Budgetary review and recommendations report (BRRR) **Portfolio Committee on Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities**

10 October 2023





AUDITOR-GENERAL SOUTH AFRICA



The Auditor-General of South Africa has a constitutional mandate and, as the Supreme Audit Institution of South Africa, exists to strengthen our country's democracy by enabling oversight, accountability and governance in the public sector through auditing, thereby building public confidence.



VISION

MISSION

To be recognised by all our stakeholders as a relevant supreme audit **institution** that enhances public sector accountability.

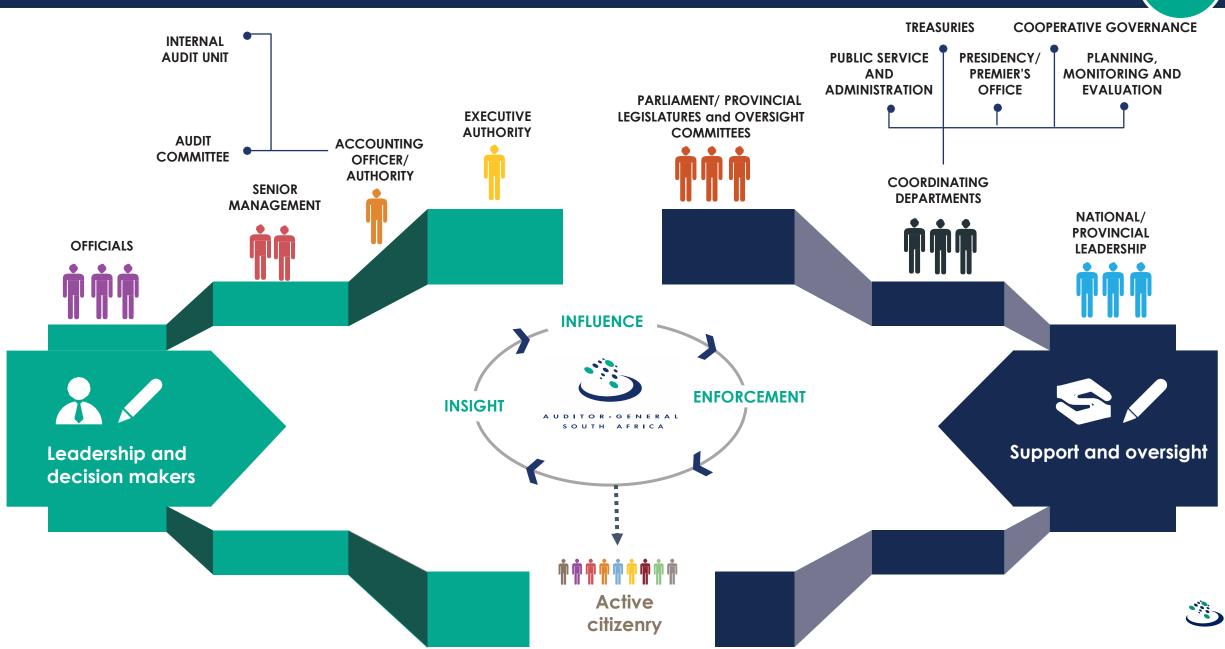
Lived experiences

A SHIFT ON THE IMPACT of the lived realities faced by the ordinary South African citizens, is that which we aim to be represented by our audit insights and outcomes

