

**Rapid assessment on the financial status of
non-profit organisations providing social care services**

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On 26 March 2020 South Africa was placed under lockdown to contain transmission of the coronavirus. The impact of this decision on non-profit organisations (NPO) providing social care, or welfare, services is sketched in this rapid assessment – compiled at a time when almost 2.9 million net job losses were recorded in South Africa between February 2020 and April 2020, with two-thirds of these lost by women (1.9 million) and one third by men (1 million).¹ Near-overnight unemployment on this scale has already produced a series of social shocks whose effects are likely to reverberate for time to come. The need for social care and other helping services is very likely to increase under these conditions. However, the demand for these comes at a time when NPO social care services have themselves been made fragile, the lockdown having exacerbated pre-existing weaknesses and difficulties in the financing of NPOs' social care services. The report thus aims to highlight both what is urgently in need of attention, as well as to identify emerging points of strain which, if left unattended, have the potential to become crises likely to lead to the loss of both services and jobs. Given the feminised composition of the NPO workforce, these job losses will only reinforce the disproportionate impact of the lockdown upon women's employment. Analysis of the Quarterly Labour Force survey for the third quarter of 2017 produced a (weighted) estimate of 210 853 people working for a NPO, of whom 69% were female.² Data from the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) foregrounds women's presence within the non-profit sector even more clearly: between 2014/15 and the third quarter of 2017/18, approximately 75% of the sector comprised women workers.³

The services focused on by the report include domestic violence shelters, child protection services, residential facilities for older persons and people with disabilities, child and youth care centres, victim empowerment services and other forms of social welfare services. The significance of these services to the country is underscored by their designation as 'essential' in terms of the regulations contained in Government Notice no. 318, published on 18 March 2020. Information was gathered over a period of about a week from the organisations belonging to the National Coalition of Social Services (NACOSS) and other networks collaborating with the Care Work Campaign. The report is thus not representative of all NPOs' circumstances but indicative of the kinds of problems being experienced and where intervention needs to be focused. The report is also limited by many organisations' fear of victimisation by district or provincial officials should they speak out. Thus, while some gave permission to be identified, others did not, while still other organisations did not wish to respond at all.

1. Financing NPO social care services during the lockdown

NPOs and the Department of Social Development (DSD) both provide social care services in an arrangement that dates back to 1938 and the establishment of the country's first department of welfare.⁴ Because these NPO services fulfil the mandate of the state they are subsidised by DSD, on the expectation that NPOs will raise the balance of their costs elsewhere. However, should organisations prove unable to obtain the balance then the department of social development (DSD) ought to fully cover the cost of the service according to the 2014 decision *National Association of Welfare Organisations and Non-Governmental Organisations and Others v MEC of Social Development, Free*

¹ Casale D and Posel D. (2020). *Gender and the early effects of the COVID-19 crisis in the paid and unpaid economies in South Africa*. Paper 4, Wave 1 of the National Income Dynamics Study (NIDS) – Coronavirus Rapid Mobile Survey (CRAM)

² See Vetten, L. (2019). 'Listening, care, support and respect': A field guide to the making of inequality in South Africa's Thuthuzela Care Centres' *Transformation*, 101: 61-83.

³ *ibid*

⁴ *ibid*

*State and Others*⁵. The next section first sets out the current status of subsidy payments and then discusses the impact of the country's economic contraction on the ability of NPOs to raise the additional funds required to carry out their duties.

1a. Payment of subsidies

The lockdown was initiated just days before the start of the 2020/21 financial year. In provinces such as Gauteng and Western Cape attempts were made to sign SLAs remotely. More or less timeous payment of first tranches was reported by Free State, Northern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng and Western Cape. Payment was also made in full to organisations in these provinces. However, three-and-a-half months into the financial year Eastern Cape has yet to make the great majority of payments. Some payments also remain outstanding in Limpopo, Mpumalanga and North West. Organisations in these provinces also reports cuts made to their subsidies. This is despite the fact that national DSD issued a circular to provinces encouraging them to pay subsidies in full based on the 2019/20 amounts. A list of some of the reported organisations which have signed contracts but who have either not received their first tranche, or had cuts made to their subsidies is attached as appendix A.

