ANNUAL **REPORT** 2025

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Building a Caring Society. Together.

social development

Department:
Social Development
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

A NATION THAT WORKS FOR ALL

2030 NDP

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.

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Part A

GENERAL **INFORMATION**

1. DEPARTMENTAL GENERAL INFORMATION

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2. SUBMISSION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT TO THE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

social development

Department:
Social Development
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

The Honourable Ms Nokuzola Gladys Tolashe, MP
Minister of Social Development

Private Bag X 855
PRETORIA
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Honourable Minister

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

I have the pleasure of presenting the Annual Report of the Department of Social Development for the year 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025.

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.

Peter Netshipale
Director-General

3. FOREWORD BY THE **MINISTER**

The 2024/25 period was a transitional year marked by the formation of the Government of National Unity. The Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2024-2029 was developed as a top-level plan to achieve the objectives of the 7th administration, through the following three identified priorities:

- Driving inclusive growth and job creation.
- Reducing poverty and tackling the high cost of living.
- Building a capable, ethical and developmental state.

The MTDP 2024-2029 is a continuation of the National Development Plan (NDP), which outlines the key strategic priorities of eliminating poverty, reducing inequality, and decreasing unemployment.

We remain aware that we are one of the government institutions at the forefront of improving the lives of the majority of our population. As such, we have strengthened efforts to improve social welfare service delivery through legislative reforms; to expand and accelerate social welfare services for the poor, vulnerable, and special focus groups; to develop a comprehensive social protection plan and deepen social assistance; and to broaden access to social security.

Social Assistance

The social assistance programme remains the most significant contributor to combating poverty and inequality. The programme experienced its largest expansion yet, with over 28 million individuals benefiting from the social safety net. More than 13.1 million children received the Child Support Grant (CSG), while approximately 4.1 million older persons received the Old Age Grant (OAG).

The number of social grants increased from 18,440,572 to 19,255,361 between April 2020 and March 2025. This reflects a 4.4% rise over the period and was mainly driven by the CSG (13,117,004), the OAG (4,163,720), and Disability (1,049,646), all of which experienced significant upward trends during these years due to policy changes and an improved outreach programme.

We decreased the time to process social grant applications from ten days in 2020/21 to seven days in 2024/25. In the 2024/25 financial year, 91% (1,657,935 of 1,830,936) of new grant applications were processed within seven days, and a notable 62% of these applications were completed within one day.

Furthermore, we implemented a Queue Management System (QMS) in 118 offices since the 2022/23 financial year to measure and improve the time citizens spend in a SASSA local office.

We have also prioritised automating the social grant processes, which include scanning beneficiary records, implementing online grant application solutions, and deploying beneficiary biometrics over the five-year period.

Social Security Policy and Administration

We continued to develop policies and legislative proposals for contributory income support aimed at protecting households from life cycle risks such as unemployment, ill health, retirement, disability, and the death of a breadwinner. To achieve this, the development of three draft policies – namely the Integration of the Children Grant with other Government Services, Maternal Support Policy, and the Policy on Basic Income Support for the Unemployed Aged 18-59 – is well advanced. These policies and legislation are part of the targeted goal to reduce levels of poverty, inequality, vulnerability, and social issues.

During the review period, we carried out an audit of the Social Assistance Grants. The audit assessed the level of compliance with social assistance frameworks and systems, as well as the relevant financial procedures in the distribution of social assistance, focusing on risks related to fraud, non-compliance, and financial loss. It also identified weaknesses in the grants management systems that led to some financial losses due to payments made to ineligible beneficiaries. SASSA has begun taking steps to address these issues.

We will continue to review the social assistance framework and systems to ensure the integrity of the social grants administration processes is maintained.

National Development Agency

Through our entity, the National Development Agency (NDA), we continued to empower community-based organisations with grants, capacity-building projects, and other initiatives, mainly in rural areas where the funds had the greatest impact. This enabled impoverished communities to empower themselves by implementing sustainable projects, some of which allowed them to join the mainstream economy.

The NDA has performed well in previous financial years, despite some challenges it faced. The agency continued to make a meaningful contribution towards the government's priority of creating jobs and reducing poverty in impoverished communities by working with civil society organisations that implemented development projects in poor communities.

During the reporting period, more than 400 Civil Society Organisations accessed resources for implementing poverty eradication interventions. Similarly, we built the capacity of 1786 Civil Society Organisations with skills to implement poverty eradication interventions. We also established 9 Centres of Excellence (COEs) during this period to accelerate the execution of our programmes.

Gender-Based Violence and Substance Abuse

We are in the process of developing the Victim Support Services (VSS) Bill and Policy as part of strengthening legislation for victim empowerment services. To this end, the Department presented the Victim Support Services (VSS) Bill and Policy to the Cabinet. After deliberations in the Cabinet, the Bill was referred back to stakeholders such as DOWYPD and DevCom for further consultation. The VSS Bill aims to address the gaps identified in all existing victim empowerment legislation, including challenges related to the provision of sheltering services.

We have enhanced the oversight and monitoring of services in provinces regarding the implementation of Gender-Based Violence and Femicide policies. We are rolling out both policies on providing psychosocial and sheltering services. A total of 15 out of the 30 National GBVF hotspots have been reached in accordance with the Annual Performance Plan. The Gender-Based Violence Command Centre is fully operational, with Social Workers delivering services and accessible to citizens 24 hours a day, seven days a week. These efforts all contribute to the realisation of the National Strategic Plan on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide, Vision 2030.

During the review period, we monitored the implementation of the universal treatment curriculum (UTC) across 12 treatment centres. The deployment of UTC treatment modalities supports the Department's vision and mission by providing comprehensive, standardised, and evidence-based treatment, care, and support for substance abuse disorders. The outcomes measured include the delivery of continuous services, from screening to brief intervention, referral, treatment, care, support, rehabilitation, reintegration, and aftercare.

Children Services

The provision of services to and management of children's issues, as outlined in the Children's Act, is based on the principle of prevention and early intervention. To support this, the Department continued to enhance the capacity of the sector workforce on the Children's Act, a priority identified by the NDP, which helps to build a capable and competent workforce providing services to children and families. Children's Amendment Act No. 17 of 2022, along with its supporting Regulations, was promulgated for implementation.

We continued to monitor the implementation of the Intersectoral Protocol on the prevention and management of Violence, Child Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation (VCANE). National Child Protection Committee meetings were held quarterly to strengthen the provision of child protection services and to monitor progress made across nine provinces.

We also continued to raise awareness, educate, and share information across provinces through the 365 Days Child Protection Programme of Action. This initiative addresses issues affecting children's lives and calls for action from children, parents, caregivers, families, communities, government, and non-governmental organisations to build and strengthen safety nets for better child protection.

During the period under review, we launched the Children's Report on the National Strategic Plan on Gender-based Violence and Femicide (Pillar 7) in October 2024. This activity forms part of the 365 Days Programme of Action to eliminate violence, child abuse, neglect, and exploitation.

The Department of Social Development (DSD) continued its mandate to monitor the implementation of Guidelines for Community-Based Prevention and Early Intervention Services for vulnerable children. The Department visited 14 districts across five provinces to evaluate the progress made by provinces in implementing community-based prevention and early intervention services (Risiha) for vulnerable children.

We further conducted capacity building sessions on implementing the Guidelines on Community-Based Prevention and Early Intervention Services for vulnerable children and for mainstreaming children with disabilities. The capacity-building sessions were held in various provinces across the country, reaching 1,315 Social Service Practitioners (SSPs).

Services to Persons with Disabilities

We reaffirm our commitment to promote, protect, and empower persons with disabilities. We are currently developing a Draft Policy on Social Development Services for Persons with Disabilities. This Draft Policy was revised, with particular emphasis on the chapter relating to programmes and funding. The revisions involved consolidating funding mechanisms, a vital step towards establishing enabling legislation that guarantees the allocation of resources needed for effective policy implementation.

During the period under review, we worked closely and collaboratively with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to develop a delivery model for sustainable, community-based respite care services for children with disabilities and their families. Respite care approaches and methodologies have been established.

HIV/AIDS

HIV and AIDS continue to devastate many people's lives and remain a major obstacle to achieving the goal of ensuring a long and healthy life for all South Africans. In light of this, we continued implementing our social behaviour programme aimed at reducing HIV infections. During the period under review, we also kept monitoring the implementation of Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) programmes across seven sites in the country. Monitoring was carried out through site visits. Additionally, we partnered with USAID/PEPFAR to provide a core package of services to orphans, vulnerable children, and youth (OVCY) in Government2Government (G2G) districts. The Department's role primarily focuses on addressing the social and structural drivers of HIV and AIDS, as well as strengthening the capacity of communities and systems to confront this challenge.

Poverty Alleviation, Sustainable Livelihoods and Food Security

The implementation of the National Food and Nutrition Security (NF&NS) 2024-2029 has enabled us to meet the immediate nutritional needs of the most vulnerable and food-insecure members of society.

We developed the Food Safety and Quality Assurance (FSQA) Toolkit in conjunction with UNICEF. The Toolkit for DSD centres will be launched in the next financial year. More than 500,000 households accessed food through the DSD Food Security Programmes.

We implemented the programme to connect Social Protection Beneficiaries (SBP) with Sustainable Livelihoods Opportunities. The programme is shifting from social protection towards integrating sustainable livelihoods strategies that focus on assets and the empowerment of vulnerable communities. This transformation is achievable through partnerships and stakeholder mobilisation. The progress in moving from social protection to sustainable livelihoods is evident in the number of beneficiaries reached and linked through this programme. However, it is not only about the figures but also the social impact on the beneficiaries and participants.

Expanded Public Works Programme

We continued to implement the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) and further lead the social sector, which includes the Departments of Social Development, Health, Education, Community Safety, and Sports and Recreation. Collectively, these departments contribute to the EPWP by providing temporary work opportunities primarily targeted at youth and women.

The Programme is in its fifth phase, which aims to create 1,021,485 job opportunities over the next five years from 2024/25 to 2028/29. During the review period of 2024/25, the sector generated 194,338 job opportunities.

Civil Society

Civil society organisations play a crucial role in providing services to communities, particularly those that remain beyond the reach of government due to limited resources. The registration of Non-profit Organisations (NPOs) increased significantly, and by the end of the financial year, there were more than 13,000 registered organisations.

We developed the Money Laundering and Terror Financing (ML/TF) NPO Sector Risk Framework. Consultations with key stakeholders were undertaken during the review period. Additionally, we launched a comprehensive awareness campaign to educate NPOs, the donor community, government departments working with and supporting NPOs, the private sector, and the financial sector about the exploitation of NPOs for Terror Financing (TF) by terrorists and terrorist organisations. This aims to highlight their operations and the threats of Money Laundering (ML) facing the NPO sector.

We are in the process of developing the NPO System to ensure effective and efficient management of NPO information. All modules (Applications, Education and Awareness, Compliance Monitoring, Maintenance, Customer Relations Management, Investigations, Appeals, Deregistration) have been developed. Testing plans and schedules have been finalised. Stakeholders and officials have been capacitated in relation to the System.

We will concentrate our efforts over the next year on strengthening our strategic focus and continuing to explore new and various ways to make a greater and more positive difference in people's lives.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Deputy Minister, the Director-General of the Department, the CEOs of our entities, all staff of the National Department, our agencies, and the provincial departments. The achievements of the Social Development Portfolio over the past financial year are due to its dedication and commitment. I trust that they will remain committed to fulfilling the Department's mandate. Together with them, we will continue building a caring and self-reliant society.

Ms Nokuzola Gladys Tolashe, MP
Minister of Social Development

4. STATEMENT BY THE **DEPUTY MINISTER**

During the past financial year, the Department developed and implemented several policies aimed at strengthening the fight against poverty and enhancing the lives of ordinary South Africans. Building vibrant communities free from substance abuse is a key step towards fostering social cohesion and establishing functional, healthy families.

In this context, the Department implemented various interventions on HIV/AIDS, Substance Abuse, Families and Parenting, Older Persons, and Persons with Disabilities, as described below.

Families

Family is a primary institution for socialising its members on values and norms. The family instils norms and values in its individual members. The absence of a stable, nurturing family environment has a profoundly damaging impact on the individual, often leading to behaviour that is profoundly harmful to society.

It is through the strength and support of families that the country can foster a society where every individual, especially the vulnerable, can thrive with dignity and safety. We continued our partnership with UNICEF to implement the Sinovuyo and Teen Parent Programmes. These programmes aim to support teen parents by equipping them with parenting skills and motivating them to pursue their dreams and never give up.

Over 400 Social Service Practitioners from both government and civil society organisations were trained across 17 districts nationwide. These efforts by the Department aim to rekindle the role of the family and strengthen those who are vulnerable. Our partnership on the Sinovuyo Programme seeks to:

- strengthen the ability of parents/caregivers to provide a protective environment.
- promote the health and well-being of children through positive parenting and relationship building.
- improve problem-solving skills.
- improve mental health and social support.

During this period, we engaged 47,667 parents and caregivers with positive parenting programmes via in-person and digital platforms. Similarly, we also implemented ParentText, which is adapted from the Sinovuyo Kids and Teens Programmes. ParentText is an evidence-based chatbot designed to support parents and caregivers with practical advice on positive parenting, child development, and mental health.

We also continued training officials from various government departments on the White Paper on Families (2023) in 25 districts nationwide. The White Paper promotes a coordinated and integrated approach to delivering services to families. It aims to provide guidelines and strategies for strengthening families in South Africa, enhancing their well-being, and reinforcing communities as support networks.

These twin objectives are central to the White Paper. It emphasises the need to prevent the disintegration and vulnerability of families. The White Paper intends to address the unfavourable conditions affecting families and communities.

During the 2024/25 financial year, we observed the International Day of Families (IDF). The IDF highlights the importance of families as essential units of humanity. This day offers a chance to raise awareness of issues related to families and to enhance understanding of the social, economic, and demographic processes that impact them. The annual celebration of the IDF reflects the importance that global society places on families as the fundamental units of society, along with concerns about their well-being worldwide.

HIV and AIDS

We continued to monitor the implementation of Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) programmes in seven provinces, namely Eastern Cape, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape, and the North West. Monitoring of the programme was conducted through site visits.

We also held in-service training sessions for NPOs implementing SBC programmes in all provinces except the Western Cape. The NPOs were equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge to implement the Compendium of SBC Programmes for various target groups within their communities, aiming to prevent new HIV infections and to promote a standardised approach across all implementing partners.

Furthermore, we trained Traditional Leaders in the North West and Limpopo provinces. These sessions targeted approximately 100 Traditional Leaders and their respective Traditional Councils, to empower them in the prevention of new HIV infections and gender-based violence against females (GBVF).

We reviewed several key SBC programmes, including the Boys Championing Change Programme, the Families Matter Programme, and the Rock Leadership Programme. The aim was to ensure alignment with current HIV trends and interventions. These revised programmes received approval for ongoing implementation. Additionally, we launched the Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) programme for community caregivers in three provinces – Gauteng, Limpopo, and North West.

We further continued to monitor the implementation of the Guidelines for Social Service Practitioners Enabling Access to HIV Services in 10 districts across the country.

We continued our partnership with USAID/PEPFAR to provide a core package of services to orphans, vulnerable children and youth (OVCY) in Government2Government (G2G) districts. During the reporting period, the Risiha programme, which includes Social and Behavioural Change (SBC) programmes, was implemented across 20 G2G-supported districts in seven provinces: Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Western Cape, North West, Limpopo, Free State, and Eastern Cape. All districts met and exceeded their targets, with performance ranging from 100% to 1,902%. This achievement was attributed to extensive NPO capacity-building and the provision of resources such as snack packs, manuals, and data collection tools.

Older Persons

We monitored the use of the Older Persons Abuse Register (OPAR) across provinces. OPAR is an electronic register created for reporting abuse cases involving individuals aged 60 and above. However, it was found that most provinces still report manually, which hampers the Department of Social Development's ability to respond quickly to elder abuse incidents. A total of 39 cases were reported on OPAR by Western Cape Province, and interventions and services were provided to address the identified issues.

Anti-Substance Abuse

During the review period, we monitored the implementation of the universal treatment curriculum (UTC) across 12 treatment centres. The application of UTC treatment modalities supports the Department's vision and mission by providing comprehensive, standardised, and evidence-based treatment, care, and support for substance misuse disorders. The outcomes measured include the delivery of continuous services from screening to brief intervention, referral, treatment, care, support, rehabilitation, reintegration, and aftercare.

Victim Empowerment Programme and Prevention of GBV

We are in the process of developing the Victim Support Services (VSS) Bill and Policy as part of strengthening legislation related to victim empowerment services. To this end, the Department presented the Victim Support Services (VSS) Bill and Policy to the Cabinet. After deliberations, the Cabinet referred the Bill back to stakeholders such as DOWYPD and DevCom for further consultation. The VSS Bill aims to address gaps identified in existing victim empowerment legislation, including challenges in providing sheltering services.

We are enhancing oversight and monitoring of services in provinces. The National office is implementing two policies on providing psychosocial and sheltering services. A total of 15 out of the 30 national GBVF hotspots were reached, in line with the Annual Performance Plan. The Gender-Based Violence Command Centre is fully operational, with social workers delivering services and accessible to citizens 24 hours a day, seven days a week. All these efforts contribute towards the implementation of the National Strategic Plan on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide, Vision 2030.

Persons with Disabilities

We are working closely and in collaboration with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to develop a delivery model for sustainable, community-based respite care services for children with disabilities. Respite care approaches and methodologies have been developed, and caregivers and supervisors from both provinces have completed practical skills training as part of the initiative.

We are in the process of developing a Draft Policy on Social Development Services for Persons with Disabilities. During the period under review, the Draft Policy was revised with a particular focus on the chapter addressing programmes and funding.

The revisions involved consolidating funding mechanisms, a vital step towards enabling legislation that guarantees the allocation of resources necessary for effective policy implementation. The Draft Policy was presented to the Heads of Social Development Services (HSDS) in August 2024, followed by consultations with the FOSAD SPCHD Technical Working Group and the FOSAD SPCHD Cluster in November 2024, respectively.

Following this engagement process, the Draft Policy received approval for tabling at Cabinet, marking a significant milestone for the programme. Finalising this Policy will strengthen the Department of Social Development's (DSD) commitment to the social development priorities outlined in the White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (WPRPD).

Civil Society

Given our limited resources, Non-Profit Organisations (NPOs) play a vital role in helping us provide services to people who would otherwise be beyond our reach. We have significantly improved our ability to register and monitor NPOs, and all provinces received support on structures to facilitate a better registration process for these institutions. I also want to recognise the contribution of the numerous civil society organisations that support us in our efforts to improve South African society. The practical results of these partnerships will be a test of our commitment to our lofty ideals.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Minister, the Director-General, the staff of the National Department, the agencies, and provincial departments who continue to make me proud to serve alongside them in Building a Caring Society, Together!

Mr Mogamad Ganief Ebrahim Hendricks, MP
Deputy Minister of Social Development

5. REPORT OF THE **ACCOUNTING OFFICER**

Overview of the operations of the Department

The Department of Social Development (DSD) remained central to the Government's commitment to addressing the three key issues of poverty, unemployment, and inequality during the 7th Administration. The Department continued to play a crucial role in providing a safety net for the poor, marginalised, and vulnerable members of society.

We continued to play a vital role in offering a safety net for the poor, marginalised, and vulnerable members of society.

Our Programmes are designed to achieve the objectives outlined in the National Development Plan (NDP) and the Medium-Term Development Plan 2024–2029, contributing to Strategic Priority 2: Reduce Poverty and Address the High Cost of Living.

The MTDP details a coordinated and complete poverty alleviation plan to assist the most vulnerable in society and establish pathways into employment and other economic pursuits, especially for young people.

The DSD plays a crucial role in providing social protection services. This year, the Department and its partners made significant progress in improving the quality of services delivered to the public, including increasing access to social assistance, victim empowerment, food security, and services for older persons and individuals with disabilities. We organised several events to raise public awareness and to reach areas where our services are most needed.

Programme 2

The Social Assistance Programme remains the most important contributor to reducing poverty and inequality. The programme experienced its largest expansion yet, benefitting almost 19 million people through the social safety net, excluding the COVID-19 Social Relief of Distress (SRD) grant. The Department of Social Development made payments to social grant beneficiaries, which included the SRD R350-00 grant valued at R266 billion for the 2024/25 financial year.

Among these beneficiaries, just over 13 million received the Child Support Grant (CSG), and around 4.1 million received the Old Age Grant (OAG). An increase in the means test threshold allowed more elderly people to benefit from the OAG during the reporting period.

Programme 3

The Department continued to strengthen and improve social assistance benefits. The three draft policies, namely the Integration of Children Grant with other Government Services, the Maternal Support Policy, and the Policy on Basic Income Support for the Unemployed Aged 18-59, were supposed to have been submitted to

Cabinet for approval to publish for public comments. The three policies were presented at the SPCHD Cabinet Committee but were returned for further consultations and review.

The Department officially launched the Social Security Review Volume 2 publication, themed "Social Security in the time of COVID-19". At the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, various social protection measures were introduced to save lives, protect incomes, jobs, and livelihoods. The Department aims to generate new knowledge, information, and critical analysis to support evidence-based policymaking towards establishing a comprehensive social security system that cushions everyone during crises and life cycle risks such as old age, unemployment, injuries on duty, disability, and the death of a breadwinner, among others.

Programme 4

The Department persisted in efforts to foster an enabling environment for the provision of equitable developmental welfare services by formulating policies, norms, and standards.

The Department is in the process of amending the Older Persons Act 13 of 2006. In September 2024, the Department presented the Older Persons Amendment Bill, B11B-2022, to the Select Committee on Health and Social Services. The Bill was also submitted to all nine Provincial Legislatures in preparation for public hearings held by the Select Committee from September to October 2024. Subsequently, public hearings on the Older Persons Amendment Bill took place in all nine provinces during the 2024/25 financial year.

After conducting public hearings on the Older Persons Amendment Bill, B11B, the inputs received were responded to and presented to the Select Committee on Health and Social Services in November 2024. The Older Persons Amendment Bill and the Committee Report were then presented to the NCOP in December 2024 for consideration and adoption, and they were subsequently adopted and approved. All the provinces voted in favour of the Bill and approved its submission to the Portfolio Committee on Social Development for concurrence and approval in line with the Parliament legislative process. Similarly, the Department is also in the process of developing the National Strategy on Ageing.

The Department is in the process of revising the Draft Policy on Social Development Services for Persons with Disabilities. The revision includes consolidating funding mechanisms, a crucial step towards enabling legislation that guarantees the allocation of resources necessary for effective policy implementation. The Draft Policy was presented to the Heads of Social Development Services (HSDS) on 29 August 2024, followed by consultations with the FOSAD SPCHD Technical Working Group and the FOSAD SPCHD Cluster in November 2024, respectively. Following these engagements, the Policy received approval for tabling at Cabinet, marking a significant milestone for the programme. Finalising this Policy will reinforce the Department of Social Development's (DSD) commitment to the social development priorities outlined in the White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (WPRPD).

Following these engagements, the Policy received approval for tabling at Cabinet, marking a significant milestone for the programme. Finalising this Policy will reinforce the Department of Social Development's (DSD) commitment to the social development priorities outlined in the White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (WPRPD).

Furthermore, the Department has collaborated with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in developing a delivery model for sustainable, community-based respite care services for children with disabilities and their families in the Mpumalanga and Northern Cape provinces. Respite care approaches and methodologies have been developed, and caregivers and supervisors from both provinces have completed practical skills training as part of the initiative.

The Department is responsible for implementing the Child Justice Act of 2008, the Probation Services Act (Act 116 of 1991), and the Children's Act 38 of 2005. To ensure compliance with the criminal and child justice system records-keeping mandates, the Department of Social Development developed and rolled out the Integrated Social Crime Prevention Electronic Information Management Systems to manage these processes systematically and electronically across provinces. This process has been automated and digitalised through electronic information management systems connecting the role-players in the child justice system. The Department is closely monitoring the implementation of the Integrated

Social Crime Prevention Electronic Information Management Systems, specifically regarding Probation Case Management (PCM), Child and Youth Care (CYCA), Endpoint notification, and Accreditation of Diversion Services (ADS).

During the period under review, the Department continued to implement the White Paper on families, which aims to provide guidelines and strategies for strengthening families in South Africa and realising their well-being, as well as reinforcing communities as support networks for families.
In this regard, the Department trained officials from various government departments on the White Paper on Families (2023) in 25 districts. The White Paper advocates for a coordinated and integrated approach to the provision of services to families.

The Department continued to strengthen the sector workforce's understanding of the Children's Act, a priority identified by the NDP that helps develop a capable and skilled workforce providing services to children and families. For the 2024/25 financial year, capacity building mainly focused on Social Service Practitioners' knowledge of the Children's Act 38 of 2005, the Children's Amendment Act of 2016, the Children's Second Amendment Act of 2016, the Children's Amendment Act of 2022, the National Child Care and Protection Policy, the Information Guide on the Management of Statutory Services, the Community-Based Prevention and Early Intervention Programme (RISIHA), the Quality Assurance Framework, and Guidelines for Municipalities on implementing the Children's Act.

During the reporting period, the Department monitored provinces on the implementation of the foster care programme of action that incorporates the directives of the High Court Order. The national office and provinces submitted the quarterly progress reports to the High Court. A monitoring report on the implementation of the Foster Care Programme of Action across provinces was produced. The intended impact is to establish the necessary systemic mechanisms in the provinces for providing Foster Care services, thereby reducing the challenges currently faced in implementing this service.

Programme 5

The Department of Social Development is also implementing the EPWP and further leads the social sector, which includes the Departments of Social Development, Health, Education, Community Safety and Sports and Recreation.

In the fifth phase, the programme aims to achieve 1,021,485 work opportunities over the next five years from 2024/25 to 2028/29. For this review period, 2024/25, the sector aimed for 201,014 work opportunities, which was not achieved.

In pursuit of the goal of deepening and institutionalising evidence-based policymaking within the Department, the social development sector, and the country at large, the Department, through the Social Policy Unit, continued collaborating with directorates by reviewing existing policies and developing new ones. Additionally, the Department also participated in the conceptualisation and writing of the State of the People of South Africa Report. The report provides a comprehensive picture and situational analysis of the diverse population groups across the country. It highlights socio-economic issues that necessitate the Department's intervention and monitors significant progress achieved through various initiatives.

The Department continued its efforts to develop and implement youth development and empowerment programmes. During the review period, the Department produced a monitoring report on the implementation of the DSD Youth Development Policy across nine provinces. The immediate outcome was the mobilisation of youth for empowerment under the theme: "Solidarity, Social Integration, Social Inclusion and Nation Building". The deliverable supports government priorities and outcomes: consolidating the social wage through reliable, quality basic services aimed at empowering communities to become active citizens.

Since the promulgation of the Non-Profit Organisations (NPO) Act, 1997 (Act 71 of 1997) in 1998, the registration and reporting of NPOs have increased significantly. The Department maintains a register of all registered NPOs, which is available to the public.

During the period under review, the Department registered all qualifying NPOs (13,158) within two months. Similarly, the Department processed 78% of NPO reports within the same period.

A range of interventions were implemented to improve registration and access, including processing new applications for NPO registration, managing and maintaining the NPO system, and conducting NPO roadshows.

The Sustainable Livelihoods programme was highly successful in delivering its intended impact in the financial year 2024/25. Through the programme, the Department conducted a study titled 'Design Evaluation Study on Linking Social Protection Beneficiaries to Sustainable Livelihoods Opportunities'. The study provided a theory of change and successfully collected data from all provinces. It further highlighted the implementation of the 'Generating Better Livelihoods' programme, which outlined practical steps, systems, and resources necessary to connect Social Protection Beneficiaries to sustainable opportunities.

As part of strengthening community development practices, the Department has developed the Social Mobilisation and Community Empowerment Framework. During the review period, the Department equipped 15 districts across the country, aiming to empower them in implementing the Community Mobilisation and Empowerment Framework and to enhance their capacities and capabilities to deliver DSD services. The Framework seeks to raise awareness of opportunities within the community, promote community participation in development processes, and improve community ownership, resilience, and sustainability. It has also increased access to socio-economic opportunities and addressed community issues and social ills such as gender-based violence.

The DSD evaluated our programme performance against set objectives, as required by relevant legal frameworks, and reported on this performance to the Minister, National Treasury, the Presidency, and Parliament. A notable result of these efforts was that the Department achieved a good audit outcome for the period under review.

Overview of the Financial Results of the Department

Departmental Receipts

Departmental Receipts	2024/2025			2023/2024		
	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
Tax receipts						
Casino taxes						
Horse racing taxes						
Liquor licences						
Motor vehicle licences						
Sale of goods and services other than capital assets						
Transfers received						
Fines, penalties and forfeits						
Interest, dividends and rent on land	7,200	10,089	(2,889)	7,200	6,857	343
Sale of capital assets						
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	34,753	31,875	2,878	55,211	52,582	2,629
Total	**41,953**	**41,964**	**(11)**	**62,411**	**59,439**	**2,972**

Programme Expenditure

Programme Name	2024/2025			2024/2025		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/ Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	441,701	441,373	328	456,390	453,550	2,840
Social Assistance	269,365,184	266,714,738	2,650,446	252,106,553	250,545,720	1,560,833
Social Security Policy and Administration	7,828,725	7,820,377	8,348	7,654,404	7,636,210	18,194
Welfare Service Policy Development and Implementation Support	306,405	300,050	6,355	312,773	303,829	8,944
Social Policy and Integrated Service Delivery	353,918	351,431	2,487	363,855	361,032	2,823
Total	**278,295,933**	**275,627,969**	**2,667,964**	**260,893,975**	**259,300,341**	**1,593,634**

The Budget

The initial budget allocation for the National Department of Social Development for the 2024/25 financial year amounted to R275,141 billion. During the Adjusted Estimates of National Expenditure process, the following adjustments were approved to the voted funds of the National Department of Social Development:

- Approval was granted to rollover funds amounting to R1.555 billion to the 2024/25 financial year, in accordance with section 6(1)(d) of the Appropriation Act, 2024.
- The Minister of Finance wrote to the Minister of Social Development regarding a further R1.6 billion approved under Section 6(1)(c) of the Appropriation Act no 40 of 2024.

This additional R3.1 billion allocation to the SRD R370 grant increased the revised budget for the Department to R278,295.933 billion for the 2024/25 financial year.

Virements

The Department carried out the following virements at the end of the 2024/25 financial year:

1. **Programme 1: Administration** – (R21,642 million)
   An amount of R21,642 million was approved to be transferred from Programme 3 to Programme 1 to cover increased costs related to personnel due to budget misalignment, as well as higher expenditure on centralised payments for IT, G-Fleet, Auditor-General, transversal systems, courier services, and retirement benefits paid to the previous Minister and Deputy Minister following the transition to the 7th Administration.

2. **Programme 3: Social Security Policy and Administration** – (R25,940 million)
   An amount of R25,940 million was approved to be reallocated from Programme 3 to Programme 1: Administration, Programme 4: Welfare Services Policy Development and Implementation, and Programme 5: Social Policy and Integrated Service Delivery to support increased spending in these programmes during the 2024/25 financial year.

3. **Programme 4: Welfare Services Policy and Implementatio**n – (R1,696 million)
   An amount of R1,696 million was approved to be transferred from Programme 3 to Programme 4 to cover the increased expenditure related to personnel costs during the financial year.

4. **Programme 5: Social Policy and Integrated Service Delivery** – (R 2,602 million)
   An amount of R2,602 million was approved to be transferred from Programme 3 to Programme 5 to cover the increased expenditure related to personnel costs during the financial year.

Unauthorised Expenditure

The Department did not incur any unauthorised expenditure during the year under review.

Irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Expenditure	R'000
Irregular expenditure	R5,336
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	R86

Irregular Expenditure

In the financial year under review, the Department incurred irregular expenditure of R5,987,401.22. The current year's irregular expenditure includes R5,336,069.22 related to the Vodacom contract from previous years, utilisation of a transversal contract: RT15-2021 for the supply and delivery of mobile communication services without proper approval, and two cases arising from non-compliance with supply chain management processes.

There was no irregular expenditure approved by the National Treasury during the year under review. Consequently, the closing balance for irregular expenditure increased to R46 million.

This was mainly due to the Department not having an appointed functional Loss Control Committee (LCC). The LCC is responsible for identifying and evaluating cases in accordance with the Irregular Expenditure Framework.

Cases of irregular expenditure are reviewed by the Departmental LCC in accordance with the National Treasury Irregular Expenditure Framework. After assessment and confirmation that the expenditure is indeed irregular, matters are referred to HRM to initiate disciplinary action against responsible officials and/or to Financial Accounting to begin a recovery process. Cases where fraud and corruption are suspected are reported to SAPS for further investigation.

Based on a forensic investigation commissioned by the Department, which was concluded on 15 November 2023, the Department has since initiated disciplinary proceedings against the implicated officials in accordance with the recommendations. This was based on the Material Irregularity finding of the 2021/22 financial year, where transactions involving improper conduct in supply chain management occurred, with procurement of assets and other commodities at prices higher than market prices, leading to a material irregularity.

The Department formulated charges against each implicated official and issued notices of disciplinary hearings for nine officials.

Of the nine cases mentioned above, eight cases are under various stages of disciplinary process pending finalisation.

One case has been finalised, and a final written warning was issued for it. Similarly, in this case, one official resigned, two were transferred to other Departments before the disciplinary hearing was completed, and one official is deceased. A different process is ongoing for the two officials who were transferred to other departments. The disciplinary processes are expected to be concluded in the 2025/26 financial year.

For the full disclosure of irregular, fruitless, and wasteful expenditure in the annual report in accordance with the new disclosure requirements, please see Part E of the annual report.

Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure

A total amount of R86 is recorded as fruitless and wasteful expenditure in the year under review.

Future Plans of the Department

The Department enforces its mandate based on the broader social protection principles outlined in Sections 9, 10, and 27 of the Constitution, along with DSD-specific legislation and Chapter 11 of the National Development Plan. The 7th Administration of the Government of National Unity introduced the Medium-Term Development Plan as a transition from the Medium-Term Strategic Framework.

The Cabinet of Government National Unity of the 7th Administration approved the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2025-2030, which focuses on three Strategic Priorities as part of the contribution towards the NDP Vision 2030. While the Department is expected to contribute to all three MTDP Priorities, Priority 3 on Reducing Poverty and addressing the high cost of living places additional responsibility on the Department, with eight MTDP DSD commitments.

The Strategic Plan 2025-2030 and APP 2025/26 draw inspiration from the MTDP and its DSD mandate. In fulfilling the DSD's strategic plan, the Department identified focus areas and the following strategic outcomes in alignment with the MTDP priorities:

1. Reduced levels of poverty and vulnerability to social ills
2. Empowered, resilient individuals, families and sustainable communities
3. Functional, efficient and integrated sector

These outcomes will be implemented via the APPs over the next five years.

Public-Private Partnerships

The Department has not finalised any Public-Private Partnership (PPP) agreements in the financial year under review. However, progress was made on the following registered PPP project, which remains in Phase II (Feasibility Study) of the PPP Project Cycle.

PPP	Output	Estimated Value (Capex Only)	Estimated Duration (PPP Period)	Progress
Permanent Head Office Accommodation project (Salvokop Precinct)	Build, operate and transfer to new head office complex	R2 billion	20 years	• Transaction Advisors were appointed in November 2022 to conduct a feasibility study • The feasibility study is underway and is at due diligence stage • Treasury Approval 1 application (TA I) will be submitted by the Department on completion of the feasibility study

Discontinued Activities/Activities to be Discontinued

The Department had no discontinued activities during the period under review.

Supply Chain Management

The Department did not consider any unsolicited bid proposals during the year under review. Supply Chain Management (SCM) processes and systems are established to prevent irregular expenditure. In this regard, the Department prepared and submitted its procurement plan and quarterly reports on actuals compared to the procurement plan. Any appointments made through a deviation process, as well as appointments via contract variations or extensions, are reported to the National Treasury as required.

The Department continued to monitor compliance and submitted monthly reports to the National Treasury on the requirement to pay suppliers within 30 days of receiving an invoice. As a result, the Department is paying 99% of its invoices within 30 days of receipt.

The Department's bid administration and management structures are established and operate effectively, supporting government supply chain management principles.

The members of the Departmental Bid Adjudication Committee (BAC) are appointed in writing by the Accounting Officer. Members of the Bid Specification (BSC) and Evaluation Committees (BEC) are also appointed by the Accounting Officer. In August 2024, the newly appointed members of the bid committees received training on the code of conduct for bid committees and SCM in general. The members of the bid committees form a cross-functional team that is rotated every three years.

Challenges Experienced in SCM and How They Were Resolved

The timely procurement of goods and services related to Information Technology through SITA's lengthy procurement processes remains a challenge. The Department continues to collaborate with SITA to identify the best possible solutions. Additionally, the Department's procurement plan for IT-related purchasing was shared with SITA to enable better planning.

There is generally a culture of poor planning within the Department. This results in SCM having insufficient time to source quotations and ultimately leads to SCM receiving fewer than the required three quotations, and in some cases, receiving quotations that may not be considered cost-effective. There are challenges related to human resources, as vacancies left by officials who are leaving due to retirement or promotion are not being filled. This high staff turnover causes delays in the timely procurement of goods and services.

The levels of fraud and corruption in public sector procurement reveal issues for both suppliers and officials. In this context, SCM officials know they must always stay alert and maintain the highest ethical standards when interacting with suppliers. It is also recognised that sometimes officials may find themselves in debt or facing situations beyond their means, risking their personal financial stability and potentially engaging in unethical behaviour. Meanwhile, suppliers often have a strong urge to do business with the government at any cost and may encounter sophisticated scams by criminals impersonating departmental officials. The Department will therefore support the implementation of lifestyle audits for SCM and other officials responsible for this role. This approach was also supported by the investigation report into the material irregularity conducted in 2023.

Gifts and donations Received in-Kind from Non-Related Parties

Purpose	Amount Paid Directly to a Service Provider
	R'000
The DG Murray Trust (DGMT)	
NPO Funding Coordination	
Technical assistance to implement a financing approach towards the sustainability of social welfare services for the most vulnerable	509
The DG Murray Trust (DGMT)	
Chief Risk and Infrastructure Management	
Consultancy services on the implementation of the Special Housing Needs Policy	250
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	
Development and delivery of a model of sustainable community-based respite care services for children with disabilities in Mpumalanga and Northern Cape Provinces	1,760
Q-Link	
Stakeholder Management and Donor Coordination	
Provision of building material as part of developing and empowering women to initiate and run projects in the North West province	23
We Love You Foundation	
Stakeholder Management and Donor Coordination	
To provide food parcels to communities impacted by flooding in the KZN Province	73
Cell C	
Deputy Minister's Office	
Gift pack donated to pupils attending farm schools in Paarl, Western Cape	6
German Development Bank (KfW)	
HIV Care and Support	
Implementation of the skills development programmes for Orphans, Vulnerable Children and Youth (OVCY) aged 15 to 24 years for job preparation and work readiness	3,778

Donations in Cash

German Development Bank (KfW)

The project aimed to build 17 Community Care Centres in the Northwest, Limpopo, and KwaZulu-Natal provinces. Project closure activities for all 17 Community Care Centres are completed; the centres are now operational in the three provinces. The Donor conducted the project closure evaluation in June 2024.

USAID

The implementation of the USAID-funded G2G project continued during the 2024/25 financial year. An amount of R34,139 million was spent on the project during that year. The aim of the project is to enhance the Department's capacity to expand the implementation of primary prevention measures for sexual violence and HIV activities among children and youth, and to decrease the incidence of HIV and AIDS through Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) programmes. This is achieved through the HIV Prevention programme "YOLO" (You Only Live Once) for 15-24-year-olds, ChommY (10-14 years), Let's Talk (13-19 years and their caregivers), and other gender-based violence and HIV prevention interventions targeting children and youth. These SBC programmes focus on empowering young people with knowledge and skills to prevent and reduce risky sexual behaviours among South African youth, and connect them to the 95-95-95 clinical cascade.

G2G Project activities were suspended immediately after the donor's decision to halt the programme. The suspension letter from the funder was dated 30 January 2025.

President of the Republic of Zimbabwe

A donation of 7,000 USD was presented in cash to the Department by the President of Zimbabwe as a token of appreciation for children who attended the 2024 Regional World Children's Day on 16 November 2024. The funds will be utilised to supply essential school items to the children.

Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities of R4,551 million are disclosed in Annexure 3B to the financial statements. This disclosure is based on the summons amount used to establish the contingent liability.

Exemptions and Deviations Received from National Treasury

The Department did not request any exemptions from the PFMA or Treasury Regulations, nor did it diverge from the Modified Cash Standard during the financial year under review.

Events After the Reporting Date

No events occurred after the reporting date.

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 Department's work during the reporting period.

Mr Peter Netshipale: Director-General
Department of Social Development
Date:

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

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

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

The Accounting Officer is responsible for preparing the annual financial statements and for the judgments made in this information.

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

The external auditors are appointed to provide an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

In my opinion, the annual report fairly reflects the operations, performance data, human resources information, and financial affairs of the Department for the financial year ending 31 March 2025.

Yours faithfully,

Mr Peter Netshipale:
Acting Director-General
Director-General
31 August 2025

7. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

Mandate

The DSD offers social protection services and spearheads government initiatives to establish partnerships that enable vulnerable individuals, groups, and communities to 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

DSD values are:

- **Respect** – showing due regard for the rights and obligations of others
- **Equality and equity** – treating everyone fairly and equally
- **Accountability** – taking ownership of 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

Guiding Principles

The DSD operates according to the following principles:

- **Batho Pele Principles** – The Batho Pele principles seek to improve the quality and accessibility of government services by enhancing efficiency and accountability to those who receive public goods and services.
- **Social Justice** – Social justice is a concept of fair and equitable relations between individuals and society. People should have equal access to wealth, health, well-being, justice, and opportunity.
- **Human Rights** – Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status. They include 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** – Good governance explains how the Department will carry out public affairs and manage public resources efficiently and responsibly.
- **Collaboration** – Collaboration involves two or more individuals or organisations working together to accomplish a task or reach a goal.
- **Discipline** – Discipline involves training individuals to follow rules or a code of behaviour, often using punishment to address 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 DSD derives its primary mandate from the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996). Section 27(1)(c) of the Constitution affirms the right to access appropriate social assistance for those unable to support themselves and their dependents. Additionally, Section 28(1) of the Constitution outlines the rights of children concerning suitable care, basic nutrition, shelter, healthcare, social services, and detention.

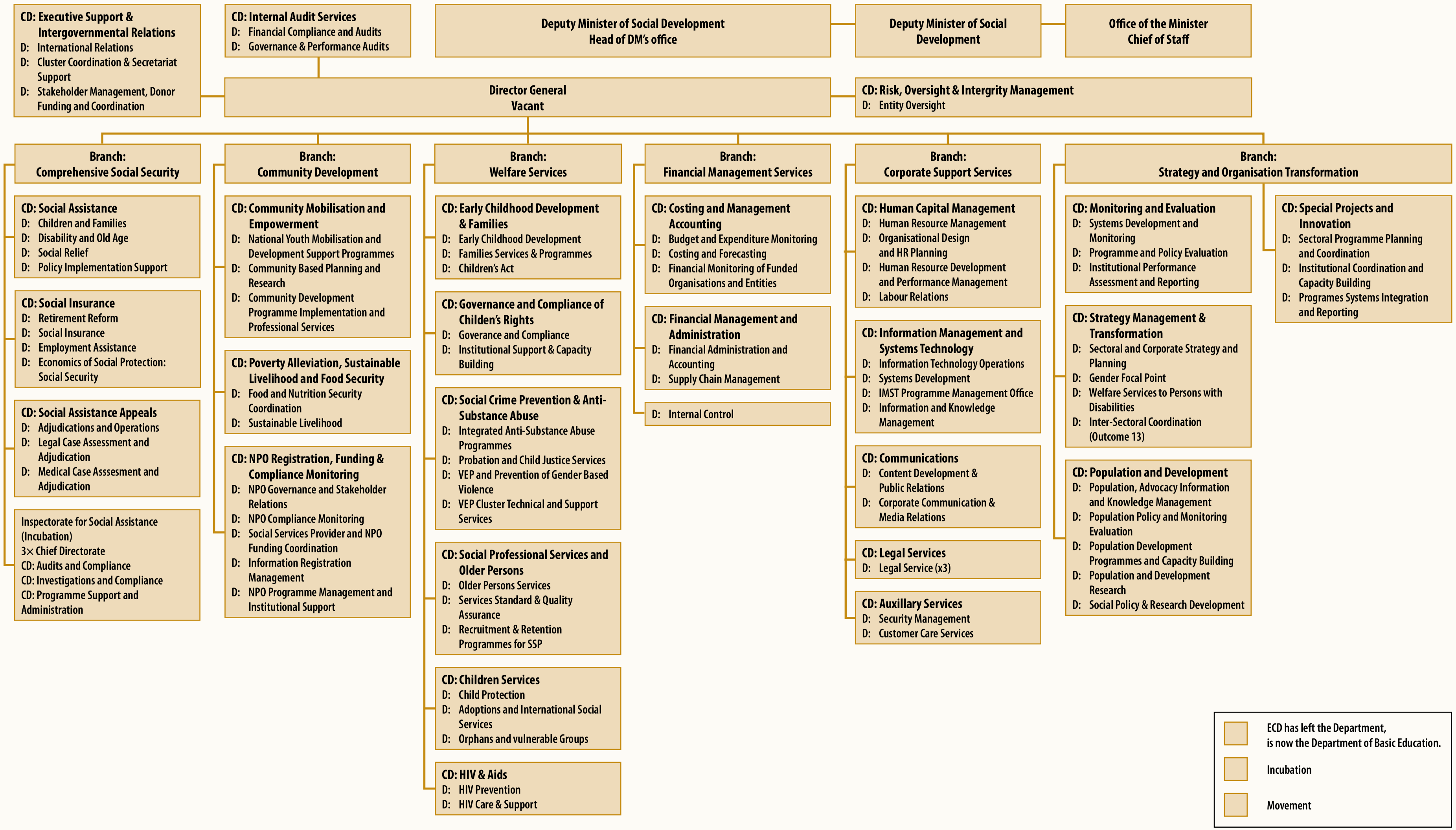
Schedule 4 of the Constitution further specifies welfare services, population development, and disaster management as areas of concurrent legislative competence for both the national and provincial governments.

The following existing laws constitute the legal framework for the DSD 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



Principles

* Functions follows Strategy * Resources follow functions * Budget allocations (COE) * No unfunded posts * Group homogenous functions * Service Delivery model * Span of control

10. PUBLIC ENTITIES REPORTING TO THE MINISTER

Name of Entity	Legislative Mandate	Financial Relationship	Nature of Operations
South Africa Social Security Agency	The South African Social Security Agency Act of 2004 (Act No. 9 of 2004) The Social Assistance Act of 2004 (Act No. 13 of 2004 as amended)	Transfer and subsidies	The key functions of the agency include the effective management, administration and payment of social assistance as well as: • 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; • the verification and timely approval of grant applications; • manage and reconcile the payment of grants to eligible beneficiaries by contractors; • market social assistance; and • quality service assurance by ensuring compliance with norms and standards, as well as fraud prevention and detection.
National Development Agency (NDA)	The National Development Agency Act, 1998 (Act No. 108 of 1998 as amended)	Transfers and subsidies	The key functions of the agency include grant funding, capacity building and research and development for civil society organisations. The key strategic objectives of the NDA, as prescribed in the legislation, are to: • grant funds to civil society organisations for the purpose of meeting the developmental needs of poor communities; • strengthen the institutional capacity of organisations for long-term sustainability; • proactively source funds for purposes of achieving its development objectives; • promote consultation, dialogue and sharing of developmental experiences to debate and influence developmental policies; and • develop strategies to collaborate with local community development trusts, foundations, government clusters and civil society organisations.

Part B

PERFORMANCE **INFORMATION**

1. AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT: PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

The AGSA currently conducts the necessary audit procedures on the performance information to provide limited assurance in the form of an audit conclusion. The audit conclusion regarding performance against predetermined objectives is included in the report to management, with material findings reported under the Predetermined Objectives heading in the section on other legal and regulatory requirements 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	275,141,088	278,295,933	275,627,969	2,667,964
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 the Vote

Ensure protection against vulnerability by fostering an enabling environment for the delivery 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, standards, and best practices, and support implementing agencies.

Programme 5: Social Policy and Integrated Service Delivery

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

3. SERVICE DELIVERY ENVIRONMENT IN 2024/25

The DSD is mandated by the National Development Plan (NDP), Vision 2030, and the MTDP 2024-2029 to provide comprehensive social development services to the poor and vulnerable in our society. The MTDP 2024-2029 guides the work of the 7th Administration in pursuit of three strategic national priorities, which are as follows:

- Driving inclusive growth and job creation
- Reducing poverty and tackling the high cost of living
- Building a capable, ethical and developmental state

The DSD leads government efforts to build partnerships that create an enabling environment, ensuring vulnerable individuals, groups, and communities receive the support and assistance they need to become self-reliant participants in their development.

During the year under review, the Department has remained committed to its efforts to strengthen social welfare service delivery through legislative reforms and the expansion of social services for the poor and vulnerable. Our community development work stayed steady alongside our extensive social assistance programme and commitment to a comprehensive social security agenda.

The delivery of our services occurred in an environment characterised by high levels of poverty, unemployment, and inequality, as well as rising incidences of social ills such as gender-based violence, substance abuse, and child abuse. The increasing unemployment rates in our country meant that we had to play a key role in expanding the safety net for the poor, marginalised, and vulnerable members of society. We remained at the forefront of the government's efforts to address these issues, urging the Department to improve access and the quality of its services.

In response to the government's call to address the triple challenges of poverty, unemployment, and inequality, we continued to play a vital role in providing a safety net for the poor, marginalised, and vulnerable members of our society in accordance with the goals outlined in the National Development Plan (NDP) and the MTDP 2024-2029.

Social Assistance

A fundamental element in combating poverty and inequality, particularly among children and the elderly, remains the provision of comprehensive social security, including income support and a safety net for the poor.

During the period under review, the Department, through the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA), extended the safety net to over 29 million beneficiaries. Of these, more than 13 million children received the Child Support Grant (CSG), and 4.1 million older persons received the Old Age Grant (OAG).

The Department further, during the period under review, made payments to social grant beneficiaries, including the SRD R350.00 grant valued at R266 billion. During the 2024 Adjusted Estimates of National Expenditure process, R1.555 billion was approved by the Minister of Finance in terms of section 6(1)(d) of the Appropriation Act, 2024. The Minister of Finance also wrote to the Minister of Social Development regarding a further R1.6 billion approved under Section 6(1)(c) of the Appropriation Act no 40 of 2024. The additional funding of R3.1 billion was utilised to fund the increase of R20 to the SRD R350 from 1 April 2024. By increasing the incomes of recipients, these grants enabled the Department to contribute directly to the realisation of Priority 2: Reducing poverty and tackling the high cost of living.

Social Security Policy and Administration

The Department continues to develop policies and legislative proposals for contributory income support aimed at safeguarding households against life cycle risks such as unemployment, ill health, retirement, disability, and the death of a breadwinner. In pursuit of this goal, three draft policies are at an advanced stage: the Integration of Children Grant with other Government Services, the Maternal Support Policy, and the Policy on Basic Income Support for the Unemployed Aged 18-59. These policies and legislation form part of the targeted efforts to reduce levels of poverty, inequality, vulnerability, and social ills.

The Department has produced and launched the Social Security Review Volume 2 publication with the theme, "Social Security in the time of COVID-19". The Department aims to generate new knowledge, information, and critical analysis to support evidence-based policy making towards establishing a comprehensive social security system that cushions everyone in times of crises and life cycle risks such as old age, unemployment, injuries on duty, disability, and death of a breadwinner, among others.

During the period under review, the Department conducted an audit of the Social Assistance Audit Report. The audit examines the outcomes of assessments regarding compliance with social assistance frameworks and systems, as well as the relevant financial processes involved in disbursing social assistance, focusing on risks of fraud, non-compliance, and financial mismanagement. It also identifies weaknesses in grant management systems that led to some financial losses due to the payment of grants to ineligible beneficiaries. SASSA has begun addressing these issues.

The Inspectorate will persist in inspecting and examining the social assistance framework and systems to ensure the integrity of the social grants administration processes.

Welfare Services Policy Development and Implementation Support

Children's Legislation and Families

During the period under review, the Department continued to strengthen the capacity of the sector workforce on the Children's Act, a priority identified by the NDP that helps build a capable team providing services to children and families. The Children's Act comprises 22 chapters covering areas such as prevention and early intervention, child protection, adoption, parental responsibilities and rights, child-care facilities, and alternative care. It is supported by various guidelines, programmes, services, norms and standards, as well as practice guidelines. The Act was recently amended, and the Children's Amendment Act No. 17 of 2022, along with its supporting Regulations, was promulgated for implementation.

During the 2024/25 financial year, the capacity-building initiatives focused on developing Social Service Practitioners in accordance with the Children's Act 38 of 2005, the Children's Amendment Act of 2016, and the Children's Second Amendment Act of 2016. This also included the Children's Amendment Act of 2022, the National Child Care and Protection Policy, the Information Guide on the Management of Statutory Services, the Community-Based Prevention and Early Intervention Programme (RISIHA), as well as the Quality Assurance Framework and Guidelines for Municipalities on the Implementation of the Children's Act.

A total of 12 capacity-building sessions on the Children's Act were held across provinces. These sessions led to a reduction in litigation and complaints from members of the public. They benefit children and families by improving services. Practitioners who are capacitated comply with legislative requirements, processes, and procedures, providing quality services that benefit the entire child protection system.

Families

The family is a fundamental institution for socialising its members into shared values and norms. It instils these norms and values within its individuals. The absence of a stable, nurturing family environment has a deeply damaging impact on the individual, often resulting in behaviour that is highly detrimental to society.

It is through the strength and support of families that the country can foster a society where every individual, especially the vulnerable, can thrive with dignity and safety. During the period under review, the Department, in partnership with UNICEF, continued to implement the Sinovuyo and Teen Parent Programmes. These programmes aim to support teen parents by equipping them with parenting skills and motivating them to pursue their dreams and never give up.

Over 400 Social Service Practitioners from both Government and civil society organisations were trained in 19 districts across the country. These are the efforts made by the Department to re-ignite the role of the family and support those who are vulnerable.

The Department has further entered into a partnership with UNICEF and implementing partners, and has therefore implemented the Sinovuyo Programme across the country. The programme aims are to:

- strengthen the ability of parents/caregivers to provide a protective environment.
- promote the health and well-being of children through positive parenting and relationship building.
- improve problem-solving skills.
- improve mental health and social support.

The Department engaged 47,667 parents and caregivers with positive parenting programmes through both in-person and digital platforms. Additionally, the Department introduced ParentText, adapted from the Sinovuyo Kids and Teens Programmes. ParentText is an evidence-based chatbot designed to assist parents and caregivers with practical advice on positive parenting, child development, and mental health. Delivered over five days via WhatsApp, it provides short, accessible tips since the launch of the 5-day version, which underwent a Randomised Control Trial in August 2024. 23,581 parents and caregivers have been reached through this platform.

During the period under review, the Department continued to train officials from various government departments on the White Paper on Families (2023) in 25 districts across the country. The White Paper advocates for a coordinated and integrated approach to providing services to families. It aims to offer guidelines and strategies for strengthening families in South Africa and promoting their well-being, as well as enhancing communities as support networks for families. These twin objectives are central to the White Paper. It emphasises the need to prevent family disintegration and vulnerability. It also seeks to address the unfavourable conditions affecting families and communities.

During the 2024/25 financial year, the Department celebrated the International Day of Families (IDF). The IDF highlights the importance of families as fundamental units of humanity. This day offers an opportunity to raise awareness of issues related to families and to expand knowledge of the social, economic, and demographic factors that affect them. The annual IDF ceremony reflects the recognition that global society is connected to families as basic units of society, alongside concerns about their situation worldwide.

During the period under review, Government, civil society, and beneficiaries reflected on the programmes' impact on the beneficiaries. Families who benefited from or participated in family services and programmes shared testimonies about how these initiatives made a difference in their lives. These include, among others, the Sinovuyo parenting programme, which empowers parents and adolescents with communication skills, their ability to relate to each other, and problem-solving skills.

Similarly, in collaboration with the Free State province, the Department organised a Marriage Retreat attended by forty couples. The Marriage Retreat promotes social cohesion and safe communities. It also helps in building a capable, ethical, and developmental State. Marriages are essential for the stability of families and, ultimately, society's well-being. Marital structures provide significant benefits for the entire family.

HIV and AIDS

The Department continued to monitor the implementation of Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) programmes in seven provinces, namely, Eastern Cape, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape and North West. Monitoring of the programme was carried out through site visits.

The Department also organised in-service training workshops for NPOs implementing SBC programmes in all provinces except for the Western Cape. The NPOs were equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge to implement the Compendium of SBC Programmes for different target groups in their communities, aiming to prevent new HIV infections and to ensure a standardised approach across all implementing partners.

Furthermore, a training workshop for Traditional Leaders was held in the North West and Limpopo provinces. These sessions targeted approximately 100 Traditional Leaders and their respective Traditional Councils, to empower them in the prevention of new HIV infections and gender-based violence against females (GBVF).

The Department also reviewed several key SBC programmes, including the Boys Championing Change Programme, the Families Matter Programme, and the Rock Leadership Programme. The aim was to ensure these programmes align with current HIV trends and interventions. These updated programmes were approved for ongoing implementation. Additionally, the Department launched the Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) programme for community caregivers in three provinces: Gauteng, Limpopo, and North West.

The Department further continued to monitor the implementation of the Guidelines for Social Service Practitioners Enabling Access to HIV Services in 10 districts, namely, Sarah Baartman, uMgungundlovu, Vhembe, the City of Cape Town, Francis Baard, Tshwane, Gert Sibande, Ugu, Mangaung and Sekhukhune. The monitoring confirmed that HIV services, including risk assessments, pre- and post-test counselling, referrals, support groups, and other psychosocial support interventions, were being implemented. In offices where Social Work Supervisors and managers had been trained, implementation was notably more effective.

The Department continued to partner with USAID/PEPFAR to provide a core package of services to orphans, vulnerable children and youth (OVCY) in Government2Government (G2G) districts. During the reporting period, the Risiha programme, which includes Social and Behavioural Change (SBC) programmes, was implemented across 20 G2G-supported districts in seven provinces: Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Western Cape, North West, Limpopo, Free State, and Eastern Cape. All districts met and exceeded their targets, with performance ranging from 100% to 1,902%. This achievement was attributed to extensive NPO capacity-building and the provision of resources such as snack packs, manuals, and data collection tools.

Children's Services

The Department conducted therapeutic training for children and families affected by child sexual abuse in the Eastern Cape and Free State in August and September 2024, respectively. A total of 62 social workers and supervisors were reached. The training aims to empower SSPs to provide services to children and their families affected by violence, child abuse, neglect, and exploitation.