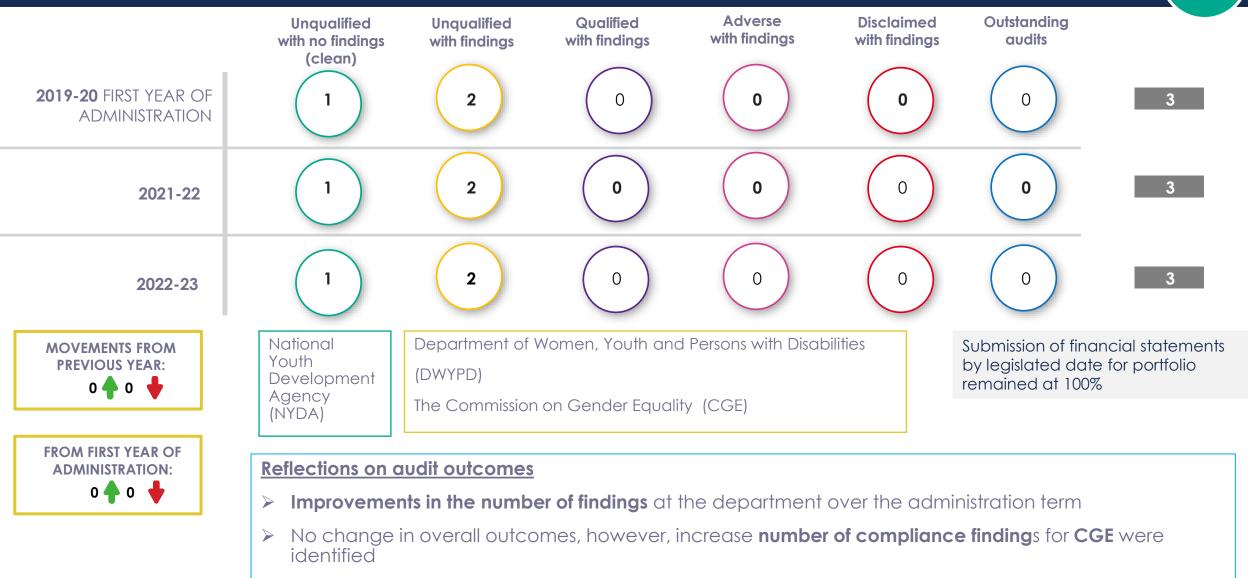




All have a role to play in accountability ecosystem



No change over administration term



No AFS findings in the portfolio, however, identified material misstatements at CGE which were subsequently corrected through the audit process

Portfolio performance



Quality of performance reports before and after audit



Findings: Reporting

- CGE Reported performance information were not accurate based on evidence submitted for audit. The corrections effected resulted in some target not being met.
- **DWYPD** The adjustments did not result in non-achievement of the key performance indicators and targets

Reflections on quality of APR

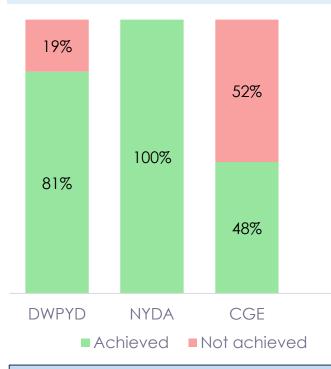
- Inadequate systems and policies to collate evidence that supports the reported (CGE)
- Overall weakness in the control environment due to management instability (CGE)
- Inadequate consequence management, as some of the findings were repeat (CGE)
- Inadequate review processes on reported targets (DWYPD)

Impact

- CGE ability to deliver the mandate is compromised if the performance reporting processes are not adequately functional
- **CGE** The credibility of the Commission is compromised if they are unable to produce quality performance reports that reflect its transparency and accountability on the reported performance targets.

Performance against targets

Achievement of annual targets as reported in annual performance report (all indicators) – 2022-23



Reflections of 100% achieved targets

NYDA

- Impact realized on paid service opportunities and young people who participated in the various Youth initiatives lead by the NYDA (CWP, Jobs fund)
- Due to the temporary nature of these opportunities, there's still minimal impact on the reduction of youth unemployment

Key targets not achieved include:

DWYPD

- Number of progress reports on implementation of Sanitary Dignity Implementation Framework by provinces produced
- Number of GBVF Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) established

CGE

- 540 000 people reached through community radio education outreach and a report thereof.
- Number of courts monitored
- Number of SAPS and TCCs monitored

Key targets achieved include: **NYDA**

- Number of young people securing paid service opportunities
- Number of young people participating in CWP programmes
- Number of young people participating in NYS Expanded Volunteer Projects

Reflections on impact of non-achievement

DWYPD

- Implementation of Sanitary Dignity Implementation Framework by provinces means that young girls may be marginalized.
- Number of GBVF RRTs establish means slow progress on addressing issues of gender based violence.

