

**Department of Social Services
and Poverty Alleviation**



For the year ended 31 March 2003

2002 - 2003

Department
of Social Services
& Poverty Alleviation

ANNUAL REPORT

**Jaarverslag
Ingxelo Yonyaka**

PART ONE

GENERAL INFORMATION

Mr Marius Fransman

Minister of Social Services and Poverty Alleviation

In accordance with section 40(1)d of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999; the Public Service Act, 1994 (as amended) and the National Treasury Regulations, I hereby submit the Department of Social Services and Poverty Alleviation Annual Report on financial statements, performance indicators and departmental activities for the 2002/03 financial year.

Please note that in terms of section 65(1)(a) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 you are required to table the report in the Provincial Legislature by 31 August 2003. If you are unable, section 65(1)(a) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999, requires you to provide a written explanation within six months of the end of the relevant financial year, that is by 30 September 2003.



MS VL PETERSEN
HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

1.1 INTRODUCTION BY THE HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

During the 2002/03 financial year the Western Cape Department of Social Services and Poverty Alleviation continued to give heed to the President's call for improved and accelerated social service delivery.

It was a particularly challenging year for the department, but the opportunity for organisational growth and improved performance became evident. Continued review of the work and organisational strengths and weaknesses led to the realisation of a need to accelerate the department's restructuring efforts. Coupled with the window of opportunity created by the national adoption of Resolution 7 of 2000 the department was able to fast-track the organisational restructuring of its head office in order for it to be more in line with a process model to social service delivery. The Provincial Cabinet accepted the final structure during March 2003.

As part of its restructuring efforts the department resolved to adopt a cost centre approach in respect of its delivery units namely district offices and institutions. This resulted in the appointment of 14 district office managers at the rank of deputy director on 1 August 2002. These appointments were indicative of the department's seriousness with the improvement of service delivery to its end-user customers.

The restructuring also had to incorporate the poverty alleviation function which was devolved from the Premier's Office to the department during the period under review, hence the name change to the "Department of Social Services and Poverty Alleviation". All transfer funding intended for poverty alleviation interventions was committed before the end of the financial year.

As part of the provincial positioning of poverty alleviation as a transversal function, the department contracted the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research to undertake rapid reviews of the most impoverished communities in the province. This provided the department with baseline data to focus its poverty alleviation resources to the most needy geographical areas in the province.

During the June 2002 review of progress with the implementation of the departmental strategic plan Minister Fransman indicated a number of crucial policy initiatives that needed to be incorporated into the department's planning. This necessitated the department to realign its strategic plan to allow, amongst others, for the fostering of a partnership with advice offices and other emerging social service delivery organisations.

Review of the work indicated the need for improved risk assessment. A forensic auditor, Mr Tim Steele, was appointed as a consultant to assist the department in this respect. His work led to the implementation of a risk reduction model. Through his work, the department uncovered potential cases of fraud and other irregularities in its social security component. This was confirmed by a special investigation conducted by the Office of the Auditor General. As a result, 747 cases of fraud were investigated during the year under review. 125 of these cases were handed over to the South African Police Services for further investigation and possible prosecution. The monetary value of these cases amounted to R912 117.00. In addition, the results of the investigations confirmed that the department's human resource provisioning for social security was not aligned with the rapid growth in demand for social security pensions and grants. As a result of the findings of the investigations 84 contract workers were employed.

In line with the national guidelines the approximately 54 579 temporary disability grants cases will remain in payment until each case has been reviewed again to make sure that the correct procedures were followed with the awarding and cancellation of the grant.

The National Department of Social Development set the Western Cape Province a target of 90 000 children to be registered for the Child Support Grant. This figure was later adjusted to 140 000. The province has far exceeded this number by approximately 19 000. Furthermore, as a result of the government's policy shift regarding the disbursement of Child Support Grants the qualifying age was extended from 0 - 6 to 7 - 14 years. The children who turned seven in March 2003 remained in payment. This brought about tremendous pressure on the resources of the department.

Over the last two financial years the department accelerated the take up of grants to all communities in the Western Cape. In total pensions and social grants have increased from 301 470 in April 2001 to 457 605 in April 2003.

The department also made good progress in the protecting and development of vulnerable groups such as children through the appointment of Molo Songolo to design a programme aimed at dealing with child trafficking and the sexual exploitation of young children.

Another milestone in the strengthening of the department's monitoring and evaluation capacity as part of ensuring quality social service delivery, was the appointment of Ms Koleka Lubelwana to spearhead the transformation of social service delivery organisations. During the period under review 37 government-funded organisations and 8 government-owned facilities were assessed. The objective of this assessment was to establish whether the funds they received from the department and the services they rendered were directed towards the most needy, poor and vulnerable communities.

The project to implement an electronic data management system at service delivery centres was kickstarted with Enterprise Commerce System.

The department remains committed to its vision of a self-reliant society and will continue to strive towards promoting the principles of individual and community development by providing a social safety net for the poor, the vulnerable and those with special needs.

In the 2002/2003 year, Minister Fransman intensified the re-alignment of the department to the 10 strategic objectives of the new provincial government. With the integration of the Poverty Directorate into the department, it became clear that a policy framework for the implementation and expenditure of the poverty budget was a priority.

The Minister initiated a process whereby a policy framework was put in place before the end of the financial year. This was achieved through holding workshops and consultations with many sectors and stakeholder groups as well as taking into account the outcomes of the newly completed strategic planning process. For the first time as a result of this policy formulation process, the province had a draft framework and strategy in place for the expenditure of the poverty budget.

It was an extremely eventful year in which the department faced numerous challenges such as over-expenditure in social security grants that negatively impacted on other programs, the national food crisis as a result of the rapid rise in food prices, dealing with fraud and corruption in respect of social grants and the rapid uptake of grants which resulted in severe pressure at our district offices.

