

7. PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS 2022/23 BUDGETARY REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION REPORT DATED 25 OCTOBER 2022

1. INTRODUCTION

As specified by section 5 of the Money Bills Amendment Procedures and Related Matters Act (MBAP) of 2009, the National Assembly, through its Committees, must annually assess the performance of each national department. A Committee must submit the Budgetary Review and Recommendation Report (BRRR) annually to the National Assembly which assesses the effectiveness and efficiency of the department's use and forward allocation of available resources and may include the recommendations on the use of resources in the medium term. In this regard, the Portfolio Committee on Home Affairs (the Committee) oversees the Budget and Performance of the Department of Home Affairs (DHA), the Government Printing Works (GPW) and Electoral Commission (IEC).

The 2022/23 financial year Vote 5 budget allocation of R9.406 billion shows a minor decrease of 0.3% compared to the already 8% reduced allocation of R9.431 billion in the previous financial year. In comparison to the 2020/21 financial year, the operations of the DHA were less affected by Covid in 2021/22, as the country moved down through the lockdown levels and as more services were rendered and staff returned to work. The DHA and GPW have reported finding it difficult to return to pre-Covid levels of production and to get 100% of staff back at the office. Issues such as co-morbidities, social distancing at the workplace, infrastructure constraints, and remote working arrangements add difficulty to management and controls. The department nevertheless continued to provide essential services such as issuing birth and death certificates, identity documents, and visas throughout all lockdown levels. Overall the department was able to achieve 69% of its Annual Performance Plan, 1% more than the previous year, bearing in mind that both year targets had already been adjusted downwards due to Covid.

The DHA submitted its annual report on time by the end of September 2022 as required by the Public Finance Management Act and presented to the Committee on 18 October 2022 with its 6th consecutive unqualified audit with findings. The IEC also submitted their financial statements at the end of September as required by the PFMA.

The IEC tabled their report to the Committee on 11 October with its second clean audit in a row. In communication from the Minister of Home Affairs with the Committee at the end of September, it was indicated that the GPW is again submitting its financial statements around a year late, and so only tabled its 2020/21 Annual Report to the Committee on 18 October. GPW had not yet submitted its 2021/22 financials, due to the Auditor General in May each year, at the time of this report. This was reportedly a continued result

of loss of more than a year's financial data GPW experienced on 4 February 2021. The data loss²⁹⁰ impacted opening balances on 1 April 2020 and transactions for the 10 months to January 2021.

On 25 March 2022 and 1 April 2022, further system crashes occurred which wiped out the data captured from 2 September 2021 to 31 March 2022. The second data loss also eroded the data recaptured for February 2021 and March 2021. The data losses had a significant impact on the operations of GPW and the compilation of the 2020/21 Annual Financial Statements. The GPW again received a disclaimer audit opinion, primarily due to the above mentioned unavailability of information.

1.1 The Portfolio Committee on Home Affairs

In line with the core objectives of Parliament, the mandate of the Committee is to consider and pass legislation; oversee and scrutinise executive action; facilitate international participation; facilitate co-operative government and facilitate public participation and involvement. The key issues in the DHA, IEC and GPW are put forward by the Committee on the basis of:

- 35 Committee Meetings and deliberations since the last BRRR which includes briefings by the DHA, the IEC and GPW. In addition, the committee met with the Select Committee on Security and Justice, The Portfolio Committees on Police and Minerals and Energy, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Commission for Gender Equality (CGE).
- 28 of the above 35 meetings were on the Electoral Amendment Bill (1 of 2022) including 26 substantive submissions as part of a total of 365 submissions; with 1264 signatures across two calls for public comment. In addition, public hearings were held across all nine provinces with 3 483 people attending and 610 oral submissions.
- Scrutinising the entities Strategic and Annual Performance Plans, the State of the Nation Addresses, policy documents, Estimates and Revised Estimates of National Expenditure, Medium Term Expenditure and budgets, quarterly reports and revised allocations, as well as other external briefings and reports.
- Conducting 4 joint oversight visits with the Portfolio Committees on Police and Minerals and Energy to 5 provinces (Conducting 4 joint oversight visits with the Portfolio Committees on Police and Minerals and Energy to 5 provinces (Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Gauteng, Free State and North West) after incidents of violence attributed to illegal miners.
- after incidents of violence attributed to illegal miners.
- Committee Members' engagement in their constituencies and electronically.

1.2 The Department of Home Affairs

The mission of the DHA is to ensure the efficient determination and safeguarding of the identity and status of citizens and regulation of migration to ensure security as well as to promote and fulfil South Africa's international obligations. This mandate is administered through the following three overarching budget programmes:

Programme 1 - Administration: The programme provides leadership, management and support services to the Department of Home Affairs.

Programme 2 – Citizen Affairs: The programme provides secure, efficient and accessible services and documents for citizens and lawful residents. This programme's budget also includes the transfers to the IEC and GPW.

Programme 3 - Immigration Affairs: The programme facilitates and regulates the secure movement of people into and out of the Republic of South Africa through ports of entry; determines the status of asylum seekers and regulates refugee affairs. It also confirms and provides enabling documents to foreign visitors legally residing within the Republic of South Africa and enforces immigration legislation and effects deportations.

1.3 The Electoral Commission

The Electoral Commission of South Africa (also known as the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) is South Africa's electoral management body. The IEC is an independent organisation established under Chapter 9 of the Constitution of South Africa. The IEC is an autonomous body underwritten by the Electoral Commissions Act (No 51 of 1996). In terms of Section 190(1) of the Constitution, the IEC must manage elections at national, provincial and municipal legislative bodies in accordance with the national legislation, ensure that those elections are free and fair, and declare the results of those elections within a period that must be prescribed by national legislation and that is as short as reasonably possible.

Section 5 of the Electoral Commission Act (No 51 of 1996) outlines the duties and functions of the IEC. This includes managing any elections; ensure that any election is free and fair; promote conditions conducive to free and fair elections; promote knowledge of sound and democratic elections processes and compile; maintain a register of parties; compile and maintain a voters roll to mention but a few examples.

1.4 The Government Printing Works

GPW specializes in the printing and development of security media, including passports, visa, birth certificates, educational certificates, smart identity documents, examination materials, and a wide range of other high security printed documents.

GPW's financial viability is dependent on its ability to generate revenue from services rendered. Its main clients include State departments and their statutory bodies for example the DHA, Departments of Education (Basic and Higher Education), the South African Police Service (SAPS), Department of Health, Justice and others, to which GPW provides security printing services on a cost recoverable basis.

2. THE DEPARTMENT'S STRATEGIC PRIORITIES AND MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES²⁹²

2.1 Strategic Plan Outcome Targets 2020 to 2025

In support of achieving the strategic objectives of the DHA, government priorities and the NDP, the DHA identified the following MTSF commitments for delivery by the end of 2025:

Outcome	Indicator	Baseline 31 March 2020	5 Year Target (2025)	Responsible
Secure management of international migration resulting in South Africa's interests being served & fulfilling international commitments	Risk-based & strategic immigration approach implemented against predetermined measures that ensure sovereignty, national security, public safety, stability & development	BMA legislation enacted.	BMA incrementally rolled out as per the BMA Roadmap 2032 to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 ports of entry • 10 segments of the land borderline & 2 community crossing points 	Border Management Authority (BMA)
		Transaction Advisor appointed for the redevelopment of 6 priority land ports of entry.	Construction & redevelopment of six land ports of entry as one-stop border posts completed by 2025.	BMA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BMCS piloted at 2 additional ports of entry • Draft Immigration Bill (including amendments to the Refugees Act) submitted to Minister for approval 160 law enforcement operations/ inspections	A risk-based & strategic approach to immigration implemented in respect of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation implemented to support the White paper on International Migration Secure entry, documented stay & departure of persons	(Immigration Services & Information System (IMS / IS))

Outcome	Indicator	Baseline 31 March 2020	5 Year Target (2025)	Responsible
		conducted to ensure compliance with immigration & DHA legislation.	through the rollout of biometric functionality & law enforcement operations.	
Secure management of international migration resulting in South Africa's interests being served & fulfilling international commitments	Risk-based & strategic issuing of visas & permits against predefined, percentage-based targets to grow the economy by 2024/25	100% compliance with set service standards for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent residence permits • Business & general work visas • Critical skill visas 	100% compliance with set service standards for risk-based & strategic issuance of visas & permits to grow the economy by 2024/25 as outlined in the annual performance plans for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent residence permits • Business & general work visas • Critical skill visas 	IMS
	Risk-based & strategic visa system implemented	The pilot of e-Visa (Phase 1 - temporary residence visa for tourist module) in 6 missions	E-Visa rolled out to all selected countries (106) by 2025	IS
Secure & efficient management of citizenship & civic registration to fulfil constitutional & international obligations	Percentage of identified citizens & holders of PR permits to which enabling documents are issued by 2024/25.	100% (3 810 000 - Smart ID cards)	Enabling documents issued to 100% of identified citizens (including naturalized citizens) & holders of permanent residence permits (births registered within 30 calendar days & smart ID cards issued to a projected 19 050 000 by 2025).	Civic Services (CS)

Outcome	Indicator	Baseline 31 March 2020	5 Year Target (2025)	Responsible
	Legislation in operation in respect of the new Marriage Act	Green Paper on the recognition of marriages submitted to the Minister for approval.	New Marriage Act implemented to regulate all marriages.	Infrastructure Planning & Support (IPS)
	Percentage of compliance with service standards set for adult passports issued (new live capture system) by 2024/25.	100% compliance with set service standard	100%	CS
Efficient asylum seeker & refugee system in compliance with domestic & international obligations.	Effective & efficient recording & monitoring of asylum seekers & refugees.	New PI	Asylum Seeker & Refugee System implemented	IS
Secure population register to empower citizens, enable inclusivity, economic development & national security.	National Identity System (NIS) operational as per requirements.	Specifications for NIS approved by DG.	NIS is operational by 2025.	IS
	Legislation in operation to regulate the collection, storage, accessing & processing of personal information.	Official Identity Management Policy submitted to Cabinet for public consultation	Population Register Act implemented to regulate the collection, storage, accessing & processing of personal information	IPS
DHA positioned to contribute	Measures implemented to	White Paper on Home Affairs	DHA Act implemented to effect the	IPS

Outcome	Indicator	Baseline 31 March 2020	5 Year Target (2025)	Responsible
positively to a capable & developmental state.	reflect a repositioned DHA that contributes positively to a capable & developmental state.	approved by Cabinet for implementation in December 2019. A final draft of the DHA Bill submitted to Cabinet for approval for public consultation.	repositioning of the department as a secure & modern department.	
		New PI	Service Delivery Model implemented in line with repositioned DHA.	IPS
		DHA Access model approved by MMM	DHA Access Model implemented in support of the repositioning of the DHA.	IPS
		Communication Strategy implemented as per the communication plan.	Communication Strategy implemented as per the communication plan.	IPS
		Counter-corruption strategy implemented as per set targets	Counter Corruption Strategy for DHA implemented in terms of initiatives outlined in Annual Performance Plans.	Counter Corruption & Security Service (CCSS)

2.2 The Department's Contribution to the National Development Plan (NDP)

The major focus of the NDP remains the same from previous years given the long-term, 2030 scope of the NDP and is to confront the triple challenge of poverty, inequality and unemployment by achieving higher growth rates. The DHA contributes the following to the NDP:

- Facilitating the acquisition of critical skills to facilitate the building of a capable state.

- Playing a role in enabling regional development by working with SADC countries to improve the efficient, secure and managed movements of people.
- Providing citizens with identity documents that give them access to rights and services.
- Through the modernization programme, seeking to reduce fraud and the cost of doing business.

3. 2022/23 BUDGET AND ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLANS (APP)

3.1 DHA 2022/23 Budget Summary and Analysis

For the 2022/23 financial year, the Department receives an allocation of R 9.4 billion compared to the R 9.43 billion special adjusted allocations of 2021/22. As stated previously, the adjusted budget includes revenue generated through the issuance of civil documents. Without inflation (nominally), the Department's budget decreases by 0.3 % from the previous year. The allocation is 4.5 % lower than the previous year's budget in real terms (after considering inflation). This translates into a real rand value decrease of R 430.4 million. The Department's responsibilities, however, keep increasing considering the BMA, One-Stop-Boarder-Post and modernisation of its IT infrastructure; despite its budget decreasing in real terms for the past four financial years.

Only two of the DHA's four programmes show a real increase in the current financial year. The Administration branch shows a real increase of R 125.9 million or 5.31%, while the Institutional Support and Transfers Programme shows a real increase of R 179.9 million or 7.30%. The budget increase in the Institutional Support and Transfers could be attributed to the implementation of the One-Stop Border Post and implementation of the BMA, whilst the increase in the Administration Branch could be attributed to the procurement of ICT infrastructure such as the implementation of the Automated Biometric Systems and the Advanced Passenger Processing System.

Table 1: Overall Budget 2021/22 and 2022/23 – Department of Home Affairs

Programme	Budget		Nominal Increase / Decrease in 2022/23	Real Increase / Decrease in 2022/23	Nominal Percent change in 2022/23	Real Percent change in 2022/23
R million	2021/22	2022/23				
1. Administration	2 371,5	2 609,8	238,3	125,9	10,05%	5,31%
2. Civic Affairs	3 096,8	2 555,9	-540,9	-651,0	-17,47%	-21,02%
3. Immigration Affairs	1 499,4	1 477,7	-21,7	-85,3	-1,45%	-5,69%
4. Institutional Support and Transfers	2 463,7	2 762,6	298,9	179,9	12,13%	7,30%
TOTAL	9 431,4	9 406,0	-25,4	-430,4	-0,3%	-4,56%

Nominal Increase/Decrease	<i>Is when inflation is not taken into account</i>
Real Increase/Decrease	<i>Is when inflation is taken into account</i>

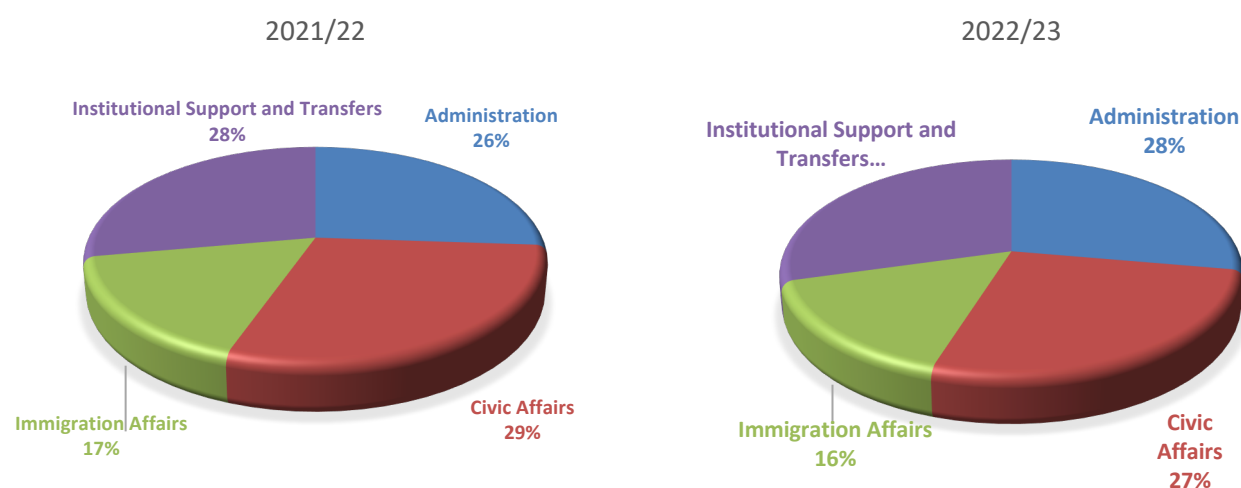
Source: National Treasury (2022)

Both Citizen and Immigration Affairs programmes have been allocated a smaller budget compared to the last financial year. However, since the Department's revenue will be appropriated in September 2022, its respective programme budgets will likely increase. The Citizen Affairs budget is significantly reduced by R651 million or 21% when considering inflation. Programme 3: Immigration Affairs experiences a slight budget reduction of R 85.3 million or 5.69 % in real terms.

In terms of economic classification, the Vote's main cost drivers are the compensation of employees (COE), which costs the Department R 3.88 billion or 41.2% and goods & services at R 2,91 billion or 30.98%. The COE and goods & Services are allocated R6.79 billion or 72.18 % of the department's total budget of R9.4 billion.

Allocation per programme

Figure 2 compares the proportional allocations per the main programme between 2021/22 adjusted budget and 2022/23 voted funds. The Citizen Affairs programme loses its majority allocation as its allocation is less by 2% from 29% in 2021/22 to 27% in the current financial year. There is also a 1% decrease in the Immigration Affairs Programme from 17% during 2021/22 to 16% in the current financial year. On the contrary, both the Institutional Support & Transfers Programme and the Administration Programme receive



a 1% and 2% increase. The former's allocation increases from 28% in the previous financial year to 29% in the current financial year, while the latter's allocation increased from 26% to 28% in the current financial year.