During the period under review, the Department launched the Children's Report on the National Strategic Plan on Gender-Based Violence & Femicide (Pillar 7), led by the Minister of Social Development in Benoni on 19 October 2024. The activity is part of the 365 Days Programme of Action to end violence, child abuse, neglect, and exploitation. It was attended by 150 children and 50 stakeholders and contributed to Pillar 1: Leadership, Coordination, and Accountability of the NSP-GBVF.

The Department continued to monitor the implementation of the Intersectoral Protocol on the prevention and management of violence, child abuse, neglect, and exploitation (VCANE). National Child Protection Committee meetings were held quarterly to strengthen child protection services and monitor progress across nine provinces.

The Department commemorated Child Protection Week (CPW) on 19 May 2024 at the Francis Baard municipality in the Northern Cape. The commemoration of Child Protection Week focused on raising awareness, sharing information, and educating people about mental health issues and the provision of psycho-social support to teenagers.

As part of the commemoration of Child Protection Month, the Department conducted preparatory activities for Child Protection Week, including, among others, the ICROP direct service delivery and substance abuse outreach programme. In May 2024, in Kuruman, awareness and education sessions were held for 150 pregnant women on the dangers of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS). These efforts included raising awareness, educating, and sharing information on mental health issues and providing psycho-social support in high schools.

The Department continued to raise awareness, provide education, and share information across provinces through the 365 Days Child Protection Programme of Action. It addressed issues affecting children's lives and called on children, parents, caregivers, families, communities, government, and non-governmental organisations to build and strengthen child protection safety nets for better safeguarding of children.

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Foster Care

During the 2024/25 financial year, the Department monitored provinces on the implementation of the foster care programme of action that incorporates the directives of the High Court Order. The national office and provinces submitted quarterly progress reports to the High Court. A monitoring report on the implementation of the Programme of Action on Foster Care across provinces was produced. The intended impact is to establish the necessary systemic mechanisms in provinces for the provision of Foster Care services, thereby reducing the challenges currently faced in the implementation of this service.

Orphans and Vulnerable Children

The DSD continued its mandate to oversee the implementation of Guidelines for Community-Based Prevention and Early Intervention Services for vulnerable children. The Department visited 14 districts across five provinces to evaluate the progress made by provinces in implementing community-based prevention and early intervention services (Risiha) for vulnerable children.

The quarterly performance review sessions were used by national and provincial officials for benchmarking and also to conduct visits to assess the progress made by the implementing partner (NPO) in providing community-based prevention and early intervention services to vulnerable children. These sessions aimed to determine best practices that could be shared with other implementing organisations in different provinces, as well as to evaluate the programme's impact on beneficiaries.

Furthermore, the Department conducted capacity-building sessions on the implementation of Guidelines on Community-Based Prevention and Early Intervention Services for vulnerable children and the mainstreaming of children with disabilities. The capacity-building efforts were carried out in Gauteng, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, North West, and Northern Cape, reaching a total of 1,315 Social Service Practitioners (SSPs).

Professional Social Services and Older Persons

During the period under review, the Department monitored the use of the Older Persons Abuse Register (OPAR) across provinces. OPAR is an electronic database created to report cases of abuse involving individuals aged 60 and above. However, it was found that most provinces still report manually, which hampers the Department of Social Development's ability to respond swiftly to elder abuse cases. A total of 39 cases were reported on OPAR by Western Cape Province, and interventions and services were provided to address the issues identified.

The Department further capacitated five provinces on the OPAR, namely Eastern Cape, Gauteng, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, and Western Cape. District coordinators, supervisors, and social workers were engaged.

The DSD is currently reviewing and amending the Older Persons Act 13 of 2006. As part of this process, the Department presented the Older Persons Amendment Bill, B11B-2022, to the Select Committee on Health and Social Services in September 2024. The Bill was also submitted to all nine Provincial Legislatures in preparation for the public hearings by the Select Committee in September and October 2024.

The Older Persons Amendment Bill and the Committee Report were subsequently presented to the NCOP in December 2024 for review and approval. Both were adopted and approved. All provinces voted in favour of the Bill and endorsed its submission to the Portfolio Committee on Social Development for concurrence and approval, in accordance with the parliamentary legislative process.

Furthermore, the Department is also in the process of developing the National Strategy on Ageing. To this end, the Department held a National Consultative Workshop in March 2025 to further consult with the sector, including other government departments affected by the strategy, before its final approval. The consultative workshop was attended by key National Government Departments, Offices of the Premier, National Non-Profit Organisations (NPOs), South African Older Persons Forum (SAOPF), South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC), institutions of higher learning, research organisations, and private sector organisations.

The Department continues to implement the National Active Ageing Programme (NAAP). In February 2025, the Department held dialogues with older persons, during which they discussed issues affecting them. Key Government Departments, namely the Department of Health (DOH), South African Police Services (SAPS), Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DOJ&CD), Department of Human Settlements (DHS), Department of Cooperative Governance (DCOG), and Department of Sports, Arts and Culture (DSAC), were invited to respond to the issues raised by older persons.

Social Crime Prevention and Anti-Substance Abuse

Social Crime Prevention

To ensure compliance with the criminal and child justice system records management mandates, the Department of Social Development developed and implemented the Integrated Social Crime Prevention Electronic Information Management Systems to systematically and electronically oversee these processes across provinces. This workflow has been automated and digitalised through electronic information management systems among the role-players in the child justice system. DSD monitored the implementation of the Integrated Social Crime Prevention Electronic Information Management Systems, particularly concerning Probation Case Management (PCM), Child and Youth Care (CYCA), Endpoint Notification, and Accreditation of Diversion Services (ADS). The electronic systems for Endpoint and PCM are designed to comply with the legislative requirements of the Child Justice Act. Ongoing monitoring of system implementation across provinces is essential, as it will enhance the management of children within the Child Justice System.

During the period under review, the Department continued with education and awareness campaigns for children and youth at 40 campuses (institutions of higher learning and colleges) across the country. The campaigns aimed to empower children and youth with comprehensive knowledge of crime prevention, including measures to avoid becoming victims or perpetrators of crime and violence, promoting increased and equitable access to services, encouraging them to blow the whistle and alerting them to social ills that are opportunistic and contribute to criminal and violent activities. Providing these services, especially to vulnerable children and youth in higher learning institutions and colleges, aligns with government priorities related to social cohesion, safe communities, economic transformation, and job creation.

Anti-Substance Abuse

The Department oversaw the implementation of the universal treatment curriculum (UTC) across 12 treatment centres. The adoption of UTC treatment modalities supports the Department's vision and mission by delivering comprehensive, standardised, and evidence-based treatment, care, and support for substance abuse disorders. The outcomes assessed include the delivery of continuous services from screening to brief intervention, referral, treatment, care, support, rehabilitation, reintegration, and aftercare.

Victim Empowerment Programme and Prevention of GBV

The Department is in the process of developing the Victim Support Services (VSS) Bill and Policy as part of strengthening legislation for victim empowerment services. To this end, the Department submitted the Victim Support Services (VSS) Bill and Policy to the Cabinet. After deliberations, the Cabinet referred the Bill back to stakeholders such as DOWYPD and DevCom for further consultation. The VSS Bill aims to address gaps identified in existing victim empowerment legislation, including challenges related to the provision of sheltering services.

The Department's efforts to strengthen oversight and monitoring of services in provinces include the implementation of two policies on the provision of psychosocial and sheltering services. A total of 15 out of the 30 National GBVF hotspots were reached in accordance with the Annual Performance Plan. The Gender Based Violence Command Centre is fully operational, with social workers providing services and available to citizens 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. All these efforts contribute towards the implementation of the National Strategic Plan on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide, Vision 2030.

Office on the Rights of the Child

The Department is in the process of reviewing the National Plan of Action for Children. It conducted further consultations on two aspects: the concluding remarks and recommendations from the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child and from the African Committee of Experts on the Rights & Welfare of the Child. This consultation will help the Department to implement the recommendations of these two committees, in line with treaty obligations.

In collaboration with the Mpumalanga Department of Social Development, the Department hosted the International Children's Day celebration in Kwa Mhlanga on 8 June 2024. Nearly 80 children participated and shared their views on the importance of protecting children from harmful traditional practices. Traditional leaders also participated in and supported efforts to protect children against such practices. Additionally, DSD hosted a consultation session on the review of the National Plan of Action for Children, aiming to develop the 5th National Plan of Action for Children, which will be aligned with the 7th Government Administration in June 2024.

Services to Persons with Disabilities

Respite Care Services to Families of Children with Disabilities

The DSD is working closely and collaboratively with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to develop a sustainable community-based respite care model for children with disabilities and their families in the Mpumalanga and Northern Cape provinces. Respite care approaches and methodologies have been created, and caregivers and supervisors from both provinces have completed practical skills training as part of this initiative.

The Department held stakeholder consultations during which key tools such as a database and a referral protocol for respite care services were developed and thoroughly reviewed. Additionally, a national consultation on the draft Referral Protocol and related tools took place on 19 March 2025. Parent organisations, representatives from national government departments, non-profit organisations (NPOs), the National Department of Social Development (NDSD), and provincial DSD offices provided feedback and participated in discussions.

Policy on Social Development Services for Persons with Disabilities

The Department of Social Development is currently developing a Draft Policy on Social Development Services for Persons with Disabilities. During the review period, the Draft Policy was revised, particularly focusing on the chapter concerning programmes and funding.

The revisions involved consolidating funding mechanisms, a vital step towards enabling legislation that ensures the allocation of resources needed for effective policy implementation. The Draft Policy was presented to the Heads of Social Development Services (HSDS) in August 2024, followed by consultations with the FOSAD SPCHD Technical Working Group and the FOSAD SPCHD Cluster on 6 and 20 November 2024, respectively.

After these engagements, the Draft Policy was approved for tabling at Cabinet, marking a significant milestone for the programme. Finalising this Policy will strengthen the Department of Social Development's commitment to the social development priorities outlined in the White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (WPRPD).

Social Policy and Integrated Service Delivery

Special Projects and Innovation

The Department continued to implement the EPWP and further leads the social sector, which includes the Departments of Social Development, Health, Education, Community Safety, and Sports and Recreation. Collectively, these departments contribute through the EPWP by providing temporary work opportunities primarily targeting youth and women. The participants, some of whom are primary caregivers of children receiving the Child Support Grant, gain work experience and training opportunities that serve as vital pathways to employability and enterprise development.

The Expanded Public Works Programme is currently in its fifth phase, aiming to create 1,021,485 job opportunities over the next five years, from 2024/25 to 2028/29. In the review period of 2024/25, the sector generated 194,338 job opportunities. The expansion of social sector public employment programmes depends heavily on the budgets allocated to social sector initiatives contributing to the EPWP, such as HCBC and ECD.

Population and Development

During the reporting period, the Department published a Population Policy Progress Review report, outlining the country's demographic, socio-economic, health, and education context as it relates to various population concerns, primarily for the 2019-2024 period.

The review was conducted during South Africa's 30th year of democracy. The report also offers commentary on how the country's population and development landscape have evolved since 1994, particularly through the implementation of policies and legislation aimed at redressing past inequalities, especially in health, education, and labour. Opportunities and recommendations are provided for each sector to guide stakeholders on which areas of policy and programmes need further and ongoing attention.

The Department is currently developing the Government Sexual and Reproductive Justice Strategy. The strategy was submitted to the FOSAD SPCHD Cluster, which approved its submission to Cabinet. The purpose of the Strategy is to promote the integration of Sexual and Reproductive Justice (SRJ) principles by implementing priorities and objectives of the SRJ Strategy, ensuring that the rights and needs of all, especially the most vulnerable, are respected and addressed.

The Department continues to monitor the implementation of the Framework on the Integration of the Population Policy into the District Development Model (DDM) One Plans during the 2024/25 financial year. This includes tracking progress across districts, engaging with key stakeholders, and consolidating findings into a comprehensive monitoring report. The report highlights progress made, identifies challenges, and recommends actions to improve the integration of population dynamics into development planning at district level.

The Department further, through the Population and Development Unit, trained 64 municipalities on integrating population migration, human rights, and sustainable development. The purpose of the training is to capacitate municipalities to better manage migration from a human rights perspective and to design sustainable interventions that effectively respond to the changes brought about by migration in their spaces.

Community Mobilisation and Empowerment

The DSD has empowered 15 districts across the country with the Community Mobilisation and Empowerment Framework. There is an ongoing effort to enhance districts' capabilities in implementing this framework and strengthening their capacity to deliver DSD services, while also empowering communities to become active citizens. The Department also monitored DDM participation in all provinces, which has increased DSD Portfolio involvement in DDM. Furthermore, the Department, through the Community Mobilisation and Empowerment unit, is developing a quality assurance framework for community development.

The purpose of Community Mobilisation and Empowerment Framework is to guide Community Development Practitioners (CDPs) to mobilise communities and to develop a compendium or package of services to empower communities to improve their quality of life.

Youth Development

The Department has produced a monitoring report on the implementation of the DSD Youth Development Policy in all provinces. The policy was developed and approved by the HSDS approval structure of the National Department of Social Development after vigorous consultations with stakeholders in all nine provinces. All provinces were capacitated on the DSD Youth Policy to empower them and enable understanding of the expectations for implementation and further support the development of interventions in line with the six priorities outlined in the policy. In addition to overseeing the implementation of the policy, the DSD Youth Directorate holds quarterly National Youth Development Forum engagements with all nine provinces on programmes implemented across the regions.

There are highlights, notable achievements, challenges, and gaps in the implementation that require intervention and assistance from the Provincial Departments and the National Department. The National Youth Directorate also suggests ways to address some issues.

NPO Registration and Information Management

During the period under review, the Department undertook various national efforts to improve registration and access to information on non-profit organisations (NPOs). The Department successfully registered all qualifying NPOs (13,158) within two months. Additionally, the Department received 84,030 reports and processed 65,818 (78%) of these reports within the same two-month period.

The Department developed the Money Laundering and Terror Financing (ML/TF) NPO Sector Risk Framework. Consultations with key stakeholders were held during this period. Furthermore, the Department trained nearly 300 officials from the 293 DSD and approximately 97 NPO representatives on the policy and guidelines related to the Sector Funding Policy in KwaZulu-Natal and the Northern Cape.

During this period, the Department launched a comprehensive awareness campaign to inform NPOs, the donor community, government departments working with and supporting NPOs, the private sector, and the financial sector about the exploitation of NPOs for Terrorist Financing (TF) by terrorists and terrorist organisations. The campaign aims to assist their operations and address the threats of Money Laundering (ML) within the NPO sector.

The Department is also in the process of developing the NPO System to ensure the effective and efficient administration of NPO information. All modules (Applications, Education and Awareness, Compliance Monitoring, Maintenance, Customer Relations Management, Investigations, Appeals, Deregistration) have been developed. Testing plans and schedules have been finalised. Stakeholders and officials have been capacitated regarding the System.

Poverty Alleviation, Sustainable Livelihoods and Food Security

South Africa has experienced a surge in food-borne illness cases and elicit trade of food with about 25 fatalities (mainly children) and over 1 000 reported incidents across the country. Provinces most severely impacted include Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Free State, Mpumalanga, Eastern Cape and Limpopo.

President Cyril Ramaphosa made a public address outlining the Food-Borne Illnesses and Illicit Trade Intervention Plan which necessitated the development of the sector response and the deployment of Provincial JOINTS to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the interventions in each province.

DSD participates in the NATJOINTS social impact work-stream with DoBE and DoH. The key interventions that have been committed for implementation by DSD since the outbreak of food-borne illnesses include:

- Coordination of integrated sector response,
- Provision of Psychosocial Support to affected families and children, and
- Development of the Food Safety and Quality Assurance (FSQA) Toolkit to guide DSD Centres.

The Food Safety and Quality Assurance Toolkit seek to provide DSD Centers, organisations (CSOs), food handlers, and stakeholders with a structured set of tools, guidelines, and best practices to ensure that food safe for consumption and meet established quality standards. The toolkit will help in preventing foodborne illnesses, maintaining hygiene, and complying with legal requirements, while also ensuring that the food meets beneficiary expectations for taste, appearance, and nutritional value. The toolkit for DSD centres will be launched in the next financial year.

During the period under review, the Department, through this unit, conducted a study on the Design Evaluation Study on Linking Social Protection beneficiaries to sustainable livelihoods opportunities. This is an empirical study that tested the environment for the development of policy. The study provided a theory of change, and data was successfully collected in all provinces. It also outlined practical steps, systems, and resources needed to link social protection beneficiaries to sustainable opportunities.

The Department continued to implement the programme on linking Social Protection Beneficiaries (SBP) to Sustainable Livelihood Opportunities. The programme is transitioning from social protection to incorporating sustainable livelihoods strategies, focusing on assets as well as empowering vulnerable communities. This is achieved through partnerships and stakeholder mobilisation. The efforts to transition from social protection to sustainable livelihoods are evident in the number of beneficiaries reached and linked through this programme. It is not only about the numbers but also about the social impact on beneficiaries and participants.

Governance and Institutional Development

Maintaining sound organisational and business practices is a vital part of promoting accountability and efficiency within the Department. In this regard, financial audits were carried out in accordance with the standards and requirements of the Institute of Internal Auditors and the Department's Audit Charter. Reports detailing the audit findings were submitted to the audit committee and the Department's top management, who took the necessary corrective actions to address identified deficiencies. Quarterly risk management reports and programme performance reports on predetermined objectives were sent to the executive authority, the National Treasury, the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, and the Auditor–General. The Department also continued to implement sound financial management practices aimed at fostering the efficient use of resources.

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 Helpdesk	Citizen complainants to the Department	7-day turnaround to give feedback to client	3 days/72 hours turnaround to give client feedback	On average, 7-day 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	Service Standards policy has been developed for the GBV Command Centre to guide its work

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, NPO Helpdesk, Appeals Call Centre, Reception and DSD Switchboard	A DSD Integrated Contact Centre service	DS Customer Care Helpdesk, NPO Helpdesk, Appeals Call Centre, Reception and DSD Switchboard

5. OVERVIEW OF THE ORGANISATIONAL ENVIRONMENT FOR 2024/25

The period under review was characterised by two activities that influenced the Department's performance during the reporting period. The first was the appointment of a new Acting Director-General following the controversy, SMS petition, and organised labour assertions of irregularities in the appointment process. Secondly, the swearing-in of the 7th Administration brought new executive leadership to the Department. Both events thus infused a renewed energy for public service.

The Department still faced the challenge of maintaining effective service delivery within the constraints of a limited compensation budget and the absence of stable leadership. The physical environment in the Department faced various issues, including lifts that were not functioning, poor lighting, water shortages, and power outages. A hybrid working arrangement, despite its own challenges, was introduced to create a more conducive environment for employees.

The Department conducted a research survey on labour unrest within the national Department of Social Development. This was a response to the NEHAWU DSD Branch picket action and a subsequent petition by concerned SMS members from August to September 2023. The report presented recommendations and a proposed model that could help the Department effectively manage future industrial actions. Additionally, a panel of investigators submitted a report on the same actions by organised labour and SMS members, with specific recommendations for the Department.

The priority for the incoming Minister, Ms Sisi Tolashe, was to stabilise the Department and its entities by ensuring the permanent appointment of key leadership positions. Since taking office in July 2024, she has finalised the appointments of the Director-General, Chief Financial Officer, and Deputy Director-General of Welfare Services.

These appointments have begun to foster the stability and leadership the Department seeks. Furthermore, Minister Tolashe has finalised the advertisement and shortlisting process for the posts of Chief Executive Officer and Regional Executive Managers for the South African Social Security Agency. To enhance the Department's efficiency within its physical constraints, the process of reviewing the organisational structure has continued without pause, involving engagement with various branches and organised labour.

Furthermore, the Executive Committee of the Department identified approximately 20 Senior Management positions and 12 lower-level vacancies to be filled with available funding to ensure the Department has the minimum necessary capacity to operate. These discussions and prioritisation remain an ongoing exercise for the committee.

The Department, in recognising the contributions of officials during the COVID-19 pandemic, implemented the PHSDSBC Resolution 2 of 2023 by granting five days of special leave to 311 employees, valued at R3,762,160, who provided services during the pandemic. The same dispensation was extended to Senior Managers of the Department, with 20 Senior Managers receiving the five days of special leave, valued at R800,607.00. It is envisaged that as the Department and the Sector stabilise, service delivery will improve proportionately.

6. KEY POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

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

- 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 Maternal Support
- Policy Proposal on income support for 18-59 year-olds
- Revised White Paper on Families
- Green Paper on Comprehensive Social Security
- National Community Development Policy
- SASSA Amendment Bill
- NDA Amendment Bill

7. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVEMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL IMPACT AND OUTCOMES

The 2024/25 financial year marked the final phase of the previous 6th Administration for the Medium-Term Strategic Framework 2019-2024. The Department made significant progress in achieving institutional impact and outcomes during the 6th Administration, with an average achievement rate of 80%, despite challenges related to the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change, hunger, and rising social ills. In developing the new strategic plan for the 7th Administration, both the lessons learned from the 6th Administration, the environmental scan, and the Strategic Priorities of the MTDP were taken into account.

To strengthen the realisation of impact and outcomes, Departmental Performance Reviews will be held quarterly, along with individual performance assessments. A midterm review will also be conducted to measure progress towards achieving outcomes and impact.

8. PERFORMANCE BY PROGRAMME

8.1. Programme 1: Administration

Programme Purpose

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

Monitoring and Evaluation

During the 2024/25 financial year, quarterly provincial performance data was analysed and reports generated. The data was presented in various forums and guided planning and budgeting processes within the Sector. Additionally, data was received to produce the Key Social Development Statistical report, as well as the Trend Analysis on Vulnerable Children in South Africa. Furthermore, consultation workshops were held with all nine provinces and national programme coordinators to discuss standardising indicators for the Social Development Sector for the 2025-2029 period. The report on Educational Outcomes of Learners Receiving Social Protection Services was completed, and a multi-year plan was developed.

Data collection for the Design evaluation on Linking Social Protection Beneficiaries to Sustainable Livelihood Opportunities was carried out in eight provinces. The Diagnostic Evaluation of the Government's Response to Teenage Pregnancy in South Africa was finalised. The Design and Implementation Evaluation of the training provided to Community Development Practitioners (CDPs) to roll out training for women on small and medium enterprises through the KAIZEN Japanese Model training programme has been piloted. Lastly, consultations with programme managers were conducted, and the Multi-Year Evaluation Plan was finalised.

Management Systems and Technology

The DSD, as the leading entity in implementing NISPIS, has strengthened relations with member departments and participating entities. Through NISPIS, the Department has piloted the sharing of administrative databases between the Department of Basic Education, the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA), and the National Student Financial Aid Scheme (NSFAS) to assess the impact of Social Protection Services. The DSD NISPIS platform is currently migrating and being deployed at the SITA data centre in a cloud environment to ensure robust availability and governance compliance in line with the DPSA cloud directive. NISPIS member departments and entities share data in accordance with the relevant legislative and policy frameworks on data privacy. The departments involved in NISPIS have implemented information security measures to safeguard the confidentiality, integrity, and accessibility of information.

Legal Services

The Department successfully developed and consulted on the VSS Bill and the NDA Amendment Bill despite challenges caused by limited capacity within Legal Services. The Unit managed to process the VSS Bill successfully and presented it to Cabinet. Although the Cabinet did not formally approve the Bill for introduction to Parliament, they offered comments. Technically, the target was met because the Bill was submitted to the Cabinet, which considered it as part of the approval process. Regarding the NDA Amendment Bill, the matter was escalated to the executive for intervention, prompting the Agency to start considering the Bill. There is now progress concerning the NDA Amendment Bill.

Finance

During this period under review, the focus has been on concluding and closing the books for the fiscal year ending 31 March 2025. This involved managing budget spending to ensure that the Department does not overspend or underspend its allocated budget, paying valid invoices, clearing various accounts, and all other activities related to the closure of a fiscal year. A detailed Annual Financial Statement (AFS) project plan has been developed, outlining the activities and timeframes for input by various Business Units into the AFS. The Department obtained an unqualified audit opinion with findings from the AGSA on its 2023/24 audited Annual Financial Statements.

Monthly analyses of expenditure trends and financial compliance were conducted to ensure that appropriated funds were spent in accordance with the Department's mandate. The Department continued to oversee the management and administration of social grants by SASSA and remained responsible for the adjusted budget of R 269 billion allocated for the payment of social grants.

The Department also continued its efforts to develop, review, and implement effective financial management and administrative policies. The Bid Committees (Specification, Evaluation, and Adjudication) continued to perform efficiently and effectively within the Department concerning tenders above the value of R1,000,000. The Department complied with relevant supply chain management policies/prescripts.

Entity Oversight (Re-Tabled APP)

Outcome	Functional, Efficient and Integrated Sector						
Outputs	**Output Indicator**	**Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023**	**Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024**	**Planned Annual Target 2024/25**	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Reasons for Deviations**
An implemented Entity Governance and Oversight Framework	Entity Governance and Oversight Framework implemented	As part of implementation of the Entity Oversight Framework, performance reports for 2022/23 for SASSA and NDA were presented and analysed. The Entity Agreements were submitted to Legal for quality assurance, corrections and improvements were incorporated for final approval.	Entity Governance and Oversight Framework was Implemented through convening quarterly performance review sessions with entities.	Implement the Entity Governance and Oversight Framework	The implementation of Entity Governance and Oversight Framework was done as follows; Submission of quarterly performance and financial reports by the entities of the Department to the Minister and National Treasury. The convening of quarterly Entity Oversight Committee meetings to review performance, and address business challenges within the Entities.	No deviation	No deviation

Stakeholder Management and Donor Coordination (Re-Tabled APP)

Outcome	Functional, Efficient and Integrated Sector						
Outputs	**Output Indicator**	**Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023**	**Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024**	**Planned Annual Target 2024/25**	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Reasons for Deviations**
Implemented Strategy on Stakeholder and Donor Management	Stakeholder and Donor Management Strategy implemented	The strategy was implemented as follows: The departmental profile on partnerships has been updated and placed on share point. A database for the department`s partnerships/ stakeholders has been created and digitised Coordination of humanitarian relieve assistance from various donors for floods victims during the state of disaster. Stakeholder / donor engagement roundtables were held which focused on service delivery areas that require public/private partnership for effective implementation. An engagement on disaster relief was held with the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints after the declaration of a national state of disaster due to impact of flooding. Gill and Allan Grey Foundation on partnership in initiatives which set to bolster social entrepreneurship that promotes youth and women empowerment, collaboration on social services infrastructure programmes as well as technical and capacity building programmes for social enterprises. Sasol Foundation collaboration on the support of SASSA grant beneficiaries who have passed matric First Rand foundation on GBV, disaster relief, linking of grant beneficiaries to opportunities.	The strategy was implemented as follows: • Hosting a Ministerial Stakeholder Engagement Session. • Hosting of a Social Innovation Roundtable. • During the flood disaster period the department worked with various partners to deliver humanitarian relief to victims in Calvinia in the Northern Cape Province.	Implement Stakeholder and Donor Management Strategy	The Department continued maintaining and establishing partnerships with new organisations both locally and internationally which have been central in ensuring that the delivery of services continue unhindered.	No deviation	No deviation

Monitoring and Evaluation (Re-Tabled APP)

Outcome	Functional, Efficient and Integrated Sector						
Outputs	**Output Indicator**	**Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023**	**Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024**	**Planned Annual Target 2024/25**	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Reasons for Deviations**
An implemented Electronic M&E System for the Social Development Sector	Electronic M&E System for the Social Development Sector Implemented	The Electronic M&E System was successfully piloted in Eastern Cape, Kwa Zulu Natal and Gauteng Provinces.	The Electronic M&E System for Social Development Sector was rolled out in North West province.	Implement the Electronic M&E System for Social Development sector in two (2) provinces	The Electronic M&E System was implemented in Free State and KwaZulu Natal. Two provincial implementation reports were produced.	No deviation	No deviation

Information Management Systems and Technology (Re-Tabled APP)

Outcome	Functional, Efficient and Integrated Sector						
Outputs	**Output Indicator**	**Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023**	**Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024**	**Planned Annual Target 2024/25**	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Reasons for Deviations**
An implemented National Integrated Social Protection Information System (NISPIS)	NISPIS implemented	As part of implementing the NISPIS, the Concept Note was approved, acquired and registered the NISPIS Domain through SITA and the convergence tool was procured to enable information exchange between Social Cluster departments in order to realise NISPIS	Successfully integrated information systems/ databases to facilitate information amongst Social Cluster departments i.e. DSD, DOEL, DOH, DBE, DHET, NSFAS, SASSA. Integration with COGTA on the indigent data underway.	Implement NISPIS	As part of the Implementing the NISPIS. The NISPIS Change Management Framework was developed. The NISPIS technical training has been conducted to member departments on utilization of NISPIS. The NISPIS utilization report has been produced.	No deviation	No deviation

Legal Services (Originally Tabled APP)

Outcome	Functional, Efficient and Integrated Sector							
Output	**Output Indicator**	**Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023**	**Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024**	**Planned Annual Target 2024/2025**	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025 Until Date of Re-Tabling**	**Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Reasons for Deviations**	**Reasons for Revisions to the Outputs/ Output Indicators/ Annual Targets**
An approved SASSA Amendment Bill	SASSA Amendment Bill approved	SASSA Amendment Bill was not submitted to Cabinet. The Bill still being considered for a preliminary opinion by the Office of the Chief State Law Adviser.	The Draft SASSA Amendment Bill was not submitted to Cabinet for approval	Submit the Draft SASSA Amendment Bill to Cabinet for approval to introduce the Bill to Parliament	Target not achieved. This Bill has been removed from the APP as per line function due to the fact that there is still further consultation that is required	The Draft SASSA Amendment Bill to was not submitted to Cabinet	There is still more consultation that is required with the labour sector as per the advice of the State Law Adviser.	The State law Advisor did not provide the preliminary certificate that the Bill will have a big impact on the HR issues of the Agency and therefore advising the department that there is a need to further engage with the Labour sector which will take a long time.

Legal Services (Re-Tabled APP)

Outcome	Functional, Efficient and Integrated Sector						
Outputs	**Output Indicator**	**Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023**	**Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024**	**Planned Annual Target 2024/25**	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Reasons for Deviations**
Approved NDA Amendment Bill	NDA Amendment Bill approved	Draft NDA Amendment Bill developed	NDA Amendment Bill to Cabinet for approval to solicit public comments not submitted.	Submit NDA Amendment Bill to Cabinet for approval for approval to introduce the Bill to Parliament	Bill developed and consulted externally and internally.	NDA Amendment Bill was not submitted to Cabinet for approval	The NDA still has to provide comments on the Bill and further consultation with stakeholders.
Approved Victim Support Services (VSS	VSS Bill approved	Victim support Services Bill was not submitted to Cabinet. The Bill is still being considered at NEDLAC before it can be submitted to Cabinet	VSS Bill was not submitted to Cabinet for approval to introduce to Parliament	Submit the VSS Bill to Cabinet for approval to introduce to Parliament	Bill submitted to Cabinet	No deviation	No deviation
Strategies to overcome areas of underperformance:							
NDA Amendment Bill: The submission of the NDA Bill to Cabinet will be prioritised next financial year							

Finance (Re-Tabled APP)

Outcome	Functional, Efficient and Integrated Sector						
Outputs	**Output Indicator**	**Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023**	**Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024**	**Planned Annual Target 2024/25**	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Reasons for Deviations**
Obtained Audit opinion	Audit opinion on Annual Financial Statements (AFS)	The Department obtained an unqualified audit opinion with findings from the AGSA on its 2021/22 audited Annual Financial Statements.	The Department obtained an Unqualified Audit opinion from the AGSA on its 2022/23 audited Annual Financial Statements.	Obtain unqualified audit opinion	The Department obtained an Unqualified audit opinion from the AGSA on its 2023/24 Annual Financial Statements	No deviation	No deviation
Procurement spent of women owned business	% procurement spent on women owned businesses	New indicator	New indicator	40% of procurement spent on women owned business	29.25 % of procurement was spent on women owned business.	10.5%	There is currently no clear directive or policy nor a system to assist with the implementation of the public procurement from women-owned businesses.
Strategies to overcome areas of underperformance:							
The target and indicator will be revisited to consider factors like partial ownership by women.							

Linking Performance with Budgets – Programme 1: Administration

P1: ADMINISTRATION							
		2024/2025			2023/2024		
Details per Sub-Programme		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	53,793	53,793	-	51,921	51,575	346
1.2	Departmental Management	75,820	75,820	-	72,470	71,659	811
1.3	Corporate Management	174,981	174,682	299	188,066	187,296	770
1.4	Finance	85,884	85,855	29	87,907	87,308	599
1.5	Internal Audit	13,623	13,623	-	12,770	12,462	308
1.6	Office Accommodation	37,600	37,600	-	43,256	43,250	6
Total		**441,701**	**442,373**	**328**	**456,390**	**453,550**	**2,840**

8.2. 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

The DSD disbursed payments to social grant beneficiaries, including the SRD R350 grant valued at R266 billion for the 2024/25 financial year. During the 2024 Adjusted Estimates of National Expenditure process, R1.555 billion was authorised by the Minister of Finance in accordance with section 6(1)(d) of the Appropriation Act, 2024.

The Minister of Finance also wrote to the Minister of Social Development about a further R1.6 billion approved under section 6(1)(c) of the Appropriation Act no 40 of 2024. The additional funding of R3.1 billion was used to increase the SRD R350 grant by R20 from 1 April 2024. The objective of transferring the entire R269,365,184 to SASSA, in line with the payment schedule approved by the National Treasury for social grants to beneficiaries on behalf of DSD, was successfully achieved.

Social Assistance (Originally Tabled APP)

Outcome	**Reduced Levels of Poverty, Inequality, Vulnerability, and Social Ills**							
Output	**Output Indicator**	**Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023**	**Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024**	**Planned Annual Target 2024/2025**	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025 Until Date of Re-Tabling**	**Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Reasons for Deviations**	**Reasons for Revisions to the Outputs / Output Indicators / Annual Targets**
Transferred Social Assistance grant funds to SASSA in line with the payment schedule approved by the National Treasury	Transferred Social Assistance grant funds to SASSA in line with the payment schedule approved by the National Treasury	A total of R239 billion was made available to SASSA for the payment of social grants between April 2022 to March 2023 with the monthly breakdown as follows: • April: R20.5 billion • May: R20.5 billion • June: R20.6 billion • July: R20.6 billion • Aug: R20.6 billion • Sept: R20.7 billion • Oct: R20.7 billion • Nov: R20.7 billion • Dec: R20.7 billion • Jan: R20.7 billion • Feb: R17.9 billion • March: R14.3 billion	A total of R252.106 billion was made available to SASSA for the payment of social grants between April 2023 to March 2024 with the monthly breakdown as follows: • April: R20.9 billion • May: R21 billion • June: R21 billion • July: R21 billion • Aug: R21.1 billion • Sept: R21.1 billion • Oct: R21.1 billion • Nov: R21.2 billion • Dec: R21.2 billion • Jan: R21.2 billion • Feb: R20.3 billion • March: R20.4 billion	Transfer R266 000 000 to SASSA made in line with the payment schedule approved by the National Treasury	Q1 R66,03 billion transferred for the 1st quarter. Transferred - Apr R21,9 b - May R22,0b - Jun R22,0b **Q2** Achievement. R66,04 billion transferred for the 2nd quarter as follows. - July R22,1b - August R22,1b - September R22,2b	R0,93 billion	The amount was based on the preliminary allocation of R66 500 000 to SASSA. All eligible grant beneficiaries were paid during the second quarter	The target was revised to avoid targeting the amount, as the estimated amount is merely a projection.

Social Assistance (re-tabled APP)

Outcome	Reduced Levels of Poverty, Inequality, Vulnerability, and Social Ills						
Outputs	**Output Indicator**	**Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023**	**Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024**	**Planned Annual Target 2024/25**	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Deviation from planned Target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Reasons for Deviations**
Transferred Social Assistance grant funds to SASSA in line with the Approved Vote drawings from National Treasury	Social Assistance Grant funds transferred to SASSA in line with the Approved Vote drawings from National Treasury	A total of R239 billion was made available to SASSA for the payment of social grants between April 2022 to March 2023 with the monthly breakdown as follows: • April: R20.5 billion • May: R20.5 billion • June: R20.6 billion • July: R20.6 billion • Aug: R20.6 billion • Sept: R20.7 billion • Oct: R20.7 billion • Nov: R20.7 billion • Dec: R20.7 billion • Jan: R20.7 billion • Feb: R17.9 billion • March: R14.3 billion	A total of R252.106 billion was made available to SASSA for the payment of social grants between April 2023 to March 2024 with the monthly breakdown as follows: • April: R20.9 billion • May: R21 billion • June: R21 billion • July: R21 billion • Aug: R21.1 billion • Sept: R21.1 billion • Oct: R21.1 billion • Nov: R21.2 billion • Dec: R21.2 billion • Jan: R21.2 billion • Feb: R20.3 billion • March: R20.4 billion	Transfer Social Assistance Grant funds to SASSA in line with the Approved Vote drawings from National Treasury	The Department of Social Development transferred Social Assistance Grant funds to SASSA in line with the approved vote drawings from National Treasury.	No deviation	No deviation
Strategies to overcome underperformance							

Linking performance with budgets – Programme 2: Social Assistance

P 2: SOCIAL ASSISTANCE							
		2024/2025			2023/2024		
Details per Sub-Programme		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	107,049,732	106,753,032	296,700	98,611,932	98,529,407	82,525
2.2	War Veterans	233	203	30	393	289	104
2.3	Disability	28,835,472	28,478,146	357,326	27,052,268	27,002,296	49,972
2.4	Foster Care	3,868,419	3,850,637	17,782	4,059,134	4,057,095	2,039
2.5	Care Dependency	4,535,995	4,521,429	14,566	4,140,664	4,111,834	28,830
2.6	Child Support	85,227,104	84,853,669	373,435	81,699,134	80,906,758	792,376
2.7	Grant-In-Aid	3,000,270	2,981,323	18,947	2,208,571	2,195,162	13,409
2.8	Social Relief	36,847,959	35,276,299	1,571,660	34,334,457	33,742,879	591,578
Total		**269,365,184**	**266,714,738**	**2,650,446**	**252,106,553**	**250,545,720**	**1,560,833**

8.3. 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.

Sub-Programme

Social Security Policy Development

The Branch successfully produced the Audit Report on Social Assistance. The three draft policies, namely the Integration of Children Grant with other Government Services, Maternal Support Policy, and the Policy on Basic Income Support for the Unemployed Aged 18-59, were supposed to have been submitted to Cabinet for approval to publish for public comments. The three policies were presented at the SPCHD Cabinet Committee but were returned for further consultations and review.

The Department officially launched the Social Security Review Volume 2 publication, titled "Social Security in the time of COVID-19". Following the inaugural edition published during the height of the COVID-19 crisis, this publication features peer-reviewed articles by independent social security experts and offers in-depth discussions and critical comparative analysis of social protection measures introduced in response to the pandemic. At the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, a range of social protection measures were introduced to save lives and protect incomes, jobs, and livelihoods. With the publication now available on its website, the Department aims to generate new knowledge, information, and critical analysis to support evidence-based policymaking towards establishing a comprehensive social security system that cushions everyone in times of crises and life cycle risks such as old age, unemployment, injuries on duty, disability, death of a breadwinner, among others.

Social Security Policy and Administration (Originally Tabled APP)

Outcome	Reduced Levels of Poverty, Inequality, Vulnerability, and Social Ills							
Output	**Output Indicator**	**Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023**	**Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024**	**Planned Annual Target 2024/2025**	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025 Until Date of Re-Tabling**	**Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Reasons for Deviations**	**Reasons for Revisions to the Outputs/Output Indicators/Annual Targets**
An approved Policy on Integrating Children's Grant Beneficiaries with Government Services	Policy on Integrating Children's Grant Beneficiaries with Government Services approved	Consultations Report on Draft Policy on Integrating Children's Grants Beneficiaries with Government Services developed	The draft Policy on Integrating Children's Grant Beneficiaries was submitted and presented to the SPCHD TWG and the SPCHD DG Cluster.	Submit the draft Policy on Integrating Children's Grant Beneficiaries with Government Services to Cabinet for approval	The draft policy was presented to the SPCHD Cabinet Committee, but was not approved for further processing by Cabinet.	The draft policy was not submitted to Cabinet for approval	The SPCHD Cabinet Committee, recommended further consultation and review of the policy options. The Department will subject the draft policy to a broader consultation process with relevant stakeholders/experts as recommended by the committee and then take a position on policy options The Department made a decision to remove the Indicator from 2025/26 APP.	Due to the longer transition to the 7th Administration, the multi-year project was reviewed and the planned target shifted to 2025/26.
Outcome	**Empowered, Resilient Individuals, Families, and Sustainable Communities**							
An approved Policy on Maternal Support	Policy on Maternal Support Approved	Consultations Report on Draft Policy on draft Policy on Maternal Support for Vulnerable Pregnant Women and Children developed	A draft Policy on Maternal Support submitted and presented to the SPCHD TWG and the SPCHD DG Cluster	Submit the draft Policy on Maternal Support to Cabinet for approval	The draft policy was presented to the SPCHD Cabinet Committee, but was not approved for further processing by Cabinet.	The draft policy was not submitted to Cabinet for approval	The SPCHD Cabinet Committee, recommended further consultation and review of the policy options. The Department will subject the draft policy to a broader consultation process with relevant stakeholders/experts as recommended by the committee and then take a position on policy options The Department made a decision to remove the Indicator from 2025/26 APP.	Due to the longer transition to the 7th Administration, the multi-year project was reviewed and the planned target shifted to 2025/26.

Outcome	Reduced Levels of Poverty, Inequality, Vulnerability, and Social Ills							
Output	**Output Indicator**	**Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023**	**Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024**	**Planned Annual Target 2024/2025**	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025 Until Date of Re-Tabling**	**Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Reasons for Deviations**	**Reasons for Revisions to the Outputs/Output Indicators/Annual Targets**
Outcome	**Reduced Levels of Poverty, Inequality, Vulnerability, and Social Ills**							
An approved Policy on Income Support for 18 to 59-year-olds	Policy on Income Support for 18 to 59-year-olds approved	Consultations Report on Draft Policy on Income Support for 18 to 59-year-olds developed.	The draft policy on Income Support for 18 to 59-year-olds submitted to the SPCHD DG Cluster for consideration	Submit the draft Policy on Income Support for 18 to 59-year-olds to Cabinet for approval	The draft policy was presented to the SPCHD Cabinet Committee, but was not approved for further processing by Cabinet.	The draft policy was not submitted to Cabinet for approval	The SPCHD Cabinet Committee, recommended further consultation and review of the policy options. The Department will subject the draft policy to a broader consultation process with relevant stakeholders/experts as recommended by the committee and then take a position on policy options.	Due to the longer transition to the 7th Administration, the multi-year project was reviewed and the planned target shifted to 2025/26..
Outcome	**Empowered, Resilient Individuals, Families and Sustainable Communities**							
An approved 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	The draft Policy on voluntary cover for retirement and risk benefits for atypical and informal sector workers submitted and presented to SPCHD DG Cluster	Policy on Voluntary Cover for Retirement and Risk Benefits for Atypical and Informal Sector Workers was submitted to Cabinet for approval. Cabinet approved the publication and call for public comments on the draft policy.	Submit the Policy on Voluntary Cover for Retirement and Risk Benefits for Atypical and Informal Sector Workers to Cabinet for approval	The target was applicable up to Q2 of 2024-25 as it was removed from revised APP of 2024-25. However, the draft consultation plan, communication strategy, risk assessment and stakeholder analysis report was prepared and 2 engagements were held with the internal Communications Unit. The frequently asked questions (FAQs) were drafted. The submission on the draft policy was drafted and approved.	The Policy on Voluntary Cover for Retirement and Risk Benefits for Atypical and Informal Sector Workers was not submitted to Cabinet for approval	Not applicable as the target was removed from the revised APP of 2024-25.	The Policy is dependent on the timeliness associated with the establishment of the IMC. • Lack of stakeholder consensus. So far there has been significant opposition to the proposals, both from within government and outside. Given this risk, the timelines may need to be shifted to allow more engagement, or the target may be removed entirely

Outcome	Reduced Levels of Poverty, Inequality, Vulnerability, and Social Ills							
Output	**Output Indicator**	**Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023**	**Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024**	**Planned Annual Target 2024/2025**	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025 Until Date of Re-Tabling**	**Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Reasons for Deviations**	**Reasons for Revisions to the Outputs/Output Indicators/Annual Targets**
Outcome	**Functional, Efficient and Integrated Sector**							
A developed Comprehensive Social Security Bill	Comprehensive Social security Bill developed	The draft White Paper Not developed. However, refinements to the Green Paper completed with the assistance of the appointed Technical Expert Panel. Engagements with National Treasury and the Department of Employment and Labour commenced.	The target was not achieved. Cabinet considered and approved the publication and call for public comments on the revised Green Paper on Comprehensive Social Security. This is an important step towards the development of the draft White Paper on Comprehensive Social Security	Submit White Paper on Comprehensive Social Security to Cabinet for approval for public comments	The target was applicable up to Q2 of 2024-25 as it was removed from the revised APP of 2024-25. However, the submissions on the Green Paper on Comprehensive Social Security and approval of the Terms of Reference for the Inter-Ministerial Committee and invitation letters were processed. The draft consultation plan, communication strategy, risk assessment and stakeholder analysis report was prepared and 2 engagements were held with the internal Communications Unit. The Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) were drafted.	White Paper on Comprehensive Social Security was not submitted to Cabinet for approval for public comments	Not applicable as the target was removed from the revised APP of 2024-25.	White Paper on Comprehensive Social Security dependent on the timeliness associated with the establishment of the IMC. Lack of stakeholder consensus. So far there has been significant opposition to the proposals, both from within government and outside. Given this risk, the timelines may need to be shifted to allow more engagement, or the target may be removed entirely. Financial implications have significant bearing of the government's fiscal framework, and the DSD is not in a position to confirm the timelines for the finalisation of the policy work without their buy-in.
Strategies to overcome underperformance								

Comprehensive Social Security (Re-Tabled APP)

Outcome	Reduced Levels of Poverty, Inequality, Vulnerability, and Social Ills						
Outputs	**Output Indicator**	**Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023**	**Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024**	**Planned Annual Target 2024/25**	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Reasons for Deviations**
An approved Policy on Integrating Children's Grant Beneficiaries with Government Services	Policy on Integrating Children's Grant Beneficiaries with Government Services approved	Consultations Report on Draft Policy on Integrating Children's Grants Beneficiaries with Government Services developed	The draft Policy on Integrating Children's Grant Beneficiaries was submitted and presented to the SPCHD TWG and the SPCHD DG Cluster.	Updated draft Policy on the integration of children›s grants to government services based on consolidated public comments	The draft policy was tabled at the SPCHD Cabinet Committee in November 2024 to request approval to gazette for public comments. Approval was not granted by the Committee.	The draft Policy on the integration of children›s grants to government services was not updated based on consolidated public comments	The SPCHD Cabinet Cluster recommenced that the draft policy be amended based on the comments received and be presented at the next Cabinet Cluster.
Empowered, Resilient Individuals, Families, and Sustainable Communities							
An approved Policy on Maternal Support	Policy on Maternal Support Approved	Consultations Report on Draft Policy on draft Policy on Maternal Support for Vulnerable Pregnant Women and Children developed	A draft Policy on Maternal Support submitted and presented to the SPCHD TWG and the SPCHD DG Cluster	Update the Maternal Support draft policy based on consolidated public comments	The draft policy was tabled at the SPCHD Cabinet Committee in November 2025 to request approval to gazette for public comments. Approval was not granted by the Committee.	the Maternal Support draft policy was not updated based on consolidated public comments	The SPCHD Cabinet Cluster recommenced that the draft policy be amended based on the comments received and be presented at the next Cabinet Cluster
Reduced Levels of Poverty, Inequality, Vulnerability, and Social Ills							
An approved Policy on Income Support for 18 to 59-year-olds	Policy on Income Support for 18 to 59-year-olds approved	Consultations Report on Draft Policy on Income Support for 18 to 59-year-olds developed.	The draft policy on Income Support for 18 to 59-year-olds submitted to the SPCHD DG Cluster for consideration	Updated the Basic Income Support (BIS) draft policy based on consolidated public comments	The draft policy was tabled at the SPCHD Cabinet Committee in November 2025 to request approval to gazette for public comments. Approval was not granted by the Committee.	The Basic Income Support (BIS) draft policy was not updated based on consolidated public comments	The SPCHD Cabinet Cluster recommenced that the draft policy be amended based on the comments received and be presented at the next Cabinet Cluster

Outcome	Reduced Levels of Poverty, Inequality, Vulnerability, and Social Ills						
Outputs	**Output Indicator**	**Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023**	**Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024**	**Planned Annual Target 2024/25**	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Reasons for Deviations**
Outcome	**Functional, Efficient and Integrated Sector**						
A produced Audit Report of the Social Assistance Grants	Audit Report on the Social Assistance Grants produced	An Audit Report on Disability Grant Medical Review processed.	An Audit Report on Disability Grant Medical Review Processes was produced.	Produce an Audit report on Social Assistance Grants	Audit Report on Social Assistance Grants produced.	No deviation	No deviation
Outcome	**Empowered, Resilient Individuals, Families and Sustainable Communities**						

Strategies to overcome underperformance
Draft Policy on Integrating Children's Grant Beneficiaries. The target has been removed from the APP, as it is evident that the approval of the policy is outside the DSD's power. The work will therefore be deprioritised while the Dept focuses more resources on the BIS policy work. A draft Policy on Maternal Support. The target has been removed from the APP, as it is evident that the approval of the policy is outside the DSD's power. The work will therefore be deprioritised while the Dept focuses more resources on the BIS policy work. Draft policy on Income Support The draft policy was presented to the SPCHD Cabinet Committee but was not approved for further processing by Cabinet.The target has been extended to the 2025/26 APP, to address the questions raised and broaden the consultation process and refine the policy options as directed by the Cabinet Committee.

Linking Performance with Budgets – Programme 3:

Social Security Policy and Administration

P 3: SOCIAL SECURITY POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION							
		2024/2025			2023/2024		
Details per Sub-Programme		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	49,227	41,324	7,903	45,790	35,208	10,582
3.2	Appeals Adjudication	27,164	27,052	112	32,716	27,258	5,458
3.3	Social Grants Administration	7,672,905	7,672,905	-	7,497,975	7,497,975	-
3.4	Social Grants Fraud Investigation	75,532	75,532	-	72,286	72,287	(1)
3.5	Programme Management	3,897	3,563	334	5,637	3,482	2,155
Total		**7,828,725**	**7,820,376**	**8,349**	**7,654,404**	**7,636,210**	**18,194**

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.

Sub-Programmes

Children's Legislation and Families

The Department continued to strengthen the capacity of the sector workforce on the Children's Act, which is a priority identified by the NDP and contributes to developing a capable and competent workforce that delivers services to children and families. The Children's Act has 22 chapters covering various aspects such as prevention and early intervention, child protection, adoption, parental responsibilities and rights, child-care facilities, and alternative care. It is supported by multiple guidelines, programmes, services, norms and standards, as well as practice guidelines. It was recently amended, and the Children's Amendment Act No. 17 of 2022, along with its supporting regulations, was promulgated for implementation.

Capacity building for the 2024/25 financial year primarily focused on enhancing the skills of Social Service Practitioners regarding the Children's Act 38 of 2005, the Children's Amendment Act of 2016, the Children's Second Amendment Act of 2016, the Children's Amendment Act of 2022, the National Child Care and Protection Policy, the Information Guide on the Management of Statutory Services, the Community Based Prevention and Early Intervention Programme (RISIHA), and the Quality Assurance Framework and Guidelines for Municipalities on implementing the Children's Act. During the review period, 12 capacity-building sessions on the Children's Act were held across various provinces. Districts prioritising capacity building for practitioners on the Children's Act have shown a reduction in litigation and complaints from the public. This ultimately benefits children and families through improved services. Well-trained practitioners adhere to legislative requirements, processes, and procedures, delivering quality services that benefit the entire child protection system.

Families

The family is a fundamental institution for socialising its members around values and norms. It is within the family environment that an individual's physical, emotional, and psychological development takes place. The family instils norms and values in its members. The absence of a stable, nurturing family environment has a significantly harmful impact on the individual, often leading to behaviour that is deeply damaging to society. Healthy families are central to strong communities and societies. Conditions in some communities, combined with extreme poverty, lack of family support networks, and inadequate resources and services, severely affect families. All stakeholders concerned with the welfare of the family need to understand each of these factors.

The central theme of the Minister's Budget Vote for 2024/25 was "Reigniting the Role of the Family". Through this Budget, the Minister aimed to highlight the importance of strengthening vulnerable families by providing access to a range of essential support services that foster resilience and self-reliance within families. These include, among others, parenting programmes and prevention and early intervention initiatives as guided by the Revised White Paper on Families, which Cabinet approved in November 2023. It is through the strength and support of families that the country can promote a society where every individual, especially the vulnerable, can thrive with dignity and safety.

Implementation of Teen Parenting Programmes

Through its partnership with UNICEF, the Department continued to implement the Sinovuyo and Teen Parent Programmes. These Programmes are vital as they aim to support teen parents by providing them with parenting skills and encouraging them to pursue their dreams and persevere. Over 400 Social Service Practitioners from both government and civil society organisations were trained in 19 districts: in the Free State (Fezile Dabi, Xhariep), Gauteng (Tshwane, Ekurhuleni, Sedibeng, Westrand, and Johannesburg), Limpopo (Sekhukhune), KwaZulu-Natal (Harry Gwala, Ulundi, uMkhanyakude, King Cetshwayo), Mpumalanga (Gert Sibanda, Ehlanzeni, Nkangala), and North West (Ngaka Modiri Molema, Dr K Kaunda). This reflects the Department's efforts to revitalise the role of the family and strengthen those who are vulnerable.

Sinovuyo Teen Parent Programme

The White Paper on Families, developed by the DSD, emphasises that parenting is the responsibility of both parents as primary caregivers to the child or children. The Department, in partnership with UNICEF and implementing partners, has therefore rolled out the Sinovuyo Programme nationwide. The programme aims, among other things, to:

- strengthen the ability of parents/caregivers to provide a protective environment.
- promote the health and well-being of children through positive parenting and relationship building.
- improve problem-solving skills.
- improve mental health and social support.

In total, 47,667 parents and caregivers were reached with positive parenting programmes through in-person and digital platforms. Similarly, the Department also implemented ParentText, which is adapted from the Sinovuyo Kids and Teens Programmes. ParentText is an evidence-based chatbot designed to support parents and caregivers with practical tips on positive parenting, child development, and mental health. Delivered over five days via WhatsApp, it offers bite-sized, accessible tips. Since the launch of the five-day version, which underwent a Randomised Control Trial in August 2024, 23,581 parents and caregivers have been reached through this platform. In 2025, the Government, working in partnership with UNICEF, plans to document lessons learned on what works in efforts to scale up parenting support through digital platforms.

White Paper on Families

The White Paper on Families aims to provide guidelines and strategies to strengthen families in South Africa and promote their well-being, while also reinforcing communities as support networks for families. These twin objectives are central to the White Paper. It highlights the need to prevent family disintegration and vulnerability. The document seeks to change adverse conditions affecting families and communities. In this regard, the Department trained officials from various government departments on the White Paper on Families (2023) across 25 districts. The White Paper advocates for a coordinated and integrated approach to service provision for families. The following districts in Eastern Cape (Nelson Mandela Bay, Amathole, Sarah Baartman, Buffalo City), Free State (Fezile Dabi, Xhariep), Gauteng (Tshwane, Ekurhuleni, Sedibeng, Westrand, Johannesburg), Limpopo (Mopani), KwaZulu-Natal (eThekwini South, eThekwini North, iLembe, uMgungundlovu), Mpumalanga (Ehlanzeni), North West (Mangaung, Dr K Kaunda, Ngaka Modiri Molema, Bojanala, Dr Ruth Sogomotsi Mompati), and Northern Cape (Frances Baard, John Taolo Gaiutsiwe, Namakwa, ZF Mqcawu, PK Seme) were reached.

International Day for Families

The International Day of Families (IDF) was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 47/237 of 20 September 1993, to be observed on 15 May. The IDF is an occasion to reflect on the work commenced in 1994 and to celebrate the importance of families, individuals, societies, and cultures worldwide. This day aims to promote fairness by encouraging a fuller sharing of household responsibilities and service opportunities.

The IDF emphasises the significance of families as fundamental units of humanity. It provides an opportunity to raise awareness about issues pertaining to families and to enhance understanding of the social, economic, and demographic processes influencing them. The annual celebration of the IDF highlights the connection between global society and families as essential units of community, as well as addressing concerns about their situation worldwide.

During the period under review, governments, civil society, and beneficiaries reflected on the impact of programmes on those involved. Families that benefited from or participated in family services and programmes shared testimonies about how these initiatives made a difference in their lives. These include, among others, the Sinovuyo parenting programme, which empowers parents and adolescents with communication skills, relationship-building techniques, and problem-solving abilities. RISIHA, a Community-Based Prevention and Early Intervention programme, aims to transition children from vulnerability to resilience. The Human Settlement housing programme seeks to provide homes for households in need, with beneficiaries sharing their experiences of how they have benefited from these initiatives. The Social Grants programme, designed for poverty alleviation, has assisted many South Africans. Additionally, implementing agencies highlighted how the programmes were executed, the challenges faced, and how they navigated through these difficulties.

Marriage Retreat

During Marriage Week in September 2024, the Department, in collaboration with the Free State province, hosted a Marriage Retreat attended by forty couples. The Marriage Retreat helps build social cohesion and safe communities. It also supports the development of a capable, ethical, and developmental State. Marriages are essential for the stability of families and society's overall well-being. Marital structures offer significant benefits for the entire family. The breakdown of stable marital structures incurs substantial social costs for individuals and society. Family and marriage are vital social institutions; they provide security, support, and stability to members and play a crucial role in raising children.

HIV and AIDS

HIV Prevention

The Department, through the HIV Prevention Unit, conducted site visits to monitor how Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) programmes are being implemented in seven provinces: Eastern Cape, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape, and North West. Likewise, in-service training workshops were organised for NPOs running SBC programmes in all provinces except the Western Cape. The NPOs received the necessary skills and knowledge to implement the Compendium of SBC Programmes for different target groups within their communities, with the aim of preventing new HIV infections and promoting a standardised approach among all partners. The Unit also facilitated training workshops for Traditional Leaders in North West and Limpopo provinces. These sessions involved around 100 Traditional Leaders and their respective Traditional Councils, with the objective of empowering them in HIV prevention and addressing gender-based violence against females (GBVF).

Furthermore, the unit reviewed several key SBC programmes, including the Boys Championing Change Programme, the Families Matter Programme, and the Rock Leadership Programme. The goal was to ensure consistency with current HIV trends and interventions. These revised programmes received approval for ongoing implementation. Additionally, the Department launched the Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) programme for community caregivers in three provinces: Gauteng, Limpopo, and North West. A total of 1,200 community caregivers were enrolled in the RPL programme, and orientation workshops were held accordingly. This initiative will allow caregivers to obtain a formal NQF Level 4 qualification in Child and Youth Care Work, accredited by the Health and Welfare SETA (HWSETA).

