Transformation in South Africa

From a residual welfare model to social development

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Reference:

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Available at:

http://scholar.google.co.za/citations?user=YUORtfMAAAAJ

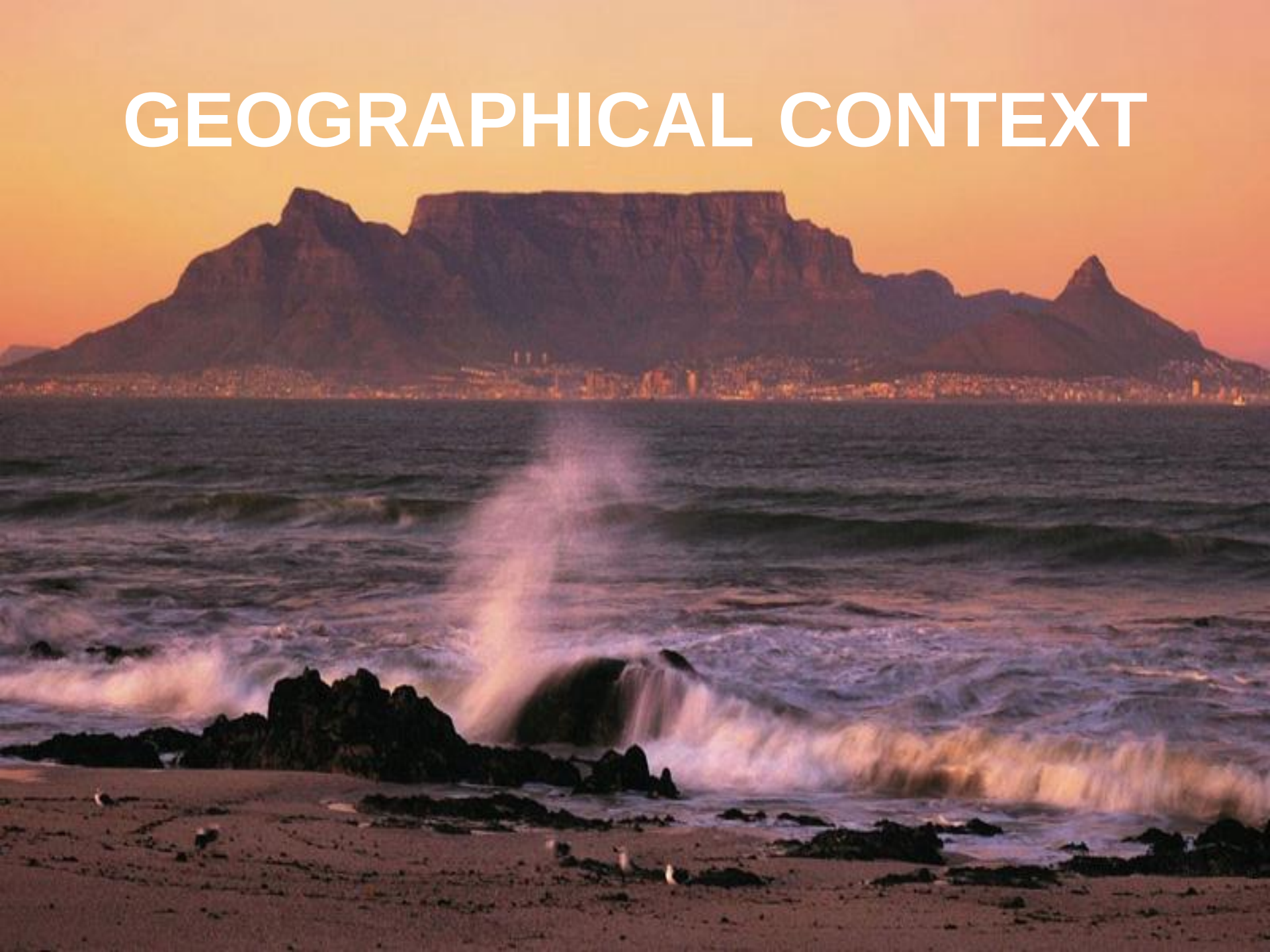
1. SOCIAL WELFARE CONTEXT OF SOUTH AFRICA

"JUBILATION!"