Figure 1: comparison of the split of the Department of Home Affairs budget between programmes

3.2 DHA 2022/23 Annual Performance Plan Analysis

The DHA has set out several strategic priorities in the Strategic Plan for 2019/20-2024/25 and a set of planned annual targets in the APP for 2022/2023. This section analyses the Department's 2022/23 APP per Programme and the budget allocated to achieve the annual targets. In addition, the Department undertook an exercise to ensure that the targets are specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound (SMART). Below are the performance targets per programme for the 2022/2023 financial year:

The DHA has set out several strategic priorities in the Strategic Plan for 2019/20-2024/25 and a set of planned annual targets in the APP for 2022/2023. This section analyses the Department's 2022/23 APP per Programme and the budget allocated to achieve the annual targets. In addition, the Department undertook an exercise to ensure that the targets are specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound (SMART). Below are the performance targets per programme for the 2022/2023 financial year:

Programme 1: Administration

The Administration programme covers all functions of the DHA that support its core business, such as policy, governance, finance, human resources (HR) management and security. It is also responsible for the provision of Information Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure, accommodation, transport and the keeping of records. Specific: the nature and the required level of performance can be identified; Measurable: the required performance can be measured; Achievable: the target is realistic given existing capacity; Relevant: the required performance is linked to the achievement of a goal; Time-bound: the time period or deadline for delivery is specified.

Table 4 below provides the analysis of selected Programme 1 performance indicators and targets for the 2022/23 financial year. It should be noted that for 2022/23, Programme 1 has 18 annual targets, but only eight annual targets and performance indicators were selected for analysis.

Table 3: Programme 1 performance indicators and annual targets.

Strategic Outcome: Secure management of international migration resulting in South Africa's interests being served and fulfilling international commitments				
Output	Output Indicator	Estimated Performance 2021/22	Annual Target 2022/23	
Biometric functionality implemented at ports of entry equipped with Enhanced	Number of selected ports of entry with biometric movements (BMCS) implemented as per approved specification.	System enhanced and operationalised at limited counters at 4 airports (OR Tambo, Cape Town, King Shaka and Lanseria International Airports).	34	

Movement Control System (EMCS).			
Enhanced e-Visa System.	Enhancement of e-Visa system as per approved change request.	New Indicator	Enhanced e-Visa system released in production.

Source: DHA APP (2022)

The Department has planned to roll-out the Biometric Movement Control System (BMCS) in 34 (from 24 in the previous financial year) ports of entry by the end 2022/23 financial year. The BMCS is a new system that will replace the Enhanced Movement Control System (EMCS) used to track the movement of citizens and foreign travellers entering and departing South Africa at all ports of entry. The new system will interface with the e-Visa system to confirm visa compliance. In addition, it will further identify undesirable travellers and confirm citizens against the Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS).

The DHA started rolling out the e-Visa regime in the 2019/20 financial year, starting with Kenya, then the Peoples' Republic of China, Nigeria and India. By the end of March 2022, the e-Visa had been rolled out to 14 countries. The e-Visa initiative contributes to the world-class visa regime supporting economic growth and job creation. It also enhances economic recovery, increases tourism activities, and promotes investments and business growth.

Table 4: Programme 1 performance indicators and annual targets.

Strategic Outcome: Efficient asylum seeker identity and refugee system in compliance with domestic and international obligations				
Output	Output Indicator	Estimated Performance 2021/22	Annual Target 2022/23	
Components of the National Identity System (NIS) implemented and maintained (Asylum Seeker and Refugee System and ABIS).	Implementation of Asylum Seeker and Refugee System by 2023/24	Asylum Seeker and Refugee system user requirement specifications approved. Asylum Seeker and Refugee system developed into life.	Asylum Seeker and Refugee system developed into live capture.	
	ABIS in operation by 2022/23 Functional Iris, infant footprint and palmprint back-end	ABIS phase 1 operational (facial and Fingerprint capability).	ABIS Phase 2 operational: Iris, infant footprint and palm print back-end recognition capability	

	recognition capability		functional (identification, Verification and latent search.	300
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Source: DHA APP (2022)

The introduction of the National Identity System (NIS) in table 5 is intended to replace the outdated National Immigration Information System (NIIS). The NIS will be developed into a live capture system and integrated with other DHA systems. This system will register the demographics and biometrics of asylum seekers and facilitate the adjudication of their cases with the option of referral to other bodies if denied. This performance indicator complies with the SMART principle as per Treasury guidelines. As a result, the Department's target is to have the Asylum Seeker and Refugee system developed into life capture by the end of this financial year.

Table 5: Programme 1 performance indicators and annual targets.

Strategic Outcome: DHA positioned to contribute positively to a capable and developmental state				
Output	Output Indicator	Estimated 2021/22	Performance	Annual Target 2022/23
Tabled DHA Bill in Parliament	Tabling of DHA Bill in Parliament for processing of Bill.	DHA Bill gazetted for public consultation.		DHA Bill tabled in Parliament

Source: DHA APP (2022)

The output indicators and annual targets in table 6 above comply with the SMART principles as per Treasury regulations because they are measurable. In its quest to improve the policy and legislation in support of repositioning, the Department estimated that it would have gazetted the DHA Bill at the end of the first quarter of 2022/23. The ultimate annual target is to have the DHA Bill tabled in Parliament for processing by the end of the financial year. The new legislation will provide a constitutionally sound legal framework for repositioning the DHA as a modern and secure department with the following critical elements:

Table 6: Programme 1 Performance indicators and annual targets

Strategic Outcome: DHA positioned to contribute positively to a capable and developmental state			
Output	Output Indicator	Estimated Performance 2021/22	Annual Target 2022/23

Tabled National Identification and Registration Bill in Parliament.	The tabling of the National Identification and Registration Bill in Parliament for processing of the Bill.	Official Identity Management Policy submitted to Cabinet for approval.	National Identification and Registration Bill submitted to Cabinet for approval for public consultation.
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An identity management framework (policy and legislation) is needed to address how the DHA will regulate how personal information will be processed by establishing conditions which meet the minimum threshold requirements for the lawful processing of personal information. It will also be necessary for the DHA to articulate how the digital administrative datasets under its control will be used to enable inclusivity, economic development and national security. This annual performance target is also measurable according to the SMART principles.

Table 7: Programme 1 Performance indicators and annual targets

Strategic Outcome: Secure and efficient management of citizenship and civil registration to fulfil constitutional and international obligations			
Output	Output Indicator	Estimated Performance 2021/22	Annual Target 2022/23
Table Marriage Bill in Parliament	The tabling of the Marriage Bill in Parliament for processing of Bill.	Marriage Policy submitted to Cabinet for approval.	Marriage Bill submitted to Cabinet for approval and public consultations.

Source: DHA APP (2022)

The legislation that regulates marriages in South Africa has been developed without an overarching policy that is based on constitutional values (e.g. equality, non-discrimination and human dignity) and the understanding of modern societal dynamics. Instead of creating a harmonised system of marriage in South Africa, the state has sought to give recognition to different marriage rituals by passing a range of different marriage laws.

Despite all the changes that have been made in the marriage legislation post-1994, there are still serious gaps in the current legislation. For instance, the current legislation does not regulate some religious marriages, such as the Hindu, Muslim and other customary marriages practised in some African or royal families. Furthermore, given the diversity of the SA population, it is virtually impossible to pass legislation governing every single religious or cultural marriage practice. It is against this background that the DHA is embarking on the process of developing a marriage policy that will lay a policy foundation for drafting a new single or omnibus legislation.

Table 8: Programme 1 Performance indicators and annual targets

Strategic Outcome: Secure management of international migration resulting in South Africa's interests being served and fulfilling international obligations			
Output	Output Indicator	Estimated Performance 2021/22	Annual Target 2022/23
Tabling of the OSBP Bill in Parliament	Tabling of the OSBP Bill in Parliament for processing of Bill	One-Stop-Border-Post (OSBP) Policy gazetted for public comments	OSBP Bill submitted to Cabinet for approval for public consultation

The OSBP concept refers to the legal and institutional framework, facilities and associated procedures that enable goods, people and vehicles to stop once whereby they undergo necessary controls following applicable regional and national laws to exit one state and enter the adjoining state. This is contrary to a traditional two-stop border post concept whereby entry/ exit procedures are carried out on both sides of the border for persons, vehicles and goods. The DHA plans to have the OSBP Bill submitted to Cabinet for approval and public consultation by the end of the current financial year.

Programme 2 Civic Affairs

The Civic Affairs branch has achieved five (5) out of the planned six (6) annual targets during the 2020/21 financial year, which translates to an 83% annual target performance achievement. In this financial year, the Civic Affairs programme did not achieve 17% of its annual targets. Compared to the previous financial year (2019/20), when it achieved two (2) out of three (3), the 2020/21 performance improved by 16%. However, the 83% target achievement in the 2020/21 financial year is lower when compared to the 2018/19 financial year when it achieved 100% of its annual targets.

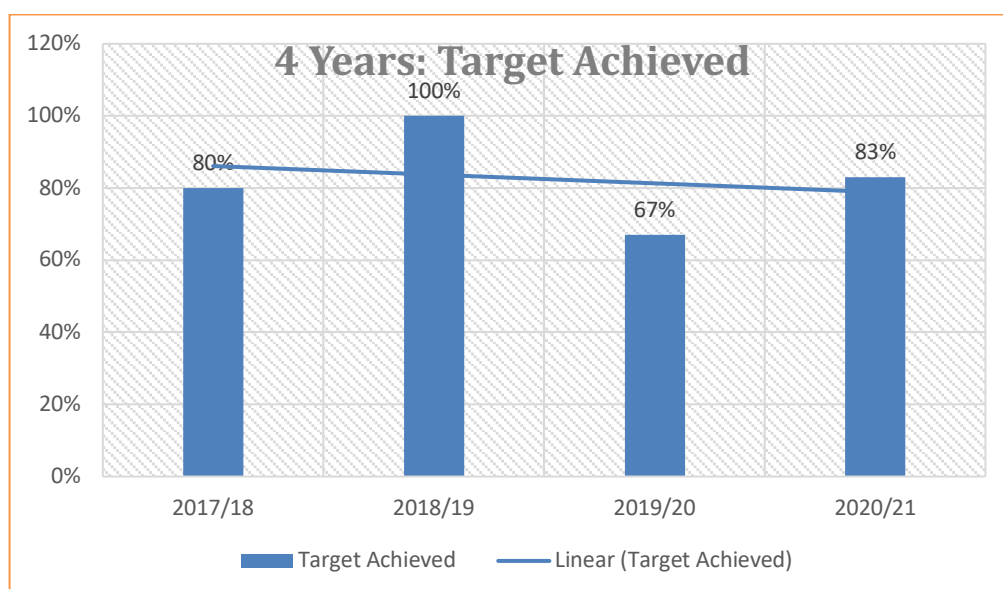
Figure 2: 4 Years annual target performance (2017/18 -2020/21)

Table 11 below provides the analysis of Programme 2 outputs indicators and targets for the 2022/23 financial year. Programme 2 (Civic affairs) strategic outcome is **to secure and efficiently manage citizenship and civil registration to fulfil constitutional and international obligations**. The Civic Affairs branch has four output indicators and four annual targets for the 2022/23 financial year.

All indicators on programme 2 comply with the SMART principle. As depicted in table 11 below, the first three output indicators remain the same as the two previous financial years, but the last indicator is a new indicator in the programme.

For the 2022/23 financial year, the programme has revised its annual targets from registering 700 000 to 750 000 births within 30 calendar days. This lower target in the previous financial year was due to COVID-19, but it has accordingly been revised upwards as lockdown restrictions have been suspended. As a result, the DHA estimates that it would comfortably achieve and exceed the last financial year's annual target by at least 51 000 birth registration; hence the target was increased.

Before COVID-19 in the 2018/19 financial year, Programme 2 usually planned to issue 3 million smart identity documents. However, this target was revised downwards in the 2020/21 financial year to issuing only 700 000 smart IDs and 1.6 million in 2020/21 as the department was navigating through different levels of lockdown restrictions. For the 2022/23 financial year, the DHA annual target is to issue 2 200 000 (2.2 million) Smart ID's.

Programme 2 had also planned 90% of machine-readable adult passports to be issued within 13 working days in the pre-COVID-19 era, but this annual target was revised downward to 70% due to the aforementioned pandemic. For the current financial year, the DHA has accordingly returned to the annual target of producing 90% of machine-readable adult passports within 13 working days.

The new performance indicator for this Programme is the issuance of 90% machine-readable passports for children (a new live capture system) issued within 18 working days per year for applications collected and processed within the RSA (from the date of receipt of the application until the passport is scanned at the office of application).

Table 9: Programme 2 performance indicators and annual targets.

Output Indicator	Annual Target	Estimated	Annual Target
	Achievement	Performance	2022/23
	2020/21	2021/22	

Number of birth registered within 30 days	845 253	700 000	750 000 ³⁰⁴
Number of smart ID cards issued to citizens (including naturalised and holders of permanent residence permits) 16 years of age and above	1 233 683	1 600 000	2 200 000
Percentage (%) of machine-readable adult passports (new live capture) issued within 13 working days (from date of receipt of the application until the passport is scanned at the office of application)	91.79%	90%	90%
Percentage (%) of machine-readable passports for children (new live capture system) issued within 18 working days per year for applications collected and processed within the RSA (from date of receipt of application until the passport is scanned at the office of application)	N/A	New Performance Indicator	90%

Source: DHA APP (2022)

Programme 3 Immigration Affairs

Strategic outcome is to secure and efficient management of international migration resulting in South Africa's interests being served and fulfilling international commitments. Unlike in 2021/22, when the programme had five output indicators, it has four output indicators for the 2022/23 financial year (see table 13 below).

As reported in the Department's Annual Report for 2020/21, the Immigration Affairs programme was the least-performing branch. It planned ten (10) annual performance targets for 2020/21, achieving only five (5) targets. This translates to 50% target achievement. Compared to the three previous years, the Immigration Affairs branch achieved 100% during 2019/20, 90% in 2018/19 and 78% in 2017/18.

For 2021/22, the Department set an annual target of 220 law enforcement operations/inspections. However, this target has been revised and increased to 540 law enforcement operations for the current financial year. The purpose of the indicator is to ensure that undocumented persons are detected (that South Africans or businesses do not illegally employ foreign nationals and that all persons in South Africa are here on a lawful basis as per departmental legislation). The indicator is intended to ensure that those who work illegally (with no correct visas or immigration permits to do so) or employ such persons in violation of legislation or are here illegally are either charged or deported. The target also aims to ensure that other persons encountered, for example, during inspections or roadblocks, are here lawfully. In short, the target seeks to locate or trace

illegal foreign nationals in South Africa and ensure that the resulting enforcement, be it prosecution or deportation, is undertaken. 305

The Department plans to have 85% of permanent residence visas adjudicated within eight months for applications collected within South Africa. This is from the date of receipt of the application until the outcome is in scan at VFS Centre – office of application). The permanent residence visas referred to here are the Critical Skills (s27b); General Work (s26a), and Business Visas (s26c).

In addition, the Department also targeted 85% and 90% of critical skills and business visas adjudicated within four weeks and eight weeks of application. These visas should have been applied within the country, and the application process is facilitated through the VFS. All the performance indicators comply with the SMART principles and are measurable.

Table 10: Programme 3 Immigration: Strategic Outcomes and Annual Targets

Output	Output Indicator	Estimated Performance 2021/22	Annual Target 2022/23
Enforcement of compliance of departmental legislation through law enforcement operations/inspection	Number of law enforcement operations/inspections conducted to secure compliance with immigration legislation	220	540
Permanent residence permits are adjudicated according to set standards	Percentage (%) of permanent residence applications adjudicated within 8 months for applications collected within the RSA(from date of receipt of the application until outcomes is in scan at VFS Centre-office of application)	85%	85%
Temporary residence visas adjudicated according to set standards	Percentage (%) of critical skills visas adjudicated within 4 weeks for application processed within the RSA (from date of receipt of application until outcomes is in scan at VFS Centre-office of application)	85%	95%
	Percentage (%) of business and general work visas adjudicated within 8 weeks for application process within the RSA (from date	90%	90%

	of receipt of application until an outcome is in scan at VFS Centre-office of application)		306
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Source: DHA APP (2022)

Programme 4: Institutional Support and Transfers

The Institutional Support and Transfers appears for the first time as a stand-alone programme. Funding of the BMA was budgeted for in Programme 1, while the Electoral Commission and Represented Political Parties fund was previously planned and budgeted for in Programme 2, the *Institutional Support* sub-programme. The purpose of this new programme is to transfer funds to the Electoral Commission and Represented Political Parties Fund, which manages national, provincial and local government elections to ensure those elections are free and fair. The programme will also transfer funds to the BMA to ensure South Africa's borders are effectively defended, protected, secured, and well-managed.

The BMA Act (No 2 of 2020) has finally assented into law, and it was effected as of 1 January 2021. The annual target for the 2021/22 financial year was to incrementally roll out BMA to 11 land ports of entry by integrating frontline immigration personnel, port health, etc. The Department envisages that the BMA will be fully implemented and operational by the end of the 2023/24 financial year. However, for the 2022/23 financial year, the main annual target is incrementally established by submitting pre listing documents to the National Treasury.

In line with the BMA roll-out and the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (ACFTA), the Department is planning to develop and upgrade six of the six land borders in a project known as the One-Stop Border Post (OSBP). The annual target in terms of the OSBP in the previous financial year was to issue a OSBP Policy for public comments and finalise the contractual agreements with the contracted bidders. For the 2022/23 financial year, the annual target is to ensure that financial and contractual agreements are concluded with the appointed bidders.

Table 11: Programme 4 Immigration: Strategic Outcomes and Annual Targets

Output	Output Indicator	Estimated 2021/22	Performance 2022/23	Annual 2022/23	Target
Border Management Authority (BMA) established as a Schedule 3A National Public Entity.	BMA fully established by 2023/24.	BMA Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners. Appointed BMA incubated as a Branch within DHA Implementation protocol between BMA and SARS signed Implementation	BMA incrementally established through the submission of pre-listing documents to National Treasury.		

