



# ANNUAL REPORT

2018 / 2019

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL AIDS COUNCIL TRUST



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# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

AF	Accountability Framework	NPOs	Not for Profit Organizations
AGYW	Adolescent Girls and Young Women	NSP	National Strategic Plan for HIV, TB & STIs
APP	Annual Performance Plan	NSWP	National Sex Worker Plan
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy	OPEC	Operational Performance Excellence and Coordination
ARV	Antiretroviral	PCA	Provincial Council on AIDS
BLSA	Business Leadership South Africa	PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
CCE	Community Capacity Enhancement	PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
CCM	Country Coordinating Mechanism	PIPs	Provincial Implementation Plans
CDA	Central Drug Authority	PLHIV	People Living with HIV
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV
CEO	Chief Executive Officer	PR	Principal Recipient
CMS	Council for Medical Schemes	PRC	Programme Review Committee
CSF	Civil Society Forum	PrEP	Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis
DMP	Disease Management Programme	PSE	Population Size Estimates
DoW	Department of Women	PTTT	Prevention Technical Task Team
DSD	Department of Social Development	PwD	People Living with Disabilities
FMP	Family Matters Programme	PWID	People who inject drugs
FSW	Female Sex Workers	PWUD	People who use drugs
FTM	Fast Track Municipalities	RMC	Resource Mobilisation
GAM	Global AIDS Monitoring	SABC	South African Broadcasting Corporation
GF	Global Fund	SABCOHA	South African Business Coalition on Health & AIDS
HCT	HIV Counselling & Testing	SADC	Southern African Development Community
HEARD	Health Economics and AIDS Research Division	SALGA	South African Local Government Association
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	SANAC	South African National AIDS Council
HoS	Head of Secretariat	SANPUD	South African Network of Using Drugs
HTA	High Transmission Area	SAPS	South African Police Services
HTS	HIV Testing Services	SBC	Social Behaviour Change
IAPAC	International Association of providers of AIDS Care	SBCC	Social Behaviour Change & Communication
ICC	International Convention Centre	SI	Strategic Information
IHPS	Institute of Health Programs and Systems	SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
IMC	Inter-Ministerial Committee	SRHR	Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights
ISAE	International Standard on Assurance Engagement	SSD-TTT	Social & Structural Drivers Technical Task Team
KP	Key Populations	STI's	Sexually Transmitted Infections
KZN	Kwa-Zulu Natal	SW	Sex Worker
LGBTI	Lesbians, Gay, Bi-sexual, Transgender and Intersex	TB	Tuberculosis
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation	TG	Transgender
MCC	Men Championing Change	TOR	Terms of Reference
MCSA	Minerals Council of South Africa	TR	Treasury Regulations
MDIPs	Multi-sectoral District Implementation Plans	TROA	Total Remaining on ART
MEC	Members of the Executive Committee	TTTs	Technical Task Teams
MMC	Member of Mayoral Council	TWG	Technical Working Group
MSM	Men who have sex with men	TWGs	Technical Working Groups
MUS	Male Urethritis Syndrome	UNAIDS	The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
NACOSA	Networking HIV & AIDS Community of South Africa	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
NCPI	National Commitments and Policy Instrument	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
NDoH	National Department of Health	USD	United States Dollar
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations	VMMC	Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision
NLC	National Lotteries Commission	YOLO	You Only Live Once
NMA	National Members' Assembly		

# PART A

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL AIDS COUNCIL

The South African National AIDS Council (SANAC) brings together government, civil society and all other stakeholders to drive an enhanced country response to the public health challenge of HIV, tuberculosis (TB) and sexually transmitted infections (STIs). The Council is not a juristic person. Under the direction of SANAC, the government of South Africa created the SANAC Trust as the legal entity (established by Cabinet) mandated to drive all SANAC-related activities through the Trust Secretariat.

Specifically, the overall mandate of the Secretariat is to support the implementation of the National Strategic Plan for HIV, TB and STIs.

#### MAIN OBJECTIVES OF SANAC

- Foster dialogue among government, civil society and all other stakeholders and oversee the country's response to HIV, TB and STIs
- Advise government on HIV and AIDS, TB and STI policy and strategy and related matters;
- Strengthen the governance, leadership and management of the response to HIV, TB and STIs at national, provincial, district and local levels
- Strengthen the multi-sectoral response to HIV, TB and STIs as a contribution to the overall socio-economic development of South Africa, including policy review, programme management and coordination, technical assistance, capacity building and sectoral support
- Mobilise resources domestically and internationally to finance the response to HIV, TB and STIs, including estimating expenditure and resource needs, fundraising from domestic and international institutions, including Treasury, donor coordination and investigating new sources of funding for the multi-sectoral response and

the National Strategic Plan (NSP)

- Ensure monitoring and evaluation of progress against the targets set in the NSP and ensure mid- and end-term evaluations for the NSP. Linked to this, strengthen strategic information (monitoring and evaluation, surveillance and surveys, research and knowledge management) to drive progress towards the achievement of NSP goals. Create and strengthen partnerships for an expanded national response in South Africa to HIV, TB and STIs among government departments and agencies, civil society and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), donors of funds, United Nations agencies, the private sector and people living with HIV, TB and STIs.

While the SANAC Trust Secretariat organises and facilitates SANAC plenary meetings and all committee meetings and processes, the Trust does much more than organise meetings. The Secretariat works with multiple partners in government and other institutions to deepen the country's ability to plan for the short, medium and long term.

#### NSP FOR HIV, TB AND STIs 2017-2022

The NSP provides the strategy and the framework for a multi-sectoral partnership for South Africa to overcome HIV, TB and STIs, involving national, provincial and local government, civil society sectors, the private sector, development partners, all stakeholders and partners in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the NSP. The NSP outlines the goals, objectives and activities that give expression to South Africa's vision and mission for the period 2017-2022. The NSP also identifies how to strengthen relevant systems to enable success. All stakeholders have committed to using the NSP to guide their implementation plans. Together, this will constitute the national response to HIV, TB and STIs.

### 3.1. The principles guiding the implementation of the NSP include:

- A reliance on sound evidence
- Commitment to protecting and promoting human rights
- A multi-sectoral approach
- A people-centred approach
- A response that is inclusive and participatory
- Ensuring that no one is left behind

#### NSP vision:

A South Africa free from the burden of HIV, TB and STIs

#### NSP mission:

South Africa on track to eliminate HIV, TB and STIs as public health threats by 2030

### 3.2 The goals of the NSP 2017-2022 are:

## THE 8 GOALS OF THE NSP

- GOAL 1** » ACCELERATE PREVENTION IN ORDER TO REDUCE NEW HIV AND TB INFECTIONS AND NEW STIs
- GOAL 2** » REDUCE ILLNESS AND DEATH BY PROVIDING TREATMENT, CARE AND ADHERENCE SUPPORT FOR ALL
- GOAL 3** » REACH ALL KEY AND VULNERABLE POPULATIONS WITH SERVICES THAT ARE TAILORED TO THEIR SPECIFIC NEEDS
- GOAL 4** » ADDRESS SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL FACTORS THAT FUEL TO THE HIV, TB AND STI EPIDEMIC
- GOAL 5** » GROUND THE HIV, TB AND STI PROGRAMME IN HUMAN RIGHTS PRINCIPLE
- GOAL 6** » PROMOTE LEADERSHIP AT ALL LEVELS AND SHARE ACCOUNTABILITY FOR DELIVERING THIS PLAN
- GOAL 7** » ADDRESS SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL FACTORS THAT FUEL TO THE HIV, TB AND STI EPIDEMIC
- GOAL 8** » STRENGTHEN THE GATHERING AND USE OF INFORMATION TO MAKE THE NSP SUCCESSFULL

### SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

#### Performance Environment

South Africa's response to HIV, TB and STIs is commendable given the unwavering investments and commitments made by government and its stakeholders to ensuring that people living with HIV (PLHIV) have access to life saving antiretroviral treatment and live a prolonged healthy life. Government and stakeholders demonstrated commitment through a series of five-year National Strategic Plans (NSPs) for HIV, TB and STIs and treatment policy changes in the past decade. In 2018, during the implementation of the NSP for HIV, TB and STIs (2017-2022), former Deputy

President Cyril Ramaphosa announced the implementation of the National Wellness Campaign "Cheka Impilo", to ensure epidemic control. The overall goals of the campaign are: to initiate an additional 2 million individuals on ART by December 2020; find 80,000 undiagnosed or untreated TB infected individuals in the first year; intensify non-communicable diseases case finding by screening 7 million people for diabetes and hypertension, and intensify STIs screening, diagnosis and treatment.

According to Thembisa Estimates, Version 4.1, South Africa has the biggest and most high profile HIV epidemic in the world, with an estimated 7.5 million people living with HIV in 2018. HIV incidence dropped from 271466 (0.55%) in 2017 to 244003 (0.49%) in 2018. In 2018, HIV prevalence was high among the general population, at 13.1% and even higher among Men who have sex with men (MSM) at 27.0% and female sex workers (FSW) at 58.6%. AIDS related deaths reduced from 89403 in 2017 to 85706 in 2018. South Africa has made huge improvements in getting people to test for HIV in recent years. Estimates indicate that South Africa has reached the first 90 of the 90-90-90 targets. The UNAIDS 90-90-90 target aims to ensure that by 2020, 90% of all PLHIV know their HIV status, 90% of all people with an HIV diagnosis are put on antiretroviral (ARV) treatment and 90% of all people on ARV treatment achieve viral suppression, with 91.2% of people living with HIV aware of their status.

During the period under review, an estimate of about 4.4 million people living with HIV were on Antiretroviral Treatment (ART), representing a 59.0% ART coverage. Globally, South Africa has the largest ART programme that has undergone even more expansion in recent years with the implementation of 'test and treat' guidelines and domestic resources financed these efforts. The country has also started piloting HIV Self-Testing to close the gap on HIV status knowledge. South Africa was the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to approve Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP). PrEP is available to people at high risk of infection at demonstration sites. The success of this ART programme is evident in the increases in national life expectancy, rising from 59.8 years in 2010 to 65.6 years in 2018.

The country's strong legal and regulatory framework protects individuals affected and infected with HIV from any forms of violence, discrimination and stigmatisation. South Africa's approach to ending AIDS by 2030 is in line with a strong human rights approach and programmes focused on ensuring that everyone is involved. To that end, there are programmes targeted to address socio-structural barriers to accessing services, a focus on priority and key populations, geographical prioritisation and promoting leadership and shared accountability for a sustainable response to HIV, TB and STIs.

The review of the National Sex Worker Plan (NSWP) 2016 – 2019 took place in the period under review. The NSWP 2016-2019 recognised that the individual capacities of sex workers are intimately tied to the enabling (or disabling) character of social norms (gender inequality), practices and institutions (the health system), and human rights (the policy framework). During the period 2016-2019, there was an achievement in reaching the set target of 70 000-sex workers through peer education. Successful PrEP initiation through sex workers programmes, as supported by the Plan and as reported in phase one of PrEP roll out in the country was evident during the implementation of plan.

The implementation of the psychosocial support, legal and human rights, social capital building packages for sex workers was limited due to budgetary constraints within donor funded programmes, and limited engagement with other government departments such as Department of Social Development (DSD) and Department of Women (DoW).

The review of the NSWP revealed challenges in the coordination of the sex worker response in the country, at a sub-national level due to lack of clarity on the accountable stakeholder for the programme.

Concerning promoting leadership and shared accountability for sustainable response to HIV, TB and STIs, at the onset of developing the NSP 2017-22, SANAC further assisted Provincial AIDS Councils to develop Provincial Implementation Plans (PIPs). The Mid-term Review, which commences at the end of the period under review, will illustrate progress made on the PIPs and Multi-Sectorial District Implementation Plans (MDIPs). In the reporting period of 2018/19 SANAC also finalised the accountability score card which will be used to monitor and measure in-country progress made on the HIV, TB and STI response.

In leaving no one behind, the NSP (2017-2022) highlights the importance of addressing the needs of key populations and young women and girls identified as key priority population groups. Given the array of key interventions required, the central coordination role of SANAC, the Trust and the Secretariat; enhanced its coordination efforts to ensure successful implementation of the NSP and the realisation of the targets in the NSP. Recognising this, SANAC Secretariat reviewed its organisational structure during the period under review. This emanated from the recognition that the Trust faced significant challenges in ensuring that suitably qualified staff members were recruited and retained to ensure that SANAC executed its primary mandates of coordinating and supporting the implementation of the National Strategic Plan for HIV, TB and STI. The Secretariat also recognised the need to mobilise resources to support the implementation of the NSP.

**“ SANAC RECOGNISES THE IMPORTANCE OF BUILDING AND STRENGTHENING PARTNERSHIPS ACROSS THE BOARD AS BEING A CRITICAL COMPONENT OF ITS MANDATE TO ENSURE THE REALISATION OF THE NSP VISION. SANAC ESTABLISHED DIFFERENT TECHNICAL TASK TEAMS (TTTS) IN PREVENTION, SOCIAL AND STRUCTURAL DRIVERS, HUMAN RIGHTS, COSTING AND STRATEGIC INFORMATION AND THE PROGRAMME REVIEW COMMITTEE (PRC) APPROVED THE TTT. THE ESTABLISHED TTTS SERVE AS PART OF THE NEW GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL AIDS COUNCIL. ”**

**OUR VISION AND MISSION**

**Vision**

To have a South Africa free from the burden of HIV, TB AND STIs.

**Mission**

To build a credible Secretariat that leads in the effective implementation of the National Strategic Plan (NSP) through superb execution and coordination of government, civil society and the private sector.

The mission of the SANAC Trust is to lead the implementation of the National Strategic Plan by government, civil society and the private sector through technical guidance, effective coordination, resource mobilisation and the strengthening of strategic information.

## LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES

### Overarching Mandate

- **South African National AIDS Council Trust Deed**

The Trust Deed states the objects of the Trust.

- **National Strategic Plan for HIV, TB and STIs**

The object of the Trust stipulates that the overall mandate of the Trust is to coordinate and support the implementation of the NSP.

- **PFMA and Treasury Regulations**

Clause 7.5 of the Trust Deed provides that: The Trust should endeavour to operate and be audited, as far as is possible, in accordance with the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) and the Treasury Regulations (TR).

The SANAC Trust complies with the PFMA and Treasury Regulations as if it is a Schedule 3(A) public entity as defined in the PFMA, with the exemption of those sections of the PFMA and TR that will not be applicable to the SANAC Trust as mentioned below:

- **Corporate management**

TR 33.2.1 Investigation of alleged financial misconduct reported to Executive Authority

TR 33.3.1 Criminal proceedings reported to Executive Authority.

The Trust does not have an executive authority as defined in the PFMA. Instead, the Trust will report any such issues to the Board of Trustees.

- **Planning and budgeting**

PFMA 52 Annual budget, corporate plan and shareholder's compact by Schedule 2 public entities and government business enterprises submitted to Treasury.

TR 29.2 Shareholder's compact concluded with Executive Authority.

PFMA 53 Annual budgets by non-business Schedule 3 public entities submitted to Executive Authority.

TR 30.1 Strategic Plan submitted to Executive Authority.

Instead, the Trust will submit budgets, strategic plans and annual performance plans to the Board of Trustees for approval.

- **Management of working capital**

PFMA38.1(j) General responsibilities of accounting officers - financial management and internal controls assurance - submitted to transferring department.

TR 29.1.3 Borrowing programme.

TR 29.1.6 Borrowing programme contents submitted to Treasury.

TR 32.1 Borrow money for bridging purposes with the approval of the Minister of Finance.

The Trust is not expected to borrow, so this is unlikely to be a problem.

- **Reporting**

TR 26.1 Responsibilities of designated accounting officers over Schedule 3A and 3C public entities to report quarterly to Executive Authority.

TR 29.3.1 Quarterly reporting on progress against targets in corporate and strategic plans and to Executive Authority.

TR 30.2.1 Information to be submitted by accounting authorities to Treasury for: establishment of a company; participation in a significant partnership, trust, unincorporated joint venture or similar arrangement; acquisition or disposal of a significant shareholding in a company; acquisition or disposal of a significant asset; commencement or cessation of a significant business activity; and a significant change in the nature or extent of its interest in a significant partnership, trust, unincorporated joint venture or similar arrangement.

PFMA 55.1 Annual report and financial statements to be submitted to Treasury and Executive Authority.

PFMA 65 Tabling in legislatures.

TR 16.3.1 Procedures to follow when a Public-private partnership is identified.

TR 16.5.1 Public-private partnerships to have prior written approval of Treasury.