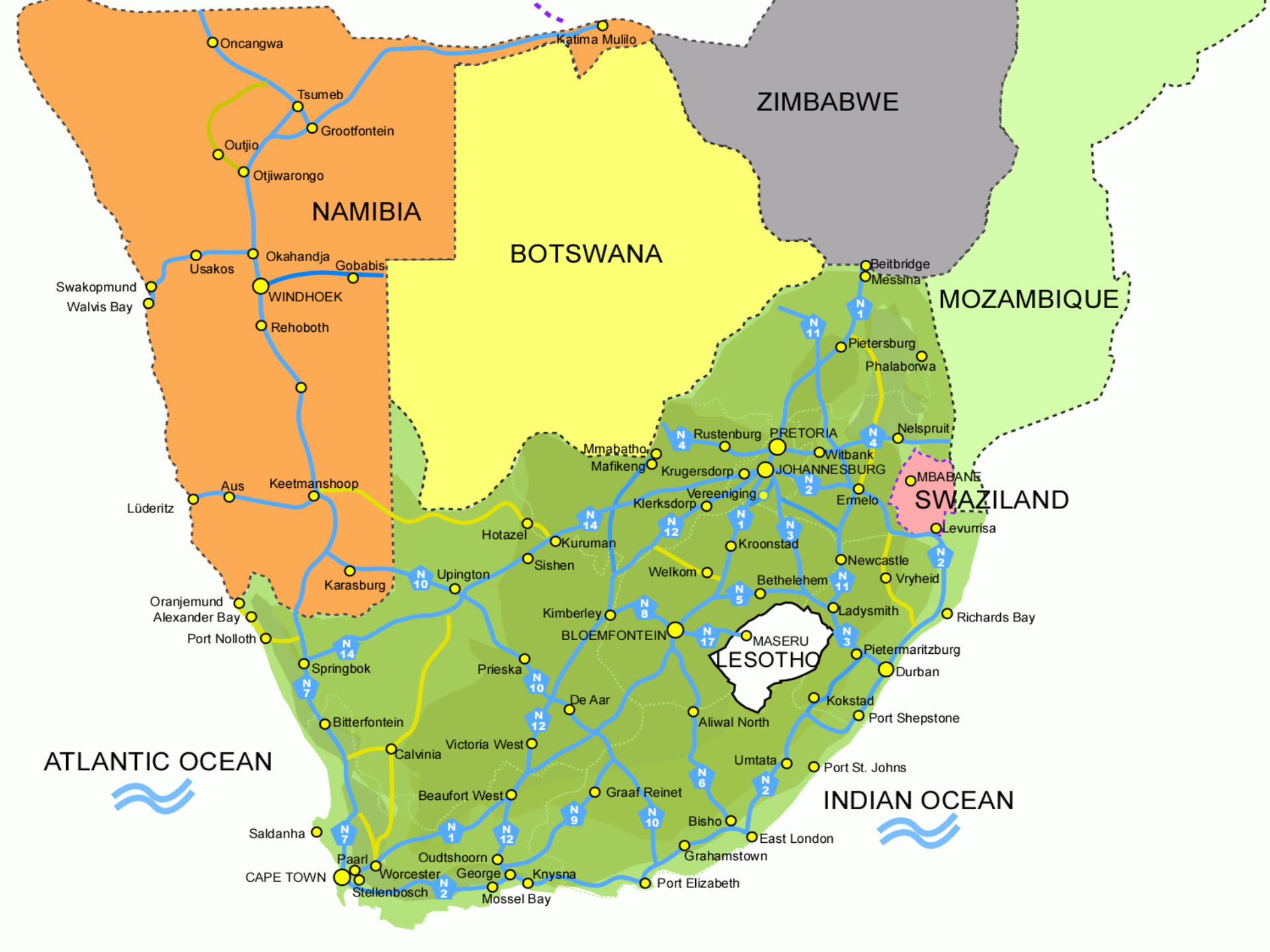
2. DEVELOPMENTAL SOCIAL WORK IN SOUTH AFRICA

"Operationalize!"

GEOGRAPHICAL CONTEXT



North Atlantic Ocean
South Atlantic Ocean
Indian Ocean
Indian Ocean
RUSSIA
KAZAKSTAN
GERMANY
POLAND
BELARUS
UKRAINE
FRANCE
ITALY
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
TURKEY
IRAQ
IRAN
MOROCCO
TUNISIA
ALGERIA
LIBYA
EGYPT
SAUDI ARABIA
OMAN
MAURITANIA
MALI
NIGER
CHAD
SUDAN
YEMEN
ETHIOPIA
SOMALIA
NIGERIA
CAMEROON
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
KENYA
DEM. REP. OF THE CONGO
TANZANIA
ANGOLA
ZAMBIA
MOZAMBIQUE
MADAGASCAR
BOTSWANA
NAMIBIA
SOUTH AFRICA
Scale 1:51,400,000
Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection


Oncangwa
Katima Mulilo
ZIMBABWE
Tsumeb
Grootfontein
Outjio
Otjiwarongo
NAMIBIA
BOTSWANA
Okahandja
Usakos
Gobabis
Swakopmund
Walvis Bay
WINDHOEK
Rehoboth
Beitbridge
Messina
MOZAMBIQUE
Pietersburg
Phalaborwa
Nelspruit
Rustenburg
PRETORIA
Witbank
Mmabatho
Mafikeng
Krugersdorp
JOHANNESBURG
MBABANE
SWAZILAND
Vereeniging
Klerksdorp
Ermelo
Levurrisa
Aus
Keetmanshoop
Lüderitz
Hotazel
Kuruman
Kroonstad
Newcastle
Sishen
Welkom
Vryheid
Upington
Karasburg
Bethelehem
Oranjemund
Alexander Bay
Kimberley
Ladysmith
Richards Bay
Port Nolloth
BLOEMFONTEIN
MASERU
LESOTHO
Pietermaritzburg
Springbok
Prieska
Durban
De Aar
Kokstad
Bitterfontein
Aliwal North
Port Shepstone
Victoria West
Calvinia
Umtata
Port St. Johns
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Beaufort West
Graaf Reinet
INDIAN OCEAN
Bisho
Saldanha
East London
Oudtshoorn
Grahamstown
Paarl
CAPE TOWN
Worcester
George
Knysna
Port Elizabeth
Stellenbosch
Mossel Bay

UNIVERSITEIT
STELLENBOSCH
UNIVERSITY

- ± 24 000 students
- Afrikaans & English
- 10 faculties
- Social Work is one of 18 programmes in Arts & Sciences faculty
- ± 300 under and post-graduate Social Work students

http://www.sun.ac.za

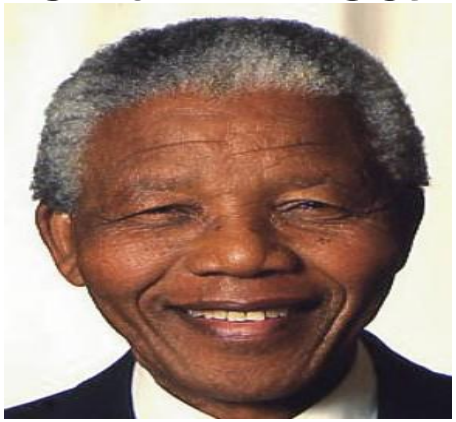
SOUTH AFRICA

- Nine provinces, each with its own Legislature, Premier and executive councils
- The provinces have their own distinctive landscapes, vegetation and climate