		Protocol between BMA and Defence signed.	
BMA rolled out at selected ports of entry, designated segments of the land border law enforcement area and community crossing points.	Number of ports of entry with BMA rollout per year.	BMA rolled out in phases along 5 segments of the land border law enforcement area: (RSA/ Zimbabwe; eManguzi; Skukuza; KZN/ eSwatini; and Mpumalanga/ eSwatini) BMA rolled out to 1 community crossing point (Tshidilamolomo).	BMA rolled out at 46 ports of entry by incorporating frontline Immigration, Port Health, Agriculture and Access Control functions into the BMA.
	Number of land border law enforcement area segments with Border Guard per year.		BMA rolled out in phases along 3 segments of the land border law enforcement area (Border Guard).
	Number of community crossing points with BMA rollout per year.		N/A
	Responsibility for facilities management at land ports of entry transferred to BMA.		BMA assumes responsibility for facilities management at 31 identified land ports of entry.
Output	Output Indicator	Estimated Performance 2021/22	Annual Target 2022/23
Six priority land ports of entry redeveloped as part of a public-private partnership (PPP).	Status of construction for the redevelopment of the six (6) land ports of entry.	Request for Proposal (RfP) for the six land ports of entry issued to the market.	Financial and contractual closure reached with bidders in respect of land development of 6

			priority land ports of entry.
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Source: DHA APP (2022)

3.3 IEC 2022/23 budget allocation analysis

For the 2022/23 financial year, the Electoral Commission is allocated a budget of R1.8 billion shared amongst its four programmes. This allocation significantly decreases by R1,3 billion (42,2) in nominal terms and R1.4 billion (44,66%) in real terms. It should be noted that the previous financial year budget was significantly higher due to the Local Government Elections held during November 2021.

Table 12: IEC Budget Allocation 2022/23

Programme	Budget		Nominal	Real	Nomina	Real
(R'000)	2021/22	2022/23	Rand	Rand	l	Percent
			Increase/ Decrease 2022/23	Increase/ Decrease 2022/21	Percent change in 2022/23	change in 2022/23
Programme 1: Administration	840,0	838,9	-1,1	-37,2	-0,13%	-4,43 %
Programme 2: Electoral Operations	1 905,0	781,3	-1 123,7	-1 157,3	-58,99 %	-60,75%
Programme 3: Outreach	327,9	162,2	-165,7	-172,7	-50,54 %	-52,67 %
Programme 4: Party Funding and Liaison	51,7	25,0	- 26,7	- 27,8	-51,64 %	-53,73%
TOTAL	3 126,1	1 807,9	-1 318,2	-1 396,1	-42,2%	-44,66%
<i>Nominal Increase/Decrease</i>		<i>Is when inflation is not taken into account</i>				
<i>Real Increase/Decrease</i>		<i>Is when inflation is taken into account</i>				

Source: National Treasury (2022)

Programme 1: Administration's budget has decreased from R 840 million in the previous financial year (2021/22) to R 838 million in the current financial year (2022/23). In real terms, when inflation is considered, the budget of this programme has decreased by R 37. million (or 4.2%). **Programme 2: Electoral Operations** also receive a budget cut from R1.9 billion in the previous financial year to R781,3

million in the current financial year. This budget decrease translates to 60.7% (R1.15 billion) in real terms.³⁰⁹ As indicated, the significant budget decreases compared to the previous financial year were due to the Local Government Elections.

Both **Programme 3 and 4** receive decreased allocation for 2022/23. Programme 3 budget declines from the previous financial year allocation of R 327.9 million to R 162.2 million in the current financial year. In real terms, Programme 3 budget receives the most reduced budget in percentage terms by R172,2 million (52,6%). Programme 4's budget is reduced by 53.7%, from R51.7 million in the previous financial year to R25 million in the current financial year.

2.3 Analysis of the IEC annual performance plan per programme

The IEC has set out several strategic priorities in the Strategic Plan for 2020-2025, as well as a set of planned annual targets contained in the APP for 2022/23. This section provides an analysis of the annual targets for the 2022/2023 financial year as per IEC's APP.

Programme 1: Administration

While programme 1 strategic outcome remains the same, the number of targets decreases remains the same as in the 2021/22 financial year.

Programme 1 has a standard annual target of producing 4 quarterly reports as required by National Treasury regulations for all government departments and entities. In order to keep the IEC operations at an optimal level, the IEC annual target is to ensure that at least 97% of the 2 214 working hours are accounted for in terms of network and system availability. The Human Resource Unit also intends to ensure that at least 95% of the total 1 113 positions at the IEC are filled at all times. The IEC also intends to obtain a clean audit outcome from the external auditors.

Table 13: Programme 1 annual targets performance indicators

Strategic Outcome:	outputs	Output Indicator	Annual target
Strengthened institutional effectiveness	Exercise leadership and governance, monitoring and evaluation to ensure the effective implementation of IEC's core mandate, strategic outcomes and outputs, aligned with the corresponding budget	Number of quarterly reviews of the strategic risk register by the Executive Risk Management Committee within 30 days after the start of the next quarter.	4

	allocations and risks compliance		310
	Provide a cutting-edge, stable, secure ICT environment that meets all functional needs of the Electoral Commission and supports innovative business processes.	Minimum annual percentage network and application systems availability measured in hours system-generated report available.	97% of 2 214 hours' achievement
		Number of funded positions filled per annum	95% of 938 posts calculated pro-rata over the year
	Effectively manage financial resources in compliance with legislation	Obtain a clean audit outcome from the annual external audit process (New indicator)	Obtain a clean audit

Source: IEC Presentation (2022)

Programme 2: Electoral Operations

Strategic objective: Manage free and fair elections striving for excellence at voting station level; ensuring accessibility and suitability of voting facilities and processes; managing results; maximising electoral justice for all stakeholders in the electoral process; enhancing the credibility of the voters roll; ensuring compliance with legal prescripts; and continuously improve the legislative framework.

Table 14: Programme 2 annual targets performance indicators

Strategic Outcome:	outputs	Output Indicator	Annual target
Free and Fair Elections Delivered	Manage free and fair elections in accordance with the applicable electoral timetables to ensure the efficient and credible execution of the mandate of the Electoral Commission	Number of elections set aside	0 (none)

	Maintain a credible national common voters' roll that is enabled by cutting-edge technology	Number of registered voters as of 31 March of each year	311 26 180 000
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Source: IEC APP (2021)

Programme 2: Electoral Operations is the branch that ensures that the IEC's constitutional mandate of managing free and fair elections is achieved. As a result, one of the programme's output indicators and the annual target is to ensure that none of the elections it organises is set aside. In addition, the IEC has a responsibility to ensure that all adult citizens that are eligible to participate in the elections in all spheres of government do. Consequently, the IEC's annual target for 2022/23 is to ensure that at least 26.1 million adult citizens are registered on the voters' roll. The target of the number of registered voters has been revised down by 360 000.

Programme 3: Outreach

The primary purpose of the Outreach is to focus on the strategic outcome of informing and engaging citizens and stakeholders in electoral democracy. This programme has 5 output indicators and 5 annual targets for the 2022/23 financial year. The programmes strategic outcomes and annual targets are summarised below:

Table 15: Programme 3 annual targets performance indicators

Strategic Outcome:	outputs	Output Indicator	Annual target
Informed and engaged citizens and stakeholders in electoral democracy	Provide impactful and research and thought leadership to strengthen electoral democracy	The number of research initiatives achieved per annum	3
		The number of thought leadership interactions achieved per annum (new indicator)	10
	Actively promote and foster awareness and participation in the electoral process through civic and democracy education	The number of CDE events held per annum	24 000

	programmes		312
	Interact with domestic, regional and international stakeholders to build an understanding of the Electoral Commission's role in delivering credible elections	Number of meetings Electoral Commission hold with key stakeholders per annum (New Indicator)	10
Informed and engaged citizens and stakeholders in electoral democracy	Advance and promote electoral processes through communication campaigns on diverse platforms to sustain visibility across the electoral cycle.	Recorded reach across multimedia communications platforms (digital, television, print, radio and out-of-home)	Digital (all social media and online content: Facebook ad to reach – 35 million impressions Twitter ad to reach – 2 million. YouTube ad views – 2 million WhatsApp – New Google Ad words – 2 million impressions SMSs sent – 2 million Please Call Me – 150 million) Television: 6 million viewers Radio: 5 000 000 listeners Print: 6 million readers Out of home (150 billboards, 180 000 street pole posters, 2 000 transit TV screens, commuter transport – 20 long-distance buses

The IEC has sets itself a target of producing 3 research initiatives per annum, up from the target of 2 research initiatives in the previous financial year. This annual target has been reduced from the 4 annual research initiatives during 2016/18 until 2019/20. In addition, the programme plans to conduct 10 thought leadership initiatives in the current financial year, this target is the same as the previous financial year.

Programme 4: Party Funding

Programme 4 is a new programme that is responsible for managing the political party funding. This programme focuses on the strategic outcome of contributing to the enhancement of transparency in the

elections. The programme manages party funding and donations in compliance with legislation and strengthens cooperative relationship by providing consultative and liaison platforms between the IEC and political parties and candidates, using systems, people and sustainable processes.

Programme 4 also provides effective management of the registration of political parties and processing of the nomination of candidates for various electoral events. The programme's annual targets are summarised below:

Table 16: Programme 4 annual targets performance indicators

Strategic Outcome:	outputs	Output Indicator	Annual target
Contributed to the enhancement of transparency in elections and party funding	Manage party funding in compliance with relevant legislation	Number of disbursements to represented parties per annum	At least 4 (one per quarter)
	Manage Party Funding in compliance with relevant legislation	Number of publications of declarations by political parties and private donors	4
	Provide consultative and cooperative liaison platforms between the Electoral Commission and stakeholders and potential contributors to promote funding of multi-party democracy.	Number of liaison sessions held with stakeholders and potential contributors to multi-Party Democracy Fund	10

Source: IEC APP (2022)

The outputs and indicators covered under this programme support Outcome 4, which aims to achieve enhanced transparency in elections and party funding and its associated indicator, which aims to monitor and report progress made over the planning period. All these outputs and associated indicators will not only assist in achieving Outcome 4 but also the impact statement of ensuring free and fair elections.

3.4 GPW 2021/22 Budget Analysis

Over the medium term, the entity will focus on completing the refurbishment of its head offices and completing its master plan project, which involves building a new precinct to accommodate all its machinery. The completion of the master plan project is estimated to cost R1.2 billion over the medium term, while refurbishment of the head offices is estimated to cost R49 million over the same period. Accordingly,

expenditure is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 7.2 per cent, from R1.4 billion in 2021/22 to R1.7 billion in 2024/25. The entity is set to generate 97.1 per cent (R4.8 billion) of its revenue over the MTEF period through its business operations, increasing at an average annual rate of 7.2 per cent, from R1.5 billion in 2021/22 to R1.8 billion in 2024/25.

Unlike in previous years, the GPW included only one slide on the budget (compared to 4 in 2021) and again does not provide an overview in the presentation of budget by branch/programme but rather only divided into Administration versus Operations/Production. This makes comparative analysis specific performance almost impossible.

Table 17: GPW Budget Allocation 2021/22

Programme	Budget		Nominal	Real	Nominal	Real
(R000'000)	Revised	2022/23	Rand	Rand	Percent	Percent
	2021/22		Increase/ Decrease 2021/22	Increase/ Decrease 2021/22	change 2021/22	change 2021/22
Administration	437	413.5	-23.5	-47	-5.5%	-10.7%
Operations & Production	913.8	875.2	-38.6	-87	-4.2%	-9.5%
TOTAL	1350.8	1288.7	62.1	134	-4.6%	-9.92%
<i>Nominal Increase/Decrease</i>		<i>Is when inflation is not taken into account</i>				
<i>Real Increase/Decrease</i>		<i>Is when inflation is taken into account</i>				

When looking at the budget allocation for 2022 compared to 2021, the GPW receives a total of R62.1 million less this year (-4.6%). When factoring in inflation of 5.3% this equates in real terms to R134 million less (-9.92%). The administration budget item receives a slightly larger percentage cut than operations. Over the medium term (3 years) expenditure is due to grow at an average of only 2% above inflation (7.2% before inflation).

3.6 GPW 2022/23 annual performance plan analysis

GPW's APP 2021/22 has a total of 18 performance targets, with critical targets aligned to the Strategic Plan, to ensure that all outcomes and desired impacts are achieved. It should be noted that the financial years 2018/19 and 2019/20 have had similar performance outcomes in terms of the number of targets that were set (23) and achieved (18), averaging 78%. GPW has had challenges in terms of the completion of the construction project, referred to as a masterplan project. These challenges are among other reasons attributed to dependencies of the project, the project size and level of expertise required.

The other challenge relates to governance in terms of obtaining a clean audit opinion. While in pursuit of our strategic targets, GPW will continue to put measures in place to improve our internal controls environment. This will be achieved through application of good governance principles and implementation of audit recommendations. The post audit action plan and other mechanism will be developed and monitored in order to reduce occurrences of irregular expenditure and other compliance gaps that impact on GPW's governance. The table below outlines various products that were produced in the last five years. These figures reflect that the production of security and para-security documents has increased between 2015 and 2018 (with exception of the green barcoded id). There has been a steady demand in the production of passports with an increase of 17% when comparing financial years 2015/16 and 2019/20.

The GPW retains the same number of targets per branch/ budget programme as in 2021/22 but these targets have shifted around as follows. An issue that pertains to all targets is that only Estimated Performance is given for the year 2021/22, unlike in previous Annual Performance Plans where the last 2 years of actual performance are given as a baseline for current targets. This is due to the late submission of the GPW annual report which is due to be tabled in May (8 Months late). The question is whether there is sense in updating the APP on the previous years achieved targets and when it is that the final annual report will be available.

4. ANALYSIS OF DHA, GPW AND IEC ANNUAL REPORTS

4.1 DHA 2021/22 ANNUAL REPORT

4.1.1 Introduction

Key successes in 2021/22

- The Department obtained an unqualified audit opinion, with findings on compliance. While this is its third consecutive unqualified audit, it is accompanied by findings and falling short of a 'clean audit' for the Department.
- The Department spent 100% of its final appropriation, as compared to 96.4% expenditure in the previous financial year. Therefore, there is no money to be returned to the National Treasury as unspent funds.
- During the year under review, revenue collected increased significantly by approximately R349 million (109%) to R719 million, compared to the revenue collected in the previous financial year of R370.9 million.
- The Department managed to decrease its fruitless and wasteful expenditure from a recorded R640 000 in 2020/21, to R153 000 in 2021/22. Whilst this may be regarded as progress, the Department should avoid fruitless and wasteful expenditure at all cost and those responsible should be held liable.

- During the 2021/22 financial year, the Department set a target of registering 750 000 births³¹⁶ within 30 calendar days and managed to register 1 016 684 births, of which 751 025 were births registered within 30 calendar days. Therefore, it exceeded its target.

Key challenges in 2021/22

The Department continues to be beset with the same challenges, similar to what was reported during previous financial years. These are:

- The Department **only achieved 69% of its planned targets for the 2021/22** financial year. Whilst this is an improvement compared to the 68% achievement in the previous year, it is still below the 80%.
- The Department **incurred irregular expenditure of R46.099 million** consisting of R12.877 million of irregular expenditure relating to the ABIS contract and R33.222 million relating to the Four-sight firewall contract.
- The Department continues to experience **challenges with network connectivity**. This affects the live-capture system for Civil Service. This system cannot function when off-line, and therefore, services cannot be rendered during that period of time.
- Whilst the “War on Queues” remains a priority for the Department, the frontline offices of the DHA still experience **long queues** coupled with network connectivity challenges.
- As in the previous financial years, the DHA has a **limited number of offices, some offices are poorly located, and most do not meet the norms and standards set for modernised offices**.
- A major weakness and risk for the DHA is the **inadequate human resource capacity and capability in critical specialist, management areas and frontline offices**. The DHA is currently not functioning at its approved capacity (the total of filled posts versus the approved establishment of more than 20 000 officials). Most positions that became vacant were unfunded as from 2015/16 due to the implementation of austerity measures and reducing of the compensation of employees (CoE) budget by National Treasury.
- Due to the nature of its operations, the Department is **vulnerable to criminal acts, including fraud and corruption**. These acts involve both its officials and persons wishing to secure a South African passport, Identity Document (ID) or other enabling documents.

4.1.2 DHA Annual Performance

The Department changed its programme structure with effect from 1 April 2021 by **adding a fourth programme called ‘Institutional Support and Transfers’** to allow for greater transparency and better comparison. Subsequently, the mandate of the Department is carried out in the following budgeted programmes:

- Programme 1: Administration.
- Programme 2: Citizen Affairs.

- Programme 3: Immigration Affairs.
- Programme 4: Institutional Support and Transfers.

Table 18 provides a summary of the DHA's budget and expenditure as at the end of the 2021/22 financial year:

Table 18: Financial performance 2021/22

2021/22 Financial year				
Programme	Adjusted budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance in Rand	Expenditure as % of Adjusted budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
1. Administration	2 636 851	2 636 851	0	100%
2. Citizen Affairs	2 974 836	2 974 836	0	100%
3. Immigration Affairs	1 392 651	1 392 651	0	100%
4. Institutional Support and Transfers	2 427 098	2 427 098	0	100%
Total	9 431 436	9 431 436	0	100%

Source: Department of Home Affairs (2022), adapted

The DHA was allocated an adjusted budget of R9.431 billion in 2021/22, and spent 100% of its allocation. In terms of economic classification, the following apply: R3.667 billion (compensation of employees (CoE)), R2.980 billion (goods and services), R2.443 billion (transfers and subsidies), and R331.8. million (payment of capital assets). The 100% expenditure is a significant improvement on the 96.4% expenditure recorded during the previous financial year. The Department incurred under-expenditure of R317.1 million during the 2020/21 financial year.

Virements

The DHA shifted an amount of R265.3 million from the rest of the programmes to fund the Administration programme, as presented in table 2, above.