Care and Support

The Department monitored the implementation of the Guidelines for Social Service Practitioners Enabling Access to HIV Services in 10 districts, including Sarah Baartman, uMgungundlovu, Vhembe, the City of Cape Town, Francis Baard, Tshwane, Gert Sibande, Ugu, Mangaung, and Sekhukhune. The monitoring confirmed that HIV services such as risk assessments, pre- and post-test counselling, referrals, support groups, and other psychosocial support interventions were being carried out. In offices where Social Work Supervisors and managers had been trained, implementation was notably more effective. These offices actively worked towards achieving the 95-95-95 clinical cascade goals. In service points where Social Service Professionals (SSPs) provided general services, the integration of HIV guidelines was evident, with services successfully mainstreamed. The dedication and enthusiasm shown by SSPs in delivering these services were commendable and significantly contributed to successful implementation.

Despite these successes, challenges were identified. A high dependence on funded organisations for delivering HIV services was observed. In some service offices, the limited number of trained staff caused SSPs to work in silos and not share information with colleagues. Furthermore, supervisors who had not received training faced difficulties in effectively supervising and monitoring service delivery. Reporting levels on HIV service provision remained low across all monitored districts.

In response, provinces were advised to expand training to all SSPs and strengthen understanding of the Department of Social Development's role in the HIV response. Trained staff were encouraged to share knowledge with their colleagues. Districts were also urged to improve data reporting, keep consolidated records of children living with HIV (CLHIV), and consistently monitor their progress towards the 95-95-95 targets. Emphasising the importance of strengthening case management, utilising enablers and reporting tools, and improving collaboration with the Department of Health were highlighted as crucial next steps.

Government2Government Project

Through its partnership with USAID/PEPFAR, the Department continued to deliver a core package of services to orphans, vulnerable children and youth (OVCY) in Government2Government (G2G) districts. During the reporting period, the Risiha programme, which includes Social and Behavioural Change (SBC) programmes, was implemented across 20 G2G-supported districts in seven provinces: Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Western Cape, North West, Limpopo, Free State, and Eastern Cape. All districts met and exceeded their targets, with performance ranging from 100% to 1,902%. This achievement was attributed to extensive NPO capacity-building and the provision of resources such as snack packs, manuals, and data collection tools.

In Ekurhuleni, where HIV prevalence is notably high, the target increased from 17,850 to 28,359 and was achieved through five NPOs – two contracted by DSD/G2G and three receiving interim support, with plans for formal contracting in Q1 FY25. These NPOs will continue their work under COP24.

Beneficiaries received the Risiha core package of services, which included psychosocial, nutritional, educational, economic strengthening, and child protection support, alongside the SBC programme, notably Chommy. The programme served key populations: 97% were children or youth at risk, 22% single orphans, 6% double orphans, 12% CLHIV, 6% HIV-positive caregivers, and 0.1% HIV-exposed infants. No CCM beneficiaries exited during this period. By September 2024, 72% of Risiha beneficiaries aged 0–20 (13,546 of 18,520) had a known HIV status: 10,861 were HIV-negative, 2,493 HIV-positive, and 192 were not tested due to low-risk classification. However, 4,974 beneficiaries still had an unknown status owing to factors such as stigma, anxiety around testing, and limited caregiver support.

To address these gaps, DSD/G2G partners collaborated with HTS providers and local health facilities – WRHI in Ekurhuleni and ANOVA, Bophelong HTS, and Tinswarelo in Johannesburg. This collaboration improved HIV testing, ART initiation, and adherence support, with trained facilitators encouraging disclosure, health education, and linkage to care.

In Johannesburg, 382 CALHIV were identified and supported through NPO-clinic partnerships, while 70 CALHIV identified in FY23 continued to receive care in KwaZulu-Natal. Additionally, risk assessments were extended to caregivers, particularly in Ekurhuleni, which contributed to an increase in the HIV_STAT indicator from 48% in FY23 Q4 to 72% in FY24.

This semi-annual (October 2024 – March 2025) reporting period falls within the same government financial year but was shortened due to a USAID directive following an administrative order issued by President Trump, temporarily suspending all USAID-funded programme activities. As a result, the reporting period ended on 31 January 2025, rather than the usual 30 March.

By the end of this period (FY25 Q2), the G2G project had achieved 32% of its annual OVC_SERV target, reaching nearly 25,000 children and adolescents with Risiha and preventive services, including tailored programmes for younger and older adolescents. Implementation was active in half of the supported districts, with varying progress—some districts exceeded their targets, while others faced slower uptake due to local challenges.

Regarding HIV services (OVC_HIVSTAT), 71% of beneficiaries aged 0–20 had a known HIV status, marking a significant improvement from the previous reporting period. However, challenges such as stigma, disclosure issues, and incomplete return of HIV testing results remain. To tackle these issues, implementing partners enhanced collaboration with HTS providers and local clinics, especially in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal, to facilitate HIV testing, ART initiation, and ongoing adherence support. This progress was supported by continuing training of facilitators on HIV risk assessments and better coordination with DSD-funded NPOs, resulting in an increase in the HIV_STAT indicator from 38% in FY23 Q4 to 71% by January 2025.

Children's Services

Adoptions and International Social Services

The Department continued to conduct capacity-building training sessions on the Register of Adoptable Children and Prospective Adoptive Parents (RACAP). In this regard, a total of 214 Social Workers were trained on RACAP across nine provinces. The trained Social Workers gained knowledge and skills that will help them provide 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. RACAP training also offered guidance to adoption service providers regarding the implementation of adoption procedures. A total of 801 adoptions were registered, including 713 national adoptions and 88 intercountry adoptions. Additionally, 215 adoptable children and 18 prospective adoptive parents were registered on RACAP.

The Department continued to facilitate the National DSD Adoption Forum, a platform for DSD social workers to engage in adoption-related matters and receive technical support to build capacity within the sector. Members learned from discussions about challenging cases, and provinces were encouraged to enhance their adoption services. The forum had a positive impact on DSD adoption social workers, as the number of finalised adoption cases increased, and it also helped the Department develop a well-informed and empowered DSD adoption workforce.

During the review period, 357 courts were engaged to correct documents containing errors and to forward the corrected ones to the Registrar of Adoptions for registration. These court engagements help ensure adoptions are registered promptly, and ongoing court involvement also positively impacts the quality of work received by clerks of the various Children's Courts, as fewer documents with errors are submitted. This results in more adoptions being registered, thereby safeguarding the best interests of adopted children.

A total of 404 DSD Social Workers were registered with the South African Council for Social Service Professions (SACSSP), enabling them to provide adoption services. The registration process will allow DSD social workers to offer adoption services to community members who cannot afford the fees charged by accredited adoption service providers. Consequently, the service will be more accessible, especially for those living in rural and underprivileged areas. By matching them with suitable and adoptable families, this will also help children in need of permanent alternative care.

The Department, in collaboration with North West province and relevant stakeholders, successfully hosted a community awareness campaign on adoption services to commemorate World Adoption Day. The campaign took place in Vryburg, in the Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati district, in November 2024. Approximately 200 community members from all four districts in the province were reached, including stakeholders and DSD officials. The community dialogue was supported by the DSD TV, as well as external TV channels and various radio stations, where media interviews were conducted before, during, and after the event. Promoting adoption services in communities is essential to raise awareness about the process, the importance, and the benefits of adoption for children deprived of parental and family care, who may need permanent placement with forever families. This also helps to increase the number of adoptions and the willingness of prospective adoptive parents nationally to adopt children.

The Department carried out monitoring of accredited Child Protection Organisations (CPOs) through on-site visits in collaboration with the provinces of KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, North West, and Western Cape. These visits aimed to ensure that social workers in private practice adhere to relevant legislation. This initiative is a joint effort between the national and provincial DSD. The M&E process enabled the DSD team to identify implementation gaps and challenges faced by CPOs, and to recommend corrective actions to enhance their services. The feedback report for Christian Social Services, Durban, in KwaZulu-Natal has been drafted, and the reports for the other CPOs are scheduled to be completed and submitted before the end of April 2025.

International Social Services (ISS) provides social work services related to unaccompanied and separated migrant children, transnational families, and offers support and reunification services to children whose parents are imprisoned in other countries. During the reporting period, ISS opened and managed a total of 142 cases. These included cases from countries such as Mozambique, Botswana, the United Kingdom, the Kingdom of Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia, China, Ethiopia, Canada, New Zealand, Switzerland, Zimbabwe, Dubai, Thailand, Mauritius, Cameroon, Australia, Costa Rica, Tanzania, and many others. As this was the first time the Department, through this unit, handled such a volume of requests for inter-country services, it marked a significant achievement. ISS successfully repatriated three South African children who had become stranded abroad. Furthermore, ISS was involved in providing social services to a group of children linked to the Stilfontein illegal mining activities following the operation "Vala Umgodi" in the North West Province.

The organisation also completed the repatriation process for minor children to Mozambique in under two months, a highly efficient and commendable feat, considering that standard procedures usually take longer and can result in unnecessary prolonged stays of migrant children in alternative care. In November 2024, 27 children were repatriated to Mozambique. ISS also collaborated with the Zimbabwean Consulate to facilitate the successful repatriation of children in alternative care who were eligible for return, enabling them to reunite with their families. Overall, 118 children were repatriated to their countries of origin. Through partnerships with other countries, ISS facilitated the safe return of one South African child from Mauritius, one from Zimbabwe, and two from Botswana.

The ISS Unit facilitated six cross-border collaboration meetings with Lesotho, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique. These forums aim to identify challenges and find durable solutions related to unaccompanied and separated migrant children.

The Department participated in the 100th Anniversary Events and meetings of the International Social Services (ISS), in Geneva, Switzerland, from 07 to 11 October 2024, with nominated delegates attending on behalf of the Department. The purpose of the meetings was to bring together ISS Case Coordinators (CCS) to share their experiences and for the Working Group to present the progress made in their work from various countries. The Department also participated in an international conference meeting, which was part of a child protection-related discussion panel attended by global experts. A presentation was given on the' Search for Origins' paper regarding Intercountry Adoption from the South African perspective.

The statutory meetings, such as the International Council, the Professional Advisory Committee, and the Casework Coordinators group, are essential as the governing bodies discuss and decide on the nature of the ISS. The meetings and the 100-year anniversary were attended by government officials and non-government stakeholders from the following countries, among others: Australia, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, France, Greece, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Malta, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and Venezuela. The Office of the General Secretariat presented a project it has devised for children living with disabilities, aiming to ensure that children with disabilities are not excluded, have access to services, and to prevent family separation.

The Department participated in a virtual webinar organised by UNICEF and UNHCR in November 2024 to present the final evaluation and management response of the EU Global Promotion of Best Practices for Children in Migration (2020-2023) programme, specifically for the Eastern and Southern Africa region. The programme was supported by the partnership between the European Union and UNICEF for the "Promotion of Best Practices for Children in Migration," a multi-regional project implemented in Central America (Mexico, El Salvador) and Eastern & Southern Africa (Zambia, South Africa). In South Africa, the programme was carried out under the overall leadership of the Department of Social Development, UNICEF, UNHCR, and the European Union (EU). The project lasted 30 months, with direct programming activities conducted in four provinces: Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, and Western Cape.

A total of six civil society organisations were identified to support the programme's implementation, namely: Action for Conflict Transformation (ACT), Future Families (FF), Childline South Africa, Refugee Social (RSS) Services, Scalabrini Centre of Cape Town (SCCT), and the South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC), as the Independent National Human Rights Institution of South Africa. This project was launched by the Minister of Social Development, Hon Lindiwe Zulu, with Country Representatives from UNICEF and the European Union on 15 December 2020. The webinar aimed to achieve the following objectives:

- Present the significant results the programme has achieved to protect children in migration.
- Share the summative evaluation findings, conclusions, and the concrete actions that UNICEF and UNHCR commit to as a response to the recommendations.
- Advocate for the mobilisation of resources and the allocation of funding to continue protecting children on the move in the region for sustainability purposes.

Child Protection

The Department commemorated Child Protection Week (CPW) on 19 May 2024 at Francis Baard Municipality in the Northern Cape, led by the Minister and the MEC for Social Development. The event focused on raising awareness, providing information, and educating communities about mental health issues, as well as offering psycho-social support to teenagers.

As part of the broader Child Protection Month programme, the Department organised several preparatory activities in the lead-up to Child Protection Week, including:

- ICROP's direct service delivery and substance abuse outreach programme, which raised awareness and provided education to 150 pregnant women on the dangers of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS), held on 7 May 2024 in Kuruman.
- A visit to the Ba' One Protective Workshop on 8 May 2024.
- Awareness, education, and information-sharing sessions on mental health issues, along with the provision of psycho-social support, at Vuyolwethu, Greenpoint, Homevale, and Roodenpan high schools from 13 to 16 May 2024.

The Department will continue to raise awareness, provide education, and share information across provinces through the 365 Days Child Protection Programme of Action. It aims to address issues affecting children's lives while calling on children, parents, caregivers, families, communities, government, and non-governmental organisations to build and strengthen child protection safety nets for better safeguarding of children.

Furthermore, the Department, through the Child Protection unit, delivered therapeutic training for children and families impacted by child sexual abuse in the Eastern Cape and Free State in August and September 2024, respectively. A total of 62 social workers and supervisors participated. The training aims to empower SSPs to offer services to children and their families affected by violence, child abuse, neglect, and exploitation.

The Department partnered with the North West Provincial DSD to conduct the following activities:

- **Precursor activities in Bojanala District on 17 August 2024:** Awareness, information-sharing, and education on mental health issues and the provision of psychosocial support for teenagers, parents, and communities. The programme reached 177 children, 40 parents, and 24 stakeholders.
- **Service delivery activities in Bojanala District in September 2024:** Engagement with communities, reaching 285 children, 69 parents, and 14 stakeholders.
- **Children's consultation on 21 September 2024:** Child participation sessions addressing violence against children and providing a platform for children to express their views. The consultation engaged 17 children.
- **Stakeholder engagement on 30 September 2024:** Involving 35 key departments and civil society organisations, focusing on ending violence against children in preparation for the Global Ministerial Conference in Bogotá, Colombia (7–8 November 2024). The purpose was to review the country's progress and stakeholder contributions, and to develop South Africa's pledge to be presented at the conference.

During the period under review, the Department, through the Child Protection Unit, successfully launched the Children's Report on the National Strategic Plan on Gender-Based Violence & Femicide (Pillar 7), led by the Minister of Social Development in Benoni on 19 October 2024. The activity is part of the 365 Days Programme of Action against "No" violence, child abuse, neglect, and exploitation. It was attended by 150 children and 50 stakeholders and contributed to Pillar 1: Leadership, Coordination, and Accountability of the NSP-GBVF.

As part of monitoring the implementation of the Intersectoral Protocol on the Prevention and Management of Violence, Child Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation (VCANE), the National Child Protection Committee met quarterly to strengthen the provision of child protection services and to monitor progress across all nine provinces. In addition, the Department conducted the following monitoring and capacity-building activities with provinces:

- **Child abuse and neglect:** Monitoring of the implementation of therapeutic services for children and families affected by child sexual abuse in the Northern Cape (5–6 March 2025), Free State (12–15 March 2025), and Western Cape (18–20 March 2025).
- **Capacity-building on the Child Protection Register (CPR) Web-Based Reporting System:** Training conducted across provinces to strengthen reporting and data management.
- **Webinar for health care workers:** Capacitation and sensitisation on mandatory reporting, as required by the Children's Act 38 of 2005, in response to alarming figures of children falling pregnant.

Regarding the Child Exploitation Programme, a coordinating structure on issues of online safety meetings was held in November 2024 and March 2025, respectively. The objective of the coordinating structure is to monitor the implementation of the recommendations made in the Disruptive Harm Study conducted in 2020, which involves intersectoral collaboration with key stakeholders within the online safety space. The project includes key government departments, non-governmental organisations, UNICEF, and the Bureau of Research and Institutional Development at Unisa, working together to empower children, parents, and communities on the safe use of digital spaces.

The Department participated in the First Global Ministerial Conference on ending violence against children, held on 7-8 November 2024 in Bogota, Colombia. A meeting on the Coordination Structure for Online Safety, as well as a briefing on progress regarding online activities and the development of a Model National Response to address online sexual exploitation and abuse, was also held on 28-29 November 2024. This contributes to Pillar 1: Leadership, Coordination, and Accountability stakeholders. Furthermore, capacity-building and training sessions were conducted with all nine provinces, in partnership with civil society organisations, on the following topics:

- **Therapeutic interventions for children and families affected by child sexual abuse:** Training provided to 33 social workers and supervisors, contributing to Pillar 4: Response, Care and Support of the NSP-GBVF.
- **Digital literacy:** Training for child protection stakeholders, contributing to Pillar 2: Prevention and Protection of the NSP-GBVF.
- **Partnership training:** Conducted jointly with Save the Children, Childline SA, Tutela, Rata, and the Nelson Mandela Children's Fund.
- **Child exploitation and safety:** Education and awareness-raising on child exploitation, trafficking, child marriage, online safety, and mental well-being.
- **Awareness for children from the African Union (Region):** Awareness sessions contributing to Pillar 2: Prevention and Protection of the NSP-GBVF, reaching 30 children.
- **Safety and risk assessment tools:** Training on the implementation of comprehensive assessments of reported cases of children, contributing to Pillar 4: Response, Care and Support of the NSP-GBVF, held in the Western Cape (18–22 November 2024), reaching 33 social workers.
- **Induction manual for social service practitioners:** Training to broaden understanding of the child protection system and strengthen compliance with legislative prescripts, contributing to Pillar 2: Prevention and Protection of the NSP-GBVF, held in Gauteng (14–18 October 2024), reaching 32 officials.
- **Developmental assessment and independent living programmes:** Capacity-building for social service practitioners to provide services to children in alternative care, contributing to Pillar 4: Response, Care and Support of the NSP-GBVF. Training included the Developmental Assessment Tool and Guidelines for Independent Living Programmes, held in the Free State (30–31 October 2024), reaching 32 officials.
- **Norms and standards for Child and Youth Care Centres (CYCCs):** Training on compliance issues, contributing to Pillar 1: Leadership, Coordination and Accountability of the NSP-GBVF, reaching 63 municipal officials and KZN DSD officials.

Foster Care

During the reporting period, the Department monitored provinces on the implementation of the foster care programme of action that incorporates the directives of the High Court Order. The national office and provinces submitted quarterly progress reports to the High Court. A monitoring report on the implementation of the Programme of Action on Foster Care across provinces was produced. The intended impact is to establish the necessary systemic mechanisms in the provinces for providing Foster Care services, thereby reducing the challenges currently experienced in implementing this service.

Orphans and Vulnerable Children

The Department continued to monitor the implementation of Guidelines for Community-Based Prevention and Early Intervention Services for vulnerable children. It visited 14 districts across five provinces to assess the progress made by these provinces in implementing community-based prevention and early intervention services (Risiha) for vulnerable children. During quarterly meetings, national and provincial officials conducted benchmarking visits to evaluate the progress of the implementing partner (NPO) in providing community-based prevention and early intervention services, identify best practices to be shared with other organisations in different provinces, and measure the programme's impact on beneficiaries. Visits included 1000 Hills Community NPO in Durban, KwaZulu-Natal; Ikusasa Lethu Youth Project in Devland, Johannesburg, Gauteng; Tswelelopele Community Project; Magogoe Koikoi Village in Mafikeng, North West; and Makgona Drop-in Centre in Polokwane, Limpopo.

Furthermore, capacity-building sessions were held on the implementation of Guidelines on Community-Based Prevention and Early Intervention Services for vulnerable children and the mainstreaming of children with disabilities. The capacity-building sessions took place in Gauteng, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, North West, and Northern Cape. A total of 1,315 Social Service Practitioners (SSPs) were reached.

Professional Social Services and Older Persons

During the reporting period, the Department monitored the use of the Older Persons Abuse Register (OPAR) across provinces. OPAR is an electronic register created to report cases of abuse against people aged 60 and older. However, it was found that most provinces still report manually, which makes it difficult for the Department of Social Development to respond quickly to cases of elder abuse. A total of 39 cases were reported on OPAR by Western Cape Province, with interventions and services provided to address the identified issues. Additionally, the Department trained five provinces on the use of OPAR, namely Eastern Cape, Gauteng, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, and Western Cape. District coordinators, supervisors, and social workers were engaged.

As part of the process to amend the Older Persons Act 13 of 2006, the Department presented the Older Persons Amendment Bill, B11B-2022, to the Select Committee on Health and Social Services in September 2024. The Bill was also introduced to all nine Provincial Legislatures in preparation for public hearings by the Select Committee from 10th September 2024 to 9th October 2024. Subsequently, public hearings on the Older Persons Amendment Bill were held in all nine provinces from 3 to 24 October 2024.

After conducting public hearings on the Older Persons Amendment Bill, B11B, the feedback received regarding the Bill was responded to and presented to the Select Committee on Health and Social Services on 6th November 2024.

The C List was presented to the Select Committee on Health and Social Services on 13 November 2024, and the Older Persons Amendment Bill, B11D-2022, was approved for further processing. Subsequently, all Provincial Legislatures submitted their Final Provincial Mandates in favour of the Older Persons Amendment Bill, B11D-2022. The Select Committee on Health and Social Development considered and adopted the Committee Report on the Bill on 4 December 2024, and both were approved.

The Older Amendment Bill and the Committee Report were then presented to the NCOP on 10 December 2024 for consideration and approval. They were adopted and approved. All the provinces voted in favour of the Bill and approved it for submission to the Portfolio Committee on Social Development for concurrence and approval in line with Parliament's legislative process.

Regarding the development of the National Strategy on Ageing, the Department hosted a National Consultative Workshop from 12 to 14 March 2025 to further engage with the sector, including other government departments affected by the strategy, prior to its approval. The workshop was attended by key national government departments, Offices of the Premier, national non-profit organisations (NPOs), the South African Older Persons Forum (SAOPF), the South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC), institutions of higher learning, research organisations, and private sector organisations.

The Department successfully carried out the National Active Ageing Programme (NAAP) from 18 to 20 February 2025. On 18 February 2025, the Department held discussions with older persons, where they debated issues affecting them. Key government departments, such as the Department of Health (DOH), South African Police Service (SAPS), Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DOJ&CD), Department of Human Settlements (DHS), Department of Cooperative Governance (DCOG), and Department of Sports, Arts and Culture (DSAC), were invited to respond to concerns raised by older persons.

Social Crime Prevention and Anti-Substance Abuse

Social Crime Prevention

The Department is tasked with implementing the Child Justice Act of 2008, the Probation Services Act (Act 116 of 1991), and the Children's Act 38 of 2005. The South African Child Justice System records all details of children in conflict with the law, including case reporting, arrests by South African Police Service (SAPS) personnel, assessments by Social Development Probation Officers, and the appearance of the alleged young offender in court, either through a preliminary inquiry (PI) or formal proceedings by Justice and Constitutional Development. Additionally, the Child Justice Act (CJA) 75 of 2008 requires that children in conflict with the law be detained in a Child and Youth Care Centre (CYCC). These centres offer secure care programmes for children awaiting trial, undergoing residential diversion, or serving sentences under Sections 29(1) and 76(1) of the CJA. Effective management of detained, diverted, or sentenced children in the Secure Care programme is thus essential for ensuring smooth, efficient, and effective service delivery within CYCCs.

To ensure compliance with the criminal and child justice system records-keeping mandates, the Department of Social Development developed and implemented the Integrated Social Crime Prevention Electronic Information Management Systems. These systems manage these processes systematically and electronically across provinces. The workflow has been automated and digitised through electronic information management systems connecting the roles involved in the child justice system. DSD monitored the implementation of these systems, specifically the Probation Case Management (PCM), Child and Youth Care (CYCA), Endpoint Notification, and Accreditation of Diversion Services (ADS). The Endpoint and PCM electronic systems align with the legislative requirements of the Child Justice Act. Ongoing monitoring of system implementation across provinces is necessary and will enhance the management of children within the Child Justice System. Furthermore, DSD provided training to end-users where needs were identified.

DSD continued its education and awareness campaigns for children and youth at 40 campuses, including higher education institutions and colleges nationwide. These campaigns aimed to empower young people with comprehensive knowledge about crime prevention, including how to avoid becoming victims or perpetrators of crime and violence. They also encouraged increased and equitable access to services, promoted whistleblowing, and heightened awareness of social issues that opportunistically contribute to criminal and violent activities. Offering these services, particularly to vulnerable children and youth in higher education institutions and colleges, aligns with government priorities related to social cohesion, safe communities, economic transformation, and job creation.

Anti-Substance Abuse

The Department continued to monitor the implementation of the universal treatment curriculum (UTC) in 12 treatment centres. The implementation of the UTC treatment modalities supports the Department's vision and mission by providing comprehensive, standardised, and evidence-based treatment, care, and support for substance abuse disorders. The observed outcomes include the delivery of a continuum of services from screening to brief intervention, referral, treatment, care, support, rehabilitation, reintegration, and aftercare services. Moreover, the implementation of UTC contributes to the MTSF Priority 4: Consolidating the Social Wage through Reliable and Quality Basic Services, by focusing on expanding treatment and rehabilitation strategies to increase the number of individuals accessing treatment programmes.

Victim Empowerment Programme and Prevention of GBV

As part of strengthening the legislation of victim empowerment services, the Department presented the Victim Support Services (VSS) Bill and Policy to Cabinet. After deliberations in Cabinet, the Bill was referred back to stakeholders such as DOWYPD and DevCom for further consultation. The VSS Bill aims to address the gaps identified in all existing victim empowerment legislation, including challenges in providing sheltering services.

The Department has successfully implemented the National Strategic Plan on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide (GBVF). In this regard, the gaps in districts without shelters have been reduced, with an additional GBV Shelter established in North West Bojanala district. Furthermore, a facility in the Western Cape was repurposed and declared as a Khuseleka One Stop Centre, meeting the standard of providing multi-disciplinary services to victims and survivors of gender-based violence. To strengthen oversight and monitoring of services in provinces, the DSD National is implementing two policies on the provision of psychosocial and sheltering services. A total of 15 out of the 30 national GBVF hotspots have been reached in line with the Annual Performance Plan.

The Gender-Based Violence Command Centre is fully operational, with Social Workers offering services and accessible to citizens 24/7. These efforts support the implementation of the National Strategic Plan on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide, Vision 2030.

Office on the Rights of the Child

DSD, in collaboration with the Mpumalanga Department of Social Development, successfully hosted the celebration of International Children's Day in Kwa Mhlanga on 8 June 2024. Nearly 80 children took part and shared their views on the importance of protecting children from harmful traditional practices. Traditional leaders also participated and supported efforts to protect children from such practices. DSD additionally held a consultation on reviewing the National Plan of Action for Children, towards developing the 5th National Plan of Action for Children, which will be aligned with the 7th government administration in June 2024.

Furthermore, on the sidelines of the review of the National Plan of Action for Children, the Department consulted two key documents: the concluding remarks and recommendations of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, and those of the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. This consultation will assist the Department in implementing the recommendations of both committees, in alignment with South Africa's treaty obligations.

Services to Persons with Disabilities

Respite Care Services to Families of Children with Disabilities

The DSD, in collaboration with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), is developing a delivery model for sustainable, community-based respite care services for children with disabilities and their families in the Mpumalanga and Northern Cape provinces. Respite care approaches and methodologies have been created, and caregivers and supervisors from both provinces have completed practical skills training as part of the initiative.

Through stakeholder consultation meetings, key tools such as a database and a referral protocol for respite care services were developed and thoroughly reviewed. A national consultation on the draft referral protocol and related tools took place on 19 March 2025. Parent organisations, representatives from national government departments, non-profit organisations (NPOs), the National DSD and provincial DSD offices provided feedback and engaged in discussions. The presentation and draft referral protocol were subsequently submitted to the Heads of Social Development Services (HSDS).

Policy on Social Development Services for Persons with Disabilities

The Draft Policy on Social Development Services for Persons with Disabilities was revised, focusing specifically on the chapter concerning programmes and funding. This revision involved consolidating funding mechanisms, a vital step towards enabling legislation that guarantees the allocation of resources needed for effective policy implementation. The Draft Policy was presented to the Heads of Social Development Services (HSDS) on 29 August 2024, followed by consultations with the FOSAD SPCHD Technical Working Group and the FOSAD SPCHD Cluster on 6 and 20 November 2024, respectively. After these engagements, the Policy received approval for tabling at Cabinet, marking a significant milestone for the programme. Finalising this Policy will strengthen the DSD's commitment to the social development priorities outlined in the White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (WPRPD).

Programme 4: Welfare Services Policy Development and Implementation Support

Children's Legislation and Families

Legislation and Families (Originally Tabled APP)

Outcome	Empowered, Resilient Individuals, Families and Sustainable Communities							
Output	**Output Indicator**	**Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023**	**Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024**	**Planned Annual Target 2024/2025**	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025 until Date of Re-Tabling**	**Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Reasons for Deviations**	**Reasons for Revisions to the Outputs/ Output Indicators/ Annual Targets**
Sector workforce Capacitated on the Children's Act	% of the sector workforce Capacitated on the Children's Act	Capacitated 40% (2 962 of 7 395) of the sector workforce on the Children's Act	Capacitated 63% (4 687 of 7 395) of the sector workforce on the Children's Act.	Capacitate 10% (740) of the sector workforce on the Children's Act	Capacitated 14,6% (1 082) of the sector workforce on the Children's Act	4.6%	The overachievement of the target was due to the high demand for training on the Amendment Acts	The target was reformulated to align it to the department`s capacity and budget
Districts capacitated on the Teenage Parent Programme	Number of districts capacitated on the Teenage Parent Programme	The annual monitoring report on the Sinovuyo Teen Parent Digital Programme consolidated	Capacitated seventeen (17) districts on Teenage Parent Programme.	Capacitate eleven (11) districts on Teenage Parent Programme	Capacitated twelve (12) districts on Teenage Parent programme	1	The overachievement of the target was due to the high demand for training on the Teenage Parent Programme	Due to budget the target was reduced

Children's Legislation and Families (Re-tabled APP)

Outcome	Empowered, Resilient Individuals, Families and Sustainable Communities						
Outputs	**Output Indicator**	**Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023**	**Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024**	**Planned Annual Target 2024/25**	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Reasons for Deviations**
Capacity building conducted on the Children's Act	Number of capacity building sessions conducted on the Children's Act	Capacitated 40% (2 962 of 7 395) of the sector workforce on the Children's Act	Capacitated 63% (4 687 of 7 395) of the sector workforce on the Children's Act.	Conduct six (6) capacity building sessions on the Children's Act	Conducted twelve (12) capacity building sessions on the Children's Act	6	The overachievement of the target was due to the high demand for training on the Amendment Acts
Districts capacitated on the Teenage Parent Programme	Number of districts capacitated on the Teenage Parent Programme	The annual monitoring report on the Sinovuyo Teen Parent Digital Programme consolidated	Capacitated seventeen (17) districts on Teenage Parent Programme.	Capacitate four (4) districts on Teenage Parent Programme	Capacitated 19 (12 in Q1&2 , 7in Q3 &4) districts on Teenage Parent Programme	15	The over achievements was due to Demand for training because of the increased in teenage pregnancy
Districts capacitated on the White Paper on Families (2023)	Number of districts capacitated on the White Paper on Families (2023)	New indicator	The Revised White Paper on Families was submitted and approved by Cabinet.	Capacitate six (6) districts on the White Paper on Families (2023)	Capacitated (25) districts on the White Paper on Families	19	The over achievements was due to the demand for training on the Revised White Paper. The Policy guides the provision of services to families in the country

HIV and AIDS (Originally Tabled APP)

Outcome	Empowered, Resilient Individuals, Families and Sustainable Communities							
Output	**Output Indicator**	**Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023**	**Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024**	**Planned Annual Target 2024/2025**	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025 Until Date of Re-Tabling**	**Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Reasons for Deviations**	**Reasons for revisions to the Outputs/Output Indicators/ Annual Targets**
Monitored implementation of Social and Behavior Change (SBC) Programmes	Implementation of the SBC Programmes monitored	Capacitated 702 SSPs on Social and Behavior Change (SBC) programmes	Capacitated nine (9) provinces on Social and Behavior Change (SBC) Programmes.	Monitor the implementation of the SBC Programmes in 8 provinces	Monitored the implementation of the SBC Programmes in 7 provinces namely, Eastern Cape, Free State, KZN, Limpopo North West, Northern Cape and Mpumalanga.	1	NPOs were not appointed in Gauteng	It was anticipated that Western Cape and Gauteng will not have implemented programmes to monitor during the financial year
OVCY in G2G districts provided with core package of services	Number OVCY in G2G Districts provided with core package of services	Provided 36 870 OVCY in G2G districts with core package of services	Provided 99 359 OVCY in G2G districts with core package of services.	Provide fifty thousand (50 000) OVCY in G2G districts with core package of services	None	50 000	The target was initially set for third and fourth quarter	The reporting cycle of the funder, USAID, does not align with that of the South African government. While USAID follows an October–September reporting period, the South African government reports from April–March. Furthermore, the budget for the government-to-government project falls outside the Department of Social Development's control, as it is fully managed by USAID.
OVCY who received core packages of service know their HIV status	% of OVCY provided with core packages of services know their HIV status	78% (28 667 of 36 870) OVCY knowing their HIV status received core package of services	88% (34 881 of 39 495) OVCY knowing their HIV status received core package of services at G2G contracted organisations.	80 % of OVCY provided with core packages of services know their HIV status	None	80%	The target was initially set for third and fourth quarter	The reporting cycle of the funder, USAID, does not align with that of the South African government. While USAID follows an October–September reporting period, the South African government reports from April–March. Furthermore, the budget for the government-to-government project falls outside the Department of Social Development's control, as it is fully managed by USAID.
OVCY (in G2G districts) with HIV positive results supported to adhere to treatment	% of OVCY (in G2G districts) with HIV positive results supported to adhere to treatment	Supported 97% (240 of 248) of OVCY who know their HIV positive status in G2G district to adhere to Treatment	Supported 100% (1774 of 1774) of OVCY who know their HIV positive status in G2G contracted organisations to adhere to treatment.	Support 100% of OVCY in receipt of core packages (in G2G district) with HIV positive results to adhere to (ART) treatment	None	100%	The target was initially set for third and fourth quarter	The reporting cycle of the funder, USAID, does not align with that of the South African government. While USAID follows an October–September reporting period, the South African government reports from April–March. Furthermore, the budget for the government-to-government project falls outside the Department of Social Development's control, as it is fully managed by USAID.

HIV and AIDS (Re-Tabled APP)

Outcome	Empowered, Resilient Individuals, Families and Sustainable Communities						
Outputs	**Output Indicator**	**Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023**	**Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024**	**Planned Annual Target 2024/25**	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Reasons for Deviations**
Monitored implementation of Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) Programmes	Implementation of the SBC Programmes monitored	Capacitated 702 SSPs on Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) programmes	Capacitated nine (9) provinces on Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) Programmes	Monitor the implementation of the SBC Programmes in 7 provinces	7 provinces were monitored as planned	No deviation	No deviation
Monitored implementation of the Guidelines for Social Service Practitioners Enabling Access to HIV Services	Number of districts where implementation of the Guidelines for Social Service Practitioners Enabling Access to HIV Services is monitored	Capacitated 445 SSPs on HIV Testing Services guidelines.	Capacitated ten (10) districts on Guidelines for Social Service Practitioners: Enabling Access to HIV Services.	Monitor the implementation of the Guidelines for Social Service Practitioners: Enabling Access to HIV Services in 10 Districts	Implementation of the Guidelines for Social Service Practitioners: Enabling Access HIV Services was monitored in 10 (ten) districts.	No deviation	No deviation

Children's Services (Re-Tabled APP)

Outcome	Empowered, Resilient Individuals, Families and Sustainable Communities						
Outputs	**Output Indicator**	**Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023**	**Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024**	**Planned Annual Target 2024/25**	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Reasons for Deviations**
Capacitated provinces on the Register on Adoptable Children and prospective Adoptive Parents (RACAP)	Number of provinces capacitated on RACAP	New indicator	New indicator	Capacitate nine (9) provinces on the RACAP	Capacitated nine (9) provinces on the RACAP	No deviation	No deviation
Implemented Guidelines for Community Based Prevention and Early Intervention Services to vulnerable children	Implementation of the Guidelines for Community Based Prevention and Early Intervention Services to vulnerable children monitored	Implementation of the Guidelines for Community Based prevention and early intervention services to vulnerable children was monitored in nine (9) provinces	Implementation of the Guidelines for Community Based Prevention and Early Intervention Services to vulnerable children was monitored in nine (9) provinces.	Monitor the Implementation Guidelines for Community Based Prevention and Early Intervention Services to vulnerable children in nine provinces	Monitored the Implementation Guidelines for Community Based Prevention and Early Intervention Services to vulnerable children in nine provinces	No deviation	No deviation
Implemented Intersectoral Protocol on the Prevention and Management of Violence against Children, Child Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation	Implementation of the Intersectoral Protocol on the Prevention and Management of Violence against Children, Child Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation monitored	Implementation of the Intersectoral Protocol on Management of Violence Against Children, Child Abuse and exploitation was monitored in all provinces except Mpumalanga	Implementation of the Intersectoral Protocol on the Prevention and Management of Violence Against Children, Child Abuse and exploitation was monitored in nine (9) provinces.	Monitor the implementation of the Intersectoral Protocol on the Prevention and Management of Violence Against Children, Child Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation in nine (9) provinces	Monitored the implementation of the Intersectoral Protocol on the Prevention and Management of Violence Against Children, Child Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation in nine (9) provinces.	No deviation	No deviation
Implemented Programme of Action (PoA) on foster care	Implementation of the Programme of Action for foster care monitored	Implementation of the programme of action on foster care was monitored in nine (9) provinces	Implementation of the Programme of Action on foster care was monitored in nine (9) provinces.	Monitor the implementation of the revised PoA on foster care in nine (9) provinces	Implementation of the Programme of Action on foster care was monitored in nine (9) provinces.	No deviation	No deviation

Professional Social Services and Older Persons (Originally Tabled APP)

Outcome	Empowered, Resilient Individuals, Families and Sustainable Communities							
Output	**Output Indicator**	**Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023**	**Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024**	**Planned Annual Target 2024/2025**	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025 Until Date of Re-Tabling**	**Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Reasons for Deviations**	**Reasons for Revisions to the Outputs/Output Indicators/Annual Targets**
Monitored utilisation of the Older Persons Abuse Register (OPAR)	Utilisation of the OPAR monitored	New Indicator	New Indicator	Monitor the utilisation of the OPAR	Monitored the utilisation of the Older Persons Abuse Register (OPAR)	No deviation	No deviation	The capacity had to be built in the provinces for them to be able to utilise the Persons Abuse Register (OPAR)

Professional Social Services and Older Persons (Re-Tabled APP)

Outcome	Empowered, Resilient Individuals, Families and Sustainable Communities						
Outputs	**Output Indicator**	**Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023**	**Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024**	**Planned Annual Target 2024/25**	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Reasons for Deviations**
Capacitated provinces on the Older Persons Abuse Register	Number of provinces capacitated on the Older Persons Abuse Register	New Indicator	New Indicator	Capacitate 5 provinces on the Older Persons Abuse Register	Capacitated 5 provinces on the Older Persons Abuse Register	No deviation	No deviation

Social Crime Prevention and Anti-Substance Abuse (Re-Tabled APP)

Outcome	Reduced Levels of Poverty, Inequality, Vulnerability and Social Ills						
Outputs	**Output Indicator**	**Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023**	**Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024**	**Planned Annual Target 2024/25**	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Reasons for Deviations**
Monitored implementation of the Integrated Social Crime Prevention Electronic Information Management Systems	Implementation of the Integrated Social Crime Prevention Electronic Information Management Systems monitored	New indicator	New indicator	Monitor the implementation of the Integrated Social Crime Prevention Electronic Information Management Systems	Monitored the implementation of the Integrated Social Crime Prevention Electronic Information Management Systems in all provinces	No deviation	No deviation
Prevention and early intervention measures implemented in campuses to curb social ills amongst children and youth	Number of campuses where prevention and early intervention measures to curb social ills amongst children and youth are implemented	A total of twenty-eight (28) campuses were reached through prevention and early intervention measures to curb social ills (VEP GBV, SCP & Substance Abuse) amongst children and youth during the period under review.	Implemented prevention and early intervention measures to curb social ills (VEP, GBV, SCP & Substance Abuse) amongst children and youth through awareness campaigns in fifty- four (54) campuses.	Implement the prevention and early intervention measures to curb social ills (VEP GBV, SCP & Substance Abuse) amongst children and youth in forty (40) campuses	Implemented prevention and early intervention measures to curb social ills (VEP, GBV, SCP & Substance Abuse) amongst children and youth through awareness campaigns in forty (40) campuses.	No deviation	No deviation
Monitored implementation of the Universal Treatment Curriculum (UTC) in Public Treatment Centres	Number of Public Treatment Centres where the implementation of the UTC is monitored	Seven (7) public treatments Centers, namely, Charlotte Maxeke, Dr Fabian and Florence Ribeiro, Ernest Malgas, Kensington, Madadeni, Khanyani and Taung Treatment Centres were capacitated on the implementation of the UTC	Monitored the implementation of the UTC in twelve (12) Public Treatments Centers, namely, Charlotte Maxeke, Dr Fabian and Florence Ribeiro, Ernest Malgas, Kensington, Madadeni, Khanyani, Taung, Swartfontein, Nkangala, Seshego, Northern Cape and JB Marks.	Monitor the implementation of the UTC in twelve (12) Public Treatment Centres	Monitored implementation of UTC in twelve (12) Public Treatment Centres,	No deviation	No deviation

Outcome	Reduced Levels of Poverty, Inequality, Vulnerability and Social Ills						
Outputs	**Output Indicator**	**Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023**	**Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024**	**Planned Annual Target 2024/25**	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Reasons for Deviations**
Monitored implementation of the Psycho-social Services Policy (in line with the National Strategic Plan on GBVF)	Number of GBVF hotspots arears where the implementation of the Psycho-social Services Policy is monitored	A total of fifteen (15) GBVF hotspot districts were capacitated on the provision of psychosocial support services policy and Intersectoral policy on the sheltering services in implementing the NSP	Conducted fifteen (16) capacity building sessions on implementation of the Policy on Psychosocial Support Services in GBVF hotspot districts namely, Alfred Nzo, Amathole. Buffalo City Metro, Chris Hani, Joe Gqabi, Nelson Mandela Metro, OR Tambo and Sarah Baartman (EC); Uthungulu, King Cetshwayo and Zululand (KZN); Capricorn, Vhembe, Waterberg, Mopani and Sekhukhune (LP) Dr Kenneth Kaunda and, Bojanala (NW). Tshwane, West Rand and Sedibeng (GP).	Monitor the implementation of the Psycho-social Services Policy in fifteen (15) GBVF hotspot areas in line with the NSP on GBVF	Monitored the implementation of the Psycho-social Services Policy in fifteen (15) GBVF hotspot areas	No deviation	No deviation

Office on the Rights of the Child (Originally Tabled APP)

Outcome	Empowered, Resilient Individuals, Families and Sustainable Communities							
Output	**Output Indicator**	**Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023**	**Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024**	**Planned Annual Target 2024/2025**	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025 Until Date of Re-Tabling**	**Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Reasons for Deviations**	**Reasons for Revisions to the Outputs/Output Indicators/ Annual Targets**
An approved 5th National Plan of Action for Children (NPAC)	5th NPAC approved	New indicator	New indicator	Submit the draft 5th NPAC to SPCHD-DG for recommendations to submit to Cabinet	The target was not achieved. However, consultations were held in the children's sector including national government departments, organs of civil society and Provincial Offices on the Rights of the Child.	The draft 5th NPAC was not produced	The National Strategy to Accelerate Action for Children had to be completed and approved before the 5th NPAC can be drafted.	A target was set to complete the National Strategy to Accelerate the Action for Children, and NPAC will follow in subsequent years.

Office on the rights of the child (re-tabled APP)

Outcome	Empowered, Resilient Individuals, Families and Sustainable Communities						
Outputs	**Output Indicator**	**Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023**	**Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024**	**Planned Annual Target 2024/25**	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Reasons for Deviations**
Approved National Strategy to Accelerate Action for Children	National Strategy to Accelerate Action for Children approved	New indicator`	New indicator`	Submit the draft National Strategy to Accelerate Action for Children to Cabinet for approval	The draft National Strategy to Accelerate Action for Children was not submitted to Cabinet for approval	The draft National Strategy to Accelerate Action for Children was not submitted to Cabinet for approval	The Strategy was deferred from submission to Cabinet by the FOSAD SPCHD Cluster pending further consultation with the Departments in the Presidency
Strategies to overcome underperformance							
The submission of the draft National Strategy to Accelerate Action for Children to Cabinet for approval will be prioritised in the following financial year.							

Services to Persons with Disabilities (Re-Tabled APP)

Outcome	Empowered, Resilient Individuals, Families and Sustainable Communities						
Outputs	**Output Indicator**	**Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023**	**Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024**	**Planned Annual Target 2024/25**	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Reasons for Deviations**
An approved referral protocol for the Respite care services to Children with Disabilities and their Families	Referral protocol for the Respite care services to Children with Disabilities and their Families approved	A total of four provinces namely Northern Cape, Mpumalanga, Free State and Kwazulu-Natal in collaboration with DOH, DOE and NGO, Home-based care services were capacitated on the Guidelines on Respite Care Services for Families of Children and Persons with Disabilities	Capacitated four (4) provinces on the Protocol on Respite Care Services for Families of Children and Persons with Disabilities namely, LP, MP, NC and NW.	Submit the referral protocol for the Respite care services to Children with Disabilities and their Families to HSDS for approval	The referral protocol for the Respite care services to Children with Disabilities and their Families was submitted to HSDS for approval	No deviation	No deviation
Approved Policy on Social Development Services to Persons with Disabilities	Policy on Social Development Services to Persons with Disabilities approved	New Indicator	Updated and incorporated public comments in the Policy on Social Development Services to Persons with Disabilities. The updated Policy was presented to the Presidential Working Group on Disability on 11 March 2024. Work in collaboration with SCM in outsourcing the suitable service provider to conduct research to map social development services supporting independent living within the community for persons with disabilities project	Present the Policy on Social Development Services to Persons with Disabilities to the FOSAD Cluster	Presented the Policy on Social Development Services to Persons with Disabilities to the FOSAD Cluster	No deviation	No deviation

Linking Performance with Budgets – Programme 4: Social Policy Development and Implementation

P 4: WELFARE SERVICES POLICY DEVELOPMENT & IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT							
		2024/2025			2023/2024		
Details per Sub-Programme		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
4.1	Service Standards	20,851	18,256	2,595	20,456	19,564	892
4.2	Substance Abuse	20,740	20,619	121	20,174	19,924	250
4.3	Older Persons	17,081	16,937	144	14,249	13,722	527
4.4	Persons with Disabilities	13,991	13,872	119	16,131	16,003	128
4.5	Children	78,389	78,136	253	79,653	78,505	1,148
4.6	Families	9,874	9,844	30	8,104	7,685	419
4.7	Social Crime Prevention & Victim Empowerment	87,284	85,386	1,898	86,471	84,402	2,069
4.8	Youth	8,324	8,324	-	9,538	9,069	469
4.9	HIV and Aids	46,318	45,124	1,194	55,033	52,062	2,971
4.10	Social Worker Scholarship	3,553	3,552	1	-	-	-
Total		**306,405**	**300,050**	**6,355**	**312,773**	**303,829**	**8,944**

8.5. Programme 5: Social Policy and Integrated Service Delivery

Programme Purpose

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

Sub-Programmes

Special Projects and Innovation

The DSD implements the EPWP and also leads the social sector, which includes the Departments of Social Development, Health, Education, Community Safety, and Sports and Recreation. Collectively, these departments contribute to the EPWP by providing temporary work opportunities, mainly targeting youth and women. Participants, some of whom are primary caregivers of children receiving the Child Support Grant, are offered work experience and training, creating vital pathways to employability and enterprise development. During this Fifth Phase, the programme aims to create 1,021,485 work opportunities over the next five years, from 2024/25 to 2028/29. For the initial year, 2024/25, the target was 201,014 opportunities, which was not met.

The expansion of social sector public employment relies heavily on budgets allocated for programmes like HCBC and ECD that contribute to the EPWP. However, these budgets are not ring-fenced for public employment creation, and it is necessary to review these arrangements to support expansion. The Unit Coordinating this work (Special Projects) has lost key posts, which remain unfilled, creating capacity challenges. Additionally, at provincial level, there is no dedicated capacity to perform this work, as coordinators are borrowed from other programmes, complicating coordination efforts.

Social Policy

In pursuit of the goal to deepen and institutionalise evidence-based policymaking within the Department, the social development sector, and the nation as a whole, the Social Policy Unit continued collaborating with directorates by reviewing existing policies and developing new ones. Additionally, the Unit was involved in conceptualising and drafting the State of the People of South Africa Report. The report provides a comprehensive overview and analysis of the various population groups in the country. Its primary aim is to identify socio-economic issues that necessitate Departmental intervention and to monitor the progress of various initiatives.

The Social Policy Unit also coordinated the work of the Social and Human Sciences Committee. The Unit acted as the Secretariat partner for the committee, which primarily focuses on UNESCO competency activities, advising Government on interventions, and exploring benchmarking opportunities for the social sector. During the period under review, the Unit supported efforts related to the Management of Social Transformations, including contributing to the promotion of actionable knowledge, fostering a continuous link between policy and knowledge, and translating this knowledge into policy. This was achieved through participation in regular sessions of the Inter-Governmental Council on the Management of Social Transformations. Furthermore, the Unit successfully hosted a side event at the Summit of the Future held at the UN Headquarters in New York, which centred on harnessing youth to shape future social transformations. The Social Policy Unit also contributed to the country's position at the 63rd Session of the UN Commission for Social Development.

Population and Development

The Population Policy Progress Review report outlines the country's demographic, socio-economic, health, and education contexts as they relate to various population concerns, primarily for the period of 2019-2024. As the review was conducted in South Africa's 30th year of democracy, the report also offers commentary on how South Africa's population and development landscape have evolved since 1994, following the implementation of policies and legislation aimed at redressing past inequalities, particularly in health, education, and labour. Opportunities and recommendations are included for each sector to guide stakeholders on areas where policy and programmes need additional and ongoing attention.

Selected findings of the Population Policy Progress Review were presented at the DSD Lekgotla in early October 2024. The Government Sexual and Reproductive Justice Strategy was submitted to the FOSAD SPCHD Cluster, which approved its submission to Cabinet. The deviation is mainly due to the knock-on effect of targets that were missed in earlier quarters. The process within the quarter included a presentation to the SPCHD Cluster Technical Working Group (TWG) on 11 March 2025, with recommendations for Cabinet. Subsequently, a submission addressing the comments made by the TWG was submitted on 14 March 2025, and later presented to FOSAD on 26 March 2025, with comments and a recommendation for Cabinet approval.

The implementation of the Framework on the Integration of the Population Policy into the District Development Model (DDM) One Plans was effectively monitored in the 2024/25 financial year. This involved tracking progress across districts, engaging with key stakeholders, and consolidating findings into a comprehensive monitoring report. The report highlights achievements, identifies challenges, and recommends actions to improve the integration of population dynamics into district-level development planning.

During 2024/25, 67 municipalities received training on integrating population migration, human rights, and sustainable development. The overachievement of the target is due to aggressive marketing efforts, which included advertisements during other capacity-building sessions for municipalities, including the Demographic Dividend Capacity Building sessions, targeted advertising campaigns, direct marketing initiatives, and the valuable assistance of the Department of Cooperative Governance and the South African Local Government Association (SALGA). Their support played a crucial role in driving participation and ensuring the successful execution of the training programme. The official developed a mapping highlighting all municipalities not yet reached and shared it with SALGA, which assisted with further recruitment, in addition to the invitations sent to all municipalities. The overperformance is also attributed to municipalities' eagerness to address migration issues, which they believe will enrich their documentation, especially after the IDP assessments.

Community Mobilisation and Empowerment

During the reporting period, the Chief Directorate of Social Mobilisation and Community Empowerment capacitated 15 districts: Zululand, Cape Winelands, Central Karoo, Eden, Overberg, West Coast, City of Johannesburg, West Rand, Sedibeng, Ekurhuleni, Tshwane, Bojanala, Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati, Ngaka Modiri Molema, and Dr Kenneth Kaunda. The immediate outcome has been stronger district capacity to implement the Community Mobilisation and Empowerment Framework and to deliver DSD services more effectively.

The Chief Directorate also monitored District Development Model (DDM) participation across all nine provinces (KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng, North West, Free State, Limpopo, Northern Cape, Mpumalanga, Western Cape, and the Eastern Cape). This has enhanced the participation of the DSD Portfolio in the DDM, strengthening access to reliable, quality basic services.

In addition, the Directorate developed a quality assurance framework for community development, establishing standards to improve the quality and consistency of service delivery.

The Directorate further participated in and supported 18 Ministerial Public Participation Outreach programmes, including:

- The Minister's visit to Kraaifontein Older Persons (Western Cape, 17 July 2024).
- Deputy Minister's visits to Cofimvaba (Eastern Cape, 31 July and 17 October 2024).
- An ICROP event in Komani (Eastern Cape, 9 December 2024).
- A GBV session with the Paarl Farming Community (Western Cape, 11 December 2024).
- Outreach activities in Tongaat (7 November 2024), Cape Town (19 November 2024), Cape Metro (7 January 2025), Emfuleni SASSA ICROP (8 January 2025), NDA-funded Food Project in Nyanga (9 January 2025), SASSA ICROP in Delft (10 January 2025), NDA-funded project in Khayelitsha (11 January 2025), SASSA oversight visit to Gugulethu office (13 January 2025), and the Deputy Ministerial Outreach in Tzaneen (13–14 March 2025).

The Directorate also participated in and supported two Presidential Imbizos: in Tsakane, Ekurhuleni Metro, Gauteng (23 August 2024), and in eThekwini, KwaZulu-Natal (8 November 2024).

The overall outcome of these interventions has been to mobilise community participation in development initiatives and to raise awareness of the accessibility of DSD services for poor and vulnerable populations. This work supports the government's priority of consolidating the social wage through the delivery of reliable, quality basic services that empower communities and encourage active citizenship.

Youth Development

During the reporting period, the Directorate: Youth Development produced a monitoring report on the implementation of the DSD Youth Development Policy across all nine provinces (Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape, Western Cape, Limpopo, Northern Cape, Mpumalanga, Free State, and North West). The outcome was improved access by young people to youth services and programmes.

The Directorate hosted the Youth Month event in Rustenburg on 11–12 July 2024, which mobilised young people for empowerment under the theme *Solidarity, Social Integration, Social Inclusion and Nation Building*.

In addition, a national workshop on the DSD Policy Monitoring and Evaluation Framework was conducted, resulting in the finalisation of the Monitoring and Evaluation Tool.

The Directorate also submitted the Youth Development Strategy and Youth Mobilisation Guidelines for approval, thereby strengthening the provision of youth services to communities.

Finally, the Directorate participated in a Ministerial Outreach in Tzaneen (Limpopo) on 14–15 March 2025, which mobilised and empowered youth to participate in community development initiatives.

These interventions collectively support Government's priority outcome of consolidating the social wage through reliable, quality basic services that empower communities to become active citizens.

NPO Registration and Information Management

During the review period, the Chief Directorate successfully met its registration target of registering 100% of qualifying NPOs (received 21,626 applications and registered 13,158) within two months.

Regarding the goal of developing the NPO System, the Chief Directorate created the system to ensure the effective and efficient management of NPO information. All modules – such as Applications, Education and Awareness, Compliance Monitoring, Maintenance, Customer Relations Management, Investigations, Appeals, and Deregistration – have been developed. Testing plans and schedules were finalised. Stakeholders and officials received training on the system. The session was attended by 58 DSD officials from all nine provinces, including 216 NPO stakeholders, 18 funder/donor representatives, and four NPO Panel of Arbitrators, including 16 officials from government departments. The system is now ready for rollout.

NPO Compliance Monitoring

Regarding the target of processing 80% of NPO reports within two months, the Chief Directorate achieved 78%, processing 65,818 of the 84,030 reports received, which is a 2% deviation. This shortfall was primarily due to limited tools of trade, as officials were working remotely. The final Money Laundering and Terror Financing (ML/TF) NPO Sector Risk Framework was developed following consultations with key stakeholders.

For compliance monitoring, investigation, and enforcement, the Directorate:

- processed 13 priority cases.
- received and dealt with 37 whistleblowing reports and emails.
- submitted 13 affidavits to court as required.
- initiated the process of cancelling the registration status of NPOs that failed to submit annual reports, as mandated by Section 18(1) of the NPO Act.

In addition, during the reporting period:

- 13 NPOs voluntarily deregistered.
- 500 NPOs were cancelled or deregistered for failing to respond to compliance notices.
- 6,300 compliance notices were issued under Section 20(1) of the NPO Act.
- All cancellations and deregistrations were carried out in line with Section 21(1) of the NPO Act, 71 of 1997, as amended.

NPO Funding

Regarding the Sector Funding Policy, 293 DSD officials and 97 NPO representatives were trained on the policy and guidelines in KwaZulu-Natal and the Northern Cape, with a total of 390 officials participating.

Programme Management and Institutional Support Directorate

During the financial year 2024/25, the Department of Social Development (DSD), through the Programme Management and Institutional Support unit, launched a comprehensive awareness campaign to inform NPOs, the donor community, government departments working with and supporting NPOs, the private sector, and the financial sector about the exploitation of NPOs for Terror Financing (TF) by terrorists and terrorist organisations. The campaign aimed to highlight the threats of Money Laundering (ML) to the NPO sector and promote measures to combat these risks.

The DSD, as the regulator of NPOs, has an obligation to raise awareness and deepen understanding of the ML/TF risks facing NPOs across all relevant sectors. During this financial year-end, the Programme Management and Institutional Support unit has implemented several initiatives aimed at increasing awareness among NPOS, the donor community, government departments, the private sector, and the financial sector about the implications of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) requirements for South African NPOs, the changes to NPO legislation through the General Laws Amendment Act 2022 (GLAA), and the threats and vulnerabilities to ML/TF identified in the Terrorist Financing NPO Sector Risk Assessment (TF NPO SRA), conducted during the 2024/25 year and launched on 18 April 2024. The initiatives also focus on how NPOs can mitigate these threats to protect themselves.

The FATF requires countries to periodically identify organisations that meet the FATF definition of NPO and conduct a risk assessment to determine the nature of terrorist financing risks posed by these NPOs. South Africa's first sectoral risk assessment on terrorist financing risks affecting its NPO sector was conducted in consultation with a broad range of public and private sector stakeholders, including NPOs, and was based on international best practices. According to the NPO Sector Risk Assessment, South African NPOs were found to be vulnerable to ML/TF and highlighted the importance of outreach initiatives to raise awareness about TF among NPOs, especially those operating in economically challenged regions with limited resources. These initiatives are proactive measures aimed at educating vulnerable NPOs on financial matters and reporting requirements. This will help the NPO sector remain vigilant, as they could be susceptible to misuse or exploitation by terrorists through various means. A total of 6,768 NPOs, officials, and other stakeholders were trained during the financial year 2024/25 across all nine provinces.

