

What's available?
**A guide to government grants and other support
available to individuals and community groups**

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Introduction

Background

This booklet arose out of a workshop organised in mid-2001 by the parliamentary Joint Monitoring Committee on the Improvement of the Quality of Life and Status of Women. Participants in the workshop included both national parliamentarians and members of the parliamentary legislatures (MPLs). At the end of the workshop, parliamentarians expressed the need for a booklet that they could use to inform women in their constituencies what government grants and other benefits were available to them.

The parliamentarians knew that there is a range of different forms of government assistance available to individuals and community groups. Although the assistance is intended to benefit members of the public, many people do not even know that these possibilities exist, never mind how to apply. Poorer people, less educated people, and rural people are least likely to know what is available. Parliamentarians, through their constituencies, are one way of spreading the message about 'what's available'.

In 2002 the Women's Budget Initiative (WBI) therefore brought together a team of researchers to compile the booklet. The WBI is a collaborative initiative of national parliamentarians and two non-governmental organizations, the Community Agency for Social Enquiry (CASE) and the Institute for Democracy in South Africa (IDASA). The initiative began in 1995, one year after the first democratic elections, when the partners recognised the need to monitor how the new South Africa was delivering on gender equity. Since 1995, the WBI has produced many research reports, held workshops, and designed workshop materials. From the beginning, the WBI partners worked with other groups and individuals so as to share knowledge and experience.

For the *What's available* booklet, the WBI decided to work with partners in KwaZulu-Natal. We did this because we realised that there are many departments, which could each be delivering several grants and benefits, in both the national and provincial spheres. In addition to the provinces and national government, there are more than 300 municipalities which may offer grants and benefits.

For the first booklet, then, we decided to focus only on national government, and on KwaZulu-Natal's provincial government. In future, we plan to provide similar information for all the provinces.

In KwaZulu-Natal, the following partners agreed to work with us on the project:

- Built Environment Support Group (BESG), a non-governmental organisation (NGO) which provides assistance to communities on housing and land issues;
- Centre for Public Participation (CPP), an NGO which, under its former name of Provincial Parliamentary Programme (PPP), worked with the KwaZulu-Natal legislature on gender, participation and other issues;
- Shirin Motala, an independent consultant who has worked with and for many NGOs and community-based organisations in the social welfare field.

Our focus

The booklet looks at programmes and projects:

- which are targeted at individuals or groups;
- for which potential recipients must apply;
- which provide money-like benefits; and
- which say that they cater, at least partly, for poor people.

These programmes and projects do not cover everything that government provides for citizens. For example, government spends large amounts of money on schools, clinics and hospitals. These expenditures provide benefits to citizens, but they do not satisfy our criteria and so are not covered in this booklet.

We have stretched our criteria in a few cases. For example, we have included the Department of Transport's bicycle programme even though potential recipients cannot currently apply for it. Instead, the Department decides where the programme will happen. We included the programme because it is currently a pilot, and might become an application programme once the pilot is over.

Similarly, in the case of many of the poverty alleviation projects, who benefits from the programme is partly decided by who applies, but also partly by where the projects are happening. We decided to include all poverty alleviation projects because they are targeted at poor people, and because most of them say that they target women.

In at least two cases, we describe programmes that were not available at the time we wrote the booklet. The first of these exceptions is the Department of Transport's recapitalisation programme. This programme was still being planned, and had no budget allocated. We included it because government has been talking about the programme for many years, and readers might have wondered why it was not included.

The second exception is the Department of Land Affairs' restitution grants. The closing date for applications for this programme was December 1998. We included the programme because many of the applications submitted have not yet been dealt with.

For each programme we give:

- The name of the programme, and where its funding comes from;
- A description of what it offers;
- Its objectives;
- The target group at whom it is aimed;
- Application procedures for the benefit, as well as where to get more information;
- The budget allocated in 2001/02 and 2002/03;
- An assessment, which includes past performance and gender issues.

Under application procedures and where to get more information, we have not given names and contact details of individuals. We decided to leave these out to avoid confusion when these people leave the job. Instead we give phone and fax numbers which we hope will stay the same.

Where we found the information

Our first research step was to go through the 2002/03 budget books produced by the National Treasury and the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Finance to identify all programmes that might satisfy our criteria. This step was not an easy one, as sometimes the budget book did not give clear information about particular programmes. However, we managed to come up with a preliminary list of programmes for further investigation. We also agreed on the type of information that we wanted to collect about each programme.

In some departments, such as the national Department of Minerals & Energy, the national Department of Safety and Security, and the KwaZulu-Natal Premier's office, we found no programmes which met our criteria. In some cases we found programmes which, on later investigation, did not meet our criteria.

We divided all the national and provincial departments which seemed to have relevant programmes between the research teams according to their knowledge and interest. The teams then spent the next few months reading through budgets, annual reports, websites and other documentary sources, as well as meeting, interviewing, telephoning, faxing and emailing departmental officials responsible for the different programmes.

This booklet presents the results of their efforts. In some cases, our descriptions of programmes do not provide all the information we wanted. Often this is because the information is not available, for example when the officials themselves do not know. One of the aims of this booklet is to encourage departments to collect better information in future, particularly on who their programmes are reaching – women or men, rich or poor, young or old, urban or rural.

Poverty relief projects

Several of the programmes described in this booklet are poverty relief projects funded with money from the National Treasury. The money is given to different departments, and we describe each project under the department which designs it, but note each time that the money comes from the National Treasury.

There are a number of rules that all poverty relief projects which take the form of special public works must follow. These rules are as follows:

- 90% of temporary jobs created by the project must be given to the local community;
- 60% of temporary and permanent jobs should be reserved for women;
- 20% of people employed should be youth between ages of 18 and 25, and 2% should be disabled;
- Projects utilising small, medium and micro-enterprises (SMMEs) must ensure that 50% of the SMMEs appointed are owned by historically disadvantaged individuals (HDIs) (women are not specified as 'historically disadvantaged');
- At least 2% of the project budget must be allocated to training and capacity-building;
- All training must be accredited so that it is useful to participants when they look for work elsewhere after the project finishes.

These rules are not always followed strictly. In our assessment of each poverty relief project, we look at some of these issues.

Department of Agriculture

LandCare

LandCare is a community-based programme falling under the Land Use and Soil Management sub-programme of the Sustainable Resources Management and Use programme of the **national** Department of Agriculture. It is funded from poverty relief funds provided by the national Treasury.

Description

The programme provides funds for community-based projects such as building small dams and community gardens that can increase food security and create jobs.

Objectives

The aim of the programme is to improve productivity through sustainable use of natural resources in order to increase food security and create jobs.

Target group

Already established community groups, for example a group who wants to start a community garden.

Application procedure

The group must draw up a business plan describing the nature of the project, the number of jobs to be created, and the number of women, youth and disabled who will be involved.

Application forms are available from the regional offices of the Department of Agriculture. Advisors are available at these offices to assist applicants. The contact details of the national Department of Agriculture in Pretoria are:

- Agriculture Building, 20 Beatrix Street, Arcadia, Pretoria. Phone: 012-3196000.

The Department has two provincial offices in KwaZulu-Natal, as follows:

- Pietermaritzburg/Hilton: Cedara Centre. Phone: 033-3559100; and
- Ulundi: Administration Building, King Dinizulu Highway. Phone: 035-8743291

In addition, the Department has regional offices which deal with different programmes. LandCare is dealt with at the Agriculture Development Support Services, 4 Tin Oak Avenue, Quarry Centre, Hilton.

Budget allocated

In each of the years 2001/02 and 2002/02, R25m was allocated in the national Department's budget for LandCare projects around the country. In 2002/03, R4m was allocated for LandCare projects in KwaZulu-Natal.

Assessment

The Minister of Agriculture reported that, in the 2000/01 financial year, 800ha of potential agricultural land were rehabilitated through SoilCare projects in the Eastern

Cape, Mpumalanga and KwaZulu-Natal, and approximately 1 786 (temporary) jobs were created. In North West, 25 LandCare projects were implemented, resulting in the rehabilitation of about 10 000ha of agricultural land and the creation of 640 temporary jobs. Junior LandCare projects were established in some provinces, focused on youth.

Despite the fact that the business plan prepared by applicants is meant to include information on the number of women, youth and disabled who will benefit, the Minister did not provide any gender breakdowns of people employed.

Soil conservation subsidy scheme

These grants are funded by the **provincial** Department of Agriculture.

Description

The Soil Conservation Subsidy Scheme aims to assist farmers with conserving soil on their farms by means of farm planning, soil analysis, installing sub-surface drainage, pipelines, fencing, and training related to soil conservation. The subsidy covers 25% of the total cost of the service, material or training.

Objective

To conserve soil as part of the broader objective of conservation of natural resources.

Target groups

Any farmer who can prove that they are the registered owner of their farm. The scheme is open to both established commercial and emerging farmers. Applicants for the subsidy must already have applied to be participants in the soil conservation programme before they are eligible for a subsidy.

Application procedure

Application forms for the Soil Conservation Subsidy Scheme are available from all the regional offices. (See under LandCare for addresses.) Applications must be accompanied by details of what the subsidy is required for.

The estimate of costs prepared by applicants is compared to national rates before the subsidy is granted. Applicants must also undertake to complete the improvements to their farms within specified dates to get the subsidy.

You can get further information from the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Agriculture's Cedara Centre, phone 033-3559348.

Budget allocated

The Soil Conservation Subsidy Scheme is funded through a conditional grant from the national Department of Agriculture. The amount for each year is based on the previous year's applications. In 2001/02, R742 000 was spent on the subsidy scheme. In 2002/03, expenditure was R1,5m.

Assessment

In 2001/02 subsidies were awarded to 12 applicants as part of the scheme. In 2002/03, 14 farmers received subsidies. Of these applicants, none were women. However, in the case of applications on behalf of trusts, some of the members of the trusts may have been women. Since 1996, when the province took over administration of the scheme, about 99% of the applicants have been men.

There has been a low take-up rate for the subsidies in recent years. The Department says the reason for low take-up is a low level of awareness of the scheme among farmers and relatively new technical staff in the department.

Ad hoc grants to women

These grants are funded by the **provincial** Department of Agriculture.

Description

In the past, the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Agriculture has provided some funds to women on an *ad hoc* basis when it has had money available. It has given money for:

- Awards for a Women Farmer of the Year. Funds are used for preparing candidates with capacity building, the venue, and catering;
- Exhibitions where women can display items made by themselves;
- Capacity building, for example transport and accommodation expenses for a group of women who wanted to attend an agricultural show.

Objective

To promote the empowerment of women in agriculture.

Target groups

Women.

Application procedure

There is no standard procedure for applying for the *ad hoc* grants. Women can apply directly to the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Agriculture's Regional Head.

Budget allocated

There does not appear to be a specific budget for funding for grants to women. *Ad hoc* grants may be made to those who apply, subject to the availability of funds at regional offices.

Assessment

Ad hoc funding is not ideal, because it is done at the discretion of government officials. This means that women and men in the community are not aware of what is available and what they are entitled to. If the government advertises that it allocates these funds, it can mislead people to spend time on applying when there is no money available. If the government does not advertise, the information will reach people with good 'connections' – probably not the poorest who need it most.

Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development

This programme is discussed under the Department of Land Affairs.

Department of Science and Technology

While we were doing our research, the Department of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology (DACST) split into two separate departments – the Department of Science and Technology and the Department of Arts and Culture. For the programmes below, we state which of the two new Departments is responsible.

Agro-processing technologies project

This is a project of the **national** Department of Science and Technology. The money for this programme comes from the national government's poverty relief allocation.

Objectives

The objectives of the project are:

- To transfer appropriate technologies and build indigenous knowledge held by communities;
- To increase existing skills and capabilities within communities;
- To provide poverty relief;
- To create sustainable jobs;
- To establish partnerships between government, industry and educational institutions;
- To leverage further resources and investment opportunities.

Target groups

Groups in rural, poor or disadvantaged communities, with the emphasis on women, youth and disabled people within these communities.

Application procedure

Applications must be made by groups, not individuals. The applications can be lodged with any government department dealing with poverty relief, or directly with the Department of Science and Technology. Applications must include a good business plan. If the project is approved, groups must submit quarterly progress reports.

The address to which applications should be sent is:

Department of Science and Technology
188 Schoeman Street, Private Bag X894, PRETORIA, 0001

Further information can be obtained by phoning 012-3378406.

Budget allocated.

For 2001/02, R30m was allocated. In 2002/03, only R18m was allocated. The decrease in funding was due to the fact that no new projects were started.

Assessment

In 2001/2, 53% of beneficiaries of all DACST poverty relief projects were women, 14% were youth, and 2% had disabilities. In the same period, DASCT poverty relief projects created 3 047 person days of work.

The fact that groups must submit a business plan may discriminate against people with low levels of literacy. After the plan is approved, the group will also probably need assistance in registering as a trust or section 21 company. The group may struggle once the project starts because of limited management skills. These weaknesses could have a gender bias, as women tend to have lower levels of education than men. Where there are differences in education and power within communities, those who are more educated may dominate and put their own interests above those of the group.

The high cost of capital often used in agro-processing may discourage communities from pursuing such programmes. Even if government provides assistance, maintenance of the equipment may be costly. There is also the danger that equipment will be stolen.

Transport may be a problem for rural communities who hope to turn the project into a sustainable business. For rural communities, the costs associated with obtaining inputs and marketing will reduce potential profits. Marketing, packaging and branding of products will also pose a challenge, especially for communities with low levels of skills.

The National Research Foundation (NRF)

This is a programme of the **national** Department of Science and Technology.

Description

The NRF funds students through three types of bursaries and scholarships:

- *Prestigious scholarships* are available to all South African citizens in the field of social and human sciences, and the natural and applied science (including engineering). In 2002, the amounts available were R33 000 for Master's study in South Africa, R50 000 for doctoral study in South Africa, and US\$12 000 for doctoral study outside the country.
- *Equity scholarships* are reserved for South African citizens who have been disadvantaged in the past, namely, Indian, African or coloured students. In 2002, the amounts available were the same as those for the prestigious scholarships.
- *Targeted scholarships* are reserved for black and women students in accounting, biotechnology, architecture, geology, computer science, statistics and veterinary science. In 2002, the amounts available were R14 000 for Master's study in South Africa, and R21 000 for doctoral study in South Africa.

Objectives

To promote both applied research and research into basic knowledge.

Target group

- NRF scholarships are available for Master's and doctoral studies. The applicant must previously have obtained 65% for the subject/s in which they intend continuing.
- The equity and targeted scholarships target women and/or black students. The targeted scholarships target particular disciplines.

Application procedure

Applicants can obtain an application form from the financial aid bureau (FAB) at the institution where they intend studying, or directly from the NRF head office. The applications must be submitted to the institution where they intend studying. The following documents must be submitted together with the application form:

- academic record from all the institutions where the applicant previously studied;
- copy of identity document.

Further information can be obtained from the NRF. The contact details are as follows:

Postal address: PO Box 2600, Pretoria, 0001

Physical address: Meiring Naude Road, Brummeria, Pretoria

Phone: 012-4814000/2

Fax: 012-3491179

Website: <http://www.nrf.ac.za>

Email: info@nrf.ac.za

Budget allocated

In 2001/02, DACST allocated R318,5m to the NRF. In the same year, the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) allocated a further R136,8 to the NRF for the Technology and Human Research for Industry programme.

In 2002/03, DACST allocated R341,9m to the NRF, and DTI allocated R145,0m.

Assessment

The focus of the NRF on students at Master's and doctoral level may put women at a disadvantage as there are fewer women than men studying at these levels. Similarly, the emphasis on science and technology in the targeted scholarships may mean that men will benefit more as women are less likely to pursue studies in these disciplines as a result of social and historical constraints. The targeted scholarships may help compensate for this bias.