The approval was granted by the National Treasury on 8 March 2022 for goods and services allocations to be used within the same vote and programme for compensation of employees of the Department in terms of section 5(1)(b) of the 2021 Appropriation Act. In addition, approval was granted in terms of section 6.3.1(c) of the Treasury Regulations to utilise R210 million of savings from the procurement of the Passenger Name Records (PNR) system, and R40 million from the Border Management Agency (BMA) earmarked allocations towards funding various categories of goods and services and compensation of employees related items.

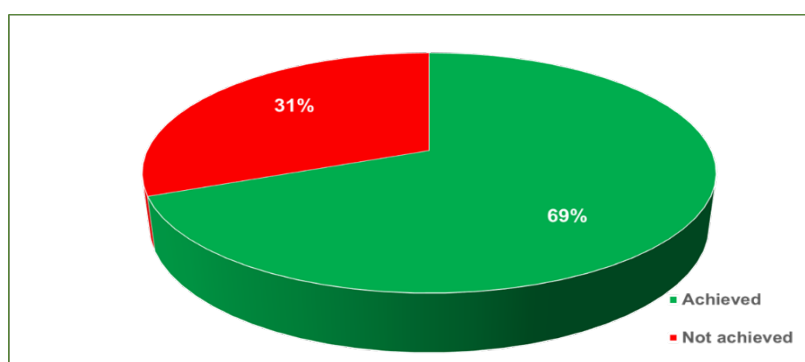
Table 19: Virements applied

Per programme	Adjusted budget	virement	% of virement	Final appropriation
	R'000	R'000	%	R'000
Administration	R2.371 billion	R265 326 million	11%	R2.636 billion
Citizen Affairs	R3.100 billion	-R125 978 million	-4%	R2.974 billion
Immigration Affairs	R1.501 billion	-R109 312 million	-7%	R1.392 billion
Institutional Support & Transfers	R2.457 billion	-R30 036 million	-1%	R2.427 billion
Total	R9.431 billion	-	0%	R9.431 billion

Source: Department of Home Affairs (2022)

Programme performance

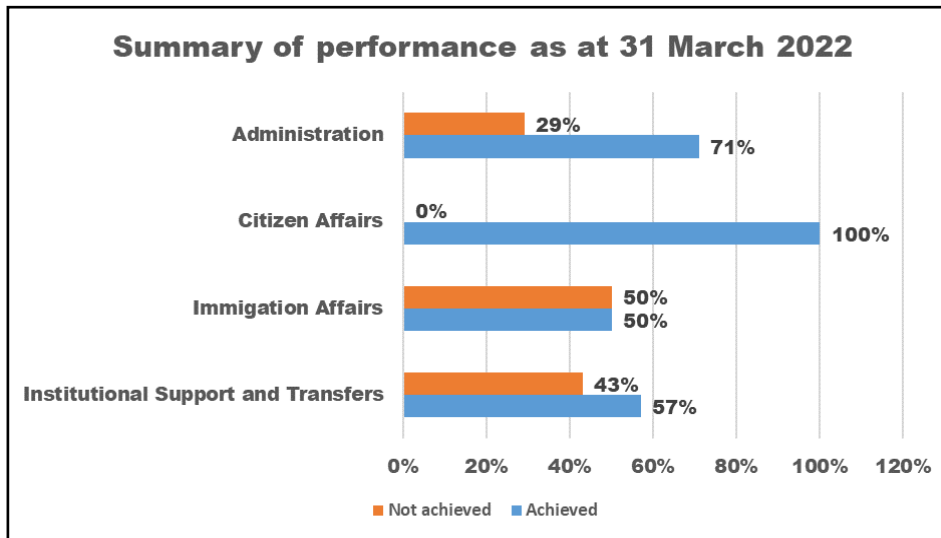
The DHA achieved **69%** of its planned performance targets. In numerical terms, this translates to achieving 20 out of the 29 APP targets set for the year under review. Although performance is higher than the previous year, it is still lower than what the Department achieved in 2018/19 (73%) and 2019/2020 (75%) respectively. The 69% achievement rate of the DHA should be understood within the context of spending 100% of its allocated budget. Therefore, there should be a correlation between the budget spent and the performance targets achieved.

Figure 3: overall target performance

According to the DHA, the reasons for non-achievement includes procurement delays, protracted consultation processes, the impact of COVID-19 and delays in finalising the Section 97 proclamation pertaining to the transfer of functions in respect of the BMA.

Figure 4 represents the annual target performance of the DHA per programme during the 2021/22 financial year:

Figure 4: Summary of performance as at 31 March 2021



The **Citizen Affairs programme achieved all its planned targets** for the year under review (100%). The Immigration Affairs programme achieved 50%, while the Institutional Support and Transfers achieved 57%. The Administration programme achieved 71% of its planned targets for the year under review. The performance per programme is depicted below:

Programme 1: Administration

This programme provides leadership, management and support services to the Department of Home Affairs. The following table highlights expenditure for the Administration programme in 2021/22:

Table 20: budget and target performance

Adjusted budget	Total budget spent	Under/Over Expenditure	Expenditure rate
R2.636 billion	R2.636 billion	0	100%
No. targets	No. targets achieved	Targets not achieved	Success rate (%)
14	10	4	71%%

The programme **spent 100% of its allocation**, compared to the previous financial year when spending reached 91.6% equating to under-expenditure of R58.4 million.

The DHA achieved 10 out of the 14 planned performance targets, indicating a **71% performance achievement rate**. This is a regression compared to the 75% achievement rate of the 2020/21 financial year.

Table 21: Programme 1 Targets not achieved

Outcome indicator	Planned target	Reasons for deviation
Number of selected ports of entry with Biometric movement control system (BMCS) implemented as per approved specifications	23 ports of entry with BMCS	There was a global shortage of computer chips that negatively impacted on the procurement process and resulted in project implementation delays.
Development of Asylum Seeker and Refugee system onto live capture as per approved specifications (prototype) (21/22)	Implementation of Asylum Seeker and Refugee system.	Service provider was not appointed to develop a full functional system, so that the system becomes fully functional.
Promulgation of DHA Bill (Submission of DHA Bill to Cabinet for approval (21/22)	Submission of DHA Bill to Cabinet for approval 2021/22	DHA Bill was not submitted to Cabinet for approval. However, the DHA indicates that a letter was sent to the Office of Solicitor-General (the “OSG”) requesting assistance to appoint an independent legislative drafter. As at end of March 2021, the DHA awaiting the OSG’s response
Submission of the Citizenship, Immigration and Refugees Bill to Cabinet for approval (Submission of the Green Paper on the Management of Citizenship, International Migration and Refugee Protection to Cabinet to request approval for public consultation (2021/22)	Green Paper on the Management of Citizenship, International Migration and Refugee Protection submitted to Cabinet to request approval for public consultation	The Green Paper was not submitted as planned. The DHA reports that it is awaiting the Ministers approval and submission to Cabinet. The target to submit to Cabinet has been rolled over to Q1 of the 2022/23 financial year.

Programme 2: Citizen Affairs

The programme provides secure, efficient and accessible services and documents for citizens and lawful residents.

The following table highlights expenditure for the Citizen Affairs programme in 2021/22:

Table 22: budget and target performance

Adjusted budget	Total budget spent	Under/Over Expenditure	Expenditure rate
R2.974 billion	R2.974 billion	0	100%
No. targets	No. targets achieved	Targets not achieved	Success rate (%)
4	4	0	100%

The programme **spent 100%** of its allocated budget for 2021/22. Equally, it achieved **100% or 4 of the planned targets** for the year under review. The notable achievements under the programme include:

- The percentage of births registered within 30 calendar days compared against the total population of births registered was 78,33%. This percentage is up from 73,67% during the preceding review period. The DHA's intention is to normalise the registration within 30 calendar days above 80%.
- A total of 2 369 245 South African citizens were issued with Smart ID cards, against a target of 1 374 142. Since the inception of Smart ID cards in 2013, 19.19 million citizens were issued with cards by March 2022.

Programme 3: Immigration Affairs

The programme facilitates and regulates the secure movement of people into and out of the Republic of South Africa through ports of entry; determines the status of asylum seekers and regulates refugee affairs. It also confirms and provides enabling documents to foreign visitors legally residing within the Republic of South Africa and enforces immigration legislation and effects deportations.

The table below highlights expenditure for the Immigration Affairs programme in 2021/22:

Table 23: Immigration budget and target performance

Adjusted budget	Total budget spent	Under/Over Expenditure	Expenditure rate
R1 392 billion	R1 392 billion	0	100%
No. targets	No. targets achieved	Targets not achieved	Success rate (%)
4	2	2	50%

The Immigration Affairs programme spent 100% of its budget. The programme's budget increased by 8.9%³²² from R1.278 billion in 2020/21 to R1.392 billion in 2021/22. With increases in expenditure for the sub-programmes: Immigration Affairs Management, Admission Services and Asylum Seekers, the expenditure for Immigration Services decreases by 15.6 % from R275 million in 2020/21 to R232 million in 2021/22. This decrease is attributed to a budget shift from Immigration Services to Admission Services to cover the cost of APP SITA in January and February 2022. The saving in Immigration Services was as a result of the new Lindela contract entered into during the year under review being awarded at much better rates. In addition, the saving on passenger name records (PNR) was used to cover other expenditure.

Table 24: Immigration Targets not achieved

Outcome indicator	Planned target	Reasons for deviation
Percentage (%) of critical skills visas adjudicated within four (4) weeks for applications processed within the RSA (from date of receipt of application until outcome is in scan at VFS Centre - office of application)	85% of critical skills visas adjudicated within four (4) weeks for applications processed within the RSA (from date of receipt of application until outcome is in scan at VFS Centre - office of application)	Only 57.2% (2 790 out of 4 876) of critical skills visas adjudicated within 4 weeks for applications processed within the RSA
Percentage (%) of business and general work visas adjudicated within 8 weeks for applications processed within the RSA (from date of receipt of application until outcome is in scan at VFS Centre - office of application)	90% of business and general work visas adjudicated within 8 weeks for applications processed within the RSA (from date of receipt of application until outcome is in scan at VFS Centre - office of application)	89.2% (812 out of 910) of business and general work visas adjudicated within 8 weeks for applications processed within the RSA (from date of receipt of application until outcome is in scan at VFS Centre)

Programme 4: Institutional Support and Transfers

This programme provides institutional support and transfer funds to the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC), the Represented Political Parties' Fund and the Border Management Authority (BMA).

The table below highlights expenditure for the Institutional Support and Transfers programme in 2021/22:

Table 25: budget and target performance

Adjusted budget	Total budget spent	Under/Over Expenditure	Expenditure rate
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R2 427 billion	R2 427 billion	0	100%	323
No. targets	No. targets achieved	Targets not achieved	Success rate (%)	
7	4	3	57%	

The budget of Institutional Support and Transfers programme reflects a 100% expenditure. Expenditure increased by 6.3% from 2020/21.

The appropriation and expenditure for the sub-programme: Electoral Commission increased with 7.1% from R2.101 billion in 2020/21 to R2.250 billion in 2021/22 primarily to cater for the procurement of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). The appropriation for the sub-programme: Represented Political Parties Fund increased marginally, while the appropriation for the BMA) decreased by 48.9% from R19.6 million in 2020/21 to R10 million in 2021/22. The decrease in expenditure/appropriation for the BMA is due to National Treasury approving a virement to utilise saving under this sub-programme to cater for shortfalls in other areas. The saving is mainly due to the fact that the operationalization and capacitation of the establishment within the BMA was not finalised during 2021/22.

Table 26: Institutional Support and Transfers Targets Not Achieved

Outcome indicator	Planned target	Reasons for deviation
BMA incrementally rolled out at selected ports of entry, designated segments of the land border law enforcement area and community crossing points	BMA incrementally established	The Implementation Protocols with SAPS and Defence have not been concluded and the Section 97 Proclamation pertaining to the transfer of functions has not been finalised.
BMA incrementally rolled out at selected ports of entry, designated segments of the land border law enforcement area and community crossing points	BMA incrementally rolled out at 11 ports of entry by incorporating frontline immigration, port health, agriculture and border facility management functions into the BMA	The BMA could not be rolled-out to 11 Ports of Entry as the Section 97 Proclamation, through which frontline functions would have been incorporated into the BMA, was not finalised.
Public-Private partnership (PPP) concluded to redevelop six land ports of entry	Financial and contractual closure reached with the appointed bidders in respect of the	Financial and contractual closure could not be reached as the private parties have not been appointed

	redevelopment of six priority land ports of entry	324
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4.1.3 DHA Report of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee (“AC”) is established as an independent statutory committee in terms of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA). The AC functions within approved terms of reference and complies with relevant legislation, regulation and governance codes.

Effectiveness of Internal Control: Whilst the Audit Committee recognises that the DHA has made great strides in enhancing the internal control environment, it indicated that **the system of internal controls for the period under review was not entirely adequate and effective in improving the control environment and to reduce the risk to an acceptable level.** The AC indicated that there is a great **need for change and systems transformational management to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of the Department’s service delivery operation**, in order to unlock value. The AC is concerned that in some instances **the matters reported in prior years were not fully and satisfactorily addressed.** Management has embarked on a number of initiatives to remedy these shortcomings, and the AC continued to monitor the corrective measures implemented during the course of the year.

Risk management: The AC expressed a **concern with the level of maturity of the risk management process.** It concluded that management must take risk management seriously and embed the culture in their day-to-day activities to ensure that the strategic objectives of the department are achieved.

Internal Audit: The AC expressed **satisfaction with the Internal Audit had appropriately and satisfactorily discharged its functions and responsibilities** during the year under review.

Evaluation of financial statements: The AC is **concerned about the significant adjustments to the financial statements submitted for audit** and has engaged management to re-assess its reporting processes to ensure improved financial reports.

Evaluation of the finance function: Based on the significant changes in the financial statements, the AC is **concerned with the inadequacy of financial reporting and level of control weaknesses identified** and is of the view that the function requires significant improvement and capacitation. However, it acknowledges the continuous improvement in the internal controls within the function is commended. The AC acknowledges that **based on budgetary cuts, vacancies could not be filled, which resulted in the Department not being able to operate at its optimal level.**

In-Year Management and Monthly/Quarterly Reports: The AC indicated that the monthly and ³²⁵quarterly reports were tabled and reviewed at the Audit Committee meetings. The AC reviewed these reports and raised questions and issues for clarity and explanations. Thus, the AC **noted the improvements to the reports mainly relating to financial and performance information.**

4.1.4 Report of the Auditor General

The Department obtained an **unqualified audit opinion, with findings on compliance** from the AG during the 2021/22 financial year.

Emphasis of matter

The AG reported that, as disclosed in note 11.6 to the financial statements, an amount of R546.0 million was **impaired** as a result of the Department's inability to recover these receivables. It also indicated that, as disclosed in note 22.3 to the financial statements, an amount of R238.5 million was impaired as a result of the Department's inability to recover fines and penalties issued in terms of the Immigration Act 13 of 2002.

Report on predetermined objectives

Programme 2: Citizen Affairs:

The AG reported that no material findings could be identified on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information under the Citizen Affairs programme in 2021/22 period.

Expenditure Management

- The AG reported that **effective and appropriate steps were not taken to collect all money due for accrued departmental revenue**, as required by section 38(1)(c)(i) of the PFMA. This resulted in a significant portion of the amount being impaired.
- It reported that the debtors' impairment provision was at 87% of accrued departmental revenue, indicating that **the Department struggled to timeously collect money due and impaired incidentally significant amounts**. This also formed part of the material non-compliance reported on the Department's failure to collect money due.
- It also reported that the **claims against the Department at year-end was at 76% of the next year's budget, excluding compensation of employees as well as transfers and subsidies**. The AG made mention that these claims are too high; should they become payable in the next financial year, the Department will have little left to fund operations, settle other financial obligations, sustain optimal service delivery, and implement planned activities, programmes and projects.

Procurement and contract management

The AG reported that some of the **IT related goods and services, classified as mandatory, were not procured through SITA as required by Treasury Regulation 16A6.3(e) and section 7(3) of the SITA Act.**

- **Inadequate review and monitoring of compliance with applicable laws and regulations** relating to financial reporting and revenue management by the DHA.
- **No documented policies and procedures to guide the collection of fines and penalties** issued
- **Inadequate monitoring of implementation of action plans**, as the plans did not effectively address repeat audit findings including those relating to IT.
- **Reviews performed were inadequate to detect and correct material errors** in the AFS, resulting in material adjustments to the financial statements.

Material Irregularities

The AG identified material misstatements in the financial statements submitted for auditing relating to:

- Accruals and payables not recognised
- Contingent liabilities

It indicated that these material misstatements were due to reviews that were not effective enough to identify the errors. However, these misstatements were later corrected, resulting in an unqualified audit opinion on the financial statements.

Additional information contained in the Financial Statements

Unauthorised expenditure: The DHA did not incur any unauthorised expenditure during the year under review.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure: A total amount of R6 000 (as against R514 000 for 2020/21) was recorded as fruitless and wasteful expenditure in the year under review. In addition, R85 000 was recorded for previous years' cases, bringing the total amount to R153 000 (R640 000 for 2020/21). This is a significant decrease that is attributed to the resolution of cases by the loss control committee. The **fruitless and wasteful expenditure is attributed to hotel and flight bookings not honoured** after bookings have been made.

Irregular expenditure: During the year under review, the DHA incurred **irregular expenditure** to the tune of R47 million which includes R32.2 million (mandatory Information Technology (IT) goods **not procured through State Information Technology Agency (SITA)**; R12.8 million (irregularities in Automated Biometric Information System (ABIS) procurement); and R1.2 million (other instances of irregular expenditure disclosed).