The Department partnered with CIBA on an outreach initiative to capacitate members of the accounting profession on Recommendation 8 of FATF, given their role in supporting NPOs in compiling annual reports. The outreach was successfully conducted across all nine provinces, reaching 401 accountants.

On 3–5 March 2025, the Chief Directorate hosted the Recommendation 8 Symposium under the theme "Together – Countering the Financing of Terrorism in the NPO Sector: Promoting cooperation and compliance with global standards." The event was attended by a wide range of stakeholders, including government, the private sector, NPOs, funding institutions, and the NPO Panel of Arbitrators. The aim of the Symposium was to provide a platform for sharing knowledge and to strengthen mutual understanding among stakeholders on R8 measures to combat ML/TF. It also offered space for discussion on collective actions to reinforce NPO systems and procedures, thereby enhancing institutional capacity in accountability and transparency beyond FATF Recommendation 8 compliance. The Symposium was successful, contributing to outreach efforts to meet Recommendation 8 requirements. Its key outcome was a declaration by government, private sector, and NPO stakeholders committing to collaborate in achieving Recommendation 8.

To strengthen the institutional capacity of NPOs, the Directorate organised capacity-building workshops for Board members in KwaZulu-Natal. The two-day sessions aimed to familiarise new Board members with their roles in guiding and leading organisations, serving as a corrective measure to tackle the issue of dysfunctional boards in funded NPOs. Attendance was mandatory for all registered office bearers of organisations funded by the Department. The workshops were very successful, with participants gaining substantial benefits. Sessions were held in eThekwini North (Phoenix and Durban Central, 17 March 2025), Pinetown (18 March 2025), eThekwini South (19 March 2025), uGu (20 March 2025), and Port Shepstone (20 March 2025).

Poverty Alleviation, Sustainable Livelihoods and Food Security

The Sustainable Livelihoods programme was highly successful in delivering its intended impact during the financial year 2024/25. The first achievement was conducting a Design Evaluation Study on Linking Social Protection beneficiaries to sustainable livelihoods opportunities. This empirical study tests the environment for policy development. It provided a theory of change, and data was successfully collected across nine provinces.

The second achievement involved effectively managing the implementation of the Generating Better Livelihoods programme, which outlined practical steps, systems, and resources necessary to link Social Protection Beneficiaries to sustainable opportunities. The pilot included a Roundtable Discussion in Cape Town, where the project was socialised to prepare for policy development and scale-up. Several partnerships with relevant stakeholders were established, leading to the formation of a Project Steering Committee chaired by the Director General of Social Development. Governance structures in the three identified pilot provinces were fully established and operational. In KZN, the pilot sites included Madadeni, Kwa Mashu, and Mzube; in Gauteng, Sebokeng and Randfontein; and in Free State, Oppermans and Saaiplaas.

The Project Management Committee met monthly to review achievements, address challenges, and troubleshoot blockages. The programme linking Social Protection Beneficiaries (SBP) to sustainable livelihoods is currently evolving from social protection initiatives to include sustainable livelihoods strategies focused on assets and the empowerment of vulnerable communities. This transition is supported by partnerships and stakeholder mobilisation. The programme's progress is reflected in the number of beneficiaries reached and linked, demonstrating social impact beyond mere figures. Linkage categories include 2% of CSG Recipients (6,619), 10% of profiled households (62,793), and other focus groups such as Youth, Men, Women, PWD (10,674), as well as participants in the Generating Better Livelihoods Pilot Project (776). Partnerships with FINMARK TRUST have significantly contributed to developing innovative strategies and modalities for linking social protection beneficiaries to sustainable livelihoods. The key focus areas for the Pilot include Social Protection, Livelihoods Promotion, Financial Inclusion, and Social Empowerment. The GBL Pilot Project has fostered stakeholder mobilisation and linkage opportunities, which have markedly contributed to its success.

The Food and Nutrition Security Directorate has, this quarter, finalised the development of the Food Safety and Quality Assurance (FSQA) Toolkit, including its design and layout through UNICEF support. The toolkit has been completed and approved by the Minister. The FSQA Toolkit for DSD centres will be launched in the next financial year. The Directorate faced significant challenges due to the late appointment of the Service Provider for conducting FSQA training in DSD centres. This delay caused the training to start late and prevented the Department from paying the Service Providers, as funds for the financial year had been exhausted. Approximately 623 officials were trained in FSQA to help reduce the spread of recent food-borne illnesses. Additionally, 256 officials were trained in Nutrition Assessment, Counselling and Support (NACS) to facilitate early detection of food and nutrition insecurity within our communities.

In this financial year, we successfully commemorated Social Development Month, which included National Nutrition Week (NNW), International Poverty Eradication Day (IPED), and World Food Day (WFD), all celebrated with Provinces through national events. The Eastern Cape provincial government, including the Department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform, the Department of Social Development, the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA), Grain Production Partners, and other social partners, hosted a public event to launch the 2024/25 Planting Season at Amathole on 16th October 2024. This event aimed to promote agricultural development and food security in the region and the province at large. It also commemorated World Food Day to highlight the province's efforts to address issues of malnutrition and food insecurity, as reported in the South African Human Rights Commission report.

The Minister delivered the keynote address at the World Food Day event held at Ngxakaxha village A/A, Dutywa, where the following activities were showcased: Community Engagement with Hon. National Minister & MEC of DSD and MEC of DRDLAAR, Launch of the planting season, Services on Wheels, CNDC services, and practical demonstrations of grain production planting. The Eastern Cape Food & Nutrition Security Imbizo was also successfully held and marked the consolidation of the Provincial Food and Nutrition Security Plan and the formation of the Provincial Food and Nutrition Security Coordination structure led by the DSD.

Programme 5: Social Policy and Integrated Service Delivery

Social Policy (Re-Tabled APP)

Outcome	Reduced Levels of Poverty, Inequality, Vulnerability and Social Ills						
Outputs	**Output Indicator**	**Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023**	**Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024**	**Planned Annual & 2024/25**	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Reasons for Deviations**
A produced report on the State of the People of South Africa	Annual report on the produced State of the People of South Africa produced	A report on the State of the People of South Africa produced.	Report on the State of the People of South Africa produced.	Produce an annual State of the People of South Africa Report	State of the People of South Africa Report produced	No deviation	No deviation

Special Projects and Innovations (Re-Tabled APP)

Outcome	Reduced Levels of Poverty, Inequality, Vulnerability and Social Ills						
Outputs	**Output Indicator**	**Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023**	**Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024**	**Planned Annual & 2024/25**	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Reasons for Deviations**
EPWP work opportunities created through Social Sector EPWP Programmes	Number of EPWP work opportunities created through Social Sector EPWP Programmes	204 997 work opportunities created through Social Sector EPWP Programmes	A total of 200 807 work opportunities created through Social Sector EPWP Programmes.	Create 318 566 EPWP work opportunities through Social Sector EPWP Programmes	194 338 Work Opportunities created through Social Sector EPWP Programmes.	124,228	Budget cuts to implementing Departments in the provinces by National Treasury
Strategies to overcome underperformance							
Consideration for Specific budget for employment creation. Increase internal human capital capacity to coordinate this work.							

Population and Development (Re-Tabled APP)

Outcome	Reduced Levels of Poverty, Inequality, Vulnerability and Social Ills						
Outputs	**Output Indicator**	**Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023**	**Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024**	**Planned Annual Target 2024/25**	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Reasons for Deviations**
An approved Progress Review report on the implementation of the Population Policy	Progress Review report on the implementation of the Population Policy approved	Monitored the implementation of the Population Policy through producing 2 reports and a concept note.	The draft progress review report on the implementation of the Population Policy was not completed. Five chapters for the progress review report on the implementation of the Population Policy produced.	Submit the progress review report on the implementation of the Population Policy to Cabinet for approval	Final progress review report produced but not submitted to Cabinet.	Final progress review report was not submitted to Cabinet.	The finalisation of the report was delayed in order to align it to the MTDP, which was only finalised in the 4th quarter.
An approved Government Sexual and Reproductive Justice Strategy	Government Sexual and Reproductive Justice Strategy approved	New indicator	The target to submit the Government Sexual and Reproductive Justice Strategy to the Minister to approve its submission to Cabinet was not achieved.	Submit the Government Sexual and Reproductive Justice Strategy to Cabinet for approval	Government Sexual and Reproductive Justice Strategy was submitted to Cabinet for approval.	No deviation	No deviation
Outcome	**Functional, Efficient, and Integrated Sector**						
Monitored Implementation of the Framework on Integration of Population Policy in the District Development Model (One Plans)	Implementation of the Framework on Integration of Population Policy into the District Development Model (One Plans) monitored	A monitoring report on the implementation of the Framework on the integration of the Population Policy in the District Development Model produced.	Monitoring of the implementation of the Framework on Integration of Population Policy in the District Development Model (One Plans) was conducted and report was developed	Monitor implementation of the Framework on Integration of Population Policy in the District Development Model (One Plans)	A monitoring report on the implementation of the Framework on Integration of Population Policy in the District Development Model (One Plans) was developed.	No deviation	No deviation
Municipalities trained on Integrating Migration & Urbanisation into Integrated Development Plans (IDPs	Number of municipalities trained on Integrating Migration & Urbanisation into IDPs	137 municipalities trained on the Integrating Migration issues into the IDP.	72 municipalities were trained on integrating migration and urbanisation issues into the IDPs.	Train thirty-two (32) municipalities on Integrating Migration & Urbanisation into IDPs	Sixty-four (64) municipalities trained on Integrating Migration & Urbanisation into IDPs	32	32 more Municipalities registered to attend the course
Strategies to overcome underperformance							
An approved Progress Review report on the implementation of the Population Policy: The final report will be processed to the FOSAD SPCHD Cluster and Cabinet in Q1 and Q2 of 2025/26.							

Community Mobilisation and Empowerment (Re-Tabled App)

Outcome	Reduced Levels of Poverty, Inequality, Vulnerability and Social Ills						
Outputs	**Output Indicator**	**Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023**	**Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024**	**Planned Annual Target 2024/25**	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Reasons for Deviations**
Districts capacitated on the implementation of Community Mobilisation and Empowerment Framework	Number of districts capacitated on the Community Mobilisation and Empowerment Framework	Capacitated 18 districts on the Community Mobilisation and Empowerment Framework towards implementation of DDM.	Capacitated fifteen (15) districts on the Community Mobilisation and Empowerment Framework.	Capacitate twelve (12) districts on the Community Mobilisation and Empowerment Framework	Fifteen (15) districts have been capacitated on the Community Mobilisation and Empowerment Framework	3	The motivation for overachievement is that some provinces requested that national should capacitate all their districts
Monitored participation of provinces in the District Development Model (DDM)	Participation of provinces in the Districts Development Model (DDM) monitored	Coordinated DSD participation in the Districts Development Model (DDM) in 18 Districts.	Monitored participation on the DDM in nine (9) provinces.	Monitor participation of provinces in the DDM	Participation of nine (9) provinces in the DDM has been monitored	No deviation	No deviation
An approved quality assurance framework for community development programmes	A quality assurance framework for community development programmes approved	New indicator	New indicator	Develop a quality assurance framework for community development programmes	Quality assurance framework for community development programmes has been developed	No deviation	No deviation

Youth Development (Re-Tabled APP)

Outcome	Reduced Levels of Poverty, Inequality, Vulnerability and Social Ills						
Outputs	**Output Indicator**	**Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023**	**Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024**	**Planned Annual Target 2024/25**	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Reasons for Deviations**
Monitored implementation of the DSD Youth Development Policy	Implementation of the DSD Youth Policy monitored	Produced an M&E report on the implementation of the DSD Youth Development Policy.	Monitored implementation of DSD Youth Development Policy in all provinces.	Monitor implementation of DSD Youth Development Policy in all provinces	Implementation of DSD Youth Development Policy in all provinces has been monitored	No deviation	No deviation

Non-Profit Organisations (Re-Tabled APP)	
Outcome	Reduced Levels of Poverty, Inequality, Vulnerability and Social Ills

Outputs	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/25	Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for Deviations
Qualified NPO applications registered in compliance with Section 13(2) of the NPO Act	% of qualifying applications registered within two (2) months of receipt	Received 28 306 applications and processed 28 061 and 98.6% (27 898) of received applications were processed within two months.	Received 24 467 applications and 17 245 (100%) of received within two (2) months were registered in compliance with Section 13 (2) of the NPO Act.	Register 100% qualifying applications within two (2) months of receipt in compliance with Section 13(2) of the NPO Act	Received 21 626 applications and registered 13 158 qualifying NPOs within two months. 100% of qualifying applications were registered	No deviation	No deviation
Processed NPO reports for compliance	% of NPO reports processed within two (2) months of receipt	Received 59 624 reports and processed 57 528 and 56 739 (95.2%) of received reports were processed within two months.	Received 59 972 reports and 50 610 (84.4%) of received reports were processes within two months.	Process 80% of reports within two (2) months of receipt	Received 84 030 and processed 65 818 within two months. 78.3% were processed within the two months.	1.7%	As a result the implementation of the deregistration, there was an increase in the number of reports received to be processed.
Developed Money Laundering and Terror Financing (ML/TF) NPO Sector Risk Framework	Money Laundering and Terror Financing (ML/TF) NPO Sector Risk Framework developed	New indicator	Final Money Laundering and Terror Financing (ML/TF) NPO Sector Risk Assessment was conducted.	Develop Money Laundering and Terror Financing (ML/TF) NPO Sector Risk Framework	The final Money Laundering and Terror Financing (ML/TF) NPO Sector Risk Framework was developed	No deviation	No deviation
Capacitated NPO Registration and Monitoring System users	NPO Registration and Monitoring System users capacitated	New indicator	Develop an NPO electronic system	Capacitate users on the implementation of the NPO registration and monitoring system	Capacitated (NPOs and Officials) users on the implementation of the NPO registration and monitoring system	No deviation	No deviation
Strategies to overcome underperformance							
Process 80% of reports within two months of receipt. The NPO registration system will be upgraded.							

Poverty Alleviation, Sustainable Livelihood and Food Security (Originally Tabled APP)

Outcome	Reduced Levels of Poverty, Inequality, Vulnerability and Social Ills							
Output	**Output Indicator**	**Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023**	**Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024**	**Planned Annual Target 2024/2025**	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025 Until Date of Re-Tabling**	**Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Reasons for Deviations**	**Reasons for Revisions to the Outputs/ Output Indicators/ Annual Targets**
A developed Sustainable Livelihood Strategy	Sustainable Livelihood Strategy developed	New indicator	New indicator	Develop a Sustainable Livelihood Strategy	Draft concept document for the Sustainable Livelihood Strategy was produced in Quarter 1	Sustainable Livelihood Strategy was not developed	The strategy could not be developed before the MTDP was finalised	Due to the longer transition to the 7th Administration, it was decided to reconsider this target after the finalisation of the MTDP

Poverty Alleviation, Sustainable Livelihood and Food Security (Re-tabled APP)

Outcome	Reduced Levels of Poverty, Inequality, Vulnerability and Social Ills						
Outputs	**Output Indicator**	**Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023**	**Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024**	**Planned Annual Target 2024/25**	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025**	**Reasons for Deviations**
A developed annual report on the implementation of the National Food and Nutrition Security Plan	Annual National Food and Nutrition Security Plan implementation report developed	An annual report on the implementation of the National Food and Nutrition Security Plan developed.	An annual report on the implementation of the National Food and Nutrition Security Plan has been developed.	Develop an annual report on the implementation of the National Food and Nutrition Security Plan	The annual report on the implementation of the National Food and Nutrition Security Plan was developed.	No deviation	No deviation
Social protection beneficiaries linked to sustainable livelihood opportunities	Number of social protection beneficiaries linked to sustainable livelihood opportunities	29,297 social protection beneficiaries linked to Sustainable Livelihoods Opportunities.	31,314 social protection beneficiaries linked to Sustainable Livelihood.	Link forty thousand (40 000) social protection beneficiaries to sustainable livelihood opportunities	48,394 Social Protection Beneficiaries linked to Sustainable Livelihoods Opportunities.	8,394	Several provinces exceeded their targets
Conducted design evaluation on linking social protection beneficiaries to sustainable livelihood	Design evaluation on linking social protection beneficiaries to sustainable livelihood conducted	The study on the Design and Implementation Evaluation of the Sustainable Livelihood Programme has been completed and the report has been produced.	Target not achieved. The service provider was appointed in February and contract was signed in March 2024.	Conduct a design evaluation on linking social protection beneficiaries to sustainable livelihood opportunities	Conducted a design evaluation on linking social protection beneficiaries to sustainable livelihood opportunities and produce the evaluation report	No deviation	No deviation

Linking Performance with Budgets – Programme 5: Social Policy and Integrated Service Delivery

P 5: SOCIAL POLICY AND INTEGRATED SERVICE DELIVERY							
		2024/2025			2023/2024		
Details per Sub-Programme		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	4,565	4,453	112	5,102	3,996	1,106
5.2	Special Projects & Innovation	4,816	4,646	170	5,547	4,965	582
5.3	Population Policy Promotion	30,140	28,673	1,467	30,447	30,017	430
5.4	Registration & Monitoring of Non-Profit Organisations	48,830	48,634	196	53,709	53,314	395
5.5	Substance Abuse Advisory Services & Oversight	10,197	10,013	184	9,513	9,415	98
5.6	Community Development	38,073	38,033	40	35,089	35,036	53
5.7	National Development Agency	212,001	212,001	-	220,116	220,116	-
5.8	Programme Management	5,296	4,983	313	4,332	4,173	159
Total		**353,918**	**351,436**	**2,482**	**363,855**	**361,032**	**2,823**

9. PERFORMANCE IN RELATION TO STANDARDISED OUTPUTS AND OUTPUT INDICATORS

The Social Development Sector was partially customised for the 2023/24 financial year. The reason it was not fully customised was that the sector could not reach an agreement with all nine provincial departments on a standardised set of indicators to be included as customised indicators. However, despite the sector not being fully customised, most provincial departments report on a standardised set of indicators as part of the quarterly performance reporting on the EQPR. The national Department of Social Development analyses data and produces quarterly reports and an annual report on provincial performance, recognising the gaps in the available data. The Department is working to address the issue of non-customisation in the sector for future reporting periods.

10. TRANSFER PAYMENTS

Transfer Payments to Public Entities

Name of Public Entity	Key Outputs of the Public Entity	Amount Transferred to the Public Entity	Amount Spent by the Public Entity	Achievements of the Public Entity
National Development Agency (NDA)	The NDA's primary mandate is to contribute towards the eradication of poverty and its causes by granting funds to civil society organisations (CSOs). Its secondary mandate is to promote consultation, dialogue and sharing development experience between CSOs and relevant organs of state	212,001	235,387 (Includes expenditure on funds rolled over from the 2023/24 financial year, interest earned and Funds transferred from the performance bonus from 2023/24)	•R64,809,738.22 Rand value of financial resources raised from NDA partnerships to fund poverty eradication interventions •445 CSOs that have accessed resources for implementation of poverty eradication interventions •786 CSOs capacitated with skills to implement poverty eradication Interventions •565 CSOs who have accessed resources for implementation of poverty eradication interventions •22 community engagements on poverty eradication conducted •9 COEs were established in the 2024/25 financial year •1,786 CSOs capacitated with skills to implement poverty eradication Interventions •3,410 community members capacitated with skills to implement poverty eradication interventions •119 beneficiaries participating in income generation projects •Design evaluation report on NDA poverty eradication interventions produced •A research report on the policy landscape was produced •Policy Advocacy Framework was approved

<table>
<tr><th>Name of Public Entity</th><th>Key Outputs of the Public Entity</th><th>Amount Transferred to the Public Entity</th><th>Amount Spent by the Public Entity</th><th>Achievements of the Public Entity</th></tr>
<tr><td>South African Social Security Agency (SASSA)</td><td>The South African Social Security Agency's objectives are to ensure the effective and efficient administration, management and payment of social assistance grants</td><td>7,748,437</td><td>7,040,763</td><td>SASSA is a Public Entity for the national Department of Social Development established in terms of the SASSA Act (Act No. 9 of 2004).

The Agency's main objective is to ensure effective and efficient administration, management and payment of social assistance

During the year under review (2024/25), SASSA continued with the execution of its constitutional mandate and managed to increase the number of social grants in payment, including grant in aid from 19,137,524 at the end of March 2024 to 19,255,361 at the end of March 2025, at a cost of R232 billion

This cost excludes the COVID-19 SRD grant expenditure

This growth represents an overall increase of approximately 0.6%

The breakdown per grant type is presented in the table below:
<table>
<tr><th>Grant Type</th><th>Total as at 31 March 2025</th></tr>
<tr><td>OAG</td><td>4,163,720</td></tr>
<tr><td>WVG</td><td>7</td></tr>
<tr><td>GIA</td><td>526,826</td></tr>
<tr><td>DG</td><td>1,049,646</td></tr>
<tr><td>FCG</td><td>224,758</td></tr>
<tr><td>CDG</td><td>173,400</td></tr>
<tr><td>CSG</td><td>13,117,004</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>19,255,361</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Name of Public Entity	Key Outputs of the Public Entity	Amount Transferred to the Public Entity	Amount Spent by the Public Entity	Achievements of the Public Entity
				Between the periods, 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025, SASSA processed 1,830,936 social grant applications Of these applications, 91% (1,657,935 of 1,830,936) were processed within the targeted 7 days In line with the further extension of the COVID-19 SRD grant to the end of March 2025, SASSA continued to process applications for this grant to benefit eligible people living in South Africa An accumulative total of **201,321,746** applications/transactions were processed between April 2024 and March 2025 (with a monthly average of approximately 16.8 million) at a cost of R35 billion. Of these: A total of 109,412,524 were approved, and 91,909,222 were declined For the month of March 2025, 16,670,177 COVID-19 SRD grant applications were processed, with 9,259,405 applications approved and 7,410,772 declined Both the normal and COVID-19 SRD grants combined increased the number of grants administered by SASSA monthly to approximately 28.5 million, representing about 45% of the population (63 million) As part of processing these applications, SASSA regularly ***(monthly)*** runs a verification process with various databases ***(GEPF, UIF, NSFAS, Correctional Services, etc.)*** to ensure that deserving applicants benefit from the grant In the same reporting period, SASSA continued with the normal Social Relief of Distress (SRD), in which 88,981 SRD applications were awarded at a cost of R369 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 uniforms and disasters Towards closing the exclusion gap for children below the age of 1, SASSA continued to collaborate with other government institutions, such as the Departments of Home Affairs and Health, to ensure that deserving children are enrolled for social grants in their early days after birth By the end of March 2025, a total of 421,017 eligible children below the age of one were in receipt of children's grants This is a 79% performance against the targeted 530,495 children under the age of one

Transfer Payments to All Organisations Other than Public Entities

The table below reflects the transfer payments made for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025.

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 (R'000)	Reasons for the Funds Unspent by the Entity
South African National AIDS Council	Non-profit Organisation	Supporting the implementation of the National Strategic Plan for HIV, TB and STIs 2023-2028 (NSP) and promote and secure nationally in South Africa the provision of related educational, prevention, care and treatment programmes and to promote or advocate for the human rights of people infected or affected by HIV, TB and STIs; and research in relation to these diseases and their impact	Yes	17,063	19,734	The expenditure includes funds spent on the implementation of the project management activities for the OVCY III and IV Projects on contributing to the improvement of livelihoods of orphaned and other vulnerable children and youth The related funds were rolled over from the 2023/24 financial year
South African Drug and Anxiety Group	Non-profit Organisation	For the management and maintenance of the free Substance Abuse telephonic number and the provision of assistance to service users	Yes	1,982	2,033	Expenditure includes funds rolled over from the 2023/24 financial year and spent until July 2024 The allocation for the 2024/25 financial year will be utilised until July 2025
South African Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence	Non-profit Organisation	Monitoring of substance abuse treatment services	Yes	2,014	1,951	The amount spent includes expenditure for the 2023/24 activities The allocation for the 2024/25 financial year will be utilised until September 2025
National Shelter Movement	Non-profit Organisation	For the provision of capacity building of VEP national bodies and affiliates on issues of policies, programmes and legislation	Yes	759	626	The amount spent includes expenditure for the 2023/24 activities, which were implemented until August 2024 Unspent funds will be utilised until 30 September 2025 in line with the project plan
Lifeline South Africa	Non-profit Organisation	To provide an Intersectoral helpline in response to violence against victims of crime	Yes	2,326	2,334	The amount spent includes expenditure for the 2023/24 activities, which were implemented until September 2024

Name of Transferee	Type of Organisation	Purpose for which the Funds were Used	Did the Dept. Comply with S 38 (1)(j) of the PFMA?	Amount Transferred (R'000)	Amount Spent by the Entity (R'000)	Reasons for the Funds Unspent by the Entity
National Institute of Community Development and Management	Non-profit Organisation	Prevention and awareness creation on GBV and other forms of criminal victimisation. "Provision of psychosocial services in contribution to the response care and support, healing and empowerment of victims of crime and violence" as well as development of appropriate policies, legislation and programmes in addressing the various needs of victims and crime and violence	Yes	1,397	731	The expenditure includes funds rolled over from 2023/24 The related activities were finalised in June 2024 Unspent funds will be utilised until 30 September 2025 in line with the project plan
Autism South Africa	Non-profit Organisation	Provision of capacity building, empowerment and service delivery to organisations and beneficiaries, to facilitate implementing and scaling best practice research to inform Services to Persons with Disabilities and to facilitate advocacy and awareness programmes on the rights of persons with disabilities	Yes	1,647	1,506	The amount spent includes expenditure for the 2023/24 activities, which were implemented until 30 September 2024 The remaining funds will be utilised until 30 September 2025
DeafBlind South Africa	Non-profit Organisation	Empowerment of affiliated organisations through capacity building, development of best practice models, advocacy and awareness programmes on the rights of persons with disabilitie	Yes	1,807	2,074	Expenditure includes funds rolled over from the 2023/24 financial year Unspent funds will be utilised until 30 September 2025

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 (R'000)	Reasons for the Funds Unspent by the Entity
UHAMBO Foundation	Non-profit Organisation	Capacity building, empowerment and service delivery to affiliated organisations and beneficiaries; facilitation of research and development of good models to inform services to parents, children, and persons with disabilities, including marginalised groups; and facilitation and coordination of advocacy and awareness programmes on the rights of persons with disabilities	Yes	1,558	1,759	Expenditure includes funds for activities rolled over from the 2023/24 financial year The unspent balance will be spent on the remaining activities until 30 September 2025
NICRO	Non-profit Organisation	The provision of Capacity building of Affiliates and CBOs, Comprehensive Integrated Social Crime Prevention, Diversion services and Integrated School-Based Social Crime Prevention Programmes	Yes	1,761	1,788	The amount spent includes expenditure for the 2023/24 activities, which were implemented until August 2024
South African Older Persons Forum	Non-Profit Organisation	Advocating for the protection and promotion of the rights of older persons, both in residential care facilities and within communities through intervention processes	Yes	1,685	1,352	Amount spent includes expenditure against funds rolled over from the 2023/24 financial year Remaining activities for the 2024/25 financial year are expected to be finalised by 30 September 2025
National Institute of Community Development and Management	Non-Profit Organisation	The review of the existing accredited caregiver skills programme in line with the QCTO prescripts to ensure compliance with the Older Persons Act 13 of 2006	Yes	1,214	1,488	Amount spent includes expenditure against funds rolled over from the 2023/24 financial year Remaining activities for the 2024/25 financial year are expected to be finalised by 30 September 2025
Association for Dementia and Alzheimer's of South Africa	Non-Profit Organisation	The provision of comprehensive services to older persons and their families affected by Alzheimer's disease or Dementia-related illnesses	Yes	1,028	100	Remaining activities are expected to be finalised by 31 December 2025 in line with the project plan

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 (R'000)	Reasons for the Funds Unspent by the Entity
Suid Afrikaanse Vroue Federasie	Non-Profit Organisation	The strengthening, supporting and preserving of families through transformed and sustainable services and programmes	Yes	749	749	Amount spent includes expenditure against funds rolled over from the 2023/24 financial year Remaining activities for the 2024/25 financial year are expected to be finalised by 31 December 2025
Tumelong Mission	Non-Profit Organisation	The strengthening, supporting and preserving of families through transformed and sustainable services and programmes	Yes	1,210	231	Remaining activities are expected to be finalised by 31 December 2025
Future Families	Non-Profit Organisation	The provision of prevention and early intervention services to orphans and vulnerable children	Yes	1,487	302	Remaining activities are expected to be finalised by 31 December 2025
Suid Afrikaanse Vroue Federasie	Non-Profit Organisation	For the provision of child protection services	Yes	824	907	Amount spent includes expenditure against funds rolled over from the 2023/24 financial year Remaining activities for the 2024/25 financial year are expected to be finalised by 30 September 2025
Childline South Africa	Non-Profit Organisation	For the provision of child protection services	Yes	1,092	1,271	Amount spent includes expenditure against funds rolled over from the 2023/24 financial year Remaining activities are expected to be finalised by 31 October 2025
RATA Social Services	Non-Profit Organisation	The provision of prevention and early intervention services to orphans and vulnerable children	Yes	839	855	Amount spent includes expenditure against funds rolled over from the 2023/24 financial year Remaining activities for the 2024/25 financial year are expected to be finalised by 31 August 2025
Abba Specialist Adoption and Social Services	Non-Profit Organisation	The provision of child protection services	Yes	811	169	Remaining activities are expected to be finalised by 31 December 2025

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 (R'000)	Reasons for the Funds Unspent by the Entity
South African Older Persons Forum	Non-Profit Organisation	Advocating for the protection and promotion of the rights of older persons, both in residential care facilities and within communities through intervention processes	Yes	1,685	1,352	Amount spent includes expenditure against funds rolled over from the 2023/24 financial year Remaining activities for the 2024/25 financial year are expected to be finalised by 30 September 2025

Funded non-profit organisations are monitored through quarterly performance and financial reports, as well as submission of audited annual financial statements. The expenditure listed above is based on the consolidated progress reports for the year ending 31 March 2024. The expenditure remains subject to review.

The table below reflects the transfer payments budgeted for in the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025, but no transfer payments were made.

Name of Transferee	Type of Organisation	The Purpose for which the Funds Were to be Used	Amount Budgeted for (R'000)	Amount Transferred (R'000)	Reasons Why Funds Were Not Transferred
South African Council for Social Service Professions	Statutory Body	Strengthen the functioning of Council, Boards, and Committees through the promotion of corporate governance practices and expand access to education, training, and development interventions for SSPs	2,411	0	Delayed submission of compliance documents by the organisation
Khulisa Solutions	Non-profit Organisation	For the implementation of comprehensive, integrated social crime prevention programmes and diversion services	1,724	0	Contract terminated and legal processes are underway

11. CONDITIONAL GRANTS

The Department does not have conditional grants.

12. DONOR FUNDS

The Department does not have donor funds.

13. CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

Capital Investment, Maintenance, and Asset Management Plan

Capital Investments

The Department's movable capital assets mainly comprise office furniture and equipment, vehicles, ICT infrastructure, and kitchen appliances. Through financial assistance from the German Development Bank (KfW), the Department is constructing 17 Community Care Centres (CCCs) – six in KwaZulu-Natal, six in North West, and five in Limpopo – to enhance the delivery of comprehensive social services and skills development programmes in rural communities.

Construction of three CCCs in the North West was completed during the 2021/22 financial year. To date, a total of 14 CCCs have been completed at a cost of R96,905,988.38: six in KwaZulu-Natal, six in North West, and two in Limpopo. The remaining three in Limpopo are complete, with two already handed over to the province.

Asset Management

The Department adheres to the Asset Management Framework issued by the National Treasury. Its asset register complies with the minimum information requirements specified in the Framework. During the review period, all new assets received were barcoded and assigned to the correct owner. An annual verification was carried out, and the asset register was updated accordingly. The Disposal Committee, appointed by the Acting Director-General, disposed of 499 assets valued at R7.8 million during this period.

Maintenance

The Department's information technology assets are generally procured with vendor warranties ranging from one to three years. Once warranties expire, the Department may enter into maintenance agreements with the relevant vendors, depending on the type and use of the asset.

Changes in asset holdings

- The Disposal Committee met on 31 August 2023 and 29 January 2024 to oversee the disposal of assets.
- A total of **499 assets** were disposed of at a value of **R7,809,641.55.**

Measures to keep the asset register up to date

- All new assets received are barcoded and issued to the correct owner.
- Asset verification is conducted annually.

Condition of capital assets

- **60%** of departmental assets are in good condition.
- **30%** are in fair condition and remain usable.
- **10%** are redundant and require disposal.

Major maintenance projects

- The Department does not have a formal maintenance plan.
- All new laptops are covered by a three-year manufacturer's warranty.


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Part C

GOVERNANCE

1. INTRODUCTION

The Department is dedicated to upholding the highest standards of governance in managing public finances and resources. Therefore, effective risk management, anti-corruption and fraud prevention, occupational safety, and adherence to the Public Service Code of Conduct are essential for good governance, administration, enhanced service delivery, and overall performance. The frameworks, processes, and procedures outlined below are fundamental pillars of the Department's corporate governance arrangements and are established and enacted in accordance with relevant legislation and best practices.

2. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Department has adopted the ISO 31000 risk management methodology and aligned it with the 2017 COSO Enterprise Risk Management framework, integrating risk management with Strategy and Performance. A risk policy and strategy have been developed to guide the work.

As required by section 38(1)(a)(i) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999) (the PFMA), DSD has established a Risk and Ethics Committee that advises the Accounting Officer on matters relating to risk and ethics management. The Risk and Ethics Committee is chaired by an independent member who reports to the Department's Audit Committee. In addition to the Chair, there are three external experts with sector-specific risk experience. The Committee operates under formal, approved Terms of Reference contained in the Risk and Ethics Charter, and all responsibilities are fulfilled in strict accordance with this Charter. Internal members include Deputy Director-Generals and senior managers representing key functional areas across the Department. **During the 2024/25 financial year, the Committee held three regular sessions and one in-committee meeting.

As a practice, annual risk assessments and reviews are conducted with all business units to:

- identify risks that could impede the attainment of agreed objectives and highlight any opportunities arising from these risks.
- develop and update mitigation strategies, including contingency plans and early-warning indicators.
- allocate accountability by assigning specific risk owners among senior management.

Additionally, the Department has introduced a dedicated Ethics Policy and Strategy, supported by a whistle-blowing framework and mandatory annual ethics training for all staff, to maintain a focus on ethical conduct. A comprehensive Risk Assessment Report for 2024/25 was prepared, validated by the Chairperson of the Risk and Ethics Committee, and officially approved by the Accounting Officer on 14 May 2024.

Risk Management continues to be a regular agenda item at EXCO, MANCO, and the Audit Committee, ensuring that leadership consistently monitors emerging threats – including cybersecurity and climate change – and that timely reports inform decision-making. This layered oversight allows the Audit Committee to evaluate the effectiveness of risk controls and to offer targeted advice.

Internal Audit conducts annual reviews of the risk management function, assessing both design and operational effectiveness, and suggesting improvements where gaps are found. Thanks to the diligent application of these methodologies and proactive guidance from the Risk Unit, DSD has achieved measurable improvements in governance, operational resilience, and target achievement. However, we remain committed to translating stronger risk performance into tangible, on-the-ground benefits for the vulnerable populations we serve.

3. FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

During the period under review, the Department continued to implement the Anti-Corruption and Fraud Prevention (ACFP) Policy, which aims to eliminate all forms of corruption and fraud within the Department. The policy reflects the Department's stance on corruption and fraud by reinforcing existing regulations aimed at preventing, detecting, investigating, and resolving such issues. It is a dynamic strategy that will evolve as the Department's circumstances change. Annexure A of the policy outlines the Department's ACFP Plan, while Annexure B details the ACFP Response Plan and explains how the Department and its employees should respond to all incidents or suspected incidents of corruption and fraud. Annexure C outlines how staff should raise concerns with the appropriate line management or specifically appointed persons within the Department when they have reasonable grounds to believe there is corruption or fraud. Management encourages staff to responsibly raise concerns through the procedures laid out in the annexure. The policy will be reviewed in the next financial year.

It is the duty of all Department employees to report any incidents of corruption, fraud, or similar conduct that could result in actual or potential financial losses. The detailed reporting procedures are outlined in the Response Plan (Annexure B). The first step is for the employee to approach their immediate supervisor or manager. If the manager finds the complaint to be justified, they will consult with Internal Audit to determine whether the matter should be investigated internally or referred to an external body such as the South African Police Service (SAPS). If the complaint concerns the employee's immediate supervisor, manager, or senior management, they should inform Internal Audit directly. Concerns are best raised in writing and should include: the background and history of the concern (preferably with names, dates, and locations) and the reasons why the individual is particularly concerned about the situation. Those who feel uncomfortable reporting in writing can call the Public Service Commission hotline (0800 701 701). The sooner the concern is reported, the easier it is to take action and start recovery procedures where needed.

4. MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Members of the Bid Committees (Specification, Evaluation and Adjudication) must declare their interests at the start of each meeting. Members who declare a conflict of interest must recuse themselves from participating in the meeting. All suppliers and service providers must 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 aims to promote and uphold high standards of professional ethics throughout the Department and the public service. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa mandates the Public Service Commission to oversee the processes and procedures for maintaining good ethical conduct. The Code of Conduct for the Public Service was introduced in 1997 and subsequently promoted across national and provincial departments through workshops. The Code of Conduct is a vital framework for establishing good governance and ethical behaviour among public servants. It also addresses issues such as respect for human rights, the rule of law, accountability, transparency in government, personal conduct, and private interests.

Although the purpose of the Code is to foster exemplary conduct, an employee shall be deemed to have committed misconduct according to 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 breaches any provision of the Code of Conduct. The prescribed disciplinary processes and procedures apply, which may lead to disciplinary actions such as a warning, suspension without pay, demotion, or dismissal if the employee is found guilty of misconduct for violating the Code of Conduct.

6. HEALTH SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The DSD Health, Safety and Environmental (HSE) management system requires plans to address risks and opportunities and to comply with applicable legislation, regulations, and other legal requirements. The HSE system forms part of the Department's management system, used to develop and implement its HSE policy and manage its HSE risks.

The HSE management system has been implemented and is continuously monitored and maintained as a framework that guides the Department to consistently identify and control its health, safety, and environmental risks, reduce potential accidents, achieve compliance with health, safety, and environmental legislation, and continuously improve its performance.

The HSE management system components relevant to the Department were established, implemented, documented, and continually maintained.

i. At the implementation phase, the HSE management system required the establishment of a structure comprising all personnel necessary to ensure that the system functions effectively and with purpose.
ii. An OHS Committee with defined roles and responsibilities was established.
iii. SHE representatives were formally appointed in writing as members of the OHS committee and provided with resources and skills through SHE rep training.
iv. Each SHE rep was assigned their area of responsibility.
v. OHS committee meetings are held quarterly.

1. To ensure the proper and effective functioning of the HSE management system, it must be well-documented and integrated into the document framework. A documentation system manages the creation, distribution, and updating of all documents within the elements of the HSE system. Required documentation was identified and developed in consultation with all interested and affected parties. Documents can include records of policies, plans, procedures, checklists, registers, forms, etc., and the following documents were formulated:

   i. HSE policy
   ii. Emergency preparedness and response plan
   iii. Emergency evacuation mock drill form (observer's report form)
   iv. Incident reporting, investigation, and recording procedure
   v. Incident register
   vi. Smoke-free policy
   vii. Summary of incident management diagram
   viii. SHE representative inspection checklist
   ix. OHS Committee terms of reference
   x. Hazard identification, risk assessment, standard operating procedure
   xi. DSD baseline risk assessment
   xii. Legal appointment letters
   xiii. First aid kit checklist

2. Emergency planning and response are essential components of implementing the management system. This management includes both proactive and reactive elements. Proactive measures are those taken before an emergency occurs, while reactive measures are implemented once an emergency is happening or has happened. Emergencies may include fire, explosion, flooding, chemical spills into the environment, outbreaks of epidemics, structural collapses, hostage situations, bomb threats, terrorism, active shooters, violent strike action, natural disasters such as tornadoes, earthquakes, and hurricanes, among others. As part of our proactive approach to emergency planning and response, we have carried out the following actions:

i. Simulated fire emergency drill
ii. Placed posters with emergency safety awareness information and tips in designated areas of the facility.
iii. Inspected, maintained, and serviced firefighting equipment
iv. Restocked first aid kits
v. Procured SHE reps' safety gear

3. Workplace inspections are a vital part of overseeing the HSE management system. They are conducted monthly by the OHS Practitioner together with the SHE Reps to demonstrate compliance with the HSE management system's requirements and to monitor and enhance the system's performance.

4. The success of the HSE management system relies on workers' HSE knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour. Therefore, it is crucial to have effective HSE awareness, promotion, and training processes in place. Internal communication on HSE is maintained through:

   i. HSE policies and procedures
   ii. Information session webinars
   iii. OHS Committee quarterly meetings
   iv. HSE formal training
   v. Legal wall charts, e.g. OHS Act wall chart
   vi. Employee (OHS Committee members) involvement in the development and review of policies and procedures to manage risks
   vii. Placement of visual media posters with HSE awareness information at selected areas in the workplace
   viii. Placement of other media, such as videos and monthly bulletins

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 July 2024	DSD and entities Budget Vote Reports	• Minutes for this committee meeting are not available.
20 August 2024		• The Committee considered the Legislative Sector Oversight Model and the Legacy Report of the Portfolio Committee on Social Development in the Sixth Parliament. • The presentation on the Legislative Sector Oversight Model highlighted the significance of oversight for the Members of Parliament and the legislature. It described the various mechanisms for implementing oversight, focusing on the budget process, quarterly and annual performance scrutiny, and specialised interventions through focused intervention studies. It also addressed the enablers necessary for operationalising the oversight model effectively. • The presentation introduced a framework for accountability that entailed tracking resolutions and ensuring legislative recommendations aligned with national priorities, which would improve the efficacy of the legislative sector in South Africa.
21 August 2024	Induction Workshop: Overview of Department of Social Development	• Minutes for this committee meeting are not available.
22 August 2024	Induction Workshop: Overview of DSD entities	• Minutes for this committee meeting are not available.
28 August 2024	Constitutional and Legal Services Office (CLSO) on the drafting of a Committee Bill on the Children's A/Bill and legal implications of the Constitutional Court judgement	• The Portfolio Committee on Social Development was briefed on the steps needed to draft the Committee bill on the Children›s Amendment Bill, following a ruling by the Constitutional Court that parts of the Bill were unconstitutional. • The presentation by the Committee›s legal advisors explained how to develop and draft the Children's Amendment Bill and the legislative process, highlighting that the 6th Parliament had passed only the foster care clauses due to a court deadline, leading to the Children's Amendment Act, 2022. • They outlined the legislation drafting process, indicating that it involved developing a policy, seeking National Assembly permission, drafting, consulting, reporting and amending the Bill before it was introduced to Parliament and the National Council of Provinces • The presentation also covered the VJV case, where the Constitutional Court found section 40 of the Children's Act unconstitutional for excluding permanent life partners and ordered Parliament to address this within 24 months or face automatic amendment. The 2020 Children's Amendment Bill had proposed broader changes than the Court's read-in, but these had not been included in the Children's Amendment Act, 2022 • The Committee agreed to defer the Bill to the executive, as the Department needed six months to address the remaining issues.

Date of the Meeting	Purpose of the Meeting	Resolutions and Recommendations
04 September 2024	Department of Social Development briefing on 2023/24 Fourth Quarter Performance	• The Department of Social Development presented its Fourth Quarter Performance Report. Committee Members were pleased with the Department's overall performance. • The Committee was concerned with the lack of monitoring and evaluation of the high level of targets not met by DSD, as well as the Department›s core mandate. • They were concerned about the Department›s reporting of under-expenditure as savings in the context of the country›s increasing poverty levels. They asked about what the Department was doing for persons with disabilities, especially children and their access to appropriate schooling. They asked the Department about the monitoring and evaluation systems in place. They asked about the Department's irregular payment of the Old Age Grant and the R350 Social Relief of Distress grant. • Committee Members were concerned about the Department's unmet targets for substance abuse treatment. • The Department was informed that it had great programmes on paper, but it was quite the opposite on the ground. The Committee requested that DSD bring along representatives of its entities, in particular the South African Social Security Agency, to future meetings.
11 September 2024	Social Development Sector MTSF Audit Outcomes & Accountability Ecosystem: AGSA briefing	• The Portfolio Committee was briefed by the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA) on the Department of Social Development›s audit outcomes and the accountability ecosystem. They addressed the Public Audit Act, AGSA's 2030 culture shift, the audit outcomes and findings, the impacts and root causes, consequence management, the total grant expenditure per province, observation of grant payments, and recommendations for the Committee. • Emphasis was placed on AGSA's principles and their mandate's correlation with Parliament. They prepared audit reports to reflect opinions, conclusions or findings, and may investigate relevant material irregularities. • They listed the various types of AGSA audit outcomes and described the journey with the Department over the last four years – from 2019 to 2023. Their reports found fraudulent and unfair procurement processes, and payments had been made to ineligible beneficiaries. • It was observed that wasteful expenditure, overpayment of grants, and irrecoverable debts had followed. The root causes listed were inadequate oversight of payments done by the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) and weaknesses in the controls surrounding procurement practices. • AGSA detailed their consequence management mechanism involved in dealing with irregular expenditure. The presentation included AGSA's reflection on the Department›s performance against its medium-term strategic framework targets.
18 September 2024	Social Development Quarter 1 2024/25 Performance, with Deputy Minister	• The DSD presented its Quarter 1 Performance Report for 2024/25, achieving 81% of its targets. • Committee discussions focused on concerns about delays in enhancing service delivery, budget shortfalls for Social Assistance grants, and the support mechanisms for non-profit organisations.

Date of the Meeting	Purpose of the Meeting	Resolutions and Recommendations
09 October 2024	Social Development Portfolio Audit Outcomes; DSD 2023/24 Annual Report; with Deputy Minister	• The Portfolio Committee was briefed by the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA) on the 2023/24 audit outcomes of the Department of Social Development (DSD) and its two entities, the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) and the National Development Agency (NDA). • The DSD and the NDA had both obtained unqualified audit opinions with findings, compared to the prior year›s unqualified opinion with no findings. Their regression was due to material errors identified in the annual performance plans and the annual performance report. • AGSA›s key finding concerning the DSD was that the gender-based violence (GBV) command centre was not operational. At the NDA, it had identified that effective and appropriate steps had not been taken to prevent fruitless and wasteful expenditure, compounded by a lack of consequence management against officials who had incurred the irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure. • At SASSA, it had found material non-compliance with legislation, as the entity had not prevented irregular expenditure relating to the use of expired leases, and had not properly implemented consequence management. Grant payments were still being made to ineligible beneficiaries. • The second part of the meeting was a briefing from the Department on its annual performance report for the 2023/024 financial year, which highlighted various capacity shortcomings that resulted in its failing to achieve many of its targets. • Members questioned the Department about its role in dealing with teenage pregnancies, gangsterism among the youth, food and nutrition programmes for the poor, the disbursement of social relief of distress grants, and irregular expenditure

Date of the Meeting	Purpose of the Meeting	Resolutions and Recommendations
11 October 2024	SASSA & NDA 2023/24 Annual Report, with Minister	• The South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) met with the Portfolio Committee to present its performance for the 2023/24 financial year. It also discussed its budget and expenditure for the period under review, and the audit outcomes reported by the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA). • SASSA achieved 86% of its targets and provided details of its successes and challenges. It managed R7.6 billion in revenue, with 56% spent on benefits administration and 44% on administrative support. • The AG had given it an unqualified audit but had noted discrepancies in reporting on enquiry and dispute resolutions, highlighted ongoing irregular and fruitless expenditures, and emphasised the need for stronger consequence management and better financial controls. • The discussion with SASSA highlighted several challenges and developments in their operations, particularly around grant payments, system improvements, and fraud prevention. One key issue was persistent problems with Postbank, which led to delays in grant payments, severely affecting vulnerable groups like the elderly. SASSA was working closely with Postbank, the Reserve Bank, and other stakeholders to resolve these issues and prevent future disruptions. • Regarding system upgrades, SASSA discussed the need to replace the outdated Social Security Pension (SOCPEN) system, which was used to manage grant data. A phased replacement was planned, beginning with a R3 million investment to develop new system architecture while keeping SOCPEN as an archive for historical data. • They also highlighted the Queue Management System (QMS), currently in 90 offices, which helps staff to direct people to the right resources, although it did not directly reduce the queues. SASSA was also working on expanding online services, though technical challenges persist. • Fraud prevention and debt recovery were other critical topics. SASSA has been actively addressing recurring fraud in grant distribution, including rolling out systems like eKYC (electronic know-your-customer) to verify identities and prevent fraud. • SASSA emphasised its efforts to integrate information systems to speed up processes and reduce errors, particularly concerning debtors. • On communication and outreach, SASSA acknowledged the need for improved strategies, including the use of social media platforms like TikTok to reach broader audiences. They also focused on delivering messages in local languages to ensure accessibility in rural areas. Concerns were raised about grants being paid to ineligible beneficiaries, and SASSA was working to strengthen internal controls, improve transparency, and address staff shortages. • SASSA said its future plans included upgrading systems, improving service delivery, and increasing transparency. Initiatives like biometric verification, free Wi-Fi at offices, and increased support for online applications were part of their efforts to improve services. Despite the challenges, SASSA reiterated their commitment to ensuring that grants reach the most vulnerable citizens efficiently and securely. • The National Development Agency (NDA) also presented its annual report for the 2023/24 financial year. Its performance saw notable achievements in governance, civil society organisation development, and research, though it missed some targets due to financial constraints. Its financial statements reflected 90% budget utilisation, with R26.4 million underspent but mostly committed to contracts. • Overall, the meeting revealed frustration over the NDA›s inefficiencies, delays in leadership appointments, and the failure to address urgent issues such as poverty alleviation.

Date of the Meeting	Purpose of the Meeting	Resolutions and Recommendations
23 October 2024	SASSA social grant fraud allegations; DSD BRRR; with Minister	• The Department discussed the importance of the social grant system, which supports 28 million beneficiaries, and stressed the need for vigilance against technological threats. • The Department takes allegations of fraud seriously and is committed to protecting personal data. While the allegations raised by the students are concerning, they are still unverified, and she has instructed SASSA to investigate the matter thoroughly. • Further expressed gratitude to the students for sharing their personal experiences and again emphasised their constitutional right to the grants. • The Minister stressed the urgency of thorough investigations, proposing a 30-day timeline for a meaningful report and effective solutions to address financial leakages. The Minister requested that SASSA not present, as their information does not address the broader context. The Minister also offered to meet with the students to discuss their concerns confidentially. • The Committee Content Advisor explained that recommendations had been tailored based on the Committee's observations about the Department of Social Development (DSD), the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA), and National Development Agency (NDA). • highlighted the need for issue-centred reporting, beyond simply audit performance outcomes, to focus on root causes relating to budget allocation, expenditure targets, and the impact on beneficiaries. He proposed recommending in the BRRR report that SASSA submit an audit action plan within 14 days. • Expressed concern about the Auditor-General›s findings as the NDA allocates 60% of its budget to employee salaries and 20% to CEO funds, which detracts from its core mandate of community service work. She highlighted the need for a more balanced approach to resource allocation. • The amended BRRR was adopted by the Committee, and the BRRR would be published in the ATC and sent to the House.
30 October 2024	Funding, resourcing and compliance with NPO norms and standards in SA	• The Department met with the National Shelter Movement for South Africa and the Gauteng Care Crisis Centre to discuss funding, resourcing and compliance with non-profit organisation norms and standards in South Africa.
13 November 2024	Follow-up: Funding, resourcing and compliance with NPO norms and standards in SA	• Minutes not available.

Date of the Meeting	Purpose of the Meeting	Resolutions and Recommendations
20 November 2024	GBV & Femicide in SA: Research & National Strategy; Teenage Pregnancy; with Deputy Minister	• The Department outlined the Department of Social Development›s (DSD›s) role in addressing GBVF through the national strategic plan. • Emphasised the Department›s responsibility for implementing pillar four of the plan, which focuses on response, care, support, and healing for victims. He explained that the Department›s efforts extend beyond this pillar, contributing to prevention and building social cohesion (pillar two) and justice, safety, and protection (pillar three). • The Department acknowledged that addressing GBVF required collaboration with other government departments, as the funding for these efforts was spread across nearly 40 departments, rather than being centralised within the DSD. • Department›s role in GBV prevention, including awareness campaigns and providing psycho-social services both within and outside the Department›s scope. It also supports civil society organisations (CSOs) through funding and training, recognising them as critical in implementing GBV-related programmes. • Department works with other sectors, including the Department of Health (DoH), where challenges persist, particularly around the provision of post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) treatment in shelters. She noted the need for better participation from the DoH in addressing the full scope of the national strategic plan (NSP). • The national strategic plan focused on six key pillars: accountability and leadership, prevention and social cohesion, law reform, response and care, economic empowerment, and research and information management. • DSD operates a national emergency team to provide assistance, especially during weekends when social workers may not be available. It also offers shelter and care for victims, provides support in courts, and collaborates with other institutions like the Khuseleka Care Centres. • The Department contributes to pillar five, which focuses on economic empowerment by providing accredited skills development programmes. However, it faced challenges with provincial budget constraints, limited participation from key stakeholders, and issues with police transport for victims. • Emphasised the importance of monitoring visits to provinces, where they could observe the actual implementation of programmes, identify gaps, and ensure that resources were being used effectively. • Confirmed that the Department would provide more detailed information then, addressing the questions raised in the meeting, especially concerning the number of women affected by GBV and the services they received.
27 November 2024	SASSA and DSD findings on the SRD grant allegations, with Minister and Deputy Minister	• Department acknowledged the seriousness of the allegations and emphasised the importance of maintaining the integrity of the social grant system. She said that the DSD and SASSA had engaged an independent auditing firm, Masegare and Associates Inc., to perform a vulnerability assessment and penetration test of the SRD system. • DSD representatives acknowledged the need for further investigation and committed to addressing the vulnerabilities that had been found. They defended the choice to engage Masegare and Associates Inc, citing the urgency of the situation and the need for an independent evaluation. • The Department addressed cybercrime as a global challenge, citing data from Oxford University, the International Monetary Fund›s (IMF's) 2024 Global Financial Stability Report, and the South African Banking Risk Centre. These reports highlighted South Africa's vulnerabilities, ranking it 14th among countries facing advanced cybercrime threats, with direct losses exceeding $28 million globally and R3.3 billion in local banking losses in 2023 alone. • SASSA had an internal audit, but they had decided to rely on an independent body to maintain objectivity and avoid discrepancies between reports. • Acknowledged that consequence management had been a longstanding issue within departments but assured the Committee that it would be applied if necessary. While SASSA was primarily obligated to investigate, the problem extended to other entities, including Home Affairs, banks, and compliance agencies like RICA and FICA. Therefore, she emphasised the need for additional time to engage all relevant parties to fully understand and address the issue.

Date of the Meeting	Purpose of the Meeting	Resolutions and Recommendations
04 December 2024	Follow-up briefing by the Department of Social Development on progress made in implementing the National Strategy on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide	• The Department presented the Committee with a briefing on progress made in implementing the National Strategic Plan (NSP) on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide (GBVF) Progress (NSP-GBVF, 2020–2030). The presentation focused on the six pillars of the NSP, particularly Pillar 4: Response, Care, Support, and Healing, led by the Department of Social Development. • Department›s commitment to improving resource management, particularly concerning command centres, and emphasised efforts to align processes with broader business objectives. • The impact of budget constraints, particularly regarding hiring social workers, is a concern shared by both the Department and NPOs dependent on these services. • Despite the challenges posed by limited funding, the Department is focused on extending services to more communities through various partnerships. Shelters for victims of gender-based violence (GBV) and family violence remain a priority, with additional efforts to empower survivors through skills development and small business support once they leave the shelters. • The shortage of social workers continues to be a critical issue, Mr Skhosana confirmed, and he highlighted that the Department is collaborating with National Treasury to secure funding for hiring more staff. Partnerships with organisations like USAID are also being explored to provide financial support for GBV victims in residential settings. • The Department provided an update on the ongoing issues related to the command centre. She began by acknowledging the difficulty of the situation, explaining that the relationship with the previous service provider, Brilliantel, had been challenging. Despite this, the Department was committed to meeting its contractual obligations. • The Department initiated the process of appointing a new service provider and confirmed that Vodacom had been appointed and began installing the necessary network and systems infrastructure on 21 November to restore the command centre services. • Monitoring the National Strategic Plan (NSP), the Department emphasised the role of the Department of Women, Youth, and People with Disabilities in coordinating it. noted the importance of setting targets for each department to report on, particularly Pillar 5, which relates to empowering women, especially those in shelters. He assured that data on the number of individuals empowered through DSD's development programmes would be submitted to the committee. • Addressed the issue of social workers, explaining that a strategy for the appointment of social workers had been approved by Cabinet. • Mobile shelters and the use of AI in service delivery, the Department expressed openness to exploring these proposals and integrating technology into DSD programmes. He also acknowledged the need for data desegregation, especially concerning the empowerment of women through skills development programmes.

Date of the Meeting	Purpose of the Meeting	Resolutions and Recommendations
23 October 2024	SASSA social grant fraud allegations; DSD BRRR, with Minister	• The Department discussed the importance of the social grant system, which supports 28 million beneficiaries, and stressed the need for vigilance against technological threats. • The Department takes allegations of fraud seriously and is committed to protecting personal data. While the allegations raised by the students are concerning, they are still unverified, and she has instructed SASSA to investigate the matter thoroughly. • Further expressed gratitude to the students for sharing their personal experiences and again emphasised their constitutional right to the grants. • The Minister stressed the urgency of thorough investigations, proposing a 30-day timeline for a meaningful report and effective solutions to address financial leakages. The Minister requested that SASSA not present, as their information does not address the broader context. The Minister also offered to meet with the students to discuss their concerns confidentially. • The Committee Content Advisor explained that recommendations had been tailored based on the Committee's observations about the Department of Social Development (DSD), the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA), and National Development Agency (NDA). • highlighted the need for issue-centred reporting, beyond simply audit performance outcomes, to focus on root causes relating to budget allocation, expenditure targets, and the impact on beneficiaries. He proposed recommending in the BRRR report that SASSA submit an audit action plan within 14 days. • Expressed concern about the Auditor-General's findings as the NDA allocates 60% of its budget to employee salaries and 20% to CEO funds, which detracts from its core mandate of community service work. She highlighted the need for a more balanced approach to resource allocation. • The amended BRRR was adopted by the Committee, and the BRRR would be published in the ATC and sent to the House.
30 October 2024	Funding, resourcing and compliance with NPO norms and standards in SA	• The Department met with the National Shelter Movement for South Africa and the Gauteng Care Crisis Centre to discuss funding, resourcing and compliance with non-profit organisation norms and standards in South Africa.
02 May 2024	Protocol to African Charter on Human & Peoples' Rights on Rights of Older Persons in Africa	• The DSD provided an overview of the protocol, which aims to safeguard the rights of older persons and combat elder abuse. • Concerns raised by DIRCO on social protection, access to free services, and potential reservations were addressed. • DSD recommended that the Portfolio Committee endorse the Protocol for approval by the National Assembly to uphold human rights for older persons. • The Department urged swift action to finalise the ratification to prevent any negative impact on the implementation of the Older Persons Amendment Bill. • Committee Report on Rights of Older Persons in Africa Protocol to African Charter, recommending ratification by the National Assembly, was adopted.