Eastern Cape

As at 17 July we were able to identify two organisations that had received payment – some six weeks after the Head of Department (HoD) issued a memorandum on 5 June blaming COVID19 for delays in payment. Late payment is, however, the norm rather than the exception in Eastern Cape. According to organisations paid on a quarterly basis their first tranche is routinely only paid in July and subsequent tranches on an unpredictable basis thereafter. Departmental memoranda and news reports support this:

- At the start of the 2017/18 financial year a number of organisations received unanticipated cuts to their subsidies and only received their first tranche of payments in September and October of 2017.
- On 21 December 2018 the *HeraldLIVE* news site reported that subsidy payments were three months late. According to the article, the department's new payment system, installed in June 2018, had proved dysfunctional and was the cause of the delays.⁶
- Approximately two months later on 25 February 2019 the department issued a memorandum to NPOs stating that the provincial head office had been contaminated by a battery acid leak. With the building having to be evacuated for a period of time there would, once again, be delays in NPO payments.
- On 12 June 2019 the department issued a memorandum explaining why NPO payments were being delayed yet again. According to this document, an audit of the payment system had found insufficient controls to be in place – necessitating another round of changes to the NPO payment system.

The rationality and lawfulness of the Eastern Cape DSD's decision is to be tested in Case 2460/2018, *Eastern Cape NGO Coalition versus MEC for Social Development*. The matter was originally set down for hearing via video conference on 28 May 2020 but, due to its significant public interest, has been rescheduled to a time when it can be heard in open court.

In addition to delaying payment, the department also took the unilateral decision to reduce certain of the amounts of subsidy paid towards services for older persons and people with disabilities, as well as the provision of home-based care to people with AIDS and the running of early childhood development (ECD) centres. But, as the memorandum clearly acknowledges, organisations had already signed their service level agreements (SLA) with the department. The due date for receipt of these contractually determined sums of money has passed – again, a fact acknowledged in the department's memorandum.

⁵ *National Association of Welfare Organisations and Non-Governmental Organisations and Others v MEC of Social Development, Free State and Others (1719/2010)* [2014] ZAFSHC 127 (28 August 2014)

⁶ <https://www.heraldive.co.za/news/2018-12-21-ngos-face-festive-season-cash-crunch/>

The department cannot now retrospectively reduce these amounts on the basis of the assumption that organisations have not been working; it provided no direction to organisations regarding what they should, or should not, be doing during stages 4 and 5 of the lockdown and nor did it attempt to ascertain what organisations had, in fact, been busy with. The department's decision may even be legally impermissible. To quote the Constitutional Court's 2013 decision in *KwaZulu-Natal Joint Liaison Committee v MEC Department of Education, Kwazulu-Natal and Others*:

It can never be acceptable in a democratic constitutional state for budget cuts to be announced to those to whom undertakings have been made after payment has by regulation already fallen due.⁷

As a consequence of these decisions SANCA Central Eastern Cape is no longer able to pay salaries and has begun with the process of retrenchment.

Limpopo, Mpumalanga and North West Provinces

On 11 May the Limpopo provincial DSD office suspended a prior circular authorising payment of the first tranche of NPOs' subsidies on the grounds that that it had discovered "that ninety-nine per cent (99%) of the funded NPOs for 2020/21 were not registered on the CSD." All NPOs had now to be registered by the end of June. The Limpopo office's understanding of how subsidy payments to NPOs are to be classified is mistaken. According to Classification Circular 21 issued by National Treasury on 28 May 2018 goods and services procured through tendering processes are not the same as subsidies and transfers to NPOs, meaning that NPOs are not required to register on the central supplier database (CSD). The institution of unnecessary processes thus delayed some organisations' payments by three-and-a-half months.

In addition, and contrary to national DSD's circular, six organisations reported a 25% reduction of their first quarter subsidies, effected on the basis that they had not been working during this period. A seventh organisation received only 35.6% of the total subsidy amount. These decisions were also made unilaterally; had the department taken steps to test their assumptions they would have found organisations to be working within the constraints of the lockdown. Organisations were further told that 15% of their operational costs were to be spent on PPE.

The 20 or so organisations forming part of the Vhembe Civil Society Network report receiving their funding allocation letters (and some their SLAs) soon after the start of the 2020/21 financial year. However, when their funding was received in July it was 15% less than that agreed to in the SLA (or allocation letter). This too was a unilateral decision by the department. Organisations were also told that 10% of their operational costs had to go towards the purchase of PPE.

Child Welfare in Mpumalanga also experienced cuts in its subsidies. These amounted to 25% of the contract amount and were instituted without explanation by the department. As a consequence, staff salaries were decreased by 20% and 30%. The DSD did offer an explanation for the 10% budget cuts made to three SANCA offices' subsidies: the money was to be channelled to the Solidarity Fund. Yet the Solidarity Fund's website does not include government among its list of possible donors⁸.