CGE

- Ineffective awareness of the mandate of the commission to the citizens, who can benefit from the initiatives of the Commission, specifically on gender related maters
- Slow progress on reduction of levels of marginalisation, stigmatisation and discrimination and violence against women, girls and persons with disabilities

Achieving key performance targets – summarised information from performance report

Key target in medium-term strategic framework for portfolio

- Number of government entities implementing Gender, Youth and Disability Responsive Planning, Budgeting, Interventions, Policies and legislations
- Number of national government department strategic plans which include WYPD priorities

MTSF Target	Actual achievement reported in the APR	Reflection of reported achievement against MTSF targets			
		 MTSF indicator includes government entities and national governments departments 			
100% implementation by 2024	Achieved 93.75 % of national departments implementing the GRPBMEAF	 However, the cumulative reported achievements focuses on national departments, Therefore, a reflection of a possible non-achievement of overall MTSF target considering the remaining MTSF period. 			



Financial management and compliance



Quality of financial reporting

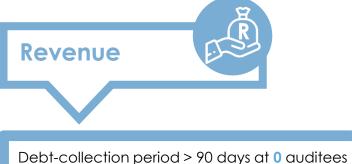


Financial management controls Impact on quality of financial statements submitted for auditing

Impact

- > Increase reliance on audit processes to prepare AFS at CGE due to material corrections
- > Overall the portfolio produced AFS with quality, no material uncorrected misstatements
- > Sound financial management controls, provides an opportunity for the portfolio to increase focus on key service delivery

Financial health



Average debt-collection period = 13 days More than 10% of debt irrecoverable at 0 auditees R1 450 468 of expenditure was fruitless and wasteful (1 auditee (CGE))

Creditor-payment period > 30 days at 1 auditee (CGE)

Creditors greater than available cash at year-end at 2 auditees (DWYPD & NYDA)

Expenditure

Average creditor-payment period = 35 days

Impact

RE

33% auditees (NYDA) **ended year in deficit** (expenditure more than revenue)

Next year's budget will pay for expenditure of previous year(s) – at 0% auditees it will be more than half of their budgets

0 (0%) auditees incurred **unauthorised expenditure** totalling Rxx billion; **R0 million (0%)** was non-cash items (includes outstanding audits)

0 (0%) auditees disclosed or should have disclosed significant doubt in financial statements about ability to continue **operating as a going concern** in foreseeable future

Doubt whether auditees can continue as going concern

The portfolio is managing its finance well, as there are no going concern issues identified

2022-23	NYDA	DWYPD, CGE			MOVEMENTS FROM PREVIOUS YEAR: 0	FROM FIRST YEAR OF ADMINISTRATION: 0
	No material fir	ndings Material findings				
Most commo non-complia			DWYPD	NYDA	CGE	
Procurement	and contract ma	nagement			Х	
Quality of fina	incial statements				Х	
Prevention of irregular, unauthorised, and fruitless and wasteful expenditure				Х		
Effecting con	sequences		Х		Х	

Reflections

> Weaknesses in internal control environment at the CGE, which requires intervention, this can be attributed to:

- Instability at management level
- Lack of consequence management
- Inadequate reviews on the application of laws and regulations relating to procurement and contract management

Status of compliance with legislation on procurement and contract management FROM FIRST YEAR OF **MOVEMENTS FROM** NYDA CGE 2022-23 DWYPD **PREVIOUS YEAR: ADMINISTRATION:** 0 🔶 1 🚽 0 🛖 1 With no findings With findings With material findings DWYPD NYDA CGE Details of procurement findings Х Uncompetitive and unfair procurement processes Prohibited awards to employees R 0.643 m Awards to bidders who did not meet functionality R 0,327 m criteria

Reflections on procurement matters – for oversight intervention

- > Non-compliance with some SCM prescripts, resulting in irregular expenditure, due to weaknesses in the SCM environment
- Some deviations approved were not in line with SCM policies

PFMA Compliance and Reporting Framework

National Treasury Instruction No. 4 of 2022/2023: **PFMA Compliance and Reporting Framework** (Instruction) which came into effect on **03 January 2023**, was issued in terms of section 76(1)(b), (e) and (f), (2)(e) and (4)(a) and (c) of the PFMA

Public objective of the Instruction note is to prescribe the **principles and compliance reporting requirements** for PFMA institutions to the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 regarding **unauthorised**, **irregular and fruitless and wasteful expenditure** (UIF&WE).

