

# **DSD PORTFOLIO M&E AND SUPERVISORY PLANS FOR FOOD DISTRIBUTION INTERVENTIONS FOR COVID-19**



**JOINT PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE BRIEFING  
29 MAY 2020**

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# PRESENTATION OUTLINE

1. Purpose
2. Context
3. Food & nutrition security interventions to access food by vulnerable groups
4. Food security interventions for COVID-19
5. The food parcel distribution
6. Monitoring and Evaluation System
7. Challenges and mitigation strategies
8. SASSA SRD Overview

# PURPOSE

The purpose of the presentation is to brief the Joint Committees meeting on DSD together with it's entities M&E and Supervisory Plans aimed at effective implementation of the Food Distribution Programme.

# CONTEXT OF FOOD POVERTY IN RSA

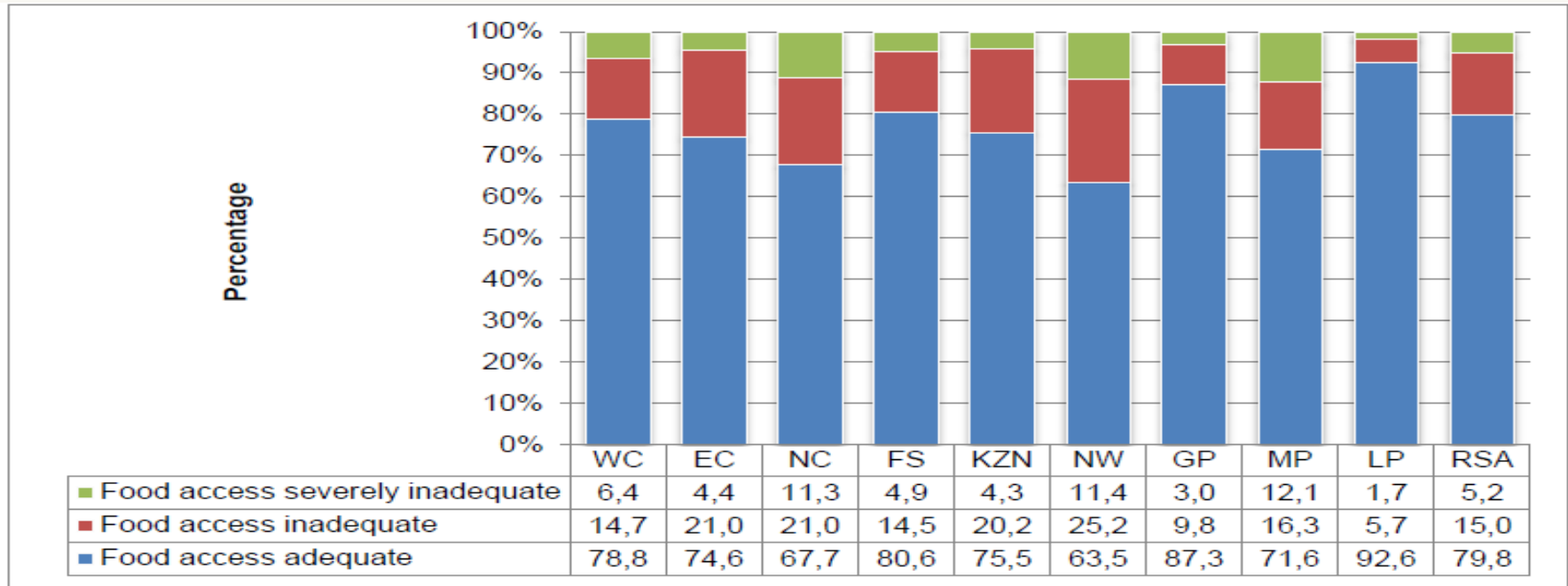
- There's been some evidence suggesting high incidences of food insecurity, hunger and malnutrition recently in South Africa.
- These have been largely attributed and associated with growing poverty and unemployment levels – also exacerbated by the levels of inequality – evidence suggests that At the face of these are concentrated in rural and informal settlements around cities.
- e COVID-19 pandemic, food security has become a national crisis with some evidence suggesting that roughly 50% of our population is food insecure or at risk of food insecurity.
- According to StatsSA loss of income resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic may lead to higher levels of food insecurity in RSA.
- For example: the percentage of respondents who reported receiving no income increased from 5.2% before lockdown to 15.4% by the sixth week of the national lockdown – we expect an increase in this.
- Episodes of abject poverty and inequality has intensified demand for food. The poor are hungry and their hunger traps them in the vicious cycle of intergenerational poverty.

# HOUSEHOLDS ACCESSING FOOD IN RSA

Years	2017		2018	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total population of RSA	56 521 948	-	57 458 000	-
Total number of households	16 199 000	-	16 571 000	-
Number of households with inadequate and severely inadequate access to food	3 450 387	21,3%	3 347 342	20.2%
Number of households with severely inadequate access to food	890 946	5.5%	911 405	5.2%
Number of households with inadequate access to food	2 559 442	15.8%	2 485 650	15%
Number of people with inadequate and severely inadequate access to food	13 930 354	24,7%	13 675 004	23.8%