Claims against the Department: The Department is frequently cited as a respondent in civil matters and most of them are old with no movement on the part of the plaintiffs. Thus, claims against the Department increased from 2.243 billion (in 2020/21) to R2.338 billion (in 2021/22). These claims include, amongst others:

Litigation and Legal Enquiries (R2.107 billion in 2021/22); Labour matters (R116.6 million in 2021/22³²⁷); and EOH claim against the Department for ABIS project (R115.2 million in 2021/22). These **claims arise due to unlawful arrest and detention of illegal immigrants as well as damages arising from the Department's failure to process visas and permits on time**. Also, mainly from the fraudulent issuing of death certificates, the non-issuing of unabridged birth certificate ID document and fraudulent use of ID document and passports resulting in the arrest and detention of the lawful owners.

The Department reported that there are also **litigations that emanates from tenders and contracts** where companies are claiming against the Department based on certain tenders and contracts. "Other" litigation relate to motor vehicle collisions, personal injuries and contumelies.

Revenue: During the year under review, revenue collected increased significantly by approximately R349 million (109%) to R719 million compared to the revenue collected in the previous financial year of R370.9 million. It stated that, against the revenue target of R562 million for the year under review, the target was exceeded by R156.5 million or 27.9%. While this is a significant improvement, **the Department is still behind the revenue collected in the pre-COVID era**. In this regard, it is worth mentioning that the department collected R1.062 billion in the 2019/20 financial year.

With regard to the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) account, foreign revenue collected for the year under review is R87 million. Of this amount, R62.8 million was paid into the National Revenue Fund (NRF) by DIRCO on behalf of the DHA. It also paid into the NRF an amount of R257 million in respect of prior years; this leaves DIRCO with a balance of approximately R573.7 million owing to the Department.

4.1.5 Human Resources

Employment and Vacancies

The following tables summarise the number of posts on the establishment, the number of employees, the vacancy rate, and whether there are any staff that are additional to the establishment as at 31 March 2022:

For years, the Department could not replace staff as and when positions became vacant, given the Compensation of Employee (COE) ceilings imposed by Treasury. As at 31 March 2022, the staff compliment consisted of 8 277 positions filled, while the number of posts on approved establishment was 8 301. Therefore, the DHA has a vacancy rate of 0.29% as at the end of March 2022.

Table 22: Employment and vacancies by programme as on 31 March 2022

Programme	No. posts on approved establishment	No. of posts filled	Vacancy rate	No. of employees additional to the establishment
Administration	1 019	1 016	0.29	31
Citizen Affairs	5 396	5 378	0.33	0
Immigration Affairs	1 878	1 875	0.16	0
Institutional Support & Transfers	8	8	0	0
Total	8 301	8 277	0.29	31

Source: Department of Home Affairs (2022)

It should be noted that, in the 2021/22 annual report, the Department reported that its approved structure provides for over 19 886 posts. If one could calculate the vacancy rate at the Department using the approved structure vs. the current staff compliment, the vacancy rate at the DHA would be very high. For example, the vacancy rate would be 58.4. The DHA reported that underfunding has, as a result, adversely affected the vacancy rate and the capacity to deliver services. The **high vacancy rate has led to reporting lines and segregation of duty being compromised**. This resulted in a ‘flat’ hierarchical structure that compromises lines of accountability and responsibility”, thus **creating a breeding ground for errors, fraud and corruption**.

Employment Equity

The Department during the reporting period targeted 44 vacant funded positions. The number of workforce went down because of resignations and majority of those employed were blacks (264) and there were (18) coloureds, (2) Indian and (24) Whites employed. In terms of Gender representation of those employed, there were 189 females and 119 males employed.

The tables below depict the difference in the expected representation and the current status of all the race groups:

Race	Female	Male	Total workforce by Race	EAP against Workforce
African	4 283 (51.75%)	2 979 (35.99%)	7 262 (87,74%)	12.84%
Coloureds	321 (3.88%)	213 (2.57%)	534 (6,45%)	-4.35%
Indian	59 (0.71%)	39 (0.47%)	98 (1,18%)	-1.82%
White	283 (3,42%)	100 (1.21%)	383 (4,63%)	-6.67%

Total	4 946(59,76%)	3 331(40,24%)	8 277	329
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There is no much difference between the year under review and the previous financial year regarding the employment status of the Department on race and gender. The Department argues that this is due to the fact that although majority of the people employed in the period are black, this is compared to majority of people who have been terminated in the period being black as well, 87.74%.

As per the 2012 Cabinet resolution on representation of women at Senior Management Service (SMS) level and disability target, the DHA performed as follow during the year under review:

- The disability status in the Department for 2021/22 stands at 1.74% which is below the 2% target. This is due to the fact that the work force reduced during the period.
- Representivity on SMS is at 63 (45.99%) (Female) and 74 (54.01%) (Male). The Directive on SMS positions and employment of People with Disabilities (PWD) within the Department remains in force until the Department achieves the required targets; namely: 50% of SMS be composed of women and 2% of the workforce be composed of PWD.

Table 23: Gender Representation at SMS Level and people with disabilities Status

Gender Representation at SMS Level			
Female	Male	Total SMS Members	Target
63 (45.99%)	74 (54.01%)	137	50/50
People with disabilities			
DHA	Total	Total employed people with disabilities	Target
Workforce			
8277		144 (1.74%)	2%

Recruitment

The DHA reported that 73 posts were vacant funded during the financial year 2021/22; 42 of these positions are filled, and 31 positions are still vacant, (still in the process of being filled) Of the 73 posts, 23 (32%), consisting of 16 filled and 7 vacant posts, were still within the 6 months' recruitment *Turnaround Time* (TAT):

- 34 (47%), consisting of 22 filled and 12 vacant posts, had exceeded the 6 months' recruitment TAT, but were still within the 12 months' national recruitment TAT; and
- 16 (22%), consisting of 4 filled and 12 vacant posts, had exceeded the 12 months' national recruitment TAT.

4.2 GPW 2020/21 ANNUAL REPORT

The GPW Annual Report for 2020/21 has only tabled in October 2022, a year after it was due as with the Previous financial year. The 2021/22 Annual Report is already over 5 months overdue for submission to the AG. The tabling of this Annual Report comes in a year later, due to system failure and data losses experienced by GPW on 4 February 2021, as a result of a EVA hardware crash, that hosted multiple servers, containing critical data including the tenders, e-Gazettes, Dynamics AX (financial management system), emails and other technical systems.

4.2.1 Summary of Financial Performance

The 2020/21 Annual Report provides an account of GPW's performance against the strategic plan of 2020-2025, the Annual Performance Plan and the budget for 2020/21. Recovery of systems and stabilisation of the ICT environment called for a collaborative effort, inclusive of soliciting expert advice and support from external service providers.

A Migration Plan has been developed and approved by EXCO and is being implemented to turn around the ICT environment and all its operations, towards a desired end state of a stable infrastructure, network and systems to enable successful back up and restoration of GPW applications and data.

GPW has received approval by National Treasury to be audited using GRAP as opposed to IFRIS accounting standards for the 2020/21 financial year going forward. GPW management and officials committed to attainment of set targets for the 2020/21 financial year, despite being hardest hit by the advent of COVID-19 pandemic.

During the first quarter of this year, GPW could not print essential documents such as Identity and travelling documents due to the lock down restrictions. This was due to the temporary closure of DHA's offices, which affected the demand for Identity and travel documents. However, GPW remained open to produce all required government gazettes for different stages of the national lockdown, as well as other critical documents.

On average, GPW lost over half of its production capacity for the financial year, thereby impacting negatively on its revenue base. The revenue was reduced from R1.559 billion to R745 million, due to lack of buying power by government departments as a result of the national lockdown. The following targets, which are customer facing, had to be revised downwards:

- Percentage of total workforce trained as per WSP identified priorities;
- Number of countries engaged in the SADC region; as well as the
- Number of local customers engaged.

As an organisation, GPW saw revenue of R815 million in 2020/21 in comparison with R1.618 billion in the preceding financial year. GPW declared a surplus of R2.4 billion to National Treasury in accordance with Treasury Regulations in the 2020/21 financial year. However, National Treasury granted GPW permission to retain all its accumulated surplus, in order to fund capital and facility/ asset recapitalization expansion projects. An overall performance of 78% was achieved against the targets set for this financial year.

4.2.2 GPW Annual Performance by Programme

The GPW implements its budget across 5 programmes:

- I. Office of the CEO
- II. Operations and Production
- III. Strategic Management
- IV. Financial Services
- V. Human Resources

GPW had a total of 18 targets planned for the 2020/21 financial year. Fourteen (14) targets were achieved, representing overall achievement of 78%, and 4 were not achieved. Given the loss of financial data it is difficult to verify the authenticity of the performance claims. The work of the GPW is carried out in the following budgeted programmes. The summary is as follows:

GPW ANNUAL PERFORMANCE: 2020/21		
Total planned targets	Achieved	Not Achieved
18	14	4

I. The Office of the CEO is comprised of two business units, namely Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Internal Audit (IA). This office had planned for three but achieved two targets. One target for IA and one for ICT were achieved. The target that was not achieved from ICT is: 95.5% system availability.

Branch	Targets: 2020/21	Status	Deviation or Comments
Office of the CEO	100% security vulnerabilities detected by security assessments mitigated	Achieved	N/A
	95.5% system availability	Not achieved	Power disruption resulted in systems failure on the 4th February 2021, resulting in data loss due to unavailability of backup data.

			<p>Implemented Backup on three sites as follows:</p> <p>Both Visagie and Bosman Offices have backup to disk and tape.</p> <p>BCX has backup to disk and tape.</p> <p>Data Restore tests are performed regularly and reported.</p> <p>Infrastructure Refresh is estimated to be received in March 2023 and migration of services to the new infrastructure by March 2024.</p> <p>New Datacentre colocations are identified and datacentre is being build at CSIR and SITA.</p>
	90% of approved annual internal audit plan implemented	Over Achieved by 4%	Additional internal audit activities executed over 90% 15 out of 16 approved audit activities implemented including two ad-hoc reviews (PPE Audit and Review of the Examination Processes

II Operations and Production: All targets, although reduced, were achieved

Branch	Targets: 2020/21	Status
Operations and Production	100% (1 267 244) of Identity Documents/ Cards distributed that conform to the client's specifications.	Achieved
	100% (204 452) of Travel Documents delivered that conform to the client's specifications	Achieved
	100% (15 005 351) of examination papers delivered that conform to the client's specifications	Achieved
	100% (2 078) of Government Gazettes published that conform to quality and timeline specification	Achieved
	99% (6 498 103) of High Security Certificates delivered that conform to client specifications	Achieved

III Strategic Management: All targets, although reduced, were achieved

Branch	Targets: 2020/21	Status
Strategic Management	10 local customers engaged	Achieved
	5 countries in the SADC region engaged as follow up	Achieved
	100% Business Continuity Management activities implemented	Achieved

	Implementation of the reviewed security model for GPW	333 Achieved
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IV Financial Services: One out of 4 targets achieved (25%).

Branch	Targets: 2020/21	Status	Deviation or Comments
Financial Services	Unqualified audit opinion for 2019/20	Not Achieved	Non availability of data due to system failures
	3 positive working capital ratio maintained	Achieved	
	10% net profit margin achieved	Not Achieved	Non availability of data due to system failures
	15% progress completed to the Masterplan Old government garage – 83 Visagie Street, Pretoria)	Not Achieved	Progress not attained. DPWI to facilitate Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with implementing agent. Infrastructure SA engaged for intervention.

V Branch: Human Resources: Human Resources planned for two (2) and achieved all targets for the financial year.

Branch	Targets: 2020/21	Status	Deviation or Comments
Human Resources	20 unemployed young people and women recruited for artisan and graduate skills development programs	Achieved	Additional 18 graduates skills development programmes were identified and more people appointed
	40% (220) of total workforce trained as per WSP identified priorities	Achieved	Additional officials (58) were trained in the production area to improve colour management

4.2.2 GPW Annual Financial Statements and Audit outcome

The audit report was signed off on the 20th September 2022. The Annual Report for the same period was prepared by GPW management and tabled by the 30th September 2022. GPW received a disclaimer audit opinion for the 2020/21 AFS due to the data loss which eroded the general ledger. The balances in the AFS

were not supported by the general ledger which resulted in limitation of scope. GPW experienced the first data loss on the 4 February 2021. The data loss impacted opening balances on 1 April 2020 and transactions for the 10 month period to January 2021.

On the 25th March 2022 and the 1st April 2022, further system crashes occurred which wiped out the data captured from 2nd September 2021 to 31st March 2022. The second data loss also eroded the data recaptured for February 2021 and March 2021. The data losses had a significant impact on the operations of GPW and the compilation of the 2020/21 AFS. AFS items highlighted in *Italic*, were the basis of the disclaimer opinion in the 2020/21 audit.

AFS caption	2021 R'000	2020 R'000	Variance R'000	Variance %	Reasons
<i>Property, plant and equipment</i>	847 331	968 730	(121 399)	(13%)	<i>Depreciation is R128.4 million in 2020/21.</i>
Intangible assets	3763	15 241	(11 478)	(75%)	Write off of the e-gazette system due to the data loss. The e-gazette system was 100% automated and was lost during the initial data loss.
Non-current assets	851 094	983 971	(132 877)	(13,5%)	Net movement, refer to reasons above.
<i>Inventories</i>	338 584	318 969	19 615	6,1%	<i>This is due to the lockdown, production was halted and stock was not moving.</i>
<i>Receivables from exchange transactions</i>	273 098	206 497	66 601	32,3%	<i>The increase in the outstanding balance of Receivables can be attributed to the country-wide disruption in business activities caused by COVID-19 lockdown regulations. The data loss also had a significant impact on the management of debtors.</i>
VAT receivable	-	7 726	(7 726)	(100%)	VAT is a payable in 2020/21 and is the result of the trading

					activities of GPW, i.e. the net ³³⁵ of Output Tax and Input Tax
Cash and cash equivalents	2 364 894	2 414 456	(49 562)	(2%)	Immaterial movement %.
Current assets	2 976 576	2 947 648	31 164	1%	Net movement, refer to reasons above.
<i>Payables from exchange transactions</i>	<i>213 156</i>	<i>145 566</i>	<i>67 590</i>	<i>46,4%</i>	<i>The increase can mainly be attributed to the delay in payments to service providers following the data loss on 4 February 2021.</i>
Provisions	4347	6961	(2614)	(37,6%)	Immaterial movement
Current liabilities	314 593	152 527	162 066	106%	Net movement, refer to reasons above.
Lease liability	46	47	(1)	(2%)	Immaterial movement
Non-current liabilities	46	47	(1)	(2%)	Immaterial movement
Capital fund	2 539 926	2 539 926	-	0%	No movement.
Accumulated surplus	1 064 998	1 233 932	(168 934)	(13,7%)	The reduction in the “Accumulated surplus” balance can be attributed to the deficit incurred in the 2020/21 financial year.
Total Net Assets	3 610 121	3 779 045	(168 924)	(4,5%)	Net movement, refer to reasons above.

Table 29: Statement of Financial Position

Table 30: Statement of Financial Performance

AFS caption	2021 R'000	2020 R'000	Variance R'000	Variance %	Reasons
Revaluation reserve	5197	5196	1	0%	Immaterial movement

Capital fund	2 539 926	2 539 926	-	0%	No movement.	336
Accumulated surplus	1 064 998	1 233 932	(168 934)	(13,7%)	The reduction in the “Accumulated surplus” balance can be attributed to the deficit incurred in the 2020/21 financial year.	
Total Net Assets	3 610 121	3 779 045	(168 924)	(4,5%)	Net movement, refer to reasons above.	
Revenue	816 675	1 618 383	(801 708)	(49,5%)	<i>GPW adjusted its budgeted revenue for the 2020/21 financial year from R1.5 billion per the original budget to R745 million per the adjusted/ final budget in anticipation of the impact of COVID-19 on the operations of the organisation.</i>	
Cost of sales	(785 803)	(924 473)	138 670	15%	<i>Cost of sales includes a fixed component of the salaries of the Production Department of R145.8 million (2019/20: R147.2 million). These salary amounts are payable regardless of the level of production/ printing activities undertaken. The lockdown restrictions to combat the COVID-19 pandemic had a severe impact on operations during the period April 20 – December 20.</i>	
Gross surplus	30 872	693 910	(663 038)	(95,6%)	Net movement, refer to reasons above.	

Other income	4 752	4 863	(111)	(2,3%)	Immaterial movement ³³⁷
Expenses	(204 549)	(254 031)	40 101	16%	<i>Decline in expenses relating to subsistence and travel, transport cost due to the COVID-19 and lockdown restrictions. As employees worked from home and limited travel was done.</i>
Finance Cost	0	(2275)	2275	100%	Immaterial movement
Deficit/surplus	(168 925)	442 467	(611 392)	(138,2%)	Due to decline in revenue attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic and the lockdown restrictions

4.2.3 Implementation of the Ministerial Review Panel Report

The MRP report was officially handed over to GPW management by the Minister of Home Affairs. Progress to date is as follows:

- GPW has appointed a project manager to facilitate and monitor implementation of the MRP Report.
- Technical advisor has been appointed to provide technical knowledge, support and guidance on the implementation process.
- All recommendations in the Report have been converted into Actions plans, and heads of business units are held responsible and accountable for implementation.
- Action plans are reviewed in line with SMART principles.
- Progress reports are presented at EXCO meetings and further guidance provided where necessary.
- An implementation model has been developed to guide implementation of the Report based on categories extracted from the Report.
- A team of forensic investigators has been appointed to focus on all areas identified in the Report.
- Work streams have been established comprising of GPW officials, led by experts from the appointed forensics team, to coordinate implementation of the Report. Reports will be consolidated and presented to EXCO and Minister.
- GTAC has been appointed to drive organisational turn around strategy and provide technical support on change management.
- A turnaround strategy has been approved by EXCO.
- A dashboard has been created to monitor implementation of recommendations on a weekly basis.