The Minister nevertheless maintained a hectic schedule in terms of which in April 2002 he attended the Second UN World Assembly on Ageing in Madrid, delivered a paper on the 'Social Responsibility of State' at the international conference hosted by EFSA at Tützing, Bavaria, Germany and a second paper at the follow-up conference on Social Capital. The Minister also completed a high profile program during Child Protection Month in May/June 2002, Social Development Month in October 2002 and hosted a provincial conference on NEPAD in the Western Cape in conjunction with the Presidency in May 2002.

Minister Fransman commenced the year 2003 with a focus on creating a partnership with the Local Government sphere to bring about integrated service delivery to the people on social and economic development for sustainable livelihoods. Several of these initiatives are ongoing.

1.3

MISSION STATEMENT

The strategic direction and focus of the department is based on its vision and mission statement. The vision of the department is the creation of a self-reliant society whilst its mission statement is the facilitation of a social safety net for the poor, the vulnerable and those with special needs in a developmental manner.

The department performed two core functions; delivering social welfare services in a developmental manner and providing a social security safety net.

Over and above the core functions, the department performed the following support functions:

- The management of effective social services research, population development, marketing and communication and strategic planning;
- The rendering of customer services as part of the monitoring and evaluation of district offices and facilities;
- The management of finances and administration;
- The management of human resources; and
- The rendering of an internal control function.

1.4

VALUES

The following values underpinned the work of the department:

Equity
 Transparency
 Human Rights
 Appropriateness
 Democracy
 Securing Basic Welfare Rights
 Sustainability
 Ubuntu
 Accessibility
 Non-discrimination
 Quality Services
 Accountability

1.5 LEGISLATIVE MANDATE

The work of the department is prescribed by a number of pieces of legislation. The following list comprises the most important laws that govern the work of the department.

Table 1: List of legislative mandates

Act	Short Description
Aged Persons Act, Act 81 of 1967	The Act provides for the protection and welfare of older persons, for the establishment and registration of facilities providing accommodation and care to older persons.
National Welfare Act, Act 100 of 1978	The Act provides for the registration of welfare organisations on regional basis; the establishment, functions and operation of regional welfare boards; and the establishment of a National Welfare Board.
Social Assistance Act, Act 59 of 1992	The Act provides for the rendering of social assistance to persons, national councils and welfare organisations. The Act was amended in 1994 to further regulate allocation of grants and financial awards to persons and bodies.
Child Care Act, Act 74 of 1983	As amended the Act, 1983, provides for the establishment of children's courts and the appointment of commissioners of child welfare, for the protection and welfare of children, for the adoption of children and for the establishment of facilities for the care and the treatment of children.
Adoption Matters Amendment Act 1996, Act 56 of 1988	The Act amended the Child Care Act, 1983 to simplify the procedure for the granting of legal representation for children in children's court proceedings; to provide for the rights of natural fathers where the adoption of their children born out of wedlock has been proposed and for certain notice to be given to amend the Natural Fathers of Children Born Out of Wedlock Act, 1997, to consolidate the law on adoption under the Child Care Act, 1983; and to amend the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1992, to afford a father of a child born out of wedlock the opportunity to record his acknowledgement of paternity and his particulars in the birth registration of the child.
Probation Services Act 1999, Act 116 of 1991	The Act provides for the establishment and implementation of programmes aimed at the combating of crime and for the rendering of assistance to and treatment of persons involved in crime.
Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependency Act 1992, Act 20 of 1992	As amended the Act provides for the establishment of a Central Drug Authority, the establishment of programmes for the prevention and treatment of drug dependency, the establishment of treatment centres and hostels, the registration of institutions as treatment centres and hostels and the commitment of persons to and their detention, treatment and training in treatment centres.
Welfare Laws Amendment Act 1997, Act 106 of 1997	The Act amended the Social Assistance Act, 1992 in order to provide for uniformity of, equality of access to, and effective regulation of social assistance throughout the Republic, to introduce the child support grant, to do away with capitation grants, to abolish maintenance grants subject to the phasing out of existing maintenance grants, to provide for the delegation of certain powers, and to extend the application of the provisions of the Act to all areas in the Republic.
Public Service Act 1994, Act no. 1 of 1999	The Act provides for the organising and administration of the public service of the country, the regulation of the conditions of employment, terms of office, discipline, retirement and discharge of members of the public service, and matters connected therewith.
Public Finance Management Act 1999, Act no 1 of 1999	The Act provides for arrangements to improve financial management within the public service. It also prescribes measures related to transparency and expenditure control.



**Departement Maatskaplike Dienste
en Armoedeverligting**



Vir die jaar geëindig 31 Maart 2003

Departement
Maatskaplike Dienste
en Armoedeverligting

2002 - 2003

JAARVERSLAG

**Annual Report
Ingxelo Yonyaka**

DEEL EEN

ALGEMENE INLIGTING

Mr Marius Fransman

Minister van Maatskaplike Dienste en Armoedeverligting

In ooreenstemming met artikel 40(1)d van die Wet op Openbare Finansiële Bestuur, 1999, die Staatsdienswet, 1994 (soos gewysig) en die Nasionale Tesourieregulasies, dien ek hiermee die Departement Maatskaplike Dienste en Armoedeverligting se Jaarverslag oor finansiële state, prestasie-aanduiders en aktiwiteite vir die 2002/03-boekjaar in.

Let asseblief daarop dat daar ingevolge artikel 65(1)(a) van die Wet op Openbare Finansiële Bestuur, 1999, verwag word dat die verslag teen 31 Augustus 2003 in die Provinsiale Wetgewer ter tafel gelê moet word. Artikel 65(1)(a) van die Wet op Openbare Finansiële Bestuur, 1999, vereis dat indien dit nie moontlik is om dit te doen nie, 'n skriftelike verduideliking binne ses maande na die einde van die betrokke boekjaar ingedien moet word, dit wil sê teen 30 September 2003.