Department of Education

Adult basic education and training (ABET)

This programme falls under the Directorate: Adult Education and Training in the **national** Department of Education.

Objectives

The main aim of the ABET programme is to eliminate adult illiteracy in South Africa. The main objectives of the programme are:

- To provide education to people with inadequate or no formal training;
- To ensure access to opportunities for further education and life-long learning.

Target groups

Adults and out of school youth.

Application procedure

People who want to participate in ABET programmes can apply directly at public adult learning centres (PALCs), and district and provincial offices of the Department of Education. People can also get more information about ABET programmes from the PALCs and district and provincial offices.

The contact details of the district and provincial offices of the Department in KwaZulu-Natal are as follows:

- Department of Education, Private Bag X04, 3838 Ulundi
- Youth Development: Phone: 035-8743602
- Adult Education and Training: Phone: 035-8743554

These offices will give contact details of PALCs in their area.

Applicants need the following documents:

- South African identity document;
- Academic records from previous studying.

If the person does not have a certificate proving formal training or education, the Department will also accept a recognition of prior learning (RPL) certificate. The RPL certificate says that the person has gained the necessary knowledge and skill through informal means. However, government has moved very slowly in developing the rules and ways of obtaining RPL certificates.

Budget allocated

For the 2001/02 financial year, R454 000 was allocated.

For the 2002/03 financial year, R604 790 was allocated.

Assessment

Many trained educators have left the ABET sector because of poor conditions of service. The educators are appointed on contract basis and do not have the same conditions as other civil servants. In some cases they have to go for several months before their salaries

are paid. The Department is hoping to improve the conditions of service for ABET educators to address this problem.

The government reports that many adult learners are not interested in the ABET programmes as they feel they are too academic. In 2002, the national Department worked together with Limpopo and Eastern Cape provinces on the Ikhwelo pilot programme focusing on agriculture and small, medium and micro-enterprises (SMMEs). It hopes that this approach will help potential learners see ABET as providing useful skills. In 2003, Ikhwelo will be piloted in all provinces.

The Department does not have any statistics to show whether the money allocated was used for assistance to men or women.

The national *Budget Review* for 2003/04 shows that allocations for the national ABET programme will be phased out by 2004. This may have serious implications for poor, rural, African women in particular, as they are the ones who had least access to education during apartheid. In 2001, 18% of African women aged 25 years or more had no formal education, compared to 13% of African men, and 0% of white men and women (Budlender, 2002: 22). All the provinces already feel that their education budgets are under pressure providing funds for children in schools. Ending the national funds could mean that there is even less spent on ABET in coming years.

The main aim of this programme is to eliminate illiteracy. However, in practice, a large proportion of the budget is used to assist matric repeaters rather than illiterate people. The government should provide separate budgets and programmes for these two groups of learners as their needs are different. Further, having them in one programme hides the fact that very little is being done for the truly illiterate.

To deliver effectively to women, planning of ABET programmes needs to take into account women's lives. In particular, the unpaid work women do caring for their families and others may make it difficult for them to attend ABET classes. HIV/AIDS adds to the burden of care, and will make it even more difficult. Further, women may not feel safe if classes are held at night, or may not be allowed to attend by their partners.

National Student Financial Aid Scheme (NSFAS)

This programme is in the budget of the **national** Department of Education.

Description

NSFAS is a loan and bursary scheme for students at universities and technikons. It receives funds from international donors as well as from the government's national Department of Education. Students receive a loan which accumulates interest while they study, and must be paid back once they start earning above a certain amount (R26 300 per year in 2002). If students pass enough courses, up to 40% of the loan for each year will be changed into a bursary.

Objectives

Too promote equity by assisting students from disadvantaged communities to get higher education.

Target group

Loans are available to financially needy and academically deserving students who are doing their first degree. Students who are registered for postgraduate studies do not qualify, unless they are doing LLB (law) or HED (education). Postgraduate students are catered for by the National Research Foundation (NRF) of the Department of Science and Technology (see above). There is no scheme to support students at the honours level.

NSFAS gives a bulk amount of money to each institution, and the institution then uses a means test based on the household income to decide who should get the loans. The amount given to each institution depends on the race profile of its students. From 2003, all institutions will use the same means test. The institution also looks at other aspects, such as academic performance and potential, or field of study.

Application procedures

New students must apply for NSFAS loans at the tertiary institution where they wish to study through that institution's financial aid bureau (FAB). Students who are already at institutions of higher learning should also go to the FAB for application forms and information on NSFAS.

Students must submit the following documents with their applications:

- proof of parents' (or guardians') income;
- identity document.

The best place to get information about NSFAS is the universities and technikons. Contact details for the NSFAS head office are nsfas.org.za (website), info@nsfas.org.za (email), 021-7633232 (phone), 021-7626386 (fax), or Private Bag X1, Plumstead, 7801 (postal address). However, NSFAS does not deal with applications and does not issue application forms.

Budget allocated.

The amount allocated for NSFAS in 2001/02 was R633m.

The amount allocated for NSFAS in 2002/03 was R738m.

NSFAS also get funds from donors.

Assessment

At most institutions, there is not enough money to reach all needy students. In addition, there is not a good monitoring system to help the national NSFAS board determine whether they are reaching the right students. The board is particularly concerned about students in rural communities who are so poor that they do not have the money to get to the institution and pay the registration fee, so do not have any chance of getting NSFAS money.

Since a few years ago, there have been slightly more women than men studying at universities and technikons when one takes the total figures. The percentage of women decreases with the level of the qualification, with significantly more men than women at doctoral level. NSFAS statistics show that NSFAS is funding fewer women than men, despite the fact that it focuses on undergraduates. One reason may be that many institutions favour the sciences over the humanities in awarding loans and other assistance. This may disadvantage women, as there are usually fewer women in science due to social and historical constraints. The fact that there is no government assistance for students at the honours level means that poorer women will have extra difficulty in overcoming this hurdle.

The maximum annual loan (R15 000 in 2002) may not be enough to cater for the needs of the student, especially in institutions where the fees are high.

It is sometimes difficult for students to get supporting documents to back up their applications. Income statements are especially difficult where parents work in the informal economy. For orphans, the process of proving that they are financially needy is more complicated than for non-orphans.

The lack of job opportunities in the country may make it difficult for students to repay the loan. Women may be more affected than men as there may be fewer jobs available in the female-dominated occupations. Women also may be less able than men to move around to search for a job because of social duties and restrictions. The longer it takes to get a job, the greater the amount that must be repaid eventually as interest accumulates each month. Even if they find work immediately on graduating, many students will start their working lives with huge debts.

Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism

Poverty relief programme

This is a programme of the **national** Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT). It is funded with money received from the Treasury allocation for poverty relief projects.

Description

The programme includes the following components:

- CoastCARE: Working for the Coast employs teams of about 30 people to remove litter, ensure safety of beach users, maintain public facilities at fishing harbours, parking areas and picnic sites, and serve as information and tourist officers;
- Tourism infrastructure and product development projects provide funds for roads, information centres, tourist signs, fencing, accommodation, craft centres, hiking trails, interpretation centres, cultural attractions and ecotourism attractions;
- Working for Wetlands project is managed together with the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry. It provides for labour-intensive projects such as building rock cages to plug drainage canals, erosion control, trapping sediment and raising water tables.

The average amount allocated to individual projects is approximately R1m, for a 12-month implementation period.

Objectives

The main objective of the programme is to create long-term, sustainable work opportunities through the two branches of DEAT's work:

- Tourism; and
- Awareness-raising campaigns.

Target groups

- Members of households (particularly women-headed households) with incomes of less than R600 per month.
- Priority is given to applications for projects in areas which have tourism development potential - Kruger Park Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA); Vhembe-Dongola-Mapungubwe-Ivory Route; Kgalagadi Kalahari Gemsbok Park/Augrabies; Richtersveld; Lubombo; Maloti-Drakensberg TFCA; Pondoland National Park; Addo Park; Baviaanskloof ; Agulhas Plains; Cape Peninsula National Park; South African coastline; and Knysna-Wilderness-Tsitsikama.

Application procedure

The funding is provided to implementing agents (IAs) rather than directly to individuals who work on the projects. An IA can be a government department, a municipality, an NGO, a community-based organisation (CBO) or a private company. The IA must:

- be legally constituted;
- have a bank account, and;
- have a track record of proper financial management.

IAs usually both apply for the funds and implement the project.

Application forms can be found on the web at <http://www.thelapa.com>. Or you can phone 012-3103620 and ask for an application form to be sent to you. Applications must be submitted to the Project Management Unit of the DEAT. Applicants must first send a brief description of the planned project. The province then shortlists the applications. If applicants pass this first stage, they must submit business plans. If necessary, the DEAT provides help with the business plans. When the business plan is approved, the DEAT and IA sign a memorandum of agreement.

We did not get information on how people are selected to work on the project, except that jobs must be allocated in terms of the standard special public works rules. However, we could not get information whether the targets set for employment of particular groups – for example 60% women – are met.

The DEAT has published a booklet explaining how to get support from government for tourism related initiatives. The booklet is available online at www.environment.gov.za under ‘Documents’.

Budget allocated

In 2001/02, DEAT allocated R207m for poverty relief projects. In 2002/03, DEAT allocated R226m. The amount was divided among four of DEAT’s seven programmes as follows:

- Marine and Coastal Management: R22 500 000;
- Tourism: R86 900 000;
- Environmental Quality and Protection: R20 400 000;
- Biodiversity and Heritage: R96 200 000.

Most of the poverty relief funds have been spent on tourism infrastructure and product development projects, followed by wetland rehabilitation, waste management, and coastal development projects.

Assessment

Each year, the Treasury has given more money to DEAT for its poverty relief projects, as DEAT has performed well in spending the money.

By January 2002, DEAT reported that it had:

- created 8 000 temporary and permanent jobs;
- provided 75 205 training days;
- established and contracted 552 SMMEs.

It hoped to create 1 000 permanent jobs by March 2003 through the tourism projects, and 345 sustainable jobs by April 2004 through the Environmental Quality and Protection programme. It does not explain the difference between a ‘permanent’ and a ‘sustainable’ job.

The criteria for poverty relief projects suggest that they are gender-sensitive in terms of whom they employ. However, DEAT could not give a gender breakdown for jobs and training, although an official said that the department records this information. The Department also did not give information about the amounts earned by people employed on the projects.

International Tourism Marketing Assistance Scheme (ITMAS)

This is a programme of the **national** DEAT, and falls under its Tourism programme.

The ITMAS programme provides two forms of assistance to SMMEs:

- a percentage of the cost of an economy class return air ticket and daily subsistence allowance for one person during the exhibition, as well as a percentage of the cost of renting an exhibition stand. In 2002, the maximum amount was R20 000 for the SMME's first trip.
- costs associated with producing and distributing marketing material overseas. In 2002, the amount for emerging businesses varied between R15 000 in the first year and R5 000 in the third year. Non-emerging businesses could receive R8 000 in the first year and R5 000 in the second year.

Objectives

The objective of ITMAS is to assist SMMEs, particularly those owned by historically disadvantaged individuals (HDIs), to market their tourism products at international exhibitions. The scheme pays for some of the SMMEs' costs of attending and preparing for the exhibitions.

Target groups

SMMEs in the tourism sector, particularly emerging enterprises owned by HDIs. Emerging enterprises are eligible for larger amounts than other SMMEs. HDI is defined in terms of race. Women-owned enterprises are not stated as a special target group.

Applicants must:

- be a registered member of an official tourism trade organisation;
- be approved by SA Tourism to participate in an international marketing exhibition.

An SMME is defined as an emerging enterprise if it has at least three of the following characteristics:

- It is owned by a PDI;
- It is owned by a person with a disability;
- It has been operating for 1-4 years;
- It has an annual turnover of less than R1m;
- Its operational assets are worth less than R1m.

Application procedure

Applications for assistance are evaluated and approved only once in every financial year. The closing date for applications for each year can be obtained from the DEAT. Applications must be submitted at least two months before the time the money is needed.

Applications must contain the following information:

- Details of the exhibition;
- A motivation for financial assistance, including the objectives, the potential of the market being explored, any market research undertaken, and the reasons why the applicant believes the trip will be successful;
- An estimation of the cost of the trip.

To claim the money for exhibitions, SMMEs must submit the following after returning from an exhibition:

- Copies of the air tickets for the trip;
- A certified copy of the passport, clearly showing personal details, departure and re-entry date stamps, and the stamp of the country visited;
- A statement of expenditure and proof of stay (for example, hotel bills).

To claim the money for marketing materials, SMMEs must submit a claim within one month of the last distribution of materials, and within one month of the date of approval of the amount. The claim must include examples of the materials.

Further information about ITMAS can be obtained by phoning 012-3103957 or faxing 012-3204740. Or you can look at the DEAT's booklet which describes how to get support for tourism-related initiatives at www.environment.gov.za under 'Documents'.

Budget allocated

The money allocated for ITMAS is not reported separately in the Tourism programme budget. DEAT told us that it spent approximately R22m on ITMAS in 2001/2.

Assessment

DEAT assisted 148 SMMEs to attend the Tourism Indaba 2001 in Durban, and about 200 black-owned enterprises to attend the Tourism Indaba 2002. A further 161 SMMEs were assisted to travel overseas during 2001 to market their products, at a cost of R3,4m.

The department does not record ownership of the SMMEs it supports in terms of gender. The mixing of terms such as 'HDI', 'black', and 'emerging' makes it difficult to compare figures from different years.

Department of Health

Primary School Nutrition Programme

The Primary School Nutrition Programme (PSNP) was introduced in 1994 as part of the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP). Currently it falls under the Strategic Health Programme of the **national** Department of Health. It is financed by national poverty relief funds.

Description

The programme provides funding to primary schools for school feeding programmes. Schools receive 80 cents per learner per day. There is sometimes also extra money to cover the costs of transporting the food to the school and preparing it.

Objectives

To alleviate short-term hunger among primary school learners in all needy schools in the country.

Target groups

Before April 2002, all schools could apply for money from the programme. However, since April 2002, only the following types of schools can qualify in KwaZulu-Natal:

- farm school;
- school in rural area;
- school serving informal settlement; and
- Urban or township school in poor area.

If a school qualifies, money is given for the Grade Rs (the 'reception' year before Grade 1) as well as for other years of primary school.

Application procedure

- The school must submit an application. The application must identify an implementing agent who will run the programme. The implementing agent can be an NGO, a faith-based organisation such as a church, or the school governing board. Applications must be made before the beginning of the government's financial year, which is in April.
- The application must be submitted to a district office of the Department of Health. There are 11 district offices in KwaZulu-Natal. They are at Amajuba, Ilembe, Sisonke, Thekwini, Ugu, Umgungundlovu, UThukela, Umzinyathi, Umkhanyakude, Uthungulu, and Zululand. The district office starts considering applications in April of each year.
- The application must be made on the prescribed form. The application must include information about the number of learners and how many come from poor households. It must say who will be responsible for food preparation, where food will be prepared, the nature of food to be provided, and where the food will be bought.
- When a school is approved, they will receive an approval letter and must then sign a memorandum of agreement.

The contact details for the provincial Department of Health are as follows:

Department of Health Services
 Directorate: PSNP and Household Food Security Programme
 Natalia Building, 330 Longmarket Street, Pietermaritzburg, 3200
 Phone: 033-3952726. Fax: 033-3953053

Budget allocated

The PSNP is funded from the Maternal, Child and Women’s Health sub-programme of the national Department of Health.

In 2001/02, the sub-programme as a whole was allocated R625 301m.

In 2002/03, the sub-programme was allocated R614 540m.