POPULATION

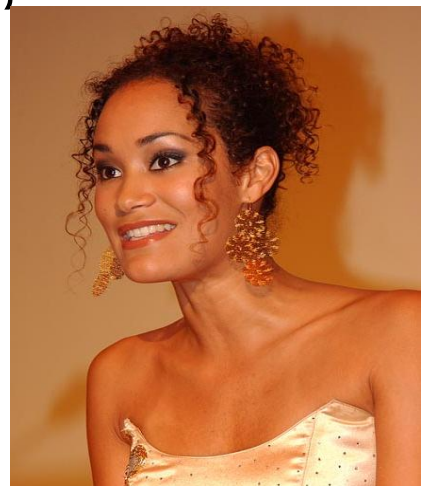
48 502 063 people in SA (2008)

79% African

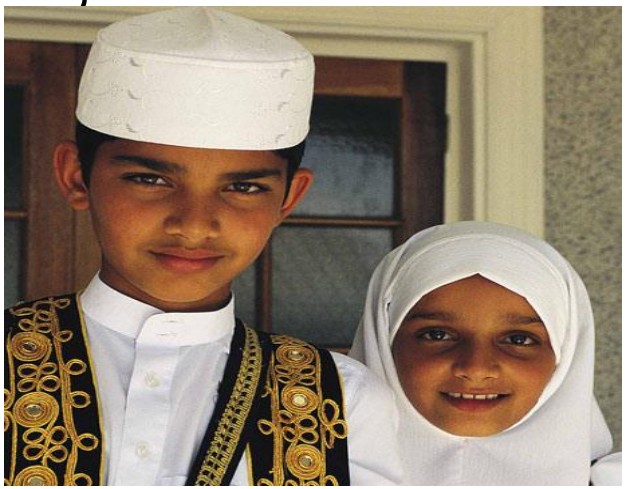


9,6% white

8,9% coloured



2,5% Indian/Asian



LANGUAGES

The Constitution of SA provides for 11 official languages:

- Afrikaans
- English
- isiNdebele
- isiXhosa
- isiZulu
- Sepedi
- Sesotho
- Setswana
- siSwati,
- Tshivenda
- Xitsonga

isiZulu (23,8%)
isiXhosa (17,6%)
MOTHER TONGUE
Afrikaans (13,3%)
Sepedi (9,4%)
English and Setswana (8,2% each)

AFRICAN CULTURE

- Strong cultural base
- Many people find themselves in a cultural transitional phase
- No single culture in South Africa because of its ethnic diversity
- South African cuisine: “braai” – enjoyed by all

HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICA

Critical historical incidents impacted on social welfare

- **The early inhabitants**
  - The Khoikhoi and San (the 'Hottentots' and 'Bushmen' of early European terminology)
  - Bantu-speaking people from North Africa

HISTORY…

- **The early Colonial period**
  - European seafarers,
  - 1652, Dutch East India Company (VOC)

HISTORY…

- The British Colonial era
- Great Trek

HISTORY…

- The Anglo-Boer/South African War (October 1899 - May 1902)
- 27,927 Boers (mainly children and women) died in concentration camps

HISTORY…

- **Apartheid**
  - In 1948, the National Party (NP) with its ideology of apartheid won the general election
  - The apartheid policy, which was termed "separate development", divided the South African population into ethnic groups: whites/Europeans, coloured/ brown people, Indian people and black people

HISTORY…

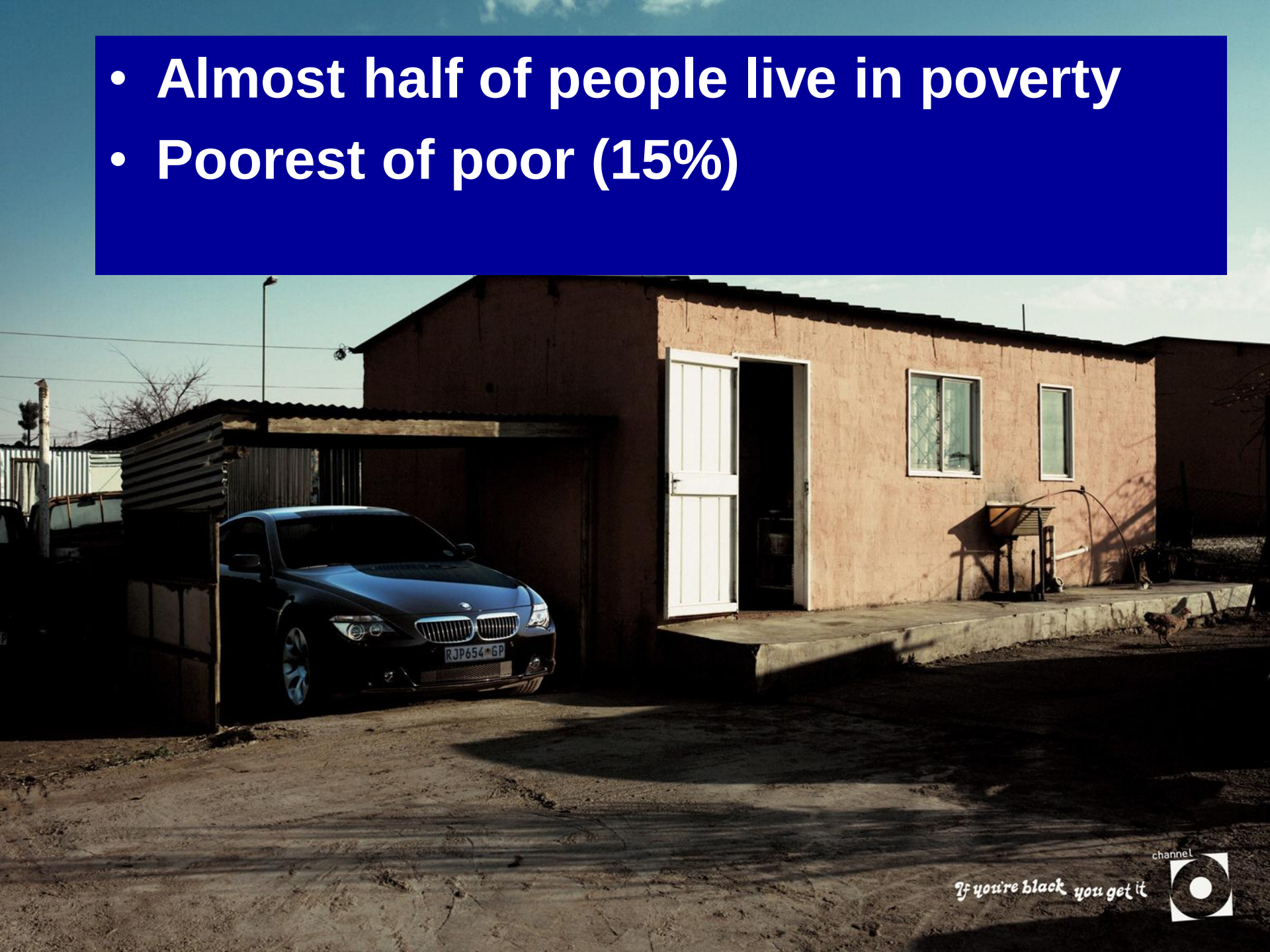
- **The ending of apartheid**
  - FW de Klerk unbanned the liberation movements and releasing political prisoners, notably Nelson Mandela, in February 1990