ME VL PETERSEN
DEPARTEMENTSHOOF

Gedurende die 2002/03-boekjaar het die Wes-Kaapse Departement Maatskaplike Dienste en Armoedeverligting voortgegaan om uitvoering te gee aan die President se oproep om verbeterde en versnelde lewering van maatskaplike dienste.

Dit was 'n besonder uitdagende jaar vir die departement, maar die geleentheid vir organisatoriese groei en verbeterde prestasie het na vore gekom. Deurlopende hersiening van die werk en organisatoriese sterk punte en swak punte het gelei tot die realisering van 'n behoefte om die departement se herstruktureringsoopogings te versnel. Tesame met die geleentheid wat deur die nasionale aanvaarding van Resolusie 7 van 2000 geskep is, was die departement in staat om die organisatoriese herstrukturering van sy hoofkantoor te versnel ten einde dit meer in lyn te bring met 'n prosesmodel vir die lewering van maatskaplike dienste. Die Provinsiale Kabinet het die finale struktuur gedurende Maart 2003 aanvaar.

Die departement het besluit om as deel van die herstruktureringsoopogings 'n kostesentrumbenadering ten opsigte van die leweringseenhede te aanvaar, naamlik distrikskantore en instansies. Dit het gelei tot die aanstelling van 14 distrikskantoorbestuurders met die rang van adjunktdirekteur op 1 Augustus 2002. Hierdie aanstellings was 'n aanduiding van die departement se erns met die verbetering van dienslewering aan die eindgebruikers.

Die herstrukturering moes ook die funksie van armoedeverligting, wat tydens die oorsigtydperk van die Kantoor van die Premier na die departement afgewentel is, inkorporeer, en dus is die naam verander na die "Departement Maatskaplike Dienste en Armoedeverligting". Alle oordragfondse wat vir armoedeverligting bestem was, is voor die einde van die boekjaar toegewys.

As deel van die provinsiale posisionering van armoedeverligting as 'n dwarsleggende funksie, het die departement 'n kontrak met die Wetenskaplike en Nywerheidsnavorsingsraad aangegaan om vinnig 'n oorsig oor die mees verarmde gemeenskappe in die provinsie te onderneem. Dit het vir die departement aanvangslyndata verskaf om die hulpbronne vir armoedeverligting op die mees behoeftige geografiese gebiede in die provinsie te fokus.

Gedurende die hersiening van die vordering met die implementering van die departement se strategiese plan in Junie 2002 het Minister Fransman 'n aantal kritieke politieke inisiatiewe aangedui wat by die departement se beplanning geïnkorporeer moet word. Dit het die departement genoodsaak om sy strategiese plan aan te pas om, onder andere, voorsiening te maak vir die bevordering van 'n vennootskap met advieskantore en ander opkomende organisasies wat maatskaplike dienste lewer.

'n Beskouing van die werk het aangedui dat daar 'n behoefte aan verbeterde risikobestuur was. 'n Forensiese ouditeur, Mnr. Tim Steele, is as konsultant aangestel om die departement in hierdie opsig te help. Sy werk het tot die inwerkingstelling van 'n risikoverminderingsmodel gelei. Deur sy werk het die departement potensiële gevalle van bedrog en ander onreëlmatighede in sy komponent vir bestaansbeveiliging ontdek. 'n Spesiale ondersoek wat deur die Kantoor van die Ouditeur-generaal gedoen is, het dit bevestig. As gevolg hiervan is daar gedurende die oorsigjaar ondersoek ingestel na 747 gevalle van bedrog. 125 van hierdie gevalle is aan die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie diens oorhandig vir verdere ondersoek en moontlike vervolging. Die monetêre waarde van hierdie gevalle het R912 117,00 beloop. Hierbenewens het die resultate van die ondersoeke bevestig dat die departement se voorsiening van menslike hulpbronne vir bestaansbeveiliging nie in lyn was met die vinnige groei in die vraag na pensioene en toelaes vir bestaansbeveiliging nie. As gevolg van die bevinding van die ondersoeke, is 84 kontrakwerkers aangestel.

In ooreenstemming met die nasionale riglyne sal ongeskiktheidstoelaes vir ongeveer 54 579 tydelike gevalle steeds betaal word totdat elke geval hersien is om seker te maak dat die korrekte prosedures met die toekenning en kansellering van die toelaag gevolg is.

Die Nasionale Departement Maatskaplike Ontwikkeling het 'n teiken gestel van 90 000 kinders wat vir die Kinderondersteuningstoelaes geregistreer moet word. Hierdie syfer is later aangepas tot 140 000. Die provinsie het hierdie getal met ongeveer 19 000 oorskry. As gevolg van die regering se beleidsverskuiwing ten opsigte van die uitbetaling van Kinderondersteuningstoelaes, is die kwalifiserende ouderdom ook van 0 - 6 verleng tot 7 - 14 jaar. Die kinders wat in Maart 2003 sewe jaar oud geword het, het steeds die toelaag ontvang. Dit het veroorsaak dat daar groot druk op die departement se hulpbronne geplaas is.

Gedurende die afgelope twee boekjare het die departement die uitbetaling van toelaes aan alle gemeenskappe in die Wes-Kaap versnel. Pensioene en maatskaplike toelaes het in totaal van 301 470 in April 2001 tot 457 605 in April 2003 gestyg.

Die departement het ook goeie vordering gemaak met die beskerming en ontwikkeling van kwesbare groepe soos kinders deur die aanstelling van Molo Songolo om 'n program op te stel wat gerig is op die hantering van handel met kinders en die seksuele misbruik van jong kinders.