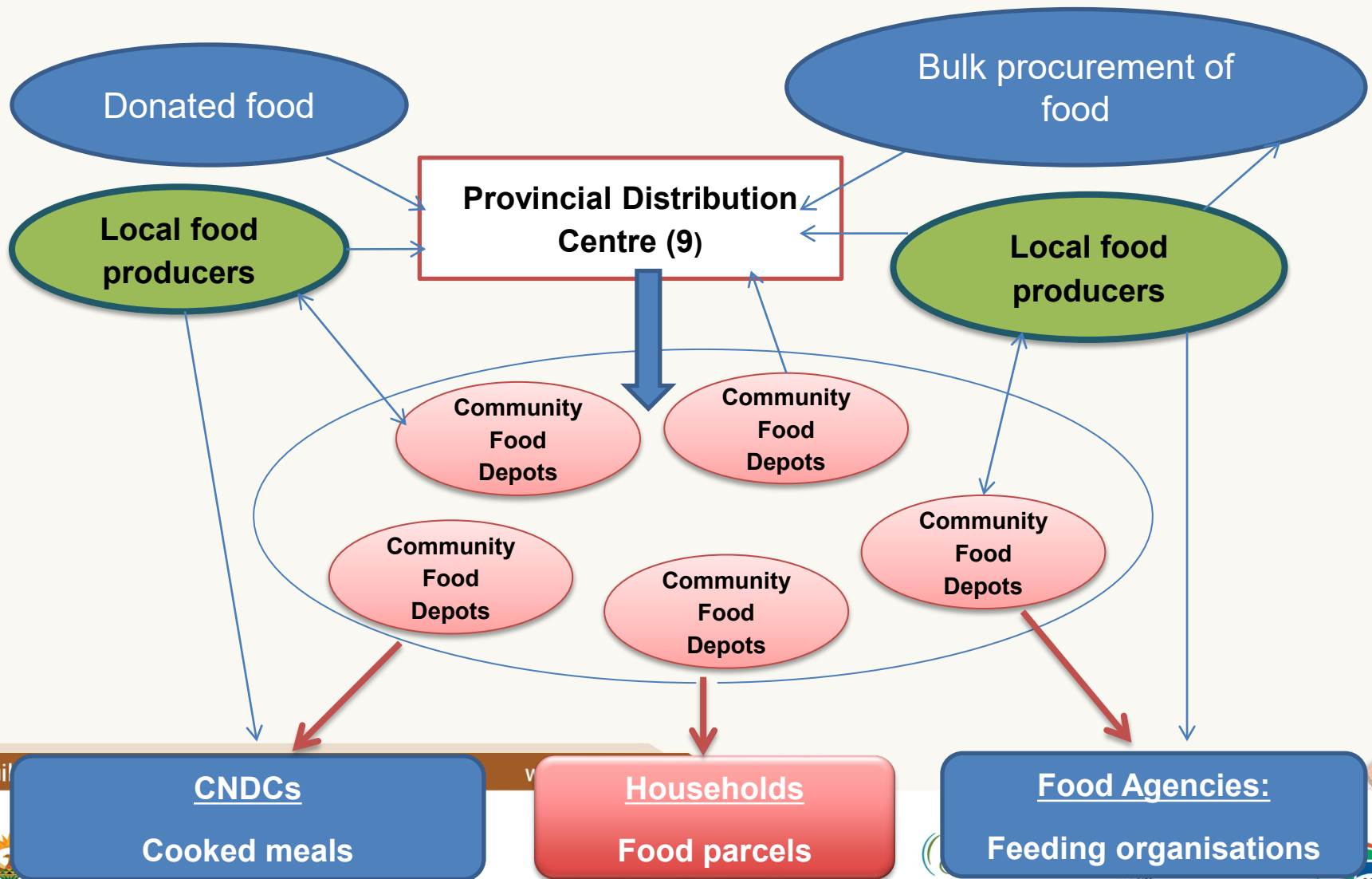
# HOT SPOTS FOR FOOD INSECURITY

Percentage of households experiencing food adequacy by province, 2018



- Food access problems were more serious in **NW** (36,6%), **NC** (32.3%), **MP**(28.4%), & **EC** (25,4%).
- Informal settlements** in KZN, WC, EC & GP
  - KZN:** Around Ethekwini area: **WC:** Gugulethu: **GP.** e.g. Alexandra, Diepsloot, Orange-farm, Mamelodi, Winterveldt, etc; **EC:** Buffalo City, Nelson Mandela Bay.

# Food Distribution Model



Buil



Department  
Social Development  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



NDA  
National  
Development  
Agency



sassa  
SOUTH AFRICAN SOCIAL SECURITY AGENCY



2030  
NDP

# DSDs' ROLE ON FOOD AND NUTRITION PROGRAMME

- In line with its mandate of fighting poverty and hunger, the provision of food and nutrition is one DSDs key programme underpinning the broader social protection agenda.
- DSD & SASSA provides food relief and social relief of distress using the legislated and credible process administered by officials across the country.
- We use NPOs as Implementing Agents and partner with Community Based Organizations to render services like food parcels distribution. How do we do it?:
  - The delivery of food parcels is targeted to beneficiaries in DSD centre-based feeding programmes, households that have no income, and those affected by the lock-down
  - Households are screened/profiled by DSD and SASSA.
  - DSD partnered with the Solidarity Fund and co-funded the delivery of 58 750 food parcels to the value of R43 500 000, delivered through the DSD Implementing Agents.
  - The Solidarity Fund distributed additional 250 000 food parcels in partnership with other National Food Relief Organisations – Gift of the Givers, Food Forward, Islamic Relief, etc.

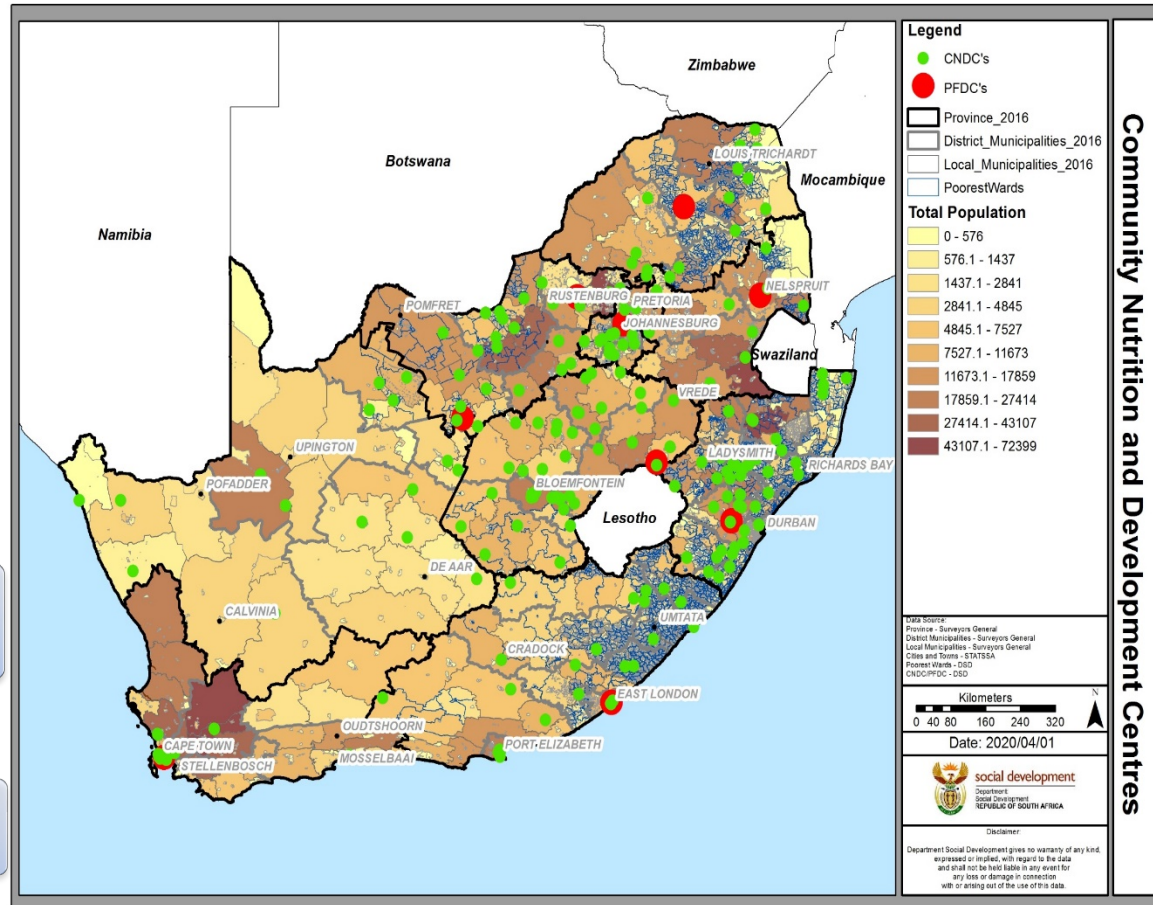
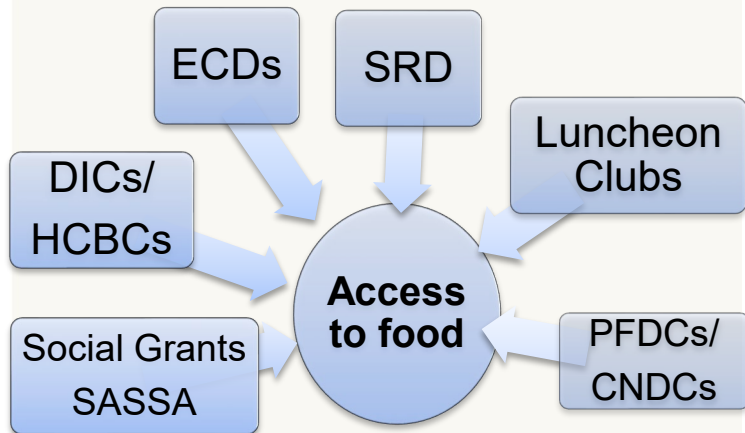
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# FOOD & NUTRITION SECURITY INTERVENTIONS TO PROVIDE ACCESS TO FOOD BY VULNERABLE GROUPS