4.3 IEC 2021/22 Annual Report

4.3.1 Introduction

For the period from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022, the IEC conducted South Africa's sixth municipal elections in 2021 under Covid-19. The election was delivered freely and fairly within an expedited 42-day election timetable resulting from courts denying the decision to delay the elections and the introduction of new Voter Management Devices. Despite the challenging conditions, IEC also received its second consecutive clean audit. The Chief Financial Officer emphasised that the IEC received a clean audit because it took into consideration the guidance of the AGSA.

The IEC had 13 performance targets in total and achieved 77 percent (10) across the following 4 programmes:

Division	Strategic Outcome oriented Goal	Number of targets	Number achieved/ exceeded	Number not achieved	% achievement
Programme 1: Administration	Goal 1: Strengthening governance, institutional excellence, professionalism and enabling business processes at all levels of the organisation	4	3	1	75%
Programme 2: Electoral Operations	Goal 2: Achieving pre-eminence in the area of managing elections and referenda, including the strengthening of a cooperative relationship with political parties	2	0	2	0%
Programme 3: Outreach	Goal 3: Strengthening electoral democracy	5	5	0	100%
Programme 4: Party Funding	Goal 4: Contributed to the enhancement of transparency in elections and party funding	2	2	0	100%
Total		13	10	3	77%

4.3.2 Annual Performance by Programme

In Programme 1: Administration, there were four targets and three of the targets were achieved (75%). The target not achieved was that the IEC was only able to fill 75% of 1113 vacant posts.

The purpose of Programme 1 is to achieve the strategic outcome of strengthening institutional effectiveness at all levels of the organisation. It also provides the overall strategic management of the Electoral Commission, as well as centralised support and financial management services.

Programme 1: Administration



In Programme 2, the IEC reported that it did not achieve any of the targets. The Commission had by-elections that were set aside resulting in the target not being achieved. The Electoral Court set aside the Ward 33 election in Enoch Mgijima Municipality, because of the environmental circumstances surrounding the elections in the ward. A target to reach 26 096 884 registered voters with a shortfall of 443 116. The IEC reported that generally, it would have, two general voter registration weekends ahead of a general election. But because of Covid-19 and the regulations promulgated to curb the spread of the virus, the Electoral Commission could not schedule two registration events.

Outcome: Free and fair elections of representatives delivered

Total targets: 2

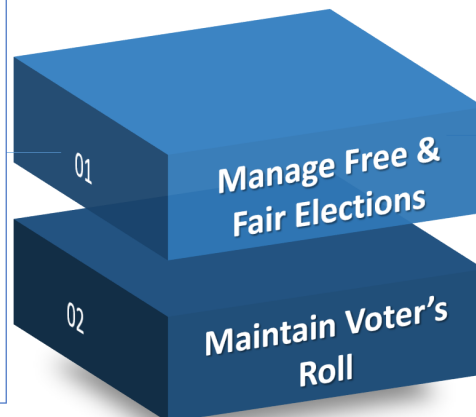
Target achieved: 0

% of achievement: 0%

Programme 2: Electoral Operations

1. Manage Free and Fair Elections

1 election was set aside resulting in the **target not being achieved**. The Electoral Court set aside the Ward 33 election in Enoch Mgijima Municipality, principally because of the environmental circumstances surrounding the elections in the ward. While counsel had advised that there were reasonable prospects of success on appeal, the Commission opted not to appeal in order to contribute to the stability of governance in the municipality



2. Maintain Voter's Roll

A target of 26 096 884 was not achieved resulting in an under achievement by 443 116. Traditionally, two general voter registration weekends are held ahead of a general election. Owing to Covid-19 and the regulations promulgated to curb the spread of the virus, it was not possible for the Electoral Commission to schedule two registration events.

Programme 3 Outreach

This programme focuses on the strategic outcome of informing and engaging citizens and stakeholders in electoral democracy. The programme fosters participation in electoral democracy by providing civic and democracy education on a continuous basis; voter and balloting education as may be required by each election; strategic and thought leadership on matters pertaining to electoral democracy; broadening our research agenda and issuing publications; increasing visibility through proactive consultation, effective communication, and presence among our stakeholders and communities; facilitating platforms for political dialogue; cultivating an environment conducive for the holding of free and fair elections; and constantly engaging the media.

Outcome: Informed and engaged citizens and stakeholders in electoral democracy

Total targets: 5

Targets achieved: 5

% of achievement: 100%

Programme 3 : Outreach



Programme 4: Party Funding

This programme focuses on the strategic outcome of contributing to the enhancement of transparency in elections and party funding. The programme manages party funding and donations in

- compliance with legislation, and
- strengthens cooperative relationships by providing consultative and liaison platforms between the Electoral Commission and political parties and candidates, using systems, people and processes that are sustainable.

It also provides effective management of the registration of political parties and processing of the nomination of candidates for various electoral events.

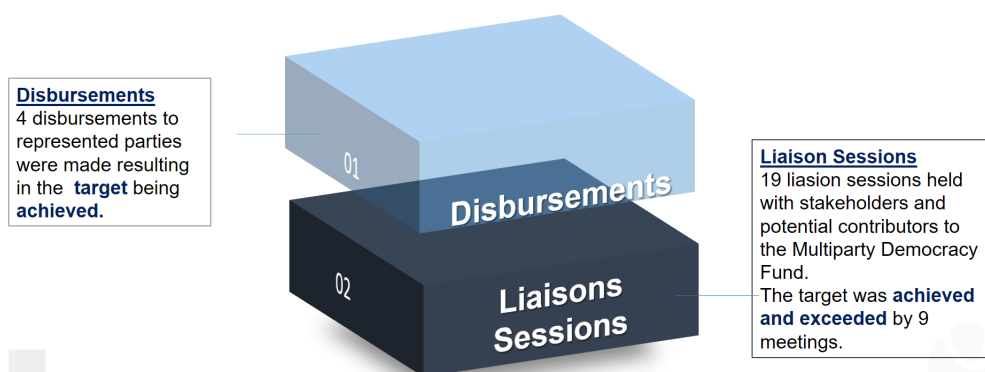
Outcome: Contributes to the enhancement of transparency in elections and party funding

Total targets: 3

Target achieved: 3

% of Achievement: 100%

Programme 4: Party Funding



4.3.3 IEC Financials and Auditing

The Auditor General reported to the Committee that the IEC received a clean audit with no findings. In programme 2 under electoral operations, there were no material findings that were identified by the AGSA and there were no material findings on political party funding. There were no significant risks in relation to the financial health of the IEC. The IEC incurred irregular expenditure amounting to R28 million and R5,9 million of the transactions for the prior year remained uncondoned. As at 31 March 2022, the IEC had an irregular expenditure of R66,5 million.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure of R1.7 million of this 98% relates to fraud which has been referred to South African Police Services the balance is interest due to late payment.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS



3. REVENUE FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Revenue of R91 million was mainly generated from sponsorship for the ROCs and investment income

4. GOODS & SERVICES

As result of election activities expenditure increased by 374% to R1,463 billion

5. AUDIT FEE

Audit fees totalled R10,1 million

1. REVENUE FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Government allocation increased by 7% to R2,250 billion. Lease revenue (free voting station) increased by 2 840% to R6,2 million

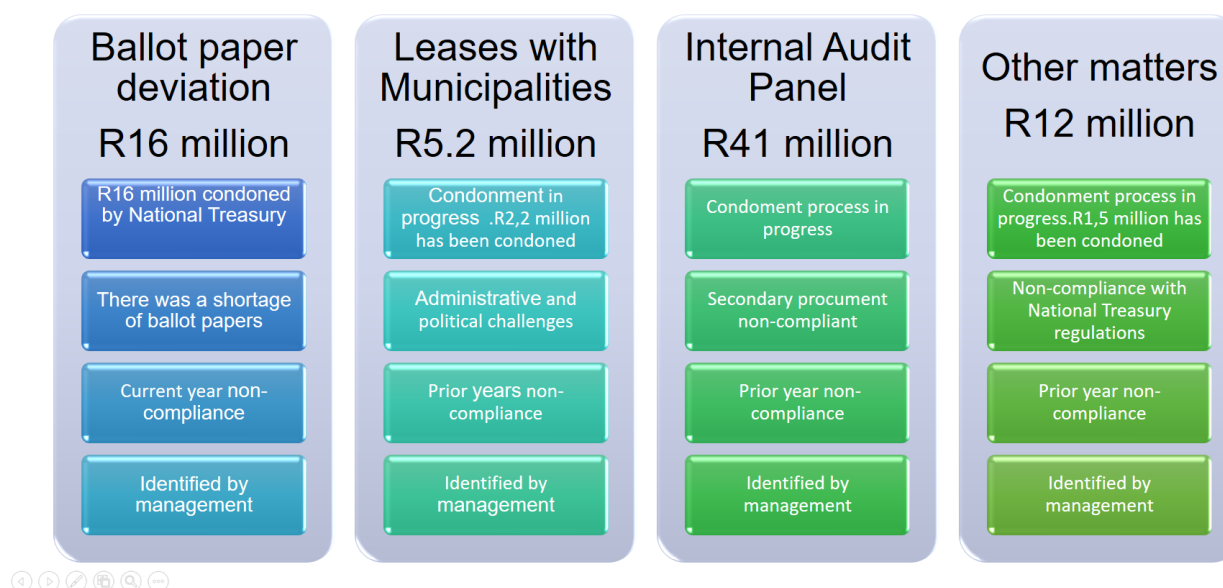
2. EMPLOYEE COST

In relation to the election activities the expenditure increased by 27% to R962 million.





Irregular Expenditure



4.4 COMMITTEE DELIBERATIONS ON THE ANNUAL REPORTS

Department of Home Affairs (DHA) 2021/22

- 4.4.1 The Committee commended the Department of Home Affairs on the made progress made on the registration of births within 30 days. All children born from 2013 are issued with the Unabridged Birth Certificates (UBC) on the spot. The issuance of a UBC from before 2012 is still taking more time to be processed until these old records are digitised. The Civic Services branch has achieved 100 percent of its targets; however, the lived experiences of many ordinary people on the ground have not changed.
- 4.4.2 Out of the 412 DHA offices country-wide, 198 of them have been modernised (Live Capture) and can issue Smart ID Cards to citizens. There is a need to modernise all offices to ensure that every citizen is issued Smart ID Cards.
- 4.4.3 The Committee noted that the Department of Home Affairs has obtained an unqualified audit opinion for the 2021-2022 financial year and that this was the sixth unqualified audit opinion in a row for the Department.

- 4.4.4 The Committee noted that the Department of Home Affairs progress made in ³⁴⁴procuring additional 20 mobile units and rolling out the Branch Appointment Booking System (BABS) to 160 offices in the country to curb long queues.
- 4.4.5 The Committee was concerned about the irregular expenditure that has increased from R507 million to R555 million and the irregular expenditure of R33 million on procurement of IT Firewalls without the involvement of the State Information Technology Agency (SITA). The Committee noted that the DHA was planning to cancel the entire R119 million contract based on other reasons.
- 4.4.6 The Committee was concerned about the repeat findings and whether the DHA and GPW were implementing the recommendations of the AG and related audit action plans.
- 4.4.7 The Committee raised a concern that the eHomeAffairs system, that when making applications for passports and Identity Documents (IDs) on the system, One-Time-Passwords (OTP) can take up to eight (8) hours to receive. The Committee also noted that the Contact Centre has about 120 lines with 74 contact agents and 20 other agents dealing with emails and the average waiting period was seven (7) minutes. The issue is that Contact Centre remains unanswered for a long time.
- 4.4.8 The Committee noted the progress of the BMA in border operations such as Mozambique, as well as the introduction of related memorandums and budget allocations.
- 4.4.9 Progress on the roll out of one-stop-border posts is noted and continued updates on the implementation of the related awarded infrastructure upgrade bids.

Government Printing Works 2020/21

- 4.4.10 The Committee raised a concern that the GPW has not been able to table the Annual Report and Annual Financial Statements for 2021-22 due to data loss. The data loss also delayed the Annual Report and Financial Statements for 2020-21 that were only tabled in 2022.
- 4.4.11 The Committee noted the Server that crashed caused the data loss and other servers that were housed by it also got affected and data was lost. GPW did not have adequate backup systems in place on two separate occasions. It was only now that GPW had had to deal with two years' loss of data that it was working on the backup system for their information.

- 4.4.12 The Committee raised a concern that some government departments were not printing ³⁴⁵with the GPW as the state security printers. There were no directives to government departments and entities to ensure that they print with GPW.
- 4.4.13 The GPW was making inroads looking to expand to markets in the SADC region and other African countries.
- 4.4.14 The ICT crashes where data loss occurred were close to the submission date of data for auditing and the Committee noted concern that that there could be a link between the crashes and the investigation of so-called evergreen contracts at GPW.
- 4.4.15 It is also observed that there are capacity challenges in the ICT and Finance sections that it noted it was being addressed.
- 4.4.16 After the data loss, the Minister of Home Affairs appointed the Ministerial Review Panel that issued a report where some findings and recommendations needed to be implemented. One of the recommendations was to conduct a forensic investigation.
- 4.4.17 The GPW established a War Room with the State Information Technology Agency (SITA) and DHA to assist the entity. The Minister of Home Affairs would also establish a Ministerial Advisory Council in terms of the Public Service Act.
- 4.4.18 The Committee noted that the GPW received a disclaimer audit opinion for the 2020-21 financial year and an audit action plan should be developed and implemented.

Electoral Commission 2021/22

- 4.4.19 The Committee noted the estimated 10 million people who are not registered to vote and short time left to prepare for the 2024 National and Provincial Elections especially the need for outreach and education to mobilize young people to vote.
- 4.4.20 The Committee commended the IEC for referring fruitless and wasteful expenditure to law enforcement for investigation.
- 4.4.21 There were still some technical and training issues with the new Voter Management Devices that were piloted during the 2021 Local Government elections.

4.4.22 During the 2021 elections and by-elections, some people complained that they were removed³⁴⁶ from the voter's roll and as such, they could not vote. The IEC did not inform the voters in advance that they were removed from the voters' roll.

5. CONSIDERATION OF OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION

5.1 State of the Nation Addresses 2022

The 2022 State of the Nation Address makes specific mention of the Department of Home Affairs twice. More than in any of the recent years. This shows the increasing importance of the Department to the economic recovery of the country. This is in regards to:

- i. Attracting skilled immigrants for a thriving economy.
- ii. Stimulating Employment includes DHA interns digitising paper records.

In addition, the following matters have a bearing on the work of the DHA:

- iii. Continuing work in standing against corruption.
- iv. Massive roll out of infrastructure including broadband.
- v. Presidential State-Owned Enterprise Counsel and GPW.
- vi. Strengthening Democracy and reaffirming commitment to the constitution.

i. Attracting skilled immigrants for a thriving economy

The first mention of the DHA is in terms needing to improve in attracting skills to grow the economy in a competitive international market. The president mentions progress in streamlining and modernising the visa application process to make it easier to travel to South Africa for tourism, business and work. As already noted by the Committee, the eVisa system has now been launched in 14 countries, including China, India, Kenya and Nigeria. It will be critical in monitoring the plans of the DHA how this programme succeeds and is expanded.

The past decade has seen gradual increases in global concern around the security risks of migration often at the expense of the potential benefits. This can be seen in South Africa with the Border Management Authority Act, which although aiming to streamline border related services has also been criticised as being more concerned with security than economic or humanitarian concerns.

The revised Critical Skills List has been published for the first time since 2014, following detailed technical work and extensive consultations with business and labour. The updated list is said to reflect skills that are in shortage today, to ensure that the immigration policy matches the demands of our economy. Some of the most notable jobs which have been added to the list include:

- Director (Enterprise /Organisation) Chief Executive Office, Managing Director- NQF 9;
- Corporate General Manager (medium enterprises or larger) NQF 8;

- Programme or Project Manager (NQF 9);
- Quality Systems/ Quality Control Manager/ Quality Assurance Auditor NQF 9;
- Data Scientist Master's Degree (NQF 9).

Now that the scarce skills have been published it will be critical that technical guidelines on the qualification and implementation of the list are published. Once published, potential candidates will know with certainty if they squarely qualify for an occupation under the list or not.

As the Committee knows, the President mentioned the comprehensive review of the work visa system, led by a former Director-General of Home Affairs, Mr. Msimang. This review is exploring the possibility of new visa categories that could enable economic growth, such as a start-up Visa and a remote working visa. The Committee must be briefed on the outcome of this review as soon as it is available, in order to plan for the possible legislative amendments. This ties in with the plans set by the DHA for a revision of the entire refugee and immigration Acts.

In addition, the President mentioned establishing a team to remove red tape of too many regulations. This has particularly been the case in the country around unduly complicated, costly and difficult immigration regulations. This prevents companies from growing and creating jobs.

ii. Stimulating Employment includes DHA interns digitising paper records

The second direct mention of the DHA in the President's speech is in relation to extension of the Presidential Employment Stimulus programmes, which launched in October 2020. Job creation is a continued theme relating to the DHA in President's speeches in the last few years.

The total number of direct beneficiaries of these programmes will soon rise to over one million South Africans making it the largest youth employment programme ever undertaken in the Country. The employment stimulus will now also allow the Department of Home Affairs to recruit 10 000 unemployed young people for the digitisation of paper records, enhancing their skills and contributing to the modernisation of citizen services.

The digitisation of millions of old records is a long outstanding target for the DHA which has caused significant risks to the security and efficiency of services such registration of deaths, births and marriages. This in turn also delays the provision of all relative and marriage related Visas/permits.