TR 16.6.1 The Trust will publish its annual report on its website and will deliver copies to donors and (government and non-governmental) stakeholders. Reporting to Treasury is not possible as the Trust is not recognised as a public entity, and all reporting will be done to the Board of Trustees.

- **Cash management, banking and investment**

TR 31.2.1 Submission to Treasury details of banking accounts. The Board of Trustees approves all bank accounts

- **Irregular expenditure**

The definition by Treasury of irregular expenditure is 'transgression of a provision contained in any applicable legislation which shall include: (a) the PFMA, (b) the Treasury Regulation'. This will include transgression of procurement procedures. During the current year, there was no such transgression recorded.

- **Fruitless and wasteful expenditure**

The definition from the PFMA for fruitless and wasteful expenditure is 'expenditure which was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised'. During the reporting period, there were two transactions that fit the profile of fruitless and wasteful expenditure:

- Is where the Trust received communication from an Executive Manager's email address requesting a change to the banking details for the salary payment. R45, 906 of the R89, 152 has already been recovered.
- An amount of R150, 000 was paid to a supplier as deposit for procurement of goods but delivery was not honoured.

Both the incidents are under investigation and Management is working with authorities, the suppliers involved and the banks to recover the funds.

## FOREWORD BY THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES



We are presenting the 2018/2019 annual report of the SANAC Trust at a time when we are approaching the midterm of our National Strategic Plan for HIV, TB and STIs 2017-2022, which serves as our compass towards an AIDS free generation. Although our country has reached great milestones, we are conscious of the fact that we are not very close to the targets set in the NSP. Prevention as the main pillar of the response has been going in the right direction, with a decrease of 40% of new HIV infections since 2010, but 35% short of the 75% target that needs to be reached by December 2020. This shows that the country is on the right path albeit at a slower pace than what is desired.

As the Board of Trustees we have a duty to enforce prudent governance within the SANAC Trust as the body that confers legal status on all SANAC structures. We meet four times a year to measure the progress against the goals of the NSP and facilitate strategic decision making for the smooth implementation of the NSP. Our governance is guided by the SANAC Trust Deed, the Trust Property Control Act as well as the general principles of governance contained in the Public Finance Management Act and the King Code of Corporate Governance.

As the Trust through our three committees, the Audit and Risk Committee; the Remuneration Committee as well as the Governance Committee, we have strived to ensure that all resources at the disposal of the Trust are deployed smartly and prudently to reach maximum impact. This ensures that the reputation of the Trust remains at an outstanding level with current and prospective funders. We are proud and grateful to our Trustees who have consistently delivered their intellectual capabilities and skills diligently and consistently on a pro bono basis. As we present the 2018/2019 Annual Report with the sixt consecutive unqualified audit for the Trust, we wish to thank the Executive for their financial prudence.

We would like to thank the Deputy President of the country, who is the Chair of SANAC for his continuous support and political stewardship as well as the SANAC Inter-Ministerial committee, the SANAC Civil Society Forum and the private sector for the continuous contributions and guidance. I would also like to offer my gratitude to my predecessor, Dr Ayanda Ntsaluba, whose term as the Chair of the Trust expired in January 2019 and Ms Letsike whose term as the Trustee also expired in January 2019. I would also like to welcome the new Trustees Sizwe Mbele, Bonolo Ramokhele and Thembelihle Mbatha who were appointed by the Deputy President in February 2019 and wish them well in their tenure.

**Dr Yacoob Abba Omar**

*Chairperson of the Board of Trustees  
South African National Aids Council Trust*

## CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S OVERVIEW



It is with great pleasure that I present the Annual Report of the SANAC Trust, covering the period of 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019. This annual report highlights the progress made towards achieving the strategic goals depicted in our 2017 - 2022 National Strategic Plan (NSP). This is in line with the initiatives embedded in our National Development Plan (NDP) Vision 2030 and the globally adopted Sustainable Development Goals.

We acknowledge that we are still far from defeating the epidemics of HIV, TB and sexually transmitted infections, however statistics show that we are in the right path, albeit, at a pace slower than we expect. Recent estimates show that our country has successfully reduced new HIV infections by more than 40% and AIDS-related deaths by around 40% since 2010, which is commendable, but far below the targets that we set for ourselves in the National Strategic Plan (NSP) for HIV, TB and STIs (2017 - 2022) and also in our UN Global political commitments. South Africa has the largest number of people on antiretroviral treatment globally, with more than 21% of people receiving treatment in order attain epidemic control, the UNAIDS 90-90-90 targets have to be reached, these targets require that: (90% of PLHIV know their status, 90% of those who know their status are put on treatment and 90% of those on treatment are virally suppressed). South Africa has reached the first 90% in most districts but as a country, we are still struggling with the second 90% of initiating and retaining people on treatment. What we have established is that close to 90% of those initiated and retained on treatment are suppressed. It is for this reason that under the leadership of the

Department of Health, there are a number of initiatives addressing key areas of initiating and retaining people on treatment using a decentralised project management approach, where districts are ranked and targets set down to facility level. This will also assist us to reach the targets set by our State President of putting 2 million new people on treatment by December 2020.

In everything that we do as the SANAC Trust, we recognize that success is achieved through solid partnerships with all the stakeholders. We have encouraged everyone involved in the fight against the three epidemics to join hands with us to ensure that our actions are in congruence and we invest resources smartly and diligently to get good results without duplication. To this end, we have made good progress in strengthening the CSF governance and coordination at national, provincial, district and local levels. For SANAC to be relevant and inclusive in implementation of its mandate, the following critical factors have been effected: i) The development and recognition of the CSF strategy for 2017 - 2019, which has yielded tangible and effective results in as far as the mobilisation of resources to support the implementation of the SANAC CSF decisions. ii) Ensure implementation of the 8 goals of the National Strategic Plan on HIV, TB and STIs: 2017 - 2022 through a human rights based approach. We look forward to another year where we will be conducting our national stocktaking of the implementation of our NSP, through the mid-term review. This independent review will help us understand if we are still on course in reaching our ambitious targets by 2022.

We would like to thank the SANAC Board of Trustees under the Chairmanship of Dr Abbar Omar for the outstanding leadership and oversight. We also thank the SANAC Plenary, all SANAC Committees as well as the SANAC InterMinisterial Committee for continuous guidance and engagement. It would be inappropriate for me not to thank our executive team and the entire SANAC staff including the Provincial Secretariats of the AIDS Councils for the unwavering commitment and passion that they demonstrate all the time.

**Dr Sandile Buthelezi**

*Chief Executive Officer  
South African National Aids Council Trust*

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

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

All information and amounts disclosed in the annual report are consistent with the Annual Financial Statements audited by the external auditors, Turning Point Consultants Southern Africa Inc. The annual report is complete, accurate and is free from any omissions.

The Annual Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards applicable to the entity.

The accounting authority is responsible for the preparation of the Annual Financial Statements and for the judgments made in this information.

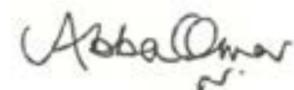
The accounting authority is responsible for establishing and implementing a system of internal control that has been designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the performance information, the human resources information and the Annual Financial Statements.

The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the Annual Financial Statements.

In our opinion, the annual report fairly reflects the operations, the performance information, the human resources information and the financial affairs of the entity for the financial year ended 31 March 2019.



**Dr Sandile Buthelezi**  
Chief Executive Officer  
South African National Aids Council Trust  
October 2019



**Dr Y Abba Omar**  
Chairperson of the Board  
South African National Aids Council Trust



## PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

Programme	Performance indicator	Page
<b>Programme 1: Governance and Administration</b>	Approved minutes of meetings of the Board of Trustees	17
	Number of Plenary/IMC meetings	
	Approved Annual Performance Plan	
	Approved Strategic Plan and Annual Performance Plan	
	Approved CEO report to Board of Trustees	
	Audited Annual Report	
<b>Programme 2: Communications</b>	Approved minutes of meetings of the Board of Trustees	18 - 20
	Number of Plenary/IMC meetings	
	Approved Annual Performance Plan	
	Number of events with SANAC visibility	
	Number of Newsletter/Reports published	
	Approved World AIDS Day Toolkit	
NSP toolkit	18 - 20	
Approved Social Behaviour Change Communication strategy		
Number of Social Behaviour Change Campaigns		
Media Workshop		

Programme	Performance indicator	Page
<b>Programme 3: NSP Implementation</b>	Coordination of PIPs and MDIPs	21 - 25
	Approved MDIPs	
	Number of meetings with Heads of Secretariat from provinces	
	Approved technical reports submitted by Technical Task Teams	
	Accountability Framework	
	Number of trained AIDS Councils on governance	
	Approved South African Prevention Revolution Roadmap	
<b>Programme 4: Strategic Information</b>	Number of fast track Municipality plans developed	26 - 29
	NSP M&E report	
	Annual PIP M&E plans	
	NSP Research and KM Agenda	
	M&E Quarterly Reports/Factsheets on NSP targets	
<b>Programme 5: Resource Mobilisation and Donor Coordination</b>	Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) report	29 - 31
	Signed data sharing agreements in place and being implemented	
	GF CCM Communication Strategy developed	
	Number of TWGs and OPEC Meetings with Global Fund PRs and multiple stakeholders sharing lessons learnt.	
	Number of GF CCM Meetings held	
	GF CCM Performance Improvement Plan developed	
	Number of Oversight Committee Reports submitted to the GF CCM	
	Site visits to Principal Recipients	
	GF disbursement to Principal Recipients	
	Number of performance reports drawn from the GF Dashboard (in collaboration with the SI team)	
<b>Programme 6: Stakeholder Management and Campaigns</b>	Number of process evaluations, implementation research projects and full evaluations done by the GF implementers (in collaboration with the SI Team)	32 - 36
	Number of provinces using the Focus for Impact Platform (in collaboration with the SI Team)	
	Number of Donor Co-ordination Meetings held	
	Number of stakeholder meetings held with private sector partners	
	Number of PRC meetings	
	Number of CSF meetings	
	Approved Private Sector Engagement Plan	
Published Civil Society Priority Charter		
Approved reports on supporting the implementation of stigma reduction programmes		
Number of national campaigns supported by SANAC		
Number of Private Sector Forum meetings		

## PERFORMANCE AGAINST PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

### Programme 1: Governance and Administration

#### FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

##### Internal Audit

The Internal Audit report on the audit of predetermined objectives, human resource management, governance, information management, supply chain management and asset management, as well as the follow up on financial management, management operations were submitted to the Audit and Risk Committee for review.

In addition, the Internal Audit three-year rolling plan for 2019/20 to 2021/22 and the annual coverage plan for the year ending March 2020 were submitted to the Audit and Risk Committee for review.

##### External Audit

Turning Point Consultants Southern Africa Incorporated were appointed as the external auditors for the 2018/19 financial period. The SANAC Trust received an unqualified audit opinion for the sixth consecutive year. The audited financial statements were approved by the board on 11 September 2019, one month earlier compared to the previous year and within the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) compliance deadlines.

#### Income and Revenue

The substantial increase in the total income in the current financial year stems mostly from the accelerated implementation of the Social Behaviour Change project utilising the prior periods' deferred funds. The non-designated core funding from DSD doubled for the second consecutive year to increase the income to R30 million. Additional sources of funding were secured during the period contributing to an excess of R 2 million income. Due to the application of the new IFRS Revenue standard, revenue of R 3.8 million has been classified during the 2018/19 financial period. Office furniture and Information Technology (IT) equipment with a value of R 0.3 million were donated to SANAC Trust during the 2018/19 financial period.

#### Expenditure

Expenditure of R 121 million was recorded during the 2018/19 financial period, resulting in a surplus of R 4.7 million. Majority of the expenditure relates to the activities under the Social Behaviour Change project, where non-profit organisations were funded to implement the Social Behaviour programmes in the selected districts and provinces throughout South Africa.

Programme	Performance indicator	Estimated performance	Actual performance	Comments
		2018/2019	2018/2019	
Strengthen the governance, leadership and management of the response to HIV, TB and STI	Approved minutes of meetings of the Board of Trustees	4	4	
	Number of Plenary/IMC meetings	2	2	
	Approved Strategic Plan and Annual Performance Plan	2	1	
	Approved CEO Report to Board of Trustees	4	4	
	Audited Annual Report	1	1	

**Programme 2: Communications**

**SANAC Visibility**

**2.1a Media Outreach**

The Communications Unit created “Red Ribbon Radio” a community radio series designed to create awareness about the Department of Social Development (DSD) HIV prevention and Social Behavior Change (SBC) programme currently managed by SANAC. The series was ran for a month from mid-May to mid-June 2018, with each episode lasting 30 minutes and anchored by SABC News.

The broadcast of the Red Ribbon Radio occurred on 15 radio stations across three provinces namely, KwaZulu Natal, Mpumalanga and North West with a reach of 2.5 million listeners. The weekly series included interviews with the Deputy Minister of DSD who unpacked the programmes. The actor, Sello Maake KaNcube addressed issues facing the boy child and toxic masculinity as well as various role-plays between parents and children talking about sex. SANAC Executives and the None Profit Organisations (NPOs) implementing the SBC programmes were also featured. Weekly topics discussed on the series included the role of men in HIV prevention and reprioritization, the National Strategic Plan (NSP) for HIV, TB and STIs.

The Communications Unit supervised the development of the content for Red Ribbon Radio series and arranged interviews with stakeholders mentioned above.

Ahead of World AIDS Day 2018, the Secretariat participated in the Mail and Guardian’s Bhekisisa Health Journalism dialogue on the NSP, with a focus on Provincial Implementation Plans (PIPs) and Multi-sectoral District Implementation Plans (MDIPs). The dialogue focused on progress made in the first year of NSP implementation in order to establish how provinces were performing in replicating the national plan at a local level.

**2.1b South African TB Conference**

The Communications Unit led a task team of key stakeholders; the National Department of Health and Civil Society to develop a concept for the SANAC exhibition stand at the conference. The task team curated content that emphasized the need to find the missing TB cases and successfully treat them. The content also provided critical information to demonstrate the gravity of the TB burden in South Africa.

Ahead of the conference, the Communications Unit collaborated with South Africa’s biggest radio station Ukhozi FM to run live reads and advertisements to share critical messages about TB. As part of this partnership, SANAC CEO participated in their hour-long, prime time current affairs slot ‘Abasiki Bebunda’ where he talked about TB management

programmes in South Africa. The slot also included a live call-in opportunity to pose questions and concerns about TB.

SANAC Chairperson, Deputy President David Mabuza accompanied by national TB Ambassadors, Gerry Elsdon and Thabo Pelesane, formally launched the stand.

**2.1c International AIDS Conference**

The Communications Unit established and led a task team in preparation for the International AIDS Conference held in the Netherlands. At the conference, and the only street in the world where two Nobel Prize Laureates (Nelson Mandela and Desmond Tutu) lived is depicted in Figure 1. The stand also featured the progress made in response to challenges prevalent to key populations such as young women and girls, sex workers and Lesbians, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI) populations.

**Figure 1:** SANAC Stand: International AIDS Conference: Netherlands



**2.1d World TB Day**

The Secretariat developed a comprehensive World TB Day toolkit informed by the Stop TB Partnership. The Communications Unit established a communications task team for the event. The task team coordinated the communications aspect of the KwaZulu Natal TB Campaign launch, which was officiated by SANAC Chairperson, Deputy President David Mabuza on 15 March 2019.

Notable build-up events included the special church service held at the iconic St. George’s Cathedral in Cape Town. The church service was attended by the Speaker of the National Assembly, Baleka Mbete, the then Health Minister, Dr Aaron Motsoaledi, UNAIDS Country Director, Dr Mbulawa Mugabe, Civil Society and Development Partners.

The theme of the official Team South Africa presented a stand looking at centenary celebration of Nelson Mandela and Albertina Sisulu. The exhibition stand; dubbed Vilakazi Street, where Nelson Mandela once lived commemoration was, ‘It’s Time for Religious Leaders, Parliamentarians and Legislators to lead the fight to end TB in South Africa’. The venue for the official commemoration was Sisa Dukashe Stadium, in Mdantsane, near East London in the Eastern Cape.

**Figure 2:** KZN TB Campaign: 15 March 2019



**2.2 SANAC Newsletters**

The Communications Unit produced four newsletters, namely: Issues 20 to 23 as appended under on the SANAC website.

**2.3 World AIDS Day**

For a unified look and feel, the Communications Unit developed a toolkit for World AIDS Day 2018. The toolkit was under the theme, Know Your Status, a call to action for all South Africans to take responsibility for their health and wellness. Toolkit theme was in line with the newly launched Cheka Impilo Wellness Campaign.