DSD provided food to poor and vulnerable groups to combat the growing challenge of hunger & malnutrition which have since been exacerbated by COVID-19 & the closure of Centre Based Feeding Programmes. The closure was for social distancing & limit public gathering to prevent the spread of the virus.



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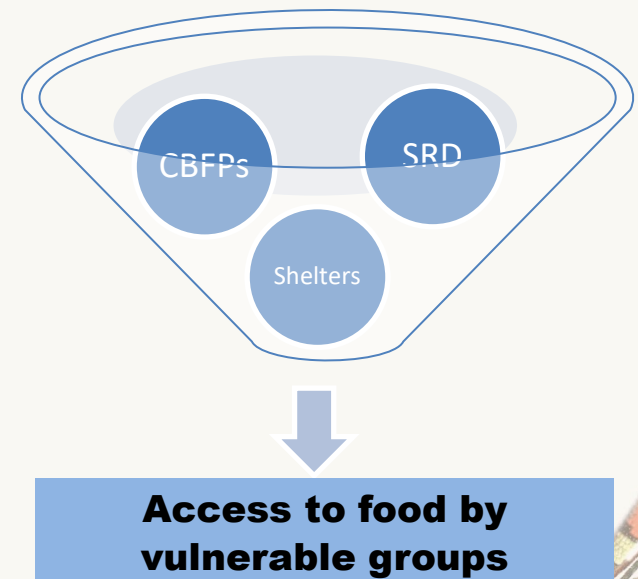
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# DSD FOOD SECURITY INTERVENTIONS FOR COVID-19

The DSD interventions to address hunger during COVID-19 lock-down includes the following:

1. Provision of **Social Relief of Distress (SRD)**
2. Provision of **food parcels** through the DSD Centre Based Feeding Programmes (CBFPs) in partnership with the Solidarity Fund
3. Provision of **meals to shelters for the homeless** –living on the streets
4. Introduction of the **COVID-19 grant**
5. Explore mechanisms to introduce the **food voucher**

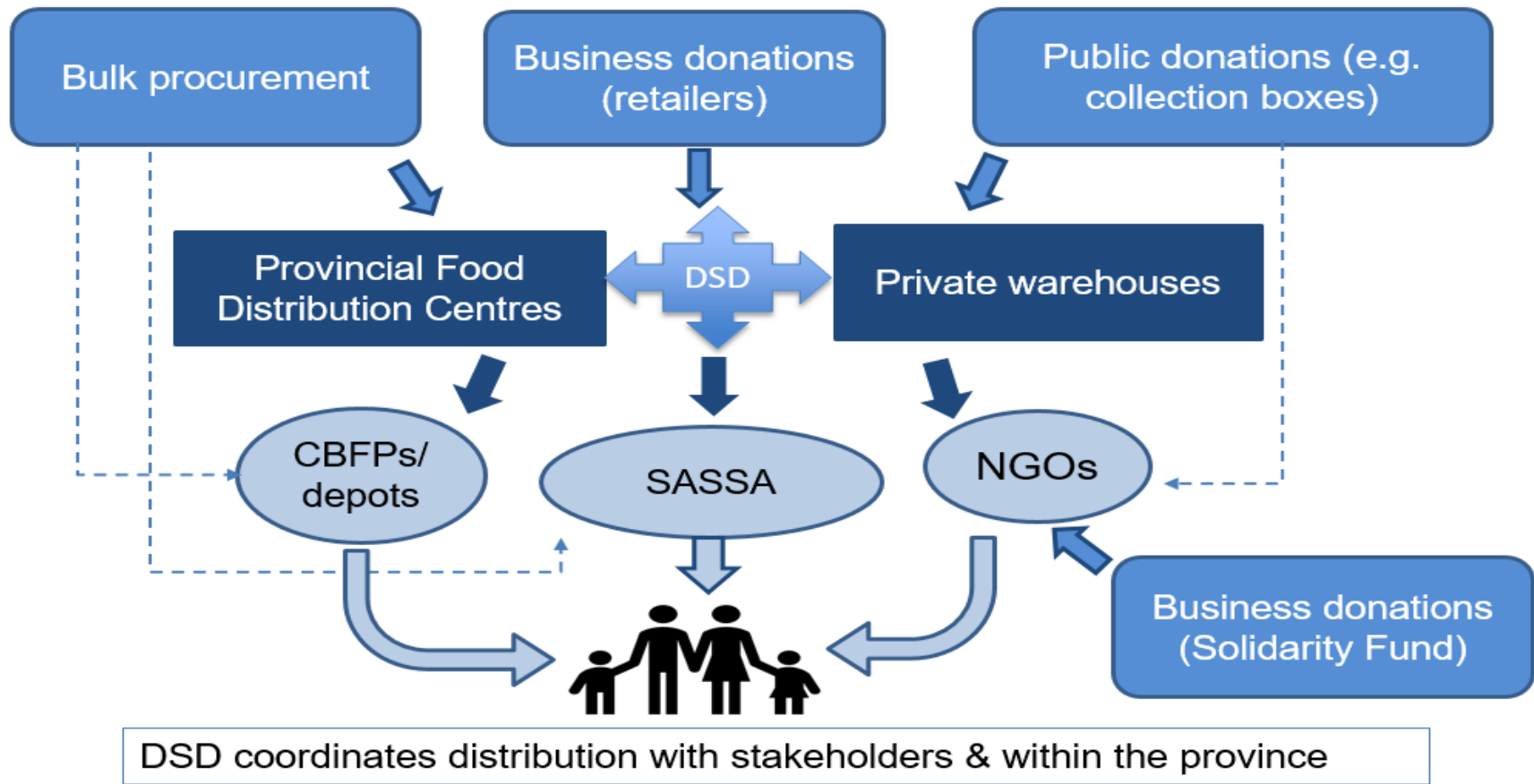
Food parcels were scaled-up as an alternative strategy – for transitory food insecurity whilst most CBFPs were closed