Nog 'n mylpaal in die versterking van die departement se monitoring- en evalueringskapasiteit as deel van die versekering van die lewering van maatskaplike dienste van 'n hoë gehalte, was die aanstelling van Me Koleka Lubelwana om aan die spits te wees van die transformasie van organisasies wat maatskaplike dienste lewer. Gedurende die oorsigtydperk is 37 organisasies wat deur die staat befonds word en 8 wat deur die staat besit word, geassesseer. Die doelwit van hierdie assessering was om vas te stel of die fondse wat hulle van die departement ontvang het en die dienste wat hulle gelewer het, gerig was op die armste, mees kwesbare gemeenskappe waar die grootste nood bestaan.

Die projek om 'n elektroniese databestuurstelsel by diensleweringentra te installeer, is met die *Enterprise Commerce System* aan die gang gesit.

Die departement bly verbind tot sy visie van 'n selfstandige gemeenskap en sal voortgaan om te streef na die bevordering van die beginsels van individuele en gemeenskapsontwikkeling deur 'n maatskaplike veiligheidsnet vir die armes, die kwesbares en diegene met spesiale behoeftes te verskaf.

**ME VIRGINIA PETERSEN
DEPARTEMENTSHOOF**

In die 2002/03-boekjaar het Minister Fransman die inlynbringing van die departement ten opsigte van die 10 strategiese doelwitte van die nuwe provinsiale regering meer intens gemaak. Met die integrasie van die Direktoraat Armoede by die departement, het dit duidelik geword dat 'n beleidsraamwerk vir die implementering en besteding van die armoedebegroting 'n prioriteit was.

Die Minister het 'n proses geïnisieer waardeur 'n beleidsraamwerk voor die einde van die boekjaar in plek gestel is. Dit is bereik deur die hou van werkwinkels en samesprekings met baie sektore en belanghebbende groepe, sowel as deur die uitkomst van die pas voltooide strategiese beplanningsproses in ag te neem. As gevolg van hierdie beleidsformuleringsproses het die provinsie vir die eerste keer 'n konsepraamwerk en –strategie vir die besteding van die armoedebegroting in plek gehad.

Dit was 'n gebeurtenisvolle jaar waartydens die departement voor verskeie uitdagings te staan gekom het, byvoorbeeld oorbesteding in toelaes vir bestaansbeveiliging, wat 'n negatiewe invloed op ander programme gehad het, die nasionale voedselkrisis as gevolg van die vinnige styging in die voedselprys, die hantering van bedrog en korrupsie ten opsigte van maatskaplike toelaes, en die vinnige opneem van toelaes wat geweldige druk op ons distrikskantore geplaas het.

Die Minister het nietemin volgehou met 'n strawwe skedule waarvolgens hy in April 2002 die VN se tweede *World Assembly on Ageing* in Madrid bygewoon het, by die internasionale konferensie wat deur EFSA by Tützing, Bavaria, Duitsland aangebied is 'n toespraak oor die maatskaplike verantwoordelikheid van die staat gelewer het, en 'n toespraak gelewer het by die opvolgkonferensie oor Maatskaplike Kapitaal. Die Minister het ook tydens Kinderbeskermsmaand in Mei/Junie 2002 en Maatskaplikeontwikkelingsmaand in Oktober 2002 'n hoëprofielprogram voltooi en hy het in samewerking met die kantoor van die President in Mei 2002 'n provinsiale konferensie oor NEPAD in die Wes-Kaap aangebied.

Minister Fransman het die jaar 2003 aangepak met 'n fokus op die daarstelling van 'n vennootskap met die Plaaslike Regering om geïntegreerde dienslewering aan die mense ten opsigte van maatskaplike en ekonomiese ontwikkeling vir volhoubare lewensonderhoud mee te bring. Verskeie van hierdie inisiatiewe is nog aan die gang.

Minister M Fransman
Minister van Maatskaplike Dienste en Armoedeverligting

Die strategiese rigting en fokus van die departement is op sy visie en missiestelling gebaseer. Die visie van die departement is om 'n selfstandige gemeenskap te skep, terwyl dit sy missiestelling is om op ontwikkelingswysse 'n maatskaplike veiligheidsnet vir die armes, die kwesbares en diegene met besondere behoeftes te voorsien.

Die departement het twee kernfunksies verrig: die lewering van maatskaplike welsynsdienste op 'n ontwikkelingswysse en die voorsiening van 'n veiligheidsnet vir bestaansbeveiliging.

Bo en behalwe die kernfunksies het die departement die volgende ondersteuningsfunksies verrig:

- die bestuur van doeltreffende navorsing oor maatskaplike dienste, bevolkingsontwikkeling, bemaking en kommunikasie, en strategiese beplanning;
- die lewering van kliëntedienste as deel van die monitering en evaluasie van distrikskantore en –fasiliteite;
- die bestuur van finansies en administrasie;
- die bestuur van menslike hulpbronne; en die lewering van 'n interne beheerfunksie.

Die volgende waardes het die grondslag vir die werk van die departement gevorm:

Gelykheid
Demokrasie
Toeganklikheid
Deursigtigheid
Waarborg van basiese Welsynsregte
Nie-diskriminasie
Menseregte
Volhoubaarheid
Gehaltesdienste
Gepastheid
Ubuntu
Toerekenbaarheid

1.5 WETGEWENDE MANDAAT

Die werk van die departement word deur 'n aantal wette voorgeskryf. Hieronder is 'n lys van die belangrikste wette wat die werk van die departement reël.

