THE WAR ON POVERTY CAMPAIGN REPORT

Presentation to
The Portfolio Committee on Social Development
Committee Room 2
Ground Floor
120 Plein Street
Cape Town
13 October 2009
Presentation Overview

1. **Background:** Impact of Post-1994 Anti-Poverty Initiatives, Nature & Scope of Anti-Poverty initiatives, The Problem

2. **New approach:** Mandate on Poverty

3. **Institutionalization:** Comprehensive Anti-Poverty Strategy, War on Poverty Campaign and Provincial Campaigns launches


5. **Programme Benefits**

6. **Recommendations**
Background

- Anti-poverty services rendered since 1994;
- Conditions of poor household have been improving;
- Poverty levels fell steadily until 2006;
- But the Ten Year Review showed defects in existing anti-poverty approaches:
  - 43% of people were still trapped in poverty;
  - No common anti-poverty strategy;
  - No information about conditions of the poor;
  - No monitoring of anti-poverty initiatives;
  - Ad hoc, unaligned & uncoordinated services;
  - The poor unable to access available services;
- DSD Study on Poor Nodal Areas showed that from 2006 to 2008:
  - Urban poverty was rising
  - Rural poverty decline was slowing down;
  - Rural poverty was over twice urban poverty;
Poverty a “condition of deprivation below a minimum standard of living”, a deficiency in individual’s socio-economic capabilities

Chronic Poverty: prolonged stay in worsening human conditions of deprivation & capability deficiencies

Its dimensions: low or no income earning opportunities, lack of access to basic services, low individual & collective assets, low human devt indices, low social devt indices, racial & spatial manifestations of poverty

Its scope cuts across sectors, clusters & spheres of govt, state & non-state sectors
About 2 million people who qualify do not receive SASSA’s Social Protection Services!

- Vital Registration?
- Food Security?
- Water & Sanitation?
- Housing?
- Health care?
- Education?
- No fee school?
- School feeding?
- Scholarship?
- Early Child Development?
- Literacy?
- Skills training?
- Municipal services?
- Indigency Register?
- Unemployment Insurance Fund?
- Transport subsidies?
- Micro-enterprise finance?
- Small enterprise development?
- Youth development fund?

The Problem?
Exclusion of people!
Mandating Party’s Polokwane Resolution

- Define clearly the poverty matrix of our country;
- Develop a database of households living in poverty;
- Identify & implement specific interventions relevant to these households;
- Monitor progress in these households as programmes take effect in graduating them out of poverty;
- Address all indigence, especially the high numbers of women so affected;
- Examine the experiences of Tunisia & Chile to ascertain some defects in our system;
- Co-ordinate & align anti-poverty programmes to maximise impact & avoid wastage & duplication;
- Accelerate training of social workers at professional & ancillary levels to ensure that identified households are monitored & supported; and
- Promote the intensification of the joint effort of all South Africans to promote social cohesion & human solidarity.
Institutionalizing the new mandate

■ The Presidency: Champions War on Poverty;
  - The Deputy President: *Public Face* of the War on Poverty Campaign;
  - Co-ordinate & integrate service delivery across spheres of govt & social partners;

■ Provincial & Local Champions:
  - Premiers
  - Mayors
  - Councillors

■ Anti-Poverty Social Partnership:
  - State;
  - SOEs;
  - Business;
  - Civil Society; and
  - ODA.

Comprehensive Anti-Poverty Strategy!
Household-based approach to poverty!
War on Poverty Campaign!
National War Room!
Institutionalizing the new mandate

Terms of Reference
- Establish Provincial & Municipal War Rooms;
- Divide the country into manageable spaces;
- Identify poor urban & rural wards;
- Select three areas to run pilots;
- Supervise the work of project teams;
- Enlist the participation of public representatives;
- Mobilise NGOs & private sector to participate;
- Develop a template to profile poor households;
- Identify households & individuals living in poverty;
- Identify & train cadres for door-to-door visits;
- Develop a referral system for Govt response;
- Enlist participation of poor households;
- Provide immediate & available interventions;
- Facilitate medium to long-term interventions;
- Build a database & monitoring system;
- Align & co-ordinate Government interventions;
- Develop a communication strategy; and
- Inform the Comprehensive Anti-Poverty Strategy & Government work after 2009 elections.