# DSD FOOD DISTRIBUTION DIRECTIVES TO IMPROVE COORDINATION

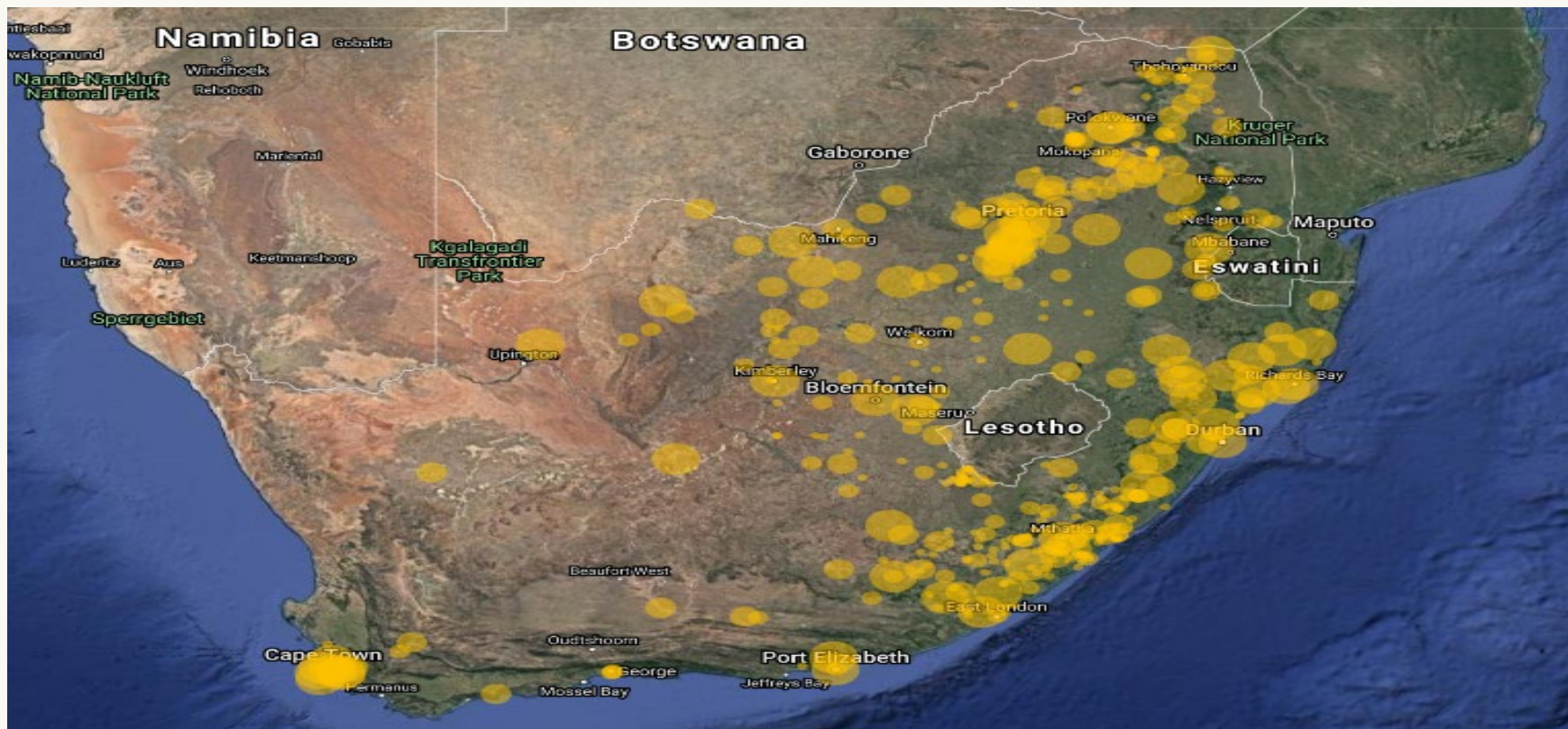
- To address challenges in relation to food distribution, DSD developed a direction (**directives**) to strengthen coordination.
- The directions are intended to restoring the dignity of our people, improve food distribution coordination , provision of healthy food and ensure accountability
- The direction requires that cooked food or parcels must be distributed to households through knock and drop.
- DSD keeps record of all food or food parcels distributed for coordination and reporting all interventions in a particular area which may include the following:
  - Organisation or the person must adhere to all food handling standards,
  - All food or food parcels must meet the required minimum health standards;
  - The cooked food or food parcel must contain items of high nutritional value; and Preferably food parcels contain food with a long shelf life.
- Any person who is distributing food or food parcels must inform local SAPS Police Station of their intention to so do prior to the delivery of food or food parcels.

# COVID-19 FOOD RELIEF APPROACH





# COVID-19 FOOD PARCELS DISTRIBUTION BY DSD & SOLIDARITY FUND USING OTHER NATIONAL NPOs



DELIVERED TO DATE	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP	NC	NW	WC	Total parcels to HH	Delivered but reporting pending	Total parcels delivered
Pillar 1: CNDcs	6 102	6 981	3 000	13 950	4 750	1 996	3 179	6 352	5 007	51 317		
Pillar 2: NPOs	23 248	701	28 232	13 588	6 421	5 713	4 134	2 255	13 572	97 864	49 620	
Pillar 3: CBOs	9 949		0	4 607	3 212	1 844			0	19 612	0	
<b>Total parcels delivered 10 May</b>	<b>39 299</b>	<b>7 682</b>	<b>31 232</b>	<b>32 145</b>	<b>14 383</b>	<b>9 553</b>	<b>7 313</b>	<b>8 607</b>	<b>18 579</b>	<b>168 793</b>	<b>49 620</b>	<b>218 413</b>
% of total target reached	74%	54%	53%	52%	54%	45%	58%	60%	54%			87%

