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Chapter 20

Social Development

The Department of Social Development is responsible for the development of national policies and legislation, the development of national norms and standards, providing implementation support to the provincial departments of social development, and monitoring and evaluating the range of social development programmes. Social development is a concurrent function, with the responsibility for most of the service delivery vesting with the provincial departments.

In January 2000, the Minister of Social Development identified the following 10 priorities to be addressed over a five-year period:

- Restoring the ethics of care and human development in all welfare programmes. This includes the rebuilding of families and communities.
- Developing and implementing an integrated poverty-eradication strategy that provides direct benefits for those who are in need, within a sustainable development approach.
- Developing a comprehensive social security system that links contributory and non-contributory schemes and prioritises the most vulnerable households.
- Responding to the brutal effects of all forms of violence against women and children, including strategies to deal with perpetrators.
- Providing a range of services to support community-based care and support for people living with Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) as well as those affected, such as AIDS orphans.
- Developing a national strategy to reduce youth criminality and unemployment within the framework of the National Crime Prevention Strategy.
- Making social welfare services accessible and available to people in rural, peri-urban and informal settlements, as well as ensuring equity in service provision.
- Basing welfare work on a commitment to co-operative governance that includes working with different spheres of government and civil society.
- Training, educating, redeploying and employing a new category of workers.

In July 2000, the President approved the name change of the Department, from the Department of Welfare, Population and Development to the Department of Social Development. The name change of the Department reflects a change in approach from welfare to an approach that places emphasis on

◀ The five-year *HIV/AIDS/STD Strategic Plan for South Africa 2000-2005* is the basis of a comprehensive government campaign to combat HIV/AIDS. Government has mobilised substantial resources for this many-sided effort.

Number of beneficiaries receiving grants (March 2001)

Provinces	Aged Persons Grant	Child Support Grant	Foster Care Grant	Disability Grant	Care Dependency	State Maintenance Grant	War Veterans Grant	Combination Grants	Total
Eastern Cape	400 222	111 009	10 062	140 149	6 619	33 098	874	635	702 668
Free State	114 410	47 309	4 667	35 067	956	6 697	207	106	209 419
Gauteng	225 982	101 360	7 814	63 577	3 046	9 125	1 512	242	412 658
KwaZulu-Natal	393 194	166 878	8 688	134 290	9 808	27 514	847	844	742 063
Mpumalanga	134 277	69 792	1 347	34 849	1 400	5 075	197	55	246 992
Northern Cape	42 625	14 468	3 859	30 310	697	14 540	285	408	107 192
Northern Province	290 135	138 021	1 961	58 426	3 453	9 160	544	30	501 730
North-West	153 928	71 617	1 900	55 655	2 217	2 296	135	44	287 792
Western Cape	148 888	37 274	12 344	90 579	3 256	41 040	1 643	1 438	336 462
Total	1 903 661	**757 728	52 642	642 902	31 452	148 545	6 244	3 802	3 546 976
Grant type as % of total	53,7	21,3	1,5	18,1	0,9	4,2	0,2	0,1	100,0

* The State Maintenance Grant was phased out on 1 April 2001.

** The number of beneficiaries (caregivers) is lower than the number of children in payment as a caregiver may receive a grant for more than one child.

- people's participation in developing sustainable solutions to improve their social and economic conditions
- integration of the range of grants and services provided
- co-operative governance – working in partnership with other departments in all three spheres of government
- partnerships with civil society, which includes Community-based Organisations (CBOs), Faith-based Organisations (FBOs), Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and the business sector.

- the transformation and continuous improvement of social development services
- social development initiatives
- the role of local government in the provision of integrated service delivery at local government level
- new legislative frameworks for the social development sector.

The legislation represents a significant milestone in building partnerships and enhancing governance in the sector.

In many ways, the Act reflects the Department's transition from welfare to social development.

Legislation

Advisory Board on Social Development Act, 2001

In April 2001, Parliament passed the Advisory Board on Social Development Act, 2001 (Act 3 of 2001). The Board is a structure for the consolidation of partnerships between government and civil society organisations in the social development sector.

The objectives of the Board are to serve as a consultative forum and to advise the Minister of Social Development on

Regulations to the Aged Persons Amendment Act, 1999

The Regulations to the Aged Persons Amendment Act, 1999 (Act 100 of 1999), were published in August 2000. The Act provides for harsh sentences for those found guilty of elderly abuse, and establishes a register of such incidents. The Act also provides for the transformation of governing boards of residential facilities, and outlaws discrimination in the admission of older persons to such facilities. The original Aged Persons Act, 1967 (Act 81 of 1967), has become outdated and is not



entirely consistent with international conventions on the rights and protection of older persons. The Department has, therefore, commenced the drafting of a new policy on the Status of Older Persons, with accompanying legislation, which was expected to be introduced to Parliament during the second half of 2001.