HISTORY…

- **Birth of a democratic South Africa**
  - South Africa held its first democratic election in April 1994

CONTEXTS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN SOCIETY

- Almost half of people live in poverty
- Poorest of poor (15%)



POVERTY

South Africa, together with Brazil, has the most uneven income distribution in the world

POVERTY
72% of children aged 0 to 6 years may be considered poor

INCOME

- Poverty line = R412 per capita per month
- Without grants, 94% households below poverty line

Unemployment
± 25% (2012)

3.4 million orphans (2005)

= 18.6% of all children in SA

118,500 children living in 66,500 child-headed households

= 0,7% of all children in SA

EDUCATION

One in 3 South Africans aged 20 and older had not completed primary school or had no schooling at all

HIV/AIDS

- By the end of 2005, there were five and a half million people living with HIV in South Africa (± 12% of population), and almost 1,000 AIDS deaths occurring every day.
- 71% of deaths among those aged between 15 and 49, are caused by AIDS.

CONTEXT OF SOCIAL SECURITY IN SOUTH AFRICA

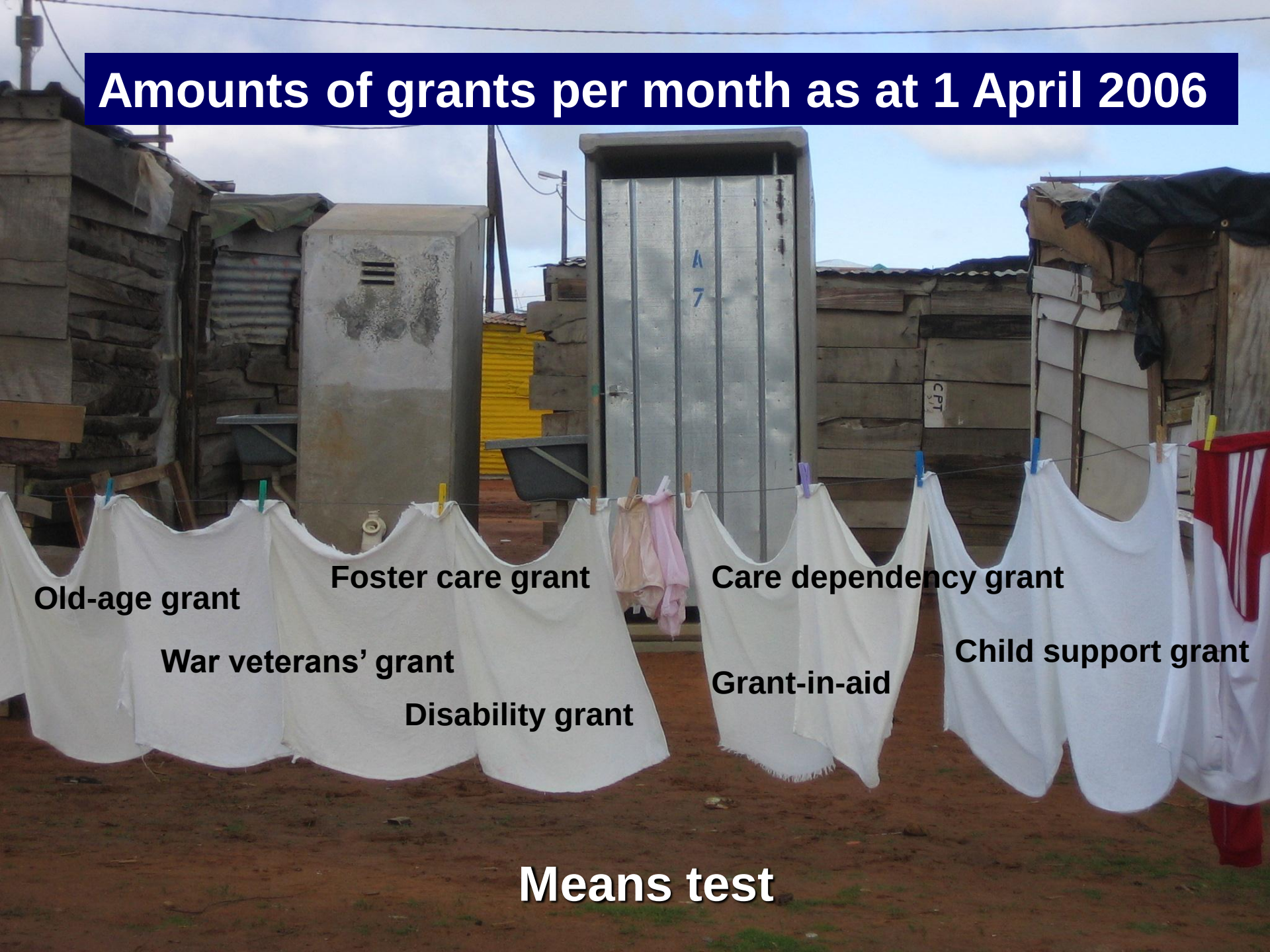
SOCIAL SECURITY

An expanded safety net, comprising 91% of the social development welfare budget

About a ¼ of the population receives social grants in some form or another, against only 4% in comparable countries, such as Brazil or Mexico

SA has the largest social welfare network outside Western Europe

Amounts of grants per month as at 1 April 2006



Means test

CONTEXT OF SOCIAL WORK IN SOUTH AFRICA

Taxonomy of social welfare policies

- **An institutional welfare policy**
- **A residual welfare policy**
- **A developmental social welfare policy**

Taxonomy of social welfare policies

- **An institutional welfare policy**
  - Is characteristic of so called First World Countries
  - The principle adhered to, is that society is responsible for the welfare of its citizens and that all people have a right to welfare
  - Extensive services are provided to meet peoples needs from the time of their birth.

Taxonomy of social welfare policies

- **A residual welfare policy**
  - Places primary responsibility for welfare upon the individual and family
  - It is based on the principle that people should not become dependent and that they should pass a means test in order to qualify for certain welfare benefits