The Secretariat was responsible for the overall coordination of World AIDS Day planning, the development of the concept, theme and visual identity.

A photoshoot and subsequent social media countdown featuring HIV champions inclusive of the ‘Good Stories’ twins Thula & Ntokozo Mkhize and Sibulele Sibaca of ‘Colour My HIV’ was carried out on SANAC digital platforms and shared with all SANAC stakeholders.

**2.4 NSP Toolkit**

In an attempt to make the NSP accessible, the Communications Unit developed toolkit featuring all elements of the NSP and published it on the SANAC website. The toolkit features the following:

- The NSP full document
- The summary version, including a braille version
- A community brochure translated into all languages, including braille
- An animated video about the NSP
- Previous NSPs
- A brief of what the current NSP entails, including a list of its 8 goals
- NSP Key Messages

**2.5 Social Behaviour Change Communication**

**2.5a You Only Live Once (YOLO)**

The Secretariat documented success stories of the SBC programme; YOLO designed by the Department of Social Department (DSD) and managed by SANAC. The Secretariat visited Implementing Provincial NPOs and interviewed representatives from the NPOS to establish the impact of the programme in young people’s lives. As part of documenting success stories, the Secretariat interviewed YOLO participants, parents, schoolteachers and other community members. The production of a documentary followed the process of documenting success stories.

A rebranding of the YOLO programme occurred to improve its impact and visibility. Young people who are part of the YOLO programme from across South Africa visited Pretoria to explore ways of refining YOLO so that it speaks to them.

**The objectives of the rebranding session were to:**

- Build a sense of ownership among the youth for YOLO
- Develop age-appropriate messaging and suggest relevant mediums to reach the targeted population
- Develop an action plan for youth participation in the YOLO programme

**2.5b Men Championing Change**

As part of the 'Men Championing Change' SBC programme, the Unit coordinated two Boys Assemblies held in Johannesburg and in Kakamas, Northern Cape. The Communications Unit invited YFM to perform a live broadcast from the Johannesburg leg of the Assembly. The Assembly provided an opportunity for boys and young men to engage on issues that affect them within their social contexts.

Figure 4: YFM Broadcast: Johannesburg



**2.5b Cheka Impilo National Wellness Campaign**

Communications Unit task team inclusive of government, civil society and research partners developed a communications approach for Cheka Impilo National Wellness Campaign announced by former SANAC Chairperson, President Cyril Ramaphosa in his inaugural State of the Nation Address of 2018. Under the campaign, targeted interventions addressed the needs of men, adolescent girls and young women as well as key and vulnerable population groups to ensure the inclusion of everyone.

**Performance Indicators**

Strategic Objective	Performance indicator	Estimated performance	Actual performance	Comments
		2018/2019	2018/2019	
Effectively and efficiently coordinate the implementation of the NSP	Number of events with SANAC visibility	4	4	
	Number of Newsletters/ Reports published	4	4	
	Approved World AIDS Day Toolkit	1	1	
	NSP Toolkit	1	1	
	Approved Social Behaviour Change Communication Strategy	1	0	To be developed once Communication Technical Task Team is formed.
	Number of Social Behaviour Change Campaigns	1	1	
	Media Workshop	1	1	
	SANAC Trust Annual Report	1	1	

Figure 5: Boys Assembly: Kakamas: Northern Cape Province



**2.6 Communications Workshop (Media Workshop)**

The Unit convened a Communications Workshop with all SANAC Stakeholders, which included government departments, development partners, business and civil society at the Bill Gates Foundation in Johannesburg. The SANAC Trust Board Chairperson, Dr Yacoob Abba Omar facilitated the workshop.

The Outcomes of the workshop were to improve cooperation and coordination among all stakeholders in executing key campaign messages and general communication that relates to HIV, TB, STIs and social behaviour change.

**Programme 3: NSP Implementation**

**1. Prevention**

**1.1 Technical Task Teams**

The Prevention, and Social and Structural Drivers Technical Task Teams (PTTT and SSD-TTT) are two of the task teams that form part of the new governance structure of SANAC. People serving on the task teams are the 'brain trust' of SANAC. The PTTT and SSD-TTT bring together some of the country's social, biomedical and behavioural interventions experts (people who drive innovation) on the latest evidence and international best practice.

During the year 2018/19, the NSP Unit drafted the terms of reference for the two technical task teams and submitted to the chair and co-chair of the SANAC Programme Review Committee (namely the Director General of Health and the nominated Civil Society representative). They approved these TOR in January 2019.

**1.2 Project management team**

During 2018/19 financial year, there is inadequate funding and rationale to establish a project management unit at the national level to oversee the implementation of the PIPs and MDIPs at the sub-national level. Instead, emphasis was on ensuring that the Provincial M&E Officers employed by SANAC supported the PCA secretariats in consolidating reports on implementation and performance of provinces and districts and sharing this information at existing quarterly Heads of Secretariat meetings with opportunity for finding solutions for challenges observed.

**1.3 Approved MDIPS**

A set target for the development and approval MDIPS was 44, during the year 2018/19. Forty-six MDIPS were developed and approved; exceeding the set target by one. Western Cape did not develop MDIPs as they implement an alternative governance style and therefore relied on the PIP to guide the response on the ground.

**1.4 Prevention revolution roadmap**

In the 2018/19 year, SANAC led the development of the country's prevention roadmap. The country is reporting globally on Prevention roadmap as approved by an operation team comprising UNAIDS, UNFPA, NDoH and SANAC. Once the prevention TTT is established then that forum will be accountable for the roadmap's review and implementation.

**2. Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) Programme**

The SBC programme has a compendium of four of programmes, namely: You Only Live Once (YOLO), Families Matter Programme (FMP), Men Championing Change (MCC), and Community Capacity Enhancement (CCE). Fourteen Not-for-Profit Organisations (NPOs) implemented the programme. Facilitators from eight provinces received training on the above programmes.

During the period under review, the NPOs worked on building partnerships with various stakeholders including government departments, in particular the Department of Education, Local Municipalities, Traditional Leaders, Civil Society structures and other Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). These partnerships enabled the NPOs to gain access into existing forums to ensure improved coordination and collaboration with various stakeholders. The integration of the SBC programme within existing local community structures and systems remains a priority for the NPOs; in order to ensure ease of implementation and sustainability.

**2.1 Progress with the implementation**

During the period under review, the NPOs made considerable progress in the implementation of YOLO, reaching 233 144 (target: 199 900) young people with at least 10 sessions each. The marked improvement in the implementation of YOLO is a result of improved coordination with schools that helped to increase recruitment of youth for after school sessions.

An external evaluation of YOLO occurred between October and November 2018. Evidence from the evaluation indicate that the YOLO Programme is largely effective and relevant. SANAC is in the process of addressing the recommendations to improve the involvement of young people and the monitoring and evaluation of the programme.

**2.2 The Families Matter Programme (FMP)**

The FMP reached 62 523 against a set target of 105 600 parents and caregivers for the year 2018/2019. NPOs were not able to reach targets since half of the NPOs did not receive training on FMP and could not implement. In addition, the NPOs had difficulties in recruiting caregivers for the implementation of this programme. SANAC and DSD provided social mobilization, technical support to the

### 2.3 Men Championing Change (MCC)

Through MCC programme NPOs reached 82 861 out of a target of 105 600 men and boys, during the year, several activities were implemented as follows;

- Between September and November 2018, the funded NPOs in collaboration with the SANAC Men's sector, Traditional Leaders and Local municipalities mobilised men and boys for the provincial men's parliaments in all nine (9) provinces. In each of the provinces, men gathered to engage on the role of men as champions of change. The provincial parliaments engaged and educated men and boys on how they can play a role in preventing HIV and AIDS as well as gender based violence. The National Men's Parliament, held at the end of the Parliament session held on 19 November 2018 in the Old Assembly in Cape Town, followed the provincial parliaments. The year 2019 would be the year of District Men's Parliaments.
- The funded NPOs held a Boys dialogue/Summit, attended by 600 boys on 20 October 2018. The dialogue/Summit provided a platform for boys to share their experiences and raised issues such as lack of support in families, and violence in families.

**Figure 6:** Provincial and National Men's Parliament: November 2019



### 2.4 Rock Leadership

The Deputy Minister of Social Development successfully launched the Rock Leadership Programme and 100 traditional leaders attended the launch on 28 November 2018. The project seeks to train Traditional Leaders to address social and structural drivers of HIV, STIs and TB in eight provinces. Implementation of the trainings is through a traditional-to-traditional council approach.

Six provinces, namely; Limpopo, Free State, Gauteng, Northern Cape, North West, and Eastern Cape reached 751

Traditional Leaders. Through the programme, strong buy-in and commitment was realised by the traditional leaders and the various provincial houses of Traditional Leaders. This programme has given the traditional leaders the confidence to present HIV and AIDS information sessions in their regular meetings with communities.

### 2.5 Monitoring and Support for the SBC program

During the period under review SANAC Provincial M&E Officers conducted site visits and supported the NPOs on how to improve the monitoring and evaluation of the SBC Programmes. During the site visits, the M&E Officers undertook a number of activities including the review of data collection tools, conducting M&E training for some NPOs and supporting the data collection process.

## 3. AIDS Councils and Key Populations

### 3.1 AIDS Councils

**AIDS Councils Capacity Building** During this period, the Secretariat developed and published terms of reference (ToRs) for a consultant to implement the second phase of the AIDS Councils Capacity Building in five provinces (KZN, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape and Western Cape).

The initial phase took place in the previous reporting period and only four provinces were completed. SANAC appointed IHPS to carry out this work and the Secretariat was able to achieve the following:

- Revise the AIDS Councils functionality assessment tool
- Conduct functionality assessment in the 5 provinces
- Develop a draft AIDS Councils Secretariats Guideline

### PCA Heads of Secretariat Meetings

During this period, the Secretariat conducted only two PCA HoS meetings. This was because of a decision by the CEO to revise the process and structure of the meetings. This led to the development of a standard operating procedure (SOP) for the PCA HoS meetings agreed to by all HoS, M&E Officers and the SANAC Secretariat Management team. The SOP outlines the following objectives for the meeting:

- Improve the implementation of the NSP in provinces, by tracking the implementation of MDIPs and PIPs, using the indicators of the NSP Framework.
- Improve the co-ordination and implementation of work being led/coordinated/supported by the SANAC secretariat at the provincial level e.g. DSD programmes, Wellness campaign, implementation of Global Fund programmes, AGYW programmes and Key Populations programmes.
- Improve the functionality of all areas of the strategic context in each of the PCAs, using a standardised framework developed and implemented by SANAC secretariat annually with an improvement plan developed by the province.

### The SOP further gives effect to the following issues:

- The PCA HoS meeting will be chaired by the CEO,
- The duration of each meeting will be 2 days (day, will focus on technical reports by the provinces and day 2, will focus on strategic issues at both national and in the provinces)
- The attendees of the meetings are the PCA HoS, provincial M&E Officers, and National Programme Managers. Key stakeholders can be at the discretion of the SANAC CEO when a need arises.

**Development of Accountability Framework and Scorecard** During this period, the Secretariat published terms of reference (ToR) for a consultant to develop NSP Accountability Framework and Scorecard as recommended by the NSP 2019/22. SANAC appointed IHPS to carry out this work and drafts of the Accountability Framework and Scorecard were completed. While the NSP AF outlines the roles and responsibilities and strategy for gathering information, measuring and reporting on a selected number of indicators, its purpose is to provide a tool to measure, track and report on the agreed upon core NSP AF indicators that enable realisation of Goal 6 and broader NSP goals.

SANAC will use the framework juxtaposed to the NSP M&E framework and the SANAC M&E Plan. Complementarily the Accountability Scorecard is a reporting platform for tracking progress on the identified accountability framework indicators. It provides a basis for reporting data and tracking performance in line with anticipated achievements. It seeks to hold stakeholders accountable and provide a yardstick to measure progress towards achieving the NSP.

### Fast Track Municipalities (FTM)

During this period, the Secretariat collaborated with South African Local Government Association (SALGA), United Nations Joint AIDS Programme (UNAIDS) and International Association of Providers of AIDS Care (IAPAC) on the Fast Track Municipalities initiative. SANAC convened a national workshop with 12 out of the 19 South African Fast Track municipalities attending the workshop.

### The objectives of the workshop were to:

- Provide overview of Fast Track Municipalities local HIV, TB and STI response
- Review progress towards achieving Fast Track priorities set in 2016;
- Alignment of the Fast Track priorities to the Multi-sectoral District implementation Plans
- Identify municipal leadership and coordination actions for fast tracking the HIV, TB and STI response

During this period, the Secretariat working with UNAIDS presented the Fast Track Municipalities initiative to the Provincial Health Council sitting chaired by the MEC of

Health in Gauteng Province. All Health Member of Mayoral Committee (MMC's) from the various municipalities and metros in the province attended the meeting. The aim of the presentation was to mobilize local government leadership for this work in the province as well as share priorities of the initiative linked to the global Fast Track Cities.

### SALGA Mayors and Municipal Leaders' Pledge

During this period, the Secretariat collaborated with SALGA to facilitate signing of a pledge (declaration) by Mayors and Municipal leaders attending the high-level SALGA Members National Assembly held at the Durban ICC in December. The assembly is the biggest SALGA decision-making body between SALGA National Conferences. The aim of the pledge was to mobilize local government support for the AIDS response through the NSP, PIPs and MDIPs. Mayors, municipal managers and Chief Finance Officers, attended the meeting. The Mayors and Municipal Leaders committed as follows:

"We, the Mayors and Municipal Leaders of the districts and local municipalities of the Republic of South Africa; assembled here, under the auspices of the National Members' Assembly (NMA) of the South African Local Government Association (SALGA); having recognized the magnitude of the HIV, TB and STI epidemics and their significant impact on our municipalities and cities; considering that local government, as an integral part of the national structure of governance, is the level of government closest to the people and, therefore, well placed to respond to the many challenges posed by HIV, TB and STI's on our municipalities and cities; join our government and the South African National AIDS Council (SANAC) together with the international and local authorities in the fight against HIV, TB and STI."

### The Minister of COGTA

Hon. Dr Zweli Mkhize;

### The Chairperson of SALGA

Cllr Parks Tau

### CEO of SANAC

Dr Sandile Buthelezi signed the pledge.

Strategic	Performance indicator	Estimated Performance	Actual Performance	Comments
		2018/2019	2018/2019	
Advise government on HIV and AIDS, TB and STI policy and strategy and related matters	Approved MDIPs	52	46	WC not implementing District and Local AIDS Councils
	Number of meetings with Heads of Secretariat from provinces	4	1	
	Approved technical reports submitted by Technical Task Teams	4	4	
	Accountability Framework	1	1	
	Number of trained AIDS Councils on governance	5	4	Training budget due to funding was limited to 4 provinces
	Approved South African Prevention Revolution Roadmap	1	1	
	Number of fast track Municipality plans developed	7	3	Funding was allocated for 3 municipalities.

**3.2 Review, update and complete national strategies and plans to guide the HIV response to key populations**

**Review of the National Sex Worker HIV Plan 2016 – 2019**  
**The current Sex Worker Plan ends this year 2019 and during this period, the Secretariat conducted a review of the current plan. The aim of the review was to:**

1. Measure progress against NSWP 2016-2019 targets since implementation
2. Identify and address remaining gaps in the NSWP 2016-2019
3. Update the plan with the latest research evidence
4. Align the NSWP 2016-2019 with the NSP
5. Evaluate alignment of donor-funded programmes, which target specific key population groups with national objectives and the HTA programme
6. Review the NSWP 2016-2019 to ensure it is a realistic roadmap for achieving 90-90-90 taking into consideration the complex needs of sex workers

The Secretariat established a steering committee to support this review. Key stakeholders for the Sex Worker programme together with SANAC, NDoH, DSD, and Global Fund (NACOSA), PEPFAR (CDC and USAID) are the members of the steering committee. The terms of the steering committee were to work with and support the consultant closely, review and approve the deliverables

including progress reports and make recommendations for payment for the consultants as per the contractual terms of payment. Global Fund under NACOSA supported the review. The Secretariat prepared the Consultant ToRs and published the call for proposals. The Secretariat appointed MS Assist to carry out the review. MS Assist completed the review at the end of the last quarter and a final draft of the report is available. Relevant SANAC structures will approve the report and once approved the Secretariat will publish the report on the SANAC website then share the report with stakeholders.