Framework The new framework brought significant changes in relation to the disclosure of irregular, and fruitless and wasteful expenditure (IFWE). These changes are as follows:

Movement in the disclosure note of IFWE has been moved from annual financial statements to the annual report.

PFMA institutions will only disclose IFWE incurred in the current year, with a one-year comparative analysis.

Historical balances (i.e., opening balances) have been completely removed from the annual financial statements

Message to portfolio committee

The fact that the disclosure of IFWE (historical balances and movements) is **no longer required on the annual financial statements** and **no audit assurance is provided** thereon, the oversight structures would need to engage **directly with the information disclosed in the annual report** to exercise their oversight responsibility. AGSA refined its audit approach to uphold transparency by continuing to audit the IFWE disclosure in the annual report There is a clear messaging in the audit report on reliability of the IFWE disclosure in the annual report

The objective was to ensure that we could still be in a position to report to users of the AFS in cases where these historic balances of IFWE are not complete and accurate. This had no impact on the audit opinion.

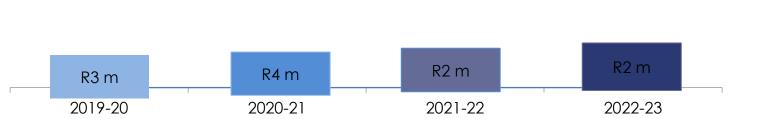
Irregular expenditure

Annual irregular expenditure

Top contributors R1, 002 m (CGE)

(DWYPD)

R0,719 m



Impact of irregular expenditure incurred

Other: no value for money: 1 (CGE) R508 000 (Salaries for Commissioners' PAs - Incurred in contravention of Recruitment Policies)

Breach of five pillars of procurement – equitable, fair, cost-effective, transparent, and competitive: 2 (CGE, DWYPD):

(Fairness - Awards made to legal panel members in contravention of PPPFA regulation by CGE = R 327 000); Three quotations not obtained = R12000

(Competitiveness - Procurement of Deloitte and Telkom services by CGE = R55 000)

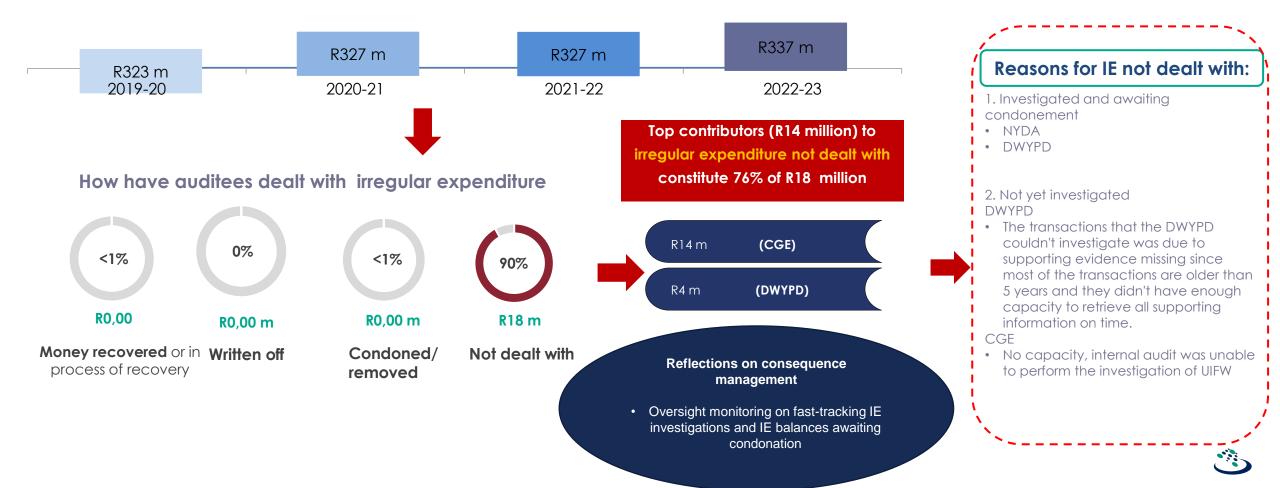
(SCM Other – approval not by delegated official DWYPD = R719 000 – Non-compliance from PY, CGE = R65 000) = R35 000 Payment with no invoice