  - Welfare is regarded as a privilege
  - This model was characteristic of social work during the reign of the previous SA government

Taxonomy of social welfare policies

- **A developmental social welfare policy**
  - is important in a society with a high level of poverty
  - Welfare is regarded as a basic right and is approached holistically
  - Welfare is also seen as part of other systems (e.g. education and health) which can make a contribution to quality of life
  - One of the primary goals of this policy is to eliminate inequalities by way of, for example, self-help programmes
  - Midgley (1995: 25) proposes the concept of social development 'as an extension of the residual-institutional dichotomy'

ORIGIN OF THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

- The process of transforming welfare began during the latter part of the 1980s
- Leila Patel, (first Director-General of Welfare after democratization SA) was heavily influenced by James Midgley's work (Univ of California, Berkeley)
- Development rather than social service provision was being regarded as the main key in dealing with poverty

CORE ELEMENTS OF A NEW WELFARE SYSTEM IN SA

- A non-racial, unitary welfare system for all South Africans based on the needs of the majority of the population
- A welfare system promoting human rights
- Social welfare as a mechanism for the redistribution of wealth

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PARADIGM

VISION

A caring and integrated system of social development services that **facilitates human development** and improves the quality of life.

…MISSION

To ensure the provision of comprehensive, integrated, sustainable and high quality social development services against **vulnerability and poverty**, and to create an enabling environment for sustainable development in partnership with those committed to building a caring society.

…CORNERSTONES

- Justice
- Democracy and participation
- Capacity building
- Empowerment
- Sustainability
- Partnership

KEY CONCEPTS IN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

- Social development
- Developmental social work

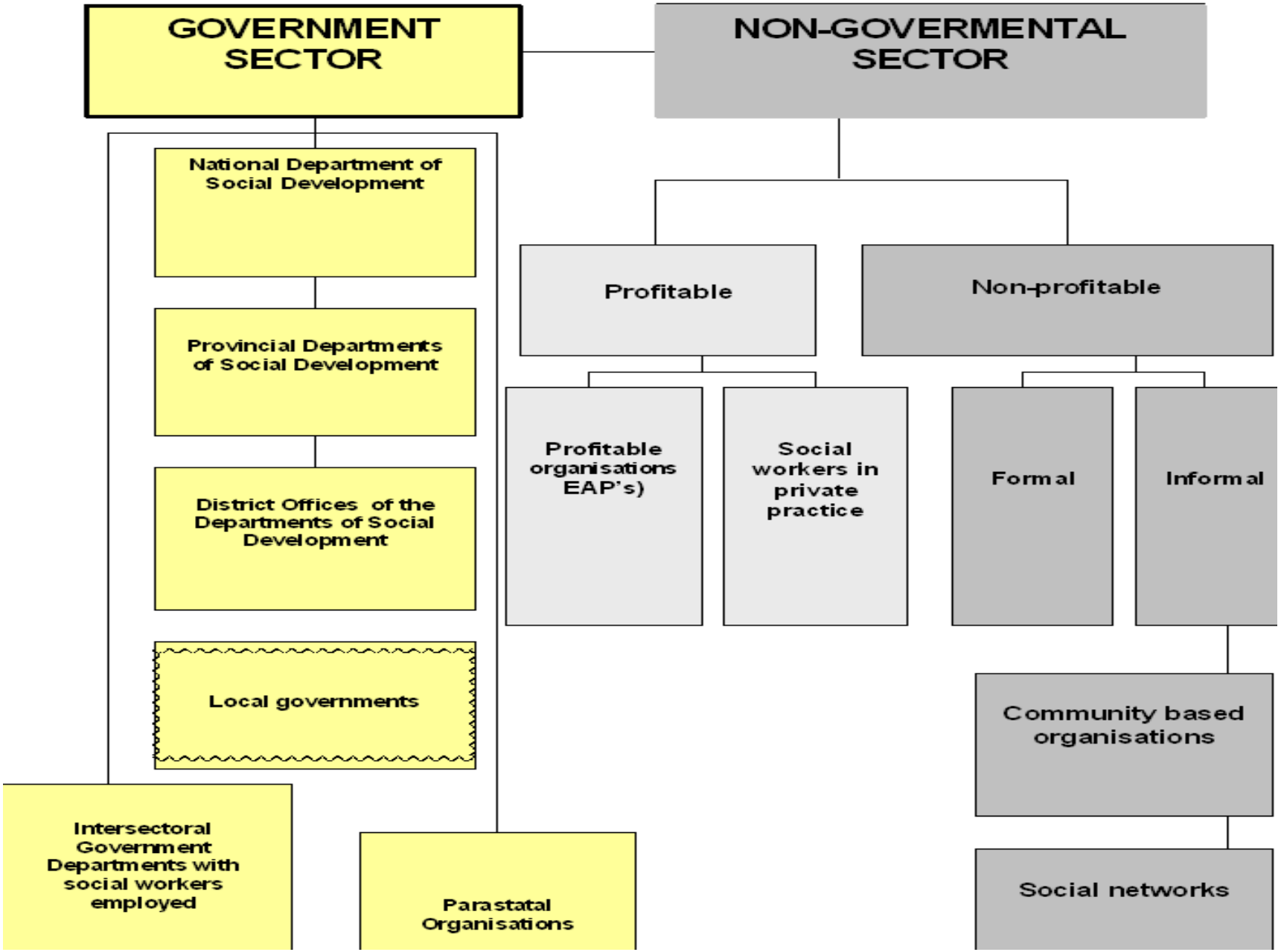
KEY CONCEPTS IN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