Date of the Meeting	Purpose of the Meeting	Resolutions and Recommendations
10 Jul 2024	Election of Chairperson; DSD, SASSA & NDA Annual Performance Plan 2024/25, with Minister	• Ms B Masango (DA) was elected as Chairperson of the Portfolio Committee on Social Development. • The Department, SASSA and the NDA briefed the Committee on their Annual Performance Plans (APPs). • The DSD APP reflected the conclusion of the Sixth Administration›s work, which explained why some targets had already been achieved and were not included. APP did not fully capture the breadth of the DSD›s activities, noting that its daily operations were detailed in its operations plan. • The Minister promised to fill Departmental vacancies within 100 days and to communicate each appointment as requested by the Committee. • DSD had developed an integrated policy focused on the prevention of alcohol and drug abuse issues. • DSD made efforts to secure additional funding from National Treasury and potential development partners in the private sector, aiming to address the shortage of social services professionals. • Most bills from the previous administration were awaiting approval by the Cabinet. • The Department planned to engage businesses to support local NPOs financially. • DSD to improve payment efficiency, systems developed in the Eastern Cape and Western Cape were aiding in ensuring timely NPO payments, and efforts were underway to implement similar systems in other provinces. • DSD highlighted amendments made to the Children›s Act aimed at streamlining and making the adoption process more accessible, eliminating previous privatisation, high costs, and lengthy timelines. • Victim Support Services (VSS) Bill had been finalised and submitted to the National Economic Development and Labour Council (NEDLAC) for review. • The Department stressed that issues of service delivery, alcohol and drug abuse, gender-based violence (GBV) and HIV/AIDS were not the responsibility of the DSD alone, but other departments were also mandated to deal with them. As a result, the NDA had been formed to be the coordinator, bringing all the sister departments together to work on them.
29 Jan 2025	DSD update on progress made in the drafting of the Children's Amendment Bill, with the Deputy Minister	• Members acknowledged the progress made, and concerns were raised regarding timelines, stakeholder engagement, and interdepartmental collaboration. • The Committee›s legal advisor presented an overview of the redrafting process, outlining amendments made to address constitutional concerns, recent court rulings -- including those on corporal punishment -- and issues related to traditional parental rights. • The Bill had been submitted for recertification and reassessment before its reintroduction to Parliament. • Concerns were raised about the inclusion of stakeholder input, including from organisations such as Fathers4Justice, to ensure comprehensive consultation. The DSD assured the Committee that these concerns were being addressed and that an extension would be sought from the court if necessary. • It was suggested that departments such as Small Business Development and Basic Education should be included in future deliberations

Date of the Meeting	Purpose of the Meeting	Resolutions and Recommendations
12 Feb 2025	SASSA Card transition; Central Drug Authority Annual Report; DSD Information Management System tracking social grant beneficiaries	• The Central Drug Authority (CDA) presented its 2023/24 Annual Report, which included its expenditure and audit outcomes reported by the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA). • There were also concerns about improving coordination amongst departments. Members had questions on the validity of submitted reports and how these were being verified. • Members suggested that there should be discussions between National Treasury and the Ministry of Social Development on the CDA budget. • Treatment centres. • There must be improved coordinated activities with the broadest sectors of society, such as faith structures, some state and non-state actors who are influential, and those already involved in drug abuse matters. The CDA needs to report on the implementation of the work done. There should be practical implementations consistent with their mandate as outlined in the Act. • DSD presented the methodology for the data linking approach, which used ID numbers to link various data sets from the Department of Social Development, SASSA, Department of Basic Education and the National Student Financial Aid Scheme (NSFAS). • The Committee Members asked the following: • if there was evidence-based research available on its impact on drug abuse statistics. • relationship between police and community policing forums and drug sales - if there was proper infrastructure to deal with illicit drug trafficking at border points. • smooth transition from the CSG to NSFAS support. School dropouts were the most vulnerable, and attention should be paid to finding these children who might require social work intervention. • children in conflict with the law, and whether the courts were consulted when the data analysis was done. • if drug and alcohol abuse were being taken seriously by the relevant departments, given the low reporting by some departments. • Given the time constraints, as there was a National Assembly plenary session scheduled for 2 pm, the Chairperson requested the CDA to respond in writing by 14 February 2025.
18 Feb 2025	SASSA Black Card swop process and measures to address long queues, with DSD & DCDT Ministries	• The Postbank should not be compromised in the migration process, because it is a national asset accessible to most beneficiaries. • Postbank must provide daily statistics per province to enable the Committee to measure the effectiveness of the project. • SASSA should provide weekly statistics per province of beneficiaries who have been switching banks. • Postbank to work with municipalities and use community radio stations instead of social media platforms to raise awareness amongst beneficiaries about the need to change to the black card. • Both entities should make more sites available for beneficiaries, including retailers.

Date of the Meeting	Purpose of the Meeting	Resolutions and Recommendations
19 Feb 2025	Department of Social Development Q2 2024/25 Performance & Basic Income Support Policy, with Minister	• DSD presented the Department›s second quarter performance report for the 2024/25 financial year, outlining the achievements and challenges in meeting its objectives. • The committee thanked the Department for their presentation, acknowledging the progress made while also highlighting the challenges associated with the SRD grant. • The committee recognised that the Department had acknowledged the decline in certain areas and expressed confidence in their commitment to addressing these weaknesses. • The Committee strongly supported efforts to advance or expedite the implementation of BIG, as it would address these pressing issues. Regular updates on the matter should be provided to the Committee on a monthly basis. • DSD acknowledged the challenges in policy development but remained committed to continuing its work. Despite the difficulties in gaining approval, it would persist in developing policies and programmes. • The meeting made the following recommendations: • Chairperson to hold back both the second quarter report and the Basic Income Support grant policy. • The third quarter report should be accompanied by two key reports -- the audit action plan and the recovery plan for unmet targets. This would enhance the Portfolio Committee's ability to fulfil its oversight function over the executive. • DSD to strengthen the Department's monitoring and evaluation processes to improve the execution of programme management and interdepartmental collaboration. • DSD to provide updates on performance, particularly regarding SASSA and the National Development Agency (NDA) in the next meeting. • DSD to provide regular progress updates on GBV Command Centre (GBVCC) • DSD to focus on critical areas such as GBV, substance abuse, the NDA, and SASSA, and work on enhancing the quality of quarterly reports. • The Committee would continue to raise issues related to the EQPR system to ensure effective reporting.

Date of the Meeting	Purpose of the Meeting	Resolutions and Recommendations
26 Feb 2025	Investigations concerning vulnerabilities in SRD grant application and payment system; Court judgment on constitutional validity of SRD regulations, with Minister and Deputy Minister	• SASSA and DSD presented findings from an independent assessment conducted by Masegare & Associates Inc. The investigation had focused on vulnerabilities in the SRD grant application and payment system. • Investigations have led to four main findings: • Cybersecurity threats and system weaknesses • Fraudulent websites exploiting beneficiaries • Beneficiary Payment Disruptions & System Failures • Governance and accountability concerns • The Committee adopted the following resolutions as a response to the Postbank crisis: • The Committee to formally summon Postbank to explain the ongoing crisis and its lack of responsiveness. • The Committee urged SASSA to prioritise capturing beneficiaries' preferred payment methods. • Clarification on the new Postbank cards: The Committee recommended exploring ways to issue a confirmation letter or digital proof for SASSA beneficiaries. • The Committee requested clearer public communication to prevent confusion among beneficiaries regarding payment changes. • Members committed to continuing visits to payment sites to monitor the situation firsthand. • The DSD and SASSA launched an independent investigation into cybersecurity risks following concerns raised by Stellenbosch University students regarding vulnerabilities in the SRD system. • SASSA must strengthen its authentication and cybersecurity measures, take immediate action against fraudulent websites, improve beneficiary verification and payment security, and enhance its information technology governance and accountability. • Minister must confirm whether an independent forensic investigator would be appointed to further probe the system›s vulnerabilities. • Postbank must appear before the Committee to present a concrete plan to resolve payment delays. • SASSA must submit a timeline for implementing cybersecurity upgrades, with quarterly progress reports. • The DSD must engage with law enforcement agencies to take down fraudulent websites posing as SASSA. • The Committee would conduct regular reviews to track the progress of cybersecurity enhancements and fraud prevention measures.
05 Mar 2025	Social Grant card swap crisis; SRD Grant constitutionality judgment	• Postbank is required by the end of March to replace the SASSA Gold Cards with its own Black Cards; a move mandated by the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) to improve security standards and allow Postbank to become a fully-fledged bank. • The Department of Social Development spoke to the court judgment on the constitutional right to COVID-19 Social Relief of Distress grant in South Africa. • DSD and SASSA consulted with National Treasury (NT) and agreed that the judgment is flawed. • On 13 February 2025, DSD/SASSA and NT submitted applications for leave to appeal. If granted, the ruling will be suspended until the appeal is heard. Awaiting the court's decision to guide future action. • The Committee adopted meeting minutes and its Committee Report on the Central Drug Authority 2023/24 Annual Report.

Date of the Meeting	Purpose of the Meeting	Resolutions and Recommendations
19 Mar 2025	DSD, SASSA and NDA met on their audit action plans on AGSA›s findings and recommendations for 2023/2024, with Minister	• The Department, SASSA and the NDA presented their progress report on the audit action plan for 2023/24 financial year. • DSD, SASSA, and the NDA have developed and implemented a comprehensive audit action plan. This plan focuses on material findings and risk areas, including performance information, expenditure management, project management, and contract management. • The committee raised concerns about individuals with pending cases who either resign or are transferred while their cases are still being processed or investigated, and the length of time disciplinary cases take. **The meeting made the following recommendations:** • Management letter from AGSA should be shared with the Minister in a timely manner. This would allow the Minister to ensure that issues raised by the Auditor-General receive adequate attention, improving audit preparedness. • Pension payouts of officials with pending disciplinary cases are withheld until disciplinary matters are finalised or resolved. This could be a more effective approach to handling cases involving officials under investigation. • DSD committed to resolving repeat audit findings and ensuring all actions comply with legal and policy standards, and remaining accountable.

8. SCOPA RESOLUTIONS

The Department appeared before SCOPA on 17 October 2023

Subject	Details	Response by the Department	Resolved
SCOPA review of unauthorised expenditure	The Department appeared before SCOPA on unauthorised expenditure relating to Social Grants for the financial year 2019/20	The Department reported an unauthorised expenditure of R15.134 billion for the payments of social grants during COVID-19. A decision was taken to make early April 2020 payments on 30 and 31 March 2020, before the hard lockdown. This was a response to a national disaster and was essentially a measure to safeguard the country. Due to the early payment on 30 and 31 March 2020, DSD overspent its budget by R15.134 billion, and it could not be funded as the financial year was concluded.	Yes

9. PRIOR MODIFICATION TO AUDIT REPORTS

The Department obtained an unqualified audit outcome, without findings.

10. INTERNAL CONTROL UNIT

The Directorate of Internal Control functions as an essential part of the Department's financial management activities. In this role, it reports directly to the Chief Financial Officer of the Department. The responsibility of Internal Control is to identify, mitigate, and manage control risks that could hinder the achievement of the Department's objectives. It aims to ensure the effective, efficient, and economical management of the Department's financial and related resources.

The main functions of Internal Control include the following areas:

- Ensuring effective, efficient, and transparent management of financial documents
- Coordinating effective responses to external audit queries, including monitoring the Audit Implementation Action Plan
- Providing Secretariat services to the Loss Control and Audit Steering Committees
- Managing financial and related systems
- Supporting fraud prevention efforts
- Ensuring proper and effective financial document management
- Maintaining governance frameworks
- Facilitating and participating in committees, forums, and oversight bodies

During the period under review, the Directorate of Internal Control effectively coordinated external audits. An Audit Implementation Action Plan (AIAP) was developed based on the Management Report from the AGSA. Progress in resolving the findings was continuously updated, based on the evidence provided by the affected line managers. Compliance with financial prescripts regarding payment batches was carried out, and the financial documents were securely stored in lockable areas or storerooms. Any findings of non-compliance were reported to the relevant managers for corrective action.

Internal control conducted pre-audit checks on all batches before the creation of orders at Supply Chain Management. The reported cases of unauthorised, irregular, fruitless, and wasteful expenditure were investigated and addressed at the Department's Loss Control Committee meetings.

11. INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

Key Activities and Objectives of the Internal Audit

The strategic objective of Internal Audit is to provide independent and objective assurance, along with advisory services, to add value and enhance the Department of Social Development's (DSD's) operations through the evaluation of risk management, internal controls, and governance processes. The Internal Audit Unit (IAU) has been established in accordance with the Institute of Internal Audit Standards (IIAS) and guidelines.

The IAU adopts a risk-based approach in providing management and the Audit Committee (AC) with assurance on the adequacy and effectiveness of governance, performance, risk management, and internal control processes. The 2025-2027 rolling three-year strategic internal audit plan and 2024/25 operational plan are primarily based on the Department's strategic risk assessment and several secondary sources that are utilised to ensure the internal audit plan covers key risks faced by the Department in order to achieve its strategic and operational objectives. The IAU is divided into four specialised areas: Performance Audit, Information Technology Audit, Governance Audit, and Financial Audit.

Summary of Audit Work Done

The coverage of the Internal Audit activities was conducted in accordance with the strategic and operational risks identified within the Department. Regarding the approved Internal Audit Annual plan for the year under review, 12 audits were scheduled to be completed, along with an additional three projects deferred from the previous financial year, bringing the total to 15 projects. The unit delivered 12 audits, and three projects were mainly postponed to the next financial year due to staffing capacity. In summary, the audits performed assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management, governance, and internal control processes.

Audit Committee Report

We are pleased to present our report for the financial year ending 31 March 2025, in accordance with paragraphs 3.1.9 to 3.1.13 of the Treasury Regulations (TR) of 1999, amended in 2005.

Audit Committee Responsibility, Membership and Attendance

The DSD's AC 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 AC operated in accordance with the aforementioned regulations as well as the provisions prescribed under sections 76 (4)(d) and 77 of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) and its approved AC Charter. The primary purpose of the AC is to assist the Accounting Officer of the Department in fulfilling their responsibilities to ensure that the Department maintains effective, efficient, and transparent systems of financial management, risk management, governance, and internal control by providing oversight.

During the period under review, the DSD had two separate ACs, with the previous committee serving until the end of September 2024, and the new committee being appointed for a fixed term of three years during the third quarter of the 2024/25 financial year. Both ACs consisted of five independent non-executive members, bringing a diverse set of skills to the committee, including, but not limited to, financial expertise, monitoring and evaluation, information technology, risk management, corporate governance, and legal services.

During the financial year under review, both ACs effectively performed their statutory duties, holding six meetings, including both special and ordinary meetings, to discuss matters pertaining to the Department, as stipulated in the AC Charter and the Treasury Regulations. The two tables below present the credentials of the previous and newly appointed members during the period under review, along with the record of their attendance at meetings held:

a) AC members continuously serving from 1 April to 30 September 2024

Name	Qualifications	Appointed Date	Contract End Date	Number of Meetings Attended
Mr N Mabaso (Former Chairperson)	• MSc in Public Management • Advance Diploma in Management • Bachelor of Administration (Honours) • Secondary Diploma	• Initially appointed on 12 December 2017 • Re-appointed for a three-year term on 19 Feb 2020 • The re-appointment contract was extended to 30 September 2024 • Appointed as Chairperson with effect from June 2020 until 30 September 2024	30 September 2024	2
Adv MB Madumise	• B Proc • LLB • MBA • Graduate Diploma in International Trade Law	• Initially appointed on the 1st of 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 • The re-appointment contract was extended to 30 September 2024	30 September 2024	3
Ms R Kalidass	• Chartered Accountant (CA) • Certificate of Theory in Accounting (CTA) • Bachelor of Commerce (Honours) • Bachelor of Accounting Science (BCompt)	• Appointed for a three-year term on 01 October 2020 • The re-appointment contract was extended to 30 September 2024	30 September 2024	2
Mr PN Phukubje	• BCom Accounting Honours • Registered Government Auditor (SAIGA) • Member of the South African Institute of Directors	• Appointed for a three-year term on 01 October 2020 • The re-appointment contract was extended to 30 September 2024	30 September 2024	2
Mr LH Moroeng	• Bachelor of Science • Higher Diploma in Computer Auditing • Master of Management, Information and Communications Technology: Policy and Regulation (MM ICT PR) • Certified Information Security Manager • Certified Information Systems Auditor • MDP – Management Development Program	• Appointed for a three-year term on 01 October 2020 • The re-appointment contract was extended to 30 September 2024	30 September 2024	2

b) Newly appointed AC members started serving from the third quarter until the end of March 2025

Name	Qualifications	Appointed Date	Date Resigned	Number of Meetings Attended
Mr C Boltman (Chairperson)	• Master Of Business Administration – MBA • Programme in Principles of Business & Management • Microsoft Certified Systems Engineer	Appointed for a three-year term from December 2024		3
Ms F Mkhize	• Master of Business Leadership (Advanced Accounting, Investments and Strategy) • Bachelor of Commerce • Chartered Director (South Africa)	Appointed for a three-year term from December 2024		3
Dr M Zakwe	• PhD (Cyber Security Education) • Master of Business Administration (IT & E-Commerce) • Registered Chartered Accountant (IRBA) • Postgraduate Diploma in Business Administration • Honours Degree in Accounting • Cert. in Applied Cyber Security • Bachelor of Commerce • Publication: • Electronic Bill Presentation & Payment • SA Post Office Case Study	Appointed for a three-year term from December 2024		3
Ms C Simpson	• Master's Degree in Business Leadership • Bachelor of Commerce Degree • Chattered Director (SA) • Stellenbosch Senior Management Dev Programme • Wits Insurance & Risk Management Certificates	Appointed for a three-year term from December 2024		3
Mr MS Livhusha	• Master's in Business Administration • BSC Computer Science Honours • BSC Computer Science and Mathematics • Certification of Information System Audit (CISA Certified) • Governance and Management of IT Certification (COBIT 5 Certified)	Appointed for a three-year term from December 2024		3

Whilst the ACs were performing their oversight roles concerning DSD internal controls and SASSA grant administration, which is responsible for managing social grants on behalf of DSD, the committees noted the following processes, among others, that should be considered for improvement:

- Departmental performance reporting systems
- Strategic planning processes
- Supply Chain management processes
- Filling of critical posts within the Department and Internal Audit unit to improve efficient and effective delivery of services
- Contract management processes to improve efficiency, value for money on goods and services procured and compliance with relevant prescripts
- Debtors management processes for efficient and effective recovery of monies owed to the Department
- Department's oversight over its entities

Furthermore, the committee observed that SASSA, as the implementing agency responsible for managing social grants on behalf of the DSD, should also enhance its internal controls relating to the administration and management of grants, as well as prioritise the rollout and implementation of the biometric system, which will further strengthen controls for distributing social grants to eligible beneficiaries.

Activities of the AC

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

- Reviewed quarterly management reports
- Considered the effectiveness of the risk management processes
- 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
- Conducted separate informal meetings with management, internal and external audit, as well as the Executive Authority
- Reviewed External Audit plans, reports and management's follow-up of matters requiring attention
- Provided guidance to the Department on Information Communication Technology (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 address control deficiencies. The IAU continues to provide assurance regarding controls, governance, and risk management processes according to the approved risk-based internal audit plan.

The AC reviews the findings of the IAU, the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA), and other assurance providers, generally noting that internal controls require improvement to enhance effective and efficient service delivery. During the review period, AC members consistently provided guidance on how management can improve internal control effectiveness.

The overall audit outcome of the DSD has declined from the previous year (i.e., 2023/24), which had an unqualified audit opinion with findings, to a qualified audit opinion with findings in 2024/25. The primary reasons for this regression stem from deficiencies in social grant administration, debtor management, and performance information.

Internal Audit

The AC reviewed and approved the IAU's risk-based three-year rolling and operational plans for 2024/25. The IAU was guided by the consolidated risk profile of the Department, critical audit areas, and management's inputs in formulating its three-year strategic and annual plans. The AC also monitored the performance of the IAU against its approved operational plan on a quarterly basis.

Although the AC members are satisfied that the IAU has delivered its approved plan, reviewed key controls related to the risks pertinent to the Department's strategic and operational objectives, and provided appropriate recommendations to improve the internal control system, members are concerned about staff capacity constraints, resulting in the unit currently operating at less than 50% of the ideal structure.

The Quality of In-Year Monitoring and Quarterly Reports

The DSD has submitted monthly and quarterly reports to the National Treasury as required by the PFMA. The AC reviewed the quarterly reports prepared and issued by the Department's Accounting Officer during the year under review and is satisfied with their content and quality. There are opportunities to improve the quality of reporting in certain areas, especially concerning performance information and financial reporting.

Evaluation of Financial Statements and Performance Information

The Audit Committee has:

- reviewed and discussed with the AGSA and the Accounting Officer, the audited Annual Financial Statements and Annual Performance Report to be included in the Annual Report.
- 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 and confirmed the independence of the external auditors.

Auditor-General of South Africa

We review the Department's implementation plan for audit issues raised in the previous year on a quarterly basis.

We have examined the AGSA's Management Report and Audit Report for the Department. As a result, we have asked Management to prepare and present a remedial action plan to the AC to address the identified internal control deficiencies.

The AC agrees and endorses the conclusion of the AGSA on the Annual Financial Statements, Performance Information, and Compliance with Laws and Regulations for the review period, as read in conjunction with the full report of the AGSA.

Conclusion

We would like to express our gratitude to the Portfolio Committee on Social Development for their oversight role, the Minister and Deputy Minister for their leadership and guidance, as well as the DSD management and staff for their contributions and efforts during the financial year. We also thank AGSA and Internal Audit for their cooperation and the information they provided to help us fulfil our responsibilities.

Mr Cedric Douglas Boltman
Audit Committee Chairperson
National Department of Social Development
Date: 31 July 2025

12. B-BBEE COMPLIANCE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The following table must be completed in accordance with the B-BBEE requirements as stipulated by the B-BBEE Act and as determined by the Department of Trade and Industry. Where there has been no or only partial compliance with the criteria, the entity should provide a discussion and also indicate the measures taken to achieve compliance.

Has the Department / Public Entity applied any relevant Code of Good Practice (B-BBEE Certificate Levels 1 – 8) with regard to the following:		
Criteria	**Response:**	**Discussion**
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 Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act (PPPFA) of 2022 as amended. The Department developed its own specific goals in line with the PPPFA of 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


social development

Part D

HUMAN RESOURCE **MANAGEMENT**

1. LEGISLATION GOVERNING HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The Constitution – Chapter 10(195)(1)(h) – mandates that the public service be guided by democratic values and principles, including sound human resources (HR) management practices to optimise human potential. Human Capital Management (HCM) in the public service is regulated by a range of Legislation, Regulations, Bargaining Council Resolutions, Collective Agreements and Directives, including but not limited to the following:

- Public Service Act, 1994 (as amended)
- Public Service Regulations,2001 (as amended)
- Labour Relations Act, 1995 (Act No. 66 of 1995)
- Skills Development Act, 1998 (Act No. 97 of 1998)
- Skills Development Levies Act, 1999 (Act No. 9 of 199)
- Basic Conditions of Employment Act, 1997 (Act No. 75 of 1997)
- Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act No. 2 of 2000)
- Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, 2000 (Act No. 3 of 2000)
- Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) directives
- Public Service Co-ordinating Bargaining Council (PSCBC) resolutions
- Public Health and Social Development Sectoral Bargaining Council (PHSDSBC) resolutions

HR management operates within a broad regulatory framework and is largely compliance-driven. However, the HR field has evolved from being mainly compliance and administrative-focused to becoming a strategic business partner, understanding the Department's core activities and providing advice on HR matters to ensure the Department's mandate is fulfilled.

2. OVERVIEW OF HUMAN CAPITAL MATTERS IN THE DEPARTMENT

The Status of Human Resources in the Department

The HR function is well established in the Department through the Chief Directorate: Human Capital Management within the Branch: Corporate Support Services. It comprises four directorates focusing on:

- Human Resource Development and Performance Management
- Labour Relations
- Organisational Design and Human Resource Planning
- Human Resource Management (HR administration, recruitment and selection, and employee health and wellness)

The Chief Directorate has a staff complement of 32 officials responsible for all aspects of HCM. All HCM policies have been developed, although some are revised periodically to align with amendments and updates to legislation and the regulatory framework.

Human Capital is the heartbeat of any organisation. Therefore, HR policies and practices must ensure that the Department's human capital is optimally utilised and developed, and that officials' morale is boosted through a supportive environment. To achieve this, the Department regularly reviews its HCM policies to eliminate barriers and accommodate employees' evolving needs.

During the year under review, and with the transition to the 6th Administration, the Department continued its efforts to address the challenge of a limited compensation budget through various initiatives, including acting arrangements, structural reviews, and filling critical leadership positions:

- Workforce planning and key strategies to attract and recruit a skilled and capable workforce
- Workplace skills plan
- Providing labour relations support
- Employee performance management framework
- Employee wellness programmes
- Highlighting of achievements and challenges faced by the Department, as well as future human resource plans/goals

2.1. HCM Priorities for the Year under Review and the Impact of these Priorities

Sector Strategy for Employment of Social Service Professionals (SSPs)

Following the Cabinet's approval of the Sector Strategy for the Employment of Social Service Practitioners, the Department of Social Development hosted a two-day workshop on 12-13 September 2024. The workshop, held in collaboration with other government departments, regulatory bodies, and training and development institutions, aimed to explore potential employment opportunities and funding sources for social service professionals, including social workers. The strategy is a government-wide initiative encompassing all spheres of government to address the gap between the high demand for social services and the limited supply of well-trained SSPs.

The workshop concluded that the Department should develop a Programme of Action with specific timeframes and activities. Subsequently, the Department created a comprehensive Programme of Action with clear activities and deadlines. Additionally, a dedicated Integrated Task Team has been formed.

The Department established a Steering Committee and an Integrated Task Team comprising representatives from various government entities, such as Provincial Departments of Social Development, the Department of Basic Education, the Department of Health, the Department of Correctional Services, South African Police Service, the Department of Justice, the Department of Defence, Border Management Authority, HWSETA, and SACSSP, to oversee the implementation of the strategy for employing social service professionals.

Filling Key Leadership Positions and Functionalising the Department

With the transition to the 6th Administration, both the Ministry and Deputy Ministry have been fully capacitated in accordance with the applicable prescripts to ensure that executive leadership and direction remain coherent. The key priority of the Executive was to ensure that leadership positions within the Department are filled to provide stability, drive the Department's mandates, and improve service delivery. To this end, the Department has finalised the appointment of the Director-General, the Chief Financial Officer, and the Deputy Director-General for Welfare Services during the period under review. The visible stability is already evident.

Pursuant to this, the Department has identified approximately twenty Senior Manager posts that it intends to fill to enhance the Department's functionality within the current budgetary constraints.

The stabilisation of the Department has also extended to its entities, and, to this end, the position of Chief Executive Officer of SASSA was advertised and shortlisted during the review period. Additionally, Regional Executive Managers' posts for SASSA have been advertised, and shortlisting has been finalised.

Workforce Planning and Key Strategies to Attract a Skilled and Capable Workforce

One of the main priorities for building a capable state is the professionalisation of the public administration. This involves having qualified staff who are fully equipped to perform their duties diligently. While the focus has been on increasing the capacity of Social Service Professionals in the Sector, internally, the Department has developed its Human Resource Plan to guide the capacity-building initiatives of officials within the Department.

Workplace Skills Plan

Several training programmes were launched throughout the year to address specific skills gaps. The PSETA/HWSETA requirements were fulfilled, for example, the Workplace Skills Plan was implemented, the Annual Training Report was submitted, and the skills levy was paid. Through the implementation of the Workplace Skills Plan and the coordination of various training programmes, the skills of departmental employees were enhanced, positively impacting service delivery.

During the review period, 222 departmental employees and 20 interns (headcount only) participated in training within the Department. Training was provided in key areas such as re-orientation in the public service, change management, ethics in the public service, safety management, artificial intelligence and information management, monitoring and evaluation, managing performance in the public service, commercial forensic practice and fraud risk management, project management, and personal mastery, among others.

The Department offers a range of services and continually provides web-based training to users to stay relevant in a technologically advanced world. These include Victim Empowerment (VEP), Child Protection Register (CPR), Probation Case Management (PCM), Older Persons Register, Child and Youth Care (CYCA), Accreditation of Diversion Services (ADS), NPO Payments, National Integrated Social Information System (NISIS), and foster care and monitoring tools.

The Department supported the DPSA initiative related to employing persons in developmental programmes and hosted 34 interns, 7 graduate interns, and 27 student interns. Through this opportunity, students gained valuable practical experience in the workplace, preparing them for graduation and future vacancies in the labour market.

Bursary Scheme

The Department has successfully designed and implemented a bursary programme. We promptly paid all accounts and registration fees. In the 2024 academic year, 17 officials, including 13 females and 4 males, successfully completed their formal education and graduated from their respective universities. Today, bursaries are awarded to 67 officials.

Providing Labour Relations Support

On 6 August 2024, the Directorate: Labour Relations conducted a virtual information session on grievance rules for the public service. The purpose was to build the capacity of staff and management on the grievance process, including turnaround times for resolution. Following the session, the Department experienced improved effectiveness in managing grievances. During the period under review, a total of eight grievances were received, of which five were resolved and three remained pending.

The Directorate facilitated three Sector Labour Relations Forum meetings: two physical meetings and one virtual meeting. Key agenda items included the professionalisation of community development practitioners, conclusion of minimum service agreements in the sector, a consolidated report on the duties and functions of Child and Youth Care Workers (CYCWs), and presentation of the consolidated sector FOSAD report. The Public Service Commission also presented the amended rules on referral and investigation of grievances in the public service.

The Directorate conducted a research survey on labour unrest in the Department, arising from the NEHAWU DSD Branch picket action and a petition by concerned SMS members during August–September 2023. The survey report produced valuable recommendations and proposed a model to assist the Department in managing future industrial actions more effectively.

The Directorate also led the disciplinary process of the Material Irregularities (MI) project, emanating from the PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) forensic investigation. The project dealt with 14 cases during the 2024/25 financial year. A total of nine officials were subjected to disciplinary processes: one case was finalised, resulting in a final written warning, while eight cases remained pending at year-end.

In line with recognising the contributions of officials during the Covid-19 pandemic, the Department implemented PHSDSBC Resolution 2 of 2023. A total of 311 employees who provided services during the pandemic were granted five days' special leave, to the value of R3,762,160.00. The same dispensation was extended to 20 senior managers, who were granted five days' special leave to the value of R800,607.00.

Employee Performance Management Framework

All staff members submitted their Performance Agreements (PA), Mid-term reviews, and Annual Performance Assessment (APA) reports. All employees' APA reports were reviewed by Branch Moderating Committees, with minutes and recommendations submitted for approval by the delegated authority.

In line with the Public Service Regulations 2016, the PMDS process was concluded on time and pay progression was implemented by 31 December 2024. The Department also successfully migrated to an electronic Performance Management and Development System (e-PMDS), marking a significant milestone in our digital transformation journey. The new system has improved compliance, increased transparency, and ensured that all performance assessments were completed punctually.

Employee Wellness Programmes

As part of its role as a strategic partner and in fostering a supportive environment for employees, the Department is implementing the four (4) pillars of the DPSA EHW Strategic Framework. These include HIV/AIDS and TB Management, Wellness Management, Health and Productivity, and Safety, Health, Environment, Risk, and Quality (SHERQ) Management. This is overseen by a dedicated sub-directorate for Health and Wellness. Regarding HIV/AIDS, STI, and TB Management, there is regular distribution of condoms, awareness campaigns on HIV/AIDS, STI, and TB, as well as commemorations of international days, STI and Condom week, and World AIDS Day.

In implementing the Health and Productivity Management Pillar, awareness is raised among employees through health risk screenings conducted by the Government Employees Medical Aid and two health care practitioners appointed to assist in the early detection of chronic illnesses among staff. These practitioners also deliver health awareness sessions to empower employees with knowledge on various health topics such as hypertension, diabetes, tuberculosis, cervical and prostate cancer, as well as monkeypox. Safety, Health, Environment, Risk, and Quality (SHERQ) Management is addressed through training of health and safety representatives and the establishment of a health and safety committee that meets regularly to discuss workplace health and safety matters.

With regard to the final pillar of the EHW strategy, Wellness Management, a qualified social worker among the EHW practitioners provides counselling and debriefing sessions for employees in need. Information sessions are held monthly to raise awareness of various proactive interventions, including mental health awareness and women's health. Financial management sessions are conducted by GEPF and SARS to provide employees with consumer information and guidance to help manage their finances. A Sports and Recreation policy has been developed and approved to guide physical wellness activities in the Department.

The annual Sports Day event encourages physical activity and healthy living among employees. Employees are also encouraged to participate in other planned activities, such as the Big Walk, aimed at promoting healthy lifestyles among public servants.

Achievements, Challenges and Future Goals

The following can be noted as the Department's achievements during the period under review:

- The Department filled the key leadership positions of Director-General, Deputy Directors-General: Welfare Services, and Chief Financial Officer.
- The Chief Executive Officer post for SASSA was evaluated, advertised, and the shortlisting was finalised.
- An integrated workshop was facilitated with key stakeholders to discuss funding and employment opportunities related to hiring social service professionals.
- The process of reviewing the organisational structure began in May 2024, facilitated through consultations and engagements across the Department's business units.

Future goals will primarily focus on continuing the key initiatives that began during the reporting period, including:

- The proposed organisational structure review process is still ongoing, with consultation with DPSA to obtain concurrence.
- The Department will begin reviewing the Generic Provincial Organisational Structure to ensure it aligns with the sector strategy.

It is important to acknowledge, without over-emphasising, some of the challenges experienced by the Department which have the potential to impact service delivery:

- The challenge of insufficient resources due to a limited compensation budget remains for the Department. To meet the imperative of service delivery, more must be achieved with limited staff. In this regard, productivity management tools and staff utilisation studies should be regarded as critical.
- The Department will implement a new organisational structure that is fit for purpose, complemented by the appropriate leadership style and ethical conduct to ensure effective service delivery. In this regard, duplication of functions, streamlined process flows, and value chains must inform the fit-for-purpose structure.

3. HUMAN RESOURCES OVERSIGHT STATISTICS

3.1. Personnel-Related Expenditure

The following tables summarise the final audited personnel-related expenditure by programme and salary bands. In particular, they provide an indication of the following:

1. amount spent on personnel
2. amount spent on salaries, overtime, homeowner's allowances and medical aid

Table 3.1.1 Personnel expenditure by programme for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Programme	Total expenditure	Personnel expenditure	Training expenditure	Professional and special services expenditure	Personnel expenditure as a % of total expenditure	Average personnel cost per employee
	(R'000)	(R'000)	(R'000)	(R'000)	%	(R'000)
P1: Administration	441,335.00	224,501.00	0	0	51%	761.00
P3: Social Security Policy & Administration	7,820,373.00	50,943.00	0	0	0,7%	1,592.00
P4: Welfare Service Policy Development & Implementation Support	334,188.00	170,726.00	0	0	51%	17,073.00
P5: Social Policy & Integrated Service Delivery	351,415.00	96,049.00	0	0	27%	9,605.00
Total	**8,947,311.00**	**542,220.00**	**0**	**0**	**6%**	**722.00**

Table 3.1.2 Personnel costs by salary band for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Salary band	Personnel expenditure	% of total personnel cost	Average personnel cost per employee	Total personnel cost for Department including Goods and services
	(R'000)	%	(R'000)	(R'000)
Lower-skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	0	0	0
Skilled (level 3-5)	30,552.00	5.50	368,096.00	559,549.00
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	118,984.00	21.30	528,818.00	559,549.00
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	232,381.00	41.50	980,511.00	559,549.00
Senior and Top management (levels 13-16)	113,372.00	20.30	1,511,627.00	559,549.00
10 Contract (Levels 1-2)	74.00	0.00	0.00	559,549.00
11 Contract (Levels 3-5)	5,066.00	0.90	281,444.00	559,549.00
12 Contract (Levels 6-8)	10,539.00	1.90	501,857.00	559,549.00
13 Contract (Levels 9-12)	21,718.00	3.90	944,261.00	559,549.00
14 Contract (Levels >= 13)	11,895.00	2.10	1,486,875.00	559,549.00
18 Contract Other	1,048.00	0.20	0.00	559,549.00
19 Periodical Remuneration	8,238.00	1.50	135,049.00	559,549.00
Total	**553,867.00**	**99.00**	**737,506.00**	**559,549.00**

Table 3.1.3 Salaries, Overtime, Home Owners Allowance and Medical Aid by programme for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Programme	Salaries		Overtime		Home Owners Allowance		Medical Aid	
	Amount	Salaries as a % of personnel costs	Amount	Overtime as a % of personnel costs	Amount	HOA as a % of personnel costs	Amount	Medical aid as a % of personnel costs
	(R'000)	%	(R'000)	%	(R'000)	%	(R'000)	%
P1: Administration	189,604.00	83%	3,638.00	1,6%	4,419.00	1,9%	7,932.00	3.5%
P3: Social Security Policy & Administration	163,990.00	78%	5,757.00	3%	4,236.00	2%	8,938.00	5%
P4: Welfare Service Policy Development & Implementation Support	59,262.00	89%	105.00	0,3%	691.00	1,7%	1,571.00	4%
P5: Social Policy & Integrated Service Delivery	43,459.00	78%	0,00	0%	915.00	1,6%	1,856.00	3%
Total	**456,314.00**	**82%**	**9,500.00**	**2%**	**10,259.00**	**2%**	**20,297.00**	**4%**

Table 3.1.4 Salaries, Overtime, Home Owners Allowance and Medical Aid by salary band for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Salary band	Salaries		Overtime		Home Owners Allowance		Medical Aid	
	Amount	Salaries as a % of personnel costs	Amount	Overtime as a % of personnel costs	Amount	HOA as a % of personnel costs	Amount	Medical aid as a % of personnel costs
	(R'000)	%	(R'000)	%	(R'000)	%	(R'000)	%
Skilled (level 1-2)	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Skilled (level 3-5)	21,255.00	69%	1,197.00	4%	1,773.00	6%	3,303.00	11%
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	87,993.00	74%	5,350.00	5%	4,683.00	4%	9,457.00	8%
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12	198,605.00	85%	2,630.00	1%	2,675.00	1%	6,460.00	3%
Senior management (level 13-16)	101,267.00	88%	0.00	0%	1,032.00	1%	978.00	1%
10 Contract (Levels 1-2)	67.00	91%	0.00	0%	0.00	0%	0.00	0%
11 Contract (Levels 3-5)	4,724.00	93%	32.00	0.6%	14.00	0.3%	22.00	0.4%
12 Contract (Levels 6-8)	10,040.00	95%	174.00	2%	23.00	0.2%	29.00	0.3%
13 Contract (Levels 9-12)	20,576.00	94%	118.00	0.5%	60.00	0.3%	49.00	0.2%
14 Contract (Levels >= 13)	11,029.00	92%	0.00	0%	0.00	0%	0.00	0%
18 Contract Other	760.00	73%	0.00	0%	0.00	0%	0.00	0%
19 Periodical Remuneration	0.00	0%	0.00	0%	0.00	0%	0.00	0%
Total	**456,314.00**	**82%**	**9,500.00**	**2%**	**10,259.00**	**2%**	**20,297.00**	**4%**

3.2. Employment and Vacancies

The tables in this section summarise the position regarding employment and vacancies. The following tables outline the number of posts in the establishment, the number of employees, the vacancy rate, and whether there are any additional staff beyond the establishment. This information is presented across three key variables:

- programme
- salary band
- critical occupations (see definition in notes below)

Departments have identified critical occupations that require monitoring. According to current regulations, it is possible to create a post within an establishment that can be occupied by more than one employee. Consequently, the vacancy rate indicates the percentage of unfilled posts.

Table 3.2.1 Employment and vacancies by programme as on 31 March 2025

Programme	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy Rate	Number of employees additional to the establishment
DSD: Administration	373	286	23%	33
DSD: Social Security Policy & Administration	90	63	30%	0
DSD: Welfare Service Policy Development & Implementation Support	46	41	17%	18
DSD: Grant Systems and Service Delivery Assurance	221	178	19%	2
DSD: Social Assistance Transfer and Administration	118	92	22%	6
DSD: Welfare	49	33	32%	0
Total	**897**	**693**	**23%**	**59**

Note: The high vacancy rate reflected in the table is due to posts that have not been removed from the post establishment whilst the Department was contemplating which posts to be filled. The Department has identified 39 posts from available funding to be filled, which would translate to a 5% vacancy rate. The process of abolishing unfunded posts on the post establishment has commenced.

Table 3.2.2 Employment and vacancies by salary band as on 31 March 2025

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)	3	3	0%	0
Skilled (3-5)	115	83	28%	0
Highly skilled production (6-8)	287	225	22%	1
Highly skilled supervision (9-12)	292	237	19%	2
Senior management (13-16)	130	75	43%	0
11 Contract (Levels 3-5)	18	18	0%	13
12 Contract (Levels 6-8)	21	21	0%	21
13 Contract (Levels 9-12)	23	23	0%	18
14 Contract (Levels >= 13)	8	8	0%	4
Total	**897**	**693**	**23%**	**59**

Note on table 3.2.1 is applicable

Table 3.2.3 Employment and vacancies by critical occupations as on 31 March 2025

Critical occupation	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy Rate	Number of employees additional to the establishment
COMMUNICATION AND MARKETING MANAGER, Permanent	5	2	40%	0
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT MANAGER, Permanent	9	7	22%	0
CUSTOMER SERVICE MANAGER, Permanent	1	1	0%	0
FINANCE CLERK, Permanent	18	12	33%	1
FINANCE MANAGER, Permanent	6	4	33%	0
FINANCIAL ACCOUNTANT, Permanent	17	15	12%	2
GENERAL ACCOUNTANT, Permanent	10	7	30%	0
ICT SYSTEMS ANALYST, Permanent	4	4	0%	1
INFORMATION SERVICES MANAGER, Permanent	3	3	0%	0
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY & SYSTEMS MANAGER, Permanent	4	3	25%	0
INTERNAL AUDIT MANAGER, Permanent	3	3	0%	0
INTERNAL AUDITOR, Permanent	10	3	30%	0
LEGAL ADMINISTRATION OFFICER, Permanent	7	4	32%	4
LEGAL RELATED MANAGER, Permanent	8	6	25%	0
MIDDLE MANAGER: FINANCE AND ECONOMICS RELATED, Permanent	11	11	0%	0
MIDDLE MANAGER: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY RELATED, Permanent	10	8	20%	2
MIDDLE MANAGER: INTERNAL AUDIT RELATED, Permanent	7	7	0%	0
MIDDLE MANAGER: LEGAL RELATED, Permanent	2	2	0%	1
MIDDLE MANAGER: COMMUNICATION & INFORMATION RELATED, Permanent	6	5	1%	0
POLICY ANALYST, Permanent	75	55	6%	0
POLICY AND PLANNING MANAGERS, Permanent	40	24	6%	1
PROFESSIONALS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED, Permanent	18	17	1%	9
RISK AND INTEGRITY MANAGER, Permanent	1	1	0%	0
SAFETY/HEALTH&ENVIRONMENT. & QUALITY(SHE&Q) PRACTITIONER, Permanent	1	1	0%	1
SECURITY OFFICER, Permanent	3	3	0%	0
SOCIAL AUXILIARY WORKER, Permanent	2	2	0%	0
SOCIAL WORK AND RELATED PROFESSIONALS, Permanent	4	0	100%	0
SOCIAL WORKER, Permanent	46	42	2%	1
STAFF NURSE, Permanent	1	1	0%	1
STRATEGY/MONITORING &EVALUATION MANAGER, Permanent	11	6	3%	0
SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGER, Permanent	1	1	0%	0
SYSTEMS ADMINISTRATOR, Permanent	1	1	0%	0
SYSTEMS DEVELOPER, Permanent	2	2	0%	0
TOTAL	**347**	**263**	**3%**	**24**

3.3. Filling of SMS Posts

The tables in this section offer information on employment and vacancies related to members of the Senior Management Service by salary level. It also includes data on advertising and filling SMS posts, reasons for not meeting prescribed timeframes, and disciplinary actions taken.

Table 3.3.1 SMS post information as of 31 March 2025

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	-	-	-	0	-
Salary Level 15	7	4	57%	3	43%
Salary Level 14	32	22	69%	10	31%
Salary Level 13	89	51	57%	38	43
Total	**129**	**77**	**60%**	**52**	**40%**

Table 3.3.2 SMS post information as of 30 September 2024

SMS Level	Total number of funded SMS posts	Total number of SMS posts filled	% of SMS posts filled	Total number of SMS posts vacant	% of SMS posts vacant
Director-General/ Head of Department	1	0	0%	1	100%
Salary Level 16	-	-	-	-	-
Salary Level 15	6	2	33%	5	71%
Salary Level 14	32	24	75%	8	25%
Salary Level 13	89	50	56%	39	44%
Total	**128**	**76**	**59%**	**53**	**41%**

Table 3.3.3 Advertising and filling of SMS posts for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

	Advertising	Filling of Posts	
SMS Level	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	1	0	1
Salary Level 16	0	0	0
Salary Level 15	3	0	0
Salary Level 14	2	0	0
Salary Level 13	0	0	0
Total	**6**	**0**	**1**

Table 3.3.4 Reasons for not having complied with the filling of funded vacant SMS - Advertised within 6 months and filled within 12 months after becoming vacant for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Reasons for vacancies not advertised within six months
As a result of the reduction of the compensation of employees' budget, which has a negative impact on the medium-term expenditure framework, the Department is in the process of prioritising critical posts to be considered for funding to avoid overspending. Not all SMS posts can be filled with the limited compensation available, and the posts have not been abolished due to the prioritisation process the Department follow, which creates the impression that many SMS are not filled.
The Department is in the process of rethinking and reimagining the strategic direction in line with the MTSF. The posts that cannot be filled due to limited funding will be abolished.

Reasons for vacancies not filled within twelve months
As a result of the reduction of the compensation of employees' budget, which has a negative impact on the medium-term expenditure framework, the Department is in the process of prioritising critical posts to be considered for funding to avoid overspending.
The Department is in the process of rethinking and reimagining the strategic direction in line with the MTSF.

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 12 months for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Reasons for vacancies not advertised within six months
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.

Reasons for vacancies not filled within six months
In alignment with the National Treasury's cost containment measures, the Department adopted a controlled and prioritised approach to the filling of vacant posts during the reporting period. Due to limitations within the compensation budget, the Department could not advertise vacant Senior Management Service (SMS) posts within six months of becoming vacant. As a result, no individual official can be held accountable for non-compliance with the standard SMS recruitment timelines. The Department undertakes a continuous prioritisation process to determine which positions can be filled, and during the reporting period, it was concluded that key leadership and SMS posts—specifically those of Deputy Director-Generals (DDGs) and the Director-General (DG)—were advertised and filled within the available budget.»

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 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

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)	3	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	115	2	1.7%	0	0%	0	0%
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	287	1	0.34%	0	0%	0	0%
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	292	3	1.03%	0	0%	1	0.34%
Senior Management Service Band A	86	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Senior Management Service Band B	34	22	65%	0	0%	0	0%
Senior Management Service Band C	7	4	42.8%	0	0%	0	0%
Senior Management Service Band D	3	1	33.3%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	**827**	**32**	**4%**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0.34%**

NB: In terms of job evaluation, the number of posts on the approved establishment does not include posts on contract.

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

Table 3.4.2 Profile of employees whose positions were upgraded due to their posts being upgraded for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

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

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

Table 3.4.3 Employees with salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation by occupation for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Occupation	Number of employees	Job evaluation level	Remuneration level	Reason for deviation
	0	0	0	None
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 disability.

Table 3.4.4 Profile of employees who have salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation for the period 1 April 2025 and 31 March 2025

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

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 determined by job evaluation	None

3.5. Employment Changes

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

Table 3.5.1 Annual turnover rates by salary band for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Salary Band	Number of employees at beginning of period -1 April 2024	Appointments and transfers into the Department	Terminations and transfers out of the Department	Turnover rate
Lower-skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	0	0	0
Skilled (Levels3-5)	89	0	5	6%
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	233	0	7	3%
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	239	2	7	3%
Senior Management Service Bands A	47	0	1	2%
Senior Management Service Bands B	26	1	2	8
Senior Management Service Bands C	2	0	1	50%
Senior Management Service Bands D	2	2	2	100%
Total	**638**	**5**	**25**	**5%**

Table 3.5.2 Annual turnover rates by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Critical occupation	Number of employees at beginning of period – 1 April 2024	Appointments and transfers into the Department	Terminations and transfers out of the Department	Turnover rate
COMMUNICATION AND MARKETING MANAGER Permanent	1	0	0	0%
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORKERS Permanent	15	0	0	0%
COMPUTER SYSTEM DESIGNERS AND ANALYSTS. Permanent	7	0	0	0
FINANCE AND ECONOMICS RELATED Permanent	3	1	2	8%
FINANCE CLERK Permanent	13	2	1	5%
FINANCE MANAGER Permanent	3	0	1	1%
FINANCIAL ACCOUNTANT Permanent	23	0	0	0%
FINANCIAL AND RELATED PROFESSIONALS Permanent	19	0	0	0%
FINANCIAL CLERKS AND CREDIT CONTROLLERS Permanent	19	0	2	3%
ICT SYSTEMS ANALYST Permanent	7	1	0	0%
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY RELATED Permanent	6	0	0	0%
LEGAL ADMINISTRATION OFFICER Permanent	4	0	2	1%
LEGAL RELATED MANAGER Permanent	3	0	1	2%
MIDDLE MANAGER: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY RELATED Permanent	6	0	1	2%
MIDDLE MANAGER: LEGAL RELATED Permanent	1	0	0	0%
MIDDLE MANAGER: SOCIAL SCIENCE RELATED Permanent	3	0	3	5%
MIDDLE MANAGER:COMMUNICATION & INFORMATION RELATED Permanent	4	0	1	2%
OTHER INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PERSONNEL. Permanent	7	0	2	3%
OTHER ADMINISTRAT & RELATED CLERKS AND ORGANISERS Permanent	313	1	0	0%
PROFESSIONAL NURSE Permanent	2	0	0	0%
REGISTERED NURSE (MEDICAL) Permanent	1	0	1	0%
SECURITY OFFICERS Permanent	5	0	0	0%
SENIOR MANAGERS Permanent	85	0	0	0%
SOCIAL SCIENCES RELATED Permanent	36	0	1	0%
SOCIAL WORK AND RELATED PROFESSIONALS Permanent	20	0	0	0%
SOCIAL WORKER Permanent	31	0	6	6%
STAFF NURSE Permanent	1	0	1	1%
TOTAL	**638**	**5**	**25**	**5%**

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

Table 3.5.3 Reasons why staff left the Department for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Termination Type	Number	% of Total Resignations
Death	4	2%
Resignation	16	8%
Expiry of contract	175	85%
Dismissal – operational changes	0	0%
Dismissal – misconduct	0	0%
Dismissal – inefficiency	0	0%
Discharged due to ill-health	0	0%
Retirement	10	5%
Transfer to other Public Service Departments		
Other	0	0%
Total	**205**	**100%**
Total number of employees who left as a % of total employment	**30%**	

Table 3.5.4 Promotions by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Occupation	Employees 1 April 2024	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
COMMUNICATION AND MARKETING MANAGER Permanent	3	0	0%	2	0%
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORKERS Permanent	15	0	0%	0	0%
COMPUTER SYSTEM DESIGNERS AND ANALYSTS Permanent	7	0	0%	0	0%
FINANCE AND ECONOMICS RELATED Permanent	1	0	0%	0	0%
FINANCE CLERK Permanent	10	0	0%	6	0%
FINANCE MANAGER Permanent	4	0	0%	4	100%
FINANCIAL ACCOUNTANT Permanent	10	0	0%	10	100%
FINANCIAL AND RELATED PROFESSIONALS Permanent	5	0	0%	0	0%
FINANCIAL CLERKS AND CREDIT CONTROLLERS Permanent	19	0	0%	0	0%
ICT SYSTEMS ANALYST Permanent	4	0	0%	2	2%
INFORMATION SERVICES MANAGER	3	0	0%	3	100%
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY & SYSTEMS MANAGER	3	0	0%	3	100%
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY RELATED Permanent	6	0	0%	0	0%
LEGAL ADMINISTRATION OFFICER Permanent	4	0	0%	3	75%
LEGAL RELATED MANAGER Permanent	5	0	0%	5	100%
MIDDLE MANAGER: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY RELATED Permanent	3	0	0%	1	25%
MIDDLE MANAGER: LEGAL RELATED Permanent	1	0	0%	1	100%
MIDDLE MANAGER: SOCIAL SCIENCE RELATED Permanent	38	0	0%	38	100%
OTHER ADMINISTRAT & RELATED CLERKS AND ORGANISERS	313	0	0%	1	0.30%
OTHER INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PERSONNEL Permanent	7	0	0%	0	0%
PROFESSIONAL NURSE Permanent	2	0	0%	0	0%

Occupation	Employees 1 April 2024	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
SECURITY OFFICERS Permanent	3	0	0%	0	0%
SENIOR MANAGERS Permanent	85	0	0%	0	0%
SOCIAL SCIENCES RELATED Permanent	36	0	0%	0	0%
SOCIAL WORK AND RELATED PROFESSIONALS Permanent	20	0	0%	0	0%
SOCIAL WORKER Permanent	31	0	0%	28	80%
TOTAL	**638**	**0**	**0%**	**107**	**17%**

Table 3.5.5 Promotions by salary band for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Salary Band	Employees 1 April 2024	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)	89	0	0	78	88%
Skilled (Levels3-5)	233	0	0	151	65%
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	239	0	0	173	72%
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	77	0	0	58	75%
Senior Management (Level 13-16)	89	0	0	78	88%
Total	**727**	**0**	**0**	**538**	**74%**

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 2025

	Male				Female				Total
Occupational category	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
SENIOR OFFICIALS AND MANAGERS	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
CLERKS	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
CLERICAL SUPPORT WORKERS	55	0	2	0	138	2	1	5	202
ELEMENTARY	6	0	1	0	8	1	0	0	16
MANAGERS	80	3	2	5	126	4	6	8	234
PROFESSIONALS	61	0	0	3	119	5	1	3	192
PROTECT RESCUE SOCIAL HEALTH SCIENCE SUPPORT PERS	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	6
TECHNICIANS & ASSOCIATE TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS	23	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	41
Total	**226**	**3**	**5**	**8**	**415**	**12**	**8**	**16**	**693**
Employees with disabilities	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**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 2025

	Male				Female				Total
Occupational band	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
01 Top Management, Permanent	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
02 Senior Management, Permanent	30	0	1	4	29	1	2	4	71
03 Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management, Permanent	74	1	1	4	142	6	2	7	237
04 Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, Permanent	67	0	0	0	151	4	2	4	228
05 Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making, Permanent	32	0	1	0	49	0	0	1	83
08 Contract (Top Management), Permanent	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
09 Contract (Senior Management), Permanent	3	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	7
10 Contract (Professionally Qualified), Permanent	9	0	1	0	11	0	2	0	23
11 Contract (Skilled Technical), Permanent	7	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	21
12 Contract (Semi-Skilled), Permanent	3	0	1	0	13	1	0	0	18
Total	**226**	**3**	**5**	**8**	**415**	**12**	**8**	**16**	**693**

Table 3.6.3 Recruitment for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

	Male				Female				Total
Occupational band	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
01 Top Management, Permanent	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
02 Senior Management, Permanent	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
03 Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management, Permanent	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
08 Contract (Top Management), Permanent	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
09 Contract (Senior Management), Permanent	3	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	7
10 Contract (Professionally qualified), Permanent	4	0	1	0	8	0	2	0	15
11 Contract (Skilled technical), Permanent	8	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	19
12 Contract (Semi-skilled), Permanent	3	0	1	0	10	1	0	0	15
Total	**19**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**35**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**62**
Employees with disabilities	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**

Table 3.6.4 Promotions for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

	Male				Female				Total
Occupational band	**African**	**Coloured**	**Indian**	**White**	**African**	**Coloured**	**Indian**	**White**	
01 Top Management, Permanent	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
02 Senior Management, Permanent	23	0	1	2	24	1	2	3	56
03 Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management, Permanent	55	1	0	3	102	4	2	6	173
04 Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, Permanent	41	0	0	0	105	2	1	2	151
05 Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making, Permanent	30	0	1	0	47	0	0	0	78
09 Contract (Senior Management), Permanent	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
10 Contract (Professionally qualified), Permanent	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	7
11 Contract (Skilled technical), Permanent	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	5
12 Contract (Semi-skilled), Permanent	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Total	**154**	**1**	**2**	**5**	**290**	**7**	**5**	**11**	**475**
Employees with disabilities	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9**

Table 3.6.5 Terminations for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
01 Top Management, Permanent	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
02 Senior Management, Permanent	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
03 Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management, Permanent	2	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	7
04 Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, Permanent	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	7
05 Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making, Permanent	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	5
08 Contract (Top Management), Permanent	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
09 Contract (Senior Management), Permanent	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	5
10 Contract (Professionally qualified), Permanent	3	0	0	0	18	1	0	1	23
11 Contract (Skilled technical), Permanent	5	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	20
12 Contract (Semi-skilled), Permanent	7	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	22
13 Contract (Unskilled), Permanent	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	**27**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**63**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**98**
Employees with Disabilities	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**

Table 3.6.6 Disciplinary action for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Disciplinary action	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.6.7 Skills development for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Occupational category	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professionals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clerks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	0	0	0	0	0
Employees with disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Employees with disabilities	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

3.7. Signing of Performance Agreements by SMS Members

All members of the SMS must complete and sign performance agreements within specified timeframes. Information regarding the signing of performance agreements by SMS members, reasons for non-compliance within the prescribed timeframes, and disciplinary actions taken are presented here.

Table 3.7.1 Signing of Performance Agreements by SMS members as on 31 May 2024

SMS Level	Total number of funded SMS posts	Total number of SMS members	Total number of signed performance agreements	Signed performance agreements as % of total number of SMS members
Director-General/ Head of Department	1	0	0	0%
Salary Level 16	1	0	0	0%
Salary Level 15	4	2	2	50%
Salary Level 14	27	24	24	89%
Salary Level 13	51	51	51	100%
Total	**83**	**77**	**77**	**93%**

Table 3.7.2 Reasons for not having concluded Performance agreements for all SMS members as on 31 March 2024

Reasons
None

Table 3.7.3 Disciplinary steps taken against SMS members for not having concluded Performance agreements as on 31 March 2024

Reasons
In the event of non-compliance with the 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.