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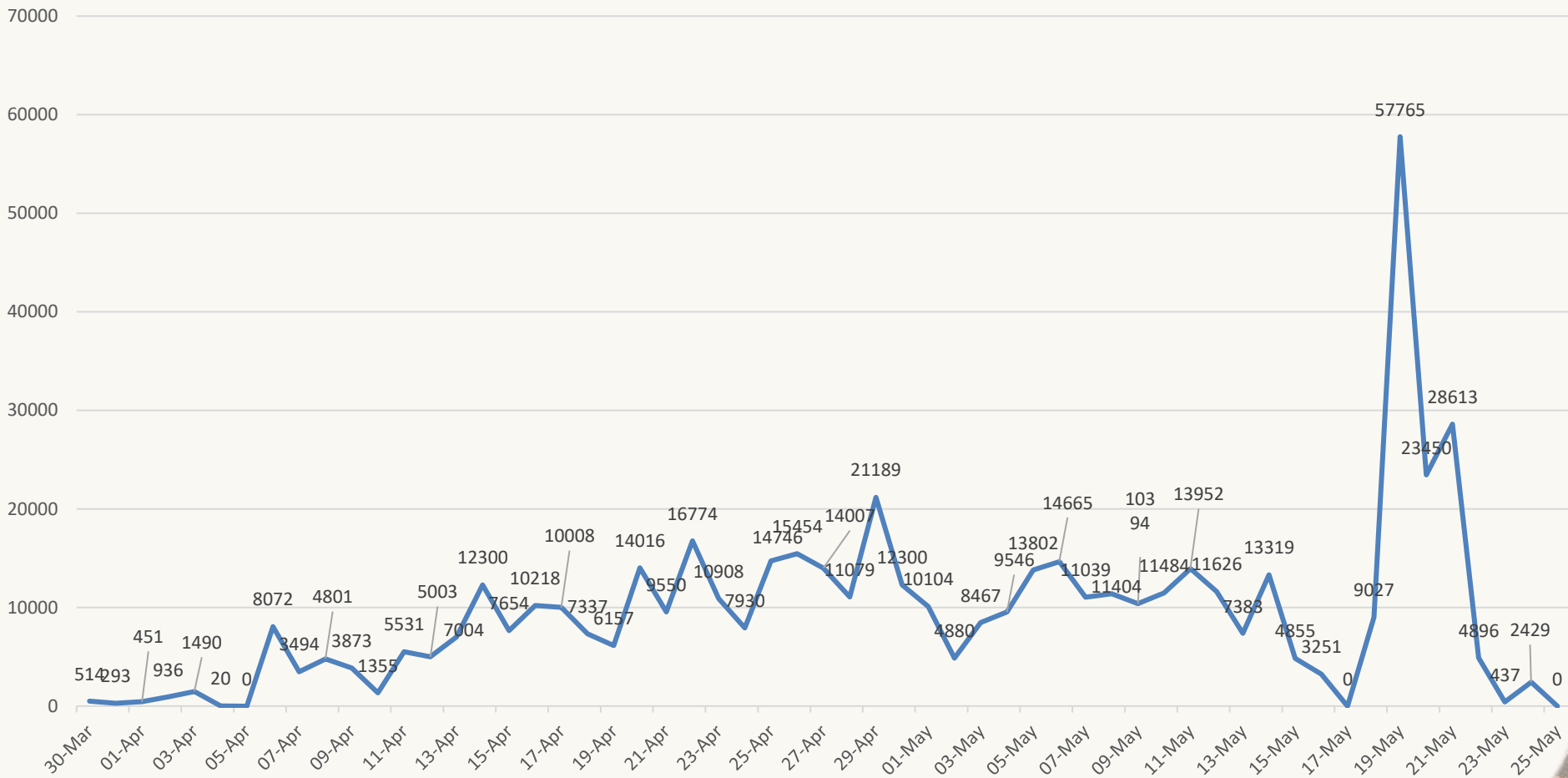
# COVID-19 FOOD PARCELS DISRIBUTED BY DSD

FOOD PARCEL DISTRIBUTION TO HOUSEHOLDS		Reported by 25/05/2020
PROVINCE	Food Parcels Distributed	Estimated number of people reached (4 people/Household)
Eastern Cape	20 328	81 312
Free State	11 512	46 048
Gauteng	153 493	613 972
KwaZulu-Natal	32 276	129 104
Limpopo	83 818	335 272
Mpumalanga	82 791	331 164
Northern Cape	45 940	183 760
North West	26 034	104 136
Western Cape	67 298	269 192
<b>Total</b>	<b>523 490</b>	<b>2 093 960</b>

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# DSD FOOD DISTRIBUTION SINCE LOCKDON



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SECRET

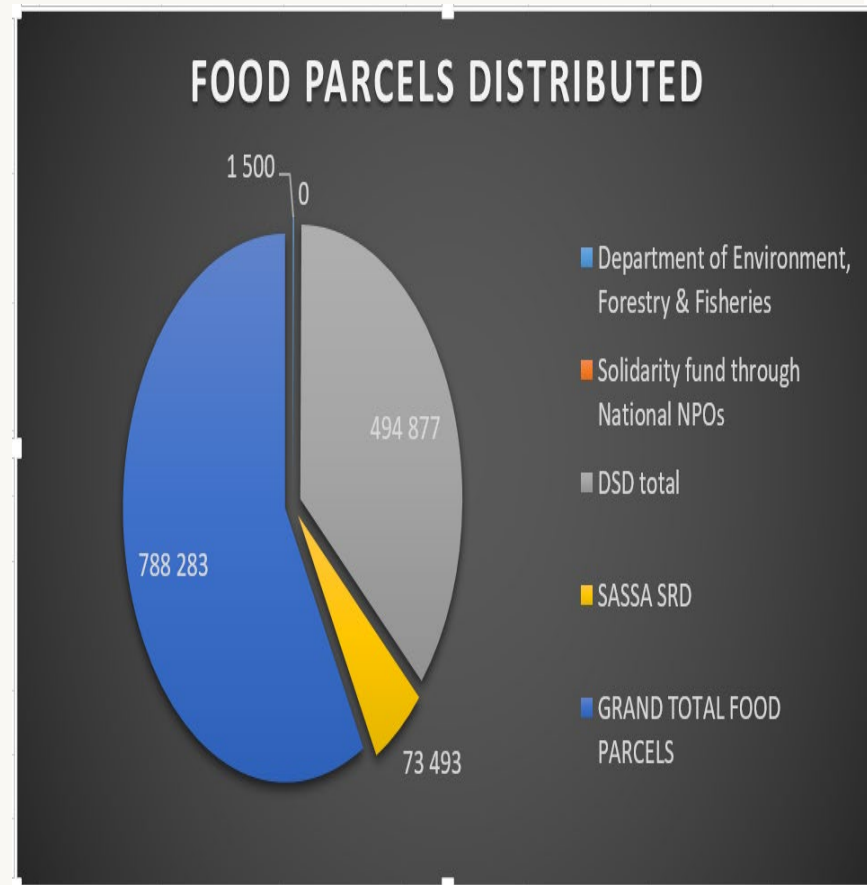






# TOTAL FOOD PARCELS DISTRIBUTION WORKING WITH OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

DEPARTMENT / ENTITY	FOOD PARCELS DISTRIBUTED	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PEOPLE REACHED (1:4)
Department of Environment, Forestry & Fisheries	1 500	6 000
Solidarity fund through National NPOs	218 413	873 652
DSD total	523 490	2 093 960
SASSA SRD	73 493	293 972
<b>GRAND TOTAL FOOD PARCELS</b>	<b>788 283</b>	<b>3 153 132</b>