The budget does not show how much of the money from this sub-programme was allocated for PSNP funding to the nine provinces. However, we were told that the PSNP budget has not increased in recent years because of problems in implementing the programme.

For 2002/03, the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Health received R117 299 730 for the PSNP. This was allocated to the 11 districts as follows:

District	Budget allocation
Ugu and Sisonke	16 001 261
Umgungundlovu	15 479 253
Uthukela	10 039 805
Umzinyathi/ Amajuba	15 197 019
Zululand	8 432 662
Umkhanyakude	13 078 141
Uthungulu	12 921 589
Ilembe and Thekwini	26 150 000
Total	117 299 730

Assessment

The Department of Health has tried to improve the functioning of the PSNP by standardising menus and feeding days, and by encouraging school governing bodies to assist with managing and monitoring the money.

In 2001/02 the PSNP reached an estimated 1 277 245 children in 2 726 schools in KwaZulu-Natal. In 2002/03 the PSNP reached fewer children and schools - an estimated 1 156 768 children in 2 556 schools. This is particularly worrying because of the seriousness of the HIV/AIDS in the province, and the importance of good nutrition for children who are affected. The breakdown by district and type of school for 2002/03 is shown in the following table.

District	Schools	Children	Farm	Rural	Informal settlement	Township
Ugu	376	148 290	42	332	2	0
Umgungundlovu	364	124 803	145	185	31	3
UThukela	166	75 941	28	121	2	15
Umzinyathi/ Amajuba	250	115 863	32	211	2	5
Zululand	177	66 333	66	110	0	1
Umkhanyakude	362	164 773	3	359	0	0
Uthungulu	388	188 120	22	343		23
Thekweni	473	272 645	49	106	57	261
Total	2556	1 156 768	387	1 767	94	308

A 1999 study by the Vitamin Information Centre found that children's nutritional status in South Africa had not improved since 1994. The South African Medical Journal of April 2001 reported that nearly one in every five children is stunted i.e. much too short for their age. The problem is particularly bad in rural areas. It is therefore positive that the PSNP in KwaZulu-Natal targets rural schools.

There are, however, problems with the programme. There have been reports of corruption and fraud. Delays in payment by the Department have also caused the programme to be interrupted at some schools. One school waited four months for their payments. As a result, the suppliers refused to provide any more food until the account was settled. Schools report that when the PSNP stops, children start fainting during lessons, and there is an increase in ill health of the children, and a drop in school attendance.

Food security projects

These projects are funded from poverty relief funds provided by the national Treasury to the **national** Department of Health. The national Department then allocates these funds to the provincial departments.

Description

The Department of Health in KwaZulu-Natal provides support through clinics for the establishment of food gardens. The beneficiary households produce food both for themselves and, if there is surplus, for feeding children in crèches or for selling. Any earnings from selling the food are shared among the beneficiary households.

Objectives

To alleviate short-term hunger among chronically ill people so as to improve their health and strength.

Target groups

Patients who have tuberculosis or HIV/AIDS and suffer from malnutrition.

The funds are only available in the 'nodal' points of the country's Integrated Rural Development Strategy. There are 13 rural and seven urban nodal points in the country. The rural nodal points in KwaZulu-Natal are Umzinyathi, Umkhanyakude, Ugu, and

Zululand. The rural nodal points in the rest of the country are OR Tambo, Alfred Nzo, Ukwahlamba and Chris Hani (Eastern Cape), Sekhukhune and Eastern Municipality (Limpopo and Mpumalanga), Central Karoo (Western Cape), Thabo Mofutsanyane (Free State) and Kalahari-Kgalagadi (Northern Cape and North West).

Application procedure

There are no application procedures as clinic staff identify potential beneficiaries when they visit the clinic for health services.

The contact details for the provincial Department of Health are given above under the description of the PSNP.

Budget allocated

The national budget allocation for the food gardens falls under the Strategic Health Programme. The budget allocation for the food gardens falls under the sub-programme Maternal, Child and Women's Health.

In 2001/02, the sub-programme was allocated R625 301m

In 2002/03, the sub-programme was allocated R614 540m.

No separate figures are given for the food gardening projects.

Assessment

In 2000/01 the Department spent approximately R10m on 56 food garden projects. The department could not provide more recent information on how many food garden projects had been implemented in the province, the number of beneficiaries, and the impact of the projects on nutritional well-being.

During 2000, the KwaZulu-Natal Office of the Premier reviewed all its poverty alleviation projects. The review raised concerns over the sustainability of these projects once government funding has been withdrawn. It also questioned their cost-effectiveness. The review said that the projects would be more effective if the Department of Health coordinated with the Departments of Agriculture and Economic Development because they had relevant knowledge and experience.

The review found that it was mainly women who were involved in the project, as most men were not willing to do this type of work for no pay.

Department of Home Affairs

Services to citizens

This programme is part of the **national** Department of Home Affairs.

Description

The programme provides for the registration of births, marriages and deaths and the issuing of identity documents and passports.

Legal documents are needed for many aspect of a person's life. For example, to enrol a child in school you need a birth document, and to show you are married you need a marriage certificate. Most importantly, to apply for all the different types of assistance described in this document, you usually need an identity document.

Objectives

To record the identity and status of all individuals living and working in South Africa, and to manage the movement of people entering or leaving the country.

Target groups:

Every person in South Africa – citizen, resident, refugee or visitor. Special target groups include adopted children, people who want to register their marriage, and legal or illegal immigrants.

Application procedure

Applications for all documents can be made at Department of Home Affairs offices. The details of these offices are given below. In addition, the Department of Home Affairs has authorised some other bodies, such as traditional authorities, to help with applications and registration.

There is no fee for applying for a birth certificate or an identity document for the first time. If you re-apply – perhaps because the document is lost – you must pay R6 for a birth certificate and R12 for an identity document.

With *registration of births*, the certificate is usually issued immediately. If possible, the baby should be registered within 30 days of the birth.

- When the baby is born in a hospital or clinic, they should give you a road to health card for the baby. The Department of Home Affairs uses this as proof of the baby's birth. If the baby is born at home, you can get the road to health card from the clinic soon after the baby is born, or get an affidavit from someone in the community who was a witness to the child's birth.
- The parent or caregiver of the baby must take their identity book and their marriage certificate (if married) with them to register the child.
- If the mother of the child is not married, but wants the child to have the same surname as the father, then the father must go with the mother to the Department of Home Affairs to apply for the child's birth certificate.

- If the father does not agree to sign the form or the father cannot be found, then the mother signs the form and the child will take the mother's surname.
- If the father wants to register the child without the mother, he must prove that the mother is deceased or has given consent, or make an affidavit that she cannot be found.

If you register the birth more than 30 days afterwards, they you must take as many of the following documents as are applicable to the Department of Home Affairs:

- Baptismal certificate (baptism must have taken place within five years after birth);
- Hospital, maternity or nursing home certificate with the official stamp of the institution;
- School certificate, for example an extract from the school register;
- Report by a social worker for a child placed in care in terms of the Child Care Act;
- Court order from a commissioner of child welfare for an abandoned child;
- Affidavit by a blood relative declaring that they were aware of the birth of the child.

Applications for *identity documents* are accepted at local offices and sent to Pretoria to be put into the central population register. It takes between 8 and 10 weeks for Pretoria to send it back to the local office. If the person has a birth certificate, they must take the birth certificate and two passport-size photographs. If person is applying for a re-issue of their identity book, they must take their identity number, two photographs and R12 or a revenue stamp.

If the person does not have a birth certificate and their birth was not registered, this is known as *late registration of birth*. They must take the following with them when they apply for the identity document:

- Identity documents of both parents if the parents are married;
- Photocopy and original of parents' marriage certificate;
- Maternity or school certificate or baptismal certificate if baptised within five years of birth;
- A sworn affidavit by a blood relative declaring that they were aware of the birth. The relative should be at least 10 years older than the applicant;
- One of the parents must accompany the applicant to make the application. If the parents are dead, then a photocopy and original of the death certificates are required;
- Two passport-size photographs.

To get a *death certificate* you must take the identity number of the deceased person and a certificate from the doctor, police or inkosi which confirms that the person is dead and what the cause of death was.

To get a *civil marriage certificate*, you must be married by someone the government has given permission to marry people. Special officers in the Department of Home Affairs have been trained as marriage officers. The marriage officer will ask you a few questions which are written down in law. After a short ceremony, you are legally married. The marriage officer will complete the marriage certificate and make three copies. Both the

husband and wife must sign each copy. The marriage officer and two witnesses will also sign the copies. A copy of the marriage certificate will be given to the married couple.

In KwaZulu-Natal the Department of Home Affairs has five regional offices, 13 district offices and 38 service points. In addition there are 29 traditional authority offices which do Department of Home Affairs work. The table shows the location of the Home Affairs offices and service points.

Regional office	District offices	Service points
Port Shepstone		Harding
	Scottburgh	Emumbe, Vulamehlo
	Kokstad	Matatiele
Durban	Durban	
	Prospecton	Umlazi , Umbumbulu
	Tongaat	Ndwedwe
	Pinetown	
	KwaDukuza	Maphumulo
Empangeni	Ulundi	Melmoth , Nongoma, Babanango, Nkandla, Mahlabatini
	Mtatubatuba	Hlabisa, Ingwavuma, Hluhluwe, Ubombo, Mbwana, KwaMsane
Pietermaritzburg		Msinga, Greytown, Mpumalanga
	Ixopo	Himeville, Richmond, Pungase
Newcastle	Vryheid	Nqutu, Paulpietersberg, Louwsburg, Ngotshe
	Ladysmith	Ezakheni, Escort , Dukuza , Ekuvukeni

Budget allocated

The allocation for this programme was 58% of the total allocation to the Department of Home Affairs in 2002/03. The table shows how the programme's budget was allocated to its three sub-programmes in 2001/02 and 2002/03.

Sub-programme	2001/2002	2002/2003
Travel and passport matters	24 415m	23 901m
Citizenship	1 858m	1 964m
Population register	497 784m	560 729m
Total	646 685m	586 594m

The budget was less in 2002/03 than in 2001/02 because in 2001/02 the Department allocated a lot of money to implement the Home Affairs National Information System (HANIS). HANIS is an electronic system which should increase the speed with which applications for birth, marriage and death certificates can be processed.

Assessment

The Department acknowledges that its delivery is better in urban than rural areas. It is trying to improve the situation by delegating some of its functions to traditional

authorities and municipalities, and by sending container offices to areas which need service points.

The Department has also been working with the Department of Social Development to establish multi-purpose community service centres. Three pilot projects have been launched in KwaZulu-Natal, in Vulamehlo, Mbwana and in the Tugela Ferry regions.

The Department recognises the need to fast track identity applications for the elderly so that they can apply for old age pensions and to fast track birth certificate applications to facilitate child support grant applications. A 2002 report of the Nelson Mandela Children's Foundation said that less than half of children in South Africa had birth certificates. The report identified the Department of Home Affairs as a major barrier to accessing social security for children. In August 2002, TV's *Special Assignment* highlighted the plight of several households in the Mount Frere region of the Eastern Cape. The TV programme was based on a study undertaken by the University of Western Cape, London School of Tropical Health, and the World Health Organisation. *Special Assignment* reported that the households concerned had all experienced difficulties in getting identity and birth documents and had therefore been unable to apply for the child support grant. In September 2002, a pensioner in KwaZulu-Natal took the Department of Home Affairs to court over delays in the issuing of a new identity book. She said that the one year delay had prevented her getting an old age pension. The Department admitted that it had done wrong and settled the matter out of court.

In June 2002, the Department of Home Affairs told the Social Development portfolio committee in the national parliament that they had too few staff, and too little infrastructure and equipment. They reported that they were planning to develop container offices, but that this would not solve the staff problem.

Department of Housing

Housing subsidy scheme

This is a programme of the **national** Department of Housing, to the extent that it is funded from the national Department's budget. However, provincial Departments have an important role in distributing the subsidies.

Description

Individuals or groups can apply for eight kinds of housing subsidies, as follows:

- *Project-linked subsidies* enable beneficiaries to acquire a house in a housing project approved by the Department of Housing. There are two routes. Applicants can join together as a group and approach a developer to make an application to the Provincial Department of Housing on their behalf, and then to manage the construction of the houses. Alternatively, applicants can apply individually, through a developer, for a housing subsidy in a project being developed by the developer. The project-linked subsidy provides beneficiaries with secure tenure, and a house with a set minimum level of services and quality.
- *Consolidation subsidies* provide money for buildings to beneficiaries who received serviced sites under an apartheid government housing programme. These subsidies must be applied for as part of a group.
- *Institutional* subsidies are targeted at institutions that offer tenure arrangements other than individual ownership, for example rental or cooperative tenure. The subsidy is paid to the institution. The beneficiary has the option of buying the property after four years. There are two types of institutional subsidies. The *cooperative subsidy* is given to a group of people who form a co-operative to buy or build property together. The *social housing* subsidy is given to an organisation such as a church or specially formed trust. Eligible people rent units from the organisation, at below-market rates.
- There are also two types of *individual* subsidies. The *credit linked subsidy* is available to individuals who can afford loan finance from a financial institution. It can be used to buy an existing home outside of a project approved by the provincial Department of Housing. The *non-credit linked subsidy* is for people who cannot afford loan finance from a financial institution, and rather use their own savings. It is also intended for buying existing homes outside of approved projects.
- The *rural subsidy* is targeted at households with clear, although informal, land rights so that they can meet their housing needs.
- The *People's Housing Process (PHP)* is intended to support people who want to build their homes themselves or want to organise the building of their homes themselves. The main advantage of this subsidy is that larger houses can be constructed because labour costs are lower.

The maximum subsidy amount per beneficiary in *PHP projects* is R20 300. Because beneficiaries contribute their labour in PHP projects, they do not have to make a financial contribution. The maximum subsidy amount for *rural subsidies* is also R20 300. The table shows the amounts for *all other subsidies*:

Monthly household income	Project, credit and non-credit linked subsidies	Consolidation subsidy	Institutional subsidy
R0-R1500	R20 300	R13 400	R20 300
R1501-R2500	R12 700	R0	R20 300
R2501-R3500	R 7 000	R0	R20 300

For most subsidies, beneficiaries in the R0-R1 500 income bracket must contribute R2 479 towards their subsidy. If the beneficiary does not have this money, they can contribute through working on the house's construction. However, people who receive the government disability or old age grant are not required to make any contribution.

There is also no beneficiary contribution for the two 'institutional' subsidies – the cooperative and social housing subsidies.

In the past, the 'indigent' were also not required to contribute. 'Indigent' was defined as women-headed household, with financial dependants under the age of 17 years, who were not in formal employment, and whose income was R800 per month or less. It is not clear where the 'indigent' category still applies. According to the Department of Housing, the issue is being discussed.

A relocation subsidy is available for people who have defaulted on their home loan. The relocation subsidy is to help the person move to a cheaper permanent home.

At national level, there is no formal policy on housing assistance for people living with HIV/AIDS. However, KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng have developed their own ways of supporting people with special needs because of HIV/AIDS. The KwaZulu-Natal Department of Housing provides funding for the establishment of cluster homes for AIDS orphans, temporary accommodation for adults living with AIDS who have been rejected by their families, and subsidies for families who adopt AIDS-infected children. The subsidy is equal to 70% of the normal R20 300 institutional subsidy.

Objective

To assist households who are unable to provide fully for themselves to obtain decent housing.

Target groups

The housing subsidy scheme is targeted at people with a household income of not more than R3 500 per month. Recipients of old age and disability grants receive special benefits. The consolidation subsidy is only available to households with an income of less than R1 500 per month.