**Development of the new National Sex Workers HIV Plan 2019 – 2022**

Along with the review of the current NSWP the consultants were tasked to develop a new NSWP 2019 – 2022, in line with the new NSP 2017 – 2022. The terms of reference for the Steering Committee established during the review of the current NSWP were extended to support the development of the new plan. SANAC convened several consultative meetings to engage stakeholder on the development of the plan. Multi-sectoral stakeholders provided their inputs and SANAC convened a meeting with Sex Work Sector leaders to obtain buy-in. The final draft of the plan is available. The Secretariat will present the new NSWP 2019/22 to all SANAC structures and then officially launched the NSWP in the new implementation period.

**Stakeholder consultation meetings**

During the period under review, the Secretariat convened two Sex Worker Stakeholder Consultation meetings with the following objectives:

- To validate the findings of the review and to make recommendations into the development of the new NSWP.
- To discuss in-depth the recommendations made in the previous Stakeholder Consultation meeting and make final input into the plan to prepare final drafts of the review report and the new NSWP.

Key stakeholders including the Sex Worker Sector, implementing partners, government departments (NDoH and SAPS) and funders participated in the two consultation meetings. All inputs from the two meetings are available in the final drafts of the review report and the new NSWP.

**Support for the KP Sectors**

During this period, the Secretariat worked with the SANAC Sex Worker and LGBTI Sector leaders to convene quarterly sector meetings. The purpose of the meetings were to consult with the sectors on the review of the current work, develop sector plans and share sector progress towards the implementation of the current KP national strategies (NSWP and LGBTI HIV Plan).

Development of the Key Populations treatment cascades. During this period, the Secretariat convened a national Key Populations stakeholder meeting for the second round of the development of the Key Populations treatment cascades and population size estimation. PEPFAR funded the initiative through CDC and UCSF facilitated the process. While the process looked into the four traditional Key Populations, i.e. SW, MSM, TG and PWID only Sex Workers treatment cascades and PSE were completed. During a follow-up session also convened by SANAC, the meeting attendees reached a consensus on the Female Sex Workers treatment cascades and population size estimates. Plans are in place to familiarize relevant stakeholders with the cascades and the PSE with the SANAC Sex Workers Sector. SANAC will convene follow-up sessions to finalize the cascades and PSE for the remaining key Populations groups.

**Establishment of the PWID Technical Working Group (TWG)**

During this period, the Secretariat convened the first PWID TWG meeting. Key stakeholders including NDoH, GF, SANPUD, CDA, PWID Implementing partners and experts and other Civil Society structures attended the meeting. The meeting made recommendations into the PWID/PWUD programme as follows:

- SANAC Secretariat and South African Network of Using Drugs (SANPUD) should co-chair the TWG. Attendees recommended that the new NSP Executive Manager would represent the Secretariat as a co-chair of the TWG.
- The TWG should focus on PWUD but focus more into and prioritize PWID
- TWG ToR to be revised
- SANAC secretariat will create a shared folder online with all documents and presentations

The meeting also agreed that the TWG aims to do a broader PWUD work however with more focus on PWID specific issues. The ultimate purpose of the TWG is to guide and support SANAC on the development of National PWUD HIV Plan and harm reduction guidelines.

**Key Populations data collections and reporting**

The Secretariat convened a meeting with the NDoH UNAIDS and CDC to discuss the capacity of the SANAC to collect and report on a countrywide data for all Key Populations. The process recommended that there is a need to map all Key Populations partners nationally, review what indicators they are collecting and how are they collecting their data, consolidate into a national indicator list for discussion with the partners, develop a national data collection tool and agree on national reporting terms.

**Partnerships**

**Botswana Delegation Visit**

During this period, the Secretariat took part during the Botswana Delegation visit to South Africa and presented on the Key Populations work in the Country (including the NSP, Sex Worker and the LGBTI HIV Plans)

**SALGA's inclusion in SANAC structures.**

During this period, the Secretariat agreed with SALGA to be included as an official stakeholder in all SANAC structures, i.e. PRC and Plenary.

SADC Regional Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) workshop

During this period, the Secretariat participated at the Regional SRHR Workshop targeting Religious leaders. Representatives from eight SADC Countries (SA, Lesotho, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Botswana, Swaziland and Mozambique) attended the meeting. The workshop established a regional SRHR Steering Committee for the Religious Leaders and recommended the following; every country to develop their SBCC strategies and factor in SRHR, declared that "NO" Religious Leaders will preside over child marriages in the SADC Region and this will be communicated with member states.

## Programme 4: Strategic Information

### 4.1 NSP Monitoring and Evaluation Report

The report served, as the first annual progress report for the NSP for HIV, TB and STIs (2017-2022).

The NSP report for the period 2017/2018 depicted a percentage change in new infections from 2016 translating to a 4.8% ((274967-288800)/288800\*100) reduction. HIV infections for females aged 15 – 24 years was consistently higher than for their male counterparts of the same age. However, a slight reduction was observed in new HIV infections (Males by 10%, females by 12%) when comparing results for 2016/17 with 2017/18. The results further show the strides taken by the nation in curbing the spread of HIV thus showing that the comprehensive combination prevention programmes including test and treat programmes are steadily improving.

Screening of TB patients became the priority to accelerate the reduction in TB incidence and initiate TB treatment. The total number screened for TB under five was 9,324,106. Measuring progress for TB and particularly the indicators outlined in the NSP was a challenge due to the many data gaps observed attributed to by, poor reporting and recording. Most provinces through their Annual progress reports for the period 2017/18 could not report on the majority of TB indicators. The District Health Barometer (2017/18) highlighted similar challenges with reporting on TB indicators. While there appears to be improvements in the HIV/TB co-infection rate, the quality of data for both TB and STIs still requires much work. During 2018, there was a Global and Parliamentary Focus on TB. As can be realised through initiatives such as the Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and Malaria all stakeholders are working towards stemming the tide of TB. Greater strides are required for the country to be able to achieve the targets of the NSP.

There is need to concerted efforts to strengthen reporting of STI, timely identification of people with STIs, given the co-infection rate thereof with HIV.

In the context of achieving the 90-90-90 targets adopted by the country, almost 85% (1st 90) of People Living with HIV (PLHIV) aged 15 to 64 years old knew their HIV status at the time of conducting the HSRC 2017 survey. Amongst those who knew their HIV status 70.6% (2nd 90) were on ART, and of those on ART, 87.5% (3rd 90) had suppressed viral load. However, the 2nd 90 is somewhat behind target attributed to poor performance in retention and recording. Commendable progress on first and third 90 targets is evident in South Africa. Putting clients on treatment and retaining them however, needs to be addressed more aggressively going forward.

Key achievements realised against the goal of “Reaching all key and vulnerable populations with customised and targeted interventions” illustrated a total number of 75 968 inmates being screened for TB nationally upon entry and/or incarceration. The target set for the percentage of controlled mines providing routine TB screening at least once a year was 94% while in 2016 it was 83%.

### 4.2 Provincial Implementation Plans Monitoring and Evaluation Plans

Provincial draft M&E plans are available to promote accountability and transparency towards achieving goals and objectives of the NSP, with a view to drive the use of strategic information to guide decision-making and improve the implementation of the PIPs. The M&E Plans will enable effective monitoring and evaluation across stakeholders, including the civil society sector, the private sector and donors at provincial and district levels.

#### The specific objectives of the M&E Plans are to:

- Provide guidance on data collection and reporting that is useful in the monitoring and evaluation of the NSP
- Strengthen the focus on populations and locations with the greatest vulnerability and opportunity for achieving the highest impact
- Guide the development and strengthen stakeholder M&E systems
- Assist all HIV, TB and STI stakeholders in conceptualising and harmonising a coordinated M&E system for the national response
- Increase the understanding of trends and changes in HIV, TB and STIs incidence
- Promote the utilisation of M&E data in planning and program management
- Develop an information base for timely reporting
- Track resources and determine resource needs and strategies for increasing efficiencies

The draft provincial M&E plans on HIV, TB and STIs (2017-2022) were under review for adoption by Provincial AIDS Councils.

### 4.3 Quarterly Factsheets on NSP Targets

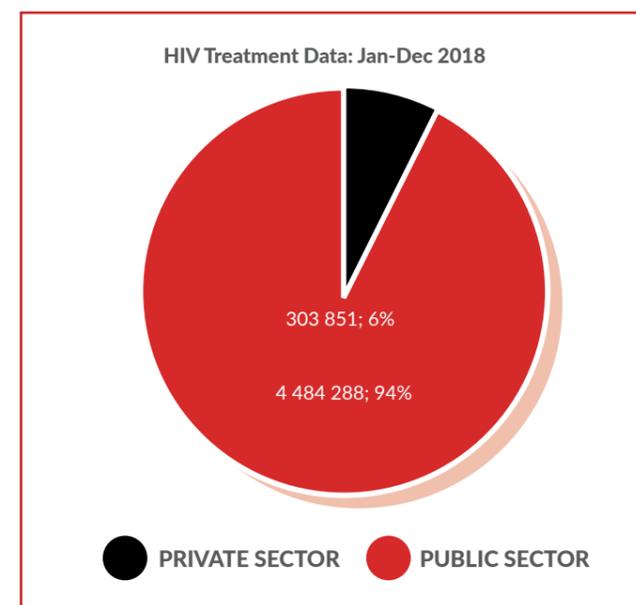
The development of National and Provincial Factsheets to provide snap views of NSP and PIP progress towards achievements of their targets occurred during the period under review. The following indicators are presented on a quarterly basis;

- Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision (VMMC): Goal 1 NSP 2017-2022 (Total number of VMMC performed)
- Condom Distribution: Goal 1 NSP 2017-2022 (male and female condoms)
- Incidence of MUS (Per 1000): Goal 1 NSP 2017-2022 (New Male Urethritis Syndrome (MUS) rate)
- Antiretroviral therapy (ART): Goal 2 NSP 2017-2022 (Total number of people on ART)
- HIV Counselling and Testing (HCT): Goal 2 NSP 2017-2022 (Total number of people counselled and tested)
- Antiretroviral therapy (ART): Goal 2 NSP 2017-2022
- Total adults started on ART per month
- TB Indicators: Goal 2: NSP 2017-2022 (TB treatment success rate, TB clients lost to follow up rate, Proportion of TB/HIV co-infected patients on ART)

### 4.4 Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM)

On an annual basis the country reports twice a year (January to June and January to December) to UNAIDS. The 2016 United Nations Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast-Track to Accelerate the Fight against HIV and to end the AIDS Epidemic by 2030’ adopted at the United Nations General Assembly High-Level Meeting on AIDS

Figure 7: HIV Treatment: January to December 2018



in June 2016 mandated UNAIDS to support countries in reporting on the commitments in the political declaration. This declaration built on three previous political declarations: the 2001 Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, the 2006 Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS and the 2011 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS. Member states unanimously adopted the 2001 Declaration, which reflected global consensus on a comprehensive framework to achieve Millennium Development Goal 6: Halting and beginning to reverse the HIV epidemic by 2015. It recognized the need for multi-sectoral action on a range of fronts and addressed global, regional and country-level responses to prevent people from acquiring new HIV infections, expand healthcare access and mitigate the impact of the epidemic.

### 4.5 Mid-year reporting January to June 2018

By June 2018 there were 4 546 636 number of adults and children receiving antiretroviral. The reported data is from both public (4 310 698) and private (235 938) sectors.

### 4.6 Annual Reporting: January to December 2018

By December 2018, the total number of people living with HIV on antiretroviral therapy reported is 4788139 (public sector is 4 484 288 and private sector is 303 851). Figure 7 depicts the HIV Treatment data reported on GAM 2018.

**4.7 National Commitments and Policy Instrument (NCPI)**

The NCPI is an integral component of the GAM that aims to measure progress in developing and implementing policies, strategies and laws related to the HIV responses. Given that, SANAC's mandate is coordination of the NSP; the policy environment for HIV, TB and STI's requires consistent monitoring to ascertain the conduciveness of program implementation. The NCPI gave an overview of both government and civil society based on the ten UN commitments on progress towards achieving the 10 Fast-Track commitments and expanded targets to end AIDS by 2030.

Indicators	Performance
Total number of active beneficiaries	8 852 699
Number of active HIV positive beneficiaries enrolled on the HIV Disease Management Programme (DMP)	346 701
Estimated HIV Prevalence among beneficiaries at the end of the reporting period	372 253
Number of beneficiaries as at the end of the reporting period who have had medical male circumcision performed during the reporting period	38 405
Number of beneficiaries tested for HIV that never enrolled on the DMP or claimed for a viral load	754 380
Number of beneficiaries on the HIV DMP receiving ART at the end of the reporting period (TROA)	303 851
Number of women confirmed to be HIV+ with live births (PMTCT 1) in the reporting period	8 944
Number of infants born who claimed a virological test at 10 weeks from birth (PMTCT 2)	5 467
Number of HIV-exposed infants who were born and claimed for ARV Prophylaxis within 72 hours during the reporting period	2 085
Number of beneficiaries with an HIV viral load test done but not enrolled on the HIV DMP	30 385
Number of HIV+ beneficiaries who claimed for a viral load test in the period of review	305 528

By June 2018, there were 235 938 adults and children receiving antiretroviral in the private sectors. The private sector initiative is evolving using a phased co-option approach. Discussions are underway to co-opt the Minerals Council of South Africa (MCSA), pharmaceutical companies for cash paying patients and the private sector entities under the South Africa Business Coalition on Health and AIDS (SABCOHA) into the SANAC Private Sector Initiative. The co-option process will continue to ensure that all private sector entities responding to the epidemic are included.

**4.8 Private Sector Initiative**

Private sector consists of 78 registered medical schemes. SANAC has a data sharing agreement (Facilitated by the National Department of Health) with the Council for Medical Schemes (CMS). The CMS is a statutory body established through the medical schemes Act 131 of 1998. Seventy-five out of the seventy-eight (96.2% response rate) registered medical schemes reported in 2018. The Table below illustrates the indicators reported for the period January to December 2018.

**Performance table**

Strategic Objectives	Performance indicator	Estimated	Actual	Comments
		2018/2019	2018/2019	
Foster dialogue and build consensus so that government, civil society and private sector and development partners cooperate to achieve the goals of the NSP	NSP M&E Report	1	1	
	PIP Reports	9	8	Gauteng report was not reported. Post was vacant in the reporting period.
Advise government on HIV and AIDS, TB and STI policy and strategy as well as related matters	Annual PIP M&E Plans	9	8	Gauteng plan not developed. Post was vacant in the reporting period.
	NSP Research and Knowledge Management Agenda	1	0	Agenda was not developed due to a vacant post on Research and Knowledge Management
Strengthen governance, leadership and management of the response to HIV, TB and STI	M&E Quarterly reports/Quarterly Factsheets on NSP Targets	1	1	
	Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) Report	1	1	

**Programme 5: Resource Mobilisation and Donor Coordination**

**5.1 Donor Co-ordination Committee meetings**

The revision of the procedural guidelines for the SANAC structures, led to the addition of a new structure to the SANAC Governance Structure. Donor Co-ordination Committee as the new added structure, reports to the Resource Mobilisation Committee (RMC) that is responsible for ensuring sufficient funds for the implementation of the National Strategic Plan for HIV, TB and STIs. Draft Terms of Reference for the Donor Co-ordination Committee are available for presentation to the RMC.

**5.2 Stakeholder meetings held with private sector partners**

The Resource Mobilisation and Donor Co-ordination Unit developed the Private Sector Strategy in 2017, though the implementation of the strategy did not occur due to a lack of staff. Since then the Stakeholder Management and Campaigns unit has developed and led the co-ordination of the rollout of the Cheka Impilo campaign that requires close work with the private sector for successful implementation of the campaign.

**5.3 Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM) Meetings**

In the year 2018/2019, there were nine CCM meetings held. During the period under review, there was an increased number of meetings due to the development of the Global Fund Request for Funding proposal. The proposal was submitted on 6 August 2018 and a total allocation amount of \$369, 321 122 was approved for the implementation period of April 1 2019 to 31 March 2022. The South Africa Global Fund (GF) CCM for this grant, through a rigorous and transparent selection process selected four Principal Recipients namely: The National Department of Health, AIDS Foundation South Africa (AFSA), Networking HIV and AIDS Community of South Africa (NACOSA) and Beyond Zero.

**5.4 Oversight Committee meetings**

The oversight committee held four oversight committee meetings in 2018/2019. The oversight committee meetings assisted to address various grant challenges that included acceleration of burn rates; improvement of programmatic quality allocation of re-adjustment requests based on the grant's underspent. The oversight committee also had ad-hoc meetings to subsequently develop and adjust its own Oversight Committee plan.