New child-care legislation

The South African Law Commission commenced the drafting of new comprehensive child-care legislation to replace the existing Child Care Act, 1983 (Act 74 of 1983), which is inconsistent with the Constitution and with the United Nations (UN) Declaration on the Rights of the Child. The work of the Law Commission has been in process for some time, due to the complexity of the issues concerned. It was expected that the Commission's comprehensive report, which will form the basis of the new legislation, would be completed by July 2001.

Social assistance (Social security)

Payment of social grants

Monthly benefits are paid to more than three million beneficiaries. These means-tested benefits go to certain categories of older persons, persons with disabilities, and families with children. These payments have shown to be relatively effective in reaching the rural poor, a group which is very difficult to reach with other government services and programmes.

The Child Support Grant, which was introduced in March 1998 to widen the safety net, continues to increase in its take-up rate. The Grant is paid to caregivers with children up to and including the age of six years. The caregiver need not be the biological parent of the child. In the first year of the Grant's implementation, there were just over 3 000 children in payment. By April 2001, there were 1,2 million children in payment, and the Department is expected to exceed its three-year target of three million children.

More than half of the beneficiaries of social grants are the elderly. Women qualify at the age of 60 years, and men at the age of 65.

The Disability Grant is paid to people who have been assessed as permanently or temporarily disabled.

Foster Care Grants are paid to caregivers of children who have been placed with them by the courts. Caregivers of disabled children up to the age of 18 years are eligible for the Care Dependency Grant, and once the child turns 18 years he or she is eligible for the Disability Grant. The total budget allocation for the payment of social assistance by the provincial departments of social development was R18,798 billion in 2000/01.

Committee of Inquiry into a Comprehensive Social Security System

In May 2000, a Committee of Inquiry was established to investigate and present options to Cabinet for a comprehensive and affordable system of social protection for South Africa. In addition to considering the gaps in coverage of the existing system of social assistance, the Committee is tasked to consider other forms of protection provided by government in the areas of health, labour and transport.

The Committee reports to a subcommittee of Cabinet Ministers, which includes the Ministers of Social Development, Finance, Labour, Health and Transport. During 2000, the Committee conducted extensive research, which included benchmarking against systems in other countries, and public hearings. The first comprehensive report of the Committee was submitted to Cabinet in mid-July 2001.

Improving the existing system of social assistance

Whilst it is expected that the Committee of Inquiry into a Comprehensive Social Security System will recommend extensive social policy reform, the Department believes it is necessary to effect major improvements to the current service-delivery processes as a matter of priority.

The need for these urgent improvements was brought home by the Minister's Programme of Provincial Visits, which revealed poor quality of service delivery, especially to people in the rural areas.

In November 2000, the Department embarked on the National Norms and Standards Project, which will form the basis for re-engineering service delivery in the area of social assistance.

The Department completed a detailed and comprehensive analysis of all the provinces on

- administration and management of end-to-end processes
- control procedures
- the extent to which customer care is provided and the *Batho Pele* principles adhered to
- organisational performance in the area of social security
- human resources and skills of officials
- financial management
- information technology systems and infrastructure
- availability of service points and office space in each provincial, regional, district and satellite office.

As part of the Norms and Standards Project, the Department has also undertaken an audit of over 7 000 pension pay-points in the country. The final report proposed norms and standards for implementation over the short, medium and long term.

The design of the new computerised grant payment system will commence as soon as the *Norms and Standards Report* is adopted as the latter will have a significant bearing on the design of the system. Planning of the new system is being done in close collaboration with the Department of Home Affairs to ensure compatibility with that Department's National Identification System.

During 2000 and 2001, the Department has also assisted the provincial departments of social development in the Northern Province, the Eastern Cape and Mpumalanga to replace outdated computer equipment and to connect rural offices to the provincial head offices.

Poverty Relief Programme

In addition to the provision of social assistance, the Department also manages the Poverty Relief Programme for the 10 social development departments.

This Programme is funded through a special allocation from the Poverty Relief, Infrastructure and Job Creation Fund of the National Treasury, and aims to assist communities in a range of developmental projects.