The Committee will in due course invite the DHA to present on the progress made in this project including the possibility of internships to provide a gateway for the DHA to reduce delays related its significant staff and cost of employment budget shortages once the digitisation project is over. The Committee can support

continued budget allocations to absorb some of these interns into the DHA in the longer term to ³⁴⁸expand the service delivery of the Department.

iii. Continuing work in standing against corruption

Standing against corruption has also been a continued key theme in the President's speech that related to all Government Departments including the DHA. There was significant work done in the 5th Parliament by this Committee in investigating state capture in the Department related to undue interference in the provision of immigration documents, citizenship and recruitment. This work will hopefully reflect in the final report of the Commission of Inquiry into State Capture that is due at the end of February and will be monitored in relation to the DHA.

The Corruption Unit Within the DHA will also be requested to provide continued updates on its work including consequences for those found guilty of fraud, corruption and negligence. This will hopefully contribute to the SONA intention of rebuilding the State and restoring trust and pride in public institutions. Additionally, as mentioned the modernisation and digitisation projects, are gaining momentum will also go a long way to prevent future abuse of the services provided by the DHA.

iv. Massive roll out of infrastructure including broadband

The continued boost to the rollout of infrastructure will hopefully not only enable the private sector to grow but also contribute towards the DHA ambition to own rather than rent its offices as well as help upgrade and maintain them. The rapid deployment of broadband infrastructure across all municipalities by establishing a standard model for the granting of municipal permissions; must be of particular prioritisation for the DHA offices to overcome the hurdles in the systems allowing document provision as well as expand the footprint of modern offices able to roll out smart IDs and passports.

The DHA also has a role to play in improving the efficiency of sea ports to bring them up to speed relative to the ports in other parts of the world and on the African continent. The limited DHA capacity and infrastructure at port forms part of the constraints to economic activity in the Country. The DHA must motivate for the budget to increase its capacity and integration of its passenger clearance at ports both for commercial clients as well as tourists.

Significantly improved cruise ship and port security infrastructure is already in place in Cape Town harbour. The DHA must liaise with renewed Transnet programmes to partner on improving operational efficiencies at the ports through procuring additional equipment and implementing new systems to reduce congestion in particular at the Durban and Ngqura Container Terminals.

The gradual implementation of the Border Management Authority at all land, sea and air ports must³⁴⁹ also tie in with these efforts to bolster trade, tourism and infrastructure. The Committee is also due to conduct an oversight visit of the Sea and Air Ports to monitor progress in these initiatives.

v. Presidential State-Owned Enterprise Counsel and GPW

Although the Government Printing Works is not a formally a State Owned Enterprise in terms of treasury regulations, it is nonetheless a profit making entity fully owned by Government and will thus hopefully benefit from the centralised shareholder model proposed by the President for key commercial state-owned companies. The separation of the State's ownership functions from its policy-making and regulatory functions, could also perhaps help address the ongoing management, infrastructure and financial/auditing challenges at the GPW by minimising the scope for political interference, introducing greater professionalism and managing state assets in a way that protects shareholder value.

In the ongoing investigations of issues at the GPW, consideration and communication should be initiated on the work that has begun in the establishment of a state-owned holding company to house strategic SOEs and to exercise coordinated shareholder oversight. The Committee/Minister could potentially motivate that in order to ensure that GPW is effectively fulfilling its responsibilities, it forms part of the Presidential SOE Council that is preparing recommendations on SOEs to be retained, consolidated or disposed of.

vi. Strengthening Democracy and reaffirming commitment to the constitution

Lastly the Presidents reaffirmation to strengthen democracy and commitment to a Constitution that protects us all will be fostered by the work the DHA and the Committee is doing in amending the Electoral Legislation in line with the Constitutional Court ruling. The oversight of the Electoral Commission as well as the DHA provision of enabling documents towards this goal will also continue by the Committee in its regular activities.

5.2 Joint Oversight to Areas Effected by Illegal Mining

- A selection of members of the Committee joined the Committees on Police and Minerals and Energy over four weekends throughout September and October cross several provinces (Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Gauteng, Free State and North West) after incidents of violence attributed to illegal miners. At the time of the adopting of this report, the joint reports from these oversights had not yet been adopted by the respective Committees and will be tabled separately in due course.

5.3 Responses on the 2021/22 Budgetary Review and Recommendations Report

The Minister of Home Affairs tabled the following response to the 2021/22 BRRR of the Committee in February 2022.

Committee Recommendations	Response
Department Of Home Affairs - Issues Outstanding From The 2020 & Previous BRRR	
6.1.1. Report on the full reopening of refugee offices in Port Elizabeth and Cape Town as per court orders as a matter of urgency.	<p>Port Elizabeth RRO (Gqeberha)</p> <p>The PERRO office was re-opened on 19 October 2018 at OA GIBAUD ROAD, Sydenham, Lakeside, Port Elizabeth Cape Town RRO</p> <p>The reopening of Cape Town RRO has been under supervision from Acting Justice De Wet since 17 May 2021.</p> <p>A site has been identified at 12-16 Grenville Avenue, Epping Cape Town. The Department is currently awaiting finalization of by the prospective landlord of various legal and funding requirements where after a detailed project plan will be made for the opening of the office.</p>
6.1.2. Engage more urgently with the Ministers of Finance regarding the cutting of funding to the already constrained DHA which is operating at less than half its ideal capacity, since it is significantly effecting service delivery, the correct statement of audit figures, as well as national security.	<p>The Department continues to engage National Treasury at all levels on the implications of cost cutting measures, insufficient capacity and inability to fund vacant posts given the low Compensation of Employees (COE) ceiling. On the 28 January 2022, National Treasury approved the DHA Business Case and allocated an amount of R266 Million for the 2022/23 Financial Year for its capitalization.</p>
6.1.3. Strive towards a clean audit opinion and better adhere to in-year audit plans. In particular, the impairment of departmental revenue in collecting of penalties, issues of significant contingent liabilities and the reduction of irregular expenditure. Progress on audit plans and the Auditor General Management Letter must form part of all future quarterly performance reporting to the Committee.	<p>The Department remains committed to achieving a clean audit outcome. The 2021/22 audit action plan was approved by EXCO on 8 December 2021 after being presented to the Audit Committee and Internal Audit for validation. The impairment of receivables, including the DIRCO receivable, the collection of fines and penalties and steps to prevent and reduce irregular expenditure are covered in the audit action plan. Progress against the audit action plan is monitored at Back-to-basic meetings, the departmental management meeting (DMC), EXCO and the Ministerial Management Meeting (MMM). Such progress reports on the audit action plan will be included in the departmental quarterly reports to the Portfolio Committee.</p>
6.1.4. The Department of Home Affairs should	It is not possible to plan budgets to ensure that when 100%

ensure that it plans budgets properly to ensure that if 100 percent of the budget is spent, it means 100 percent of the targets are also met. 100 percent of the budget is spent, it means 100 percent of the targets are also met.	of the budget is spent 100% of the targets are met. There is no direct correlation between the percentage of targets achieved and the budget spent as the Department does not report on partially achieved targets. In other words, budget is also expensed against targets not achieved. In addition, budget is also expensed against items with no targets (e.g. property payments; licenses; security services)
6.1.5. The Minister of Public Works and Infrastructure should ensure that all officials and others who were found to have acted in the illegal procurement process of the Beit bridge fence are held accountable.	This matter is being probed by the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI).
6.1.6. The report of the Special Investigations Unit on Beit Bridge is to be implemented fully as soon as possible.	The report has not been shared with the Counter Corruption and Services Security Branch of the Department as yet.
6.1.7. The DHA should continue to address the issue of long queues at its service offices.	There are standard queue management practices in place at all local front offices. Office Managers and dedicated floor walkers are assisting to make sure clients are in the right queues and that queues are divided according to services. The Department introduced and applied extension of operational hours for peak seasons to ensure that all clients are serviced where overtime is approved. The Department has also introduced an appointment system.
Department of Home Affairs - 2021 Recommendations	
6.2.1. The Department should explain the measures it has taken to improve its reports relating to financial and performance information as suggested by the AG in its next quarterly report to the Committee within the modern legal system.	The 2021/22 audit action plan was approved by EXCO on 8 December 2021. This plan addresses all findings raised by the AGSA regarding financial and performance reporting. The plan will be submitted to the Portfolio Committee as part of the next quarterly report.

<p>6.2.2. The issue of lack of policy/implementation on revenue collection should addressed before the end of the 2021/22 financial year.</p> <p>to deal with cases that remain in the DHA's contingency liability report for a long time because plaintiffs fail to prosecute the claims.</p>	<p>The issue of lack of policy implementation of revenue collection is addressed in the audit action plan approved by EXCO on 8 December 2021.</p> <p>In respect of contingent liabilities, the Department has adopted a more pro-active approach and are following up cases that have been on the register very long through the office of the State Attorney. The challenge is that the Department as defendant has limited legal means to push for the enrolment and speedy resolution of these civil cases.</p> <p>During the 2021/22 financial year, two old contractual disputes (New Dawn and Double Ring) were resolved in favour of the Department. These two cases alone contributed over R630 million to the contingent liability opening balance.</p>
<p>6.2.3. The Department should review and monitor compliance with applicable legislation related to financial expenditure management so that material misstatements are identified prior to the next annual financial statements are submitted to the Auditor General.</p>	<p>The 2021/22 audit action plan was approved by EXCO on 8 December 2021. This plan addresses all findings raised by the AGSA, including the issue of material restatements. In this regard, the Department has issued a bid to appoint a consultant with extensive experience in preparing annual financial statements to assist with third level checking.</p>
<p>6.2.4. Ensure that the Department of Home Affairs assess the financial viability of more offices at malls across the country because of the large number of people and convenience at malls compared to the security risks before the next budget allocation.</p>	<p>The Department of Home Affairs currently has 412 offices nationwide and has a dependency on the Department of Public Works & Infrastructure with regards to financial viability on entering into leases agreements or construction of offices.</p> <p>To determine its financial viability of establishing offices in malls, the Department is in the process to gathering spatial information of all malls in the country, including, geographic coordinates with an aim to conduct comparative analysis with the approved DHA Hybrid Access Model which contains the total number of optimal locations for the department's offices. This exercise will determine the malls which are in optimal locations to cover the department's</p>

	<p style="text-align: right;">353</p> <p>population. Further analysis to determine financial viability of the mall locations for the establishment of DHA offices will be determined.</p> <p>Treasury Regulation 16A6.4 deviation on 6 December 2021 to allow the Department to conclude negotiations with the owners of Menlyn Mall for the necessary space on a 5 year rent-free agreement.</p>
<p>6.2.5. Assess and report within 6 months to the Committee on the cost and benefit of having security cameras, security services and cash collection for the staff and clients at vulnerable DHA offices.</p>	<p>Criminal Assets Recovery Account (CARA) funding is being sourced for the installation of security cameras as there is currently no budget for this exercise.</p> <p>Private security services will be decentralised to the nine (9) Provinces effective 1 April 2022 along with its budget. This will ensure better management of the SLAs by Provinces. A decision has been taken to replace night guards with alarm systems inclusive of armed response.</p> <p>Cash-In-Transit is allocated a R6m budget which will also be decentralised to offices effective 1 April 2022. The Department is however encouraging offices to go cashless in order to do away with or minimise this service; some offices are already cashless.</p> <p>The Department already has a service provider on contract that provides cash-in-transit services. The purpose of this service is to collect cash at frontline offices and bank such cash. In order to reduce the cost of cash-in-transit services and the risk of staff and clients facing armed robberies, the Department is moving towards cash-less offices. All offices already have card machines and encourages clients to pay by card.</p> <p>The Department cannot afford to increase the number of private security officers deployed at its offices. In this regard, the Department intends to phase out the night and weekend shifts in the 2022/23 financial year by installing alarms and procuring armed reaction services linked to the</p>

	alarms. A cost benefit analysis will be submitted to the Committee in the 2022/23 financial year.
6.2.6. Ensure that the Department of Home Affairs works with landlords to ensure that the Bara Mall Office is renovated and reopened as soon as possible.	The landlord completed the necessary repairs at the Bara Mall. The Department must now do the internal renovations and counter installations prior to the office opening for the public again. A new bid for office renovations and counter installations was issued in 2021 and the bid is now subject to a pre-award review. It is expected that this pre-award review will be concluded by 31 January 2022. Once the service provider is in place, the necessary renovations and installations can start. Officials that used to work in this office were redeployed to the Baragwanath Hospital.
6.2.7. A further update on the contention around the extended contract with EOH Mthombo (PTY) Ltd. Must be presented to the Committee within 6 Months of this report.	The Department contract with EOH on branch server support lapsed. The contract was previously extended as a result of three failed bids and no award could be made because the internal audit and bid adjudication committee didn't agree with the recommendations of the bid evaluation committees. The department will present the details to the Portfolio Committee in 2022 when such a matter is scheduled on the programme.
6.2.8. Ensure that the Department of Home Affairs secure a big enough office space and staff contingent for the Mamelodi office.	<p>Gauteng Province has requested a renewal of the lease agreement with additional space from Public Works and are depending on the process or time frame from Public works. Pending the approval from Public Works for development of an additional space, the Department has established and connected an operational service point at the Mamelodi hospital that is doing birth and death registration. This will assist in reducing the volumes in visiting the Mamelodi office.</p> <p>The department has a capacity challenge with the capping of its COE ceiling for the Medium Term Expenditure Framework. The implications of not being able to recruit replacement for natural attrition posts has been highlighted to National Treasury and other forums, with the understanding that the prospect for budgetary interventions remains constrained.</p>

<p>6.2.9. Increase the progress made in the modernization of all Home Affairs offices and report on the progress in this regard in the next quarterly report.</p>	<p>The department has not made much progress in the modernisation of additional offices due to the limitation of floor space in those offices. The Property management team is currently in the process of relocating some offices to areas that can allow for the modernisation of those offices and the details will be provided on an ongoing basis.</p>
<p>6.2.10. The relevant planning and risk committees needed to be established or made more efficient in preventing and addressing security challenges including rapid deployment of more Mobile units.</p>	<p>The department has a planning unit and a risk committee that is fully functional. The Branch Counter Corruption and Security Services works with the Risk Management unit to look as threats and vulnerabilities in various areas of the department including offices and mobile units.</p>
<p>6.2.11. It was noted that although management of social distancing was occurring at offices, it needed to be monitored in the event of increased demand arising.</p>	<p>In instances where offices experience high volumes of clients, Office Managers deploy Immigration Officers periodically to monitor and manage the queues. In addition, where possible front offices solicit support from Municipalities to provide EPWP officials to assist in managing the queues. In the case of extreme where unusually high volumes of clients is experienced the Department extends its operating hours for a specified period, in order to deal with the demand. Based on historical experience of high influx of clients, during festive season, school opening and Easter season, the Department arranges for extended operating hours during such periods, to eradicate long queues.</p> <p>The Department is also employing mechanisms to address staff attendance at a particular time to lessen new Covid-19 infections and to guarantee observations of Covid-19 protocols in all offices.</p>
<p>6.2.12. The Committee welcomed the dual connectivity links at several offices and the installation of power generators at 196 offices but urged the DHA to increase this number. The Department must also report on the partnership with SITA and Dimension Data to resolve the network connectivity within the 24 months target as specified in the 2019/20 Annual</p>	<p>The partnership with Dimension Data has come to an end as Dimension Data's contract with SITA has expired. However, the work with SITA on the Strategy and Investment Plan for Uninterrupted Networks still continues.</p> <p>The technology refresh of network equipment (routers and switches) is ongoing. The new procurement cycle for</p>

Performance Plan.	<p>356</p> <p>routers and switches is currently at specification stage.</p> <p>The procurement process for the appointment of service providers for the extension of SITA network routes, including the upgrades of SITA switching centres, is currently in progress and awards should be made by 30 September 2022 as indicated by SITA.</p>
6.2.13. The Department should be advised to develop and implement an action plan to prevent irregular expenditure.	The 2021/22 audit action plan was approved by EXCO on 8 December 2021. This plan addresses all findings raised by the AGSA, including the issue of irregular expenditure.
6.2.14. Disciplinary actions to be pursued and Cases should be opened with the Directorate for Priority Crimes Investigations (The Hawks) to address corruption, theft or fraud more earnestly before the next annual report.	All cases that are reported to the Branch that warrant further criminal investigation are referred to the SAPS.
6.2.15. The DHA should continue progress towards registering births at all health facilities in the country to prevent Late Registration of Birth.	<p>In this regard, the Department has an Optimisation roll-out strategy to ensure connectivity and automation at all health facilities with maternity wards. To this end, One thousand four hundred and forty-five (1445) public health facilities with maternity wards have been identified to roll out the online birth registration system. This will enable the department to capture births and deaths immediately when and where they occur.</p> <p>The plan in this regard is staggered over a 5-year period and is envisaged to be completed by 2024/25. The plan categorises these health facilities according to priority ranging from 1 to 5. Priority 1 being a health facility where the annual birth occurrence is 5000 and above, Priority 2 being 2000 up to 5000, Priority 3 being between 1000 and 2000, Priority 4 being between 500 and 1000 and lastly Priority 5 where less than 500 births occur per annum.</p> <p>Thus far 41 Priority 1 health facilities were completed during 2019/20 financial year and they can issue a birth certificate on the spot. Out of the 120 priority 2 & 3 health facilities, 83 were capacitated with online birth registration and can issue a birth certificate on the spot. Out of the 120, only 21 were refurbished since the space occupied is adequate for a hospital service point and 99 could not be</p>

	refurbished due to space and budget constraints.
6.2.16. Report by April 2022 on all relevant departments transferring the required staff and budget to BMA.	<p>The transfer of personnel, budgets, assets and liabilities from relevant organs of state to the BMA requires the listing of the BMA as an autonomous Schedule 3A Public Entity. It is planned that the BMA will be listed in the 2022/23 financial year and the transfer of personnel, budgets, assets and liabilities will take place at the start of the 2023/24 financial year.</p> <p>The requirements for the listing process have been initiated and a progress report on developments in this regard will be provided to the Committee.</p>
6.2.17. The upgrading of key Ports of Entry should have prioritised timeframes and progress be reported to the Committee by the end of June 2022.	<p>The Presidential Infrastructure Project has enlisted this Project as a priority project. A Request for Proposal (RfP) will be issued to the market in due course.</p> <p>In this regard, a final draft RfP has been finalised however, three key issues require finalisation before the document can be issued to the market for bid responses, i.e. the legal mandate of the DHA/BMA to procure the project; the user fee collection mechanism; and land availability for the project.</p> <p>The DHA is addressing these issues with the support of relevant stakeholders.</p>
Government Printing Works - Issues Outstanding from the 2020 & Previous Budget Review	
Recommendation Reports	
6.1.8. The GPW should report on the implications of introducing legislative provisions for ring-fencing of certain government printing work prior to the tabling of such legislation at Parliament.	<p>GPW and the DHA's legal team developed a stakeholder engagement plan where both national and provincial departments have been consulted on the content of the Security Printing Bill.</p> <p>The legislative provisions for ring-fencing of State security documents will only be introduced when the Security Printing Bill is tabled in Parliament.</p> <p>GPW is awaiting an MA to be concluded between National Treasury and DPWI so that it can facilitate the handing over of the Master Plan project to the DBSA.</p>