**5.5 Oversight Site Visits**

The oversight committee has a mandate to host four oversight site visits per year. The oversight visits happen simultaneously with oversight meetings. During the period under review, the oversight committee visited one sex worker site; one TB site; one Adolescent and Young Woman (AGYW) site; one Cash plus care and one MSM site. The oversight committee conducts site visits in order to ascertain programmatic challenges, bottlenecks and best practice and to verify that the services are reaching beneficiaries.

**5.6 Principal Recipient (PR) Technical Assistance/ Support**

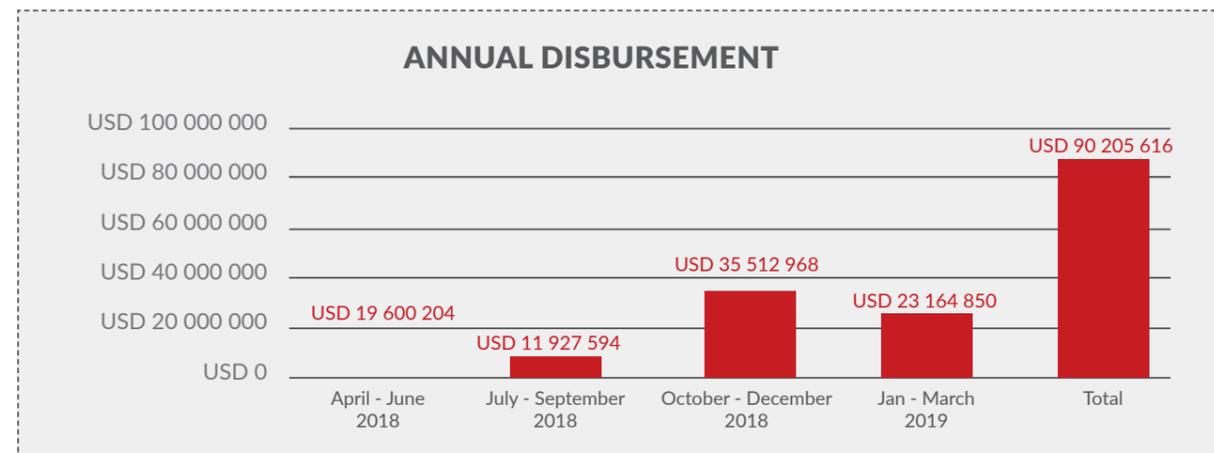
The GIZ back up initiatives provided Technical Assistance for three consultancies namely:

- a) To support National Department of Health (NDoH) to ensure their Sub Recipients budgets are aligned to the GF budgets and are abiding by GF stipulations- budget-wise,
- b) A consultancy for budget re-adjustments, consultants worked on the budgets of PRs and established how much underspent there was and ensured the underspent was utilised accordingly.

- c) HIV Testing Services (HTS) consultants that would ensure that the quality of HIV Testing Services align with the quality prescribed in the NDoH guidelines. All of these consultancies optimized the uptake of finances and implementation of programmes dramatically, leading to the achievement of excellent results in the uptake of the grant.

**5.7 Operational Performance Excellence and Coordination (OPEC)**

Operational Performance Excellence and Coordination Meetings occurred quarterly. During the period under review, OPEC meetings occurred consistently except in quarter 4 as per GF request to halt meetings as grant making had started. The aim of the coordination meetings is to present PR performance to stakeholders, to get their guidance, and enhance programme quality and M&E systems. It is also an opportunity to address gaps and learn from each PRs. The CCM Secretariat convenes these meetings while the PRs coordinate the meetings.



**Performance Table**

Strategic Objectives	Performance Indicator	Estimated Performance	Actual Performance	Comments
		2018/2019	2018/2019	
Foster dialogue and build consensus so that government, civil society and private sector and donors cooperate to achieve the goals of the NSP	GF CCM Communication Strategy developed	1	1	
Advise government on HIV and AIDS, TB and STI policy and strategy as well as related matters	Number of TWGs and OPEC Meetings with Global Fund PRs and multiple stakeholders sharing lessons learnt.	12	3	Agenda was not developed due to a vacant post on Research and Knowledge Management
Strengthen governance, leadership and management of the response to HIV, TB and STI	Number of GF CCM Meetings held	7	9	
	GF CCM Performance Improvement Plan developed	1	1	
Strengthen the multi-sectoral response to HIV, TB and STI as a contribution to the overall social and economic development of South Africa including but not limited to policy review, programme management and coordination, technical assistance and capacity building and sectoral support	Number of Oversight Committee Reports submitted to the GF CCM	4	4	
	Site visits to Principal Recipients	8	5	All meetings could not be held due to grant closure.
Mobilise resources domestically and internationally to finance the response to HIV, TB and STIs	GF disbursement to Principal Recipients	100 million USD	90 million USD	Late disbursements due to grant closure.
Ensure the monitoring of progress against the set targets set in the NSP and ensuring mid and end term evaluations for the prevailing NSP	Number of performance reports drawn from the GF Dashboard (in collaboration with the SI team)	4	0	FFI platform was not fully functional.
Create and strengthen partnerships for an expanded national response in South Africa to HIV, TB and STI among government agencies, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), development partners, the private sector and people living with HIV, TB and STIs	Number of Donor Co-ordination Meetings held	1	0	Agenda was not developed due to a vacant post on Research and Knowledge Management

## Programme 6: Stakeholder Management and Campaigns

Through separate and joint meetings, co-chaired by both government and civil society sectors, the Stakeholder Management and Campaigns Unit seeks to foster dialogue and consensus in the NSP strategies and programmes to ensure that all role-players are able to deliver on its mandate and to ensure accountability of all stakeholders.

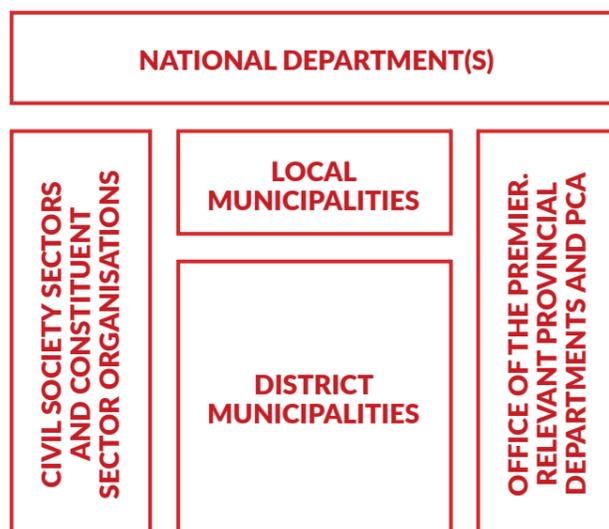
### National Health and Wellness Campaign



In the 2018 State of the Nation Address, President Ramaphosa challenged South Africa to end HIV as a public health threat. He also asked the country to scale up its interventions to deal decisively with tuberculosis as well as hypertension, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and the cancers. In order to respond to the President's "Thuma Mina call" (Send me), SANAC and its Stakeholders launched a national wellness campaign.

The goals of the campaign are: to initiate an additional 2 million individuals on ART by December 2020; find 80,000 undiagnosed or untreated TB infected individuals in the first year; intensify non-communicable diseases case finding by screening 7 million people for diabetes and hypertension, and intensify STIs screening, diagnosis and treatment. This included the revitalisation of the nerve centre meetings at sub district, district, province, and national levels during which the data are reviewed and troubleshooting actioned. Regular monitoring of Nerve Centre meetings occurred during the period under review.

### Government and civil society working together



The Cheka Impilo campaign is a multi-sectoral response approach to Wellness of South Africans and the 18 SANAC Civil Society Sectors played a leading role in the activations at community level.

Capacity Briefings for Campaign champions took place at provincial level. Champions in turn establish or revitalize the nerve centres at their areas of jurisdiction.

### National Lotteries



The National Lotteries Commission (NLC) provided funding for demand generation activities by seven civil society sectors through the implementation of HTS Campaign waves.

Each of the sectors developed and submitted Demand Generation Campaign Work Plans based on a framework. Some of the highlights included:

### Traditional Leaders



The Ngaka Modiri Molema District in the North West is one of the high burdened districts where the Traditional Leadership Sector led the activation.

### Disability Sector



The venue of the fourth annual Manguzi Gijima event held on 06 October 2018 was the Shayina Sports complex, Thandizwe, Manguzi.

The event focused on health and physical activity with a special interest in raising awareness about the involvement of People living with Disabilities (PwD) in sport and the barriers that exist. A total of was 255 people attended the event. Almost half of the people that attended were living with a disability. Many of the spectators were caregivers and/or family members of those living with disabilities.



Kgosi Gasebone outlining the purpose of the event

### World Aids Day 2018



World AIDS Day 2019 took place at Dobsonville Stadium, Soweto, Gauteng. The launch of the National health and wellness campaign known as "Cheka Impilo" also occurred on this day.

### World TB Day: 24TH AND 28TH MARCH 2019



#### IT'S TIME! For Religious Leaders & Parliamentarians to lead the fight to End TB

The Stakeholder and Management Campaign Unit developed a toolkit for religious leaders and an event for religious Leadership occurred on 24 March 2019 at the St Georges Cathedral in Cape Town. About 500 congregants attended the event. The St Georges Cathedral event was followed up with a community event and legislators held on 28 March 2019; in Mdantsane and (7000 people) attended. The focus of both events was on finding the "Missing TB Patients".

#### PROGRAMME REVIEW COMMITTEE (PRC)

The PRC, chaired by the Director-General of Health, Ms Precious Matsoso and Dr Matome Kganakga from Civil Society met three times in the financial year. The approval of the SANAC governance structures as well as their terms of reference, including the Resource Mobilisation Committee and the six SANAC Technical Task Teams, occurred during these meetings.

The National Drug Master Plan (NDMP) The Stakeholder and Management Campaign Unit presented the National Drug Master Plan (NDMP) a multi-sectoral plan, led by DSD, in October 2018.

#### CIVIL SOCIETY

The Secretariat provided continued support to the Civil Society Coordinating Committee to ensure that the SANAC Civil Society Forum meetings and projects take place. Some of the highlights included:

- An open session where an additional 50 civil society members engaged with the SANAC Sector Leaders on the issues of sexual harassment and gender based violence.
- The Minister of Health engaged with civil society on the current state of health and proposed solutions, including a people health assembly.
- Appointment of a consultant to assist civil society with the development of a Transformation Agenda concept document.

#### Institutionalisation of Civil Society

As part of its duties, the Civil Society Forum (CSF) initiated a process to refine its mandate and setting up a clear governance framework to eliminate overlap with the SANAC structure; overcome ambiguity of roles and responsibilities, as well as to improve coordination and access to resources for Civil Society Organisations that participate in SANAC.

A road map to ensure that CSF makes informed decisions and vote on institutionalization was developed. This included Provincial roadshows in all provinces by the Coordinating Committee in collaboration with the Provincial Chairperson and supported by SANAC and PCA Secretariats. A separate workshop with sector leaders and provincial chairpersons followed the development of the road map. The purpose of the meeting was to unpack the modalities of Governance based on inputs from Provincial Roadshows.

CSF sectors have voted for strengthening of governance through voting for the motion to institutionalize CSF during their last meeting held in March 2019.

#### The CSF Strategy for 2017 - 2022



The Civil Society Forum approved the CSF Strategy in 2019. The strategy include five Key Result Areas as follows:

1. Strengthen CSF governance and coordination at national, provincial, district and local levels
2. Communicate and advocate the decisions and positions of the CSF through different platforms.
3. Mobilize resources to support the implementation of the SANAC CSF decisions.
4. Ensure implementation of the eight goals of the national strategic plan on HIV, TB and STIs: 2017 - 2022 through a human rights approach.
5. Ensure an M and E framework and reporting against progress made against each NSP goal.

#### STIGMA REDUCTION PROGRAMME

The Health Economics and AIDS Research Division (HEARD) of the University of Kwa-Zulu Natal conducted a baseline assessment and included a desk review, key informant interviews and focus group discussions. The objectives of the baseline survey was to:

1. Identify the key human-rights-related barriers;
2. Describe existing programmes to reduce such barriers and identify gaps, challenges, best-practices;
3. Indicate what a comprehensive response to existing barriers would comprise in terms of the types of programmes, their coverage and costs; and,
4. Identify the opportunities to bring these to scale.

After the release of the study, on 21-22 November 2018, a multi-stakeholder meeting took place and it was agreed that South Africa develop a 3-year human rights strategic plan from 2019-2022. The purpose of the plan is to guide the implementation of comprehensive and focused human rights programmes to remove human rights-related barriers to services.

The first Legal and Human Rights TTT meeting took place in February 2019 where the approvals of the Terms of Reference of the TTT and the draft plan for a comprehensive response to human rights and gender-related barriers to HIV & TB services in South Africa took place.

#### PRIVATE SECTOR

A Private Sector Strategy Implementation Plan was developed. A consultative meeting took place between the CEO of SANAC Trust and the CEO of BLSA. The meeting attendees agreed to convene a Forum meeting, presided by the Deputy President. Due to the unavailability of the Deputy President as the Chairperson of this Forum, attendees agreed to postpone the forum meeting to the 2019/2020 financial year and the agenda remains part of the plan.

Performance Table:

Strategic Objectives	Performance indicator	Estimated Performance	Actual Performance	Comments
		2018/2019	2018/2019	
Foster dialogue and build consensus so that government, civil society and private sector and donors cooperate to achieve the goals of the NSP	Number of PRC meetings	3	3	
	Number of CSF meetings	4	4	
	Approved Private Sector Engagement Plan	1	0	Engagements have started with the view of developing the plan
	Published Civil Society Priority Charter	1	1	
Strengthen the multi-sectoral response to HIV, TB and STI	Approved reports on supporting the implementation of stigma reduction programmes	2	2	
	Number of national campaigns supported by SANAC	7	7	
	Number of Private Sector Forum meetings	3	0	Once engagements and plans have been finalised meetings to be conducted



**BOARD OF TRUSTEES**

**Roles and responsibilities of the Board of Trustees**

The roles and responsibilities of the Trustees are in the Trust Deed.

The Trust was established in 2002. The Trust Deed was amended during 2012 and the new Trust Deed was approved by the Trustees, the Deputy President and Minister of Health in the first quarter of 2013. In May 2013, the Trust Deed was also approved by the Minister of Finance and the SARS Commissioner. The Deed - as well as the documents relating to the change of Trustees - has been registered with the Master of the High Court.

**Trust Deed**

The Trust is governed by the Trust Property Control Act 57 of 1988 and the Trust Deed that guides how the Trust must be governed.

**Composition of the Board of Trustees**

Name	Designation (in terms of SANAC Trust's Board)	Date appointed	Date resigned/term ended
Dr Y Abba Omar	Chairperson of the Board of Trustees	October 2017	N/A
Commissioner S Khama	Trustee	January 2016	N/A
Mr M Zazini	Trustee	January 2016	N/A
Dr Y Pillay	Trustee	January 2016	N/A
Prof K Mlisana	Trustee	January 2016	N/A
Adv N Orleyn	Trustee	January 2016	N/A
Ms E Letlape	Trustee	October 2017	N/A
Ms A Mthombeni	Trustee	October 2017	N/A
Ms M Letsike	Trustee	September 2013	January 2019
Dr A Ntsaluba	Trustee	September 2013	January 2019
Ms H Motau	Trustee	June 2017	September 2018
Ms T Mbatha	Trustee	April 2019	N/A
Mr B Ramokhele	Trustee	April 2019	N/A
Mr S Mbele	Trustee	April 2019	N/A

## RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk management entails the identification of key risks, risk evaluation and risk-mitigating strategies. Risks are evaluated based on their inherency and the effectiveness of mitigation controls. Any gap between the accepted

level of risk and the residual risk after mitigating strategies is investigated and additional controls and procedures implemented to bring all risk to an acceptable level.

The Audit and Risk Committee has reviewed the risk management procedures of the Trust and its findings are outlined in the report of the Audit and Risk Committee below.

## INTERNAL AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEES

The purpose of the Internal Audit is to review the functioning of internal controls. It reports to the CEO and the Audit and Risk Committee on all matters of internal control and related challenges.

NEXIA-SAB&T continued its appointment as internal auditor throughout the year and reported to the Audit and Risk Committee.

## FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

A comprehensive fraud and corruption policy has been developed and implemented. No issues were identified during the year.

## MINIMISING CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

All staff have been advised of the need to declare any conflicts of interest in any procurement in which they may be involved. All staff have signed declarations of interest as required by the human resources policy.

To register on the supplier database, all suppliers are required to disclose any conflicts of interest.

## CODE OF CONDUCT

A code of conduct has been developed and implemented. All new staff are made aware of the code and commit to it in their contract of employment.

## HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The SANAC Trust complies with health and safety laws and regulations.

# REPORT OF THE AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR END 31 MARCH 2019

The Audit and Risk Committee ('the Committee') is pleased to present its report for the financial period ended 31 March 2019.

## Functions of the Audit and Risk Committee

The Committee is a standing committee of the Board of Trustees. It assists the Board of Trustees through advising and making submissions on financial reporting, oversight of the risk management process and internal financial controls, external and internal audit functions and statutory compliance of the SANAC Trust.

## Composition and Meetings

At 31 March 2019, the Committee consisted of four independent non-executive members, two of whom are Trustees.

During the period under review the Committee was initially chaired by Ms Grathel Motau who resigned on 11 September 2018. The Committee appointed Ms Monique Malan as the acting chairperson until 04 October 2018 when the board appointed Dr Yacoob Abba Omar as the chairperson of the Committee. Dr Abba Omar was subsequently, appointed by the Deputy President, as the chairperson of the SANAC board of Trustees. As a result of this appointment Dr Abba Omar had to step down as chairperson of the Committee, the board therefore, appointed Ms Thembelihle Mbatha on 30 May 2019 as the chairperson of the Committee.

The Audit and Risk Committee Terms of Reference requires the Committee to hold at least four meetings per annum. During the financial period ended 31 March 2019 the Committee held six meetings on the following dates:

- 24 August 2018
- 19 September 2018
- 26 November 2018
- 28 November 2019
- 20 March 2019

The Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer, Senior Manager: Compliance and Risk, the Trust Secretary and representatives of the external and internal auditors attend the Committee meetings by invitation. The internal and external auditors have unrestricted access to the Committee.

## Duties

The Committee has adopted formal Terms of Reference, which are reviewed regularly. The Committee operates in accordance with the Terms of Reference and has executed its duties during the period, including making several submissions and recommendations to the Board of Trustees on matters relating to relevant audit and risk matters.

## Oversight of risk management

The Committee received assurance from management that the processes and procedures followed in terms of acceptable risk management are adequate to ensure that financial risks are identified, controlled and monitored. The Committee was satisfied with this assurance.

## Internal financial records

The system of controls within the SANAC Trust is designed to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and that liabilities and working capital are properly managed. An outsourced internal audit function provides the Committee and management with assurance that the internal controls are appropriate and effective.

The internal auditors rated the SANAC Trust's overall performance of the audited activities completed at March 2019 as "Some improvement needed", with no significant weaknesses identified. The Committee notes management's commitment to address thereported matters and will monitor their progress in resolving these issues on a regular basis.

### Evaluation of the annual financial statements and external audit

Based on the processes followed and the assurance received, nothing has come to the Committee's attention regarding:

- Limitations in the external auditor's independence; or
- Complaints relating to the accounting practices and internal audit of the SANAC Trust, the content or auditing of its financial statements, the internal financial controls of SANAC Trust, or any other related matters.

### Regulatory compliance

The Committee is not aware of any matters of non-compliance relating to any applicable legal and regulatory responsibilities.

### **Appreciation**

We wish to acknowledge the dedication and hard work performed by management and other officials. We are grateful and appreciative of their support and consistent value adding contributions.

### **Statement by a member of the audit committee**

The Committee has complied with legal, regulatory and other responsibilities assigned to it by the Board of Trustees. In making this assessment, we have obtained feedback from management, internal audit and the external auditors.

Based on the processes and assurance obtained, on behalf of the audit committee as at 31 March 2019, I recommend the annual financial statements to the Board of Trustees for approval.

For and on behalf of the Audit and Risk Committee

Brian Brink  
Member of the Audit & Risk Committee throughout the reporting period  
18th December 2019



### **Total expenditure for program divided by personnel expenditure.**

Programme	Total Expenditure (R'000)	Personal Expenditure (R'000)	Personal Expenditure as % of total expenditure	No. of Employees	Average personal cost per employee (R'000)
All	121 443	32 974	27%	44	749

### **EMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES**

The approved human personnel of the Trust during this reporting period was 54. At the end of this reporting period, the Trust had 44 full-time employees and 7 vacancies as per the table below.

#### **Employment and vacancies per programme**

Name	2018/19 number of employees	2018/19 newly approved posts	2018/19 Vacancies
Communication	2	1	1
Financial Services and Administration	10	2	0
Strategic Information	12	0	0
NSP Implementation	7	0	2
Human Resources	5	1	0
Resource Mobilisation and Donor Coordination	3	2	1
CEO's Office	3	1	0
Stakeholder Management and Campaigns	2	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>

**EQUITY (equity targets will be set in the next reporting period)**

The table below illustrates the human resource equity of the Trust. Based on its size, the Trust does not have to comply with broad-based black economic empowerment codes, but its turnover exceeds R5 million, which requires the Trust to develop and identify equity targets.

**Equity**

Level	African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Top management	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
Senior management	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional qualified	8	12	0	0	1	0	0	2
Skilled	1	7	0	0	1	1	0	0
Semi-skilled	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Unskilled	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>

**Disabled staff**

The Trust does not have any persons with disabilities in its employ.

# PART E

## ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

### 31 MARCH 2019

## GENERAL INFORMATION

<b>Country of incorporation and domicile</b>	South Africa																																										
<b>Principal activities of the Trust</b>	The South African National Aids Council Trust supports the implementation of the National Strategic Plan for HIV,TB and STI's and promote and secure nationally in South Africa the provision of related educational, prevention, care and treatment programmes and to promote or advocate for the human rights of persons infected with or affected by HIV, TB and STI's; and research in relation to these diseases and their impact.																																										
<b>Trustees</b>	<table> <tr> <td></td> <td>Ms S Khama</td> <td>Appointed Jan 2016</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Ms ME Letsike</td> <td>Appointed Sept 2013, term ended Jan 2019</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Prof K Mlisana</td> <td>Appointed Jan 2016</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chairperson from Jun 2017</td> <td>Dr A Ntsaluba</td> <td>Appointed Sept 2013, term ended Jan 2019</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Ms T Orleyn</td> <td>Appointed Jan 2016</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Dr Y Pillay</td> <td>Appointed Jan 2016</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chairperson from Feb 2019</td> <td>Mr M Zazini</td> <td>Appointed Jan 2016</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Mr Y Abba Omar</td> <td>Appointed Jun 2017</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Ms FE Letlape</td> <td>Appointed Jun2017</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Ms H Motau</td> <td>Appointed Jun 2017, resigned Sept 2018</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Ms AJ Mthombeni</td> <td>Appointed Jun 2017</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Ms T Mbatha</td> <td>Appointed Apr 2019</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Mr B Ramokhele</td> <td>Appointed Apr 2019</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Mr S Mbele</td> <td>Appointed Apr 2019</td> </tr> </table>		Ms S Khama	Appointed Jan 2016		Ms ME Letsike	Appointed Sept 2013, term ended Jan 2019		Prof K Mlisana	Appointed Jan 2016	Chairperson from Jun 2017	Dr A Ntsaluba	Appointed Sept 2013, term ended Jan 2019		Ms T Orleyn	Appointed Jan 2016		Dr Y Pillay	Appointed Jan 2016	Chairperson from Feb 2019	Mr M Zazini	Appointed Jan 2016		Mr Y Abba Omar	Appointed Jun 2017		Ms FE Letlape	Appointed Jun2017		Ms H Motau	Appointed Jun 2017, resigned Sept 2018		Ms AJ Mthombeni	Appointed Jun 2017		Ms T Mbatha	Appointed Apr 2019		Mr B Ramokhele	Appointed Apr 2019		Mr S Mbele	Appointed Apr 2019
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<b>Registered office</b>	2nd Floor, Block E, Hatfield Gardens 333 Grosvenor Street Pretoria 0028																																										
<b>Postal address</b>	P.O. Box 13912 Hatfield 0028																																										
<b>Bank</b>	ABSA Bank Limited																																										
<b>Trust registration number</b>	IT 6481/02																																										
<b>Level of assurance</b>	These annual financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Trust Deed.																																										
<b>Preparer</b>	The annual financial statements were independently compiled by: Green Dot Consulting External Reporting Professional																																										
<b>Issued</b>	10 September 2019																																										

## INDEX

## PART

## E

## ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

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# TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES AND APPROVAL

The trustees are required in terms of the Trust Deed to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the SANAC Trust as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The trustees acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the Trust and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the trustees to meet these responsibilities, the board sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the Trust and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the Trust's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the Trust is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the Trust. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the Trust endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

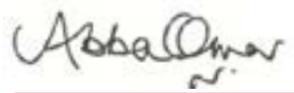
The trustees are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The board of Trustees have reviewed the 2019/20 budget as well as the Mid Term Expenditure Funding proposal for a 3 year period 2019/20 – 2021/22 and are satisfied that the organisation has sufficient income to cover the expenses and is thus a going concern and, in light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the Trust has or had access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the Trust's annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the Trust's external auditors and their report is presented on pages 47 to 48.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 49 to 77, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board on 10 September 2019 and were signed on their behalf by:

Approval of financial statements



*Chairperson Board of Trustees*

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

## To the Trustee of South African National Aids Council Trust Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of South African National Aids Council Trust set out on pages 49 to 77 which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2019, and the statement of surplus or deficit and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of South African National Aids Council Trust as at 31 March 2019, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Trust Deed.

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the trust in accordance with the sections 290 and 291 of the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (Revised January 2018), parts 1 and 3 of the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (Revised November 2018) (together the IRBA Codes) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities, as applicable, in accordance with the IRBA Codes and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Codes are consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) respectively. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

## Responsibilities of the Trustees for the Financial Statements

The trustees are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Trust Deed, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the trust's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the trust or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

## Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the trust's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the trustees.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the trust's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the trust to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- We communicate with the trustees regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

#### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In terms of the IRBA Rule published in Government Gazette Number 39475 dated 4 December 2015, we report that Turning Point Consulting Southern Africa Inc. have been the auditors of South African National Aids Council Trust for the last year.

*Turning Point Consulting Southern Africa Inc.*

Per: FB Lavangee CA(SA)/RA  
Director

Turning Point Consulting Southern Africa Inc.  
Firm Practice Number: 945126  
10 September 2019

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Note	R 2019	R 2018
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	3	1 932 199	1 004 585
Intangible assets	4	2 779 540	2 624 998
<b>Current Assets</b>		<b>91 988 876</b>	<b>151 788 177</b>
Receivables	5	13 521 135	4 076 159
Other financial assets	6	32 247 399	51 269 850
Contract asset	7	767 368	-
Cash and cash equivalents	8	45 452 974	96 442 168
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>96 700 615</b>	<b>155 417 760</b>
<b>Equity and Liabilities</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Retained income		26 833 850	22 144 360
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Operating lease liability	9	41 416	804 271
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		<b>69 825 349</b>	<b>132 469 129</b>
Payables	10	4 128 896	5 260 042
Operating lease liability	9	476 879	144 165
Deferred income	11	64 360 106	126 179 870
Provisions	12	859 468	885 052
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>69 866 765</b>	<b>133 273 400</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>96 700 615</b>	<b>155 417 760</b>

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Note	R	
		2019	2018
Income	13	115 681 527	66 069 132
Revenue	14	3 755 409	-
<b>Total income and revenue</b>		<b>119 436 936</b>	<b>66 069 132</b>
Other income	15	288 538	-
Other operating gains / (losses)		35 808	-
Project expenses		(121 443 317)	(69 931 843)
<b>Operating deficit</b>	16	<b>(1 682 035)</b>	<b>(3 862 711)</b>
Finance income	17	6 345 304	5 774 194
Finance costs	18	(2 375)	-
Fair value adjustments		28 596	(66 618)
<b>Surplus for the year</b>		<b>4 689 490</b>	<b>1 844 865</b>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>4 689 490</b>	<b>1 844 865</b>

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RESERVES

	R
	Retained income
<b>Balance at 1 April 2017</b>	20 299 495
Surplus for the year	1 844 865
<b>Balance at 1 April 2018</b>	22 144 360
Surplus for the year	4 689 490
<b>Balance at 31 March 2019</b>	<b>26 833 850</b>

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Note	2019	2018
		R	R
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Cash (utilised in) / generated from operations	19	(75 039 367)	54 845 627
Finance income		6 345 304	5 774 194
Finance costs		(2 375)	-
<b>Net cash (used in) / from operating activities</b>		<b>(68 696 438)</b>	<b>60 619 821</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(448 243)	(407 871)
Purchase of intangible assets	4	(164 000)	(2 613 528)
Decrease / (Increase) of financial assets		19 086 855	(35 143 337)
Increase in contract asset	7	(767 368)	-
<b>Net Cash from / (used in) investing activities</b>		<b>17 707 244</b>	<b>(38 164 736)</b>
<b>Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(50 989 194)</b>	<b>22 455 085</b>
Cash at the beginning of the year		96 442 168	73 987 080
<b>Total cash at end of the year</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>45 452 974</b>	<b>96 442 168</b>

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 1. Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these annual financial statements are set out below.

#### 1.1 Basis of preparation

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis in accordance with, and in compliance with, International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), the requirements of the Trust Deed and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") interpretations issued and effective at the time of preparing these annual financial statements and the Trust Deed of South Africa, as amended.

These annual financial statements comply with the requirements of the SAICA Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee and the Financial Reporting Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council.

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historic cost convention, unless otherwise stated in the accounting policies which follow and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in Rands, which is the SANAC Trust functional currency.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period, except for the newly adopted IFRS statement regarding revenue.

#### 1.2 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

##### Useful lives and residual values

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are assessed annually and are dependent on the condition of the assets. Management applies judgement in assessing the condition of the assets. The residual values are estimated to be zero as the SANAC Trust will be utilising these assets over their entire economic life. Refer to note 1.3 for the accounting policies on estimated useful lives for property, plant and equipment and note 1.4 for intangible assets.

A 1% change would result in a R 3 120 higher or lower recording of depreciation and amortisation during the financial period.

##### Fair value determination of donated assets

In determining the fair value of donated property, plant and equipment assets received during the 2018/19 financial period, various inputs were considered namely, the conditional assessment of the asset, the carrying value of the asset at date of donations and market comparatives prices.

A 1% change would result in a R 2 885 higher or lower recording of other income during the financial period.

#### 1.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible assets which the Trust holds for its own use and which are expected to be used for more than one year.

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Trust, and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost. Cost includes all of the expenditure which is directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of the asset, including the capitalisation of borrowing costs on qualifying assets.

Expenditure incurred subsequently for major services, additions to or replacements of parts of property, plant and equipment are capitalised if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Trust and the cost can be measured reliably. Day to day servicing costs are included in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

Property, plant and equipment is subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation of an asset commences when the asset is ready for use as intended by management. Depreciation is charged to write off the asset's carrying amount over its estimated useful life to its estimated residual value, using a method that best reflects the pattern in which the asset's economic benefits are consumed by the Trust. Leased assets are depreciated in a consistent manner over the shorter of their expected useful lives and the lease term. Depreciation is not charged to an asset if its estimated residual value exceeds or is equal to its carrying amount. Depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale or derecognised.

The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

Item	Depreciation Method	Useful life
Furniture and office equipment	Straight line	5-15 years
IT equipment	Straight line	5-15 years
Leasehold improvements	Straight line	Over the remaining lease period

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method of each asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting year. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately.

The depreciation charge for each year is recognised in profit or loss unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

Impairment tests are performed on property, plant and equipment when there is an indicator that they may be impaired. When the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is assessed to be higher than the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss to bring the carrying amount in line with the recoverable amount.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its continued use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item.

**1.4 Intangible assets**

An intangible asset is recognised when:

- it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Trust; and
- the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. Expenditure on research (or on the research phase of an internal project) is recognised as an expense when it is incurred.

An intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised when:

- it is technically feasible to complete the asset so that it will be available for use or sale.
- there is an intention to complete and use or sell it.
- there is an ability to use or sell it.
- it will generate probable future economic benefits.
- there are available technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset.
- the expenditure attributable to the asset during its development can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses.

An intangible asset is regarded as having an indefinite useful life when, based on all relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows. Amortisation is not provided for these intangible assets, but they are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. For all other intangible assets amortisation is provided on a straight line basis over their useful life.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets are reviewed every period-end.

Reassessing the useful life of an intangible asset with a finite useful life after it was classified as indefinite is an indicator that the asset may be impaired. As a result the asset is tested for impairment and the remaining carrying amount is amortised over its useful life.

Internally generated brands, mastheads, publishing titles, customer lists and items similar in substance are not recognised as intangible assets.