Tabel 1: Lys van wetgewende mandate

Wet	Kort Beskrywing
Wet op Bejaarde Persone, Wet 81 van 1967	Die Wet maak voorsiening vir die beskerming en welsyn van bejaarde persone, vir die vestiging en registrasie van fasiliteite wat akkommodasie en sorg vir ouer persone verskaf.
Nasionale Welsynswet, Wet 100 van 1978	Die Wet maak voorsiening vir die registrasie van welsynsorganisasie op 'n streeksbasis; die vestiging, funksies en bedryf van streeks-welsynsrade; en die vestiging van 'n Nasionale Welsynsraad.
Wet op Maatskaplike Bystand, Wet 59 van 1992	Die Wet maak voorsiening vir die lewering van maatskaplike hulp aan persone, nasionale rade en welsynsorganisasies. Die Wet is in 1994 gewysig om die toekenning van toelaes en finansiële toekennings aan persone en liggame verder te reguleer.
Wet op Kindersorg, Wet 74 van 1983, soos gewysig Wysigingswet op	Dié Wet, 1983, maak voorsiening vir die instelling van kinderhove en die aanstelling van kommissarisse van kindersorg, vir die beskerming en welsyn van kinders, vir die aanneming van kinders en vir die vestiging van fasiliteite vir die versorging en behandeling van kinders.
Aannemings-aangeleenthede, Wet 56 van 1998	Dié Wet het die Wet op Kindersorg, 1983, gewysig om die prosedure vir die toestaan van regsverteenvoording vir kinders in verrigtinge van die kinderhof te vereenvoudig; om voorsiening te maak vir die regte van natuurlike vaders waar die aanneming van hul kinders wat buite egtelik gebore is voorgestel is, en vir 'n sekere kennisgewing wat gegee moet word; om die Wet op Natuurlike Vaders van Buite-egtelike Kinders, 1997, te wysig en om die wetgewing oor aanneming ingevolge die Wet op Kindersorg, 1983, te wysig; en om die Wet op Registrasie van Geboortes en Sterftes, 1992, te wysig, om aan die vader van 'n kind wat buite egtelik gebore is, die geleentheid te gee om sy erkenning van vaderskap en sy besonderhede in die geboorteregistrasie van die kind aan te teken.
Wet op Proefdienste, Wet 116 van 1991	Die Wet maak voorsiening vir die instelling en inwerkingstelling van programme wat gerig is op die bekamping van misdaad en vir die verlening van hulp aan en behandeling van persone wat by misdaad betrokke is.
Wet op Voorkoming en Behandeling van Dwelmafhanlikheid, Wet 20 van 1992	Die Wet maak voorsiening vir die instelling van 'n Sentrale Dwelmmowerheid, die instelling van programme vir die voorkoming en behandeling van dwelmafhanlikheid, die vestiging van behandelingsentrums en hostelle, die registrasie van instansies as behandelingsentrums en hostelle en die verwysing van mense na en hul aanhouding, behandeling en opleiding by sentrums vir behandeling.
Wysigingswet op Welsynswette, Wet 106 van 1997	Die Wet het die Wet op Maatskaplike Bystand, 1992, gewysig om voorsiening te maak vir eenvormigheid van, gelyke toegang tot, en doeltreffende regulasie van maatskaplike hulp oral in die Republiek, om die kinderondersteuningstoelaag in te stel, om weg te doen met die hoofdelike toelaes, om onderhoudstoelaes af te skaf onderhewig aan die uitsfasering van bestaande onderhoudstoelaes, om voorsiening te maak vir die delegering van sekere magte, en om die toepassing van die bepalinge van die Wet na alle gebiede in die Republiek uit te brei.
Staatsdienswet, 1994	Die Wet maak voorsiening vir die organisering en administrasie van die land se staatsdiens, die regulering van indiensnemingsvoorwaardes, ampstermyne, dissipline, aftrede en uitdienssetting van staatsdienslede en toepaslike aangeleenthede.
Wet op Openbare Finansiële Bestuur 1999, Wet 1 van 1999	Die Wet maak voorsiening vir reëlins om finansiële bestuur binne die staatsdiens te verbeter. Dit skryf onder andere ook maatreëls voor aangaande deursigtigheid en bestedingsbeheer.



I-Sebe leeNkonzo zeNtlalo noNciphiso lweNtlupheko



Ophele ngomhla wama 31 ku Matshi 2003

2002 - 2003

I-Sebe leeNkonzo zeNtlalo
noNciphiso lweNtlupheko

INGXELO YONYAKA

**Jaarverslag
Annual Report**

ICANDELO 1

INGXELO JIKELELE

ICANDELO 1: INGXELO JIKELELE

u- Mphathiswa u Marius Fransman

U-Mphathiswa we Sebe leeNkonzo zeNtlalo noNciphiso lweNtlupheko

Ngokwecandelo 40(1)d loMthetho wo Lawulo lweMali ka-1999, uMthetho ongeeNkonzo zoLuntu Ohlonyelweyo ka 1994, nemiQathango kaNondyebo weSizwe, ndingenisa iingxelo yoNyaka yeSebe leeNkonzo zeNtlalo noNciphiso lweNtlupheko yoNyaka-mali ka 2002/2003 equka iingxelo zemali neminye imiba eliphumelele ukuyenza eli sebe.

Nceda qaphela ukuba ngokwecandelo 65(1)(a) lo Mthetho woLawulo lweMali ka-1999 ufanele ukuba ungenise ingxelo kwiNdlu yoWiso-Mthetho yePhondo ngomhla wama 31 ku Agasti 2002. Wakungaphumeleli ukukwenza oko, ngokwecandelo 65(1)(a) lo Mthetho wo Lawulo lweMali ka-1999, ufanele ukuba ungenise ingxelo ebhaliweyo ucacisa isizathu sokungaphumeleli ukuyingenisa le ngxelo phakathi kwesithuba esiziinyanga ezintandathu sokuphela kwalo nyaka-mali, oko kukuthi ngomhla wama 30 kuSeptemba ka 2003.