All recipients must:

- Be married, or cohabit, or single with proven financial dependants;
- Be a citizen of South Africa or have a permanent residence permit;
- Be over 21 years or married or divorced;

- Not yet have benefited from a government housing scheme either themselves or through their partner. (This condition does not apply for the consolidation subsidy.)
- Be a first time property owner, except in the case of a consolidation subsidy and the aged and people with disabilities.

Application procedure

For the *project-linked and consolidation subsidies*, applicants can get information about projects from the local municipality's housing unit or the provincial Department of Housing. (See contact details below). The applicant will then be told where to go to fill in an application form. The following documents are required with the application:

- If a citizen, a certified copy of the page of the barcoded RSA identity document containing a photograph,;
- If not a South African citizen, a certified copy of the page of the barcoded RSA permanent residence identity document containing photograph,;
- If married, a certified copy of a marriage certificate,;
- If divorced, a certified copy of a divorce settlement,
- certified copies of birth certificates of all dependants;
- proof of disability, if applying for additional amounts for modifications to the house;
- If self-employed, A certified copy of the most recent payslip, or proof of monthly earnings;
- If a recipient of a government old age grant, A certified copy of receipt of pension,;
- Proof of the loan granted by a lender, if applicable.

Application forms for *non-credit linked subsidies* are available from the offices of the Provincial Department of Housing. The application form must be accompanied by the following documents in addition to the documents listed above for the project-linked subsidies:

- Certified copy of the sale agreement and /or building contract in the case of the purchase of a vacant residential stand linked to a building contract, as well as approved building plans and the bill of materials;
- Proof from the developer or seller of the property that a conveyancer has been appointed to transfer the property;
- A certificate from the conveyancer to confirm that they are prepared to do the work, and a breakdown of their fee.

Application forms for *credit linked subsidies* are available from the offices of the Provincial Department of Housing as well as accredited lenders such as banks. The applicant applies for a housing loan at the same time as applying for the subsidy. The subsidies are administered on behalf of the Provincial Department by whoever provides the credit. A list of approved lenders is available from Provincial Department of Housing.

The applicant must submit the application to the lender together with a certified copy of an agreement to buy a property. If the person qualifies for loan finance, the lender will tell them the size of the deposit required. The next steps depend on whether the person can pay the deposit themselves or not. Once the deposit is organised, the loan can be

approved, and the applicant completes a full subsidy application form. The lender submits this to the Provincial Department, who transfer the subsidy amount to the lender.

For *relocation subsidies*, individuals who have defaulted on a home loan are contacted by a representative of Servon, which is a special institution set up for this purpose by government. Servcon helps the person find a cheaper home. An application form for relocation assistance is then submitted to the Provincial Department, either by Servcon or the lender if the person has qualified for another home loan.

Institutions who want to apply for the special *HIV/AIDS subsidy* should contact the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Housing.

It usually takes 21 days for a subsidy application to be approved. Approval can be delayed if the application form is not completed fully, or if some of the documents are missing. Delays can also be caused by insufficient staff, inadequate training, and other resource constraints.

Further information about housing subsidies can be obtained from the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Department of Housing Help Desk. The address is Tolaram House, Stanger Street, Durban. The office is open from 8:00–12:30 and 13:00–15:00, Monday to Fridays.

Beneficiaries can lodge complaints either at the Help Desk or at the Kwazulu-Natal Regional Office of the Department of Housing in the Esplanade Building, Durban. Complaints must be in writing, with evidence to support the complaint. The Department has further regional offices in Pietermaritzburg and Ulundi.

Budget allocated

In 2001/02, the national Department of Housing allocated R3 254m for the Housing Development Fund. In 2002/03, the Department allocated R3 768m for this function. In 2001/02 the Department also allocated a further R4 449 000 for management of the Housing Subsidy Scheme. In 2002/03 it allocated R5 423 000 for management of the programme.

The table below records funds channelled through the SA Housing Fund for 2002/03, as reported by the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Housing. The ‘new business’ and ‘old business’ categories are part of the subsidy scheme, while the hostel programme and Presidential Job Summit allocations are not.

Project category	Budget allocation 2002/03	Expenditure as at 30/09/02
New business	574 937 000	176 804 876
Hostel programme	56 000 000	15 651 695
Old business	98 000 000	43 365 220
Presidential Job Summit	80 000 000	-
Total	R 808 937 791	R235 821 791

Assessment

The table above reveals that the Department had spent well under half the funds allocated for subsidies by the middle of the 2002/03 financial year, particularly in terms of funds allocated for 'new business'. It had spent none of the R80m allocated in terms of the Presidential Job Summit.

The eligibility criteria for the subsidy exclude a large category of women and men because they either:

- live by themselves or do not have dependents; or
- are under the age of 21.

This could be particularly disadvantageous to single young women, especially those with children, as they will not qualify for a subsidy unless they co-habit with a partner who qualifies.

The government introduced the requirement for a contribution from beneficiaries in April 2002. It gave two reasons for doing so:

- So that the quality of subsidy houses could meet the standards of the National Homebuilders' Registration Council (NHBRC); and
- To prevent 'dependence' on 'free' handouts from the government.

The contribution is a problem from a pro-poor and gender equity perspective. The poorest of the poor often cannot make a contribution, even in terms of sweat equity, because they are busy finding ways of feeding their families. The burden would usually be heaviest for women, because they tend to be poorer than men, and also have the burden of unpaid labour caring for their families. The requirements assume that credit is easily available to the poor. This is not true. Many potential beneficiaries of the subsidy might be discouraged from applying because of the contribution required.

The new subsidy benefits for aged people and those with disabilities are welcome, but they are unclear, and may not be implemented properly as a result. With respect to the 'indigent' category, it is not clear why men in similar circumstances are excluded in the definition of 'indigent'.

The PHP subsidy mechanism is popular with the government. It is attractive, in particular, to struggling municipalities trying to find ways of dealing with the housing backlogs. There are extra benefits for beneficiaries through this option, such as bigger

houses, and skills development. However, women may have little spare time to contribute the sweat equity required.

Department of Justice

Legal Aid Board

The Legal Aid Board falls under the Auxiliary and Associated Services programme of the **national** Department of Justice,

Description

The Legal Aid Board provides free legal representation and advice to poor people who are not able to pay for lawyers. The assistance is provided through justice centres which are spread around the country. In areas where there is no justice centre, assistance is provided through magistrate's offices. In 2002, there were more than 30 justice centres in the country and the Board planned to open a further 60 centres over the next 2 years.

Objectives

To provide legal assistance – representation, advice and referral – to poor people who are charged with criminal offences and to those whose human rights are being violated.

Target groups:

- All children and 'indigent' adults.
- An 'indigent' person is defined as someone with a monthly income of less than R600, after deducting R180 for every dependent child. For married people, the joint monthly income must be not more than R1 200, again with a deduction of R180 for every dependent child. If the person has assets, the assets are included when calculating income.

The Legal Aid Board gives assistance for both criminal and civil cases. According to the *Legal Aid Guide* of 2001, the Board gives priority to the following types of civil cases:

- Cases where non-provision of legal aid will cause 'frustration, anger and an inherent sense of injustice on the part of the poor';
- Cases affecting women and children: custody and access to children born out of wedlock, customary law marriages, divorce, domestic violence, maintenance applications, annulments of marriages;
- Cases affecting landless and homeless people: prevention of illegal evictions, common law evictions, extension of security of tenure issues, land restitution, and labour tenant land rights.

Application procedure

Applicants must apply at one of the justice centres or at a magistrates court. (See contact details of centres below.) The person who assists them will decide what kind of help they need. If Legal Aid cannot help, the applicant will be given legal advice and may be referred to another organisation for assistance. If Legal Aid may be able to help, then the person will assist the applicant to complete two forms and a written statement.

The first form is the application for legal aid. It asks for details of the person applying and what they are applying for. The second form is for the means test, to see whether the

applicant qualifies for legal aid. The applicant must submit proof of income, for example a salary slip, tax assessment or bank statement.

If the application for assistance is approved, the applicant must complete a third form where they sign to say they accept the assistance from the Board and know the conditions of the assistance. If the application for assistance is rejected, the client must be told how they can appeal against this decision. The person must also be given a letter from the Board stating that their application has been rejected.

Usually, the applicant must take whichever lawyer they are given – they cannot ask for a particular lawyer. In the past, Legal Aid used to give all the work to private lawyers. Legal Aid now instead employs newly qualified lawyers. This is cheaper, so Legal Aid is able to help more people with the same money. It also gives experience to newly qualified lawyers.

The phone and fax numbers of the justice centres are as follows:

- Alexandra Justice Centre: 011-8851954; 011-8871911
- Athlone Justice Centre: 021-6975252; 021-6975316
- Benoni Justice Centre: 011-8454311; 011-4211082
- Bloemfontein Legal Clinic: 051-4479915; 051-4472106
- Butterworth Justice Centre: 083-726 9331
- Cape Town Justice Centre: 021-4264126; 021-4265766
- Durban Justice Centre: 031-3043290/3040100; 031-3043564/3040471
- East London Justice Centre: 043-7437122; 043-7438488
- Empangeni Justice Centre: 035-7924949; 035-7924954
- Germiston Justice Centre: 011-8257836; 011-8257987
- Grahamstown Justice Centre: 046-6229350; 046-6228873
- Johannesburg Justice Centre: 011-8386655/8; 011-8387018
- Kimberley Justice Centre: 053-8322348/8322350/8314362/8314360; 053-8322356
- Kroonstad Justice Centre: 056-2164800; 056-2124522
- Makado Justice Centre: 082-4700697
- Mitchell's Plain Justice Centre: 021-3741171/2; 021-3749955
- Phuthaditjhaba Justice Centre: 058-7134953/7134983/7135000; 058-7135002
- Pietermaritzburg Justice Centre: 033-3942190; 033-3422576
- Pietersburg Justice Centre: 015-2912429; 015-2912455
- Port Elizabeth Justice Centre: 041-4842724/4873388; 041-4873335/4844992
- Potchefstroom I (Vereeniging) Legal Clinic: 016-4213527; 016-4214287
- Potchefstroom II Legal Clinic: 018-2930045; 018-2977425
- Potchefstroom III (Witbank) Legal Clinic: 013-6565290; 013-6565291
- Pretoria Justice Centre: 012-3284612/73; 012-4615549/3241950
- Roodepoort Justice Centre: 011-7602003/7602029; 011-7602040
- Soweto Justice Centre: 011-9865005/5055; 011-9865172 or 011-9865016
- Stellenbosch Legal Clinic: 021-8083700/9111; 021-8083720
- Upington Justice Centre: 054-3379200
- Venda Legal Clinic: 0159-9628000; 0159-624749
- Vryheid Justice Centre: 034-9898300/1/2/3

- Witwatersrand Legal Clinic: 011-7178562; 011-3392640
- Worcester Justice Centre: 023-3484040

The Legal Aid Board Head Office number is 011-8772000.

Budget allocated

In 2001/02, R322 103m was allocated for the Legal Aid Board.

In 2002/03, R341 827m was allocated.

As indicated, the budget for the Legal Aid Board comes from the Auxiliary and Associated Services Programme budget. This budget has grown consistently over several years averaging 9,4 % a year. On average, in the past few years the Legal Aid Board has consumed about 30% of this programme's budget.

Assessment

During the period since 1989 the demand for legal aid has grown substantially. In 1989/90 the Board received about 25 000 applications. In 2000/01, it received 210 000 applications.

In 2002, the Legal Aid Board commissioned a review of the Board's performance during 2001/02. The review reported that the establishment of justice centres had made it easier for people to get legal aid in different parts of the country. It said that training of staff had improved their performance. It said that employment of newly qualified lawyers and other changes had reduced the average cost of a case from R1 523 to R456.

The review said that criminal cases were being handled more quickly, but about half were still not finalised successfully. With civil cases – which include divorce, family violence and child abuse – Legal Aid was not performing worse than with criminal cases. This disadvantages women, who are more likely to be involved in civil than criminal cases.

The review said that the statistical data on performance of the centres was poor, and sometimes inaccurate.

During 2001/02, the Board spent only 70% of its budget. One reason was the use of employed lawyers rather than giving the work to private lawyers. A second reason was that the Board did not manage to employ as many new staff as it had planned. The underspending means that the Board helped far fewer people than it could have helped.

Department of Labour

Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF)

This is a programme of the **national** Department of Labour.

Description

The UIF is a contributory scheme in which 1% is deducted from the wage or salary of all employees each month and a similar contribution is made by the employer. UIF provides for five types of temporary benefits: unemployment benefit, illness benefits, maternity benefits, adoption benefits, and dependents benefits. The amount paid for the different benefit types ranges from 38% of the usual monthly pay for a highly paid worker to 58% for the lowest paid worker.

Unemployment benefits are paid to individuals when they lose their jobs. Benefits are calculated from the date the person became unemployed, but paid from the date of application. Benefits are only paid if unemployment is for more than 14 days. Benefits are paid if the employer terminated the services of the contributor. If the worker resigns, there will be no benefits unless the worker can prove it is a 'constructive dismissal' i.e. they were forced to resign. Benefits are payable if the company is declared bankrupt.

Illness benefits are paid from the day on which the worker ceases to work because of illness. The amount paid is the difference between what the employer pays and the rate prescribed in the UIF benefit schedule. Benefits are only paid if the person is off work for longer than 14 days. Benefits can be paid for a maximum of 238 days in any period of four years.

Maternity benefits are paid to female employees when they are pregnant. The amount is the difference between what the employer pays and the rate prescribed in the UIF benefit schedule. Benefits can be paid for a maximum of 121 days or 17,32 weeks in any period of four years. If there is a miscarriage or a stillborn child, the benefits are paid for a maximum of six weeks. An application for maternity benefits does not affect the woman's right to unemployment benefits if she later loses her job.

Adoption benefits are paid to people who are adopting children. The child involved must be adopted in terms of the Child Care Act of 1983. The period that the adopter receives benefits must be spent caring for the child. The adopted child must be under two years old. Benefits are payable from the date on which the court grants an order for adoption. The amount of the benefit is the difference between what the employer pays and the rate prescribed in the benefit schedule. Benefits can be paid for a maximum of 238 days in any period of four years.

Dependent's benefits are paid to the surviving spouse or life partner of a UIF contributor who has died. Benefits can be paid for a maximum of 238 days in any period of four years. The amount of the benefit is the unemployment amount that would have been paid if the person were still alive.

Objectives

The UIF aims:

- To provide short-term relief to workers when they become unemployed, or are unable to work due to illness;
- To provide for maternity or adoption leave;
- To provide assistance to the dependants of a deceased contributor.

Target groups

All people who contribute to the fund who later become unemployed, ill, require maternity leave, or adopt a child under two years of age. The dependents of a deceased contributor can also claim insurance benefits. Domestic workers and seasonal workers will be covered by UIF as from April 2003.

Application procedure

Applicants must apply at the nearest UIF or employment offices in the provincial Department of Labour offices or labour centres (see contact details below). Applicants will be given a form to complete.

The documents required when applying include:

- Pay slips for six months;
- Identity document.

A person who becomes *unemployed* must apply for benefits within six months of becoming unemployed. The person must register at the Department of Labour as a work seeker in terms of the Skills Development Act. They will be given a form to fill out. They must show that they are capable of, and available for, work if the Department finds it for them. They must sign the unemployment register on a regular basis. They must go for training and vocational counseling if the claims officer says they must.

For *illness benefits*, the person must apply within six months of the illness. The person must submit a medical certificate from a doctor or recognised homeopath together with the application form.

For *maternity* benefits, the woman can apply at any time between eight weeks before the expected date of birth and six months after the birth of the child.

For *adoption* benefits, the adopter must apply within six months of the order of the adoption being issued.