6.1.10. Ensure that the State Security Printers Bill is submitted to Parliament by the end of the 2019/20 financial year.	Consultation on the Security Printing Bill could not be concluded because DHA receive a legal advice from the State law advisors office that consultations on the Bill had to be extended to the provincial departments and it should also be tabled at the NCOP. This prolonged the consultation programme beyond what was anticipated, hence the Bill could not be tabled by the end of the 2019/20 financial year. The consultative process with provincial departments is currently underway.
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Government Printing Works - 2021 Recommendations

6.2.18. The GPW should attempt to table their 2021/22 Annual report before May 22 and report on those being held responsible for the loss of financial data without the relevant backups being in place.	GPW plans to table its Annual Report by the required time frame of September 2022, however, it has made an undertaking that it will table two sets of financial statements by the end of May 2022. An investigation is underway by the Ministerial Review Panel to establish the causes of systems failure and subsequent data loss. GPW will hold those responsible for the financial data loss without relevant backups, responsible and accountable.
6.2.19. In its next presentation to the Committee, the GPW management must account for how they have addressed their outstanding audit findings.	GPW management has developed a post audit action plan as well as the audit matrix which has been categorised per branch to ensure resolution of all audit findings by all branch heads. A Report on the resolution of findings will be presented to the Committee in the next GPW's presentation.
6.2.20. The GPW management must be held to account for extensive delays in their 2019/20 financial statements due contesting their audit findings by the AG several times.	The financial statements for 2019/20 have been submitted, audited and tabled.
6.2.21. The Government Printing Works (GPW) executive management and labour are urged to continue work towards improving their working relationship to ensure a conducive work environment prior to tabling of the 2021/22 annual report.	Continuous efforts are put in rebuilding the relationship with organised labour as follows: DBC quarterly meetings have been revived with organised labour and a resolution was take to also revive the Bilateral meetings have also been revived. EXCO held 3 consultation meetings with organised labour to review the proposed organisational structure. However, despite all the above efforts, the PSA is still

	<p>contemplating to go on a strike over the issue of benchmarking for salaries, so that GPW management can then increase salaries of all GPW officials.</p> <p>Management met with officials per branch between August and October 2021, and amongst others, explained the project of benchmarking for salaries at GPW which was concluded and closed. Management further explained that neither GPW's CEO nor DHA's Minister have the mandate and jurisdiction to negotiate salary increases for GPW officials alone. It was clarified that GPW is a government component which is equally bound by the broader collective agreements negotiated by the DPSA as the employer representative together with other recognised unions at the PSCBC. GPW has been developing the picketing rules in response to those developed by the PSA on the same matter of benchmarking for salary increases.</p>
6.2.22. The committee urged the GPW to amplify their engagements with the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure to expedite the overhaul of the entire operational system to meet requirements.	<p>This recommendation of the Portfolio Committee of Home Affairs is the same as Recommendation 6.1.9 above.</p> <p>As reported GPW is awaiting an MA to be concluded between National Treasury and DPWI so that it can facilitate the handing over of the Master Plan project to the DBSA as an implementation agent of the Master Plan.</p> <p>More positions have been added in the proposed structure currently already approved by Minister of DHA and awaiting concurrence by the Minister of the DPSA in the process of being recruited on fixed term contracts to advise and support GPW on this project.</p>
6.2.27. The GPW should have revised their organisational structure prior to the tabling of their 2022/23 Annual Performance Plan/Budget.	<p>The revised structure has been approved by Minister of DHA and is currently submitted for concurrence by the Minister of DPSA.</p> <p>The proposed structure has been incorporated into the 2022/2023 ENE submission and forms part of its Compensation of Employees budget. A phased approach to</p>

Electoral Commission - Issues outstanding from 2020 and prior BRRR

6.1.12. Provide detailed motivation and budgets for the procurement of permanent headquarters rather than continued payment of considerable rent prior to the end of the current lease agreement and in view of medium to long term financing.	A detailed business case analysis of historical rental costs vs the option of buying has been performed. Based on the analysis the option to buy is more feasible and economical for the fiscus.
6.1.13. The IEC should work more closely with the Minister of Home Affairs and Cabinet in ensuring that the Amendments to the Electoral Legislation regarding Independent Candidates recommended by the Constitutional Court are tabled as a matter of urgency before the end of October 2020. Failing which the Minister and IEC must copy the Committee in on its correspondence to the ConCourt that it is likely to need an extension of the deadline set to effect these amendments.	The Electoral Amendment Bill effecting the amendments ordered by the Constitutional Court has been submitted to the Portfolio Committee on Home Affairs for further consideration and processing.
6.1.14. The IEC should consider more online and conventional media alternatives to compensate for loss of face to face outreach programmes.	<p>The Electoral Commission has already implemented measures to compensate for loss of face to face Outreach opportunities. These entail increased use of Radio programs. In this regard 312 slots were utilised across various community radio stations from November 2020 through to end October 2021.</p> <p>Additionally, SABC Education had 2 sessions weekly in all their radio stations dealing with civic content related to electoral democracy.</p> <p>Lastly content was packaged into animated short videos that were circulated on social media platforms and on TV news channels.</p>

Electoral Commission - 2021 recommendations

6.2.29. The lack of finances needed to retain employment of some permanent staff and make 92 appointments as well as inadequate training contributed to the challenges that were identified during the 2021 LGEs. This must be	The Electoral Commission would appreciate further interaction to fully appreciate the recommendation of the Committee.
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<p>addressed in the upcoming 2022 budget application to National Treasury.</p>	<p>361</p>
<p>6.2.30. The IEC should explain the outstanding measures it will implement to ensure that irregular expenditure is prevented prior to its presentation on its budget to the Committee in 2022.</p>	<p>The Electoral Commission enhanced its controls and implemented remedial actions regarding past irregular expenditure, which is reflected in that for the current year there were only three instances of irregular expenditure (R 69 000) relating to procurement. Immediate remedial action was taken and new templates implemented to prevent re occurrence.</p> <p>The other irregular expenditure resulted from an isolated incident involving the internal audit panel. Re-training will be provided and appropriate remedial action will be taken to prevent re-occurrence aligned with the Electoral Commission policies.</p>
<p>6.2.31. The IEC must specify the details of the amount of around R52 million of "other non compliant matters" on page 147 of the annual report under note 49.2.</p>	<p>Note 49.2 is an analysis of the irregular expenditure (R 59,937,068) disclosed in note 49.</p> <p>The balance of the R52 million of other compliance matters relates to previous years (opening balance) and the current year balance of irregular expenditure.</p> <p>Note 49.1 explains R40.4 million of the balance in question. The non-compliance relates to an isolated incident involving the allocation of work in the internal audit panel.</p> <p>The balance of R11.4 million relates to historic irregular expenditure which has been investigated and for which condonation will be I has been requested. The irregular expenditure relates to historic procurement matters for which remedial actions were put in place. The majority of the irregular expenditure relates to rental of local offices through municipalities. This irregular expenditure is incurred due to no fault of the Electoral Commission but due to difficulties in getting some municipalities to finalise lease agreements and issue invoices for rental due to them as lessors to the Electoral Commission. Due to</p>

	operational requirements, the Electoral Commission ³⁶² requires local offices and has requested assistance from National Treasury to conclude a compliant process to remove the irregular expenditure.
6.2.32. The IEC in collaboration with key stakeholders will need to further improve to ensure that more eligible South African's are on the voters roll and participate in elections during the upcoming National and Provincial Elections scheduled for 2024.	As part of its evolving research agenda, the Electoral Commission will commission research to understand the factors influencing registration and participation intention. This will be key in crafting strategies and campaigns for future elections.
6.2.33. The IEC need to increase innovative measures together with its stakeholders (political parties and civil society) to address the continuing decline in voter participation, particularly amongst the youth, prior to the 2024 National Elections.	<p>Some of the measures implemented relate to collaboration with the Department of Basic Education to infuse democracy education in to schools including the institutionalization of a flagship school democracy project to coincide with the commemoration of democracy month. Outputs of the project are school based voter registrations and democracy education.</p> <p>A cooperation framework has been agreed with Universities and TVET colleges for the use of digital platforms to disseminate electoral democracy content, opportunities for voter registration using the online platforms. In the same light the University community is being encouraged to avail itself for roles as electoral staff and or observers during election events.</p> <p>Traditional Outreach means in partnership with disability associations, institutions of traditional leadership, youth organizations and labour formations are maintained.</p>

6. COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on findings mentioned in this report during the oversight and engagement with the Department of Home Affairs (DHA), the Electoral Commission (IEC) and the Government Printing Works (GPW); the Portfolio Committee on Home Affairs recommends that the Minister of Home Affairs should:

6.1 Issues outstanding from the 2021 and previous Budget Review and Recommendation Reports

The Department of Home Affairs

- 6.1.1. Strive towards a clean audit opinion and better adhere to in-year audit plans. In particular, the impairment of departmental revenue in collecting of penalties, issues of significant contingent liabilities and the reduction of irregular expenditure. Progress on audit plans and the Auditor General Management Letter must continue to form part of all future quarterly performance reporting to the Committee.
- 6.1.2. The Minister of Public Works and Infrastructure should ensure that all officials and others who were found to have acted in the illegal procurement process of the Beit bridge fence are held accountable.
- 6.1.3. The Committee welcomed the dual connectivity links at several offices and the installation of power generators at 196 offices but urged the DHA to increase this number. The Department must also report on the partnership with SITA to resolve the network connectivity within the 24 months target as specified in the 2019/20 Annual Performance Plan.
- 6.1.4. Assess and report to the Committee, on the report findings on cost and benefits of having security cameras, security services and cash collection for the staff and clients at vulnerable DHA offices.
- 6.1.5. Revive and expand current provision of services to clients on Saturdays and after 4pm in negotiation with National Treasury for funding and trade unions for staff interests prior to the end of the 2019/20 financial year. Consideration, in this regard should be given to the lost productive time for learners, businesses and employees as well as the essential nature of the services.

The Government Printing Works

- 6.1.6. The GPW should report on the implications of introducing legislative provisions for ring-fencing of certain government printing work prior to the tabling of such legislation at Parliament.
- 6.1.7. Ensure that the State Security Printers Bill is submitted to Parliament by the end of the 2019/20 financial year.
- 6.1.8. The Committee notes that a police investigation is underway regarding the missing Curriculum Vitae's (CV's) of advertised posts which were supposed to have been filled. However, the Minister of Home Affairs should hold the Acting CEO accountable for the missing CV's. The Committee

expect a report from the Acting CEO on the actions taken against those responsible for safeguarding the CV's. ³⁶⁴

6.1.9. The GPW should attempt to table their 2021/22 Annual report before May 22 and report on those being held responsible for the loss of financial data without the relevant backups being in place.

6.1.10. Regarding human resources in the IT environment, the committee urged GPW to develop a strategy to augment skills and capacity, to ensure sustainability in the long run.

The Electoral Commission

6.1.11. Provide detailed motivation and budgets for the procurement of permanent headquarters rather than continued payment of considerable rent prior to the end of the current lease agreement and in view of medium to long term financing.

6.1.12. The IEC in collaboration with key stakeholders will need to further improve to ensure that they meet their annual targets to register the 10 million unregistered eligible South African's to participate in elections during the upcoming National and Provincial Elections scheduled for 2024.

6.2 Budget Review Recommendations 2022

Based on the continuous engagement with the Department of Home Affairs, the Government Printing Works and the Electoral Commission for the 2020/21 financial year, the Committee recommends the following to the Minister of Home Affairs to report back within 6 months of the tabling of this report:

Department of Home Affairs

6.2.1. The Department of Home Affairs should ensure that the registration of births is improved to be within the confines of the legislation and to not delay the issuance of the Unabridged Birth Certificates within 8 weeks.

6.2.2. The DHA should report on the roll out of modernising their remaining 214 offices to ensure that citizens can apply for the Smart Cards and the Committee will oversee this in person. There should be a stage where the issuance of the green ID Book should be stopped, including for naturalised citizens, because it was vulnerable to fraudulent activities.

6.2.3. The Department of Home Affairs should roll out the Branch Appointment Booking System to all offices and expand this to include collection of documents.

- 6.2.4. The applications for passports and Identity documents (IDs) through the banks should also be rolled out further to alleviate the long queues at DHA offices.
- 6.2.5. More budget should be allocated to expand mobile units with reliable network connectivity to be dedicated to schools and the elderly. An annual or bi-annual schedule of mobile unit visits to schools should be drawn up in advance and children at the schools who are unable to apply for birth certificates or IDs on the day of the mobile unit visit should be referred by DHA to their nearest Home Affairs office. The Home Affairs office must work with the Department of Basic Education and the Department of Social Development to proactively assist these children with social support and/or assist indigent fathers with free DNA testing should this be preventing the child from registering their birth.
- 6.2.6. The DHA should ensure that it reduces irregular expenditure and complies with the related legislation when executing its mandate.
- 6.2.7. Ensure that the DHA continues to develop their audit action plans to address the negative findings identified by the Auditor-General.
- 6.2.8. The DHA must improve the eHomeAffairs system and contact centre response times. In addition, the DHA should improve on its coordination of responding to queries raised by the public and the Committee more timeously. At the root of these challenges is the DHA ensuring that it meets its service delivery targets on issuing of documents in time.
- 6.2.9. The Department of Home Affairs should ensure that the hiring of the 10 000 youth to work on the scanning project is completed without unnecessary delay and report to the Committee, within 3 months, progress on this project.
- 6.2.10. The DHA should provide an update on how it is addressing its on-going IT challenges, system down-time, long queues and lengthy waiting times at its offices.
- 6.2.11. The Minister should ensure that the findings of the Ministerial Task Team on the validity of permits, are developed into a remedial action plan.
- 6.2.12. The Department must table an action plan on revision of the Immigration Policy regime to address the country's immediate immigration challenges, including the prevalence of fake IDs, passports and undocumented migrants, while ensuring that the BMA continues to be made fully operational without further delay.

6.2.13. The DHA should update or develop a new policies that will ensure it collects fines from transport operators that breach immigration laws.

6.2.14. The DHA should ensure that it intensifies its fight against fraud and corruption within the department and that officials are referred for sanction and prosecution.

Government Printing Works (GPW).

6.2.15. GPW should work closely with National Treasury, the DHA, SITA and the Auditor-General to ensure that the Annual Report and Financial Statements for the 2021-22 financial are submitted to the Auditor General and Parliament as soon as possible and ensure that the 2022-23 financials are submitted on time.

6.2.16. The Minister of Home Affairs should ensure that all the recommendations of the Ministerial Review Panel Report on the Data loss at GPW are implemented, particularly the consequence management, upgrade and maintenance of IT infrastructure and multiple redundancy backups.

6.2.17. The Minister of Home Affairs and GPW should aggressively market GPW products to the African market and other parts of the world.

6.2.18. The Minister of Home Affairs and the GPW should complete reviewing all the evergreen contracts as a matter of urgency.

6.2.19. The Committee will refer the GPW audit outcomes and loss of data to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts (SCOPA) for further oversight of its governance and the implementation of recommendations by AG, Treasury and GPW.

The Electoral Commission (IEC)

6.2.20. The IEC must expand and report on the impact of its outreach and education to mobilize more young people to vote. Political parties should be engaged to be more directly involved in such outreach.

6.2.21. The IEC must report back within 6 months on addressing the remaining R66 million in uncondoned irregular expenditure.

- 6.2.22. The IEC must address the technical and training issues with the new Voter Management Devices³⁶⁷ well before the 2024 National and Provincial Election. Training, particularly of temporary staff, should ensure that there is better uniformity of implementation of legislation and regulations at voting stations without political bias.
- 6.2.23. The IEC must address the issue of some voters being removed from the voters' roll without being informed.
- 6.2.24. The continued IEC clean audit is commendable and focus should now be directed to improve performance against targets, which have remained at around 75% over the last few years.
- 6.2.25. The IEC should continue to collaborate with Government Printing Works to print as much of the ballots as possible in the upcoming National Elections.
- 6.2.26. The IEC must rectify that some special votes that were registered, were not visited by IEC officials to complete their votes.

Report to be considered.