The allocation to the Department for 2000/01 was R120 million, bringing the Department's total allocation for the three-year period to R363 million.

Between May and July 2000, the national and provincial departments, with the assistance of the Independent Development Trust, conducted a mid-term assessment of poverty-relief projects funded from the 1998/99 allocation. The assessment of 1 638 projects involved site visits, interviews with beneficiaries, and inspection of financial and administration records of the projects. The main findings of the mid-term assessment were that:

- the Programme targeted the poor: 72% of projects were in rural areas, 26% in urban areas and 2% in informal settlements.
- the Programme had created employment opportunities in the short term, mostly benefiting women: 25 956 opportunities were created (women: 16 800, youth: 6 100, and men: 3 065).
- just over half of the projects assessed had the potential to be sustainable in the long term. These projects demonstrated a high level of community participation, were meeting the objectives of their business plans, and were generally well run.
- many of the projects faced serious constraints, including the limited capacity of participants to manage and spend the funds received, limited access to markets, and the lack of regular contact and support from NGOs and welfare officials.
- the monitoring and evaluation of projects need to be improved.

The conclusion from the mid-term assessment was that, although there were positive



Allocation of Poverty Relief Funds 1998/99 to 2000/01

Department	Allocation for projects (R)	Number of projects
Eastern Cape	31 691 318	706
Free State	18 140 661	204
Gauteng	21 787 407	197
KwaZulu-Natal	41 412 276	609
Mpumalanga	20 352 894	222
Northern Cape	19 031 550	169
Northern Province	30 263 455	265
North-West	16 201 629	248
Western Cape	20 026 166	121
National Department	116 530 939	112
Total	*335 438 298	2 853

* The balance of the funds was allocated for capacity-building and administration.

results emerging from the Poverty Relief Programme, a concerted effort was required to address the constraints.

Over the next three years (2001/02 to 2003/04), the Department has prioritised the areas of food security, centres for engaging older persons in economic activities, support for community-based initiatives in the area of HIV/AIDS, youth development in the context of urban renewal, economic empowerment of women, support to initiatives that integrate the capacities of persons with disabilities into the Poverty Relief Programme, and the development of local social finance capacity.

Responding to the impact of HIV/AIDS

The national Department has developed a social development framework for an integrated and coordinated response to HIV/AIDS.

The framework includes sourcing reliable research and information; the provision of social protection to those infected and affected, especially children; protection of children's rights; provision of services; special programmes such as the Home-based/Community-based Care Programme; empowerment of women; and the capacitating of officials to deal with HIV/AIDS.

The Department's response to HIV/AIDS is underpinned by working in partnership with other government departments, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, the business sector, volunteers and international agencies.

Home-based/community-based care

The Department is implementing a programme of home-based/community-based care, in conjunction with the departments of Health and Education. The Programme forms part of an integrated programme of the three departments. The programme has been established in six provinces (Northern Province, Free State, Eastern Cape, Northern Cape, North-West and Mpumalanga).

The integrated programme provides life skills for children and youth, voluntary testing and counselling services, and a range of care and support services focusing on families and children orphaned through AIDS-related deaths of their parents. The Department received an allocation of R6,8 million for these projects in 2000/01, and has funded 16 projects through this initiative.

In addition to the projects initiated by the three departments, the Department of Social Development has also supported a number of community-initiated care and support projects.

In 2000/01, the Department funded a total of 20 projects to the value of R10 million. With the increasing demand for care and sup-

port services to families and children infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, the Department will be expanding this project significantly over the next three years.

Extending social assistance to families and children

The existing system of social grants affords some assistance to families and children infected and affected by HIV/AIDS. Families with children under the age of six years can access the Child Support Grant. The Foster Care Grant is available to caregivers of orphans who have been placed with them by the court.

A Care Dependency Grant is also available to caregivers of children who are chronically ill and need constant care. This includes children infected with HIV/AIDS. The Disability Grant is available to people with disabilities, and this includes people who are suffering from AIDS-related illnesses and are incapacitated.

A grant can also be made available to families who need urgent relief in cases of social distress, including the death of a relative. The Department is aware of the limitations of the coverage of these grants, and has requested the Committee of Inquiry to look into a Comprehensive Social Security System to identify options for improving the coverage. The national and provincial departments are also working on improving communication about these grants and removing administrative obstacles to accessing these grants.

Developing capacity of government officials

The Department, in collaboration with the South African Management Development

Institute, has developed a curriculum for planners, analysts and researchers in the public sector to develop a common basic understanding of the impact of HIV/AIDS on service delivery.