For *dependent's* benefit, the application should be made within six months of the death. Dependant children under 21 years of age are entitled to benefits if there is no surviving spouse. If there is a surviving spouse, but the spouse does not make an application within six months, then the dependant child can apply for the benefit. The child must apply within 14 days after the six-months has expired.

For more information, contact the head office or provincial offices or visit the website at www.uif.gov.za. The contact details for the national and provincial offices of the Department of Labour are as follows:

Head office: 215 Schoeman Street, Pretoria 0052.

Phone: 012-3371700/1, Fax: 012-3371912

Gauteng North, Pretoria

Phone: 012-3095000, Fax: 012-3095139

Gauteng South, Johannesburg

Phone: 011-4973000, Fax: 011-4973293

Limpopo Province, Pietersburg

Phone: 015-2901744, Fax: 015-2901670

Mpumalanga, Witbank

Phone: 013-6558700, Fax: 013-6560233

Free State, Bloemfontein

Phone: 051-5056200, Fax: 051-4479353

North West, Mmabatho

Phone: 018-3878100, Fax: 081-3842658

Kwazulu-Natal: Durban

Phone: 031-3361500, Fax: 031-3076882

Northern Cape, Kimberley

Phone: 053-8381500, Fax: 053-8381564

Eastern Cape, East London

Phone: 043-7013000, Fax: 043-7439719

Western Cape, Cape Town

Phone: 021-4605911, Fax: 021-4657318

Budget allocated

In 2002/03, the national Department of Labour allocated R189 026 933 for its regional UIF offices, and R426 720 824 for UIF at head office. This makes a total of R615 747 755. This money is mainly used for administrative expenses. The money for paying benefits is meant to be covered by the contributions of employees and employers.

Assessment

The unemployment rate for women is higher than that for men, and the rate for African people is higher than that for coloured, Indian and white. For example, in September 2001, the unemployment rate for African women was 39,8%, the rate for African men was 32,2% while the rate for white men was 4,9% (Statistics South Africa, 2002).

However, the UIF does not reach most people who are unemployed. Many unemployed people are not eligible because they did not have work in the recent past, or were not registered for UIF, or have exhausted their benefits.

One reason why workers are not covered is that some employers do not register, deduct contributions and send them to the UIF. The Department of Labour devotes very few resources to inspecting employers to check that they comply. Non-registration is the norm for informal firms, but also happens in the formal sector. Because women are more

likely than men to be employed in the informal sector, they are less likely to be covered than men. Monitoring and inspection will be especially difficult in respect of domestic workers, because each worker is employed by a different household so there are many employers to cover.

Another problem is that the fund pays only a portion of the wage when the person is unemployed. If the person's wages are low in the first place, the benefit is very small. Again, this is a particular problem for women because women tend to earn less than men.

The interpretation of words such as 'dependant', 'spouse or life partner' in UIF documents may cause problems, especially for women whose partners have more than one wife or common law partner. In the past, women have fought losing battles in their attempt to make claims after the death of their 'spouse'. Even with the recognition of customary marriages, the problem will not disappear. The UIF needs to have a clear understanding of the problems and find ways to address them without penalising the women concerned.

The HIV/AIDS pandemic means that there are new needs that UIF will not cover adequately. The pandemic means that more people than before might be ill for 14 days or longer, and they might be ill more times than previously.

Learnerships

This is a programme of the **national** Department of Labour.

Description

A learnership is a structured learning programme, which includes practical work experience, and which leads to a registered qualification. Learnerships are a new idea in South Africa, and are part of the country's skills development strategy. The learnerships are usually developed by the 25 sector education and training authorities (SETAs) which cover all the different parts of the economy. Learnerships are meant to focus on qualifications where there is a shortage of skilled people or where there are likely to be jobs in the future.

The learnership is based on an agreement between the learner/worker, the employer, and a training provider. The employer must pay the learner during the learnership. However, the employer is not obliged to employ the person after they have completed their training unless they were already employed before they started the learnership.

Learnerships are at different levels and the pay depends on the level of the learnership, as well as the qualification. The pay is called an 'allowance' rather than a 'wage'. The minimum allowance which an employer can pay is calculated as percentage of the minimum wage for a qualified worker in that industry or workplace. If there is no minimum wage laid down for qualified workers, the allowance for the period 2002/3 was set at:

First level:	R120 per week
Second level:	Between R226 and R389

Third level: Between R370 and R 389
Fourth level: Between R540 and R700

You can find a full explanation of how the minimum allowance must be calculated at <http://www.labour.gov.za>.

The employer receives tax deductions for any learner allowances paid. The higher the allowance an employer pays, the bigger the tax reduction they will get.

Objectives

The objectives of the learnership programmes are:

- To improve the skills in the country for the benefit of individuals and the economy as a whole;
- To make South Africa a more equal place for everyone – black and white, women and men, rural and urban, young and old.

Target groups

Learnerships are targeted at:

- People who are already employed but who want to improve their skills and earnings;
- People who are unemployed;
- Young people who have just finished school or college.

Application procedure

People who want to do a learnership should take the following steps:

- Get the list of learnerships on the Department of Labour website www.labour.gov.za;
- Do a self-assessment of your competences, interests and personality;
- Choose a learnership which matches your self-assessment;
- If you are employed, check whether there are opportunities for learnerships in your workplace;
- If you are unemployed, convince an employer to take you on as a learner.

The learner and employer will need to sign a legal agreement which states their responsibilities and rights. The employer will also sign an agreement with a training provider. On completing the training, the learner will receive a certificate showing expertise in a particular field.

The names and abbreviations of the different SETAs and their contact numbers are as follows:

- Financial and accounting services (FASSET): 011-4768570
- Banking sector education and training authority (BANSET): 011-8059661
- Chemical industries education and training authority (CHIETA): 011-7264026
- Clothing, textile, footwear and leather sector education and training authority (TEXTILES): 031-7024482
- Construction education and training authority (CETA): 011-2655900
- Diplomacy, intelligence, defence and trade and industry sector education and training authority (DIDTETA): 012-66636983

- Education, training and development practices sector education and training authority (ETDPSETA): 011-8075621
- Energy sector and training authority (ESETA): 011-8380117
- Food and beverage manufacturing industry sector and education and training authority (FOODBEV) 011-8021216
- Forest industries sector education and training authority (FIETA): 011-7120600
- Health and welfare sector education and training authority (HWSETA): 011-8808666
- Information systems, electronics and telecommunication technologies (ISSET): 011-8055115
- Insurance sector education and training authority (INSETA): 011-4840722
- Local government, water and related services sector education and training authority (LGWSETA): 011-4568579
- Media, advertising, publishing, printing and packaging (MAPP): 021-9491463
- Mining qualifications authority (MQA): 011-4037946
- Manufacturing, engineering and related services education and training authority (MERSETA): 011-8344381
- Police, private security, legal and correctional services sector education and training authority (POSLECSSETA): 011-8050084
- Primary agriculture education and training authority (PAETA): 012-32511655
- Public services education and training authority (PSETA): 012-3147577
- Secondary agricultural sector education and training authority (SETASA): 012-3652827
- Services sector education and training authority (SERVICES): 011-4821520
- Tourism and hospitality education and training authority (THETA): 011-8036010
- Transport education and training authority (TETA): 011-7811280
- Wholesale and retail sector education and training authority (W&RSETA): 012-4529200.

Budget allocated

The Department of Labour's budget does not show clearly how much will be allocated for learnerships. In 2002/03, R40 116 000 was allocated under the heading 'skills development funding'. However, most of the money for the SETAs comes from levies on employers equal to 1% of their payroll. The SETAs then use the money for different purposes, including developing learnerships.

Assessment

Given the high level of unemployment in our country, it may be difficult for people who are not employed to find an employer who will give them a learnership. Further, it is very unlikely that learnerships will be offered by informal sector employers. Because more men than women are employed in the formal sector, men are more likely to benefit from learnerships targeted at those who are already employed.

A problem may arise if learnerships are concentrated in areas that are dominated by men. Even women who have the necessary entrance qualifications may be denied learnerships by employers who feel that certain jobs are not traditionally meant for women. Our

constitution forbids discrimination on the basis of gender, but in practice employers usually have the final say in deciding who to take on as a learner.

Department of Land Affairs

Restitution Discretionary Grants

These grants fall under the Land Restitution programme of the **national** Department of Land Affairs (DLA).

Description

The restitution discretionary grants can be used for compensation, settlement planning and facilitation, and other costs associated with resettlement. The maximum size of the grant is R3 000 per household.

Objectives

The overall aim of the Land Restitution programme is to compensate people who lost their land as a result of apartheid laws, either by restoring the land to them or providing financial compensation.

Target group

People who lost their land as a result of apartheid laws.

Application procedures:

The closing date for lodging applications was 31 December 1998. However, a large number of claims have not yet been settled. By 30 September 2002, only 34 365 claims out of a total of 68 878 that had been lodged had been settled.

There is a Commission on Restitution of Land Rights which is responsible for deciding on claims. The phone numbers for its head office and regional offices are as follows:

- Chief Land Claims Commissioner: 012-3129224
- Eastern Cape: 043-7433824
- Free State/Northern Cape: 051-4303843
- Gauteng/North West: 012-3106500
- KwaZulu-Natal: 033-3426955
- Limpopo: 015-2870800
- Mpumalanga: 013-7553499
- Western Cape: 021-4262930

The National Land Committee (NLC) is a network of NGOs which provide support to communities on land matters. Applicants for restitution can ask for their assistance. The details of the NLC and its affiliates are as follows:

- NLC office: Ground floor, Everite House, 20 de Korte Street, Braamfontein, Johannesburg (011 403 3803; contact@nlc.co.za; www.nlc.co.za). NLC affiliates:
- Association for Rural Advancement (AFRA): 123 Loop Street, Pietermaritzburg (033-3457607; afra@wn.apc.org)
- Association for Community Rural Advancement (ACRA): 26 Stewart Street, Kuruman, Northern Cape (053-7120791; ancra@intekom.co.za)
- Border Rural Committee (BRC): 15 St Georges Street, East London (043-7420173)

- Land Access Movement of South Africa (LAMOSA): 4th floor, Khotso House, 62 Marshall Street, Marshalltown, Johannesburg (011-8331060)
- Nkuzi Development Association: 105 Schoeman Street, Polokwane (015-2976972; nkuzi@imagnet.co.za)
- Southern Cape Land Committee (SCLC): 101 Davidson Street, Capherdrift, George (044-8746148; scla@pixie.co.za)
- Surplus People Project (SPP): 45 Collingwood Road, Observatory, Cape Town (021-4485606)
- The Rural Action Committee (TRAC): Nelspruit: 013-7554324; Mafikeng: 018-3816802; trac@wn.apc.org

Budget allocated:

The Budget vote shows that in 2001/02, the DLA spent R186,5m on all types of restitution grants, settled 9 536 claims, and restored 300 000 hectares. The budgeted figure for 2002/03 was R243,0m. Restitution discretionary grants are not the only type of restitution grant. We were not able to obtain the budget breakdown for the different types of grants.

Assessment

It is difficult to determine the exact expenditure on the different grants as the budget book classifies expenditure according to ‘Restitution Grants’ and ‘Land Reform Grants’, without identifying which specific grants fall under which categories. There are also no sub-categories of spending, to show how the grants are allocated, for example whether to women or men. In addition, varying budgetary and expenditure figures are given by different reports or speeches.

The DLA provides figures on the number of claims settled and beneficiary households per province. It does not provide a breakdown in terms of whether the head of household is a man or woman.

In the early years, the restitution process happened very slowly. In 1999, the process was changed from a court-driven to administrative approach. This helped to speed up settlement of claims. However, a big backlog of claims still exists. The Chief Land Claims Commissioner stated in the DLA Annual Report for 2001/02 that one of the reasons for this backlog was inadequate budget.

The Ministry says it wants to focus on rural claims so as to help address rural poverty and open up opportunities for agricultural and rural development. A rural focus would potentially benefit women as women are more likely than men to be in the rural areas. The Restitution Programme states that ‘promotion of gender equity’ is an underlying value. However, it does not give details of what this means in practice.

Settlement and Land Acquisition Grant (SLAG)

This is a programme of the **national** Department of Land Affairs, under the Land Reform programme.

Description

The amount of the grant depends on the monthly income. The maximum grant of R20 300 is available to applicants with incomes of R1 500 or less per month.

Objectives

The grant aims to assist people in acquiring and settling on land, in securing tenure rights, and in compensation when there are conflicting rights over land. It can also be used for investment in on-site basic infrastructure, home improvements, and farm capital investment.

Target groups

This grant is intended for communities who require land for settlement, including successful claimants from the Land Restitution Programme who need extra funds to meet their basic needs in their new place of settlement.

Applicants must:

- be married through civil law or customary union, or co-habiting with a partner, or have proven financial dependants;
- be a citizen of South Africa, or have a permanent residence permit;
- have a gross monthly income of not more than R3 500;
- not have benefited previously, either personally or through their partner, from this grant or the government's housing subsidy scheme.

Single men and women without dependants will not usually qualify, but the DLA can make exceptions to this rule.

Application procedure

Individuals and groups apply to the DLA. The applicant may need the assistance of a planner or other professional. They can apply for funding to cover the costs of the assistance through the Settlement Planning Grant.

The process followed for the SLAG includes undertaking a feasibility study, submission and evaluation of a first report, negotiation around the sale of the proposed land with the land owner, assessment of all beneficiaries, final approval of the project by the Minister, and transfer of the land to the individual, or to a group as a legal entity, for example as a Communal Property Association (CPA).

The contact details of the head and provincial offices of the DLA can be found above, in the discussion of restitution grants.

Assessment

The NLC argues that government subsidies are too small to purchase meaningful portions of land, transfer and develop them. A large proportion of the money must also go on administration and professional fees.

In addition, beneficiaries often find it difficult to meet all the requirements, such as establishing CPAs. Because of the problems, disbursement has been slow. After the June 1999 elections, government introduced new policy which encouraged rapid settlements through a flat compensation award. The change in policy placed more emphasis on the Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD) programme (see below), which targets black commercial farmers rather than the rural poor.

Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD) Programme

This is a programme of the **national** Department of Land Affairs (DLA), under the Land Reform programme. The Farmer Support and Development programme of the national Department of Agriculture works with DLA to oversee the process.

Description

The programme provides grants to previously disadvantaged South African citizens to access land for agricultural purposes. The grants can be used for land for a range of purposes, including both household food crop production and production for markets. The money can be used to cover acquisition of land, design and transfer agent's fee, working capital, settling in costs, and investment in small-scale infrastructure.

The grants do not cover the full cost of the land. All beneficiaries are expected to make a contribution in cash or in kind. The size of the grants ranges from R20 000 to R100 000, depending on the beneficiaries' contribution. The smallest possible contribution is R5 000, which gives access to a grant of R20 000. The maximum grant of R20 000 requires an own contribution of at least R400 000. The proportion of the cost covered by the grant thus declines as the costs get larger.

There are a number of ways in which own contributions can be made:

- Cash contribution;
- Contribution in kind, for example with property, machinery, equipment or livestock. The current cash value will be used to calculate the value of the contribution;
- Own labour: A number of labour units will be needed to reach the R5 000 own contribution. Own labour cannot be used for a contribution of more than R5 000. The labour units are calculated on the basis of the average of minimum wage in agriculture.

The grant and own contribution are calculated on a per household basis. If people apply as a group, the amounts are multiplied by the number of households in the group.

Beneficiaries can apply for a loan from the Land Bank in addition to the grant.