NKSZN VL PETERSEN
INTLOKO YESEBE

1.1 INGABULA-ZIGCAWU YINTLOKO YESEBE

Kunyaka-mali ka 2002/03 iSebe leeNkonzo zeNtlalo noNciphiso lweNtlupheko le Phondo leNtshona Koloni liqhubekile ukusabela ikhwelo lika Mongameli weSizwe elithi makuqhuthekwe nokuphuculwa kwanokukhawuleziswa konikezelo lweenkonzo zentlalo eluntwini.

Lo nyaka-mali ubunemingeni kakhulu kweli sebe kodwa noko kunjalo unike ithuba lokukhula nokuphucuka komgangatho wokusebenza weli sebe. Uphengululo lwamandla nobuthathaka bomsebenzi weli sebe lukhokelele ekuhlahlengisweni kobume beli sebe. Isindululo 7 seSizwe sika 2000 sinike eli sebe ithuba lokukhawulezisa uhlengahlengiso lwe ofisi engundlunkulu ukuze ibe nakho ukuhambelana nemodeli yokusebenza engumncelele. Ikhabinethi yePhondo ibamkele ubume obuphunyeziweyo obutsha beli sebe ngenyanaga kaMatshi 2003.

Njengaxalenye yamalinge olu hlangahlengiso eli sebe liye lamkela inkqubo yokusebenza eyaziwa ngokuba ngamaziko endleko kwii-ofisi zayo zesithili kwakunye namaziko. Oku kuye kwakhokelela ekutyunjweni kwabaphathi bee-ofisi zesithili abayi-14 nababekwe kwinqanaba lamasekela abalawuli ngomhla woku 1 ku Agasti 2002. Oku kubonisa ukuzimisela nokuzinikela kwesebe ekuphuculeni umgangatho wokunikezelwa kwenkonzo eluntwini.

Uhlengahlengiso luye lwakhokelela ekhlonelweni komsebenzi wonciphiso lwentlupheko obufudula ukwi-ofisi yeNkulumbuso yePhondo kulo nyaka wengxelo, kuloko igama leli sebe liye laguquka laba liSebe leeNkonzo zeNtlalo noNciphiso lweNtlupheko. Yonke imali ebiyabelwe eli sebe itha yasetyenziswa okanye yabekelwa imicimbi esele icwangcisiwe phambi kokuphela konyaka-mali.

Njengaxalenye yokubekwa komsebenzi wokunciphisa intlupheko kwinqanaba elicanda onke amacandelo, isebe liye laqesha okwethutyana iBhunga loPhando leNzululwazi noShishino(CSIR) ukuba liqhuba uphando olukhawulezileyo malunga nezona ndawo zithwaxwa yintlupheko kweli phondo. Oku kuthe kwanika isebe ulwazi olusisiseko malunga nendawo ezithwaxwa yintlupheko nalapho izibonelelo zesebe kufuneka zijoliswe khona.

Ngenyanaga kaJuni ka 2002 ngexesha bekuphengululwa inkqubela yokwandlalwa kwesicwangciso sobuchule seli sebe, uMphathiswa uFransman uye wakhankanya imiba eliqela ekufuneka ihlonelwe kwizicwangciso zeli sebe. Oku kuye kwakhokelela ekubeni eli sebe lishlomele isicwangciso salo ukuze sikwazi ukuthathela ingqalelo intsebenziswano nee-ofisi zengcebiso neminye imibutho yezentlalo-ntle esakhasayo.

Uphengululo lomsebenzi weli sebe uveze imfuneko yokuba makuphuculwe umgangatho wokuqwalaselwa komngcipheko onokuba kuwo eli sebe. Umphengululo-zincwadi ogama lingu Tim Steele uye watyunjwa njengomcebisi ukubaancedise eli sebe mayela nalo mba ungentla. Umsebenzi wakhe uye wakhokelela ekuqulunqweni nasekondlalweni kwemodeli yokunciphisa umngcipheko. Ngenxa yomsebenzi wakhe isebe likwazile ukuvumbulula amatyala obuqhetseba namanye amakhwiniba kwiCandelo loKhuseleko lwezeNtlalo. Oku kuye kwangqinwa luphando lwabucala lwe-Ofisi yoMphengululo ziNcwadi-Jikelele. Ngenxa yoko, amatyala ayi-747 obuqhetseba aye aphantwa kulo nyaka wengxelo. Angama-125 amatyala anikezelwe kwiNkonzo yamaPolisa oMzantsi Afrika ukuba yenze uphando olunzulu ize itshutshise apho ibona kukho imfuneko. Iindleko zala matyala zixabisa R912 117.00. Ngaphezulu iziphumo zophando zikungqinile ukuba abasebenzi beli candelo abakwazi ukumelana nokukhula kweemfuno zokhuseleko lwentlalo. Iziphumo zolu phando ziye zakhokelela ekuqeshweni kwabasebenzi bethutyana abayi-84.

Ngokuhambelana nemigaqo kazwelonke izibonelelo zokukhubazeka kwethutyana ezingama 54 579 ziza kuhlala kuluhlu lolwamkelo de ibe imigaqo yokuzinikezela kwaneyokuzinqumamisa ilandelwe ngokupheleleyo.

I-Sebe loPhuliso loLuntu lika Zwelonke liye labekela iPhondo leNtshona Koloni inani eliqingqiweyo labantwana ekufuneka bebbhaliselwe imali yeSibonelelo Sesondlo Sabantwana eliyi 90 000. Eli nani libuye longezwa laya kutsho kwi 140 000. Eli phondo liye lagqithisa kwelo nani nge 19 000. Ngaphezulu, ngenxa yokuguquka komgaqo-nkqubo ophathelene nokunikezelwa kwemali yesondlo sabantwana, iminyaka yokufumana esi sibonelelo iye yongezwa ukusuka kwabaminyaka eyi 0-6 ukuya kutsho ku 7-14.