- **Social development**
  - is a process of planned social change designed to promote the well-being of the population as a whole in conjunction with a dynamic process of economic development (Midgley)
  - The goal of social development is the promotion of social welfare (where 'welfare' is used in its broadest meaning to connote a condition of social well-being which occurs when social problems are satisfactorily managed, social needs are met and social opportunities are created)

KEY CONCEPTS IN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

- **Developmental social work**
  - Is defined as the practical and appropriate application of knowledge, skills and values to enhance the well-being of individuals, families, groups, organisations and communities in their social context (Patel, 2005)

SOCIAL SERVICE PROVIDERS IN SOUTH AFRICA



TARGET GROUPS :

- ***Children***
  Children who are under the age of 18 years and who are abused, neglected, orphaned, abandoned and/or living in other especially difficult circumstances.

- ***The youth***
  Young people who are between the ages of 14 and 28 years and who are at risk, in conflict with the law, out of school and/or unemployed.

- ***Families***
  Families that are vulnerable, including single-parent, child-headed, destitute and/or refugee families.

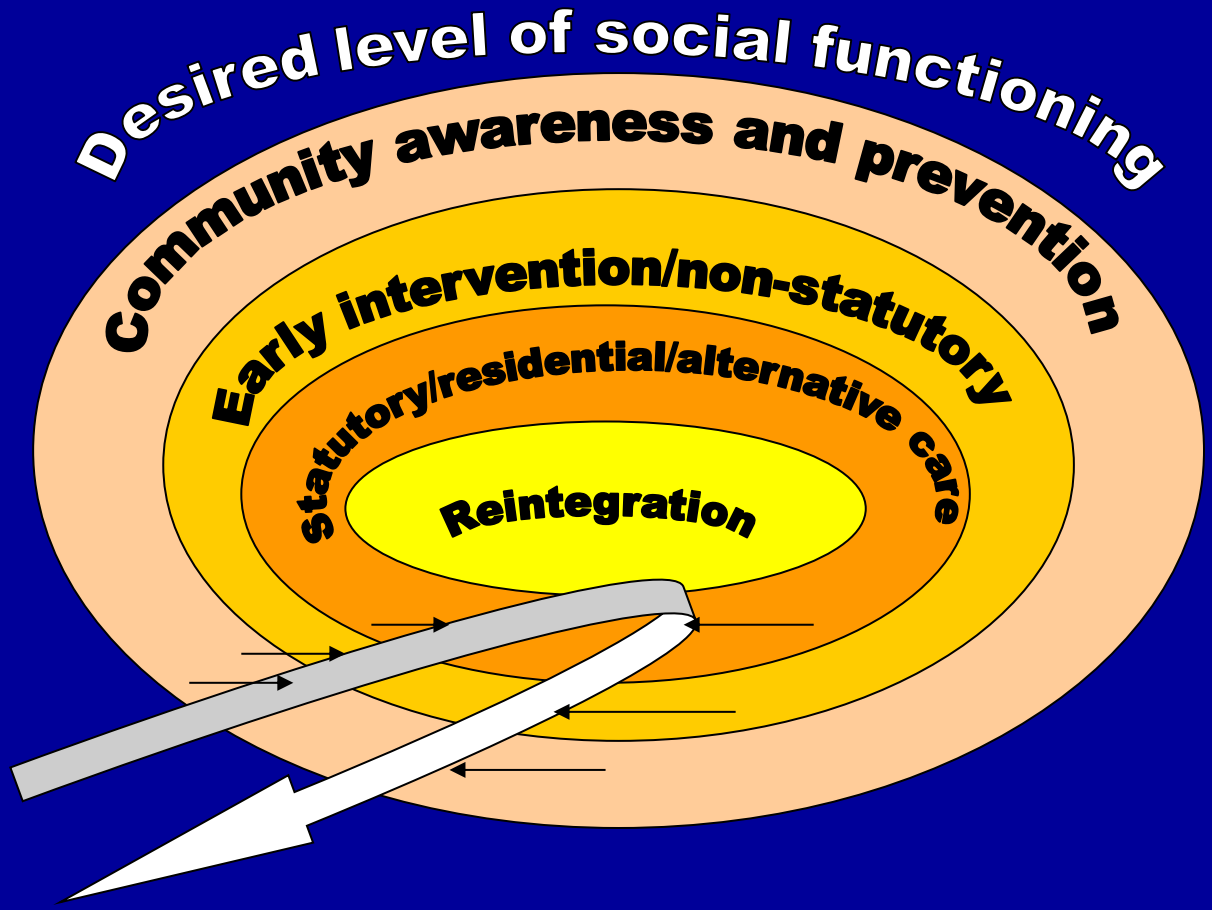
- ***Women***
  Vulnerable women including victims of violence, poor and/or unemployed.