The programme was launched in the second half of 2001 and is expected to reach 1 200 officials over a period of three years. The programme will be presented in all provinces, and will be run by universities located in the various provinces.

In the case of the Northern Cape and Mpumalanga, which do not have universities, the University of the Free State and the University of the North will deliver the programme, respectively.

Research programme

In August 2000, the Department published its *State of South Africa's Population Report*, which provides an informative overview of major population issues, including the impact of HIV/AIDS on the population structure. The theme for the 2001 Report is *The impact of HIV/AIDS on human development, with special reference to social services*.

There are a variety of HIV/AIDS awareness, care and support programmes initiated by communities and the non-government sector.

To improve its responses to HIV/AIDS, the Department has proceeded to evaluate and document these programmes to share good-practice models with other departments, communities and organisations involved in the fight against HIV/AIDS. The study was released in the second half of 2001.

The Department has commissioned the Human Sciences Research Council to develop population and developmental indicators that can be used to monitor and assess the impact of HIV/AIDS.

The research was completed in August 2001 and is expected to assist government departments in the planning of services.

Partnerships

During 2000 and 2001, the Department has strengthened its partnership with national

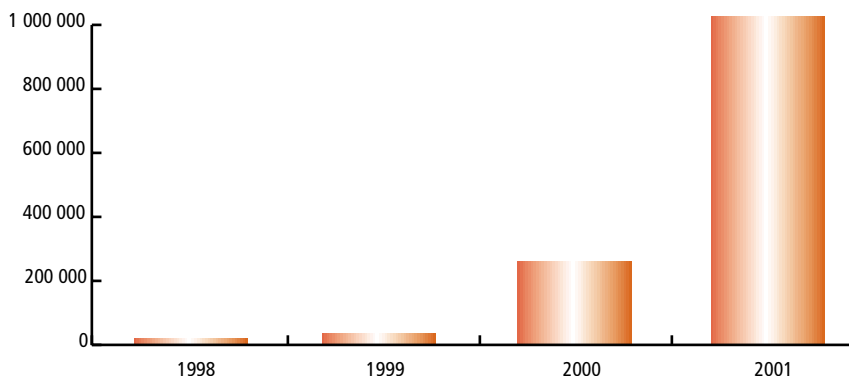
Information

The International Network of Street Papers (INSP) Conference was held on 2 March 2001 in Cape Town. This was the first-ever gathering of its nature in South Africa, and about 35 editors from countries worldwide attended the three-day Conference. The Conference was organised by the *Big Issue* magazine, which is published in Cape Town every month. The INSP was established in 1994.

The street publications provide support to socially-excluded people, such as counselling, training, job skills, and art and writing workshops.



Child support grant beneficiaries: 1 April 1998 to 1 April 2001



and international organisations involved in the fight against HIV/AIDS. The Department chairs the National AIDS Children's Task Team (NACTT), which is a multisectoral task team focusing on the care and support of children infected and affected by HIV/AIDS.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

UNICEF conducted studies on caring for vulnerable children and children orphaned through AIDS-related illnesses, as well as studies on the cost-effectiveness of six models of care for vulnerable children. The Department, in designing programmes for children, has used the results of these studies. UNICEF has indicated interest in providing further support to the Department in fast-tracking the Home-based/ Community-based Care Programme.

Save the Children Fund

This organisation provides secretariat and other assistance to the NACTT, and over the past year has undertaken research on abused children and children affected by HIV/AIDS.

It is also compiling a directory of services and children's organisations. The directory will be placed on the website for access by clients and service-providers.

FBOs

Over the past year, the Department has placed emphasis on strengthening its partnership with these organisations to assist with

the Poverty Relief Programme and HIV/AIDS. In August 2000, the Department funded a national religious conference to identify ways in which FBOs could be involved in HIV/AIDS programmes. As a result of the conference, the Department was in a position to allocate funds to these organisations to strengthen community-based initiatives in the fight against HIV/AIDS.

Promoting and protecting the rights of vulnerable groups

Children and youth

In addition to social assistance to children through the Child Support Grant and the Foster Care Grant, the Department facilitates the provision of services to children and youth through the provincial departments of social development and NGOs.

Child abuse and neglect

Child abuse and neglect is a priority of the Department, and during 2000 and the first half of 2001 the Department has taken the following initiatives in this area:

- Developing a computerised Child Protection Register. The Department held 17 workshops to train the provincial officials, members of the Child Protection Unit of the South African Police Service (SAPS) and members of national NGOs on the implementation of the Register.