Beneficiaries can enter the system at various levels of production:

- Safety-net projects are where beneficiaries acquire land to produce mainly for own consumption;
- Equity Schemes are where members of a group each contribute a certain amount towards accessing the grant. In turn, each member will own a certain percentage (share) of the project according to the degree of their contribution. The shareholders will be both co-owners and employees of the farm.
- Production for markets is at a higher level than the ones mentioned above. The participants will probably have more farming experience as well as access to additional finance through ordinary bank loans, their own assets and cash to purchase bigger farms and therefore farm on a larger scale.
- Agriculture in communal areas provides for people in communal areas who have access to agricultural land, but have not got the money to use the land productively. These projects can range from safety-net to production for markets.

Beneficiaries will be allowed to graduate from smaller to larger farms if they make a big enough own contribution. So some beneficiaries will benefit several times. However, lifetime benefits for a single applicant are limited to R100 000.

Objectives

The objectives include:

- Increasing access to agricultural land by formerly disadvantaged people through transfer of ownership of 15m ha in five years, and about 30% of agricultural land within 15-20 years;
- Improving nutrition and income of the rural poor who want to farm;
- Stimulating growth from agriculture;
- Expanding opportunities in rural areas for women and young people.

Target groups

People in rural areas. Both individuals and groups can apply.

Applicants must:

- Be a member of a previously disadvantaged group (i.e African, coloured or Indian);
- Be 18 years or older;
- Intend to use the land for agricultural purposes only;
- Intend to farm on a full-time basis, except for safety-net projects which only produce for the household's consumption;
- Not hold any position within government structures;
- Be prepared to participate in a training programme after acquiring the land;
- Be in a position to make an own contribution;
- Be an organised entity if applying in a group;
- Have a bank account.

Application procedure

Applications for grants go through provincial DLAs. The contact details for the head office and provincial offices are as follows:

- Head Office: 375 Paul Kruger Street, Pretoria (012-3123999)]

- Eastern Cape: Permanent Building, 42 Terminus Street, East London (043-7434686)
- Free State: 6th floor, SA Eagle Building, 136 Maitland Street, Bloemfontein (051-4004200)
- Gauteng: National Old Traffic & Safety Building, corner Proes/Bailey Streets, Arcadia, Pretoria (phone: 012-3106500)
- KwaZulu-Natal: 188 Berg Street, Pietermaritzburg (033-3554300)
- Limpopo: 2nd floor, Andries Building, corner Rissik/Schoeman Streets, Polokwane (015-2973539)
- Mpumalanga: 4th floor, Home Affairs Building, corner Henshal/Brander Streets, Nelspruit (013-7553499)
- Northern Cape: 6th floor, New Public Building, corner Stead/Knight Streets, Kimberley (053-8314090)
- North West: Room 105, NWDC Building, corner University Drive & Provident Street, Mmbatho (018-3876401)
- Western Cape: 3rd floor, Nedbank Building, 63 Strand Street, Cape Town (021-4262947).

Beneficiaries must take the following steps:

- select the desired grant size and decide whether to apply as an individual or group;
- find a piece of land;
- enter into a contract with the seller of the land, on condition that the grant gets approved;
- prepare a project proposal, stating the intended agricultural use of the land, and a full budget;
- submit the documents to a local agricultural officer for their opinion on whether the project is feasible; and
- submit the proposal to the provincial grant approval committee.

This is a relatively new programme, so it is difficult to estimate the time frame from application to approval.

Budget allocated

Total programme costs will depend on the demand for grants of various sizes. The DLA did not allocate any extra money for these grants in 2002/03.

Assessment

Between August 2001 and June 2002, 4 823 beneficiaries received the grant, with about 100 000 ha of land delivered to over 160 farms. In addition, 36 beneficiaries received a combination of grant and loan component from the Land Bank with the delivery of 2 203ha of land. We could not get a gender breakdown of the beneficiaries.

In KwaZulu-Natal, ten project grant applications, from a total of 265 applicants, were approved. About a third (85) of the applicants were women. There were no applications for loans in KwaZulu-Natal.

Overall, between 1994 and 31 October 2001, a total of 1,05m ha of land were transferred through land reform – 365 567 ha through the restitution programme, and 684 914 ha through the redistribution programme. This is much less than the 25m ha which is equal to the 30% of commercial agricultural land which the RDP undertook to transfer in five years to the poorest of South African society. The DLA has since extended the period to reach the target to 15 years.

The government sees the LRAD as a way of redressing gender imbalances in land access and land ownership, and so improving the lives of rural women and their households, as well as giving them economic independence. NGOs have criticised the programme for focusing on small-scale commercial producers rather than the poorest rural dwellers. In terms of gender, earlier research found that women tend to want land for living purposes rather than agricultural. The criteria for this grant might therefore be biased against women.

All the land policies and programmes refer to the need to address women's needs and promote gender equity. The DLA says that it actively encourages women to apply to grants. However, there is little visible evidence of expenditure on women, as individuals or in groups.

Department of Social Development

Social assistance

The social assistance programme provides grants for people who are not able to provide for themselves. The grants are provided by the **provincial** Departments of Social Development or Welfare, but standard rules for the grants are set at the national level. For the foster care grant, the provincial department works with the Department of Justice. For the disability grant, the provincial department works with the Department of Health.

Description

There are eight categories of grants for poor people and people with special needs:

- child support grant;
- care dependency grant;
- foster care grant;
- old age pension;
- disability grant;
- grant in aid;
- war veteran's pension; and
- social relief of distress.

Objectives

To provide a safety net for vulnerable people and to assist them in meeting their basic needs.

Target groups:

All the grants except the foster care grant are means tested – they are only available for people with less than a specified income. Each grant has a specific target group, as described below.

The *child support grant* is available to any South African citizen who takes care of a child under the age of 7 years. (From 1 April 2003, children under the age of 9 will be eligible. From 1 April 2004, children under the age of 11 will be eligible. From 1 April 2005, children under the age of 14 will be eligible.) The amount from April 2003 is R160 per month. The child must also be a South African citizen. To qualify, the person who cares for the child:

- must not receive any other income for the child such as maintenance from the other parent or inheritance;
- must, together with their spouse, have a combined monthly income of less than R800 per month if they live in an urban area, or less than R1 100 if they live in a rural area or informal settlement.

The *care dependency grant* is paid to South African citizens who care for children between 1 and 18 years who are severely disabled and need 24-hour home care. The Department says that children who are chronically ill with sicknesses such as HIV and AIDS can also get this grant. However, the Department has not yet finalised its guidelines on chronically ill children. The amount of the grant from April 2003 is R700 per month.

The applicants can be parents, foster parents or people who have been made caregivers by the court. Unless the caregiver is the legal foster parent of the child, the caregiver will only qualify if their income is less than R4 000 per month. If the child receives an income, they will not qualify for a grant if their income is double or more than the grant amount.

The *foster care grant* is given to the caregiver of a child who is not the child's parent by birth. Anyone who looks after a child who is not their own can apply to become a legal foster parent. You do not have to be a South African citizen to apply for the grant. The grant is usually for children under 18 years of age. The age limit can be extended to 21 years if the child is still at school. The amount of the grant from April 2003 is R500 per month. The income of the foster parent is not taken into account. If the child receives an income, they will not qualify for a grant if their income is double or more than the grant amount.

The *old age pension* is given to older South African citizens or residents. The qualifying age is 65 years for men and 60 years for women. The amount of the grant from April 2003 is R700 per month. The means test looks at both the income and assets of the applicant. If the person is single, their total assets must not be more than R252 000, and total annual income must not be more than R16 920. If the person is married, the total assets of the person and their spouse must not be more than R504 000, and total annual income must not be more than R31 320. The applicant must not be a resident of a government institution such as an old age retirement home.

The *disability grant* is given to a South African citizen or resident over the age of 18 who is not old enough to qualify for an old age pension. The amount of the grant from April 2003 is R700 per month. The means test is the same as for the old age pension, described above. The applicant must have a medical report from a district surgeon confirming that they have either a permanent or temporary disability. The applicant must not be receiving any other grant from the government and must not be living in a state institution.

The *war veteran's grant* is given to South African citizens or residents over the age of 60 years who are disabled as a result of the Second World War or the Korean War. The amount of the grant from April 2003 is R700 per month. The means test is the same as for the old age pension, described above. The applicant must not be receiving any other grant from the government and must not be living in a state institution.

A *grant in aid* is an additional grant awarded to a person receiving an old age pension, disability grant or war veteran's grant who is unable to look after themselves. It is paid to the caregiver of that person. The amount of the grant from April 2003 is R120 per month.

Social relief of distress is discretionary assistance which can be given for three to six months to families in a crisis situation. The assistance is given in the form of a food parcel or voucher to buy food. Situations in which you may qualify for social relief are as follows:

- you are waiting for your or a child's grant that you have applied for to be processed;

- you have suffered a disaster, for example your house has burnt down;
- you have been sick and unable to work;
- you are unable to get maintenance from the child's other parent;
- the breadwinner in the family has just died; or
- the breadwinner has been sent to prison.

Application procedure

To apply for a grant you need the following documents and information:

- Proof of your income: If you are employed, you need a salary slip or a letter from your employer saying how much you earn. If you are unemployed, you need to make an affidavit to prove you do not have an income;
- A 13-digit birth certificate for the child if you are applying for a grant for a child in your care;
- A death certificate if one or both of the child's parents are dead;
- A 13-digit bar-coded South African identity document of the person who is applying for the grant;
- Your marriage certificate or divorce order, if applicable.

If you are applying for a *child support grant* and the child is not your own, you need to make an affidavit at a police station to prove that you have permission from the parents to take care of the child.

If you are applying for a *care dependency grant*, you need a medical report saying what is wrong with the child. You can get the medical report from the district surgeon at the clinic or hospital nearest where you live.

If you are applying for a *foster care grant*, you must have proof that you are a legal foster partner. To get legal permission to foster a child, you must apply to a social worker working for government or a welfare organisation in your area. The social worker will visit your home and meet with other members of the family to check that you will be a suitable foster parent. The social worker will write a report that will go to the children's court. The court will then decide whether or not the child should go into your foster care. If the court decides that this should happen, you will be given a court order. This will allow you to foster the child legally. After the child is placed in your care, you will be contacted regularly by the social worker to check on how you are caring for the child.

If you are applying for *social relief of distress* and do not have identity documents and birth certificates, then you need to find other proof of who you are. An affidavit from your local police station, chief, councillor or religious leader may be enough to prove this. You will also need proof of your crisis situation. If you do not have all the documents, you should get your first month's food parcel, voucher or cash without the documents. To get the next month's voucher or parcel, you will need the documents.

You can apply for all the above grants at the government welfare and social development offices anywhere in South Africa. There is no charge for applying for any of the grants. To find out where the nearest office is, you can contact the department on its toll-free

numbers. The full contact details of the national and provincial head offices are given in the table.

Province	Head office	Postal address	Toll free number
National Department	Pretoria	Private Bag X901, Pretoria, 0001	0800-601011
Eastern Cape	Bisho	Private Bag X0039, Bisho, 5605	0800-601011
Free State	Bloemfontein	Private Bag X4424, Bloemfontein, 9300	0800-151510
Gauteng	Johannesburg	Private Bag X35, Johannesburg, 2000	0800-601011
KwaZulu-Natal	Pietermaritzburg	Private Bag X1724, Pietermaritzburg, 3200	0800-003090
Limpopo	Polokwane	Private Bag X9302, Polokwane, 0700	0800-601011
Mpumalanga	Nelspruit	Private Bag X11213, Nelspruit, 1200	0800-601011
Northern Cape	Kimberley	Private Bag X5042, Kimberley, 8300	0800-003077
North West	Mmabatho	Private Bag X6, Mmabatho, 2735	0800-601011
Western Cape	Cape Town	Private Bag X9112, Cape Town, 8000	0800-220250

You can choose to get paid through the bank, through the post office or at the welfare office, or you can collect your money in cash from a pay point. You can find out where the nearest paypoint is when you apply for the grant. You will get a receipt when you apply for a grant. This is proof of your application.

Your first payment will be bigger than the payments you will get in later months because the first payment is calculated from the date that you handed in your application form. You should check the date on your application form to make sure you get full back pay. If you are applying for a *foster care grant*, you should receive back pay from the date of your court order.

Budget allocated

In KwaZulu-Natal, the budget allocation for social security grants is in the Social Security programme. The table shows the allocations for the different types of grant for 2001/02 and 2002/03.

Type of Grant	Amount 2001/02	Amount 2002/2003
Child support	656 975	813 328
Foster care	44 609	118 345
Old age	2620104	3008 475
War veterans	4200	4 041
Grant in aid old age	1 060	-
Disability	876 013	1 100 616
Care dependency	88770	48637
Grant in aid disability	389	-
Social relief of distress	8 749	6 510

Assessment

In March 2002, the number of KwaZulu-Natal beneficiaries of each of the different grants was as follows:

- Old age: 398 599
- War veterans: 770
- Disability: 139 491
- Foster care: 11 960
- Care dependency: 11 117
- Child support: 285 641

Separate figures for grants in aid are not available.

The figures for the children's grants shown above are the number of beneficiaries. The number of children benefiting is greater than the number of beneficiaries because a single beneficiary may be receiving a particular grant in respect of more than one child. The number of children benefiting from the grants was as follows in 2002:

- Child support grant: 401 994 children
- Foster care grant: 23 931 children
- Care dependency grant: Unknown.

The *old age pension* is one of government's most effective poverty alleviation measures. It performs well in covering poor elderly both in terms of provincial and urban- rural distribution. It is also very effective in targeting women. The grant has been used in many households to enable children to attend school.

The *foster care grant* has low take up compared to the number of children not living with their parents or grandparents. The laborious and long process for becoming a foster parent is one of the reasons.

The *care dependency grant* also has low take up compared to the number of children with disabilities. Reasons include the narrow definition of who qualifies for a grant. For example, a child who attends school is disqualified. Another problem is that medical practitioners sometimes appear to be trying to keep the number of successful applicants down to reduce the burden on government. The Department is currently establishing assessment panels and assessment tools to address this problem.

When government introduced the *child support grant*, it aimed to reach 3 million children by March 2003. It has taken five years to reach approximately 2,5 million children. The take up rates are particularly low in provinces with poorer infrastructure and higher levels of poverty. In Western Cape and Gauteng, the Department's targets have already been exceeded. The announcement that the grant will be extended to older children over the next three years is welcome. However, the extension will happen very gradually, and will still leave children aged 15 to 17 unprotected.

KwaZulu-Natal did not allocate any money for *grants in aid* in 2002/03.

Take up of *social relief of distress* is low because officials do not publicise the existence of the grant. The criteria are also very narrow.

A problem that affects all grants is that the Department requires that applicants have 13-digit identity documents and birth certificates. This is a problem because nearly half of all births of children are not registered. Further, many adult do not have identity documents.

Administrative problems with the delivery of grants include the following:

- People travel long distances to a local welfare office;
- People wait for hours before being attended to;
- Applications take several months to process and often get mislaid;
- Paypoints run out of money;
- Provincial budgets run out before the financial year end;
- Grants are suspended or terminated with no reasons given and without going through the proper procedures.

Government has plans for an independent social security agency which it hopes will result in more effective management of grant delivery.

National Development Agency

The National Development Agency (NDA) was established in 1998. In October 2001, responsibility for the NDA was transferred from the national Treasury to the **national** Department of Social Development.

Description

The NDA provides funding for non-profit organisations. It is managed by a board of trustees appointed by the Minister for Social Development.

Objectives

To grant funds to civil society organisations which work to meet the development needs of poor communities.

Target groups

The NDA funds non-profit organisations working in the following areas:

- Education and training: adult education and training; early childhood development; gender awareness; human rights education; information and networking; school development and management; teacher upgrading; career, enterprise and vocational education;
- Economic development: agricultural development and infrastructure; business skills training, advice and counselling; lobbying and advocacy; marketing and networking; organising of entrepreneurs; technical skills training; income generation;
- Health: communicable diseases; legal counselling and advocacy; domestic violence and trauma counseling; first aid and home care; STD/HIV/AIDS awareness; hygiene education;
- Rural development: agricultural development; capacity building; income generation; land reform; legal and advocacy; rural development;
- Small, medium and micro enterprise: business skills training and support; business linkage and organisation; financial services; technical skills training;
- Urban development: capacity building; income generation; organisational development; small scale infrastructure; training; urban development.