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# KEY STAKEHOLDERS IN FOOD DISTRIBUTION

Various stakeholders are working together at National & Provincial levels to coordinate all food distribution activities. Some of the stakeholders are as listed below:

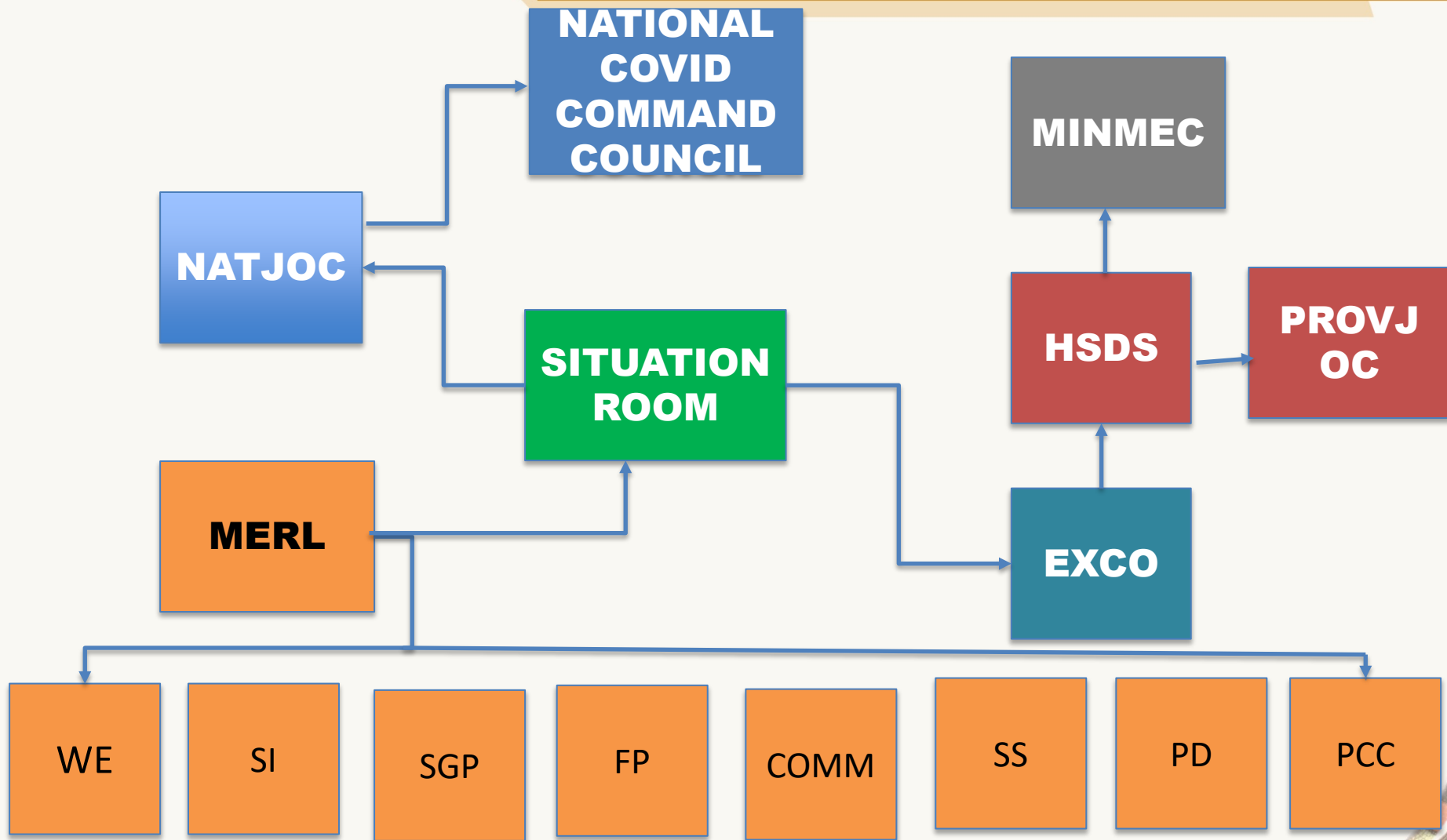
Stakeholder	Responsibility
Department of Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination of food distribution to support the poor and vulnerable</li> <li>• Assessment of beneficiaries to determine their eligibility</li> <li>• Coordination of food donations through the food distribution centres</li> </ul>
SASSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide comprehensive Social Relief of Distress</li> <li>• Payment of the grants to deserving beneficiaries</li> </ul>
COGTA/Municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaboration in identification of beneficiaries and distribution of food</li> <li>• Provision of storage facilities</li> <li>• Mobilization of volunteers</li> </ul>
Civil society organizations & FBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaborate with DSD to reach communities</li> <li>• Mobilization of volunteers, food donations &amp; service communities</li> </ul>
Business community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilization of the resources (donations) to support food distribution</li> </ul>
SAPS & Security force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of security, public order and compliance with lock-down regulations</li> </ul>
NDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilization of volunteers for food distribution applications &amp; deliveries</li> <li>• Conduct advocacy &amp; education - distribution of brochures supplied by DoH</li> <li>• Assist SASSA at pay points as que Marshalls to enforce social distancing.</li> </ul>

# 2019/20 BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE

Province & PIA		CNDCs funded			EXPENDITURE		
		Nat'l	Prov 'l	Total	National	Provincial	Total
EC	ADRA-SA1	08	18	26	R6 354 432	R13 000 000	R19 354 432
FS	ADRA-SA	08	38	46	R6 354 432	R8 300.000	R14 654 432
GP	Kagisano	08	04	12	R6 354 432	N/A	R6 354 432
KZN	SAFSDA	08	44	52	R6 354 432	R 7 022 400	R13 376 832
LIMP	Makotse	08	11	19	R6 354 432	R5 380 500	R11 734 932
MP	Kago Ya bana	08	03	11	R6 354 432	R 2 000 000	R8 354 432
NC	Thabang	08	14	22	R6 354 432	R570 000	R 6 924 432
NW	Motswedi Wa Sechaba	08	19	27	R6 354 432	R11 970 690	R 18 325 122
WC	Ilitha Labantu	20	N/A	20	R12 464 544	N/A	R12 464 544
<b>Total</b>		<b>84</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>R63 300 000</b>	<b>R48 243 590</b>	<b>R 111 543 590</b>

# MONITORING & EVALUATION

- There are high level coordination, governance and reporting structures that form the basis for effective the monitoring and evaluation of food distribution:
  - NATJOC, as well as the PROVJOCs and LOCALJOCs were set up for monitoring and reporting on the COVID-19 response measures.
  - Social impact work-stream which reported on social matters including food parcels distribution was also established.
  - Supervisory & management structures within the sector such as MINMEC, HSDS, Community Development Forum were strengthened for coordination within provinces & entities using technology for virtual engagements.
  - The DSD SITUATION ROOM established work streams to provide technical support in specific areas of work and also to provide supervisory role on all activities, amongst others is the Monitoring, Evaluation, Research & Learning (MERL) work stream.