- Facilitating the development of protocols on the management of child abuse and neglect cases.
- Facilitating the development of an intersectoral Child Abuse and Neglect Strategy, due for finalisation in 2001.

The Department represents South Africa on International Social Services. During the past year, it managed 312 intercountry cases. The Department, as the Registrar for Adoptions, registered 2 218 new adoptions during the year.

Integrated Justice System (IJS)

The IJS Project ensures the integration of the management of cases and offenders through four departments, namely: the SAPS, and the departments of Justice and Constitutional Development, Correctional Services and Social Development, supported by enabling technologies.

A number of projects were initiated to this end:

- **Awaiting Trial Prisoner Project:** Children awaiting trial in any residential care facility are a priority of the Department of Social Development. Active participation from the provincial social service representatives and management teams yielded positive results, with 3 000 cases involving children being reviewed in the past year. An interdepartmental committee of senior officials was established to monitor cases of children awaiting trial.
- The computerised Child Protection Register was developed.

- Technological improvements in the SAPS Crime Administration System enable the four departments to track children through the System and assist in the monitoring of their cases.
- The Court Process Project provides for the electronic management of court processes from arrest to final court appearances. The Project is expected to result in significant efficiencies and a reduction in court delays. The Department of Social Development has six pilot sites for the project.

Older persons

The Minister of Social Development appointed a Ministerial Committee to investigate the nature and causes of abuse, neglect and ill-treatment of older persons. The Committee commenced work in April 2000, and tabled its report to Cabinet in February 2001. The Committee's investigation revealed an alarming level of abuse, neglect and ill-treatment of the elderly by families, institutions and government services. Cabinet adopted the recommendations of the Committee and implementation of these recommendations is in progress.

The main recommendations of the Committee include:

- significantly improving the social assistance service delivery to older persons
- accelerating the transformation of residential homes for older persons
- increasing the support for community-based care and non-residential services to older persons
- introducing new legislation that complies with the Constitution and with the international conventions on the rights of older persons.

Women

Social development services to women are a priority. It derives from the premise and concern that the inequality that exists between men and women in South Africa is deeply entrenched and has characterised South African society for many decades. Women are subjected to discrimination, exploitation

Information

A UN Expert Group meeting on social protection was held from 30 October to 1 November 2000 in Cape Town, in preparation for the 39th Session of the UN Commission for Social Development. The meeting considered ways of enhancing social protection in order to reduce vulnerability in a globalising world. The theme of the meeting was *Coping in Dire Circumstances: Traditional and Modern Schemes of Social Protection in the Context of Development*.

Dr Zola Skweyiya, Minister of Social Development, who is also the Chairperson of the UN Commission for Social Development, hosted the meeting. The workshop was attended by 15 international experts from around the world, representing developed and developing countries such as the United Kingdom, Belgium, Geneva, Finland, India, Chile, Peru, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Ghana.



and violence despite the Constitution, which affirms the democratic values of human dignity, equality and freedom. An unprecedented effort is, therefore, required to ensure that the status of women is elevated to protect their rights and speed up gender equality.

Economic empowerment

The Department established the Flagship Programme: Developmental Programmes for Unemployed Women with Children under Five Years. This aims to provide economic and developmental opportunities and services to unemployed women with children under the age of five years, living in deep rural areas and previously disadvantaged informal settlements.

Sixteen projects have been designed to create income that is distributed among the participating women.

The various projects include activities such as an eating house, overnight facility, car wash, beauty salon, vegetable gardens, garment-making, poultry and egg production, bread-baking, leather works, offal cleaning, child minding, and paper and fabric printing. Some 800 women and 913 children are benefiting from the Programme.

The Flagship Programme has developed a creative form of early childhood intervention, which provides developmentally appropriate education to children younger than five to increase their chances of healthy growth and development.

Victim Empowerment Programme (VEP)

The VEP established 100 projects, which provide much-needed services to victims, especially women and children. The majority of

these projects operate on the basis of '24-hour one-stop services', where victims receive a range of services rendered by trained professional and/or volunteer staff. Each project reaches at least 30 victims per month. The projects were audited in February 2001 to align them with the Urban Renewal Programme announced by the President. A *Domestic Violence Resource Directory*, which includes protocols and services on domestic violence, has been compiled through the partnership of the Department and the National Network on Violence Against Women. The Directory will be made available to police stations, courts and welfare offices, and will be updated annually.