Applications for funding are judged according to the following criteria:

- Beneficiary participation;
- Economic viability;
- Skills transfer and utilisation;
- Balanced gender involvement;
- Good financial management systems;
- The project should be able to be integrated with other development initiatives in the area.

The NDA does not fund political organisations or educational institutions. It does not fund activities that promote sexism, racism, regionalism or party political division. It does not fund workshops, conferences or bursaries. It does not fund the purchase of big capital items such as land, motor vehicles or large-scale infrastructure projects.

Application procedure

The NDA does not have a standard application form. Applications must contain the following information:

- Background information on the organisation – name and address, contact persons, history, principal sources of funding, current activities;
- A brief description of what funding is being requested for, community profile, problem being addressed, goals, and expected impact;
- A plan on how the impact of the project will be evaluated;
- A detailed budget with the total amount requested from the NDA;
- Information on gender balance in project structures and in terms of beneficiaries, community involvement in the different aspects of the project and in management and decision-making.

Applications can be submitted to any of the NDA offices listed below.

Office	Address	Telephone	Fax
National Office	66 Jorissen Street, 5 th Floor Jorissen Place, Braamfontein, 2017	011-4036650	011-4032515
Eastern Cape	4 th floor, NBS Building Terminus Street East London	043-7423610	043-7423612
Free State	2 nd Floor, No 209, Zastron Street, Sanlam Building, Bloemfontein	051-4302024	051-4302024
KwaZulu-Natal	30 th Floor, No 3002, Durban Bay House, 333 Smith Street, Durban	031-3055542	031-3055140
Limpopo	Bonitas Building, 22 Hans Van Rensburg Street, Polokwane	015-2912492	015-92575 86
Mpumalanga	16 Branders Street, Biwaters Building, Nelspruit	013-7553777	013-7532244
Northern Cape	2 nd floor, Flaxley House, Du Toitspan Road, Kimberely, 8301	053-8314828	053-8314824
North West	Office 0113A 1 st Floor, West Gallery, Megacity, Mmabatho	018-3926892	018-3925432

There is a help line which provides information and assistance and which operates from 08h00 to 16h30 every week day. The help line number is: 0860 122133.

Decisions on applications for amounts less than R500 000 are taken by the Projects and Programmes Subcommittee, which meets monthly. Decisions on amounts of R500 000 and above are taken by the board of trustees, which meets every two months.

If the grant is approved, the organisation must submit narrative and financial reports at specified times. A project officer will also visit to monitor the project. At the end of the project, the organisation must submit audited financial statements.

Budget allocated

The NDA has received money from the government's Independent Development Trust (IDT), from the national lottery, from the European Union, and from the national budget. The money from the national budget falls under the Administration programme of the Department of Social Development.

In 2001/02, R92,7m was allocated by government for the NDA.

In 2002/2003, R96,7m was allocated for the NDA.

The NDA also had previous unspent funds from the Independent Development Trust and European Union available in these years.

Assessment

In June 2002, the NDA reported that in its first year of operation (2001/02) it had made allocations totalling R243m. However, a newspaper article noted that only 26% of this money had been disbursed. Because of delays in disbursement, the European Union decided to hold back R66m that it had put aside for the NDA.

The worrying reported above followed the report of an audit in 2001 that found serious mismanagement in the NDA. The audit found that some contracts between the NDA and organisations it was funding were unsigned or missing, disbursement records were not up to date, and the agency was continuing to pour money into projects that did not meet its criteria.

Poverty relief programme

This programme is funded from poverty relief funds from the national Treasury. The funds are allocated to the **national** Department of Social Development, which then allocates them to the provinces. The Department works with the Independent Development Trust (IDT), the United Nations Development Programme and civil society in the implementation of the poverty relief projects.

Description

The programme funds projects such as:

- Establishment of food production clusters in communities, with a focus on households affected by HIV/AIDS;
- Support for income generation activities for rural women;
- Skills development to increase employment opportunities for youth and so reduce crime.

Objectives

To reduce poverty through economic empowerment.

Target groups

Individuals who are unemployed and/or dependent on state assistance of some sort. Geographically, the programme targets the nodal points of the Integrated Rural Development and Urban Development Strategy. (See discussion under Department of Health).

Application procedure

The funds are channelled through non-profit organisations such as community-based organisations (CBOs), welfare organisations and NGOs, as well as through government institutions. Non-profit organisations must be registered in terms of the Non-Profit Organisations Act. The organisation must have a banking account and must complete the

application form, or 'service plan'. The application form asks for the following information:

- Applicant contact details (address, telephone, etc);
- Banking and financial management details;
- Area of operation (magisterial district);
- Target group in terms of specific focus (women, disabled, etc.);
- Type of organisation and legal status (copies of constitution of the organisation, etc);
- Profile of management members, staff and volunteers involved in the project;
- History of project and outcomes to date;
- Detailed budget for project, amount being requested, and details of other funders;
- Monitoring and evaluation plan.

National project applications can be submitted to the Department of Social Development, Private Bag X901, Pretoria, 0001, or hand delivered to Room S742, HSRC Building, 134 Pretorius Street, Pretoria.

Provincial Applications can be submitted to the provincial or regional offices of the Department of Social Development/ Welfare in the province where you live. The contact details are as follows:

- EASTERN CAPE
Private Bag X0039, Bisho, 5605. Phone: 040-6093463 Fax: 040-6363175
- FREE STATE
Private Bag X20616 Bloemfontein, 9300. Phone: 051-4090858 Fax: 051-4050870
- GAUTENG
Private Bag X3, Johannesburg, 2000. Phone: 011-3557673 Fax: 011-838-3173
- MPUMALANGA
Private Bag X11213, Nelspruit, 1200. Phone: 013-7663010 Fax: 013-766-3468
- KWAZULU-NATAL
Private Bag X27, Ulundi, 3838. Phone: 035-8743752/3703 Fax: 035-8743797
- LIMPOPO
Private Bag X9302, Polokwane, 0700 Phone: 015-2909076/2914858 Fax: 015-2957068
- NORTHERN CAPE
Mimosa Building, Private Bag 5042, Kimberly, 8300 Phone: 053-8749182 Fax: 053-8713611
- NORTH WEST
Private Bag X6, Mmabatho, 2735 Phone: 018-3870133/0121 Fax: 018384-5521
- WESTERN CAPE
Private Bag X9112 Cape Town, 8000 Phone: 021-4836201 Fax: 021-4835602

Budget allocated

The allocation for the poverty relief programme is located in the Development Implementation Support programme of the national Department of Social Development. In 2001/02, the allocation for poverty relief projects was R51,9m. This was much less than predicted for 2001/02 in the previous year because the Department had spent so little of the 2000/01 allocation.

In 2002/03, the allocation was R101,0m.

In 2001/02, 365 projects were funded nationally. No national figures were available for 2002/2003.

In 2001/02, R7m of the national allocation was given to the Department of Social Welfare and Population Development of KwaZulu-Natal. The provincial funds were used as follows:

Nature of programme	Projects	Allocation	Primary beneficiaries	Secondary beneficiaries
Food security	9	1 530 000	900	5 400
Social support structures	20	1 000 000	500	2 500
Youth	1	500 000	500	1 500
Rural women	20	2 000 000	2 000	10 000
Aged and child care	20	2 000 000	1 000	2 500
Total	70	7 030 000	4 900	21 900

For 2002/03 the provincial Department was allocated R17m for the poverty relief programmes.

Assessment

Geographical analysis of the projects funded in 2001/02 reveals that almost half were rural, and one third were in rural settlements. Further, most of the projects were in Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo, the provinces with the highest poverty rates. For 2002/03, similarly, KwaZulu-Natal received the largest amount (R17m), while Eastern Cape and Limpopo received over R15m each. The province with the next largest amount, North West, received R8m.

The Department aims to spend at least 30% of the funds in the nodal points of the Integrated Rural Development Strategy. These nodal points are not all among the poorest areas of the country. The funding for urban nodal points is targeted mainly at HIV/AIDS and youth development.

The provincial Department's report for 2001/02 suggests that 36% of the 21 865 beneficiaries were women, 11% youth, 24% men, 19% disabled, and 10% HIV infected. One problem with these figures is that the Department does not explain how it classifies a beneficiary who falls into more than one of these categories, for example a young woman with a disability.

Given the scale of poverty, the number of beneficiaries is small. However, the Department is reluctant to expand the programme as previous projects have often collapsed after government funding stops. Projects have also experienced higher production costs and more difficulties in selling their products than expected.

Early childhood development

This is a programme of the **provincial** Department of Welfare and Population Development in KwaZulu-Natal.

Description

The early childhood development (ECD) programme provides subsidies to non-profit community-based crèches for pre-school children under seven years of age.

Objectives

To ensure that young children receive adequate care, nutrition and stimulation. Crèches are also seen as contributing to poverty alleviation by freeing unemployed mothers to look for employment while their children are cared for and stimulated.

Target groups:

Community-based organisations servicing low-income communities, with an emphasis on rural areas and poverty pockets.

Application procedure

To apply for a subsidy, a crèche must be run by a community structure with a management committee. Privately-owned crèches do not qualify.

The crèche must first register with the national Department of Social Development as a place of care for young children in terms of the Child Care Act. The Act lays down minimum standard which the crèche must meet before it can be registered:

- Adequate shelter: The definition is wide. An informal dwelling will pass the test if it is safe and stable;
- Clean inside environment;
- Access to clean, drinkable water;
- Sufficient potties, or one toilet per 20 children if the children are over two years of age;
- Proof that teachers are supervised by an ECD training organisation;
- Maximum of six children per teacher/child care worker if children under two years; maximum of 20 children per teacher/worker if children between two and four years; maximum of 30 children per teacher if children over five years.

Application forms for registering are available from district offices of the Department. You can find out the contact details of the district offices from the provincial office. The contact details of the provincial offices are listed above under the section on social assistance.

The application form asks for information about the status of the organisation (trust, voluntary association, etc), details of the office bearers and management structure, number of children, number of staff employed. A social worker and a health inspector from the local municipality will visit the crèche to check the information and the environment. The social worker and health inspector will also recommend at which level the crèche should be registered. There are four levels of crèche:

- Level 1 is the most basic level. It is usually a single room, perhaps with an outside toilet;
- Level 2 usually has a special structure, a separate kitchen and office;
- Levels 3 and 4 are crèches in well-developed buildings with good lighting, ventilation, toilets, running water on the premises, and better qualified child care workers.

Only level 1 and level 2 creches can apply for a subsidy. You do not need to re-apply each year. Instead, a social worker will monitor how the crèche is working and recommend that the subsidy be renewed each year if things are going well.

In 2003, the value of the subsidy is R4,28 per child per day attended. The subsidy is paid to the organisation on a monthly basis. The crèche must submit monthly attendance registers to the Department.

Budget allocated

In Kwazulu-Natal, the ECD programme falls under the Child and Family Care sub-programme of the Social Assistance programme.

In 2001/02, R10,75m was allocated to this sub-programme.

In 2002/03, the same amount was allocated.

Assessment

In early 2002, there were 63 385 places for children in registered crèches in KwaZulu-Natal. Of these, 18 124 places were in subsidised crèches. These numbers are low when compared with the nearly two million children under the age of seven years. The Department's figures also show that only 13 118 of the 18 124 subsidised places were filled, while there were 49 481 children in unsubsidised crèches, despite the fact that they only had room for 45 261 children.

Only 5 612 of the children attending subsidised crèches were in rural areas. This is clearly inadequate, because over half of the province's population is rural, and the rural areas tend to be poorer than urban areas and thus need the subsidy.

Shortages of staff mean that applications take several months to process. The lack of money means that few new crèches are receiving subsidies.

The low level of the subsidy means that crèches rely heavily on the contribution of parents. This prevents many households from placing their children in a crèche, and then prevents the parents – particularly mothers – from earning money. The low earnings of parents also results in low levels of pay for crèche workers, most of whom are women. Low levels of pay make more skilled people less willing to work in crèches. This can affect the quality of care received by the children.

Department of Trade and Industry

The national lottery

The national lottery falls under the Consumer and Corporate Regulation Programme of the **national** Department of Trade and Industry (DTI).

Description

30% of the money from the sale of lotto tickets and scratch cards is reserved for grants to non-profit organisations.

Objectives

To provide a sustainable source of funding for non-profit organisations providing sporting, arts, cultural, social and environmental services.

Target groups

The money is distributed to five different categories of organisations according to the following formula:

- Reconstruction and development: 15% of the funds;
- Charities: 36%;
- Arts, culture and national heritage: 22%;
- Sports and recreation: 22%; and
- Miscellaneous: 5%.

The miscellaneous category is meant to cater for emergency funding.

There are also priority areas within each of the categories. For sports and recreation, priority is given to funding for projects that include people in rural areas and groups such as women, people with disabilities and youth.

Application procedure

The agencies responsible for the different categories of funding usually put out a call for applications once a year via the media. The media advertisement gives the deadline for applications to the agency. Application forms and guidelines for application are available from:

National Lottery Distribution Trust Fund, Central Applications Office

Private Bag X101, Brooklyn Square, 0075.

Phone: 012-3622922 or fax: 012-362 3899

Email addresses are:

charities@nlb.org.za (for charity applications)

arts@nlb.org.za (for arts, culture and heritage applications)

sport@nlb.org.za (for sports applications)

Applications must include:

- The organisation's status, for example whether they are a voluntary organisation, a trust, etc;
- Copies of annual audited financial statements and annual organisational reports;
- Details of the organisation's office bearers;

- A completed questionnaire which details what the funding required is for;
- A detailed budget for the programme/project.

Grant officers may visit, phone or write to a project if more information is required. If an application is successful, the organisation will be told about the conditions of the grant, and must sign a funding agreement. Funds are transferred electronically into the bank account of the organisation. In some cases, funding is paid in tranches rather than in one lump sum. Projects must submit quarterly reports on how the funds have been used.

Budget allocated

The budget for the lotteries board falls under the Consumer and Corporate Monitoring Regulatory Agencies sub-programme.

In 2001/02, this sub-programme was allocated R50 539m.

In 2002/03, this sub-programme was allocated R65 613m.

The money that is allocated to organisations comes from sales of scratch cards and lotto tickets. For the twelve months April 2001-March 2002, and the five months April 2002-August 2002, the following amounts were allocated to organisations under the different categories:

Category	Apr 2001-Mar 2002	Apr 2002-Aug 2002
Arts, culture, heritage and environment	48 096 596	92 907 513
Charities	102 781 275	155 116 378
Sports and recreation	71 661 538	29 272 157
Total	222 539 409	277 296 048

No allocations were given under Reconstruction and Development as the agency for this category has not yet been established.

The charities sector is the one that are most likely to benefit poorer people and communities. The breakdown of charities allocations for April 2002-August 2002 was as follows:

Area	Amount
Aged	16 191 100
People with disabilities	31 960 927
Children's homes	16 471 834
Early childhood development	12 497 021
Community services	35 988 820
Chronic illnesses	19 849 967
Drug abuse and crime	10 316 748
Poverty alleviation	12 079 961
Total	155 116 378

Assessment

Before the national lottery was established, many non-profit organisations received money from earlier scratch card operations. These operations were closed when the lottery was established. As a result, some organisations closed or cut down on their activities. Yet spending from the miscellaneous category for emergency funds has been slow, and there are no clear criteria for allocating the money.