Kule minyaka-mali mibini idlulileyo eli sebe liye lalukhawulezisa ubhaliso lokufumana isibonelelo sikarhulumente kuzo zonke iingingqi kweli phondo. Zizonke izibonelelo ezifunyanwa ngabantu abafanele ukuzifumana zinyuke ukusuka kwi 301 470 ngo Epreli 2001 ukuya kuthi xhaxhe kwi 457 605 ngo Epreli 2003.

Eli sebe libe nenkqubela ebonakalayo ekukhuseleni nasekuphuhliseni loo maqela abuthathaka afana nabantwana ngokuthi kutyunjwe umbutho owaziwa njengo Molo Songololo ukuba aqulunqe inkqubo ejolise ekulweni uxhatshazo lwabantwana.

Enye indima edlalwe leli sebe ibe kukuqinisa uphendlo nophengululo lomsebenzi weli sebe ukuqinisekisa ukuba linikezela ngeenkonzo ezisemgangathweni ngokutyumba uNkskz Koleka Lubelwana ukuba akhokelele ukuguqulwa kwemibutho enikezela ngeenkonzo zentlalo. Ngeli xesha le ngxelo imibutho eyi 37 exhaswa ngurhulumente namaziko eli sebe ayi-8 aye avavanywa. Injongo yolu vavanyo ibikukuqinisekisa ukuba ingaba inkxaso-mali eyiyifumanayo le mibutho nala maziko ngenene ijoliswe kwabo bahluphekileyo nabo babuthathaka na.

Iprojekthi yokunatyiwa kwendlela yokugcina nokulawula inkcukacha iye yaqhutya liqumrhu elibizwa ngokuba yi-Enterprise Commerce System.

Isebe lizibophelele ekuzalisekiseni umbono walo nojenge ukudala uluntu oluzimeleyo kwaye lizakuqhubeka nokukhuthaza imigaqo-nkqubo yophuhliso lomntu ngamnye noluntu jikelele ngokunikezela ngomnatha wokhuseleko kwabo bahlwempuzekileyo, ababuthathaka nabo baneemfuno ezizodwa.

NKSZN VL PETERSEN
INTLOKO YESEBE

Kunyaka-mali ka 2002/2003, uMphathiswa uFransman uziqinisele iinzame zokungqamanisa umsebenzi wesebe neejongo zobuchule ezilishumi zikarhulumente wephondo. Ngokuhlonyelwa kweCandelo loNciphiso lweNtlupheko kwisebe, kuye kwacaca mhlophe ukuba umgaqo-nkqubo wokunabisa nokuchithwa kwemali ebekelwe lo msebenzi kufuneka ibe ngowona mba ubekwa phambili.

Umphathiswa uye waqalisa ngenkqubo yokusungula umgaqo-nkqubo phambi kokuba uphele unyaka wengxelo. Oku kuphumelele ngokuthi kubanjwe iindibano zocweyo nothethathethwano namaqumrhu ahlukeneyo kwakunye nabo babandakanyekayo nangokuthathela ingqalelo iziphumo zenkqubo yocwangciso yesebe. Oku kuye kwakhokelela ekusungulweni komgaqo-nkqubo nesicwangciso-qhinga sokusetyenziswa kohlalho-lwabiwo mali lonciphiso lwentlupheko.

Lo nyaka-mali ubunzima kakhulu kangangokuba isebe liye lajongana nemiceli-mngeni enzima efana nosetyenziso-mali olungaphezulu kunolo beluqingqiwe kwicandelo lokhuseleko lwentlalo noluthle lwanefuthe olubi kwezinye iinkqubo, umbhodamo wokutya wesizwe odalwe kukunyuka kwamaxabiso okutya, ukujongana nobuqhetseba norhwaphilizo obukhungezela icandelo lokhuseleko lwentlalo nobhaliselo-zibonelelo okuthe kwabeka uxinzelelo kwi-ofisi zethu zesithili.

Umphathiswa uthe gqolo ukulandela isicwangciso somsebenzi wakhe nangona besixakekile nje nalapho athe wazimasa iindibano zamazwe ngamazwe ezifana neSecond UN World Assembly on Ageing ebibanjelwe e Madrid, uphinde wenza udlwabevu lwentetho malunga nendima karhulumente kwezentlalo kwinkomfa ebiqquzelelwe ngumbutho owaziwa ngokuba yi EFSA eTutzing e Bavaria eJamani. Uphinde wenza udlwabevu lwentetho kwinkomfa esihloko sayo besisithi Social Capital. Umphathiswa ugqibizele inkqubo ebiphakamile ngeNyanga Yokhuseleko Lwabantwana kwinyanga kaMeyi/Juni, ngo Oktobha nebiyinyanga yoPhuhliso Loluntu uye wahlizeka inkomfa yoPhuhliso lweAfrika (NEPAD) apha eNtshona Koloni ngokubambisana ne-ofisi kaMongameli weSizwe ngoMeyi 2002.

Umphathiswa uFransman uwuqale unyaka ka 2003 ngokudala intsebenziswano norhulumente beengingqi ukuqinisekisa ukuba unikezelo lweenkonzelo ngokumanyeneyo kwezoluntu nakwezooqoqosho. La malinge namanye asaqhubeka nanjengokuba sithetha nje.

Umphathiswa M Fransman
Umphathiswa weenkonzelo zeNtlalo noNciphiso lweNtlupheko

Umkhomba-ndlela weli sebe usekelwe kumbono nommiselo walo. Umbono weli sebe kukudala intlalo yokuzimela ngelithuba ummiselo walo ikukuququzelela ukudalwa womnatha wokhuseleko lwezentlalo ukuhlangabezana nabo bahlwempuzekileyo, ababuthathaka kunye nabo baneemfuno ezizodwa, oko kusenziwa ngendlela yophuhliso.