Five organisations stated they were still awaiting payment of their first tranche

North West DSD has not increased the subsidy to social and social auxiliary worker posts to keep pace with inflation since 2013. There was no increase in 2020/21 either. Six organisations were still awaiting payment of their first tranche while the Potchefstroom office of the South African Federation for Mental Health (SAFMH) had officially closed, with the retrenchment process commencing at the end of June.

⁷ *KwaZulu-Natal Joint Liaison Committee v MEC Department of Education, Kwazulu-Natal and Others* (CCT 60/12) [2013] ZACC 10; 2013 (6) BCLR 615 (CC); 2013 (4) SA 262 (CC) (25 April 2013) at 64.

⁸ See <https://solidarityfund.co.za/donate/>

Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Free State and Western Cape and Northern Cape

No organisations in the Free State, Western or Northern Cape reported their subsidy payments to be outstanding. However, an organisation managing four ECD services in the Northern Cape reported that none had received their subsidy.

The Western Cape has entered into contracts with organisations to provide some services (such as victim empowerment). However, no formal agreements are in place for services such as children and families, with payments continuing to be made at the 2019/20 rates. This is on the understanding that these services are likely to receive budget cuts once the revised budget has been announced at the end of June. These will come into effect in October. (See the circular of 8 June.)

In Gauteng, four organisations – three based in Krugersdorp – were still awaiting payment of their first tranche, while a fifth was still awaiting its final tranche for 2019/20.

Payments in KwaZulu-Natal were reported as being more or less timeous, depending on district. However, because the department pays NPOs in arrears, late payment causes cash flow problems – made more serious by the unexpected costs imposed by the lockdown.

1b. Fundraising and income generation

The contraction of the economy has significantly affected organisations' ability to raise funds. Existing donors are either themselves experiencing financial difficulties due to the impact of the epidemic on the economy or have chosen to support the Solidarity Fund. Fundraising events have also had to be cancelled due to the restrictions imposed by the lockdown. The KwaZulu-Natal Care Association has shut down its income-generating training college, while other organisations have attempted to move their training programmes online. There is, however, limited uptake of these in the current economic crisis.

A portion of some staff's pay is drawn from the small fees charged to service beneficiaries. These fees can no longer be afforded by beneficiaries. This applies to counselling services, as well as the ECD centres. No ECD centre is fully subsidised by the provincial offices of the DSD, making some staff entirely dependent on the attendance fees paid by children's caregivers. They have lost their entire source of income. A similar situation applies to certain staff in older persons' centres, as well as those for people with disabilities. In this instance some organisations derive a portion of their income from their beneficiaries' grants and pensions. Where non-residential services have been closed staff can no longer be paid from these fees. In other instances, the movement of the date of payment of the grants to the 3rd or 4th of every month means that payment of staff salaries in residential facilities may be delayed which, in turn, impacts on staff's ability to meet their financial obligations timeously.

Older persons' residential facilities managed by The Association for the Aged (TAFTA) in KwaZulu-Natal and the KwaZulu-Natal Care Association report a slightly different set of challenges. Both employ a mixed income/cross-subsidisation model to support the running of their facilities. Their residents thus include those entirely dependent on their old age grants and so unable to pay for services; those whose families are able to pay towards the care services; and those still able to work and earn an income that contributes to their accommodation and care. Only services to the first group of residents are subsidised by the KwaZulu-Natal DSD. While this may be a reasonable principle under normal circumstances, the lockdown strains its current application. Families are no longer able to pay rentals, while those who were working now need to be confined to the facility due to their age-related vulnerability to the coronavirus. They too cannot afford to pay their rentals at this time. The finances of both organisations are under strain and TAFTA is projected to run at a R30 million loss this financial year. The same situation will apply nationally to all residential facilities for older persons and people with disabilities utilising a model of cross-subsidisation.

In its attempt to support NPOs during the lockdown the National Lotteries Commission made R150 million available in additional funding towards operational costs. The process of adjudicating

applications is both delayed and controversial, with newspaper reports⁹ stating that the allocation of funds would only be completed by the second week of July. The allocation of these funds has been the subject of controversy.

2. Additional costs incurred as a result of the lockdown

The lockdown has both adversely affected organisations' ability to raise funds and simultaneously increased their costs. These include the various measures required to prevent transmission of the virus and the tools necessary to working remotely.