National War Room Location
- The Presidency

National War Room Composition
- Project Manager
- Project Team
- National Task Team

War Room Support
- FOSAD’s Social & Economic Clusters.
The most deprived wards are in Maluti a Phofung, Tswelopele and Nala municipalities. Jacobsdal outside most poor wards. Typical small town with neighbouring black township, Ratanang. Basic services available to most. No-fee school, good matric results & with school feeding school. Few or no ECD centres. Paved & wide streets. Rife substance abuse, high teenage pregnancies, 2-3 kids by 21 yrs of age, high school drop-out rate at low grade levels, featal alcohol syndrome, child abuse, family violence, chronic ailments. Youth & general unemployment. Dependence on commercial farms. Irrigation water & municipal commonage land available. Farm dwellers main part of population. Public employment possibilities. Recreational activities in high demand.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WARD</th>
<th>MUNICIPALITY</th>
<th>RANK</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tswelopele</td>
<td>Free State</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tswelopele</td>
<td>Free State</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nala</td>
<td>Free State</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Institutionalizing the new mandate.

Free State
Door-to-door visits
- Female-headed HH;
- Child-headed HH;
- Granny-headed HH;
- Unemployed youth;
- Substance abuse;
- Grant abuse;
- High school drop-out & teenage pregnancy; and
- Shame & anger not to fend for oneself.
Institutionalizing the new mandate

- Vital Documents;
- Grants;
- Food hampers;
- Health care;
- Education;
- Housing;
- Household Assets;
- Psycho-social support;
- Personal asset;
- ECD Centres;
- Mental Health;
- Youth Skills Development;
- Soil and Water Works;
- Pit latrines;
- Fruit trees & Veg tunnels;
- Village Devt Committees;
- Access road rehabilitation;
- Community Service Blitz;
- Joint Operational Planing;
- Political Debriefing;
- On-field debriefing;
- Securing Social Compact

Services Delivered

BIRTH CERTIFICATE APPLICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>House number</th>
<th>Status</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Selomo Given</td>
<td>HH:96 Street 396</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selomo Audrey</td>
<td>9696</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selomo Morongwa</td>
<td>HH:31 Street 5</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selomo Tumi</td>
<td>HH:63 Street 1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selomo Tracia</td>
<td>HH:96 Street 3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selomo Super</td>
<td>HH:34 Street 6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muruto Mahlodi</td>
<td>HH:96 Street 2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohomi Kwena</td>
<td>HH:34 Street 6</td>
<td>9</td>
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</table>

ID applications

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<th>Status</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Selomo William</td>
<td>HH:96 Street 3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mokgadi Tshepo</td>
<td>HH:34 Street 6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mokgadi Tlabo</td>
<td>HH:34 Street 6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malebogo Pheeha</td>
<td>HH:07 Street 6</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Morudu Kenneth</td>
<td>HH:107 Street 2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nkgoeng Kgaugelo</td>
<td>HH:51 Street 5</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nkgoeng Annes</td>
<td>HH:51 Street 5</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mokgalusi Dineo</td>
<td>HH:67 Street 5</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matome Tshepo</td>
<td>HH:24 Street 6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebogo Tracia</td>
<td>HH:95 Street 2</td>
<td>9</td>
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### National Roll-out Plan, 2009-2014

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nr of Districts</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nr of Municipalities</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nr of wards</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>275</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nr of Households</td>
<td>303,000</td>
<td>765,609</td>
<td>1,071,240</td>
<td>685,693</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,825,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated Nr of Household Members</td>
<td>1,515,000</td>
<td>3,828,045</td>
<td>5,356,200</td>
<td>3,428,465</td>
<td></td>
<td>14,127,710</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tackle households in the lowest 30% of the most deprived wards in each province first!!
Key Pillars

- Poverty Diagnostics & Profiles
- Poverty Information Management & Referrals
- Communications & Social Mobilisation
- Programmes & Service Delivery Coordination
- Households’ Monitoring & Graduation