3.8. 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 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

	Beneficiary Profile			Cost	
Race and Gender	**Number of beneficiaries**	**Number of employees**	**% of total within group**	**Cost (R'000)**	**Average cost per employee**
African	0	625	0	0	0
Male	0	218	0	0	0
Female	0	407	0	0	0
Asian	0	13	0	0	0
Male	0	5	0	0	0
Female	0	8	0	0	0
Coloured	0	15	0	0	0
Male	0	3	0	0	0
Female	0	12	0	0	0
White	0	24	0	0	0
Male	0	8	0	0	0
Female	0	16	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**677**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Table 3.8.2 Performance Rewards by salary band for personnel below Senior Management Service for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

	Beneficiary Profile			Cost		Total cost as a % of the total personnel expenditure
Salary band	**Number of beneficiaries**	**Number of employees**	**% of total within salary bands**	**Total Cost (R'000)**	**Average cost per employee**	
Lower Skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled (level 3-5)	0	101	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (level 6-8)	0	242	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (level 9-12)	0	258	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**601**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Table 3.8.3 Performance Rewards by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Critical occupation	Beneficiary Profile			Cost	
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	% of total within occupation	Total Cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee
Administration Clerks	0	20	0	0	0
Administration Officer	0	37	0	0	0
Administrative and Governance Policy Manager	0	3	0	0	0
Call or Contact Centre Clerk	0	12	0	0	0
Career Development Practitioner	0	1	0	0	0
Communication and Marketing Manager	0	2	0	0	0
Communication Coordinator	0	1	0	0	0
Community Development Manager	0	7	0	0	0
Community Development Practitioner	0	4	0	0	0
Compliance Officer	0	1	0	0	0
Customer Service Manager	0	1	0	0	0
Data Entry Clerk	0	32	0	0	0
Ethics Officer	0	1	0	0	0
Events Manager	0	1	0	0	0
Facilities Manager	0	2	0	0	0
Filing and Registry Clerk	0	23	0	0	0
Finance Clerk	0	12	0	0	0
Finance Manager	0	4	0	0	0
Financial Accountant	0	15	0	0	0
General Accountant	0	7	0	0	0
Graphic Designer	0	2	0	0	0
Human Resource Clerk	0	4	0	0	0
Human Resource Manager	0	3	0	0	0
Human Resource Practitioner	0	7	0	0	0
ICT Systems Analyst	0	4	0	0	0
Industrial/ Labour Relations Officer	0	3	0	0	0
Information Services Manager	0	3	0	0	0
Information Technology & Systems Manager	0	3	0	0	0
Infrastructure Coordinator	0	1	0	0	0
Internal Audit Manager	0	3	0	0	0
Internal Auditor	0	3	0	0	0
Kitchen Hand	0	3	0	0	0
Legal Administration Officer	0	4	0	0	0
Legal Related Manager	0	6	0	0	0
Librarian	0	2	0	0	0
Managers Not Elsewhere Classified	0	9	0	0	0
Messengers	0	7	0	0	0
Middle. Manager: Human Resource & Organisational. Development. Related	0	4	0	0	0
Middle Manager: Administrative Related	0	37	0	0	0
Middle Manager: Finance and Economics Related	0	11	0	0	0
Middle Manager: Information Technology Related	0	8	0	0	0
Middle Manager: Internal Audit Related	0	7	0	0	0
Middle Manager: Legal Related	0	2	0	0	0

Critical occupation	Beneficiary Profile			Cost	
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	% of total within occupation	Total Cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee
Middle Manager: Social Science Related	0	59	0	0	0
Middle Manager: Communication & Information Related	0	5	0	0	0
Network Analyst	0	7	0	0	0
Office Cleaner	0	5	0	0	0
Organisational Development Practitioner	0	2	0	0	0
Other Clerical Support Workers	0	4	0	0	0
Other Middle Manager	0	15	0	0	0
Policy Analyst	0	51	0	0	0
Policy and Planning Managers	0	24	0	0	0
Professionals Not Elsewhere Classified	0	17	0	0	0
Programme Or Project Manager	0	1	0	0	0
Public/Media Relations Manager	0	1	0	0	0
Receptionist (General)	0	5	0	0	0
Registered Nurse (Medical)	0	1	0	0	0
Registry and Mailing Clerk	0	2	0	0	0
Research and Development Manager	0	4	0	0	0
Risk and Integrity Manager	0	1	0	0	0
Safety/Health& Environment. & Quality (She&Q) Practitioner	0	1	0	0	0
Secretary (General)	0	74	0	0	0
Security Officer	0	3	0	0	0
Social Auxiliary Worker	0	2	0	0	0
Social Worker	0	42	0	0	0
Staff Nurse	0	1	0	0	0
Strategy/Monitoring & Evaluation Manager	0	6	0	0	0
Supply Chain Clerk	0	12	0	0	0
Supply Chain Manager	0	1	0	0	0
Switchboard Operator	0	2	0	0	0
Systems Administrator	0	1	0	0	0
Systems Developer	0	2	0	0	0
Technical (ICT) Support Services Manager	0	3	0	0	0
Training and Development Professional	0	1	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**677**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Table 3.8.4 Performance-related rewards (cash bonus), by salary band for Senior Management Service for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

	Beneficiary Profile			Cost		Total cost as a % of the total personnel expenditure
Salary Band	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	% of total within salary bands	Total Cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee	
Band A	0	51	0	0	0	0
Band B	0	24	0	0	0	0
Band C	0	2	0	0	0	0
Band D	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**77**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

3.9. Foreign Workers

The tables below summarise the employment of foreign nationals in the Department in terms of salary band and major occupation.

Table 3.9.1 Foreign workers by salary band for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

	01 April 2024		31 March 2025		Change	
Salary Band	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% Change
Lower-skilled	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Highly skilled production (Lev. 6-8)	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Highly skilled supervision (Lev. 9-12)	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Contract (level 9-12)	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Contract (level 13-16)	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	**0**	**0%**	**0**	**0%**	**0**	**0%**

Table 3.9.2 Foreign workers by major occupation for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

	01 April 2024		31 March 2025		Change	
Major occupation	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% Change
Administrative office workers	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Professionals and managers	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

3.10. Leave Utilisation

The Public Service Commission identified the need for careful monitoring of sick leave within the public service. The following tables indicate the use of sick leave and disability leave. In both cases, the estimated cost of the leave is also provided.

Table 3.10.1 Sick leave for the period 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024

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)
Lower Skills (Level 1-2)	0	0%	0	0%	0	0
Skilled (levels 3-5)	554	19%	80	15.40%	7	667
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	1,453	24%	194	37.20%	7	2,615
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9 -12)	1,371	23%	195	37.40%	7	4,986
Top and Senior management (levels 13-16)	315	21%	52	10.00%	6	1,739
Total	**3,693**	**23%**	**521**	**100.00%**	**7**	**10,007**

Table 3.10.2 Disability leave (temporary and permanent) for the period 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024

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)	210	100	8	26	38	249
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	49	100	6	8	29	95
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	138	100	5	28	24	465
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	41	100	2	21	9	210
Total	**438**	**100**	**21**	**100**	**37**	**1 019**

The table below summarises the utilisation of annual leave. The wage agreement concluded with trade unions in the PSCBC in 2000 requires management of annual leave to prevent high levels of accrued leave being paid at the time of termination of service.

Table 3.10.3 Annual Leave for the period 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024

Salary band	Total days taken	Number of Employees using annual leave	Average per employee
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	0	0
Skilled Levels 3-5)	2,151	109	20
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	6,160	263	23
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	6,574	281	23
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	2,082	88	24
Total	**16,967**	**741**	**23**

Table 3.10.4 Capped leave for the period 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024

Salary band	Total days of capped leave taken	Number of employees using capped leave	Average number of days taken per employee	Average capped leave per employee as on 31 March 20ZZ
Lower-skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	0	0	0
Skilled Levels 3-5)	0	0	0	17
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	0	0	0	20
Highly skilled supervision(Levels 9-12)	2	2	1	25
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	10	2	5	35
Total	**12**	**4**	**3**	**26**

The following table summarises payments made to employees as a result of leave that was not taken.

Table 3.10.5 Leave payouts for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Reason	Total amount (R'000)	Number of employees	Average per employee (R'000)
Annual - Discounting with Resignation (Work Days)	1,401	51	27
Annual - Discounting: Contract Expiry (Work Days)	900	69	13
Annual - Discounting: Unused Vacation Credits (Work Days)	804	14	57
Annual - Gratuity: Death/Retirement/Medical Retirement (Work Days)	694	14	50
Capped - Gratuity: Death/Retirement/Medical Retirement (Work	502	5	100
Total	**4,301**	**153**	**28**

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	Key steps taken to reduce the risk
Not/Applicable	

Table 3.11.2 Details of Health Promotion and HIV/AIDS Programmes (tick the applicable boxes and provide the required information)

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
1. Has the Department designated a member of the SMS to implement the provisions contained in Part VI E of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, provide her/his name and position.	√		Chief-Director: Human Capital Management
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.	√		1 X Deputy Director: Employee Health and Wellness 2 X Health care practitioners (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.	√		In-house counselling services are provided to staff. Health screenings were conducted. Health promotion virtual information sessions conducted (TB Awareness, hypertension, women's health talk, Financial wellness < Monkey pox) Sports day conducted for DSD employees.
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.	√		EHW committee has not been established; however, EHW participate in other existing forums in the Department: Occupational Health and Safety, Disability forum, Women's forum
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.	√		HIV/Aids and TB Management policy, Wellness management and Health and Productivity management are implemented. Sport and recreation policy was developed and approved to support the physical wellness programme.
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.	√		Psychosocial support is provided through in-house counselling services. Referral to other stakeholders.
7. Does the Department encourage its employees to undergo Voluntary Counselling and Testing? If so, list the results that you have achieved.	√		HIV test conducted on 66 employees. 62 employees tested negative and four employees tested positive.
8. Has the Department developed measures/indicators to monitor & evaluate the impact of its health promotion programme? If so, list these measures/indicators.	√		The EHW Quarterly reports and EHW Annual reports were compiled.

3.12. Labour Relations

Table 3.12.1 Collective agreements for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Subject matter	Date
Resolution 01 of 2025 – Further extension of Resolution 03 of 2024: Agreement on the increase of levies	31 March 2025
Resolution 01 of 2024 - Amendment of Resolution 02 of 2023: Agreement on Provision of Token of Appreciation	23 October 2024
Resolution 02 of 2024 – Extension of Resolution 03 of 2014: Agreement on the Increase of Levies	21 November 2024

Total number of Collective agreements	03

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 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Outcomes of disciplinary hearings	Number	% of total
Correctional counselling	0	0%
Verbal warning	0	0%
Written warning	2	100%
Final written warning	0	0%
Suspended without pay	0	0%
Fine	0	0%
Demotion	0	0%
Dismissal	0	0%
Not guilty	0	0%
Case withdrawn	0	0%
Total	**2**	**100%**

Total number of Disciplinary hearings finalised	None

Table 3.12.3 Types of misconduct addressed at disciplinary hearings for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Type of misconduct	Number	% of total
Material irregularity	8	100%
Total	**8**	**100%**

Table 3.12.4 Grievances logged for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Grievances	Number	% of Total
Number of grievances resolved	5	63%
Number of grievances not resolved	3	37%
Total number of grievances lodged	**8**	**100%**

Table 3.12.5 Disputes logged with Councils for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Disputes	Number	% of Total
Number of disputes upheld	0	
Number of disputes dismissed	2	
Total number of disputes lodged	**2**	

Table 3.12.6 Strike actions for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

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 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Number of people suspended	0
Number of people whose suspension exceeded 30 days	0
Average number of days suspended	0
Cost of suspension(R'000)	R0

3.13. Skills Development

This section highlights the efforts of the Department with regard to skills development.

Table 3.13.1 Training needs identified for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Occupational category	Gender	Number of employees as at 1 April 2024	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	53	0	31	10	41
	Male	52	0	8	8	16
Professionals	Female	116	0	188	38	226
	Male	55	0	91	27	118
Technicians and associate professionals	Female	60	0	5	0	5
	Male	52	0	2	0	2
Clerks	Female	311	0	214	33	247
	Male	197	0	53	13	66
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	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	Female	540	0	438	81	519
	Male	347	0	154	48	202
Total		**897**	**0**	**592**	**129**	**721**

Table 3.13.2 Training provided for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Occupational category	Gender	Number of employees as at 1 April 2024	Training provided within the reporting period			
			Learnerships	Skills Programmes & other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	53	11	14	25	0
	Male	52	9	11	20	0
Professionals	Female	116	69	44	113	0
	Male	55	44	27	71	0
Technicians and associate professionals	Female	60	14	0	14	0
	Male	52	7	0	7	0
Clerks	Female	311	56	18	74	0
	Male	197	22	7	29	0
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	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	Female	540	150	76	226	0
	Male	347	82	45	127	0
Total		**897**	**232**	**121**	**353**	**0**

3.14. Injury on Duty

The following tables provide basic information on injury on duty.

Table 3.14.1 Injury on duty for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Nature of injury on duty	Number	% of total
Required basic medical attention only	3	100%
Temporary Total Disablement	0	0%
Permanent Disablement	0	0%
Fatal	0	0%
Total	**3**	**100%**

3.15. Utilisation of Consultants

The following tables relate information on the utilisation of consultants in the Department. In terms of the Public Service Regulations, "consultant' means a natural or juristic person or a partnership who or which provides, in terms of a specific contract on an ad hoc basis, any of the following professional services to a department against remuneration received from any source:

(a) The rendering of expert advice
(b) The drafting of proposals for the execution of specific tasks
(c) The execution of a specific task which is of a technical or intellectual nature, but excludes an employee of a department

Table 3.15.1 Report on consultant appointments using appropriated funds for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Project title	Total number of consultants that worked on project	Duration (work days)	Contract value in Rand
Virginity testing	12	180	R990,500
Audit of the disposition fund	6	90	R460,920
Printing of DSD Annual report and APPs	4	90	R497,056
Landscape Analysis	8	120	R780,000
SASSA Vulnerability Assessment	3	30	R282,843
SASSA Amendment bill	8	180	R930,000
Policy on Social Assistance	8	160	R946,950
Audit Improvement Plan	5	30	R389,500
Risk assessment and Risk analysis	8	365	R1,957,300
Linking social protection beneficiaries to sustainable livelihoods	7	547	R1,899,000

Total number of projects	Total individual consultants	Total duration Work days	Total contract value in Rand
09	69	1,812	R9,134,069

Table 3.15.2 Analysis of consultant appointments using appropriated funds, in terms of Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDIs) for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Project title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage management by HDI groups	Number of consultants from HDI groups that work on the project
Virginity testing	100	100	12
Audit of the disposition fund	100	100	6
Printing of DSD Annual report and APPs	100	100	4
Landscape Analysis	100	100	8
SASSA Vulnerability Assessment	100	100	3
SASSA Amendment bill	100	100	8
Policy on Social Assistance	100	100	8
Audit Improvement Plan	100	100	5
Risk assessment and Risk analysis	100	100	8
Linking Social protection beneficiaries to sustainable livelihoods	100	100	7

Table 3.15.3 Report on consultant appointments using Donor funds for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Project title	Total Number of consultants that worked on project	Duration (Work days)	Donor and contract value in Rand
N/A			

Total number of projects	Total individual consultants	Total duration (Work days)	Total contract value in Rand
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 2024 and 31 March 2025

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			

3.16. Severance Packages

Table 3.16.1 Granting of employee-initiated severance packages for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Salary band	Number of applications received	Number of applications referred to the MPSA	Number of applications supported by MPSA	Number of packages approved by department
Lower-skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	0	0	0
Skilled Levels 3-5)	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	0	0	0	0
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**


NSMSA

Part E

PFMA
COMPLIANCE REPORT

1. IRREGULAR, FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL, UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE AND MATERIAL LOSSES

1.1. Irregular expenditure

a) Reconciliation of irregular expenditure

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	40 206	34 402
Adjustment to opening balance		
Opening balance as restated		
Add: Irregular expenditure confirmed	5 336	5 845
Less: Irregular expenditure condoned		41
Less: Irregular expenditure not condoned and removed		
Less: Irregular expenditure recoverable[1]		
Less: Irregular expenditure not recoverable and written off		
Closing balance	**45 542**	**40 206**

Cases of irregular expenditure amounting to R723 367.27 have been investigated and will be presented to the Loss Control Committee during financial year 2025/2026.

Reconciling notes

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure that was under assessment	723	
Irregular expenditure that relates to the prior year and identified in the current year		
Irregular expenditure for the current year	5 336	5 845
Total	**6 059**	**5 845**

b) Details of irregular expenditure (under assessment, determination, and investigation)

Description[2]	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure under assessment	723	
Irregular expenditure under determination	5336	
Irregular expenditure under investigation		5 845
Total	**6 059**	**5 845**

In terms of Section 7.5 of the National Treasury Instruction no 4 of 2022/2023 is recorded in the notes to the Financial statements when confirmed after its assessment.

c) Details of irregular expenditure condoned

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure condoned	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**

No irregular expenditure cases were condoned during financial year 2024/2025

1 *Transfer to receivables*
2 *Group similar items*

d) Details of irregular expenditure removed - (not condoned)

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure NOT condoned and removed	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**

No irregular expenditure cases were condoned and removed during financial year 2024/2025

e) Details of irregular expenditure recoverable

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure recoverable	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**

No irregular expenditure cases were recoverable during financial year 2024/2025

f) Details of irregular expenditure written off (irrecoverable)

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure written off	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**

No irregular expenditure cases were recoverable during financial year 2024/2025

Additional disclosure relating to Inter-Institutional Arrangements

g) Details of non-compliance cases where an institution is involved in an inter-institutional arrangement (where such institution is not responsible for the non-compliance)

Description
Total

Include discussion here where deemed relevant.

h) Details of irregular expenditure cases where an institution is involved in an inter-institutional arrangement (where such institution is responsible for the non-compliance)[3]

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Total		

Include discussion here where deemed relevant.

i) Details of disciplinary or criminal steps taken as a result of irregular expenditure

Disciplinary steps taken

Include discussion here where deemed relevant.

1.2. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

a) Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	612	448
Adjustment to opening balance		
Opening balance as restated		
Add: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure confirmed	232	164
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure recoverable[4]	52	
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure not recoverable and written off	11	
Closing balance	**781**	**612**

Include discussion here where deemed relevant.

Reconciling notes

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure that was under assessment		
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure that relates to the prior year and identified in the current year		
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure for the current year	232	
Total	**232**	

3 *Refer to paragraphs 3.12, 3.13 and 3.14 of Annexure A (PFMA Compliance and Reporting Framework) to National Treasury Instruction No. 4 of 2022/2023*

4 *Transfer to receivables*

b) Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure (under assessment, determination, and investigation)

Description[5]	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under assessment		
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under determination	88	
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under investigation	144	
Total	**232**	

Loss Control Committee finalised R88 473.43 for current financial year 2024/2025

c) Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure recoverable

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure recoverable	52	
Total	**52**	

The recoverable cases were emanating from financial year 2022/2023 to 2023/2024 and the were finalised this current financial year 2024/2025

d) Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure not recoverable and written off

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure written off	11	
Total	**11**	

The written off cases were emanating from financial year 2022/2023 to 2023/2024 and the were finalised this current financial year 2024/2025

e) Details of disciplinary or criminal steps taken as a result of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Disciplinary steps taken
Officials were issued with letters of recovery for fruitless and wasteful expenditure incurred.
Total

Include discussion here where deemed relevant.

5 *Group similar items*

1.3. Unauthorised expenditure

a) Reconciliation of unauthorised expenditure

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	15 133 788	15 133 788
Adjustment to opening balance		
Opening balance as restated		
Add: unauthorised expenditure confirmed		
Less: unauthorised expenditure approved with funding		
Less: unauthorised expenditure approved without funding		
Less: unauthorised expenditure recoverable[6]		
Less: unauthorised not recoverable and written off[7]		
Closing balance	**15 133 788**	**15 133 788**

Unauthorised Expenditure: The National Department of Social Development appeared before SCOPA on 17 October 2023 to present the overspending of R15.133 billion on Transfers and Subsidies for the 2020/21 financial year, which relate to grants payments moved forward to 30 March 2020. SCOPA has regularised the unauthorised expenditure for the Department. However, the Department is still awaiting the confirmation letter from the National Treasury. Reconciling notes Description 202

Reconciling notes

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Unauthorised expenditure that was under assessment	0	0
Unauthorised expenditure that relates to the prior year and identified in the current year		
Unauthorised expenditure for the current year		
Total	**0**	**0**

b) Details of unauthorised expenditure (under assessment, determination, and investigation)

Description[8]	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Unauthorised expenditure under assessment	0	0
Unauthorised expenditure under determination		
Unauthorised expenditure under investigation		
Total	**0**	**0**

The National Department of Social Development appeared before SCOPA on 17 October 2023 to present the overspending of R15.133 billion on Transfers and Subsidies for the 2020/21 financial year, which relate to grants payments moved forward to 30 March 2020. SCOPA has regularised the unauthorised expenditure for the Department. However, the Department is still awaiting the confirmation letter from the National Treasury

6 *Transfer to receivables*
7 *This amount may only be written off against available savings*
8 *Group similar items*

1.4. Additional disclosure relating to material losses in terms of PFMA Section 40(3)(b)(i) &(iii))9

a) Details of material losses through criminal conduct

Material losses through criminal conduct	20YY/20ZZ	20XX/20YY
	R'000	R'000
Theft		
Other material losses		
Less: Recoverable		
Less: Not recoverable and written off		
Total		

Include discussion here where deemed relevant.

b) Details of other material losses

Nature of other material losses	20YY/20ZZ	20XX/20YY
	R'000	R'000
(Group major categories, but list material items)		
Total		

Include discussion here where deemed relevant and criminal or disciplinary steps taken by the institution.

c) Other material losses recoverable

Nature of losses	20YY/20ZZ	20XX/20YY
	R'000	R'000
(Group major categories, but list material items)		
Total		

Include discussion here where deemed relevant.

d) Other material losses not recoverable and written off

Nature of losses	20YY/20ZZ	20XX/20YY
	R'000	R'000
(Group major categories, but list material items)		
Total		

Include discussion here where deemed relevant.

9 *Information related to material losses must be disclosed in the annual financial statements.*

2. LATE AND/OR NON-PAYMENT OF SUPPLIERS

Description	Number of invoices	Consolidated Value
		R'000
Valid invoices received		
Invoices paid **within** 30 days or agreed period		
Invoices paid **after** 30 days or agreed period		
Invoices older than 30 days or agreed period ***(unpaid and without dispute)***		
Invoices older than 30 days or agreed period ***(unpaid and in dispute)***		

Include reasons for the late and or non-payment of invoices, including reasons that the invoices are in dispute, where applicable.

3. SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

3.1. Procurement by other means

Project description	Name of supplier	Type of procurement by other means	Contract number	Value of contract R'000
Total				

3.2. Contract variations and expansions

Project description	Name of supplier	Contract modification type (Expansion or Variation)	Contract number	Original contract value	Value of previous contract expansion/s or variation/s (if applicable)	Value of current contract expansion or variation
				R'000	R'000	R'000
Total						

Part **F**

FINANCIAL **STATEMENTS**

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO PARLIAMENT ON VOTE NO. 19: DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified opinion

1. I have audited the financial statements of the Department of Social Development (DSD) set out on pages 188 to 261 which comprise the appropriation statement, statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets and the 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, except for the effects and possible effects of the matters described in the basis for qualified opinion section of this auditor's report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the DSD as at 31 March 2025 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Modified Cash Standards (MCS) and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999 (PFMA).

Basis for qualified opinion

Transfer and subsidies

3. The department recorded items that did not meet the definition of transfers and subsidies to households in accordance with MCS Chapter 8, Expenditure. This was due to lack of systems to identify ineligible beneficiaries. Consequently, transfers and subsidies were overstated.

4. In addition, I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence for transfers and subsidies as the department did not implement adequate monitoring systems to maintain supporting records. I could not determine the full extent of transfers and subsidies recorded. I could not confirm this by alternative means. Consequently, I was unable to determine whether any further adjustments were necessary for transfers and subsidies stated at R274, 73 billion in note 9 to the financial statements.

Receivables

5. The department did not recognise all items of receivables in accordance with MCS Chapter 9, General Departmental Assets and Liabilities. I identified overpayments to beneficiaries that were not included in the underlying accounting records as the department did not have adequate systems of internal control for recording all transactions. I was unable to determine the full extent of the understatement of receivables stated at R1, 16 billion in note 14 to the financial statements, as it was impractical to do so.

Context for opinion

6. I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the responsibilities of the auditor-general for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.

7. 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.

8. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my qualified opinion.

Other matter

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

Unaudited supplementary schedules

10. The supplementary information set out on pages 262 to 316 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

11. 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 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.

12. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting officer is responsible for assessing the department's ability to continue as a going concern; disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the appropriate governance structure either intends to liquidate the department or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Responsibilities of the auditor-general for the audit of the financial statements

13. 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 the financial statements.

14. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to this auditor's report. This description, which is located at page 185, forms part of my auditor's report.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

15. In accordance with the Public Audit Act 25 of 2004 (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I must audit and report on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance against predetermined objectives for the selected programmes presented in the annual performance report. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation of the annual performance report

16. I selected the following programmes presented in the annual performance report for the year ended 31 March 2025 for auditing. I selected programmes that measures the department's performance on its primary mandated functions and that are of significant national, community or public interest.

Programme	Page numbers	Purpose
Programme 4: Welfare services policy development and implementation support	63	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 for implementing agencies
Programme 5: Social policy and integrated service delivery	85	Support community development and promote evidence-based policy-making in the department and the social development sector

17. I evaluated the reported performance information for the selected programmes against the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework, as defined in the general notice. When an annual performance report is prepared using these criteria, it provides useful and reliable information and insights to users on the department's planning and delivery on its mandate and objectives.

18. I performed procedures to test whether:

- the indicators used for planning and reporting on performance can be linked directly to the department's mandate and the achievement of its planned objectives
- all the indicators relevant for measuring the department's performance against its primary mandated and prioritised functions and planned objectives are included
- the indicators are well defined to ensure that they are easy to understand and can be applied consistently, as well as verifiable so that I can confirm the methods and processes to be used for measuring achievements
- the targets can be linked directly to the achievement of the indicators and are specific, time bound and measurable to ensure that it is easy to understand what should be delivered and by when, the required level of performance as well as how performance will be evaluated
- the indicators and targets reported on in the annual performance report are the same as those committed to in the approved initial or revised planning documents
- the reported performance information is presented in the annual performance report in the prescribed manner and is comparable and understandable
- there is adequate supporting evidence for the achievements reported and for the reasons provided for any over- or underachievement of targets. I performed the procedures for the purpose of reporting material findings only; and not to express an assurance opinion or conclusion.

19. The material findings on the reported performance information for the selected programmes are as follows:

Programme 4: Welfare services policy development and implementation support

Missing indicator

20. The department is responsible for the establishment of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) shelters in terms of the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF). However, an indicator to measure performance on this objective was not included in the approved planning documents. The accounting officer indicated that the establishment of GBV Shelters is a competency of the provincial DSD but could not provide evidence to support the reason. Consequently, the achievement of this objective was not planned or accounted for, which further undermines transparency and accountability on the progress towards achievement of the MTSF.

% of the sector workforce capacitated on the Children's Act

21. An achievement of 14.6% sector workforce capacitated was reported against a target of 10% of sector workforce capacitated. I could not determine if the reported achievement was correct, as adequate supporting evidence was not provided for auditing. Consequently, the achievement might be more or less than reported and was not reliable for determining if the target had been achieved.

Various indicators

22. I could not determine if the reported achievements were correct, as adequate supporting evidence was not provided for auditing. Consequently, the achievements might be more than reported and were not reliable for determining if the targets had been achieved.

Indicator	Target	Reported Achievement
Number orphans and vulnerable children and youth (OVCY) in G2G districts provided with core package of services	Provide 50 000 OVCY in G2G districts with core package of services	None
% of OVCY provided with core packages of services know their HIV status	80 % of OVCY provided with core packages of services know their HIV status	None
% of OVCY (in G2G districts) with HIV-positive results supported to adhere to treatment	Support 100% of OVCY in receipt of core packages (in G2G district) with HIV positive results to adhere to (ART) treatment	None

Programme 5: Social policy and integrated service delivery

Various indicators

23. I could not determine if the reported achievements were correct, as adequate supporting evidence was not provided for auditing. Consequently, the achievements might be more or less than reported and were not reliable for determining if the targets had been achieved.

Indicator	Target	Reported Achievement
% of qualifying applications registered within 2 months of receipt	Register 100% qualifying applications within 2 months of receipt in compliance with Section 13(2) of the NPO Act	Received 21 626 applications and registered 13 158 qualifying NPOs within two months. 100% of qualifying applications were registered
% of NPO reports processed within 2 months of receipt	Process 80% of reports within 2 months of receipt	Received 84 030 and processed 65 818 within 2 months. 78,3% were processed within the two months
Number of social protection beneficiaries linked to sustainable livelihood opportunities	Link 40 000 social protection beneficiaries to sustainable livelihood opportunities	48 394 social protection beneficiaries linked to sustainable livelihoods opportunities

Other matters

24. I draw attention to the matters below.

Achievement of planned targets

25. The annual performance report includes information on reported achievements against planned targets and provides explanations for over- or under achievements. This information should be considered in the context of the material findings on the reported performance information.

26. The tables that follow provide information on the achievement of planned targets and list the key indicators that were not achieved as reported in the annual performance report. The reasons for any underachievement of targets are included in the annual performance report on pages xx to xx.

Programme 4: Welfare services policy development and implementation support

Targets achieved: 87% *Budget spent: 97,9%*		
Key indicator not achieved	**Planned target**	**Reported achievement**
5th NPAC approved	Submit the draft 5 the NPAC to SPCHD-DG for recommendations to submit to Cabinet	The target was not achieved. However, consultations were held in the children's sector including national government departments, organs of civil society and provincial offices on the rights of the child
National Strategy to Accelerate Action for Children approved	Submit the draft National Strategy to Accelerate Action for Children to Cabinet for approval	The draft National Strategy to Accelerate Action for Children was not submitted to Cabinet for approval
Implementation of the SBC programmes monitored	Monitor the implementation of the SBC Programmes in 8 provinces	Monitored the implementation of the SBC programmes in 7 provinces namely, Eastern Cape, Free State, KZN, Limpopo North West, Northern Cape and Mpumalanga

Programme 5: Social Policy and Integrated Service Delivery

Targets achieved: 72% *Budget spent: 99,3%*		
Key indicator not achieved	**Planned target**	**Reported achievement**
Number of Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) work opportunities created through social sector EPWP programmes	Create 318 566 EPWP work opportunities through social sector EPWP programmes	194 338 work opportunities created through social sector EPWP programmes
Progress Review report on the implementation of the Population Policy approved	Submit the progress review report on the implementation of the Population Policy to Cabinet for approval	Final progress review report produced but not submitted to Cabinet
% of non-profit organisation (NPO) reports processed within 2 months of receipt	Process 80% of reports within 2 months of receipt	Received 84 030 and processed 65 818 within two months. 78,3% were processed within the two months
Sustainable livelihood strategy developed	Develop a sustainable livelihood strategy	Draft concept document for the sustainable livelihood strategy

Material misstatements

27. I identified material misstatements in the annual performance report submitted for auditing. These material misstatements were in the reported performance information for Programme 4: Welfare services policy development and implementation support and Programme 5: Social policy and integrated service delivery. Management did not correct all the misstatements and I reported material findings in this regard.

REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

28. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I must audit and report on compliance with applicable legislation relating to financial matters, financial management and other related matters. The accounting officer is responsible for the department's compliance with legislation.

29. I performed procedures to test compliance with selected requirements in key legislation in accordance with the findings engagement methodology of the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA). This engagement is not an assurance engagement. Accordingly, I do not express an assurance opinion or conclusion.

30. Through an established AGSA process, I selected requirements in key legislation for compliance testing that are relevant to the financial and performance management of the department, clear to allow consistent measurement and evaluation, while also sufficiently detailed and readily available to report in an understandable manner. The selected legislative requirements are included in the annexure to this auditor's report.

31. The material findings on compliance with the selected legislative requirements, presented per compliance theme, are as follows:

Annual financial statement and annual report

32. The financial statements submitted for auditing were not prepared in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework and supported by full and proper records, as required by section 40(1) (a) and (b) of the PFMA. Material misstatements identified by the auditors in the submitted financial statements were not adequately corrected and the supporting records could not be provided, which resulted in the financial statements receiving a qualified opinion.

Strategic planning

33. Specific information systems were not implemented to enable the monitoring of progress made towards achieving targets, core objectives and service delivery as required by public service regulation 25(1)(e)(i) and (iii).

OTHER INFORMATION IN THE ANNUAL REPORT

34. The accounting officer is responsible for the other 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 on in this auditor's report.

35. My opinion on the financial statements and my reports on the audit of the annual performance report and compliance with legislation do not cover the other information included in the annual report and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.

36. My responsibility is to read this other information and, in doing so, consider whether it is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the selected programmes presented in the annual performance report or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

37. I did not receive the other information prior to the date of this auditor's report. When I do receive and read this information, 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

38. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, annual performance report and compliance with applicable legislation; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it.

39. The matters reported below are limited to the significant internal control deficiencies that resulted in the basis for the qualified opinion, the material findings on the annual performance report and the material findings on compliance with legislation included in this report.

40. Adequate review processes were not implemented to enable accurate reporting and effective monitoring of progress towards achieving targets, core objectives, and service delivery.

41. Management did not ensure that the financial statements were supported by accurate and complete financial records. Several instances were identified where line items in the financial statements were either overstated or understated due to inadequate review of both the annual financial statements and the supporting documentation.

42. The information technology controls and processes that support and enable the business to effectively deliver services and improve performance on the payment of social grants were not effectively implemented.

43. The department did not establish and implement information technology controls and processes that support and enable the business, deliver value and improve performance on the payment of the social relief of distress (SRD) R370 grants.

MATERIAL IRREGULARITIES

44. In accordance with the PAA and the Material Irregularity Regulations, I have a responsibility to report on material irregularities identified during the audit and on the status of material irregularities as previously reported in the auditor's report.

Status of previously reported material irregularities

Assets acquired at prices higher than market value

45. The department procured capital assets in the 2021-22 financial year, which exceeded the market prices for those assets, in contravention of section 45 (b) of the Public Financial Management Act. During the audit of the 2021-22 financial year, I identified six (6) transactions for which the purchase price accepted and paid by the department significantly exceeded their respective market prices.

46. The accounting officer was notified of the material irregularity (MI) on 20 February 2023. The accounting officer's response to the notification, on 31 March 2023, provided a comprehensive account of the circumstances that led to the material irregularity, steps taken to address the material irregularity, and recourse to recover the financial loss incurred.

47. A private firm was appointed to investigate the possible fraud and corruption and to provide full assessment of internal control deficiencies within the supply chain management environment and proposals on controls to be implemented to circumvent similar findings. The forensic investigation was concluded on 15 November 2023, and recommendations were made to address the MI, which included that management take appropriate corrective action against officials implicated in the investigation report.

48. There have been delays in finalising the disciplinary processes and recovering the financial loss incurred. The delays have been caused by the unavailability of the implicated employees, their witnesses and representatives, resulting in postponements of hearings. The rescheduled hearings are set to be in July and August 2025.

49. I will follow up on the outcome of the disciplinary processes and the recovery of the financial loss incurred during the next audit.

Auditor-General

Pretoria
31 July 2025

AUDITOR-GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

ANNEXURE TO THE AUDITOR'S REPORT

The annexure includes the following:

- The auditor-general's responsibility for the audit
- The selected legislative requirements for compliance testing

Auditor-general's responsibility for the audit

Professional judgement and professional scepticism

As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements and the procedures performed on reported performance information for selected programmes and on the department's compliance with selected requirements in key legislation.

Financial statements

In addition to my responsibility for the audit of the financial statements as described in this auditor's report, I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the department's internal control
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made
- conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements. I also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the department to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion on the financial statements. My conclusions are based on the information available to me at the date of this auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a department to cease operating as a going concern
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and determine whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Communication with those charged with governance

I communicate with the accounting officer regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

I also provide the accounting officer with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence and, where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION – SELECTED LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

The selected legislative requirements are as follows:

Legislation	Section, regulation or paragraph
Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999	Section 1; 38(1)(b); 38(1)(c)(i); 38(1)(c)(ii); 38(1)(d); 38(1)(f); 38(1)(h)(iii); 39(1)(a); 39(2)(a); 40(1)(a); 40(1)(b); 40(1)(c)(i); 43(1); 43(4); 44; 45(b)
Treasury Regulations, 2005	Regulation 4.1.1; 4.1.3; 5.1.1; 5.2.1; 5.2.3(a); 5.2.3(d); 5.3.1; 6.3.1(a); 6.3.1(b); 6.3.1(c); 6.3.1(d); 6.4.1(b); 7.2.1; 8.1.1; 8.2.1; 8.2.3; 8.4.1; 9.1.1; 9.1.4; 10.1.1(a); 10.1.2; 11.4.1; 11.4.2; 11.5.1; 12.5.1; 15.10.1.2(c); 16A3.2; 16A3.2(a); 16A6.1; 16A6.2(a); 16A6.2(b); 16A6.3(a); 16A6.3(b); 16A 6.3(e); 16A6.4; 16A6.5; 16A6.6; 16A7.1; 16A7.3; 16A7.6; 16A8.3; 16A8.4; 16A9.1(b)(ii); 16A 9.1(d); 16A 9.1(e); 16A9.1(f); 16A9.2; 16A9.2(a)(ii); 17.1.1; 18.2; 19.8.4
Construction Industry Development Board Act 38 of 2000	Section 18(1)
Construction Industry Development Board Regulations, 2004	Regulation 17; 25(7A)
Division of Revenue Act 24 of 2024	Section 11(6)(a); 12(5); 16(1); 16(3); 16(3)(a)(i); 16(3)(a)(ii)(bb)
National Health Act 61 of 2003	Section 13
National Treasury Instruction No. 5 of 2020/21	Paragraph 4.8; 4.9; 5.3
Second amendment National Treasury Instruction No. 5 of 2020/21	Paragraph 1
Erratum National Treasury Instruction No. 5 of 2020/21	Paragraph 2
National Treasury Instruction No. 1 of 2021/22	Paragraph 4.1
National Treasury Instruction No. 4 of 2015/16	Paragraph 3.4
National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 4A of 2016/17	Paragraph 6
National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 03 of 2021/22	Paragraph 4.1; 4.2 (b); 4.3; 4.4(a); 4.17; 7.2; 7.6
National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 11 of 2020/21	Paragraph 3.4(a); 3.4(b); 3.9
National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 2 of 2021/22	Paragraph 3.2.1; 3.2.4; 3.2.4(a); 3.3.
National Treasury Practice Note 5 of 2009/10	Paragraph 3.3
National Treasury Practice Note 7 of 2009/10	Paragraph 4.1.2
Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act 5 of 2000	Section 1; 2.1(a); 2.1(f)
Preferential Procurement Regulation, 2022	Regulation 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4; 5.1; 5.2; 5.3; 5.4
Preferential Procurement Regulation, 2017	Regulation 4.1; 4.2; 5.1; 5.3; 5.6; 5.7; 6.1; 6.2; 6.3; 6.6; 6.8; 7.1; 7.2; 7.3; 7.6; 7.8; 8.2; 8.5; 9.1; 10.1; 10.2; 11.1; 11.2
Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act 12 of 2004	Section 34(1)
Public Service Regulations, 2016	Regulation 18(1); 18(2); 25(1)(e)(i); 25(1)(e)(iii)
State Information Technology Agency Act 88 of 1998	Section 7(3)
Legislation	Sections or regulations

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Appropriation per programme

	2024/25							2023/24	
Voted funds and Direct charges	**Adjusted Budget**	**Shifting of Funds**	**Virement**	**Final Budget**	**Actual Expenditure**	**Variance**	**Expenditure as % of final budget**	**Final Budget**	**Actual Expenditure**
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Programme									
1 Administration	420 059	-	21 642	441 701	441 373	328	99.9%	456 390	453 550
2 Social Assistance	269 365 184	-	-	269 365 184	266 714 738	2 650 446	99.0%	252 106 553	250 545 720
3 Social Security Policy and Administration	7 854 665	-	(25 940)	7 828 725	7 820 377	8 348	99.9%	7 654 404	7 636 210
4 Welfare Services Policy Development and Implementation Support	304 709	-	1 696	306 405	300 050	6 355	97.9%	312 773	303 829
5 Social Policy and Integrated Service Delivery	351 316	-	2 602	353 918	351 431	2 487	99.3%	363 855	361 032
TOTAL	**278 295 933**	**-**	**-**	**278 295 933**	**275 627 969**	**2 667 964**	**99.0%**	**260 893 975**	**259 300 341**
Reconciliation with Statement of Financial Performance									
Add:									
Departmental receipts				41 969				59 439	
NRF Receipts				-				-	
Aid assistance				41 156				70 513	
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total revenue) Revenue				**278 379 058**				**261 023 927**	
Add:					34 158				66 177
Aid assistance									
Prior year unauthorised expenditure approved without funding									
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total expenditure)					**275 716 636**				**259 366 518**

Appropriation per economic classification

	2024/25							2023/24	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	900 287	-	(6 428)	893 859	882 718	11 141	98.8%	925 024	899 512
Compensation of employees	536 374	-	-	536 374	527 801	8 573	98.4%	536 177	521 762
Salaries and wages	478 184	(1 511)	(5 844)	470 829	462 358	8 471	98.2%	471 914	458 390
Social contributions	58 190	1 511	5 844	65 545	65 443	102	99.8%	64 263	63 372
Goods and services	363 913	-	(6 428)	357 485	354 917	2 568	99.3%	388 847	377 750
Administrative fees	5 435	137	(1 496)	4 076	3 568	508	87.5%	4 320	3 826
Advertising	16 732	(1 620)	(4 621)	10 491	9 389	1 102	89.5%	13 735	13 379
Minor assets	2 018	9	(1 328)	699	535	164	76.5%	962	368
Audit costs: External	20 082	-	3 993	24 075	24 075	-	100.0%	22 644	22 637
Bursaries: Employees	1 018	-	359	1 377	1 377	-	100.0%	1 490	1 360
Catering: Departmental activities	10 083	(147)	1 955	11 891	11 414	477	96.0%	12 265	11 798
Communication (G&S)	6 606	(408)	3 126	9 324	8 886	438	95.3%	15 506	15 113
Computer services	46 644	-	(19 671)	26 973	26 904	69	99.7%	48 653	48 716
Consultants: Business and adv services	58 093	(3 534)	(10 443)	44 116	42 120	1 996	95.5%	59 123	57 852
Legal services	1 511	256	916	2 683	2 683	-	100.0%	2 428	2 255
Contractors	6 420	76	7 323	13 819	13 520	299	97.8%	12 661	11 828
Agency and support / outsourced services	131	-	(67)	64	54	10	84.4%	413	167
Entertainment	349	(7)	(222)	120	94	26	78.3%	386	222
Fleet services (including gover motor trans	5 881	(55)	5 828	11 654	11 623	31	99.7%	9 458	9 089
Consumable supplies	1 852	482	759	3 093	3 395	(302)	109.8%	1 335	1 443
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office	11 835	(315)	(5 015)	6 505	6 522	(17)	100.3%	9 017	8 270
Operating leases	32 092	(100)	904	32 896	32 783	113	99.7%	36 557	36 422
Property payments	12 724	-	(2 922)	9 802	9 802	-	100.0%	11 332	11 311
Transport provided: Departmental activity	979	(200)	(779)	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	25	25
Travel and subsistence	79 943	2 470	9 707	92 120	92 614	(494)	100.5%	69 050	66 093
Training and development	7 553	359	(4 685)	3 227	3 129	98	97.0%	5 030	4 557
Operating payments	7 119	(282)	950	7 787	9 658	(1 871)	124.0%	13 719	12 926
Venues and facilities	25 965	3 120	7 979	37 064	36 864	200	99.5%	33 315	32 724
Rental and hiring	2 848	(241)	1 022	3 629	3 908	(279)	107.7%	5 423	5 369

	2024/25							2023/24	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Transfers and subsidies	**277 381 264**	**-**	**6 428**	**277 387 692**	**274 786 032**	**2 601 660**	**99.1%**	**259 931 371**	**258 372 121**
Departmental agencies and accounts	7 962 348	-	-	7 962 348	7 962 047	301	100.0%	7 792 205	7 791 918
Foreign gover &international organisations	4 504	-	-	4 504	4 116	388	91.4%	4 752	4 148
Non-profit institutions	47 388	-	-	47 388	43 253	4 135	91.3%	48 479	45 886
Households	269 367 024	-	6 428	269 373 452	266 776 616	2 596 836	99.0%	252 085 935	250 530 169
Payments for capital assets	**14 382**	**-**	**-**	**14 382**	**13 728**	**654**	**95.5%**	**13 686**	**10 803**
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	1 846	-	1 846	1 846	-	100.0%	4 279	4 279
Machinery and equipment	13 641	(1 846)	720	12 515	11 882	633	94.9%	8 698	5 534
Software and other intangible assets	741	-	(720)	21	-	21	-	709	990
Payment for financial assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**23 894**	**17 905**
TOTAL	**278 295 933**	**-**	**-**	**278 295 933**	**275 627 969**	**2 667 964**	**99.0%**	**260 893 975**	**259 300 341**

Programme 1: ADMINISTRATION

	2024/25							2023/24	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Sub programme									
1 Ministry	43 578	-	10 215	53 793	53 793	-	100.0%	51 921	51 575
2 Department management	73 649	-	2 171	75 820	75 820	-	100.0%	72 470	71 659
3 Corporate management	169 834	-	5 147	174 981	174 682	299	99.8%	188 066	187 296
4 Finance	75 163	-	10 721	85 884	85 855	29	100.0%	87 907	87 308
5 Internal audit	17 115	-	(3 492)	13 623	13 623	-	100.0%	12 770	12 462
6 Office accommodation	40 720	-	(3 120)	37 600	37 600	-	100.0%	43 256	43 250
TOTAL	**420 059**	**-**	**21 642**	**441 701**	**441 373**	**328**	**99.9%**	**456 390**	**453 550**

	2024/25							2023/24	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Economic classification									
Current payments	413 891	-	10 694	424 585	425 027	(442)	100.1%	449 680	448 051
Compensation of employees	222 274	-	2 227	224 501	224 501	-	100.0%	231 665	231 419
Salaries and wages	195 855	-	2 426	198 281	198 281	-	100.0%	205 352	205 159
Social contributions	26 419	-	(199)	26 220	26 220	-	100.0%	26 313	26 260
Goods and services	191 617	-	8 467	200 084	200 526	(442)	100.2%	218 015	216 632
Administrative fees	1 861	-	(959)	902	902	-	100.0%	1 323	1 309
Advertising	2 520	-	(350)	2 170	2 170	-	100.0%	2 954	2 940
Minor assets	530	-	(249)	281	279	2	99.3%	265	151
Audit costs: External	20 082	-	3 532	23 614	23 614	-	100.0%	22 644	22 637
Bursaries: Employees	938	-	439	1 377	1 377	-	100.0%	1 360	1 360
Catering: Departmental activities	1 553	-	(375)	1 178	1 178	-	100.0%	904	819
Communication (G&S)	4 367	-	3 929	8 296	8 295	1	100.0%	14 454	14 397
Computer services	42 935	-	(16 052)	26 883	30 388	(3 505)	100.1%	48 551	48 716
Consultants: Business and advisory s	10 503	-	(3 510)	6 993	6 994	(1)	100.0%	13 931	13 007
Legal services	261	-	234	495	495	-	100.0%	361	361
Contractors	4 689	-	6 402	11 091	11 091	-	100.0%	8 183	7 814
Agency and support / outsourced servi	10	-	25	35	35	-	100.0%	173	161
Entertainment	192	-	(133)	59	59	-	100.0%	105	84
Fleet services (incl govern motor tra)	4 301	-	6 613	10 914	10 914	-	100.0%	8 057	8 055
Consumable supplies	1 258	-	413	1 671	2 094	(423)	125.3%	685	1 114
Consumable: Stationery, printing and	5 237	-	(2 121)	3 116	3 116	-	100.0%	4 879	4 907
Operating leases	31 575	-	1 195	32 770	32 770	-	100.0%	36 424	36 421
Property payments	12 709	-	(3 121)	9 588	9 588	-	100.0%	10 316	10 305
Travel and subsistence	36 050	-	8 748	44 798	44 798	-	100.0%	30 523	30 210
Training and development	2 750	-	(1 618)	1 132	1 132	-	100.0%	1 616	1 604
Operating payments	3 622	-	2 448	6 070	2 586	3 484	100.0%	5 990	5 954
Venues and facilities	3 674	-	2 883	6 557	6 557	-	100.0%	4 268	4 262
Rental and hiring	-	-	94	94	94	-	100.0%	49	44
Transfers and subsidies	2 490	-	6 229	8 719	8 418	301	96.5%	3 117	2 812
Departmental agencies and accounts	1 910	-	-	1 910	1 609	301	84.2%	1 828	1 541
Households	580	-	6 229	6 809	6 809	-	100.0%	1 289	1 271
Payments for capital assets	3 678	-	4 719	8 397	7 928	469	94.4%	3 517	2 611
Machinery and equipment	2 937	-	5 439	8 376	7 928	448	94.7%	2 808	1 621
Software and other intangible assets	741	-	(720)	21	-	21	-	709	990
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	76
Total	420 059	-	21 642	441 701	441 373	328	99.9%	456 390	453 550

Programme 2: SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

	2024/25							2023/24	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Sub programme									
1 Old age	107 015 763	33 969	-	107 049 732	106 753 032	296 700	99.7%	98 611 932	98 529 407
2 War veterans	182	51	-	233	203	30	87.1%	393	289
3 Disability	29 233 472	- 398 000	-	28 835 472	28 478 146	357 326	98.8%	27 052 268	27 002 296
4 Foster care	3 644 419	224 000	-	3 868 419	3 850 637	17 782	99.5%	4 059 134	4 057 095
5 Care dependency	4 399 995	136 000	-	4 535 995	4 521 429	14 566	99.7%	4 140 664	4 111 834
6 Child support	85 807 124	- 580 020	-	85 227 104	84 853 669	373 435	99.6%	81 699 134	80 906 758
7 Grant-in-aid	2 416 270	584 000	-	3 000 270	2 981 323	18 947	99.4%	2 208 571	2 195 162
8 Social relief of distress	36 847 959	-	-	36 847 959	35 276 299	1 571 660	95.7%	34 334 457	33 742 879
Total	**269 365 184**	**-**	**-**	**269 365 184**	**266 714 738**	**2 650 446**	**99.0%**	**252 106 553**	**250 545 720**
Economic classification									
Transfers and subsidies	**269 365 184**	**-**	**-**	**269 365 184**	**266 714 738**	**2 650 446**	**99.0%**	**252 082 735**	**250 527 891**
Households	269 365 184	-	-	269 365 184	266 714 738	2 650 446	99.0%	252 082 735	250 527 891
Payment for financial assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**23 818**	**17 829**
Total	**269 365 184**	**-**	**-**	**269 365 184**	**266 714 738**	**2 650 446**	**99.0%**	**252 106 553**	**250 545 720**

Programme 3: SOCIAL SECURITY POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION

	2024/25							2023/24	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Sub programme									
1 Social Security Policy Development	64 927	(347)	(15 353)	49 227	41 324	7 903	83.9%	45 790	35 208
2 Appeals Adjudication	36 364	-	(9 200)	27 164	27 052	112	99.6%	32 716	27 258
3 Social Grants Administration	7 672 905	-	-	7 672 905	7 672 905	-	100.0%	7 497 975	7 497 975
4 Social Grants Fraud Investigations	75 532	-	-	75 532	75 532	-	100.0%	72 286	72 287
5 Programme Management	4 937	347	(1 387)	3 897	3 564	333	91.5%	5 637	3 482
Total	**7 854 665**	**-**	**(25 940)**	**7 828 725**	**7 820 377**	**8 348**	**99.9%**	**7 654 404**	**7 636 210**

	2024/25							2023/24	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Economic classification									
Current payments	100 487	-	(23 820)	76 667	69 025	7 642	90.0%	79 642	62 583
Compensation of employees	69 008	-	(10 512)	58 496	50 942	7 554	87.1%	57 735	47 860
Salaries and wages	61 338	-	(9 389)	51 949	44 497	7 452	85.7%	51 013	41 896
Social contributions	7 670	-	(1 123)	6 547	6 445	102	98.4%	6 722	5 964
Goods and services	31 479	-	(13 308)	18 171	18 083	88	99.5%	21 907	14 723
Administrative fees	322	-	(203)	119	119	-	100.0%	255	96
Advertising	415	-	(370)	45	45	-	100.0%	280	194
Minor assets	346	-	(292)	54	59	(5)	109.3%	334	32
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-
Catering: Departmental activities	365	-	(186)	179	174	5	97.2%	248	31
Communication (G&S)	261	-	(37)	224	211	13	94.2%	299	170
Computer services	3 619	-	(3 619)	-	-	-	-	102	-
Consultants: Business and advisory	13 782	(170)	(5 188)	8 424	8 425	(1)	100.0%	8 049	7 654
Legal services	790	-	(279)	511	511	-	100.0%	472	315
Contractors	2	-	305	307	305	2	99.3%	559	147
Agency and support / outsourced serv	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
Entertainment	54	-	(37)	17	16	1	94.1%	52	22
Fleet services (government motor tra)	741	-	(255)	486	486	-	100.0%	896	589
Consumable supplies	101	170	217	488	555	(67)	113.7%	189	104
Consumable: Stationery, printing and	1 355	-	(971)	384	321	63	83.6%	695	304
Transport provided: Departmental acti	100	-	(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	7 246	-	(1 420)	5 826	5 798	28	99.5%	6 756	4 010
Training and development	925	-	(612)	313	279	34	89.1%	523	189
Operating payments	250	-	319	569	569	-	100.0%	725	1
Venues and facilities	805	-	(580)	225	210	15	93.3%	1 338	865
Transfers and subsidies	7 750 919	-	-	7 750 919	7 750 323	596	100.0%	7 573 199	7 572 919
Departmental agencies and accounts	7 748 437	-	-	7 748 437	7 748 437	-	100.0%	7 570 261	7 570 261
Foreign governments and inter organisati	2 151	-	-	2 151	1 886	265	87.7%	2 056	1 946
Households	331	-	-	331	-	331	-	882	712
Payments for capital assets	3 259	-	(2 120)	1 139	1 029	110	90.3%	1 563	708
Machinery and equipment	3 259	-	(2 120)	1 139	1 029	110	90.3%	1 563	708
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7 854 665	-	(25 940)	7 828 725	7 820 377	8 348	99.9%	7 654 404	7 636 210

Programme 4: WELFARE SERVICES POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT

	2024/25							2023/24	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Sub programme									
1 Service Standards	29 149	-	(8 298)	20 851	18 256	2 595	87.6%	20 456	19 564
2 Substance Abuse	19 553	-	1 187	20 740	20 619	121	99.4%	20 174	19 924
3 Older Persons	17 476	-	(395)	17 081	16 937	144	99.2%	14 249	13 722
4 People with Disabilities	13 457	-	534	13 991	13 872	119	99.1%	16 131	16 003
5 Children	76 811	-	1 578	78 389	78 136	253	99.7%	79 653	78 505
6 Families	10 472	(45)	(553)	9 874	9 844	30	99.7%	8 104	7 685
7 Social Crime Prevention and Victim Empowerment	78 572	(1 400)	10 112	87 284	85 386	1 898	97.8%	86 471	84 402
8 Youth	10 512	-	(2 188)	8 324	8 324	-	100.0%	9 538	9 069
9 Hiv and Aids	44 103	1 445	770	46 318	45 124	1 194	97.4%	55 033	52 062
10 Programme Management	4 604	-	(1 051)	3 553	3 552	1	100.0%	2 964	2 893
Total	**304 709**	**-**	**1 696**	**306 405**	**300 050**	**6 355**	**97.9%**	**312 773**	**303 829**

	2024/25							2023/24	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Economic classification									
Current payments	249 757	-	3 705	253 462	253 462	251 951	1 511	254 990	249 882
Compensation of employees	152 037	-	5 292	157 329	157 329	156 310	1 019	154 686	151 308
Salaries and wages	137 371	-	(265)	137 106	137 106	136 087	1 019	135 230	131 906
Social contributions	14 666	-	5 557	20 223	20 223	20 223	-	19 456	19 402
Goods and services	97 720	-	(1 587)	96 133	96 133	95 641	492	100 304	98 574
Administrative fees	2 199	-	(408)	1 791	1 791	1 702	89	2 016	1 846
Advertising	10 625	-	(3 901)	6 724	6 724	6 674	50	8 981	8 876
Minor assets	947	-	(787)	160	160	143	17	312	176
Audit costs: External	-	-	461	461	461	461	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	80	-	(80)	-	-	-	-	95	-
Catering: Departmental activities	6 890	-	2 516	9 406	9 406	9 407	(1)	9 576	9 472
Communication (G&S)	1 055	-	(766)	289	289	164	125	302	219
Computer services	90	-	-	90	90	-	90	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory service	19 655	-	(1 350)	18 305	18 305	18 137	168	19 909	19 988
Legal services	460	-	961	1 421	1 421	1 421	-	1 521	1 505
Contractors	1 325	-	616	1 941	1 941	1 865	76	3 404	3 395
Agency and support / outsourced services	111	-	(92)	19	19	19	-	130	5
Entertainment	61	-	(52)	9	9	8	1	181	105
Fleet services (incl govern motor transport)	753	-	(530)	223	223	223	-	492	437
Consumable supplies	343	-	129	472	472	582	(110)	379	193
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office	3 585	-	(1 923)	1 662	1 662	1 669	(7)	2 594	2 276
Operating leases	304	-	(291)	13	13	13	-	70	-
Property payments	15	-	199	214	214	214	-	1 016	1 006
Transport provided: Departmental activity	679	-	(679)	-	-	-	-	25	25
Travel and subsistence	25 036	-	2 058	27 094	27 094	27 100	(6)	19 393	19 359
Training and development	2 598	-	(2 455)	143	143	143	-	521	413
Operating payments	2 965	-	(1 817)	1 148	1 148	1 148	-	4 448	4 417

	2024/25							2023/24	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Venues and facilities	15 376	-	5 676	21 052	21 052	21 052	-	20 072	20 035
Rental and hiring	2 568	-	928	3 496	3 496	3 496	-	4 867	4 826
Transfers and subsidies	**48 606**	**-**	**-**	**48 606**	**48 606**	**43 873**	**4 733**	**50 229**	**46 570**
Foreign governments and international organ	496	-	-	496	496	466	30	918	424
Non-profit institutions	47 388	-	-	47 388	47 388	43 253	4 135	48 479	45 886
Households	722	-	-	722	722	154	568	832	260
Payments for capital assets	**6 346**	**-**	**(2 009)**	**4 337**	**4 337**	**4 226**	**111**	**7 554**	**7 377**
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	1 846	-	1 846	1 846	1 846	-	4 279	4 279
Machinery and equipment	6 346	(1 846)	(2 009)	2 491	2 491	2 380	111	3 275	3 098
Payment for financial assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**304 709**	**-**	**1 696**	**306 405**	**300 050**	**6 355**	**97.9%**	**312 773**	**303 829**

Programme 5: SOCIAL POLICY AND INTEGRATED SERVICE DELIVERY

	2024/25							2023/24	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Sub programme									
1 Social Policy Research and Development	6 729	-	(2 164)	4 565	4 453	112	97.5%	5 102	3 996
2 Special Projects and Innovation	12 303	(6 002)	(1 485)	4 816	4 646	170	96.5%	5 547	4 965
3 Population Policy Promotion	38 804	(8 492)	(172)	30 140	28 674	1 466	95.1%	30 447	30 017
4 Registration and Monitoring of Non-Profit Organisations	41 827	6 904	99	48 830	48 634	196	99.6%	53 709	53 314
5 Substance Abuse Advisory Services and Oversight	6 623	3 655	(81)	10 197	10 013	184	98.2%	9 513	9 415
6 Community Development	29 168	2 500	6 405	38 073	38 033	40	99.9%	35 089	35 036
7 National Development Agency	212 001	-	-	212 001	212 001	-	100.0%	220 116	220 116
8 Programme Management	3 861	1 435	-	5 296	4 977	319	94.0%	4 332	4 173
Total	**351 316**	**-**	**2 602**	**353 918**	**351 431**	**2 487**	**99.3%**	**363 855**	**361 032**

	2024/25							2023/24	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Economic classification									
Current payments	136 152	-	2 993	139 145	136 715	2 430	98.3%	140 712	138 996
Compensation of employees	93 055	-	2 993	96 048	96 048	-	100.0%	92 091	91 175
Salaries and wages	83 620	(1 511)	1 384	83 493	83 493	-	100.0%	80 319	79 429
Social contributions	9 435	1 511	1 609	12 555	12 555	-	100.0%	11 772	11 746
Goods and services	43 097	-	-	43 097	40 667	2 430	94.4%	48 621	47 821
Administrative fees	1 053	137	74	1 264	845	419	66.9%	726	575
Advertising	3 172	(1 620)	-	1 552	500	1 052	32.2%	1 520	1 369
Minor assets	195	9	-	204	54	150	26.5%	51	9
Catering: Departmental activities	1 275	(147)	-	1 128	655	473	58.1%	1 537	1 476
Communication (G&S)	923	(408)	-	515	216	299	41.9%	451	327
Consultants: Business and advisory ser	14 153	(3 364)	(395)	10 394	8 564	1 830	82.4%	17 234	17 203
Legal services	-	256	-	256	256	-	100.0%	74	74
Contractors	404	76	-	480	259	221	54.0%	515	472
Agency and support / outsourced servi	10	-	-	10	-	10	-	10	1
Entertainment	42	(7)	-	35	11	24	31.4%	48	11
Fleet services (incl govern motor tra)	86	(55)	-	31	-	31	-	13	8
Consumable supplies	150	312	-	462	164	298	35.5%	82	32
Consumable: Stationery, printing and o	1 658	(315)	-	1 343	1 416	(73)	105.4%	849	783
Operating leases	213	(100)	-	113	-	113	-	63	1
Transport provided: Departmental acti	200	(200)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	11 611	2 470	321	14 402	14 918	(516)	103.6%	12 378	12 514
Training and development	1 280	359	-	1 639	1 575	64	96.1%	2 370	2 351
Operating payments	282	(282)	-	-	1 871	(1 871)	-	2 556	2 554
Venues and facilities	6 110	3 120	-	9 230	9 045	185	98.0%	7 637	7 562
Rental and hiring	280	(241)	-	39	318	(279)	815.4%	507	499
Transfers and subsidies	214 065	-	199	214 264	214 171	93	100.0%	222 091	221 929
Departmental agencies and accounts	212 001	-	-	212 001	212 001	-	100.0%	220 116	220 116
Foreign governments and international organisations	1 857	-	-	1 857	1 764	93	95.0%	1 778	1 778
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	207	-	199	406	406	-	100.0%	197	35
Payments for capital assets	1 099	-	(590)	509	545	(36)	107.1%	1 052	107
Machinery and equipment	1 099	-	(590)	509	545	(36)	107.1%	1 052	107
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**351 316**	**-**	**2 602**	**353 918**	**351 431**	**2 487**	**99.3%**	**363 855**	**361 032**

1. DETAIL OF TRANSFERS AND SUBSIDIES AS PER APPROPRIATION ACT (AFTER VIREMENT)

Detail of these transactions can be viewed in the note on Transfers and Subsidies, and Annexure 1A-H of the Annual Financial Statements.