The VEP has devised a strategy/programme for shelters for abused women and their children. Draft minimum standards for shelters were circulated for comments. Several visits to shelters have also been undertaken to devise a model for shelters in the country.

A survey on existing shelters for abused women and their children was conducted to devise a strategy for the running and management of a shelter, as well as the programmes that need to be available in a shelter.

People with disabilities

In addition to social assistance in the form of the Disability Grant, the Department also provides assistance to people with disabilities through the Poverty Relief Programme and subsidies to national councils. The national councils supported by the Department are:

- The National Council for Persons with Physical Disabilities
- Deaf Federation of South Africa
- South African National Epilepsy League
- South African Federation for Mental Health
- Cancer Association of South Africa.

The provincial departments of social development provide subsidies to protective workshops where people with disabilities are trained in basic production skills.

By the end of March 2001, projects of the Thabo Mbeki Development Trust, which received an allocation from the Poverty Relief

Information

The International Day of Disabled Persons is a special day set by the UN on 3 December every year. In 2000 it was observed on 30 November.

The national theme for 2000 was *Disability Renaissance From Poverty to Social, Political and Economic Empowerment of People with Disabilities*. Four specific areas were identified to fit into this theme:

- education and training
- economic empowerment
- universal access to transport for people with disabilities
- sports and cultural empowerment.

Fund, benefitted nearly 8 000 people with disabilities.

During 2000 and 2001, the Department reviewed the procedures for assessing people for the Disability Grant and proposed amendments to the Regulations of the Social Assistance Act, 1999.

The amendments provide for the use of community-based assessment panels as an alternative to district surgeons who are not easily accessible to people in rural areas. The Committee of Inquiry into a Comprehensive Social Security System is investigating options to improve social protection for people with disabilities.

Transforming the sector

Non-profit Organisations Act, 1997

The Department is responsible for the implementation of the Non-profit Organisations Act, 1997 (Act 71 of 1997), which provides for the registration of non-profit organisations. During 2000/01, the Department received 8 021 applications, more than double the number received in the previous year. Some 6 180 organisations have been registered since the introduction of the legislation. In 2002, the Department will focus on monitoring compliance of registered organisations with the legislation.

Financing policy

In February 2001, the Minister initiated a rapid review of the financing policy. The policy was adopted in April 1999, with a view to phasing it in over a period of five years. The main aim of the policy is to transform the sector through changing the approach to the subsidising of national councils and other NGOs.

The rapid review found that although the principles of the policy were commendable, a more comprehensive approach was required to accelerate the transformation of the sector.

The Department has been tasked to undertake a major review process, with the aim of developing a comprehensive transformation programme which includes:

- developing national norms and standards for service delivery
- developing a Human Resource Plan and Human Resource Development Strategy
- costing of welfare services
- developing a programme for improving welfare infrastructure
- designing a monitoring and evaluation programme.

The design of the overall transformation programme must be completed by 31 March 2002.

Statutory bodies

Relief boards

The Fund Raising Act, 1978 (Act 107 of 1978), provided for relief boards to provide social relief to people in distress, through disasters or displacement from another country.

The Disaster Relief Board processed 110 907 applications arising mainly from the floods that devastated many areas of South Africa in late 1999 and early 2000. The Board approved payments totaling R49 220 590 to declared victims during 2000/01.

Central Drug Authority (CDA)

The Department of Social Development facilitated the establishment of the CDA in accordance with the Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependency Act, 1992 (Act 20 of 1992), as amended.

The primary task of the CDA is to ensure the implementation of the National Drug Master Plan and to monitor progress. The Members of the CDA were appointed by the Minister of Social Development, on the recommendation of the Portfolio Committee for Social Development. The CDA held its first meeting on 1 September 2000.

CDA members were appointed from the following structures:

- five drug experts from research councils and universities
- five drug experts from NGOs
- one member from the National Youth Commission



- one member from Business Against Crime
- one member representing trade unions
- one member each from the departments of Justice and Constitutional Development, Health, Education, Social Development, Trade and Industry, Labour, Foreign Affairs, Correctional Services, Safety and Security, Home Affairs and the National Intelligence Service.

The CDA has established five subcommit-

tees according to the priority areas as set out in the National Drug Master Plan, namely: youth, drug-related crime, community health and welfare, communication and international involvement, and research. The CDA plans to establish a national network of provincial and local drug fora in all nine provinces. These networks will ensure co-operation and involvement at all levels.

Acknowledgement

Department of Social Development

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