Amortisation is provided to write down the intangible assets, on a straight line basis, to their residual values as follows:

Item	Amortisation Method	Useful life
Focus For Impact Platform development costs	Straight line	Indefinite
Trademark	Straight line	20 years
Website development costs	Straight line	3 years

**1.5 Financial instruments**

**Classification**

The Trust classifies financial assets and financial liabilities into the following categories:

- Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit
- Loans and receivables
- Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were obtained / incurred and takes place at initial recognition. Classification is re-assessed on an annual basis, except for derivatives and financial assets designated as at fair value through surplus or deficit, which shall not be classified out of the fair value through surplus or deficit category.

**Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial instruments are recognised initially when the Trust becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

The Trust classifies financial instruments, or their component parts, on initial recognition as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Financial instruments are measured initially at fair value which are measured at cost and are classified as available-for-sale financial assets.

For financial instruments which are not at fair value through surplus or deficit, transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the instrument.

Transaction costs on financial instruments at fair value through surplus or deficit are recognised in profit or loss.

**Subsequent measurement**

Financial instruments at fair value through surplus or deficit are subsequently measured at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value being included in surplus or deficit for the period.

Net gains or losses on the financial instruments at fair value through surplus or deficit exclude dividends and interest.

Loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, less accumulated impairment losses.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

**Derecognition**

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Trust has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

**Fair value determination**

The fair values of quoted investments are based on current bid prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Trust establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, and option pricing models making maximum use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on entity-specific inputs.

**Impairment of financial assets**

At each reporting date the Trust assesses all financial assets, other than those at fair value through surplus or deficit, to determine whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets has been impaired.

For amounts due to the Trust, significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy and default of payments are all considered indicators of impairment.

Impairment losses are recognised in surplus or deficit.

Impairment losses are reversed when an increase in the financial asset's recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, subject to the restriction that the carrying amount of the financial asset at the date that the impairment is reversed shall not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

Reversals of impairment losses are recognised in surplus or deficit.

Where financial assets are impaired through use of an allowance account, the amount of the loss is recognised in surplus or deficit within operating expenses. When such assets are written off, the write off is made against the relevant allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against operating expenses.

### Financial instruments designated as at fair value through surplus or deficit

These include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition after transaction date. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling to realise a return.

### Receivables and contract assets

Accounts receivable are measured at initial recognition at cost, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in statement of comprehensive income when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 30 days overdue) are considered indicators that the account receivable is impaired. The allowance recognised is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the deficit is recognised in statement of comprehensive income within project expenses. When an account receivable is uncollectable, it is written off against the allowance account for accounts receivable. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against project expenses in statement of comprehensive income

A contract asset is recognized when deliverable milestones have been met for which funds are rightly due to SANAC Trust according to the contract however the donor has not been invoiced at the financial reporting period.

### Payables

Trade payables are initially measured at cost, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

The Trust recognises in payables an amount for accruals where an estimate is made of the amounts due for goods or services that have been received or supplied, but an invoice or formal request for payment may not been received at the reporting date.

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

### 1.6 Leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.

#### Operating leases – lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the contractual payments are recognised as an operating lease asset. This liability is not discounted.

Any contingent rents are expensed in the period they are incurred.

Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

### 1.7 Impairment of assets

The Trust assesses at each end of the reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Trust estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease.

The Trust assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for assets other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amounts of those assets are estimated.

The increased carrying amount of an asset other than goodwill attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss of assets carried at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortisation other than goodwill is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit. Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation increase.

### 1.8 Reserves

Reserves are comprised of the initial donation in the Trust after surplus or deficit for each financial year.

### 1.9 Employee benefits

#### Short-term employee benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefits, (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered, such as paid vacation leave and sick leave), are recognised in the period in which the service is rendered and are not discounted.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs.

### 1.10 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:

- the Trust has a present obligation as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

The amount of a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, discounted to present value where the time value of money is expected to be material. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Provisions are reversed if it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation.

Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement shall be recognised when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the entity settles the obligation. The reimbursement shall be treated as a separate asset. The amount recognised for the reimbursement shall not exceed the amount of the provision.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

If the Trust has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation under the contract shall be recognised and measured as a provision.

Contingent assets are disclosed where the Trust has a possible inflow of resources, but the inflow did not meet the recognition criteria of an asset.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed where a liability is subject to an uncertain event or the outflow is only assessed to be possible.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities have been based on the best estimate available at the time of preparing the financial statements.

### 1.11 Related party transactions

A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between the reporting Trust and a related party. Related party transactions are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the transaction is not at arm's length.

Key management personnel are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Trust. The number of individuals and their full compensation is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

### 1.12 Income

The SANAC Trust recognises income outside the scope of IFRS 15 which is accounted for under IAS 20 - Government Grants reported as income for state appropriations – subsidies and grants.

#### Government grants

##### Non-designated grants

Non-designated grants are funds for which no restrictions are placed by the donor besides general support to the SANAC Trust's objectives or mandate. The funds are not allocated for a specific project however for general operational support to SANAC Trust in order for the Trust to meet the National Strategic Plan (NSP) objectives.

Government grants are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with related costs that they are intended to compensate. Income will be deferred for any unutilised funds as at the reporting period.

### Designated programme grants

Designated grants are funds where the use is restricted by the donor for specific projects within SANAC Trust. Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that:

- the SANAC Trust will comply with the conditions attaching to them; and
- the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs that they are intended to compensate.

A government grant that becomes receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the SANAC Trust with no future related costs is recognised as income of the period in which it becomes receivable.

### Other Grants

Grants that are received from non-government institutions are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs that they are intended to compensate. Income will be deferred for any unutilised funds as at the reporting period.

### Donations in kind (Designated and non-designated)

Donations in kind (asset or service) are recognised at fair value on the date of receipt.

### Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

### 1.13 Revenue

The SANAC Trust adopted IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("IFRS 15") with a date of initial application of 31 March 2018. As a result, the SANAC Trust has changed its accounting policies relating to these financial reporting processes as detailed below.

The SANAC Trust has elected not to restate comparative information and has recorded the cumulative effect of initially applying the new standards as an adjustment to the opening balance of equity at the date of initial application. Therefore, the comparative information has not been restated and is reported under the previous relevant accounting policies.

The impact of adopting IFRS 15 has an immaterial impact on the financial information presented in the annual financial statements as the SANAC Trust had previously recognised revenue as and when it satisfies its performance obligations towards its customers.

### Revenue under IFRS 15

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The SANAC Trust recognises revenue when it transfers control over a product or service to a customer.

*The following is a description of the principal activities from which the SANAC Trust generates its revenue:*

**Designated income from contracts with the Global Fund** - Revenue is earned from managing and facilitating the Global Fund's South African Country Coordination Mechanism over the 3-year funding period ending 31 March 2020. The performance obligation to provide this service is satisfied over time.

At the inception of a contract with a customer, the SANAC Trust assesses the goods or services promised in the contract and identifies as a performance obligation each promise to transfer to the customer either a good or service (or bundle of goods or services) that is distinct; or a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and have the same pattern of transfer to the customer.

Revenue is recognised when the performance obligation relating to each specific contract has been satisfied. Performance obligations are satisfied either at a point in time or over time.

Where performance obligations are satisfied over time, the SANAC Trust adopts an input method based on the costs incurred to date as a measure of the percentage of completion of the contract. Given the nature of the contracts completed over time, this method provides a realistic depiction of the transfer of goods and services for performance obligations satisfied over time.

When the SANAC Trust performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer transfers any consideration, the amount receivable is disclosed separately as a contract asset. Similarly, if a customer transfers any consideration before the SANAC Trust transfers any corresponding goods or services, the amount received is disclosed separately as a contract liability.

## 2. New Standards and Interpretations

### 2.1 Standards and interpretations effective and adopted in the current year

The Trust applied IFRS 15 for the first time. The nature and effect of the changes as a result of adoption of these new accounting standard has been described in note 1.13.

### 2.2 Standards and interpretations not yet effective

The Trust has chosen not to early adopt the following standards and interpretation, which have been published and are mandatory for the Trust's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019.

#### IFRS 16 - Leases

*Effective date for the Trust: 31 March 2020*

#### Expected impact:

IFRS 16 eliminates the current dual accounting model for lessees, which distinguishes between on-balance sheet finance leases and off-balance sheet operating leases. Instead, there is a single, on-balance sheet accounting model that is similar to current finance lease accounting. Lessor accounting remains similar to current practice - i.e. lessors continue to classify leases as finance and operating leases.

Management has assessed the impact of this standard on its operating lease relating to the leasing of its premises and has concluded that in application of this standard, the Trust will initially recognise a right-of-use asset and lease liability based on the on the discounted payments required under the lease, taking into account the lease term as determined under the new standard. Management does not expect significant changes in operating profit, as the lease expense will be replaced by interest and depreciation.

Specifically, the following will be affected:

- A lease asset will be recognised in the statement of financial position based on discounted payments under the lease.
- A lease liability will be recognised in the statement of financial position based on discounted payments under the lease.
- Depreciation will be calculated based on the lease term and be presented in the statement of comprehensive income.
- Interest will be calculated on the lease liability and disclosed in the statement of comprehensive income.
- The single line item "operating lease expense" in the statement of comprehensive income will be eliminated as a result (if material).

After assessing the existing lease contracts as at 31 March 2019, management does not expect the adoption of this new standard to have a significant adjustment to the annual financial statement.

The Trust will elect to use the exemptions proposed by the standard on lease contracts for which the lease terms ends within 12 months as of the date of initial application, and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value. The Trust has leases of certain office equipment (i.e., personal computers, printing and photocopying machines) that are considered of low value.

### 2.3 Non-applicable standards, amendments and interpretations

The other remaining standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective have been assessed for applicability to the Trust and management has concluded that they are not applicable to the business of the Trust and will therefore have no impact on the future financial statements.

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 3. Property, plant and equipment

	2019			2018		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying value
Furniture and office equipment	1 514 921	(357 387)	1 157 534	979 970	(417 041)	562 929
IT equipment	942 684	(305 284)	637 400	740 856	(554 160)	186 696
Leasehold improvements	588 368	(451 103)	137 265	588 368	(333 408)	254 960
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 045 973</b>	<b>(1 113 774)</b>	<b>1 932 199</b>	<b>2 309 194</b>	<b>(1 304 609)</b>	<b>1 004 585</b>

#### Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2019

	Opening balance	Additions	Change in estimated useful life	Depreciation	Impairment loss	Total
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Furniture and office equipment	562 929	534 952	162 228	(79 219)	(23 356)	1 157 534
IT equipment	186 696	201 829	359 403	(105 751)	(4 777)	637 400
Leasehold improvements	254 960	-	(86)	(117 609)	-	137 265
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 004 585</b>	<b>736 781</b>	<b>521 545</b>	<b>(302 579)</b>	<b>(28 133)</b>	<b>1 932 199</b>

#### Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2018

	Opening balance	Additions	Change in estimated useful life	Depreciation	Impairment loss	Total
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Furniture and office equipment	650 752	22 912	-	(110 735)	-	562 929
IT equipment	31 632	384 959	(27 505)	(202 390)	-	186 696
Leasehold improvements	372 633	-	-	(117 673)	-	254 960
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 055 017</b>	<b>407 871</b>	<b>(27 505)</b>	<b>(430 798)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 004 585</b>

During 2018/19 management reassessed the useful lives and residual value of the property, plant and equipment asset. Changes in the estimates have been recorded in the current financial period.

Assets with a value of R 288 538 were donated to SANAC Trust during the 2018/19 financial period.

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 4. Intangible assets

	2019			2018		
	Cost	Accumulated amortisation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated amortisation	Carrying value
Focus For Impact Platform development costs	2 613 528	-	2 613 528	2 613 528	-	2 613 528
Trademark	12 400	(1 551)	10 849	12 400	(930)	11 470
Website development costs	164 000	(8 837)	155 163	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 789 928</b>	<b>(10 388)</b>	<b>2 779 540</b>	<b>2 625 928</b>	<b>(930)</b>	<b>2 624 998</b>

#### Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2019

	Opening balance	Additions	Amortisation	Total
	R	R	R	R
Focus For Impact Platform development costs	2 613 528	-	-	2 613 528
Trademark	11 470	-	(621)	10 849
Website development costs	-	164 000	(8 837)	155 163
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 624 998</b>	<b>164 000</b>	<b>(9 458)</b>	<b>2 779 540</b>

#### Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2018

	Opening balance	Additions	Amortisation	Total
	R	R	R	R
Focus For Impact Platform development costs	-	2 613 528	-	2 613 528
Website development costs	12 090	-	(620)	11 470
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 090</b>	<b>2 613 528</b>	<b>(620)</b>	<b>2 624 998</b>

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. Receivables	R	R
	2019	2018
Sundry debtors	19 463	259
Accrued interest	133 345	125 654
Deposits held	718 736	797 634
Donations receivable	1 805 171	1 957 056
Prepayments	9 765 183	-
Value added taxation	1 079 237	1 195 556
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 521 135</b>	<b>4 076 159</b>

Analysis of receivables between financial and non-financial instruments	R	R
	2019	2018
Prepaid expenses	9 765 183	-
Value added tax	1 079 237	1 195 556
<b>Total non-financial instruments included in receivables</b>	<b>10 844 420</b>	<b>1 195 556</b>
Total receivables excluding non-financial instruments included in current receivables	2 676 715	2 880 603
<b>Total current receivables</b>	<b>13 521 135</b>	<b>4 076 159</b>

**Fair value of accounts receivable**

Receivables are all interest free. The fair value is considered to be equal to the carrying value and all receivables are considered to be short term in nature. The impact of discounting is not considered to be material.

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. Other financial assets	R	R
	2019	2018
<b>At fair value through profit or loss</b>		
Unit Trust Investments in Unit Trusts with Momentum Collective Investments Limited	32 247 399	51 269 850
<b>Current assets</b>		
Designated as at fair value through profit or loss	32 247 399	51 269 850

7. Contract asset	R	R
	2019	2018
Global Fund	767 368	-

The contract asset relates to SANAC Trust's right to consideration for work completed but not yet billed to Global Fund as at the reporting date.

Once the project deliverable and expenditure report has been validated, management will bill the Global Fund.

8. Cash and cash equivalents	R	R
	2019	2018
<b>Cash and cash equivalents consist of:</b>		
Bank balances	18 462 135	72 858 058
Cash on hand	1 591	1 923
Short-term deposits	26 989 248	23 582 187
<b>Total</b>	<b>45 452 974</b>	<b>96 442 168</b>

Funds are kept on short term deposit to earn interest as per investment policy. Funds are withdrawn as needed to meet

obligations. Interest earned on investments at 5.25% pa (2018: 7.3% pa).

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. Operating lease liability	R	R
	2019	2018

### Operating Lease liability consist of:

Non-current liabilities	41 416	804 271
Current liabilities	476 879	144 165
<b>Total</b>	<b>518 295</b>	<b>948 436</b>

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the

contractual payments are recognised as an operating lease asset. This liability is not discounted.

10. Payables	R	R
	2019	2018

### At fair value through profit or loss

Accounts payable	3 216 978	648 748
Accruals	911 918	4 611 294
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 128 896</b>	<b>5 260 042</b>

### Project allocation of accruals

Communication	30 780	498 168
Development costs	-	1 802 000
Donor coordination	32 349	240 921
Governance and administration	249 581	409 193
Government and civil society	-	818 408
Monitoring and evaluation	29 496	305 924
NSP coordination	403 999	536 680
Remuneration	45 709	-
Stakeholder management and campaigns	120 004	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>911 918</b>	<b>4 611 294</b>

### Fair value of accounts payable

Payables are all interest free, the fair value is considered to be equal to the carrying amount and are considered to be current due to their short-term nature

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. Deferred income	R	R
	2019	2018

### At fair value through profit or loss

Department of Social Development	44 558 599	108 532 903
Department of Social Development (Non-designated funds)	9 833 843	3 828 679
Detsche Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit	-	1 376 984
Global Fund	-	1 913 965
Networking HIV & Aids Community of Southern Africa	147 109	147 109
National Lotteries Council	2 672 329	3 293 564
National Department of Health	6 799 310	6 281 806
Splash for Hope	348 916	804 860
<b>Total</b>	<b>64 360 106</b>	<b>126 179 870</b>

Deferred income consists of designated programme funds (Grants). Designated programme funds received are deferred and recognised in the statement of

comprehensive income when utilised. Designated funds are those funds, the use of which is restricted by the donor for specified projects.