2. DETAIL OF SPECIFICALLY AND EXCLUSIVELY APPROPRIATED AMOUNTS VOTED (AFTER VIREMENT)

Detail of these transactions can be viewed in the note on Annual Appropriation to the Annual Financial Statements.

3. DETAIL ON PAYMENTS FOR FINANCIAL ASSETS

Detail of these transactions can be viewed in the note on Payments for financial assets to the Annual Financial Statements.

4. EXPLANATIONS OF MATERIAL VARIANCES FROM AMOUNTS VOTED (AFTER VIREMENT):

4.1 Per Programme

	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Administration	**441 701**	**441 373**	**328**	**0.07%**
Current payment	424 585	425 027	- 442	-0.10%
Transfers and Subsidies	8 719	8 418	301	3.45%
Payment of Capital Assets	8 397	7 928	469	5.59%
Payment of Financial Assets	-	-	-	-

The underspending relates to payment of leave gratuities for the retired employees.

	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Social Assistance	**269 365 184**	**266 714 738**	**2 650 446**	**0.98%**
Current payment			-	0.00%
Transfers and Subsidies	269 365 184	266 714 738	2 650 446	0.98%
Payment of Capital Assets	-	-	-	-
Payment of Financial Assets	-	-	-	-

The underspending relates mainly to disability, child support grants and SRD R 350 Grants for the 2024/25 financial year

	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Social Security Policy and Administration	**7 828 725**	**7 820 377**	**8 348**	**0.11%**
Current payment	76 667	69 025	7 642	9.97%
Transfers and Subsidies	7 750 919	7 750 323	596	0.01%
Payment of Capital Assets	1 139	1 029	110	9.66%
Payment of Financial Assets	-	-	-	0.00%

The underspending relates to delays in the establishment of the Inspectorate in the 2024/25 financial year.

	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Welfare Service Policy Development & Implementation Support	**306 405**	**300 050**	**6 355**	**2.07%**
Current payment	253 462	251 951	1 511	0.60%
Transfers and Subsidies	48 606	43 873	4 733	9.74%
Payment of Capital Assets	4 337	4 226	111	2.56%
Payment of Financial Assets	-	-	-	-

The underspending mainly relates to cost containment measures implemented as well as NPOs recorded for SACSSP (R2,411 million) and Khulisa (R1,724 million), not paid as a result of non-compliance by the organisations.

	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Social Policy & Integrated Service Delivery	**353 918**	**351 431**	**2 487**	**0.70%**
Current payment	139 145	136 715	2 430	1.75%
Transfers and Subsidies	214 264	214 171	93	0.04%
Payment of Capital Assets	509	545	-36	-7.07%
Payment of Financial Assets	-	-	-	-

The underspending mainly relates to cost containment measures implemented on events and outreach programmes scheduled during the financial year.

4.2 Per economic classification

Economic classification	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Current payments	**893 859**	**882 718**	**11 141**	**1.25%**
Compensation of employees	536 374	527 801	8 573	1.60%
Goods and services	357 485	354 917	2 568	0.72%
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	**277 387 692**	**274 731 523**	**2 656 169**	**0.96%**
Departmental agencies and accounts	7 962 348	7 962 047	301	0.00%
Foreign governments and international organisations	4 504	4 116	388	8.61%
Non-profit institutions	47 388	43 253	4 135	8.73%
Households	269 373 452	266 722 107	2 651 345	0.98%
Payments for capital assets	**14 382**	**13 728**	**654**	**95.45%**
Buildings and other fixed structures	1 846	1 846	-	0.00%
Machinery and equipment	12 515	11 882	633	5.06%
Software and other intangible assets	21	-	21	100.00%
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-
Total	**278 295 933**	**275 627 969**	**2 667 964**	**0.96%**

The low spending relates to delays with the filling of funded vacancies and cost containment measures implemented on the outreach programme

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
REVENUE			
Annual appropriation	1	278 295 933	260 893 975
Departmental revenue	2	41 969	59 439
Aid assistance		41 156	70 513
TOTAL REVENUE		**278 379 058**	**261 023 927**
EXPENDITURE			
Current expenditure			
Compensation of employees	4	527 801	521 762
Goods and services	5	354 917	377 530
Aid assistance	3	27 270	44 252
Total current expenditure		**909 988**	**943 544**
Transfers and subsidies			
Transfers and subsidies	7	274 731 523	258 372 121
Aid assistance	3	6 869	12 916
Total transfers and subsidies		**274 738 392**	**258 385 037**
Expenditure for capital assets			
Tangible assets	7	13 747	19 042
Intangible assets	3	-	990
Total expenditure for capital assets		**13 747**	**20 032**
Unauthorised expenditure approved without funding			-
Payments for financial assets	**6**	**-**	**17 905**
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		**275 662 127**	**259 366 518**
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		**2 716 931**	**1 657 409**
Reconciliation of Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the year			
Voted funds		2 667 964	1 593 634
Annual appropriation		2 667 964	1 593 634
Departmental revenue and NRF receipts	13	41 969	59 439
Aid assistance	3	6 998	4 336
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		**2 716 931**	**1 657 409**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
ASSETS			
Current assets		**2 664 191**	**1 642 503**
Cash and cash equivalents	9	2 550 336	1 526 117
Prepayments and advances	10	223	342
Receivables	11	96 027	91 441
Aid assistance receivable	3	17 605	24 603
Non-current assets		**1 059 979**	**883 318**
Prepayments and advances	10		697
Receivables	11	1 059 979	882 621
TOTAL ASSETS		**3 724 170**	**2 525 821**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities		**17 869 644**	**16 777 124**
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	12	2 667 964	1 593 634
Departmental revenue and NRF Receipts to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	13	3 229	20 540
Bank overdraft	14	15 193 254	15 141 594
Payables	15	5 197	1 347
Aid assistance unutilised	3	-	20 009
Non-current liabilities			
Payables	16	988 062	882 233
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**18 857 706**	**17 659 357**
NET ASSETS		**(15 133 536)**	**(15 133 536)**

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Represented by:			
Retained funds		252	252
Unauthorised expenditure		(15 133 788)	(15 133 788)
TOTAL		**(15 133 536)**	**(15 133 536)**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Capitalisation reserves			
Retained funds			
Opening balance		252	252
Closing balance		**252**	**252**
Unauthorised expenditure			
Opening balance		(15 133 788)	(15 133 788)
Unauthorised expenditure - current year			
Closing Balance		**(15 133 788)**	**(15 133 788)**
TOTAL		**(15 133 536)**	**(15 133 536)**

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts		**278 379 058**	**261 023 927**
Annual appropriation funds received	1	278 295 933	260 893 975
Departmental revenue received	2.3	31 880	52 582
Interest received		10 089	6 857
Aid assistance received	3	41 156	70 513
Net (increase)/decrease in net working capital		(177 278)	(145 291)
Surrendered to Revenue Fund		(1 652 914)	(6 480 987)
Surrendered to RDP Fund/Donor		(20 009)	(559)
Current payments		(909 988)	(943 544)
Payments for financial assets	8	-	(17 905)
Transfers and subsidies paid		(274 738 392)	(258 385 037)
Net cash flow available from operating activities	**17**	**880 477**	**(4 949 396)**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for capital assets	8	(13 747)	(20 032)
Net cash flow available from investing activities		**(13 747)**	**(20 032)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase/(decrease) in net assets			-
Increase/(decrease) in non-current payables		105 829	114 057
Net cash flows from financing activities		**105 829**	**114 057**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		972 559	(4 855 371)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		(13 615 477)	(8 760 106)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**18**	**(12 642 918)**	**(13 615 477)**

PART A: ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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.	**Basis of preparation** The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard.
2.	**Going concern** The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. However, the R15 billion overdraft position as at March 2025 raises concerns about the department's liquidity. The department is working closely with the National Treasury to secure additional funding and implement measures to manage its cash flow. Despite the overdraft, the department's mandate and funding framework are expected to continue, and it is anticipated that the necessary funds will be made available to meet its financial obligations.
3.	**Presentation currency** Amounts have been presented in the currency of the South African Rand (R) which is also the functional currency of the department
4.	**Rounding** Unless otherwise stated financial figures have been rounded to the nearest one thousand Rand (R'000).
5.	**Foreign currency translation** 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.	**Comparative information**
6.1	**Prior period comparative information** 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	**Current year comparison with budget** A comparison between the approved, final budget and actual amounts for each programme and economic classification is included in the appropriation statement.
7.	**Revenue**

7.1	**Appropriated funds** Appropriated funds comprises of departmental allocations as well as direct charges against the revenue fund (i.e. statutory appropriation). Appropriated funds are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date the appropriation becomes effective. Adjustments made in terms of the adjustments budget process are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date the adjustments become effective. Appropriated funds are measured at the amounts receivable. The net amount of any appropriated funds due to / from the relevant revenue fund at the reporting date is recognised as a payable / receivable in the statement of financial position.
7.2	**Departmental revenue** Departmental revenue is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received and is subsequently paid into the relevant revenue fund, unless stated otherwise. Departmental revenue is measured at the cash amount received. In-kind donations received are recorded in the notes to the financial statements on the date of receipt and are measured at fair value. Any amount owing to the relevant revenue fund at the reporting date is recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.
7.3	**Accrued departmental revenue** 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 / penalties) is measured at amounts receivable from collecting agents. Write-offs are made according to the department's debt write-off policy.
8.	**Expenditure**
8.1	**Compensation of employees**
8.1.1	**Salaries and wages** Salaries and wages are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

8.1.2	**Social contributions** 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.
8.2	**Other expenditure** 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. Donations made in kind are recorded in the notes to the financial statements on the date of transfer and are measured at cost or fair value.
8.3	**Accruals and payables not recognised** Accruals and payables not recognised are recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost or fair value at the reporting date.
8.4	**Leases**
8.4.1	**Operating leases** 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.
8.4.2	**Finance leases** 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. At commencement of the finance lease term, finance lease assets acquired are recorded and measured at: the fair value of the leased asset; or if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Finance lease assets acquired prior to 1 April 2024, are recorded and measured at the present value of the minimum lease payments.
9.	**Aid assistance**

9.1	**Aid assistance received** Aid assistance received in cash is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received. In-kind aid assistance is recorded in the notes to the financial statements on the date of receipt and is measured at fair value. CARA Funds are recognised when receivable and measured at the amounts receivable. Aid assistance not spent for the intended purpose and any unutilised funds from aid assistance that are required to be refunded to the donor are recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.
9.2	**Aid assistance paid** Aid assistance paid is recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. Aid assistance payments made prior to the receipt of funds are recognised as a receivable in the statement of financial position.
10.	**Cash and cash equivalents** Cash and cash equivalents are stated at cost in the statement of financial position. Bank overdrafts are shown separately on the face of the statement of financial position as a current liability. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held, other short-term highly liquid investments and bank overdrafts.
11.	**Prepayments and advances** Prepayments and advances are recognised in the statement of financial position when the department receives or disburses the cash. Prepayments and advances are initially and subsequently measured at cost. Prepayments and advances expensed before 1 April 2024 are recorded until the goods, services, or capital assets are received, or the funds are utilised in accordance with the contractual agreement.
12.	**Loans and receivables** 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. 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.
13.	**Investments** Investments are recognised in the statement of financial position at cost.
14.	**Financial assets**
14.1	**Financial assets (not covered elsewhere)** A financial asset is recognised initially at its cost plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset. At the reporting date, a department shall measure its financial assets at cost, less amounts already settled or written-off, except for recognised loans and receivables, which are measured at cost plus accrued interest, where interest is charged, less amounts already settled or written-off.

14.2	**Impairment of financial assets** 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.
15.	**Payables** Payables recognised in the statement of financial position are recognised at cost.
16.	**Capital assets**
16.1	**Immovable capital assets** 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	**Movable capital assets** Movable capital assets are initially recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost. Movable capital assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition. Where the cost of movable capital assets cannot be determined reliably, the movable capital assets are measured at fair value and where fair value cannot be determined; the movable assets are measured at R1. All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) may be recorded at R1. Movable capital assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment. Subsequent expenditure that is of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.
16.3	**Intangible capital assets** Intangible assets are initially recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost. Intangible assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition. Internally generated intangible assets are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the department commences the development phase of the project. Where the cost of intangible assets cannot be determined reliably, the intangible capital assets are measured at fair value and where fair value cannot be determined; the intangible assets are measured at R1. All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) may be recorded at R1. Intangible assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment. Subsequent expenditure of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.

16.4	**Project costs: Work-in-progress** Expenditure of a capital nature is initially recognised in the statement of financial performance at cost when paid. Amounts paid towards capital projects are separated from the amounts recognised and accumulated in work-in-progress until the underlying asset is ready for use. Once ready for use, the total accumulated payments are recorded in an asset register. Subsequent payments to complete the project are added to the capital asset in the asset register. Where the department is not the custodian of the completed project asset, the asset is transferred to the custodian subsequent to completion.
17.	**Provisions and contingents**
17.1	**Provisions** 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	**Contingent liabilities** 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	**Contingent assets** 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	**Capital commitments** Capital commitments are recorded at cost in the notes to the financial statements.
18.	**Unauthorised expenditure** Unauthorised expenditure is measured at the amount of the confirmed unauthorised expenditure. Unauthorised expenditure is recognised in the statement of changes in net assets until such time as the expenditure is either: 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 recorded in the notes to the financial statements comprise of unauthorised expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year; unauthorised expenditure relating to previous financial year and identified in the current year; and Unauthorised expenditure incurred in the current year.

19.	**Fruitless and wasteful expenditure** Fruitless and wasteful expenditure receivables are recognised in the statement of financial position when recoverable. The receivable is measured at the amount that is expected to be recovered and is de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when and at amounts confirmed, and comprises of: fruitless and wasteful expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year; fruitless and wasteful expenditure relating to previous financial year and identified in the current year; and fruitless and wasteful expenditure incurred in the current year.
20.	**Irregular expenditure** Losses emanating from irregular expenditure are recognised as a receivable in the statement of financial position when recoverable. The receivable is measured at the amount that is expected to be recovered and is de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable. Irregular expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when and at amounts confirmed and comprises of: irregular expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year; irregular expenditure relating to previous financial year and identified in the current year; and irregular expenditure incurred in the current year.
21.	**Changes in accounting policies, estimates and errors** Changes in accounting policies are applied in accordance with MCS requirements. Changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively in accordance with MCS requirements. 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.
22.	**Events after the reporting date** 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.
23.	**Principal-Agent arrangements** The department is party to a principal-agent arrangement for [include details here]. In terms of the arrangement the department is the [principal / agent] and is responsible for [include details here]. All related revenues, expenditures, assets and liabilities have been recognised or recorded in terms of the relevant policies listed herein. Additional disclosures have been provided in the notes to the financial statements where appropriate.

24.	**Capitalisation reserve** The capitalisation reserve comprises of financial assets and/or liabilities originating in a prior reporting period but which are recognised in the statement of financial position for the first time in the current reporting period. Amounts are recognised in the capitalisation reserves when identified in the current period and are transferred to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund when the underlying asset is disposed and the related funds are received.
25.	**Recoverable revenue** Amounts are recognised as recoverable revenue when a payment made in a previous financial year becomes recoverable from a debtor in the current financial year. Amounts are either transferred to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund when recovered or are transferred to the statement of financial performance when written-off.
26.	**Related party transactions** 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 full compensation of key management personnel is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.
27.	**Inventories** At the date of acquisition, inventories are recognised at cost in the statement of financial performance. Where inventories are acquired as part of a non-exchange transaction, the inventories are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition. Inventories are subsequently measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value or where intended for distribution (or consumed in the production of goods for distribution) at no or a nominal charge, the lower of cost and current replacement value. The cost of inventories is assigned by using the weighted average cost basis.
28.	**Public-Private Partnerships** Public Private Partnerships are accounted for based on the nature and or the substance of the partnership. The transaction is accounted for in accordance with the relevant accounting policies. A summary of the significant terms of the PPP agreement, the parties to the agreement, and the date of commencement thereof together with the description and nature of the concession fees received, the unitary fees paid, rights and obligations of the department are recorded in the notes to the financial statements.
29.	**Employee benefits** The value of each major class of employee benefit obligation (accruals, payables not recognised and provisions) is recorded in the Employee benefits note. Accruals and payables not recognised for employee benefits are measured at cost or fair value at the reporting date. The provision for employee benefits is measured as the best estimate of the funds required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.
30.	**Transfer of functions** Transfer of functions are accounted for by the acquirer by recognising or recording assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their carrying amounts at the date of transfer. Transfer of functions are accounted for by the transferor by derecognising or removing assets and liabilities at their carrying amounts at the date of transfer.

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:

	2024/25			2023/24		
	Final Budget	Actual Funds Received	Funds not requested / not received	Final Budget	Appropriation Received	Funds not requested / not received
Programmes	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
ADMINISTRATION	420 059	420 059	-	431 795	431 795	-
SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	269 365 184	269 365 184	-	252 106 553	252 106 553	-
SOCIAL SECURITY POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION	7 854 665	7 854 665	-	7 681 259	7 681 259	-
WELFARE SERVICES POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT	304 709	304 709	-	312 773	312 773	-
SOCIAL POLICY AND INTEGRATED SERVICE DELIVERY	351 316	351 316	-	361 595	361 595	-
Total	**278 295 933**	**278 295 933**	**-**	**260 893 975**	**260 893 975**	**-**

All funds have been drawn for the 2024/25 financial year.

2. DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Tax revenue		-	-
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	2.1	5	-
Interest, dividends and rent on land	2.3	10 089	6 857
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	2.5	31 875	52 582
Total revenue collected		**41 969**	**59 439**

The total mainly consists of interest from Social Assistance on credit balances for commercial bank accounts, interest generated from Social Assistance debts, and recoveries of Social Assistance debts (BAS and SOCPEN). The decrease is attributed to the absence of debts being written-off in the current financial year.

2.1. Sales of goods and services other than capital assets

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Sales of scrap, waste and other used current goods		5	-
Total	**2**	**5**	**-**

This amount relates to the payment of scraping of broken electronic assets and furniture for the department of Social Development.

2.2. Interest, dividends and rent on land

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Interest	2	10 089	6 857
Total		**10 089**	**6 857**

Interest is mainly received by the South African Social Security Agency as grants are transferred to commercial banks for paying grants and interest received on social assistance debts.

2.3. Transactions in financial assets and liabilities

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Receivables		31 419	52 147
Other receipts including Recoverable Revenue		456	435
Total	**2**	**31 875**	**52 582**

The decrease relates to the 2023/24 write-off of debts in Social Assistance. During the 2023/24 financial year, social assistance debtors totalling R17.829 million, associated with debts handled on the BAS system, were written - off. During this current financial year, there were no write-offs for Social Assistance debtors.

2.4. Transfers received

Gifts, donations and sponsorships received in-kind (not included in the main note or sub note)

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
	Annex 1E		
Donations		2 621	10 637
Total gifts, donations and sponsorships received in kind		**2 621**	**10 637**

The Department has recorded a decrease in the donations in-kind received in the 2024/25 financial year. The decrease can be attributed to a decrease in donations made to the department in the current financial year. The amounts of donations received can fluctuate each year, as they are affected by the Department's need for support and the voluntary pledges made by donors.

2.5. Cash received not recognised (not included in the main note)

	2024/25			
	Opening balance	Amount received	Amount paid to the revenue fund	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Name of entity				
South African Social Security Agency (SASSA)	-	514 144	514 144	-
Disaster Recovery Grant (KZN)	-	396	396	-
National Development Agency (NDA)	3 904	-	3 904	-
Total	**3 904**	**514 540**	**518 444**	

The amount of R514.144 million pertains to unutilized funds from the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) for the fiscal year 2023/24. The amount of R396 thousand refers to unused money from the Disaster Recovery Grant allocated to the KwaZulu Natal province. The sum of R3.904 million was received in the last financial year and transferred to the National Treasury in the current financial year, concerning unutilized funds from the National Development Agency for the fiscal year 2022/23. These sums are not categorized as revenue by the department, as they relate to unutilized funds from earlier years that were returned to the Exchequer grant account at the National Treasury.

	2023/24			
	Opening balance	Amount received	Amount paid to the revenue fund	Closing balance
Name of entity	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Early Childhood Development Conditional Grant: (NW)		762	762	-
NSFAS		55 068	55 068	-
South African Social Security Agency (SASSA)		292 933	292 933	-
National Development Agency (NDA)		3 904	-	3 904
Total		**352 667**	**348 763**	**3 904**

The total of R762 thousand relates to unspent conditional grant funds for North-West, while R55.068 million pertains to unspent NSFAS funds accumulated over the years. The amounts of R292.933 million and R3.904 million pertain to unspent funds from the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) and the National Development Agency for the financial year 2022/23, respectively.

3. AID ASSISTANCE

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Opening balance		(4 594)	(8 371)
As restated		(4 594)	(8 371)
Transferred from statement of financial performance		6 998	4 336
Paid during the year		(20 009)	(559)
Closing balance		**(17 605)**	**(4 594)**

The closing balance of R17.605 million is a receivable from the donor USAID for the G2G project. This receivable of R17.605 million will be recovered from USAID.
An amount of R20.009 million pertains to unspent funds from the previous financial year for the European Union-funded GEWE project. In the current financial year, these funds were surrendered to the National Treasury and will be requested in the 2025/26 financial year for implementation of the project.

3.1. Analysis of balance by source

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Aid assistance from RDP		(17 605)	(4 594)
Closing balance	3	**(17 605)**	**(4 594)**

Aid assistance receivable represents an amount of R17,605 million which was overspent on the G2G project funded by the USAID. Although there is an amount of R3, 488 million in the National Treasury RDP account for the G2G project, the amount of R17,605 million is receivable from the USAID. Claim certificates have been submitted to the donor via the National Treasury to recover this amount. Based on the donor agreement, DSD achieves milestones as per the workplan using the Departments available funds and subsequently submits claims to the USAID to recover the related expenditure. Once the funds are received from the USAID into the National Treasury RDP account, the department will submit cash requisitions to recover the overspent funds. The amount of R17, 605 million relates to milestones that were achieved prior to the January 2025 Executive order from the US President to stop all programmatic activities related to the project. As a result, the amount is considered recoverable.

3.2. Analysis of balance

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Aid assistance receivable		(17 605)	(24 603)
Aid assistance unutilised		-	20 009
Closing balance	3	**(17 605)**	**(4 594)**
Aid assistance not requested/not received		38 117	2 536

Aid assistance receivable represents an amount of R17,605 million which was overspent on the G2G project funded by the USAID. Although there is an amount of R3, 488 million in the National Treasury RDP account for the G2G project, the amount of R17,605 million is receivable from the USAID. Claim certificates have been submitted to the donor via the National Treasury to recover this amount. Based on the donor agreement, DSD achieves milestones as per the workplan using the Departments available funds and subsequently submits claims to the USAID to recover the related expenditure. Once the funds are received from the USAID into the National Treasury RDP account, the department will submit cash requisitions to recover the overspent funds. The amount of R17, 605 million relates to milestones that were achieved prior to the January 2025 Executive order from the US President to stop all programmatic activities related to the project. As a result, the amount is considered recoverable.

3.3. Aid assistance expenditure per economic classification

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Current		27 270	44 252
Capital	8	19	9 009
Transfers and subsidies		6 869	12 916
Total aid assistance expenditure		**34 158**	**66 177**

The expenditure decreased from an amount of R66, 177 million in 2023/24 to R34.158 million in the 2024/25 financial year. This is due to the following:
The KfW project activities were finalised in the current financial year and a close out report was prepared for the donor. Only an amount of R19 thousand was remaining in the project for 2024/25 and the amount was utilised for payment of the contractor. This is the main reason for capital expenditure decreasing from R9, 009 million to R19 thousand in the 2024/25 financial year.

Transfers and subsidies expenditure decreased from R12, 916 million to R6, 869 million mainly due to Transfers to NPOs funded under the G2G funded project which amounted to R6, 067 million. 2024/25 financial year was the last year of the funding contracts and only one tranche was paid to the NPOs while two tranches were paid to the NPOs in the 2023/24 financial year. An amount of R801 thousand is included in the amount of R6, 869 million and it relates to Leave gratuity paid to the staff whose contracts ended.

3.4. Aid assistance received in-kind (not included in the main note)

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
German Development Bank (KfW)	Annex 1F	3 778	-
Total aid assistance received in kind		**3 778**	**-**

Implementation of the KfW funded OVCY III and IV project commenced in the 2024/25 financial year with a donation of R3,778 million in kind. The objective of the project is to implement skills development programmes for Orphans, Vulnerable Children and Youth (OVCY) aged 15- 24 years for job preparation and work readiness.

4. COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES

4.1. Analysis of balance

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Basic salary		361 707	355 514
Performance award		146	186
Service based		26 037	25 826
Compensative/circumstantial		16 612	19 106
Other non-pensionable allowances		57 858	57 758
Total		**462 360**	**458 390**

Increase mainly relate to "Annual cost of living" increases (4.7%) for all salary levels . An amount of R146 thousand for Performance Award relates to Qualification incentive. The code used on PERSAL system for Qualification incentive interface to Item segment: Performance Awards on BAS system. A prior year amount of Performance awards amounting to R186 thousand relates to Qualification incentive.

4.2. Social contributions

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Employer contributions			
Pension		44 908	43 913
Medical		20 478	19 399
Bargaining council		55	60
Total		**65 441**	**63 372**

Total compensation of employees		**527 801**	**521 762**
Average number of employees		696	721

The decrease in filled posts relates to delays in the filling of funded vacancies and cost containment measures implemented.

5. GOODS AND SERVICES

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Administrative fees		3 570	3 828
Advertising		9 386	13 381
Minor assets	5.1	533	367
Bursaries (employees)		1 377	1 360
Catering		11 412	11 798
Communication		8 886	15 117
Computer services	5.2	30 367	48 495
Consultants: Business and advisory services		42 119	57 850
Legal services		2 683	2 256
Contractors		13 518	11 829
Agency and support / outsourced services		54	166
Entertainment		94	222
Audit cost - external	5.3	24 075	22 637
Fleet services		11 624	9 089
Consumables	5.4	9 920	9 709
Operating leases		32 782	36 421
Property payments	5.5	9 801	11 310
Rental and hiring		3 908	5 369
Transport provided as part of the departmental activities		-	25
Travel and subsistence	5.6	92 618	66 096
Venues and facilities		36 864	32 722
Training and development		3 128	4 558
Other operating expenditure	5.7	6 198	12 925
Total		**354 917**	**377 530**

The overall decrease on other items is as a result of cost containment measures implemented. An increase in travel and subsistence is as a result of increase in Domestic travel, specifically Air Transport, Shuttle services and accommodation. This travel pertains to change of administration and increased departmental events.

5.1. Minor assets

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Tangible capital assets		**533**	**367**
Machinery and equipment		533	367
Total	**5**	**533**	**367**

The increase in minor assets relates to procurement of computer equipment for employees.

5.2. Computer services

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
SITA computer services		11 981	17 182
External computer service providers		18 386	31 313
Total	**5**	**30 367**	**48 495**

The decrease relates to a non-payment of March 2025 Microsoft License that will be paid in April 2025

5.3. Audit cost - external

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Regularity audits		18 119	20 911
Computer audits		5 956	1 726
Total	**5**	**24 075**	**22 637**

The increase relates to increase in audit fees.

5.4. Consumables

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Consumable supplies		3 396	1 441
Uniform and clothing		131	307
Household supplies		310	249
Communication accessories		23	-
IT consumables		2 718	533
Other consumables		214	352
Stationery, printing and office supplies		6 524	8 268
Total	**5**	**9 920**	**9 709**

The primary decrease relates to less Procurement of uniform and clothing, and stationery supplies. The decrease in uniform is due to less procurement as a result of two officials being seconded to other units. The increase in IT consumable relates to an increased procurement on Laptops.

5.5. Property payments

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Municipal services		5 429	5 185
Property maintenance and repairs		4 372	6 125
Total	**5**	**9 801**	**11 310**

This expenditure relates to lease of office accommodation.

5.6. Travel and subsistence

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Local		83 068	55 836
Foreign		9 550	10 260
Total	**5**	**92 618**	**66 096**

An increase in travel and subsistence is as a result of increase in Domestic travel, specifically Air Transport, Shuttle services and accommodation. This travel pertains to change of administration and increased departmental events.

5.7. Other operating expenditure

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Professional bodies, membership and subscription fees		465	288
Resettlement costs		-	1 661
Other		5 733	10 976
Total	**5**	**6 198**	**12 925**

The decrease in "Other" is due to less procurement in printing of departmental documents and current financial year there was no expenditure on resettlement cost.

5.8. Remuneration of members of a commission or committee of inquiry (Included in Consultants: Business and advisory services)

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Name of Commission / Committee of Inquiry	5		
Audit Committee		249	281
Npo Compliance Monitoring		-	86
Risk And Ethics Management Committee		391	572
Central Drug Authority Board		1 718	2 447
Independent Tribunal For Social Assistance Appeals Med		1 464	1 517
Independent Tribunal For Social Assistance Appeals Legal		2 513	2 865
Pre Adjudication & Operation Committee		632	921
Social Service Professional Support		1 283	242
Total		**8 250**	**8 931**

The decrease relates to a reduced number of members and minimal sessions conducted.

6. PAYMENTS FOR FINANCIAL ASSETS

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Debts written off	6.1	-	17 905
Total		**-**	**17 905**

6.1. Debts written off

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Nature of debts written off			
Social Assistance Grant Debtors		-	17 829
DSD Debtors		-	76
Total		**-**	**17 905**
Total debt written off	**6**	**-**	**17 905**

The decrease mainly relates to the 2023/24 write-off of Social Assistance debts. During the 2023/24 financial year, Social Assistance debts amounting to R17,829 million were written - off. During the current financial year, there were no write-offs for Social Assistance debtors. For irrecoverable Social Assistance debts to be written off, there is a need to identify possible savings in the Social Assistance grants budget. This is in line with Treasury Regulations 6.3.1 (c). National Treasury did not approve the use of savings in Social Assistance grant budget to write-off irrecoverable debts in the 2024/25 financial year. This was because the possibility of sufficient savings in the Social Assistance grant budget was doubtful.

7. TRANSFERS AND SUBSIDIES

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Departmental agencies and accounts	Annex 1A	7 962 047	7 791 918
Foreign governments and international organisations	Annex 1B	4 116	4 148
Non-profit institutions	Annex 1C	43 253	45 886
Households	Annex 1D	266 722 107	250 530 169
Total		**274 731 523**	**258 372 121**

The increase mainly relates to increase in Social Assistance Grants.

7.1. Gifts, donations and sponsorships made in kind (not included in the main note)

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
	Annex 1G		
Donations		102	-
Total		**102**	**-**

This amount relates to building materials donated to the People's Housing Cooperatives; food packages donated to communities impacted by flooding in the KZN Province; and Cell C gift packs donated to students in farm schools in Paarl, Western Cape.

8. EXPENDITURE FOR CAPITAL ASSETS

	Note	2024/25	2023/24
		R'000	R'000
Tangible capital assets		**13 747**	**19 042**
Buildings and other fixed structures	30	1 865	12 294
Machinery and equipment	28	11 882	6 748
Intangible capital assets			
Software	29	-	990
Total		**13 747**	**20 032**

The overall decrease relates to decrease in expenditure of construction of Community Care Centres in provinces from R12,294 million to R1,865 million. The increase in Machinery and equipment relates to increased procurement of computer equipment (laptops and tables) and the procurement of security equipment (scanners).

8.1. Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - Current year

	2024/25		
	Voted funds	Aid assistance	Total
Name of entity	R'000	R'000	R'000
Tangible capital assets	**1 846**	**19**	**13 747**
Buildings and other fixed structures	1 846	19	1 865
Machinery and equipment	11 882	-	11 882
Intangible capital assets			
Software	-	-	-
Total	**13 728**	**19**	**13 747**

The overall decrease relates to decrease in expenditure of construction of Community Care Centres in provinces from R12,294 million to R1,865 million. The increase in Machinery and equipment relates to increased procurement of computer equipment (laptops and tables) and the procurement of security equipment (scanners).

8.2. Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - Prior year

	2023/24		
	Voted funds	Aid assistance	Total
Name of entity	R'000	R'000	R'000
Tangible capital assets	**10 033**	**9 009**	**19 042**
Buildings and other fixed structures	4 279	8 015	12 294
Machinery and equipment	5 754	994	6 748
Intangible capital assets			
Software	990	-	990
Total	**11 023**	**9 009**	**20 032**

The amount of R12, 294 million relates to the construction of the Community Care Centres in the Provinces as part of the KFW funded project. Included there-in is an amount of R8, 015 million that was received from the KfW and the amount of R4, 279 million that was contributed by the Department from Voted funds.

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General Account		2 550 164	1 526 090
Cash receipts		3	7
Cash on hand		169	20
Total		**2 550 336**	**1 526 117**

The balance mainly relates to a consolidated Social Assistance bank account (unspent funds) from nine provinces .Cash on hand relates to departmental petty cash amounting to R40 thousand and has increased due to increased demand and increased prices. Another amount of R129 thousand recorded as Cash on Hand relates to 7 000 US Dollars that was donated in cash to the Department by the President of Zimbabwe as a token of appreciation for children who attended the Regional Children day on 16 November 2024. The exchange rate at 31 March 2025 was used to translate the amount to the reported rand value.

10. PREPAYMENTS AND ADVANCES

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Staff advances		-	-
Travel and subsistence		223	342
Advances paid (Not expensed)	10.1	-	697
Total		**223**	**1 039**

Analysis of Total Prepayments and advances			
Current Prepayments and advances		223	342
Non-current Prepayments and advances		-	697
Total		**223**	**1 039**

The 2023/24 balance of R697 thousand under Non-current Prepayments and advances is part of the advance that was paid to NDA as an administration fee for administering the CARA funds. There has not been any amount expensed for the financial year up to 31 March 2025. The funds were surrendered by the NDA to the Department and subsequently surrendered to the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development during the financial year. This resulted in the Zero balance in the 2024/25 financial year.

10.1. Advances paid (Not expensed)

		2024/25				
		Amount as at 1 April 2024	Less: Amounts expensed in current year	Add / Less: Other	Add Current year advances	Amount as at 31 March 2025
	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Public entities		697		(697)	-	-
Total	**10**	**697**		**(697)**	**-**	**-**

		2023/24				
		Amount as at 1 April 2023	Less: Amounts expensed in current year	Add / Less: Other	Add Current year advances	Amount as at 31 March 2024
	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
National departments		2 742	(2 778)	(304)	340	-
Provincial departments		-				-
Public entities		740	(43)	-	-	697
Other entities		-		-	-	-
Total	**10**	**3 482**	**(2 821)**	**(304)**	**340**	**697**

An amount of R304 thousand relates to reimbursement of unspent advance amount.
The balance of R697 thousand under Public Entities is part of the advance that was paid to NDA as an administration fee for administering the CARA funds. Only an amount of R43 thousand has been expensed in the 2023/24 financial year since the NDA did not finalise the disbursement of funds to CSOs. The advance will be expensed in full once NDA has surrendered all unspent funds to the Department or utilised the remaining funds in line with the agreement.

11. RECEIVABLES

		2024/25			2023/24		
		Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Claims recoverable	11.1	54 839	26 168	81 007	30 277	31 403	61 680
Staff debt	11.2	1	120	121	1	124	125
Other receivables	11.3	41 187	1 033 691	1 074 878	61 163	851 094	912 257
Total		**96 027**	**1 059 979**	**1 156 006**	**91 441**	**882 621**	**974 062**

Included in the other receivables is Social Assistance debtors amounting to R1, 073 billion. Social Assistance debtors increased with R163,837 million from an amount of R908,877 million in the 2023/24 financial year to R1,073 billion in the 2024/25 financial year as at 31 March 2025. The increase is mainly due to an increase in identified overpayments and an increase due to interest charged in the 2024/25 financial year while the recovery rate declined. These debtors are managed in line the Policy and Procedure Manual for management of Social Assistance debtors.

11.1. Claims recoverable

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
National departments		80 744	61 663
Public entities		263	17
Total	**11**	**81 007**	**61 680**

The increase mainly relates to an increase in inter-department claims for Department of Justice (IJS) amounting to R54,576 million.

11.2. Staff debt

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Current Staff Debt		121	125
Total	**11**	**121**	**125**

The decrease is due to follow-up, recovery and payment of current staff debts.

11.3. Other receivables

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Group major categories, but list material items			
Agradecida Project Services		149	149
Disaster Relief Fund		1 247	2 495
Sal: ACB Recalls: CA		5	-
Sat: TAX Debt: CA		1	-
Salary Medical Aid		6	6
Debtor: Devine Investments		249	249
Ex - Departmental Official Debt		499	476
Salary Pension Fund		5	2
Social Assistance Grant Debtors		1 067 736	903 899
SASSA SRD R350 debts		4 979	4 979
Reconstruction and Development Fund		2	2
Total	**11**	**1 074 878**	**912 257**

The debtors for Agradecida Project Services and Devine Investments were referred to State Attorney for recovery of funds. Included in the other receivables is Social Assistance debtors amounting to R1, 073 billion. Social Assistance debtors increased with R163,837 million from an amount of R908,877 million in the 2023/24 financial year to R1,073 billion in the 2024/25 financial year as at 31 March 2025. The increase is mainly due to an increase in identified overpayments and an increase due to interest charged in the 2024/25 financial year while the recovery rate declined. These debtors are managed in line the Policy and Procedure Manual for management of Social Assistance debtors.

11.4. Impairment of receivables

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Estimate of impairment of receivables		728 172	713 606
Total		**728 172**	**713 606**

The amount of R728,172 million represents the provision for doubtful debts and represents 68% of the social assistance grant debt balance of R1,073 billion for the 2024/25 financial year. The rate of provision is below the rate of 79% in the 2023/24 financial year.

The impairment loss of R728,172 million was calculated based on the following:

- The history of the repayments;
- Debts that are considered uneconomical to recover;
- Other debts that are assessed for recoverability individually taking into account the circumstances of the debtors or other available information.

12. VOTED FUNDS TO BE SURRENDERED TO THE REVENUE FUND

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Opening balance		1 593 634	6 133 028
As restated		1 593 634	6 133 028
Transferred from statement of financial performance (as restated)		2 667 964	1 593 634
Paid during the year		(1 593 634)	(6 133 028)
Closing balance		**2 667 964**	**1 593 634**

The increase pertains to increased savings on Social Assistance Grants, of which an amount of R1,554,845,000 is a rollover for the 2025/26 financial year.

13. DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE AND NRF RECEIPTS TO BE SURRENDERED TO THE REVENUE FUND

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Opening balance		20 540	309 060
As restated		20 540	309 060
Transferred from statement of financial performance (as restated)		41 969	59 439
Paid during the year		(59 280)	(347 959)
Closing balance		**3 229**	**20 540**

The closing balance of R20, 540 million in previous financial year includes the write-off of social assistance debtors which amounted to R17,829 million. There were no write-offs in the current financial year.

14. BANK OVERDRAFT

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General account		15 193 254	15 141 594
Total		**15 193 254**	**15 141 594**

The R15 billion Bank overdraft does not relate to funds borrowed from the financial institution. This bank overdraft position as at 31 March 2025 raises concerns about the department's liquidity. It was for the payments of social grants during the initial stages of the Covid 19 pandemic. The matter had been tabled before the Standing Committee on Public Accounts (SCOPA) in October 2023 and this committee had prepared its recommendation to the National Assembly of the Sixth Administration. Unfortunately, the 6th Administration's term ended before this could be finalised. The matter will now be tabled for adoption by the 7th Administration before the Minister of Finance tabling a Bill in Parliament to give effect to the authorisation of the expenditure to be a direct charge against the Revenue Fund. The department is working closely with the National Treasury to secure additional funding and implement measures to manage its cash flow. Despite the overdraft, the department's mandate and funding framework are expected to continue, and it is anticipated that the necessary funds will be made available to meet its financial obligations.

15. PAYABLES - CURRENT

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Other payables	15.1	5 197	1 347
Total		**5 197**	**1 347**

The increase relates to a payment of Microsoft (R3,061 million) that was processed towards the end of March 2025 and unfortunately got rejected by the bank. The amount will be cleared in the next financial year.

15.1. Other payables

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Description			
Salary Income Tax		271	420
Disallowance (DSD Unallocated Receipts)		3 061	461
SASSA Unallocated Receipts		1 363	-
DSO Debt Receivable Income & Interest		1	-
SASSA Claim Payable		9	64
Salary : GEHS REFUND Control Account		51	117
President of Zimbabwe (Donation: Regional Children's Day)		129	-
SASSA funds in FNB bank (debtors and revenue)		-	10
Salary Disallowance		312	275
Total	**15**	**5 197**	**1 347**

The increase relates to a payment of Microsoft (R3,061 million) that was processed towards the end of March 2025 and unfortunately got rejected by the bank. The amount will be cleared in the next financial year.

16. PAYABLES - NON-CURRENT

		2024/25				2023/24
		One to two years	Two to three years	Older than three years	Total	Total
	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Advances received	16.1	-	-	212	212	212
Other payables	16.2	39 318	63 377	885 155	987 850	882 021
Total		**39 318**	**63 377**	**885 367**	**988 062**	**882 233**

Other payables includes debt receivable income and interest which are contra accounts to the Debt account for Social Assistance debts that were taken on after the year in which the expenditure took place. Other payables related to Social Assistance debts increased by an amount of R106,259 million due to an increase in identified overpayments and an increase due to interest charged in the 2024/25 financial year while the recovery rate declined. This amount relates to advance received from various provinces for NISIS project.

16.1. Advances received

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note 16	R'000	R'000
National departments			
Provincial departments			-
Public entities	Annex 2	212	212
Total		**212**	**212**

This amount relates to advance received from various provinces for NISIS project.

16.2. Other payables

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note 16	R'000	R'000
Description			
Differed Revenue: SOC DEV		2 161	3 413
Debt Receivable Income		841 258	748 296
Debt Receivable Interest		106 086	92 789
SASSA Claim Payable		118	129
HWSETA		3 871	3 871
SASSA unallocated receipts		34 356	33 514
SASSA funds in FNB bank (debtors and revenue)		-	9
Total		**987 850**	**882 021**

Debt receivable income and interest are contra accounts to the debt account for Social Assistance debts that were taken on after the year in which the expenditure took place. Debt receivable income and Interest increased by an amount of R106,259 million due to an increase in identified overpayments and an increase due to interest charged in the 2024/25 financial year while the recovery rate declined. An amount of R34,356 million relates to money received via the 9 regional FNB deposit accounts which could not be allocated at the time for reasons such as insufficient referencing.

17. NET CASH FLOW AVAILABLE FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Net surplus/(deficit) as per Statement of Financial Performance		2 716 931	1 657 409
Add back non-cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities		(1 836 454)	(6 606 805)
(Increase)/decrease in receivables		(181 944)	(145 934)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments and advances		816	2 609
Increase/(decrease) in payables - current		3 850	(1 966)
Expenditure on capital assets		13 747	20 032
Surrenders to Revenue Fund		(1 652 914)	(6 480 987)
Surrenders to RDP Fund/Donors		(20 009)	(559)
Voted funds not requested/not received		-	-
Net cash flow generated by operating activities		**880 477**	**(4 949 396)**

The Prior period Error on non-current receivables balance of R81.176 million from the CFS under (Increase)/decrease in non-current receivables has been revised and shifted to Net (increase)/decrease in working capital under Cash Flows from Operating Activities, since the department's receivables arose from operating activities rather than investing activities. In this financial year, National Treasury has provided guidance on these automated figures on CFS.

18. RECONCILIATION OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS FOR CASH FLOW PURPOSES

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General account		(12 643 090)	(13 615 504)
Cash receipts		3	7
Cash on hand		169	20
Total		**(12 642 918)**	**(13 615 477)**

Include discussion here where deemed relevant.

19. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

19.1. Contingent liabilities

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Liable to Nature			
Claims against the department	Annex 2	4 551	200 219
Intergovernmental payables	Annex 2	15 179	14 867
Total		**19 730**	**215 086**

The amount of R19,730 million relates to Litigation cases against the department and Intergovernmental payables. The decrease is primarily due to the removal of a litigation case that is reported as a Prior period error.

Prior period error: Claims against the department

This case pertains to JIBENG INVESTMENTS: Illegal Land Occupation that has been excluded from the disclosed contingent liabilities. The case, concerning a claim of R288,919,000, has a distant link to the Department of Social Development, which is merely included because the department offers services to the vulnerable groups in the country. The matter involves a land conflict that is beyond the Department's jurisdiction. If this sum were documented as a contingent liability, it would be counted twice, as every state entity mentioned in the documents would be anticipated to show the liability in their records. The consequences of this would resemble a situation where 10 state organs each owed R288,919,000, leading to a misleading depiction and avoidable redundancy. Therefore, the Department has chosen to remove this case.

Prior year error - Intergovernmental payables

In the 2023/24 financial year, the Department requested the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJCD) to extend the CARA project to enable finalisation of remaining activities. The amount of R 12, 331 million was reported as a contingent liability and included in Intergovernmental payables balance of R15, 580 million. This was an error as an amount of R11, 618 million was unspent.

To correct the error, the Intergovernmental payables for the 2023/24 financial year has been restated to R14, 867 million.

The DoJCD did not approve the project extension. As a result, the unspent project funds amounting to R11, 618 million plus interest earned amounting to R4,198 million was surrendered to the DoJCD by the end of the 2024/25 financial year. This resulted in the decrease of the Contingent Liability in respect of the DoJCD from R11, 618 million in 2023/24 to R0 in the 2024/25 financial year.

19.2. Contingent assets

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Nature of contingent asset			
Social Assistance Grants (Potential Double Dipping)		5 099	-
Total		**5 099**	**-**

Possible cases of double dipping R 5, 099 million

Beneficiaries initially applied for grants using alternative identification regulations. It was recently noted that a specific group was subsequently issued official ID numbers by the Department of Home Affairs. This development led to the lapsing of their grant records. A detailed list of the affected clients is available. SASSA is currently analysing the records to determine the timeframes during which the potential double-dipping may have occurred as well as the extent of the financial loss. As the analysis has not been completed, it is impracticable to provide the value of the overpayments related to the possible double dipping. As a result, the amount of R5, 099 million is based on estimates.

The recoverability of this amount will be determined in line with the Social Assistance debtors Management Policy once analysis of the information from the Department of Home Affairs has been finalised.

Contingent Assets – Potential Overpayments

There is an ongoing risk of inclusion errors where some grant applicants may be receiving other income/benefits that could possibly have disqualified them if the information was available to SASSA at the time of approval of the grant. These errors also includes cases where payments are made to beneficiaries that have passed away with the deaths not being registered timely on the Department of Home Affairs system. Once such cases are identified, the possible overpayments have to be investigated and verified against the respective data owners. A debt will be raised depending on the outcome of such verifications.

It is not practicable to disclose the value of these possible overpayments. In addition, the recoverability of these will be determined in line with the Social Assistance debtors Policy once the overpayments have been verified.

20. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures		-	4 525
Machinery and equipment		2 398	6 238
Intangible assets		-	4 246
Total		**2 398**	**15 009**

The R4.525 million reflected as a commitment under Building and other fixed structures for prior year relates to the Community Care Centre that were still under construction during the previous financial year. This was an estimated amount in anticipation of additional costs. Included in this amount was the R1.8 million which was paid during this period under review. All construction work has been completed and only retention fee is outstanding and will be paid once all requirements have been met. There is currently no other commitment that relates to building and other fixed structures.

The original amount of the Capital Assets was R3 266 684.90, R868 967.35 of the original amount was moved to payables as a results of assets that were received and not yet paid by 31 March 2025. There were no intangible assets which were procured close to year 31 March 2025 which would have resulted intangible capital commitments.

21. ACCRUALS AND PAYABLES NOT RECOGNISED

21.1. Accruals

		2024/25			2023/24
		30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
Listed by economic classification	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services		19 395	10 688	30 083	6 924
Transfers and subsidies		294 902	2 390 978	2 685 880	5 901 374
Capital assets		-	-	-	-
Total		**314 297**	**2 401 666**	**2 715 963**	**5 908 298**

		2024/25	2023/24
Listed by programme level	Note	R'000	R'000
Administration		22 873	6 482
Social Security Policy and Administration		395	10
Welfare Services Policy Development and Implementation		5 201	228
Social Policy and Integrated Service Delivery		1 614	204
Social Assistance		2 685 880	5 901 374
Total		**2 715 963**	**5 908 298**

The amount of R3,390 million pertains to CSD Accruals. The amount of R10,319 million relates to travel agency invoices and R16,373 million relates to various sundry invoices not received and not paid as at reporting date but the service was rendered. These invoices were not received and not yet paid by the 31 March 2025 but service was rendered and goods were delivered. These invoices were not received and not yet paid by the 31 March 2025 but service was rendered and goods were delivered. The amount of R2, 686 billion reflects grant amounts approved but not paid by 31 March 2025. The majority of the balance relates to the SRD R370 grant and the difference of R1, 178 million relates to other social assistance grants. The amounts remained unpaid at year end due to pending verification of banking details.

The Balance decreased from R5, 901 billion in the 2023/24 financial year due to the following:

- Banking details verifications which were outstanding at 31 March 2024 were finalised during the 2024/25 financial year and the grants were subsequently paid.
- Applicants amended the incorrect payment method selection for the R370 SRD grant which ensured that grants were paid.

21.2. Payables not recognised

		2024/25			2023/24
		30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
Listed by economic classification	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services		22 095	465	22 560	3 614
Capital assets		-	553	553	48
Total		**22 098**	**2 666**	**23 113**	**3 662**

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Listed by programme level			
Administration		15 493	2 639
Social Security Policy and Administration		348	1
Welfare Services Policy Development and Implementation		2 275	892
Social Policy and Integrated Service Delivery		4 997	130
Total		**23 113**	**3 662**

The amount of R23,113 million relates to invoices that were not paid by 31 March 2025. These invoices were submitted close to year end and due diligence had to be conducted prior to processing of invoices.

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Included in the above totals are the following:			
Confirmed balances with other departments	Annex 4	5 839	518
Confirmed balances with other government entities	Annex 4	5 614	-
Total		**11 453**	**518**

Included in this balance of Accruals and Payables not recognised, are confirmed invoices for Government Printing Works, State Information Technology Agency, Human Resource Council and Department of Public Works and Infrastructure.

22. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Leave entitlement		30 228	23 199
Service bonus		12 935	12 458
Capped leave		6 595	6 559
Other		120	-
Total		**49 878**	**42 216**

The leave entitlements due to employees who exited the Department during the 2024/2025 financial year amount to R806,699.80. Although employees utilised leave during the 2024/2025 financial year, several leave applications remain pending recommendation or approval on the e-leave system. The associated leave entitlement amounts to R260,217.36. Correspondence regarding non-compliance has been issued to the relevant employees. The amount of R120 thousand relates to long service awards for 20 and 30 years. The report is for the period of 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025. The service bonus amount is divided by 365 days and multiplied by the remaining month until 31 March 2025. therefore the annual amount is R12,934,726.39 ,source document report is attached.

23. LEASE COMMITMENTS

23.1. Operating leases

	2024/25		
	Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	39 320	2 703	42 023
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1 588	3 880	5 468
Total lease commitments	**40 908**	**6 583**	**47 491**

	2023/24		
	Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	30 918	1 070	31 988
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	4 220	787	5 007
Total lease commitments	**35 138**	**1 857**	**36 995**

The amount on buildings and other fixed structures pertains to the leasing of office space (HSRC Building) and parking leases (Advance Parking) for the convenience of DSD employees. The HSRC lease agreement has expired, and the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure is presently in negotiations with HSRC regarding the terms and conditions of the new lease agreement. During the year under review, there were fifty-three (53) Photo copy machines were leased through the National Treasury Transversal contract RT3-2022. The commencement date of the lease was 01 December 2024 for 51 machines and 1 February 2025 for 2 machines. The value of the lease amount to R6 703 752.60 for a period of thirty-six months.

There are no assets that are sub-leased.

24. UNAUTHORISED, IRREGULAR AND FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Unauthorised expenditure - current year		-	-
Irregular expenditure - current year		5 336	5 845
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure - current year		86	164
Total		**5 422**	**6 009**

Fifty nine cases on Fruitless and Wasteful expenditures amounting to R232 895.35 were received and recorded during the financial year 2024/2025.Twenty five cases relating to car damages to the value of R86 156.43 were presented and finalised by the Loss Control Committee. One case amounting to R5 336 069.22 was related to Vodacom RT15 (EB000046-2) contract whereby SCM processes were not followed. The case was picked up by AGSA during the last financial year 2022/2023.

No criminal cases were reported.

25. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Payments made			
Goods and services		-	5 385
Total		**-**	**5 385**

List related party relationships and the nature thereof

List related party relationships

The following Entities 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

Related Party Transactions
The amount of R5,385 million in the 2023/24 financial year relates to the payment of the Telkom Toll Free Line used for queries relating to Social Grants. The Department was still the account holder when the last payment of R5, 385 million was made in April 2023. SASSA has taken over the management of the line. As a result, there were no payments made by the Department in the 2024/25 financial year

26. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Political office bearers (provide detail below)			
Officials:		4 590	4 781
SL 16 & 15		6 978	10 327
SL 14		41 194	42 758
Family members of key management personnel		708	1 158
Total		**53 470**	**59 024**

** Acting official on SL: 16 = x1, the total amount is R227 162 .*
** Acting officials on SL: 15 = x4, the total amount is R271 066.*
** Acting officials on SL: 14 = x2, the total amount is R567 489.*
** Grand Total for acting during the reporting period is R1 065 717*

Number of officials per level = Political office bearers – 2, Level 16 and 15 – 3, Level 14 – 25, Family members of key management personnel - 1

27. PROVISIONS

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Social Assistance provisions		14 173	14 173
Good sold and delivered		41	41
Child protection		103	103
Access to information		77	77
Adoption Orders of three minor children		131	131
Total		**14 525**	**14 525**

The amount of R14,173 million relates to credit balances due to over-recoveries from social assistance debtors managed by SASSA and those administered by the SIU on behalf of the Department. The timing for settlement of these balances is not certain and payments are made when banking details of the intended recipients are verified.