# SOCIAL IMPACT MEDIATION DASHBOARD

# of food parcels distributed	% Eligible people who have received food parcels/ applicants	Cash transfers to the poor above grants	% Eligible people who have received food parcels/ applicants
Text	Text	Text	Text

% schools compliant with COVID guidelines	% of scholars with transport (over 5 km)	% of schools with access to online learning	% of PSET students with access to online learning
Text	Text	Text	Text

# Children reached with basket provision	# vulnerable population receiving services	# Functional GBV Shelters	# reported GBV related incidents	# reported GBV related incidents	# reported GBV related incidents
Text	Text	Text	Text	Text	Text

# learners with special needs reporting accessible education	# of Old Age homes and Elder persons community based services	# of functional homeless shelters
Text	Text	Text

**Equitable Access to Education**

**Loss of Income, poverty and access to services**



**Reduced Vulnerability to Social Impact of CV19**

# of psychosocial support teams

**Psychosocial Support for those in need**

**Objective:**

To mitigate the social impact of COVID-19 on individuals, families and communities, through implementing and monitoring district based intervention measures to promote the wellbeing, resilience, protection of vulnerable persons



# INDICATORS INCLUDED IN M&E FRAMEWORK FOR THE DSD COVID 19 RESPONSE

- MERL developed an M&E system that collects daily information and statistics on food distribution on the following indicators:
  - Number and Rand value of food parcels distributed to vulnerable households
  - Number of homeless persons provided with food and hygiene services.
  - Number of Social Relief of Distress (food parcels, vouchers) issued
- In order to generate robust evidence on the impact on food distribution, **impact evaluations** are being designed:
  - To assess the social impact of the food distribution to poor and vulnerable;
  - To assess if the most vulnerable (individuals & households) are accessing food parcels being distributed and what other sources of food are available to them during COVID-19 lockdown



# FOOD PARCELS DISTRIBUTION MONITORING

## National & Provincial DSD

- NDSD develop food parcels distribution plan, guideline and set the standard for food parcels distribution
- Contract signing, implementation plans for food parcels procurement, deliveries and reporting mechanisms
- Transfer funds to Provincial Implementing Agents (PIAs) from DSD and National Donors

## Provincial Food Distribution Centre

- Strategic sourcing of food – Bulk procurement & packaging at the Provincial Food Distribution Centre (PFDC)
- DSD Province & District plan for distribution, verify the food parcel numbers & contents and supervise deliveries to distribution sites
- PIAs report to the Provincial DSD and PDSD reports to National DSD
- Regular virtual meetings with PDSDs & PIAs on food parcels distribution progress and challenges

## Community level

- The assigned DSD officials at District verify the beneficiaries to be supplied food parcels
- The officials at local level also verify the distribution of food parcels to intended beneficiaries
- NDA volunteers assist in the distribution of food parcels to households (verify quantity, contents, expiry date & name of beneficiaries)
- Beneficiaries on receipt of food parcel sign the register
- PIAs then send consolidated reports to PDSD & PDSD reports to NDSD – Portfolio of evidence is kept by PIAs & verified by PDSD officials



# CHALLENGES & MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Challenge	Mitigation strategy	Progress
<b>High demand for food parcels by communities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mobilise more private sector/ public food donations towards assist the nation during this time.</li> <li>Coordinate and report other contributors from business, CSO and the public.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Several province have established the Provincial Food Distribution Centres to coordinate food donations and distribution.</li> </ul>
<b>Distributions of food parcels outside the established coordination structures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Channel all food distribution through the Provincial coordination structure (Prov-Joint).</li> <li>Develop Directions/ regulations for food parcels distribution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prov-Joints work with all food distribution teams</li> <li>Food distribution plans are shared with the Prov-Joints &amp; Security Agents supports food distribution</li> <li>Directions developed and ready for implementation</li> </ul>
<b>Exclusion of foreign nationals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work with embassies and International Organization for Migration (IOM) to support migrants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initial engagements held with the UN High Commissioner for refugees and IOM on social relief for refugees and migrants.</li> </ul>
<b>Digital monitoring system for food distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Source a rigorous digital M&amp;E system with real time information on where, when and to whom is food distributed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DSD is engaging with various partners and conducting analysis on the best models for efficient systems to track and report on food distribution and measure impact thereof.</li> </ul>

# SASSA Social Relief of Distress defined

- Social Relief of Distress (SRD) is an immediate response to a crisis situation in respect of an individual, a family or a community.
- The primary purpose of SRD is to ensure that vulnerable people have food to eat.
- Legislation allows SASSA to provide financial and non-financial assistance to persons with “**insufficient means**” who are experiencing “undue hardship”.
- SRD is a **temporary means** of social assistance and may be issued in the form of food parcels, food vouchers, cash or other non-financial items such as school uniforms, blankets, hot meals, dignity packs, etc.
- The actual provision issued depends on the specific response the SRD is intended to meet.

# Legislative Framework: SRD

## Constitution: Section 27

- (1) Everyone has the right to have access to-
  - (a) Health care services, including reproductive health care;
  - (b) Sufficient food and water; and
  - (c) Social security, including, if they are unable to support themselves and their dependents, appropriate social assistance
- (2) The state must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to achieve the progressive realization of each of these rights
- (3) No one may be refused emergency medical treatment

# Legislative framework .....

- Section 13 of Social Assistance Act, 2004 (Act 13 of 2004), as amended
  - *“The Minister **may** provide social relief of distress to a person who qualifies for such relief as may be prescribed”*
- Regulation 14(1 & 2) indicates the following:
  - *“An application for social relief of distress must be made in the **relevant form** and be completed by **the applicant** or his or her **procurator** at the offices of the Agency or at a designated place in the presence of a designated officer, or with the assistance of the designated officer for the area in which the applicant resides; and*
    - *Signed, certified or confirmed in the presence of the designated officer by the applicant or his or her procurator.*
    - *The designated officer must approve or reject the application for social relief of distress immediately.”*