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 12. Provisions

Reconciliation of provisions - 2019	Opening balance	Additions	Utilised during the year	Reclassification	Total
	R	R	R	R	R
Leave pay	885 052	333 744	(355 586)	(49 379)	813 831
Office furniture expenditure	-	25 568	(29 310)	49 379	45 637
<b>Total</b>	<b>885 052</b>	<b>359 312</b>	<b>(384 896)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>859 468</b>

Reconciliation of provisions - 2018	Opening balance	Additions	Utilised during the year	Reclassification	Total
	R	R	R	R	R
Leave pay	707 208	332 643	(154 799)	-	885 052

#### Leave pay

Management has estimated the expected costs of leave day entitled to employees as at year end based on their remaining leave days at their salary level.

#### Office expenditure

A provision has been raised for expected office related costs which have not been invoiced at year end and where a higher degree of uncertainty exists relating to the value of the obligation. This includes expenditure relating to the consulting services rendered for the payroll function and the photocopier month-to-month costs.

13. Income	R	R
	2019	2018

#### The grant amount included in income is broken down as follows:

Government grants	114 837 810	42 340 202
Other grants	843 717	23 728 930
<b>Total</b>	<b>115 681 527</b>	<b>66 069 132</b>

### 13. Income (continued)

13. Income (continued)	R	R
	2019	2018
<b>Designated Grants</b>		
Centre for Disease Control	5 887 188	10 894 945
Department of Social Development	63 974 302	19 903 688
Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit	1 799 087	5 375 373
Global Fund	-	5 017 603
National Lotteries Commission	621 235	206 436
Other	1 970 666	1 225 392
World Health Organisation	-	1 009 180
<b>Total</b>	<b>74 252 478</b>	<b>43 632 617</b>

#### Non-designated Grants

Department of Social Development	23 994 836	11 171 321
National Department of Health	16 590 496	11 265 194
<b>Total</b>	<b>40 585 332</b>	<b>22 436 515</b>

#### Other Grants

Ford Foundation	267 002	-
Splash for Hope	576 715	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>843 717</b>	<b>-</b>

#### The grant amount included in income is broken down as follows:

Designated grants	74 252 478	43 632 617
Non-designated grants	40 585 332	22 436 515
Other grants	843 717	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>115 681 527</b>	<b>66 069 132</b>

During 2018/19, income received from Global Fund has been recognised under IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers and disclosed under note 14.

14. Revenue	R	R
	2019	2018
Global Fund	3 755 409	42 340 202

Included in the revenue recognised from contract with Global Fund is an amount of R 767 368 relating to the Contract Asset (refer to note 7).

15. Other income	R	R
	2019	2018
Donation income - Goods in kind	288 538	-

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16. Operating deficit	R	R
	2019	2018

Operating deficit for the year is stated after charging/ (crediting) the following, amongst others:

**Auditor's remuneration - external**

Audit fees	358 335	340 788
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**Leases****Contingent rentals on operating leases**

Premises	1 833 336	1 794 914
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**Depreciation and amortisation**

Amortisation of intangible assets	9 458	620
Change in estimated useful life	(521 545)	-
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	302 579	430 798
<b>Total</b>	<b>(209 508)</b>	<b>431 418</b>

**Impairment losses**

Property, plant and equipment	28 133	-
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**Expenses by nature**

The total marketing expenses, general and administrative expenses, research and development expenses, maintenance expenses and other operating expenses are analysed by nature as follows:

Employee costs	32 974 229	27 047 030
Operating lease charges	1 833 336	1 794 914
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(181 375)	431 418
Other expenses	86 817 127	40 658 481
<b>Total</b>	<b>121 443 317</b>	<b>69 931 843</b>

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

17. Finance income	R	R
	2019	2018

**From investments in financial assets:**

Bank and other cash	6 345 304	5 774 194
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Certain designated grant funding contracts have restrictions relating to the interest earned on grant funds. An amount of R 4.6 million (2018: R 5.1 million) interest is earned on designated grants.

18. Finance costs	R	R
	2019	2018

Penalties	2 375	-
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19. Cash (utilised in) / generated from operations	R	R
	2019	2018

Surplus	4 689 490	1 844 865
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Depreciation and amortisation	(209 508)	431 418
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	27 505
Gains on foreign exchange	(35 808)	-
Finance income	(6 345 304)	(5 774 194)
Finance costs	2 375	-
Fair value losses (gains)	(28 596)	66 618
Impairment losses and reversals	28 133	-
Movements in operating lease assets and accruals	(430 141)	(242 096)
Movements in provisions	(25 584)	177 844
Donated property, plant and equipment	(288 538)	-
<b>Changes in working capital:</b>		
Receivables	(9 444 976)	6 440 040
Payables	(1 131 146)	(530 347)
Deferred income	(61 819 764)	52 403 974
<b>Total</b>	<b>(75 039 367)</b>	<b>54 845 627</b>

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

20. Commitments	R	R
	2019	2018
<b>Operating leases – as lessee (expense)</b>		
Minimum lease payments due		
- within one year	2 664 816	2 314 283
- in second to fifth year inclusive	221 237	2 507 139
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 886 053</b>	<b>4 821 422</b>

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for its office property. The lease is negotiated for a term of five years and rentals are fixed for five years with an escalation of 10% per year. No contingent rent is payable.

Another operating lease represents the lease payments payable by the Trust for its printers. The lease is negotiated on a term of 3 years with no escalation and rentals are fixed for 3 years. No contingent rent is payable.

During 2018/19 SANAC Trust has given notice of termination for the printer lease contract and at reporting period, the lease is running on a month-to-month basis.

Commitments relating to programs	R	R
	2019	2018
Commitments	15 549 212	9 798 080

Commitments consists of contracts entered into before year end that do not lead to a constructive or legal obligation at year end. Funding for these commitments have been confirmed.

### 21. Related parties

Relationships	
Related entity	National Department of Health - The Deputy Director General for HIV, TB, MCH and Non-Communicable Diseases is a Trustee of the South African National Aids Council Trust
Trustees	Refer to page 44
Board appointment key management	SSS Buthelezi - CEO MC Kganakga - Acting CEO A Ngubo N Nkanyuza - Acting CFO T Samllbone - Acting CFO S Stipek - CFO A Uys - Former CFO

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Compensation to key management	R	R
	2019	2018
SSS Buthelezi - CEO from September 2017	2 327 810	1 174 178
MC Kganakga - Acting CEO from February 2017 to August 2017	-	735 304
A Ngubo - Trust Secretary and Head of Legal from March 2018	1 355 196	76 343
A Uys - CFO to November 2017	-	735 304
T Smallbone - Acting CFO from December 2017 to March 2018	-	338 547
M Nkanyuza - Acting CFO from April 2018 to September 2018	561 112	52 188
S Stipek - CFO from October 2018	689 011	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 933 129</b>	<b>3 111 864</b>

The 2018 comparative figures includes compensation for a Ngubo for the one month employed during the 2017/18 financial period which was not previously disclosed.

### Related party transactions

Refer Note 11 and Note 13 for related party transactions for NDOH Transfer Payments.

### 22. Trustees remuneration

The Trust Deed provides that the trustees shall not be remunerated for any professional services provided to the Trust. It is confirmed that no remuneration has been paid to the trustees listed in the Report of the Board of Trustees in the reporting period.

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 23. Categories of financial instruments

	Note	Financial assets at fair value through profit/(loss)	Debt instruments at amortised cost	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Equity and non financial assets and liabilities	Total
		R	R	R	R	R
<b>Categories of financial instruments - 2019</b>						
<b>Assets</b>						
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>						
Property, plant and equipment	3	-	-	-	1 932 199	1 932 199
Intangible assets	4	-	-	-	2 779 540	2 779 540
<b>Current Assets</b>		<b>32 247 399</b>	<b>48 129 689</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11 611 788</b>	<b>91 988 876</b>
Receivables	5	-	2 676 715	-	10 844 420	13 521 135
Other financial assets	6	32 247 399	-	-	-	32 247 399
Contract asset	7	-	-	-	767 368	767 368
Cash and cash equivalents	8	-	45 452 974	-	-	45 452 974
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>32 247 399</b>	<b>48 129 689</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16 323 527</b>	<b>96 700 615</b>
<b>Equity and Liabilities</b>						
<b>Equity</b>						
Equity Attributable to Equity Reserves		-	-	-	26 833 850	26 833 850
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26 833 850</b>	<b>26 833 850</b>

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Note	Financial assets at fair value through profit/(loss)	Debt instruments at amortised cost	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Equity and non financial assets and liabilities	Total
		R	R	R	R	R
<b>Liabilities</b>						
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>						
Operating lease liability	9	-	-	-	41 416	41 416
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4 128 896</b>	<b>65 696 453</b>	<b>69 825 349</b>
Payables	10	-	-	4 128 896	-	4 128 896
Operating lease liability	9	-	-	-	476 879	476 879
Deferred income	11	-	-	-	64 360 106	64 360 106
Provisions	12	-	-	-	859 468	859 468
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4 128 896</b>	<b>65 737 869</b>	<b>69 866 765</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4 128 896</b>	<b>92 571 719</b>	<b>96 700 615</b>

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 23. Categories of financial instruments (continued)

	Note	Financial assets at fair value through profit/(loss)	Debt instruments at amortised cost	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Equity and non financial assets and liabilities	Total
		R	R	R	R	R
<b>Categories of financial instruments - 2018</b>						
<b>Assets</b>						
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>						
Property, plant and equipment	3	-	-	-	1 004 585	1 004 585
Intangible assets	4	-	-	-	2 624 998	2 624 998
<b>Current Assets</b>		<b>51 269 850</b>	<b>99 322 771</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 195 556</b>	<b>151 788 177</b>
Receivables	5	-	2 880 603	-	1 195 556	4 076 159
Other financial assets	6	51 269 850	-	-	-	51 269 850
Cash and cash equivalents	8	-	96 442 168	-	-	96 442 168
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>51 269 850</b>	<b>99 322 771</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4 825 139</b>	<b>155 417 760</b>
<b>Equity and Liabilities</b>						
<b>Equity</b>						
Equity Attributable to Equity Reserves		-	-	-	22 144 360	22 144 360
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22 144 360</b>	<b>22 144 360</b>

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 23. Categories of financial instruments (continued)

	Note	Financial assets at fair value through profit/(loss)	Debt instruments at amortised cost	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Equity and non financial assets and liabilities	Total
		R	R	R	R	R
<b>Liabilities</b>						
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>						
Operating lease liability	9	-	-	-	804 271	804 271
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5 260 042</b>	<b>127 209 087</b>	<b>132 469 129</b>
Payables	10	-	-	5 260 042	-	5 260 042
Operating lease liability	9	-	-	-	144 165	144 165
Deferred income	11	-	-	-	126 179 870	126 179 870
Provisions	12	-	-	-	885 052	885 052
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5 260 042</b>	<b>128 013 358</b>	<b>133 273 400</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5 260 042</b>	<b>150 157 718</b>	<b>155 417 760</b>

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 24. Risk management

#### Financial risk management

The SANAC Trust's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The SANAC Trust's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets, exchange rate, interest rate and political climate and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the SANAC Trust's financial performance. Risk management is carried out by the finance department under policies approved by the board. The board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk and investment of excess liquidity. The audit and risk committee monitors compliance to risk management policies and evaluates the risk environment of the Trust.

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Trust will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The SANAC Trust's risk to liquidity is a result of the funds available to cover future commitments. The SANAC Trust manages liquidity risk through an ongoing review of future commitments and funding available.

The table below analyses the SANAC Trust's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	R	R
	2019	2018
<b>Liquidity Risk</b>		
Payables	4 794 977	5 260 042

#### Interest rate risk

The Trust's income and operating cash flows are linked to the market interest rates. The Trust invests surplus cash on call and investment accounts. Its exposure to interest rate risk is however limited by virtue of the fixed rate that surplus cash is invested at.

As of 31 March 2019, the majority of cash and cash equivalents comprised of interest bearing assets. Based on the balances as of 31 March 2019, a 100 basis points increase would decrease the deficit by approximately R 62 096 (2018: R 364 157).

#### Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counter party will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Trust.

Credit risk consists mainly of cash and cash equivalents, receivables and other financial assets. The company only deposits cash with major banks with high quality credit standing and limits exposure to any one counter-party.

	R	R
	2019	2018
<b>Financial assets exposed to credit risk at year end were as follows:</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	45 452 974	96 442 168
Receivables	2 676 715	2 880 603
Other financial assets	32 247 399	51 269 850
Contract assets	767 368	-

#### Foreign exchange risk

The Trust is exposed to currency risk by virtue of having long term contracts with foreign donors, which is the risk that arises as a result of changes in exchange rates. The

exposure to currency risk is limited by virtue of the limited transactions with these donors. Transaction dates and settlement dates are kept close together.

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 25. Fair value information

#### Fair value hierarchy

#### The levels are defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted unadjusted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Trust can access at measurement date.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the assets and liability.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included in level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly. Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

#### Levels of fair value measurements

#### Level 2

	Note	R	R
		2019	2018
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	6	32 247 399	51 269 850
<b>Total</b>		<b>32 247 399</b>	<b>51 269 850</b>

#### Valuation techniques used to derive level 2 fair values

Unit-linked investments relates to units held at collective investment schemes and are priced monthly. The prices are obtained from the collective investment scheme

management companies for the particular scheme and are based on quoted prices that are publicly available.

### 26. Going concern

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to

finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

### 27. Events after the reporting period

There were no events after the reporting period that affect the Financial Statements.

### 28. Taxation

SANAC Trust has been granted Public Benefit Organisation (PBO) status under section 30(3) the Income Tax Act No 58 of 1962. The registration has been granted retrospectively

from 12 September 2002. SANAC Trust is therefore exempt from income tax under section 10(1)(cN) of the Income Tax Act.

## DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT

	Note	R	R
		2019	2018
<b>Income</b>			
Income - Government grants	13	114 837 810	59 989 130
Income - Other grants	13	843 717	1 465 198
Revenue	14	3 755 409	4 614 805
<b>Total</b>		<b>119 436 936</b>	<b>66 069 133</b>
<b>Other operating income</b>			
Donation income - Goods and services in kind		288 538	(407 871)
<b>Other operating gains / (losses)</b>			
Foreign exchange gains / (losses)		35 808	(407 871)
<b>Project expenses (Refer to page 39)</b>	16	(121 443 317)	(69 931 843)
<b>Operating deficit</b>	16	(1 682 035)	(3 862 710)
Finance income	17	6 345 304	5 774 194
Finance costs	18	(2 375)	-
<b>Other non-operating (losses)/ gains</b>			
Fair value losses / (gains)		28 596	(66 618)
<b>Surplus for the year</b>		<b>4 689 490</b>	<b>1 844 866</b>

The supplementary information presented does not form part of the annual financial statements and is unaudited.

## DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT

	Note	R	R
		2019	2018
<b>Project expenses</b>			
Advertising		(2 014 654)	(1 653 452)
Amortisation		(9 458)	(620)
Auditors remuneration - external auditors	16	(358 335)	(340 788)
Bank charges		(210 221)	(203 428)
Change in estimated useful life		521 545	-
Consulting and professional fees		(7 904 196)	(3 868 703)
Consulting and professional fees - accounting		(835 148)	(549 755)
Consulting and professional fees - legal fees		(30 000)	(13 750)
Consumables		(164 185)	(25 985)
Depreciation		(302 579)	(430 798)
Employee costs		(32 974 229)	(27 047 030)
IT expenses		(471 440)	(594 905)
Impairment		(28 133)	-
Insurance		(6 364)	(6 941)
Lease rentals on operating lease		(1 833 336)	(1 794 914)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	(27 505)
Meetings		(2 187 727)	(1 189 002)
Motor vehicle expenses		(244 807)	(131 078)
Municipal expenses		(62 471)	(55 800)
Office expenses		(719 093)	(283 579)
Postage		(13 631)	(29 374)
Printing and stationery		(1 960 049)	(1 007 918)
Repairs and maintenance		(45 237)	(66 126)
Staff per diems		(159 709)	(37 595)
Subscriptions		(2 943)	(86 592)
Support Grant - NPO		(51 992 805)	(19 763 851)
Support Grant - Sponsorship		(2 544 853)	-
Support Grant - Training		(100 000)	-
Telephone and fax		(158 079)	(149 260)
Training		(136 524)	(27 874)
Travel - international		(733 401)	(243 766)
Travel - local		(10 641 506)	(7 449 530)
Venue and facility hire		(3 119 749)	(2 851 924)
<b>Total Project Expenses</b>		<b>(121 443 317)</b>	<b>(69 931 843)</b>

The supplementary information presented does not form part of the annual financial statements and is unaudited.



**REGISTERED NAME**

South African National AIDS Council Trust

**REGISTRATION NUMBER**

IT 6481/02

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