War on Poverty Programme

Households & Communities
War on Poverty

Key Instruments & Service Delivery Areas

- **National**
  - **Province**
  - **Municipality**
  - **Community**
    - Settlement type
  - **Household**
    - Location; Dwelling type; Human Development Index
  - **Individual**
    - Date of Birth
    - Gender
    - Income and assets

- **Community Workers Programmes & Initiatives**
  - **Community Services**
    - Health, Education, Transport
  - **Facilities**
    - Schools; Clinics; Housing

- **Household Services**
  - Water
  - Sanitation
  - Electricity

- **Health Profile**
- **Income Profile**
- **Skills Profile**
- **Education Profile**
- **Social Insurance**
- **Social Assistance Profile**
Implementation Framework

START
- Obtain political endorsement
- Establish War Rooms
- Select poor wards
- Change Agents
- Train field staff

IDPs’ Community Profile
- Generate:
  - Buy-in & participation
  - Needs
  - Assets
  - Opportunities

Deliver Non-negotiable Services
- Ward
- Community
- Household members

Profile Households
- Door-to-door visits
- Capture & store data

Implement Integrated Service Delivery Plan
- Short-term (90 days)
- Medium (91-180 days)
- Long (>6 months)
- Norms & Standards
- Graduation Strategy

Verify Delivered Services

Quality Assurance
- Data collected
- Data Storage
- Data processing

Generate Service Referrals to Departments

END:
Feedback:- Households, Communities, Municipalities, Provinces, National

NEW CYCLE: Revisit deprived wards, profile households, provide service, capture & store data centrally, refer service demands to agencies, verify service delivery, monitor all processes of the system & update it.

Continuous:
- Monitoring & Evaluation,
- Communication & reporting,
- Institutionalization & Change Management
Poverty Traps

- **Insecurity**: conflicts, violence, socio-economic & natural crisis
- **Limited citizenship**: having little voice, representation, power & stake in society
- **Spatial disadvantage**: living in remote & neglected rural & urban areas
- **Social discrimination**: denied choice & limited scope to move out of poverty
- **Poor Income Opportunities**: limited sustainable livelihoods

**Poverty Graduation Pathway**

- **Households**
  - Entry
  - Absolute Poverty Line
- **Graduation Point Score**
  - Exit
  - Modernization & mobility
  - Individual & collective assets
  - Anti-discrimination, equity & empowerment
  - Public services
  - Social protection & support

**Time**

-3 – 5+ years

Source: WoPC: 2008
**Household Graduation Process**

1) **Identification Phase**
- Identify most deprived wards
- Profile poor households
- Identify household needs
- Capture household needs into the database

2) **Stabilization Phase**
- Refer household needs to departments
- Render non-negotiable services
- Render short-term services

3) **Development Phase**
- Render medium- and long-term services
  i.e education, skills training, social & economic infrastructure, SMME support
- Sustainable livelihoods

4) **Consolidation Phase**
- Self-generated sustainable income Opportunities

5) **Graduation Phase**
- Self-sustaining households
The life of Vuyiswa Magadla

Livelihood

- She moves to her own shack in Khayelitsha due to better income
- She receives a disability grant because of her diabetes & failing eyesight
- Her niece finds a job as domestic worker & pays for essentials while Vuyiswa looks after her (niece’s) child
- She receives financial support from her brother
- She moves to Khayelitsha, Cape Town to live with her brother
- Her brother helps her with money to start vegetable trading business
- She receives financial support from her boyfriend
- In 2000 she is diagnosed with diabetes
- In 1989 she breaks her leg & loses her job
- Is chased away in 1980s from Idutywa when her husband dies
- She is employed as domestic worker

Source: Adapted from The Chronic Poverty Report 2008/09

“Our progress … will be reflected in the major indicators of human development”
MTSF 2009-2014
Trajectory From Most To Least Deprived will lead to improvements in the Indices of Human Development

- Income and Material Deprivation
- Employment Deprivation
- Education Deprivation
- Health Deprivation
- Living Environment Deprivation

Map of KwaZulu-Natal showing levels of deprivation with color coding.