- ***Older people***
  Vulnerable older people including those who are abused, frail and/or indigent.

LEVELS OF DEVELOPMENTAL SOCIAL WORK INTERVENTION

- *Prevention*
- *Early intervention (non-statutory)*
- *Statutory intervention/residential/alternative care*
- *Reconstruction and aftercare*

LEVELS OF DEVELOPMENTAL SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES



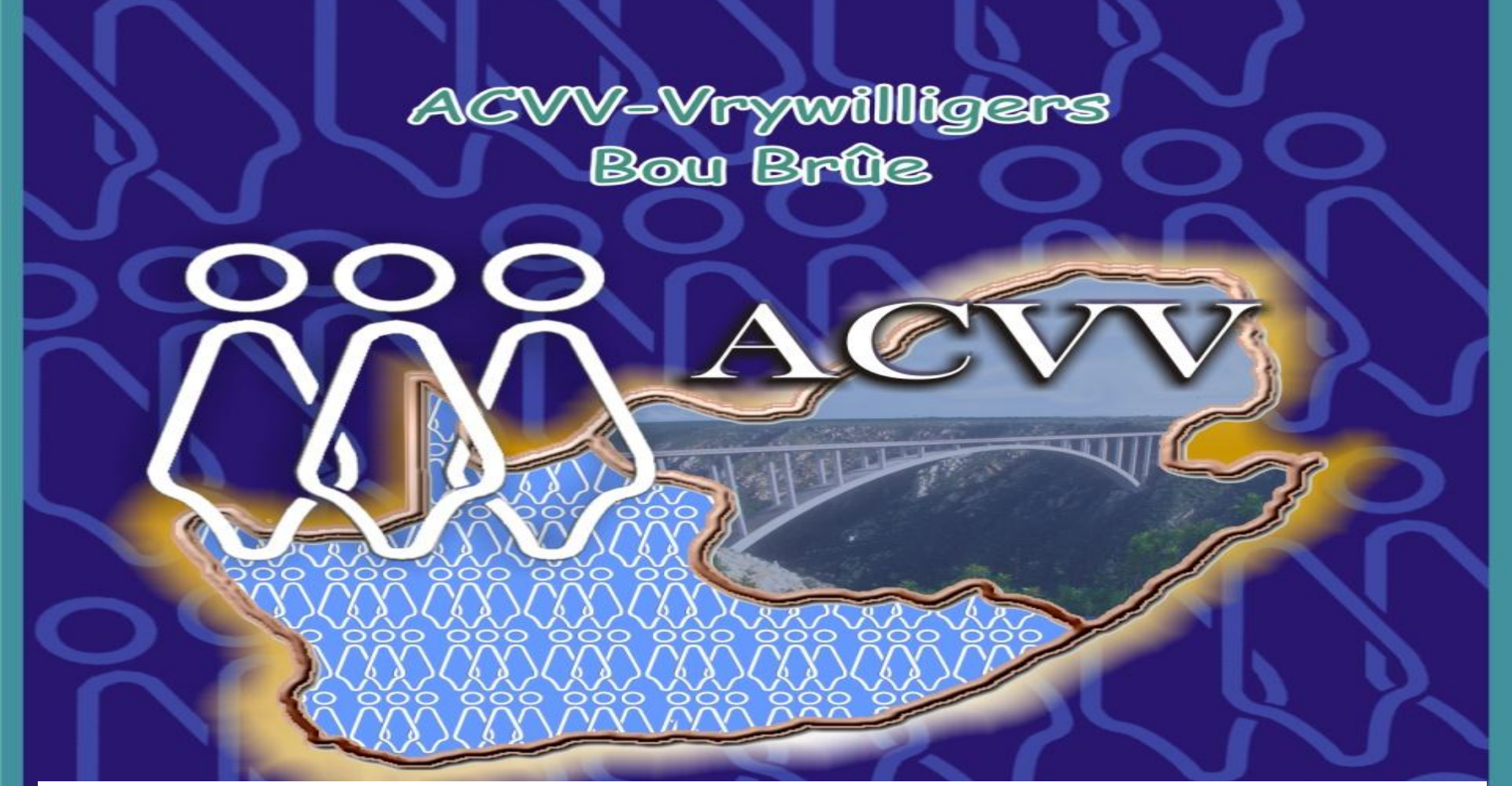
SOCIAL SERVICE PROFESSIONALS

- Professional
  - Social workers
  - Youth workers
  - Probation officers
  - Community development workers
  - Child and youth care workers
- **Assistant personnel**
  - Social auxiliary workers
  - Assistant probation officers (APOs)
  - Auxiliary child and youth care workers
  - Home and community-based caregivers

METHODS OF DEVELOPMENTAL SOCIAL WORK

- Primary methods of developmental social work
  - Case work is a method that utilises a variety of skills, techniques and other aids to facilitate the clients' participation and decision-making in efforts to improve their social functioning.
  - Group work is a method whereby a group achieves group objectives within a group context by the purposeful application of group processes and interventions.
  - Community work is a joint, planned action of a geographical or functional community and a social service practitioner to promote the social functioning of the total community.
- Secondary methods
  - research and administration, which are intrinsically linked to and support service delivery.