27.1. Reconciliation of movement in provisions - Current year

	2024/25				
	Social Assistance provisions	Good sold and delivered	Child protection and Declarator: Adoption Orders of three minor children	Access to information	Total provisions
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	14 173	41	234	77	14 525
Increase in provision	362	-	-	-	362
Settlement of provision	(362)	-	-	-	(362)
Closing balance	**14 173**	**41**	**234**	**77**	**14 525**

1. ***Amabhungane Centre for Investigative Journalism // NPO Directorate & Others.***
   Access to information: The notice of intention to Tax the Bill was forwarded to the office of the State attorney for further processing - R77 167.00

2. ***Thomas Frederico Chirinda and Others V Gauteng Department of Health and Others.***
   Child protection : Instructions to pay were forwarded to the Office of the State Attorney, proof of payment is still awaited - R102 972.83

3. ***Inga - Anga Company // Minister of Social Development***
   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. The office of the state attorney returned the invoice with an advise that they are not liable to pay for costs incurred by the Department for goods and services. Therefore the Department must settle the amount - R41 327.55

4. ***Trevlyn Palframan and 03 Others // The Director General of The Department of Social Development and 05 Others***
   (Declarator Regarding Adoption Orders of Three Minor Children) - Department instructed the office of the state attorney to settle the Taxed bill of costs - R131 264.40

Reconciliation of movement in provisions - Prior year

	2023/24				
	Social Assistance Debtors over recovery	Good sold and delivered	Child protection and declarator: Adoption Orders of three minor children	Access to information	Total provisions
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	14 242	41	234	77	14 594
Increase in provision	-	-	-	-	-
Settlement of provision	(69)	-	-	-	(69)
Closing balance	**14 173**	**41**	**234**	**77**	**14 525**

28. MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**106 730**	**12 226**	**(7 809)**	**111 147**
Transport assets	2 746	-	-	2 746
Computer equipment	60 940	9 027	(2 295)	67 672
Furniture and office equipment	31 002	1 657	(2 194)	30 465
Other machinery and equipment	12 043	1 542	(3 320)	10 265
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	**106 730**	**12 226**	**(7 809)**	**111 147**

The R351 thousand relates to assets that were received in the current financial year but not paid as at 31 March 2025. The 6,7 thousand relates to assets that were received in the previous financial year but paid in the current financial year. The Disposal committee recommended to the Accounting Officer the disposal of the assets to the value of R7.8 Million. These assets were approved as donations to the schools.

Movable Tangible Capital Assets under investigation

		Number	Value
	Note		R'000
Included in the above total of the movable tangible capital assets per the asset register that are under investigation:			
Machinery and equipment		1 448	25 516
Total		**1 448**	**25 516**

These assets are under investigation as they appear in the FAR under the names of different officials. Officials have been notified and are requested to provide either proof of transfer of the assets or avail the assets for verification.

28.1. MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**101 984**	**6 809**	**(2 063)**	**106 730**
Transport assets	2 746	-	-	2 746
Computer equipment	58 804	3 931	(1 795)	60 940
Furniture and office equipment	29 210	2 024	(232)	31 002
Other machinery and equipment	11 224	854	(35)	12 043
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	**101 984**	**6 809**	**(2 063)**	**106 730**

28.2. Minor assets

MOVEMENT IN MINOR CAPITAL ASSETS PER THE ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Intangible assets	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	7	14 192	14 199
Additions		533	533
Disposals		(1 476)	(1 476)
Total Minor assets	**7**	**13 249**	**13 256**

	Intangible assets	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Number of R1 minor assets	-	4 868	4 868
Number of minor assets at cost	-	7 388	7 388
Total number of minor assets		**12 256**	**12 256**

Minor capital assets under investigation

		Number	Value
	Note		R'000
Included in the above total of the minor capital assets per the asset register that are under investigation:			
Machinery and equipment		2 213	2 068

These assets are under investigation as they appear in the FAR under the names of different officials. Officials have been notified and are requested to provide either proof of transfer of the assets or avail the assets for verification.

MOVEMENT IN MINOR CAPITAL ASSETS PER THE ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Intangible assets	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	7	14 032	14 039
Prior period error			-
Additions		436	436
Disposals		(276)	(276)
Total Minor assets	**7**	**14 192**	**14 199**

	Intangible assets	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Number of R1 minor assets		4 909	4 909
Number of minor assets at cost		7 278	7 278
Total number of minor assets		**12 187**	**12 187**

29. INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	2024/25			
	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
SOFTWARE	55 692	3 824	-	59 516
TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	**55 692**	**3 824**	**-**	**59 516**

This relates to the payment made for the convergence tool which procured by the Department and was funded by the IJS.

29.1. MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Opening balance	Prior period error	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
SOFTWARE	11 263	17 364	27 065	-	55 692
TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	**11 263**	**17 364**	**27 065**	**-**	**55 692**

Prior period error

			2023/24
Nature of prior period error	Note		R'000
Relating to 2022/23 (affecting the opening balance)	30		17 364
Software			17 364
Total prior period errors			**17 364**

Contracts worth R17 364 Million entered into during the 2022/23 financial year were erroneously not included as intangible assets.

30. IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	2024/25			
	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	**10 544**	**1 865**	**-**	**12 409**
Non-residential buildings	10 316	1 865	-	12 181
Other fixed structures	228	-	-	228
TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	**10 544**	**1 865**		**12 409**

Additions relates to the building and completion of three Community Care Centres in Limpopo and two out of the three Community Care Centres were transferred to the province.

Immovable Tangible Capital Assets Under investigation

		Number	Value
	Note		R'000
Included in the above total of the immovable tangible capital assets per the asset register that are under investigation:			
Buildings and other fixed structures		1	228
Total		**1**	**228**

The amount relates to the white door centre which is under investigation.

30.1. MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	2024/25			
	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	**228**	**30 946**	**(20 630)**	**10 544**
Non-residential buildings	-	30 946	(20 630)	10 316
Other fixed structures	228	-	-	228
TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	**228**	**30 946**	**(20 630)**	**10 544**

30.2. Immovable tangible capital assets: Capital Work-in-progress

CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

		2024/25			
		Opening balance 1 April 2024	Current Year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR) / Contracts terminated	Closing balance 31 March 2025
	Note Annex 6	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures		-	1 865	(1 865)	-
Total		**-**	**1 865**	**(1 865)**	**-**

This amount relates to the building and completion of three Community Care Centres in Limpopo and two out of the three Community Care Centres were transferred to the province.

CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

		Opening balance 1 April 2023	Current Year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR) / Contracts terminated	Closing balance 31 March 2024
	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures		18 652	12 294	(30 946)	-
Total		**18 652**	**12 294**	**(30 946)**	**-**

31. PRINCIPAL-AGENT ARRANGEMENTS

31.1. Department acting as the principal

Significant Terms and conditions of the arrangement

The National Student Financial Aid Scheme administers the Social Work Scholarship programme on behalf of the Department. Based on the agreement, NSFAS was 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 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

An amount of R3,066 million was available in the scholarship bank account on 01 April 2024. No administration fees were paid to NSFAS for the 2024/25 financial year. As at 31 March 2025, the closing balance as per the NSFAS bank statement was R3,336 million.

Implications of terminating the arrangement

The scholarship programme has been discontinued by the Department and the contract with NSFAS has come to an end on 31 March 2023. The main implication of the termination is that NSFAS is required to reconcile it's outstanding payments and receivables from universities against available funds. Unspent and uncommitted funds are expected to be surrendered to the Department once NSFAS has finalised the process of making outstanding payments to Universities and claiming and receipt of refunds from Universities.

The balance available at NSFAS at 31 March 2025 of R3, 336 million is inclusive of Interest earned in the current financial year amounting to R258, 126 and a refund of R11,980 received from the North West University. The amount available in the NSFAS bank account will be used for payment of outstanding claims from Universities. NSFAS will make payments as accurate claims are received from Universities and NSFAS will continue to claim refunds from universities that were previously over-paid. The timing of these processes cannot be determined as it is dependent on the positive response from Universities. However, even though the contract has come to an end, NSFAS continues to report to the Department quarterly as agreed.

32. PRIOR PERIOD ERRORS

32.1. Correction of prior period errors

		2023/24		
		Amount before error correction	Prior period error	Restated
	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets:	30.1			
Intangible Capital Assets		38 328	17 364	55 692
Net effect		**38 328**	**17 364**	**55 692**

Contracts worth R17,364 Million entered into during the 2022/23 financial year were erroneously not included as intangible assets.

		2023/24		
		Amount before error correction	Prior period error	Restated
	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets:	19.1			
Contingent Liabilities (Claims against the department)		489 138	(288 919)	200 219
Contingent Liabilities (Intergovernmental payables)		15 580	(713)	14 867
Net effect		**504 718**	**(289 632)**	**215 086**

Prior period error: Claims against the department

This case pertains to JIBENG INVESTMENTS: Illegal Land Occupation that has been excluded from the disclosed contingent liabilities. The case, concerning a claim of R288,919,000, has a distant link to the Department of Social Development, which is merely included because the department offers services to the vulnerable groups in the country. The matter involves a land conflict that is beyond the Department's jurisdiction. If this sum were documented as a contingent liability, it would be counted twice, as every state entity mentioned in the documents would be anticipated to show the liability in their records. The consequences of this would resemble a situation where 10 state organs each owed R288,919,000, leading to a misleading depiction and avoidable redundancy. Therefore, the Department has chosen to remove this case.

Prior year error - Intergovernmental payables

In the 2023/24 financial year, the Department requested the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJCD) to extend the CARA project to enable finalisation of remaining activities. The amount of R 12, 331 million was reported as a contingent liability and included in Intergovernmental payables balance of R15, 580 million. This was an error as an amount of R11, 618 million was unspent.

To correct the error, the Intergovernmental payables for the 2023/24 financial year has been restated to R14, 867 million.

The DoJCD did not approve the project extension. As a result, the unspent project funds amounting to R11, 618 million plus interest earned amounting to R4, 198 million was surrendered to the DoJCD by the end of the 2024/25 financial year. This resulted in the decrease of the Contingent Liability in respect of the DoJCD from R11, 618 million in 2023/24 to R0 in the 2024/25 financial year.

33. 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.

34. NATURAL DISASTER OR RELIEF EXPENDITURE

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Transfers and subsidies		34 907 108	33 468 704
Total	**Annex 7**	**34 907 108**	**33 474 089**

Transfers and Subsidies of R34, 907 billion relates to the COVID-19 Social Relief of Distress grant paid for the 2024/25 financial year. The monthly SRD grant amount increased from R350 to R370 with effect from April 2024.

ANNEXURE 1A

STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO DEPARTMENTAL AGENCIES AND ACCOUNTS

	2024/25						2023/24	
	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				TRANSFER			
Departmental Agency or Account	Adjusted Budget	Roll overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual transfer	% of available funds transferred	Final Budget	Actual transfer
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
National Development Agency	212 001	-	-	212 001	212 001	100,0%	220 116	220 116
South African Social Security Agency	7 748 437	-	-	7 748 437	7 748 437	100,0%	7 970 261	7 570 261
Health and Welfare Sector Education and Training Authority	1 910	-	-	1 910	1 609	84,2%	1 828	1 541
TOTAL	**7 962 348**	**-**	**-**	**7 962 348**	**7 962 047**		**8 192 205**	**7 791 918**

ANNEXURE 1B

STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

	2024/25						2023/24	
	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE			
Foreign government / International organisation	Adjusted Budget	Roll overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual transfer	% of available funds transferred	Final Budget	Actual transfer
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Transfers								
International Social Security Association	2 033	-	(22)	2 011	1 759	87,5%	1 946	1833
International Federation for the Aged	27	-	-	27	18	66,7%	26	19
International Social Services	442	-	-	442	422	95,5%	423	405
Walvisbay	463	-	(463)	-	-	-	443	-
Partners in Population and Development	1 175	-	-	1 175	1 081	92,0%	1 087	1 125
International Organisations of Pension Supervisors	118	-	22	140	127	90,7%	110	113
UNFPA	682	-	-	682	682	100,0%	653	653
United Nations International Drug Control Programme	27	-	-	27	26	96,3%	26	-
TOTAL	**4 967**	**-**	**(463)**	**4 504**	**4 115**		**4 714**	**4 148**

ANNEXURE 1C

STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO NON-PROFIT INSTITUTIONS

	2024/25						2023/24	
	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE			
Non-profit institutions	Adjusted Budget	Roll overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual transfer	% of available funds transferred	Final Budget	Actual transfer
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Transfers								
South African National Aids Council	17 063	-	-	17 063	17 063	100,0%	19 330	19 330
South African Council for Social Service Professions	2 411	-	-	2 411	-	0,0%	2 307	2 307
Total	**19 474**	**-**	**-**	**19 474**	**17 063**		**21 637**	**21 637**
Subsidies								
Suid Afrikanse Vroue Federasie (Families)	815	-	(66)	749	749	100,0%	780	780
SA Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (SANCA)	2 014	-	-	2 014	2 014	100,0%	1 927	1 927
Family and Marriage Society South Africa (FAMSA)	1 144	-	(1 144)	-	-		1 095	1 095
Deaf Blind SA	1 807	-	-	1 807	1 807	100,0%	1 729	1 729
South African Older Persons Forum	1 685	-	-	1 685	1 685	100,0%	1 612	1 612
NICDAM - VEP	1 397	-	-	1 397	1 397	100,0%	1 337	1 326
ChildLine South Africa	1 584	-	(492)	1 092	1 092	100,0%	1 516	1 516
SA Depression and Anxiety Group (SADAG)	1 982	-	-	1 982	1 982	100,0%	1 897	1 897
Lifeline South Africa	2 326	-	-	2 326	2 326	100,0%	2 226	2 226
Autism South Africa	1 647	-	-	1 647	1 647	100,0%	1 577	1 577
Khulisa Social Solution	1 724	-	-	1 724	-	0,0%	1 650	-
NICDAM - Older Persons	1 779	-	(565)	1 214	1 214	100,0%	1 703	1 489
NICRO	1 761	-	-	1 761	1 761	100,0%	1 685	1 685
National Shelter Movement	759	-	-	759	759	100,0%	726	705
Suid Afrikanse Vroue Federasie (Children)	966	-	(142)	824	824	100,0%	924	924
Child Welfare South Africa	729	-	(729)	-	-		697	
RATA SOCIA SERVICES	885	-	(46)	839	839	100,0%	847	847
Cape Development and Dialogue Centre Trust (CDDC)	1 487	-	(1 487)	-	-		1 423	1 423
UHAMBO (DISABILITIES)	1 558	-	-	1 558	1 558	100,0%	1 491	1 491
Future Families	-	-	1 487	1 487	1 487	100,0%	-	-
Association for Dementia and Alzheimers	-	-	1 028	1 028	1 028	100,0%	-	-
Tumelong	-	-	1 210	1 210	1 210	100,0%	-	-
ABBA specialist Adoption and Social Services	-	-	811	811	811	100,0%	-	-
Total	**28 049**	**-**	**(135)**	**27 914**	**26 190**		**26 842**	**24 249**
TOTAL	**47 523**	**-**	**(135)**	**47 388**	**43 253**		**48 479**	**45 886**

ANNEXURE 1D

STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO HOUSEHOLDS

	2024/25						2023/24	
	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE			
Household	Adjusted Budget	Roll overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual transfer	% of available funds transferred	Final Budget	Actual transfer
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Transfers								
Social Grants	266 210 339	1 554 845	1 600 000	269 365 184	266 714 738	99,0%	252 082 735	250 527 891
Social Benefit ex-officials	-	-	-	-	7 357		-	2 278
H/H:BURSARIES(NON-EMPLOYEE)	-	-	-	-	12		-	-
TOTAL	**266 210 339**	**1 554 845**	**1 600 000**	**269 365 184**	**266 722 107**		**252 082 735**	**250 530 169**

ANNEXURE 1E

STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS RECEIVED

Name of organisation	Nature of gift, donation or sponsorship	2024/25	2023/24
		R'000	R'000
Received in cash			
Donations			
President of Zimbabwe	Token of appreciation for the children that attended the Regional World Children's day celebration held in November 2024	129	
Total donations		129	
Subtotal - received in cash		**129**	
Received in kind			
Donations			
USAID/PACT	Technical Assistance in the implementation of the Government Capacity Building Systems (GCBS)	-	9 099
The DG Murray Trust (DGMT)	Technical assistance to implement a financing approach towards sustainability of social welfare services for the most vulnerable.	509	799
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Capacity building on Respite care services for children with disabilities and their families	-	327
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Development and delivery of a model of sustainable community-based respite care services for children with disabilities in Mpumalanga and Northern Cape Provinces.	1 760	-
UNICEF	Study tour to Mexico on "Global promotion of best practices for children in migration"	-	124
The DG Murray Trust (DGMT)	Consultancy services on the implementation of Special Housing Needs Policy.	250	250
University of Cape Town	Attendance of the Training Workshop on children on the Move	-	23
Pernod Ricard South Africa	Provision of bottled water for the active ageing programme that took place in Mpumalanga Province on 21-22 March 2024.	-	10
Virgin Active	Provision of aerobics classes on 22 March 2024 during the active ageing programme in Mpumalanga Province.	-	5
Q-Link	Provision of building material as part of developing and empowering women initiated an run projects in the North West province.	23	-
We Love You Foundation	To provide food parcels to communities impacted by flooding in the KZN Province.	73	-
German Development Bank (Cell C)	Gift pack donated to pupils attending in farm schools in Paarl, Western Cape	6	-
Total donations		**2 621**	**10 637**
Subtotal – received in kind		**2 621**	**10 637**
TOTAL GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS RECEIVED		**2 750**	**10 637**

7 000 US Dollars was donated in cash to the Department by the President of Zimbabwe as a token of appreciation for children who attended the Regional Children day on 16 November 2024. The exchange rate at 31 March 2025 was used to translate the amount to the reported rand value.

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
Aid assistance received in cash						
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	(24 603)	41 137	34 139	-	(17 605)
GEWE (EU)	Strengthening the response, care, support and healing services for victims of crime and violence in South Africa	20 009	-	-	20 009	-
KFW	OVCY Care and Support	-	19	19	-	-
Subtotal		**(4 594)**	**41 156**	**34 158**	**20 009**	**(17 605)**
Aid assistance received in kind						
German Development Bank (KfW)	Implementation of skills development programmes for Orphans, Vulnerable Children and Youth (OVCY) aged 15-24 years for job preparation and work readiness.	-	3 778	3 778	-	-
Subtotal			**3 778**	**3 778**		**-**
TOTAL AID ASSISTANCE RECEIVED		**(4 594)**	**44 934**	**37 936**	**20 009**	**(17 605)**

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)*	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Made in kind		
Donations		
Building material donated to the Peoples Housing Co-operative	23	-
Food parcels donated to communities impacted by flooding in the KZN Province.	73	-
Cell C gift pack donated to pupils attending in farm schools in Paarl, Western Cape	6	-
Total donations	**102**	**-**
TOTAL GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS MADE IN KIND	**102**	**-**

The value of the Cell C donation was not provided by the donor. As a result, the value of R5, 525 is based on the estimated cost of the gifts.

ANNEXURE 1H

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL MONTHLY EXPENDITURE PER GRANT

Grant Type	Apr 2024	May 2024	Jun 2024	Jul 2024	Aug 2024	Sept 2024	Oct 2024	Nov 2024	Dec 2024	Jan 2025	Feb 2025	Mar 2025	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Old age	8 761 297	8 805 987	8 819 622	8 813 243	8 890 157	8 855 736	8 918 031	8 961 712	8 968 953	8 968 105	9 005 321	8 984 868	106 753 032
War veterans	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	15	15	15	14	203
Disability	2 364 502	2 367 172	2 353 745	2 355 685	2 412 787	2 359 063	2 375 649	2 408 357	2 400 159	2 385 167	2 344 522	2 351 338	28 478 146
Grant in Aid	217 753	222 510	226 745	230 653	240 991	243 834	251 092	261 280	266 315	271 889	271 142	277 119	2 981 323
Foster care	336 869	355 673	346 729	338 732	349 906	340 266	339 605	343 493	341 640	238 820	245 562	273 342	3 850 637
Care dependency	367 862	372 773	370 898	372 335	377 434	374 250	378 359	383 365	381 174	381 258	380 353	381 368	4 521 429
CSG Top-Up Grant	55 427	57 448	58 897	60 174	62 500	63 575	65 681	68 045	69 210	69 418	70 199	72 044	772 618
Child support grant	7 028 802	7 039 520	7 023 233	7 005 526	7 049 282	7 000 388	6 996 587	7 021 623	7 005 202	6 977 220	6 972 274	6 961 394	84 081 051
Social Relief of Distress (SRD)	23 892	14 096	17 207	22 239	41 847	32 838	30 190	44 478	47 226	18 487	30 654	46 037	369 191
COVID-19 SRD	4 857 791	2 376 025	2 935 674	2 875 175	2 892 504	2 834 926	2 694 863	2 720 792	2 557 342	2 620 037	2 865 892	2 676 087	34 907 108
TOTAL	**24 014 213**	**21 611 222**	**22 152 768**	**22 073 780**	**22 317 426**	**22 104 894**	**22 050 075**	**22 213 163**	**22 037 236**	**21 930 416**	**22 185 934**	**22 023 611**	**266 714 738**

ANNEXURE 2

STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

Nature of liability	Opening balance 1 April 2024	Liabilities incurred during the year	Liabilities paid / cancelled / reduced during the year	Liabilities recoverable (Provide details hereunder)	Closing balance 31 March 2025
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Claims against the department					
Labour Matter: Unfair Labour Practice	140	-	140	-	-
Contract Tender not Awarded	149 256	-	149 256	-	-
Breach of Contract	1 272	-	1 272	-	-
Unlawful Occupation of Land	-	-	-	-	-
Adoption	2 800	-	-	-	2 800
Rejection for Social Grant	1 200	-	-	-	1 200
Claim for Remuneration	88	-	-	-	88
Motor vehicle collision	388	-	-	-	388
Civil Claim: Child passed at Creche	45 000	-	45 000	-	-
Proposal for settlement to pay compensation for unpaid disability grant for the past two years	50	-	-	-	50
Motor vehicle collision	25	-	-	-	25
TOTAL	**200 219**	**-**	**195 668**	**-**	**4 551**

The subsequent cases amounting to R195,668 million are not disclosed in the Contingent Liabilities; however, they remain on the department's register. The department has requested the court to remove the these cases from the roll as they are "dormant, these include:

1. *MOATSHE FRANS: Labour Matter: Unfair Labour Practice - R140 000.00*
2. *IT LYNX CONSORTIUM: Contract (Tender not awarded) - R149 256 285.00*
3. *SEGAKWENG ENTERPRISE & STRATEGY CONSULTING: Breach Of Contract - R 1 271 916.99, and*
4. *PETER RAMASIMONG SEROBE // DSD amounting to R45,000.000.00 was mis joined as it belongs to Gauteng Province.*

Prior period error: *This case pertains to JIBENG INVESTMENTS: Illegal Land Occupation that has been excluded from the disclosed contingent liabilities. The case, concerning a claim of R288,919,000, has a distant link to the Department of Social Development, which is merely included because the department offers services to the vulnerable groups in the country. The matter involves a land conflict that is beyond the Department's jurisdiction. If this sum were documented as a contingent liability, it would be counted twice, as every state entity mentioned in the documents would be anticipated to show the liability in their records. The consequences of this would resemble a situation where 10 state organs each owed R288,919,000, leading to a misleading depiction and avoidable redundancy. Therefore, the Department has chosen to remove this case.*

The following cases are included in the disclosure of Contingent Liabilities:

1. *CONSTANCE MUTALE // THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE & CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND OTHERS: Adoption*

This is an action proceeding in terms of which the Plaintiff is suing the Department for constitutional and delictual damages in the amount of R 2 800 000 for an alleged illegal adoption which was processed by a private adoption agency. The Department has filed a notice of intention to defend the action and has further filed an exception in terms of Rule 23 (1) as the plaintiff failed to allege on what basis the second defendant is vicariously liable for the actions of parties who were involved in the adoption process. The Office of the State Attorney initiated a process to have the matter enrolled for an exception hearing. Department still awaits a hearing date. - R2 800 000.00

2. *JOSEPH NDIMANDE //MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ANOTHER: Rejection for social grant*

The State Attorney was instructed to file a Notice of Intention to defend the matter. Legal services consulted with the Independent Tribunal and it became apparent that the Plaintiff is receiving the old age grant payment. The system payment printouts were requested in order to indicate to the State Attorney that the said claim in summons has no legal basis as the claimant has been receiving the old age grant since 2019. A Notice of exception was filed in this regard and the Plaintiff filed a Notice of Withdrawal. The Department awaits copy of the notice of withdrawal from the office of the State Attorney - R 1 200 000.00

3. *CLIVE PETER UCKO // CDA & MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT - Claim for remuneration: The Department filed a notice of exception to remove the cause of complaint in terms of Rule 19(1) of the Magistrate's Court Rules. -R 87,799.70*

4. *BAREND JACOBUS DE LANGE v/s MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ANOTHER: Motor vehicle collision*

The Plaintiff is claiming an amount of R388 355.93 for an alleged motor vehicle collision with the second defended who is allegedly in the employ of the Minister of Social Development. The Department has filed a notice of intention to defend the matter. The Department was erroneously cited and we are in process of applying for a special plea of misjoinder - R 388 355.93

5. *MARTHA NOTHEKANTI TSHEFU v DSD AND ANOTHER: Proposal for settlement to pay compensation for unpaid disability grant for the past two years*

This is a review application in terms of section 6 and 8 of the promotion of administrative Act 3 of 2000, in which the applicant alleges that she is claiming for compensation from the Minister of Social Development and the other respondent jointly. Settlement proposal has been issued by the applicant's legal representatives to settle this matter amicably out of court. National NDSD has rejected the proposed settlement. Martha Tshefu is now receipt of a disability grant, as well as a grant in aid. The Department did not accede to the R50 000 settlement as the applicant is now a beneficiary of SASSA. Since the rejection of the settlement by the Department. - R50 000

6. *ANDERSON NXODO v MINISTER OF DSD AND VUSI MKWANAZI: Motor vehicle collision*

The Plaintiff is claiming an amount of R 25 000 for an alleged motor vehicle collision with the second defended who is allegedly in the employ of the Minister of Social Development. The Department has filed a notice of intention to defend the matter. The Office of the State Attorney initiated a process to have the matter settled out of court. Department awaits feedback regarding the settlement of the matter. R25 000

ANNEXURE 3

CLAIMS RECOVERABLE

	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total	
Government entity	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Department						
Department of Justice (IJS)	-	-	54 576	35 471	54 576	35 471
Department of Forestry, Fisheries, & The environment	-	24	-	-	-	24
National Treasury	-		26 168	26 168	26 168	26 168
Subtotal		**24**	**80 744**	**61 639**	**80 744**	**61 663**
Other Government Entities						
National Development Agency (NDA)	-	-	249	-	249	-
SASSA Admin.	-	-	14	-	14	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**263**	**-**	**263**	**-**
TOTAL	**-**	**24**	**81 007**	**61 639**	**81 007**	**61 663**

ANNEXURE 4

INTERGOVERNMENT PAYABLES

	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total	
GOVERNMENT ENTITY	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
DEPARTMENTS						
Current						
Department of Justice and Constitutional Development	-	170	124	-	124	170
Government Printing Works	125	348		341	125	689
Department of Public and Infrastructure	5 687	-	3 602	2 908	9 289	2 908
Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (CARA)	-	-	-	11 618	-	11 618
Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disability	27	-	-	-	27	-
Subtotal	**5 839**	**518**	**3 726**	**14 867**	**9 565**	**15 385**
OTHER GOVERNMENT ENTITY						
Current						
State Information Technology Agency (SITA)	4 100	-	-	-	4 100	-
Human Science Resource Council	1 514	-	-	-	1 514	
Subtotal	**5 614**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5 614**	**-**
TOTAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL PAYABLES	**11 453**	**518**	**3 726**	**14 867**	**15 179**	**15 385**

ANNEXURE 5

INVENTORIES

	Bottled Water	School Uniforms	Total
INVENTORIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025	**R'000**	**R'000**	**R'000**
Opening balance	2	1 596	1 598
Add: Additions - Non-cash	-	246	246
(Less): Disposals			
(Less): Issues	(2)	(1 596)	(1 598)
Closing balance	**-**	**246**	**246**

	Bottled Water	School Uniforms	Total
INVENTORIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024	**R'000**	**R'000**	**R'000**
Opening balance	-	-	-
Add: Additions/Purchases - Cash			
Add: Additions - Non-cash	10	1 596	1 606
(Less): Disposals			
(Less): Issues	(8)	-	(8)
Closing balance	**2**	**1 596**	**1 598**

ANNEXURE 6

MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS

Movement in capital work in progress for the year ended 31 March 2025

	Opening balance	Current year CWIP	Ready for use (Asset Register) / Contract terminated	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	**-**	**1 865**	**(1 865)**	**-**
Non-residential buildings	-	1 865	(1 865)	-
TOTAL	**-**	**1 865**	**(1 865)**	**-**

This amount relates to the building and completion of three Community Care Centres in Limpopo and two out of the three Community Care Centres were transferred to the province.

Movement in capital work in progress for the year ended 31 March 2024

	Opening balance	Current year CWIP	Ready for use (Asset Register) / Contract terminated	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	**18 562**	**12 294**	**(30 946)**	
Non-residential buildings	18 652	12 294	(30 946)	-
TOTAL	**18 652**	**12 294**	**(30 946)**	**-**

ANNEXURE 7

INTERENTITY ADVANCES PAID NOTE 10

	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
ENTITY	31/3/2025	31/03/2024	31/3/2025	31/03/2024	31/3/2025	31/03/2024
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS						
Dept of International Relations and CO	-	-	76	50	76	50
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**76**	**50**	**76**	**50**
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**76**	**50**	**76**	**50**

This amount is not recorded in the advance account of the department.

ANNEXURE 8

INTERENTITY ADVANCES RECEIVED (Note 16.1)

	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
ENTITY	31/3/2025	31/03/2024	31/3/2025	31/03/2024	31/3/2025	31/03/2024
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENTS						
Non-current						
NISIS PROJECT	-	-	212	212	212	212
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**212**	**212**	**212**	**212**
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**212**	**212**	**212**	**212**
Non-current	-	-	212	212	212	212

This amount relates to advance received from various provinces for NISIS project.

ANNEXURE 9

NATURAL DISASTER OR RELIEF EXPENDITURE

Per quarter and in total

	2024/25					2023/24
Expenditure per economic classification	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Total**	**Total**
	R'000	**R'000**	**R'000**	**R'000**	**R'000**	**R'000**
Goods and services						**5 385**
List all applicable SCOA level 4 items						
Communication	-	-	-	-	-	5 385
Transfers and subsidies	10 169 490	8 602 605	7 972 996	8 162 017	34 907 108	33 468 704
List all applicable SCOA level 4 items						
Social Relief for covid pandemic	10 169 490	8 602 605	7 972 996	8 162 017	34 907 108	33 468 704
TOTAL NATURAL DISASTER OR RELIEF EXPENDITURE	**10 169 490**	**8 602 605**	**7 972 996**	**8 162 017**	**34 907 108**	**33 474 089**

Transfers and Subsidies of R34, 907 billion relates to the COVID-19 Social Relief of Distress grant paid for the 2024/25 financial year. The monthly SRD grant amount increased from R350 to R370 with effect from April 2024.

ANNEXURE 10

ANALYSIS OF PREPAYMENTS AND ADVANCES (NOTES 10.1)

Name of Entity	Sector of the entity	Description of the item paid for	Classification category	Total Contract Value	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2024	Total amount prepaid / advanced in the current year	Less: goods, services or capital assets received in the current year	Add/Less: Other	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2025
				R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Advances									
National Development Agency (CARA)	Social Sector	CARA funded project (NDA)	Public entities	5 700	697	-	-	(697)	-
						-	-		-
Total advances				**5 700**	**697**	**-**	**-**	**(697)**	**-**

The 2023/24 balance of R697 thousand under Non-current Prepayments and advances is part of the advance that was paid to NDA as an administration fee for administering the CARA funds. There has not been any amount expensed for the financial year up to 31 March 2025. The funds were surrendered by the NDA to the Department and subsequently surrendered to the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development during the financial year. This resulted in the Zero balance in the 2024/25 financial year.

Report of the auditor-general to Minister of Social Development on Disaster Relief Fund

Report on the audit of the financial statements

1. I have reviewed the financial statements of the disaster relief fund set out on pages X to X, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, 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.

Basis for conclusion

2. Based on my review, nothing has come to my attention that causes me to believe that the financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Disaster Relief Fund as at 31 March 2025 and its financial performance, the statement of changes in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Standards of General Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) and the requirements of the Fund-Raising Act 107 of 1978 (FRA).

Material uncertainty relating to going concern

3. I draw attention to the matter below. My conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter

4. The enabling act of the fund, the Fund-Raising Act 107 of 1978 (FRA), has been amended and will result in the dissolution of the fund. As stated, Act 11 of 2023: The Fund-Raising Amendment Act, 2023, these events or conditions 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 accounting authority for the financial statements

5. 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 Funds raising Act 107 of 1978 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.

6. 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.

Responsibilities of the auditor-general for the audit of the financial statements

7. My responsibility is to express a conclusion on the accompanying financial statements. I conducted my review in accordance with the International Standard on Review Engagements (ISRE) 2400 (Revised), *Engagements to review historical financial statements*. The standard requires me to conclude on whether anything has come to my attention that causes me to believe that the financial statements, taken as a whole, are not prepared in all material respects in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. This standard also requires me to comply with relevant ethical requirements.

8. A review of financial statements in accordance with ISRE 2400 (Revised) is a limited assurance engagement. I am required to perform procedures, primarily consisting of making inquiries of management and others within the auditee, as appropriate, and applying analytical procedures, and evaluating the evidence obtained.

9. The procedures performed in a review engagement are substantially less than those performed in an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Accordingly, I do not express an audit opinion on these financial statements.

Report on the annual performance report

10. 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

Report on compliance with legislation

11. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I must audit and report on compliance with applicable legislation relating to financial matters, financial management and other related matters. The accounting authority is responsible for the fund's compliance with legislation.

12. I performed procedures to test compliance with selected requirements in key legislation in accordance with the AGSA findings engagement methodology. This engagement is not an assurance engagement. Accordingly, I do not express an assurance opinion or conclusion.

13. Through an established AGSA process, I selected requirements in key legislation for compliance testing that are relevant to the financial and performance management of the fund, clear to allow consistent measurement and evaluation, while also sufficiently detailed and readily available to report in an understandable manner.

14. I did not identify any material non-compliance with the selected legislative requirements

Internal control deficiencies

15. I considered internal control relevant to my engagement on the financial statements, annual performance report and compliance with applicable legislation; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it.

16. I did not identify any significant deficiencies in internal control

Professional ethics and quality control

17. I am independent of the 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 engagements in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA code.

18. In accordance with the International Standard on Quality Management 1, the AGSA maintains a comprehensive system of quality management that includes documented policies and procedures on compliance with ethical requirements and professional standards.

Auditor-General

Pretoria

31 July 2025

AUDITOR-GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

Annexure to the auditor's report

Compliance with legislation – selected legislative requirements

The selected legislative requirements are as follows:

Legislation	Sections or regulations
Fund-Raising Act 107 of 1978	All sections

DISASTER **RELIEF FUND**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
REVENUE			
Other income (SPR)	2	2 988	2 857
TOTAL REVENUE		**2 988**	**2 857**
EXPENDITURE			
Administrative expenses (SPR)	3	(113)	(211)
Audit fees (SPR)	4	(61)	(46)
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		**(174)**	**(257)**
SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) FROM OPERATIONS		**2 814**	**2 600**
Surplus / (Deficit) for the year		**2 814**	**2 600**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents (SPO)	9	39 326	36 512
Account receivables from Provinces		118	118
Advances to implementing agents		5	5
TOTAL ASSETS		**39 449**	**36 635**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provision		1 091	1 091
Legal cost		2 494	2 494
NET LIABILITIES		**3 585**	**3 585**
NET ASSETS AND LIABILITIES		**35 864**	**33 050**
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Accumulated surplus		35 864	33 050
TOTAL NET ASSETS		**35 864**	**33 050**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

Accumulated funds	R'000
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**30 450**
Surplus for the year	2 600
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**33 050**
Surplus for the year	2 814
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**35 864**

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
31 MARCH 2025

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(174)	(257)
Unallocated receipts refunded to DSD		-	(396)
Cash generated from/ (utilized in) Operations	10	**(174)**	**(653)**
Interest received	2	2 988	2 857
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities		**2 814**	**2 204**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
		-	-
Net cash inflows from investing activities		-	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		-	-
Net cash inflows from financing activities		-	-
Net inflow/outflow in cash and cash equivalents		2 814	2 204
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of the year		36 512	34 308
Cash and cash equivalent at end of the year		**39 326**	**36 512**

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.

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 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 and 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
- IGRAP15: 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 procedure

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 cost. Subsequent to 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.

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 principle financial liabilities are accounts payable.

All financial liabilities are measured at amortised 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, 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 reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

1.9 REVENUE

1.9.1 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.

1.9.2 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.

2. REVENUE

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Interest received	2 988	2 857
Total	**2 988**	**2 857**

3. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Fees for Services – Board Members	88	166
Bank Charges	1	2
Refreshments	13	33
Licence fees	11	10
Total	**113**	**211**

4. AUDIT FEES

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
	61	46

5. LEGAL COST

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
	1 247	2 494

6. PROVISIONS

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
	1 091	1 091

7. RISK MANAGEMENT

8.1 Financial Risk Factors

8.1.1 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices. Interest rates will affect the Disaster Relief Fund. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable parameters while optimizing return. The Disaster 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.

8.1.2 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 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.

8.1.3 Financial Assets

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Cost	36 512	33 655
Additions during the year	2 814	2 857
Closing Balance	**39 326**	**36 512**

8.1.4 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 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 optimizes its cash return on investments.

8.1.5 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	Effective Rate	Effective Rate
Investments	(0.16%)	7.68%	7.84%

8.1.6 Interest risk sensitivity analysis

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Investments	38 918	36 430
0.16% interest fluctuation impact	**62.27**	**728.6**

8.1.7 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.

8.1.8 Price risk

Due to the nature and extent of the fund, there is no exposure to price risks.

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Cash - Bank Deposits	408	82
Cash - Corporation for Public Deposits	38 918	36 430
Total	**39 326**	**36 512**

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.

10. RETAINED INCOME

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Accumulated surplus / (Accumulated deficit)	33 050	30 450
Net Profit for this year	2 814	2 600
Total	**35 864**	**33 050**

11. CASH GENERATED FROM/ (UTILIZED IN) OPERATIONS

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Surplus/ (deficit) before tax	2 814	2 600
(Interest received)	(2 988)	(2 857)
Increase/(decrease) in payables	-	(396)
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	-	-
Net cash flow from operating activities	**(174)**	**(653)**

12. LIST OF DISASTER RELIEF FUND BOARD MEETINGS (APRIL 2024 – MARCH 2025

DATE	MEETING	VENUE
25 April 2024	Disaster Relief Fund Board meeting	Stats SA
15 July 2024	Disbursement Committee Meeting	MS Teams
29 July 2024	Stakeholder, Relations & Fundraising Committee Meeting	MS Teams
23 August 2024	Audit, Risk & Compliance Meeting	MS Teams
28 August 2024	Risk Register Meeting with the Audit, Risk & Compliance Committee Chairperson	HSRC Building
30 August 2024	Disaster Relief Fund Board Meeting	Stats SA
18 February 2025	Disaster Relief Fund Special Board Meeting	MS Teams
10 March 2025	Disaster Relief Fund Board Meeting	HSRC Building

13. EVENTS AFTER BALANCE SHEET DATE

None identified to date.

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

14.1 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 the DSD and the fund, there were no related party transactions with DSD.

14.2 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 related party transactions between the above-mentioned related parties

14.3 National Development Agency (NDA)

A related party relationship exists between the Disaster Relief Fund and the NDA. There were no related party transactions between the parties.

14.4 South African Social Security Agency (SASSA)

A related party relationship exists between the Disaster Relief Fund and SASSA. There were no related party transactions between the parties.

15. GOING CONCERN

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of 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 expected to be merged with other funds, namely the Social Relief Fund, the State President's Fund, and the Refugee Relief Fund. The Fundraising Amendment Act, No. 11 of 2023, was approved by the President on 20 December 2023. Implementation of the Act requires the finalisation of subordinate legislation in the form of Regulations to the amended Fundraising Act.

The consolidation of the Fund into the Disaster Relief and National Social Development Fund can only proceed after the final proclamation to operationalise the Act has been gazetted. Draft Regulations have been prepared, and the consultation processes relating to these Regulations are expected to be concluded in the 2025/26 financial year.

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 XX to XX, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, 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 2025, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the South African Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999 (PFMA).

Basis for opinion

3. I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the responsibilities of the auditor-general for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.

4. I am independent of the Refugee Relief 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 107 of 1978 (FRA), has been amended and will result in the dissolution of the fund. As stated, Act 11 of 2023: The Fund-Raising Amendment Act, 2023, these events or conditions 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 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 as prescribed by paragraph 12 of the FRA 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 refugee relief fun'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.

Responsibilities of the auditor-general 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. This description, which is located at page 05 of the annexure to the auditor's report, forms part of my auditor's report.

Reporting on performance information

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.

Report on compliance with legislation

13. As the fund was dormant for the year under review, no work was performed to test compliance with key legislation.

Other information in the annual report

14. The accounting authority is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information referred to does not include the financial statements and the auditor's report.

15. My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information included in the annual report and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.

16. 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. I did not receive the other information prior to the date of this auditor's report. When I do receive and read this information, 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

18. 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.

19. I did not identify any significant deficiencies in internal control.

Auditor-General

Pretoria

31 July 2025

AUDITOR-GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

Annexure to the auditor's report

Auditor-general's responsibility for the audit

Professional judgement and professional scepticism

As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements.

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 a conclusion 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
- conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements. I also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the 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

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.

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.

Compliance with legislation – selected legislative requirements

The selected legislative requirements are as follows:

REFUGEE **RELIEF FUND**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
REVENUE			
Other income (SPR)	2	53	53
TOTAL REVENUE		**53**	**53**
EXPENDITURE			
Administrative expenses (SPR)	3	(1)	(1)
Audit fees (SPR)	4	(39)	(29)
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		**(40)**	**(30)**
SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) FROM OPERATIONS		**13**	**23**
Surplus / (Deficit) for the year		**13**	**23**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
ASSETS			
Non-current asset			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents (SPO)	6	683	671
TOTAL ASSETS		**683**	**671**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities		-	-
Current liabilities		-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		-	-
NET ASSETS			
Accumulated surplus		683	671
TOTAL NET ASSETS		**683**	**671**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

Accumulated funds	R'000
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**648**
Surplus for the year	23
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**671**
Surplus for the year	13
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**684**

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	7	(40)	(30)
Cash generated from/ (utilized in) Operations		**(40)**	**(30)**
Interest received	2	53	53
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities	**8**	**13**	**23**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Net cash flows from investing activities		**-**	**-**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net cash flow from financial activities		**-**	**-**
Net inflow/outflow in cash and cash equivalents		13	23
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of the year		671	648
Cash and cash equivalent at end of the year		**684**	**671**

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 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 and 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.
- IGRAP15: 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.

1.2 CURRENCY

These financial statements are presented in South African Rands. All figures are rounded to the nearest one 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 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 fair value 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

Recognition

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized 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 cost. Subsequent to 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 principle 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 reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

2. REVENUE

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Interest received	53	53
Total	**53**	**53**

3. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Bank Charges	1	1
Total	**1**	**1**

4. AUDIT FEES

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
	39	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 Refugee Relief Fund. The objective of market risk management is 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.

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 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.

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Financial Assets		
Cost	671	648
Additions during the year	13	23
Closing Balance	684	671

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 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.

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.

	Change	Effective Rate	Effective Rate
Investment	0.15%	7.84%	7.99%

Interest risk sensitivity analysis

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Investment	676	663
0.15% interest fluctuation impact	**1,014**	**13,59**

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

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Cash - Bank Deposits	7	8
Cash - Corporation for Public Deposits	676	663
Total	**683**	**671**

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

7. CASH GENERATED FROM/(UTILIZED IN) OPERATIONS

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Surplus / (Deficit) before tax	13	23
(Interest received)	(53)	(53)
Net cash flow from operating activities	**(40)**	**(30)**

8. NET CASH INFLOWS/OUTFLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Cash payments to suppliers and employees	(40)	(30)
Cash generated from/(utilized in) operations	**(40)**	**(30)**
Interest received	53	53
Net cash inflows/outflows from operating activities	**13**	**23**

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 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 on the basis of 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 expected to be merged with other funds, namely the Social Relief Fund, the State President's Fund, and the Disaster Relief Fund. The Fundraising Amendment Act, No. 11 of 2023, was approved by the President on 20 December 2023. Implementation of the Act requires the finalisation of subordinate legislation in the form of Regulations to the amended Fundraising Act.

The consolidation of the Fund into the Disaster Relief and National Social Development Fund can only proceed after the final proclamation to operationalise the Act has been gazetted. Draft Regulations have been prepared, and the consultation processes relating to these Regulations are expected to be concluded in the 2025/26 financial year.

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 XX to XX, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, 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 2025, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the South African Standards of 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 responsibilities of the auditor-general for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.

4. I am independent of the Social Relief 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 107 of 1978 (FRA), has been amended and will result in the dissolution of the fund. As stated, Act No. 11 of 2023: The Fund-Raising Amendment Act, 2023, these events or conditions 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 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 Generally Recognised Accounting Practice as prescribed by paragraph 12 of 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.

Responsibilities of the auditor-general 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. This description, which is located at pages XX-XX of the annexure to the auditor's report, forms part of my auditor's report.

Reporting on performance information

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.

Report on compliance with legislation

13. As the fund was dormant for the year under review, no work was performed to test compliance with key legislation.

Other information in the annual report

14. The accounting authority is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information referred to does not include the financial statements and the auditor's report.

15. My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information included in the annual report and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.

16. 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. I did not receive the other information prior to the date of this auditor's report. When I do receive and read this information, 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

18. 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.

19. I did not identify any significant deficiencies in internal control.

Auditor-General

Pretoria

31 July 2025

AUDITOR-GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

Annexure to the auditor's report

Auditor-general's responsibility for the audit

Professional judgement and professional scepticism

As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements.

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 a conclusion 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.
- conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements. I also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the 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

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.

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 2025

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
REVENUE			
Other income (SPR)	2	4 278	4 060
TOTAL REVENUE		**4 278**	**4 060**
EXPENDITURE			
Administrative expenses (SPR)	3	(1)	-
Audit fees	4	(37)	(37)
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		**(38)**	**(37)**
SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) FROM OPERATIONS		**4 240**	**4 023**
Surplus / (Deficit) for the year		**4 240**	**4 023**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
ASSETS			
Non- current assets		-	-
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents (SPO)	7	56 008	51 768
TOTAL ASSETS		**56 008**	**51 768**
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Other Payables		(8)	(8)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES		**56 000**	**51 760**
Accumulated surplus		56 000	51 760
TOTAL NET ASSETS		**56 000**	**51 760**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

Accumulated funds	R'000
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**47 737**
(Deficit) Surplus for the year	4 023
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**51 760**
(Deficit) Surplus for the year	4 240
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**56 000**

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025.

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	8	(38)	(37)
Cash generated from/ (utilized in) Operations		**(38)**	**(37)**
Interest received	2	4 278	4 060
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities	**9**	**4 240**	**4 023**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		-	-
Net cash flow from investing activities		-	-
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net cash flow from financing activities			
Net inflow/outflow in cash and cash equivalents		4 240	4 023
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of the year		51 768	47 745
Cash and cash equivalent at end of the Year		**56 008**	**51 768**

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 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 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. Subsequent to 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.

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 principle 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 reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate

2. REVENUE

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Interest received	4 278	4 060
Total	**4 278**	**4 060**

3. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Bank Charges	1	-

4. AUDIT FEES

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
	37	37

5. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
	8	8

6. RISK MANAGEMENT

6.1 Financial Risk Factors

6.1.1 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices. Interest rates will affect the Social Relief Fund. The objective of market risk management is 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 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.

Financial Assets

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Cost	51 760	47 737
Additions during the year	4 240	4 023
Closing Balance	**56 000**	**51 760**

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 investment terms chosen will ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due.

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.

		2024/25	2023/24
	Change	Effective Rate	Effective Rate
Investment	**0.2%**	**7,64%**	**7,84%**

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Interest risk sensitivity analysis		
Investments	55 992	51 754
0.2% interest fluctuation impact	**111.98**	**1,035.08**

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

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Cash – Bank Deposits	16	14
Cash – Investment Account	55 992	51 754
Total	**56 008**	**51 768**

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

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Surplus/ (deficit) before tax	4 240	4 023
(Interest received)	(4 278)	(4 060)
Net cash generated from Operations	**(38)**	**(37)**

9. NET CASH INFLOWS/OUTFLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Cash payments to suppliers and employees	(38)	(37)
Cash generated from/ (utilized in) operations	(38)	(37)
Interest received	4 278	4 060
Net cash inflows/outflows from operating activities	**4 240**	**4 023**

10. EVENTS AFTER BALANCE SHEET DATE

None identified to date.

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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 the 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 on the basis of 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 expected to be merged with other funds, namely the Disaster Relief Fund, the State President's Fund, and the Refugee Relief Fund. The Fundraising Amendment Act, No. 11 of 2023, was approved by the President on 20 December 2023. Implementation of the Act requires the finalisation of subordinate legislation in the form of Regulations to the amended Fundraising Act.

The consolidation of the Fund into the Disaster Relief and National Social Development Fund can only proceed after the final proclamation to operationalise the Act has been gazetted. Draft Regulations have been prepared, and the consultation processes relating to these Regulations are expected to be concluded in the 2025/26 financial year.

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 XX to XX, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, 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 2025, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the South African Standards of 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 responsibilities of the auditor-general for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.

4. I am independent of the State President 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 107 of 1978 (FRA), has been amended and will result in the dissolution of the fund. As stated, Act No. 11 of 2023: The Fund-Raising Amendment Act, 2023, these events or conditions 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 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 Generally Recognised Accounting Practice as prescribed by paragraph 12 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.

Responsibilities of the auditor-general 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. This description, which is located at pages XX-XX of the annexure to the auditor's report, forms part of my auditor's report

Reporting on performance information

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.

Report on compliance with legislation

13. As the fund was dormant for the year under review, no work was performed to test compliance with key legislation.

Other information in the annual report

14. The accounting authority is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information referred to does not include the financial statements and the auditor's report.

15. My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information included in the annual report and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.

16. 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. I did not receive the other information prior to the date of this auditor's report. When I do receive and read this information, 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

18. 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.

19. I did not identify any significant deficiencies in internal control.

Auditor-General

Pretoria

31 July 2025

AUDITOR-GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

Annexure to the auditor's report

Auditor-general's responsibility for the audit

Professional judgement and professional scepticism

As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements.

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 a conclusion 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.
- conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements. I also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the 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

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.

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 2025

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
REVENUE			
Other income (SPR)	2	4 469	4 241
TOTAL REVENUE		**4 469**	**4 241**
EXPENDITURE			
Administrative expenses (SPR)	3	(1)	(1)
Audit fees	4	(29)	(25)
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		**(30)**	**(26)**
SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) FROM OPERATIONS		**4 439**	**4 215**
Surplus / (Deficit) for the year		**4 439**	**4 215**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents (SPO)	6	58 528	54 089
TOTAL ASSETS		**58 528**	**54 089**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Unallocated Receipts		3	3
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**3**	**3**
NET ASSETS AND LIABILITIES		**58 531**	**54 086**
Accumulated surplus		58 531	54 086
TOTAL NET ASSETS		**58 531**	**54 086**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

Accumulated funds	R'000
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**49 871**
(Deficit) Surplus for the year	4 215
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**54 086**
(Deficit) Surplus for the year	4 439
Balance as at 31 MARCH 2025	**58 525**

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	7	(30)	(26)
Cash generated from/ (utilized in) Operations		**(30)**	**(26)**
Interest received	2	4 469	4 241
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities		**4 439**	**4 215**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Net cash flows from investing activities		-	-
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net cash from financial activities		-	-
Net inflow/outflow in cash and cash equivalents		4 439	4 215
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of the year		54 086	49 871
Cash and cash equivalent at end of the year		**58 525**	**54 086**

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 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 and 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
- IGRAP15: 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.

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 cost. Subsequent to 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 amortised cost, comprising original debt less principal payments and amortisations

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.

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 amortised 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, 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 reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate

2. REVENUE

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Interest received	4 469	4 241
Total	**4 469**	**4 241**

3. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Bank Charges	1	1
Total	**1**	**1**

4. AUDIT FEES

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
	29	25

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. The objective of market risk management is 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.

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 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.

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Financial Assets		
Cost	54 086	49 871
Additions during the year	4 439	4 215
Closing Balance	**58 525**	**54 086**

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 and optimizes its cash return on investments.

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.

		2024/25	2023/24
	Change	Effective Rate	Effective Rate
Investment	0.2%	7.64%	7.84%

Interest risk sensitivity analysis

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Investment	58 503	54 074
0.2%	117.01	1 081.48

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

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Cash – Bank Deposits	25	15
Cash – Investment Account	58 503	54 074
Total	**58 528**	**54 089**

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.

7. CASH GENERATED FROM/ (UTILIZED IN) OPERATIONS

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Surplus /(deficit)before tax	4 439	4 215
(Interest received)	(4 469)	(4 241)
Net Cash generated from Operations	**(30)**	**(26)**

8. NET CASH INFLOWS/OUTFLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Cash payments to suppliers and employees	(30)	(26)
Cash generated from/ (utilized in) operations	(30)	(26)
Interest received	4 469	4 241
Net cash inflows/outflows from operating activities	**4 439**	**4 215**

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 the 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 on the basis of 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 expected to be merged with other funds, namely the Social Relief Fund, Disaster relief fund, and the Refugee Relief Fund. The Fundraising Amendment Act, No. 11 of 2023, was approved by the President on 20 December 2023. Implementation of the Act requires the finalisation of subordinate legislation in the form of Regulations to the amended Fundraising Act.

The consolidation of the Fund into the Disaster Relief and National Social Development Fund can only proceed after the final proclamation to operationalise the Act has been gazetted. Draft Regulations have been prepared, and the consultation processes relating to these Regulations are expected to be concluded in the 2025/26 financial year.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABCD	Asset-Based Community Development
ACFP	Anti-Corruption and Fraud Prevention
ADS	Accreditation of Diversion Services
AFS	Annual Financial Statements
AGM	Annual General Meeting
AGSA	Auditor- General of South Africa
AIAP	Audit Implementation Action Plan
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
APP	Annual Performance Plan
AU	African Union
BAC	Bid Adjudication Committee
BEC	Bid Evaluation Committee
BRICS	Brazil-Russia-India-China-South Africa
BSC	Bid Specification Committee
CBIMS	Community-Based Information Management System
CBO	Community-Based Organisations
CCCs	Community Care Centres
CDA	Central Drug Authority
CDP	Community Development Practitioners
CDPF	Community Development Practice Forum
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CHH	Child-Headed Households
CNDCs	Community Nutrition and Distribution Centres
COGTA	Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease
CPS	Core Package of Services
GTAC	Government Technical Advisory Centre
HCM	Human Capital Management
HDIs	Historically Disadvantaged Individuals
HF&NSP	Household Food and Nutrition Security Programme
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HR	Human Resource
HSDS	Heads of Social Development Sector
HWSETA	Health and Welfare Sector Education and Training Authority
ICPD	International Conference on Policy and Development
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ISMD	Integrated Service Delivery Model
IT	Information Technology
ITSAA	Independent Tribunal for Social Assistance Appeals
JCPS	Justice, Crime Prevention and Security
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KfW	German Development Bank
KPA	Key Performance Area
KYNS	Know your NPO Status
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
LAN	Local Area Network
LP	Limpopo Province
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation

MANCO	Management Committee
MINMEC	Minister and Members of the Executive Committee's Council
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Mpumalanga
MPAT	Management Performance Assessment Tool
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
MTSF	Medium-Term Strategic Framework
N/A	Not Applicable
NC	Northern Cape
NCCPF	National Child Care Protection Forum
NDA	National Development Agency
NDMP	National Drug Master Plan
NDP	National Development Plan
NDRM	National Disability Rights Machinery
NEDLAC	National Economic Development and Labour Council
NEPF	National Evaluation Policy Framework
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NISIS	National Integrated Social Information System
NF&NSP	National Food and Nutrition Security Plan
NISPIS	National Integrated Social Protection Information System
NL	National Lottery
NLC	National Lottery Commission
NMOG	National Macro-Organisation of Government
NPAC	National Plan of Action for Children
NPC	Non-Profit Companies
NPO	Non-Profit Organisation
NSFAS	National Student Financial Aid Scheme
NSG	National Scholl of Government
NSP	National Strategic Plan
NW	North West
NYDA	National Youth Development Agency
OVC	Orphaned and Vulnerable Children
OCSLA	Office of the Chief State Law Advisor
PFDC	Provincial Food Distribution Centre
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PMDS	Departmental Performance Management and Development System
POA	Programme of Action
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PSCBC	Public Service Coordinating Bargaining Council
PSS	Psychosocial Support Services
RACAP	Register of Adoptable Children and Prospective Adoptive Parents
RMC	Risk Management Committee
SA	South Africa
SAAYC	South African Association of Youth Clubs
SACSSP	South African Council for Social Service Professions
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SANAC	South African National Aids Council
SAOPF	South African Older Persons Forum
SAPO	South African Post Office
SAPS	South African Police Service
SARS	South African Revenue Services

SASSA	South African Social Security Agency
SAYC	South African Youth Council
SBC	Social Behaviour Change
SBD	Standard Bidding Document
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SDICMS	Social Development Integrated Case Management Systems
SEIAS	Socio-Economic Impact Assessment System
SFP	Sector Funding Policy
SHERQ	Safety, Health, Environment, Risk and Quality
SITA	State Information Technology Agency
SLA	State Law Advisors
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SMMEs	Small, Medium and Micro-sized Enterprises
SMS	Senior Management Service
SMS	Short Message System
SONA	State of the Nation Address
SPCHD	Social Protection, Community and Human Development
SRD	Social Relief of Distress
SSP	Social Service Practitioners
STI	Sexual Transmitted Infection
TB	Tuberculosis
ToR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNCPD	United Nations Commission on Population and Development
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
USA	United State of America
USSDs	Unstructured Supplementary Services Data
UTC	Universal Treatment Curriculum
VEP	Victim Empowerment Programme
VSS	Victim Satisfaction Survey
VSS	Victim Support Service
WC	Western Cape
WPRPD	White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

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