Isebe lenze le misebenzi mibini ingundoqo; Ukubonelela ngeenkonzelo zentlalo-ntle yoluntu ngendlela ephuhlisayo nokubonelela ngomnatha wokhuseleko lwentlalo yoluntu.

Ngaphezulu kwale misebenzi ingundoqo eli sebe lenze nale misebenzi ixhasa leyo ingundoqo;

- Ulawulo lophando ngezentlalo, uphuhliso loluntu, intengiso, unxibelelwano nocwangciso lobuchule
- Unikezelo ngeenkonzelo zabaxhamli njengenxalenye yomsebenzi wophendlo nophengululo lwee-ofisi zesithili
- Ulawulo lwezimali nolawulo
- Ulawulo lwabasebenzi
- Ukujongana nobuqhetseba norhwaphilizo.

Ubulungisa
Ulawulo lwesininzi
Ukufikeleleka
Ukungafihlisi
Ukuthwala uxanduva
Ukuqinisekisa ukufumana awona malungelo asisiseko kwezentlalo-ntle
Ukungabina calucalulo
Amalungelo oluntu
Uzinzo
Iinkonzelo ezisulungekileyo
Ukufaneleka
Ubuntu

1.5 IZIGUNYAZISO NGOKOMTHETHO

Umsebenzi weli sebe ulawulwa yintlaninge yemithetho. Kolu ludwe lulandelayo kudwelise eyona mithetho ebalulekileyo elawula umsebenzi weli sebe:

Theyibhuli 1: Uluhlu lwezinyaziso ngokomthetho

Umthetho	Inkcazo Emfutshane
Umthetho 81 waBantu abaNtando ka 1967 (Aged Persons Act, Act 81 1967),	Lo mthetho ubonelela ngokhuseleko nentlalo-ntle yabantu abadala. Oku kuquka indawo ukuyilwa nokubhalisa amaziko okuhlala nokonga abantu abadala
Umthetho 100 weSizwe wezeNtlalo-ntle ka 1978	Lo mthetho ubonelela ngobhaliso lwemibutho yezentlalo-ntle ngokweengingqi, ukuyilwa, imisebenzi nokusebenza kwebhodi zengingqi zentlalo-ntle kwanokuyilwa kwebhodi yeNtlalo-ntle yeSizwe
Umthetho 59 wezoKuncedisa ngezeNtlalo-ntle yoLuntu, 1992 (Social Assistance Act 1992)	Lo mthetho ubonelela ngonikezelo lwenkxaso kubantu, kumabhunga esizwe nemibutho yentlalo-ntle. Lo mthetho wahlonyelwa ngo 1994 ukuqinisekisa ulawulo lwezibonelelo ezinikwa abantu namaziko
Umthetho 74 wokuKhathalelwa kwaBantwana ka 1983, nohlonyelweyo	Lo mthetho ubonelela ngokuyilwa kweenkundla zabantwana nokutyunjwa kwabaKomishinara bentlalo-ntle yabantwana ukukhusela abantwana kwanokuseka amaziko okugcina nokunyanga abantwana
UMthetho-sihlomelo wokuNcedwa kwaBantwana, 1991	Lo mthetho sisihlomelo somthetho ka 1983 owenza lula imigaqo yokunika imvume yokumelwa kwabantwana ezinkundleni zabantwana kwanokunika otata babantwana abazelwe ngaphandle komtshato inkcazelo ngaphambi kokuba abantwana banikezelwe kwabanye abantu.
Umthetho 56 weMicimbi eNxulumene nokuKwamkelwa kwaBantwana abaNgenabani, 1996 (Adoption matters Amendment Act 1996), (UMthetho 56 ka 1996).	Lo mthetho uhlomela uMthetho wo Khathalelo lwaBantwana ka 1983 ukwenza lula uMthetho wokumela abantwana ngokwase mthethweni kwakunye nokunika ooyise babantwana abangengabo abomtshato ukuba baziswe ngayo yonke imibandela ephathalene nabantwana, nokuqinisa umthetho wonikezelo labantwana, nokuhlomela uMthetho wonikezelo labantwana, nokuhlomela uMthetho wobhaliso lokuzalwa nokufa kwabantu.
UMthetho weeNkonzo zokuLingwa, 1991 (Probation Services Act) (UMthetho 116 ka 1991).	Lo mthetho ubonelela ukusekwa nokunatyiswa kwenkqubo zokulwa ulwaphulo mthetho nokunika uncedo kwabo babandakanyeka kwizenzo zolwaphulo mthetho
UMthetho wokuThintelwa nokuNyangwa koXhomekeko kwiziYobisi, 1992 (Prevention and Treatment of Drug of Dependency Act), (UMthetho 20 ka 1992).	Lo mthetho ubonelela ngokusekwa kweGunya elijongene nokusetyenziswa kweziyobisi, neenkqubo zokuthintela usetyenziso lweziyobisi nokunyanga abo basebenzisa iziyobisi, ukusekwa kwamaziko okunyanga abo basebenzisa iziyobisi nokuvallelwa kwabo basebenzisa iziyobisi ngenjongo yokuncedana nabo.
UMthetho-sihlomelo weMithetho yezeNtlalo-ntle 1997 (Welfare Laws Amendment Act), (Umthetho 106 ka 1997)	Lo mthetho uhlomela uMthetho wokuNcedisa ngezeNtlalo ka 1992 ukuqinisekisa ukuba kukho ukulingana ekufumaneni izibonelelo zentlalo nokulawula unikezelo lweenkonzo zentlalo kulo lonke elo Mzantsi Afrika, ukunikezela ngesibonelelo sesondlo sabantwana, ukupheliswa kwemali yesondlo sikarhulumente nokunikezela ngamagunya athile nokunabisa ukusetyenziswa kwemiba yalo mthetho kulo lonke ilizwe.