Reflections on IE:

- Strengthening oversight on matters related to compliance with laws and regulations
 - Monitor Implementation of consequence management

Consequence management – dealing with irregular expenditure

Closing balance of irregular expenditure continues to increase



Conclusions and recommendations



2021-22 recommendations

In 2021-22, we recommended the following:

DWYPD

Taking into consideration cost/benefit analysis, the department must consider temporary resources to retrieve supporting information to allow them to start investigations for consequence management.

CGE

The policies and procedures for consequence management or investigating must be updated to be process dependent and not people or position dependent. Overall reflections on implementation of recommendations:

- Partial implementation at the department, as it was unable to attend to the remaining balance at year end.
- The department intends to apply impracticability provision of the 2022 PFMA compliance framework in order to deal with the transactions for which there is no information to allow the department to address the remaining irregular expenditure balance.
- The CGE **did not adequately implement** prior year recommendations, resulting in repeat audit findings









Portfolio committee message

Root causes, recommendations and commitments

Key root causes	 Slow response in implementing audit action plan, to avoid repeat findings (CGE & DWYPD) Leadership instability (CGE) Lack of consequence management on those who cause transgressions (CGE) Weakness over financial controls and performance reporting (CGE)
Key recommendations	 Stability in leadership level that will improve the overall control environment (CGE) Enhanced monitoring and oversight on compliance with laws and regulations (CGE) Monitor implementation of consequence management (CGE & DWYPD) Strengthened internal control reviews by Internal audit
Commitments by executive	 Implement mechanisms that will result in realising an impact on the lives of the citizens through the mandate of the portfolio

Portfolio committee message

Overall message

Financial management and reporting matters are prevalent at the CGE as well as non-compliance matters with laws and regulations. **Oversight intervention** is required to **ensure stability** at the Commission and **adequate control measures** are implemented, including consequence management



The department and NYDA have not received material findings on the Annual Financial Statement over the past 2 years – this can be attributed to **sound financial management processes and governance structures**. The **timeous implementation of audit action plan** has also contributed to the overall clean administration



The portfolio achieved majority of its planned performance targets, with the exception of the CGE. Although performance targets are achieved in the portfolio, there is still **minimal impact** on the lived experiences of the citizens.

Our call to action is for **increase collaboration** with all responsible **role players** within the **eco-system to** realise a positive impact on the lives of the citizens.

• DG requested AGSA to be collaborate with the DWYPD in achieving the implementation of the Gender Responsive Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring & Auditing (GRPBMEA) framework - through Gender Responsive Auditing	• AGSA and the department met to discuss how the two institutions can collaborate in an effort to achieve the objective of the framework. The discussions of the day were not concluded, and a follow up workshop will be held.	 A workshop was held to enable both AGSA and DWYPD to deliberate extensively on how Gender Responsive Auditing can be phased into the audit scope of the AGSA. Commitments were made to pave the way forward for this collaboration 	 Phase 1 of the GRA was implemented and reported – which focused on coordinating Ministries Phase 2 will be followed in the next audit cycle
17 Feb 23	5 May 23	1 June 23	31 July 23
		E	2 6

Key recommendations and take-aways from the workshop:

- > Influence AGSA methodology to expand gender auditing (AOPO)
- > Collaborate with NT to strengthen enforcement legislation on gender inclusivity
- > Partnership with other coordinating ministries (DPME, Cogta, DPSA) to strengthen their monitoring roles on implementing gender matters
- > Workshop was successful and **commitments** from both AGSA and the department were made and will be tracked.

THANK YOU



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