In 2002, the Centre for Civil Society commissioned a study (Louw, 2002) on the national lottery. The study found the following:

- The total amount of money distributed was approximately half of the money available for distribution.
- The reconstruction and development category is a problem as government no longer has a distinct RDP. By June 2002, there was R63,9m available in this fund for distribution, but nothing had been allocated.
- The charities category allows unregistered organisations to enter into partnerships with a registered organisation so that they can get funds. This is not the case for other categories.
- Applicants are not always given reasons why their application was turned down.
- The prioritisation of short-term rather than long-term projects contradicts the government's policy of promoting sustainable development.
- The allocations are reinforcing existing inequalities between wealthy and poor provinces. Gauteng received 39% of allocations, although this included allocations for some national organisations. Western Cape received 14%. Eastern Cape received only 7% and Limpopo only 6%.

Department of Transport

The taxi recapitalisation project

This is a project of the **national** Department of Transport.

Description

The project aims to replace the current minibus taxi fleet of 16-seaters with 18- and 35-seater vehicles which are newer and safer. Owners will receive a refund when they hand in their old vehicle and can use the money as a subsidy to purchase the new vehicle.

Objectives

- To replace the existing old minibus taxi fleet (16 seaters) with 18 and 35 seater vehicles which are fit for public transport; and
- To enhance the formalisation of the taxi industry.

Targets group

Taxi owners.

Application procedure

Applicants must register for a permit or operating license at the relevant provincial Department of Transport before they can benefit from the project. Registration is already occurring, even though the recapitalisation project is not yet in place. Applicants must have the following document to register:

- certificate of tax registration from SA Revenue Service;
- proof of registration of the vehicle/s;
- certificate of roadworthiness for the vehicle/s.

Applicants can obtain assistance from the taxi association of which they are a member. They can also obtain information from the licensing board in their province.

Budget allocated

No amount has been allocated yet as details of the project have not been finalised. When they are finalised, the Department of Trade and Industry and the National Treasury will determine the amount to be allocated.

Assessment

The taxi recapitalisation project has been talked about for many years, but has still not got off the ground. One cause of delay – the absence of a national taxi association – has disappeared as an association has been formed. However, there are still many other issues to be settled. And there is at least one rival organisation.

The replacement of the 16-seaters with 18- and 35-seaters will probably result in layoffs as each driver will be able to serve more passengers. This will increase even further the already high levels of unemployment in the country. The layoffs will mainly affect men, as they account for the majority of taxi drivers.

The direct benefits of the taxi recapitalisation subsidies will also mainly go to men, as most taxi owners are male. However, women, men and child commuters should benefit from safer transport. At present the industry is unsafe for passengers and for the drivers, as there is heavy competition and violence over routes. Drivers also tend to drive too fast because their pay is based on the number of passengers carried. It is not clear if the taxi recapitalisation will help with the competition over routes. The Minister of Labour's commitment to setting minimum wages and conditions of work for taxi drivers during 2003 may lessen the incentive for fast, unsafe driving.

Pilot programmes for non-motorised transport: the bicycle project

This is a programme of the **national** Department of Transport()

Objective

The programme aims to promote the use of bicycles among people who have limited access to other forms of transport.

Target groups

- Low-income transport users
- Youth, women and girls
- People living in rural areas, townships and small and medium-sized cities.

Application procedure

This project is still in its pilot phase. The National Department of Transport together with provincial departments and municipalities identify sites for pilot projects based on mobility of people in the area.

The pilot project does not work on the basis of applications from individuals or communities. Who benefits depends on where the national Department plans its projects. Additional information can be obtained from the national Department of Transport, phone 012-3093909.

Budget allocated

R2 700 000 was allocated in the 2001/02 financial year.
In the 2002/03 budget, R5 100 000 was allocated.

Assessment

In the 2001/02 financial year, 4 171 people in eleven pilot sites received bicycles through this project. The Department did not keep a record of whether the recipients were male or female.

In the first phase of the project, the project distributed second-hand bicycles which had been donated. There were problems obtaining spare parts for these bicycles. For phase two of the project the Department will distribute new bicycles.

In some communities, riding a bicycle is seen as something that only men can do. This project will not benefit women in these communities unless something is done to change perceptions. It is possible that in some cases women who received bicycles through the

project may have given them to their sons, husbands or brothers because their culture prevented them from riding them. Even in communities where women may be ‘allowed’ to ride bicycles, there are constraints. For example, where the wearing of trousers by women is seen as unacceptable, how will a women ride a bicycle with her dress on a windy day? The fact that the bicycles supplied so far through the project have a male bar across adds to the difficulties. To promote gender equity, for phase two of the project the Department will launch an awareness campaign to promote the use of bicycles among women.

The Road Accident Fund

This is a programme of the **national** Department of Labour.

Description

The Fund provides compensation for injuries and deaths caused by traffic accidents. Compensation can include past and future medical expenses, funeral expenses, past and future loss of earnings or income if a person is disabled, past and future loss of support for a dependant of a deceased victim, and compensation for pain, suffering and disfigurement.

Objectives

The aim of the Road Accident Fund is to compensate people who are injured in road accidents, as well as the dependants of people killed in road accidents.

Target groups

- A person who was personally injured, unless the person was the driver and sole cause of the accident;
- A dependent of a deceased victim;
- A close relative of the deceased in respect of funeral expenses.

Application procedure

Claims must be made within three years of the date of the accident if the identity of the offending driver is known. If the driver’s identify is unknown, the claim must be made within two years of the accident.

The claim form can be obtained from offices of the Road Accident Fund (see below). The doctor who treated the patient immediately after the accident must complete the medical report section of the claim form. The following documents are needed when submitting the form:

- an affidavit by the claimant;
- the police report on the accident;
- police statement;
- police sketch plan;
- document to prove loss of earnings, for example wage slip;
- proof of medical records; and
- copies of hospital records if available.

For claims by dependants of someone who died in the accident, the following are needed:

- identity document of the deceased;
- death certificate or post mortem report;
- proof of marriage (if claim is made by spouse);
- birth certificate of minor children showing the names of parents;
- proof of earnings of all parties involved; and
- proof of reasonable funeral expenses.

For more information, you can contact the Road Accident Fund at any of the following offices:

Physical address: 38 Ida Street, Menlopark, Pretoria
Tel: 012-4295128
Fax: 012-4295500

Physical address: Sanlam Centre, c/o Jeppe & von Wielligh Streets, Johannesburg
Tel: 011-2230111
Fax: 011-2230100

Physical address: 6th floor. 1 Thibault Square, Long Street, Cape Town
Tel: 021-4083488
Fax: 021-4197417

Physical address: 19th floor, Durban Bay House, 333 Smith Street, Durban
Tel: 031-3652905
Fax: 031-3652900

The information officers at the Fund must provide information free of charge. Claimants can also ask a lawyer to help them, but will then have to pay a lawyer's fee.

Budget allocated

There is no special budget allocated as the money comes from a fuel levy included in the price of diesel and petrol.

Assessment

The fact that the offices of the Road Accident Fund are located only in the big cities means that people who live elsewhere may experience problems in reaching them.

Individuals who do not employ their own lawyers may encounter problems as there are many reports about inefficiency and corruption within the Fund. The *City Press* reported in 2002 (29 September) that the Fund had lost more than R240m through fraudulent claims by doctors, lawyers, police, RAF officials and people claiming to be victims of road accidents. The newspaper reported that the Fund had a deficit of R8,5 bn. Women are less likely than men to have the money to be able to employ lawyers. On the other hand, there are many stories of lawyers demanding an unfair share of the compensation which their clients receive.

Emerging contractor programme

This is a programme of the **provincial** Department of Transport.

Description

The Department of Transport keeps a database of registered contractors from disadvantaged communities in an effort to increase the number of contracts awarded to them.

Objectives

This project aims to give contractors from disadvantaged communities the opportunity to compete for civil engineering contracts, for example building of roads and bridges.

Target groups

Contractors from disadvantaged communities.

Application procedure

Before being included in the database, applicants must be interviewed by officials of the provincial Department of Transport. The main aim of the interview is to establish skill levels and to ensure that the business fits the aims of the project.

When submitting tenders, contractors must submit the following with their tender documents:

- proof of the name of their company;
- bank statement; and
- tax certificate.

Tender documents can be obtained from any regional office of the Department of Transport. These offices will also help with queries and complaints. Further information can be obtained from the Director (development) at the provincial office at telephone 033-3558070 or from the SMME development and contract management development directorate, at telephone 033-3558648 or fax 033-3558090.

Budget allocated

In 2001/021, 413m was allocated for this project.

In 2002/03, R421m was allocated.

Assessment

This project was rated among the 300 Impumelelo Black Empowerment companies in South Africa in 2002. Nevertheless, the Department acknowledges that there are a number of problems. These include a relatively small allocation, reluctance of banks to give credit to emerging contractors without collateral, the lengthy procurement process, and low levels of literacy and skills among emerging contractors.

In 2002, the Department's database of registered contractors from disadvantaged communities had details of 10 000 prospective contractors from disadvantaged

communities. The department records whether applicants are male or female, but there are not readily available statistics on this.

The emerging contractors programme does not actively discriminate between men and women, but there are very few women involved, or interested, in civil engineering. The concept of ‘disadvantaged communities’ used in this and other government programmes is usually interpreted as meaning African, Indian or Coloured people. It ignores the fact that women have suffered a particular form of disadvantage.

Applicants from disadvantaged communities may not meet some of the requirements. The poorest and most disadvantaged are unlikely to have a bank slip as they may have been unemployed for a long time and not have sufficient money to open a bank account. Women may have additional problems as banks may require the husband’s signature before they open an account for the woman.

Zibambele

This is a programme of the **provincial** Department of Transport.

Description

The programme provides contracts for road maintenance to households that live near the piece of road concerned. The main duties of a Zibambele contractor are to clear the road of litter and weeds, maintain the road surface, ensure good visibility and maintain the road drainage system.

Objectives

Zibambele means ‘doing it yourself’ and the project’s main aim is poverty alleviation. Other objectives include:

- Building and maintaining a road network that promotes economic and social development; and
- Eliminating the road backlog in certain areas.

Target groups

The poorest households.

Application procedure

The Department sees the project as partly self-targeting, as only the poorest will want to do this type of work for R334 per month for 60 hours of work. Department officials and the community both play a role in selecting from among those who are interested a maximum of one individual per household to work on the project. That individual can then ask other household members to assist.

The Department provides the selected households with a wheelbarrow, a pick, a shovel, a machete, a safety vest and a slasher. The contract is awarded for 12 months and will be renewed as long as the road is of value to the community.

The Department offers some supporting services to participants, such as assisting people to obtain identity documents, to open bank accounts, to organise themselves into credit unions, and to invest savings in other productive activities.

Budget allocated

In the financial year 2001/02, R88m was allocated to the project.

In 2002/03, R133m was allocated.

Assessment

Almost all (98%) of the 12 000 people given contracts in 2002 were women. The Department focuses on women both to address gender equity and because women are usually among the most vulnerable in a community. Women are also more likely than men to use the money to take care of their families.

Some households may not have any members who are fit enough to do this work. The number of households with this problem is probably increasing because of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Further, women may not have time to work on the road because of all the other tasks they perform. If they make time for both the road work and household chores, they may do so at the expense of their own health.

Conclusion

What is happening to gender equity?

Very few of the programmes described in this booklet will do much to address gender imbalances. A few programmes are specifically designed to target women. For example, the old age grant is available to women at age 60, but available to men only at age 65. The old age grant is also implicitly biased in favour of women because women tend to live to an older age than men, and because women tend to be poorer than men. The Zibambele road maintenance programme reaches mainly women both because the Department targets women, and because it targets the 'poorest of the poor', and women predominate in this group.

Some other programmes are implicitly biased towards women or men. For example, the child support grant will go mainly to women as the primary care givers for young children. On the other hand, the NRF's grants favour men because they are more likely to study at higher levels in the sciences. The Department of Transport's emerging contractor programme and taxi recapitalisation will also favour men because there are few women in these fields.

Several programmes state in their objectives that they are targeted at women, but it is not clear that they are succeeding in reaching their target. Examples of these are land and agriculture projects, and many of the poverty relief projects. For the poverty relief projects, there are national rules which lay down quota for women, youth and disabled. However, in many of these programmes it is difficult to judge whether they are achieving their goal because they either do not collect gender-disaggregated statistics or do not report them. Making goals without monitoring them is not good management practice. It is also not good practice in terms of accountability to parliamentarians and legislatures who vote the money for the programmes. It is not good practice in terms of accountability to the general public who want to know that the money that they contribute in income taxes and VAT is well spent.

Making information available

A disappointing lesson from this research was the difficulty in obtaining information from government departments. Some officials did everything they could to assist us. However, many departments took a long time to respond to calls. Often we were passed from one person to another several times before we were given any information.

The bureaucratic nature of some of the government departments exacerbated the problem, in that our request for information on government projects had to be approved by higher authorities before the official could give it to us. One of these officials explained that this was necessary to 'protect the image' of government departments. This is a strange explanation when we were asking for information about use of public funds, and about programmes that are meant to assist ordinary people. It is also strange given that the Constitution states that the public has a right to all information about government operations.

After all the delays, we were still often not given all the information that we requested. Sometimes we suspected that the department had information, but was not prepared to hand it over. Sometimes it seemed that the department itself did not have the information. Both of these situations are cause for concern. Also of concern are situations where we received information about something from two different sources and the two sources seemed to contradict each other. This happened, in particular, in respect of budget and delivery amounts.

In compiling this booklet, we focused on programmes that are targeted, at least partly, at poor people. Poor people, who are often in rural areas, are usually poor in means of communications as well as in money. As researchers, we had access to email, telephones, and fax. Where necessary, we had access to private transport. The poor people who the government says it wants to assist with these programmes will probably have none of these advantages. How must they then get the information?

We hope that this booklet will be used by parliamentarians and others to 'spread the message' a little further. But we also hope that the booklet will result in a more lasting improvement by encouraging government departments to improve their communication.

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Acronyms

ABET	Adult basic education and training
ACRA	Association for Community Rural Advancement
AFRA	Association for Rural Advancement
bn	billion
BRC	Border Rural Committee
CASE	Community Agency for Social Enquiry
CBO	Community-based organisation
CPA	Communal property association
DACST	Department of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology
DEAT	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
DLA	Department of Land Affairs
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
FAB	Financial aid bureau
ha	Hectares
HDI	Historically disadvantaged individual
IDASA	Institute for Democracy in South Africa
IA	Implementing agent
IDP	Integrated development plan
IDT	Independent Development Trust
ITMAS	International Tourism Marketing Assistance Scheme
LAMOSAs	Land Access Movement of South Africa
m	million
MPL	Member of the parliamentary legislature
LRAD	Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development
NDA	National Development Agency
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NLC	National Land Committee
NRF	National Research Foundation
PALC	Public adult learning centre
PSNP	Primary school nutrition programme
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
RPL	Recognition of prior learning
SCLC	Southern Cape Land Committee
SETA	Sector education and training authority
SLAG	Settlement and land acquisition grant
SMMEs	Small, medium and micro enterprises
SPP	Surplus People Project
TFCA	Transfrontier conservation area
TRAC	The Rural Action Committee
UIF	Unemployment Insurance Fund
WBI	Women's Budget Initiative

Contributors

Debbie Budlender, Community Agency for Social Enquiry
Penelope Geerds, Built Environment Support Group
Revathi Govender, Built Environment Support Group
Janine Hicks, Centre for Public Participation
Shirin Motala, independent consultant
Isaac Nkuna, Centre for Public Participation (intern)
Terence Smith, Built Environment Support Group
Pauline Stanford, Built Environment Support Group

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