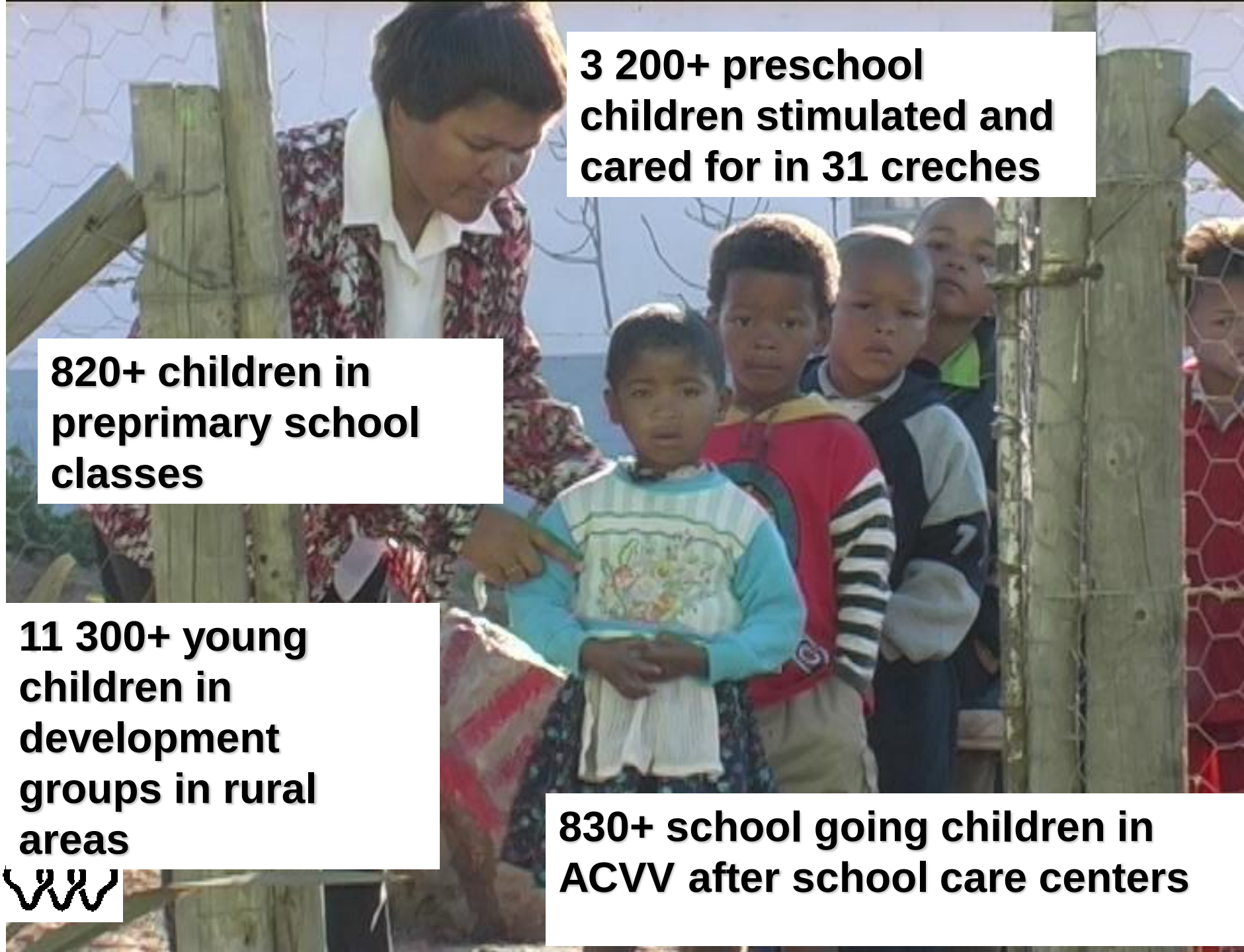
AN EXAMPLE OF AN NGO IMPLEMENTING DEVELOPMENTAL SOCIAL WORK



117 ACVV branches in 4 provinces with 9 500+ active volunteers

SAAM IN DIENS VAN DIE GEMEENSKAP
TOGETHER IN SERVICE OF THE COMMUNITY
SIKUNYE KWIINKONZO ZOLUNTU

161 Social work staff render intensive therapeutic and developmental services to 350 000+ families and children.



3 200+ preschool children stimulated and cared for in 31 creches

820+ children in preprimary school classes

11 300+ young children in development groups in rural areas

830+ school going children in ACVV after school care centers

The ACVV has 2 children's homes: Kayalethu in Port Elizabeth (Eastern Cape) shown below (60 children) and 100 children in Môreson in George (Western Cape)

Bright Lights ACVV Centre for children from the streets, Somerset-West (Western Cape)

Foster care services and support, due to HIV/Aids and other factors are rendered to more than 6 500 children.

Poverty alleviation, especially in the deep rural areas, forms an integral part of ACVV's services.

Soup kitchens and feeding schemes children, families and elderly are essential to survive the poverty.

ACVV's skills
training and
work creation

Annually 6 000+
frail elderly cared
for in 63 homes
for the aged

6 500+ aged participate in the ACVV's community-based services for the elderly

Community education on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) by ACVV social worker on farms (and elsewhere)

Training and skils development for managements of ACVV's social services

Facilitating community input in social services

?
CHALLENGES FOR SOCIAL WORK IN SA

PRIORITIES TO BE ADDRESSED

- Rebuilding of family, community and social relations
- Integrated poverty eradication strategy
- Comprehensive social security system
- Violence against women and children, older persons and other vulnerable groups
- HIV/AIDS
- Youth development
- Accessibility of social welfare services
- Service's to people with disabilities

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