# Legislative Framework ....

- Regulation 9 (continues):  
*Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-regulation (1), in the event of a declared or undeclared disaster:*
  - (a) A person may qualify for social relief of distress if that household has been affected by a disaster as defined in the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002).*
  - (b) The value of social relief of distress paid to a person as a result of a referred to in paragraph (a), may not be recovered from any social grant payment, including arrear payment.*
  - (c) A list of households affected by a disaster as verified by the Provincial or Local Disaster Management Response Unit will be regarded as the final list for the provision of immediate humanitarian relief.*

# SRD Assessment

- The assessment on awarding of SRD in terms of the legislation, is a **may and not a must**
- SASSA is subjected to the provisions of the PFMA and the Constitutional bodies e.g. AG, etc.
- SRD is one of Government's programs to assist individuals and families who are in immediate need of assistance or in distress situations
- SRD and a social grant cannot be provided at the same time except in the instance of a child who is receipt of any of the children's grants
- SRD can be provided for a period not exceeding three (3) months. This **may** be extended for a further three (3) months should circumstances dictate

# SRD Policy

- It is a requirement and in the context of the policy that SASSA **provides support** and **does not take over or be the sole provider of immediate relief** during a disaster situation
- SASSA policy indicate the following:  
*“SASSA is not the first point of entry (which is through the Local Disaster Co-ordinating Committee) to ensure all assistance is coordinated at this point. SASSA’s response depends on the availability funds and other respondents and further to that all assistance is discretionary”*



# Various Categories of SRD

“Normal” SRD

Zero hunger program

School Uniforms

Disaster assistance



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# Categories of the SRD Program

## Normal SRD

- This include the following:
  - ✓ Awaiting payment of an approved social grant
  - ✓ Less than six(6) months medically unfit
  - ✓ Breadwinner passed away and application is within 12 months of death
  - ✓ Breadwinner admitted to institution funded by the state
  - ✓ Undue hardship
- Food parcels, vouchers or cash

## -ZERO HUNGER/MALNUTRITION

- ✓ Families or children who are in need of food security
- ✓ Nutritional food parcels and fresh fruit and vegetables

## SCHOOL UNIFORMS

- ✓ School children in receipt of a Child Support Grant (CSG) with no other income in the household
- ✓ A school uniform not exceeding the amount of R2,000.00(special needs – approved motivation)

# Disaster: Humanitarian/immediate relief

- The following may be provided where citizens are relocated from their homes as a result of the disaster
- Blankets – single bed at an amount not exceeding R200.00 per individual
- Food parcel; or
- Meals:
  - ✓ Breakfast – tea, sandwiches or an porridge at an amount not exceeding R30.00 per person
  - ✓ Lunch – a fruit, sandwich & fruit juice or tea at an amount not exceeding R30.00 per person – will depend on funds available as well as the situation of each disaster as ascertained by SASSA REM or Regional GM: Grants
  - ✓ Dinner – tea, stew with meat & vegetables, rice or pap at an amount not exceeding R60.00 per person
- Baby Packs – 30 disposable nappies, 100g baby soap, 100g Vaseline, face cloth, 40 per pack baby wipes, 250g baby cereal and 900g baby formula at an amount not exceeding the value of a child support grant

# Disaster: immediate Relief ...

## • DISASTERS – Immediate

- Dignity/Vanity Packs:
  - ✓ Male – toothbrush, 100ml toothpaste, 1 roll toilet paper, face cloth, roll-on deodorant, bar soap and 100g Vaseline at an amount not exceeding R130.00
  - ✓ Female – toothbrush, 100ml toothpaste, 20 X sanitary pads, 1 roll toilet paper, face cloth, roll-on deodorant, bar soap and 100g Vaseline at an amount not exceeding R160.00
- Mattresses – at an amount not exceeding R300.00 per single thick foam mattress

## • DISASTERS - SHORT TERM ASSISTANCE

- Individual application in line with a verified list of affected persons
- Once-off cash payment may be made where there is proof of total loss/all possessions where destroyed
- Where there has been no loss of household goods, cash payment must not be made.

# Disaster: Humanitarian support

## • Individuals Affected by a Disaster/Incident

- Assistance to be provided are as follows:
  - Once-off cash payment may be made where there is proof of total loss/all possessions where destroyed
  - Voucher – value should equal the amount as specified for SRD from time to time; or
  - Relief parcel – value should equal the amount as specified for SRD from time to time. Every relief parcel should also include fresh produce which must be sourced from cooperatives and SMMEs.

# Disaster – Immediate Relief Context

- National policy on the provision of SRD and Regions deviate from the policy
- It is a requirement and in the context of the policy that SASSA **provides support** and **does not take over or be the sole provider of immediate relief** during a disaster situation
- SASSA policy indicate the following:
  - *“SASSA is not the first point of entry (which is through the Local Disaster Co-ordinating Committee) to ensure all assistance is coordinated at this point. SASSA’s response depends on the availability funds and other respondents and further to that all assistance is discretionary”*

# Disaster – Immediate Relief

- SASSA provides support on immediate relief matters such as where numbers of people are affected by a disaster/incident and are housed in community halls or other alternative accommodation, e.g. marquees, etc.
- The response for individuals affected by a disaster will differ from a response to a community affected by a disaster
- Municipalities by their nature and responsibility in terms of the Disaster Management Act, must make provision and provide assistance to the citizens in their respective municipalities
- Must also look broader to other organizations and structures that exist within their areas

# Disaster – Immediate Relief Context

- Relief organizations as by the nature of their existence are to be approached to provide relief assistance
- Require detailed information on what the relief items are that the municipality and or other stake-holders will provide before SASSA is to be approached
- Require accurate numbers of structures affected, people affected and a “credible” signed-off/approved name-list



# Inter-governmental Cooperation

- SASSA cooperates with the following stakeholders in respect of the SRD program:
  - ✓ Department of Social Development
  - ✓ National Development Agency
  - ✓ Local Government
  - ✓ Health
  - ✓ Education
  - ✓ NGO's, etc

# Promotional material

- It is worth noting that provision of SRD is based on legislated criteria.
- It depends on availability of funds
- Promotional items are provided at a discretion of the agency depending on availability of funds

# Developmental Approach

- The approach is to support local, social and economic investments in communities as a catalyst for development.
- Fruit and vegetables for relief parcels are purchased from cooperatives or small emerging farmers.
- School uniforms are purchased from co-operatives and SMEs.

# Budget allocation 2015 - 2021

- Financial year                      Budget allocation
- 2015/2016                            R500 million
- 2016/2017                            R500 million
- 2017/2018                            R500 million
- 2018/2019                            R410 million
- 2019/2020                            R410 million
- 2020/2021                            R407 million

# RECOMMENDATION:

**It is recommended that the Joint Portfolio Committee:**

- Note the presentation on M&E processes from the DSD Portfolio;
- For the Committee through its processes to support the Departments call for additional resources noting that COVID will be with us for a while.