National War Room Management Structure

PERSONNEL
- 5 X Secondment Professionals
- 5 X Interns
- 1 X Project Manager
- 11 Total

- Project Manager
  - Personal Assistant
  - Poverty Information Management & Referrals
  - Poverty Diagnostics & Profiles
  - Poverty Programmes & Service Delivery Coordination
  - Communications & Social Mobilisation
  - Household Poverty Graduation Monitoring

5 X Secondment Professionals
5 X Interns
1 X Project Manager
11 Total
National War Room

- **Mandate** to set frameworks, norms and standards, align, integrate, coordinate, supervise, support and monitor all anti-poverty programmes;

- **Forum** where spheres of government hold a common approach to poverty, poor household & most deprived wards;

- **Command centre** where the leadership, programmes, human and financial resources of spheres of government are requisitioned & directed to the needs of poor households in the most deprived wards;

- **Repository** of accumulated experiences & best practices of spheres of government are adopted as uniform norms & standards for future anti-poverty initiatives;

- **Most authoritative database** on poor households’, most deprived wards & a referral for spheres of government and social partners;

- **Welds spheres of government** into an integrated plan to deliver service to poor households & communities; and

- **Monitors the progress poor households make** to graduate out of poverty under the impact of anti-poverty programmes.
Toolkit

- National Government;
- Departments;
- Provinces;
- Municipalities;
- SOEs;
- Business;
- CBOs;
- Poor households;
- Citizens; and
- Donors.

WAR ON POVERTY CAMPAIGN:
COMPREHENSIVE ANTI-POVERTY STRATEGY
DISCUSSION DOCUMENT
Policy Coordination and Advisory Services
The Presidency
East Wing
Union Buildings
September 2008
## Overall Outcome

### Communications and Mobilisation of all social formations against poverty
- Political leadership inside and outside government
- Building a common perspective on poverty eradication
- Building of a social movement against poverty
- Enlisting the buy-in and participation of all key stakeholders

### Identification of the poor and vulnerable
- A single, trusted database on poor households - *single-version of the truth*
- Precise **identification** of individuals, households and communities in need
- **Proactive** identification of need and reduction of coverage gaps

### Integrated Service Delivery
- **Integrated view** of needs and eligibility of the citizen
- Efficiencies from sharing data collection and management burden.
- Optimization of life-changing impact, reduction of duplication & wastage

### Household Monitoring, Evaluation and Graduation
- Dynamic and constantly updated view of poverty
- More **accurate and comprehensive measurement** of poverty and progress made towards goals

### Policy Development and Planning
- More **targeted and effective policy** development
- More **integrated** policy development and planning
- Improved allocation of resources
- Improved visibility of factors contributing to poverty and social ills

### Fraud and Double Dipping
- **Improved identification of fraud**
- Enabled **prevention** of fraud at point of application

### Data Access and Sharing
- Systematic sharing of data across spheres of government & social [partners
- Improved data quality
Outline: Vision 2025

Shared agenda

South African ‘story-line of the future’, addressing issues of human development ... in key thematic areas ...:

- the nature of the society, the state and the environment
- the structure of the political economy and its level of technological development
- social development
- legitimacy, effectiveness and efficiency of governance
- extent of social cohesion
- regional and continental integration
- globalisation and the interconnectedness with the world
## MTSF thrust & focus

### Objective and mission, 2009-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic thrust:</th>
<th>Main focus:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>improve the conditions of life of all South Africans and contribute to building a better Africa and a better world</td>
<td>minimise the impact of the economic downturn on the country’s productive capacity as well as jobs and poverty-reduction measures, to identify opportunities for new areas of growth and economic participation, and gradually to set the country on a new growth and development path</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fundamental to the attainment of all our objectives is a growing economy, the benefits of which are shared by all.

Central objective and mission is to set the country on a higher and sustainable growth trajectory by 2014 with an expanded and more diversified economic base, with 2004 unemployment and poverty rates halved and with greater equity and social cohesion. This includes universal access to electricity, water and sanitation in decent community settlements.

Our progress towards this central objective will be reflected in the major indicators of human development.
Thank You