2a. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and other precautionary measures

At a minimum, organisations must ensure that their staff wear masks at all times, thermometers are available to take staff and beneficiaries' temperatures, and that the work environment is regularly sanitised. For those managing residential facilities masks are also required for residents, and gloves and visors for staff. Organisations' need of PPE thus depends on the nature of the service offered, the number of staff employed as well as the number of people assisted. PPE is also an ongoing, rather than once-off cost. However, no policy appears to be in place guiding provincial departments' provision of PPE to organisations, including the criteria to be employed in deciding which organisations can receive PPE from their provincial department and which not. Further, when the department does distribute PPE to an organisation this is not always to all staff.

The examples below illustrate the inconsistency of approach nationally (organisations have been identified where permission has been given to do so):

- In KwaZulu-Natal an organisation reported the Department of Health and some SAPS to have shared PPE with their staff providing services at Thuthuzela Care Centres/Crisis Centres and Victim Friendly Rooms. However, the Centre for Community Development, also in the same province, reported being refused assistance with PPE by the DSD even after presenting their plans for creating a work environment safe from COVID19.
- One Gauteng organisation described their local DSD office as "extremely helpful" - offering assistance with masks, sanitizer and various other items (such as blankets for the shelter), as well as professional sanitising of the shelter. By contrast, Vita Nova Centre in Gauteng, a residential facility for people with disabilities, said neither the DSD nor the Department of Health had provided any assistance with obtaining PPE. An umbrella body for organisations in the province assisting people with disabilities noted that while some of their affiliates received PPE, others did not. It was unclear to them on what basis these decisions were made.
- As previously noted, organisations in Limpopo have been told to divert a percentage of their existing budget towards PPE. Yet offices of the South African Federation for Mental Health (SAFMH) in the Western and Northern Cape, as well as Pietermaritzburg in KwaZulu-Natal reported receiving funds from their provincial DSD office over and above their subsidies specifically to assist them with COVID19-related expenditure. While PPE was promised to organisations managing residential facilities for people with disabilities in the Eastern Cape this has not been forthcoming.

Some of the following costs were reported In relation to office-based counselling services:

- Over three months one organisation in the Western Cape has spent R12 000 on PPE
- In North West an organisation spent close to R10 000 to sanitise its office and purchase PPE when it resumed its counselling services

⁹ <https://www.news24.com/news24/SouthAfrica/News/national-lotteries-commission-to-reveal-list-of-covid-19-relief-fund-beneficiaries-20200629>

- In the Eastern Cape, social work offices report having spent amounts ranging from R7 000 to R25 700 on PPEs from April to June 2020.

The costs incurred by residential facilities are significantly higher than those incurred by day services. This is because they are not only paying for PPE but taking additional precautions in relation to their staff. This includes hiring transport to collect and drop off staff to prevent their having to travel on public transport. It also includes having staff stay over at the facility – thus increasing use of water and electricity and requiring the purchase of extra food. Expenditure across facilities thus ranged in amount:

- In KwaZulu-Natal, one Child and Youth Care Centre (CYCC) in Ugu District reported expenditure of R7 500 on COVID19-related items between March and May. Six organisations in Ethekekwini spent between R15 000 and R120 950.00 during this period while an organisation in Umgungundlovu spent R52 987.
- The KwaZulu-Natal Care Association, which manages residential facilities for older persons, incurred additional costs amounting to approximately R273 000 over the past 3 months due to COVID-19 and the lockdown. This increased expenditure is directly linked to the costs of accommodating staff onsite during Stage 5 of the National lockdown, purchase of PPE for staff and all residents, sanitisers and related equipment and screening equipment. Some departments assisted with some of these costs: supplies such as sanitisers and masks were received from DSD, screening for the coronavirus was provided through Health, and once-off sanitisation of the entire facility by Public Works.
- Residents at some of TAFTA's facilities in KwaZulu-Natal have started testing positive for COVID19. As not all of these facilities are subsidised by the provincial office, the organisation has been responsible for the costs of screening; the purchase of hazardous waste disposal bins and bags; hundreds of pairs of gloves; N95 masks; sanitising equipment; and the cost of laundry services. The cost to date is at least R300 000.
- Expenditure on PPE for Eastern Cape organisations managing residential facilities for people with disabilities was estimated to be R20 000 per month. A treatment centre in the province reported spending R4 193 to date in order to sanitise the organisation regularly and purchase PPE.
- Epilepsy SA Gauteng caring for people with disabilities has already incurred more than R120 000 in additional expenditure.

These various unanticipated costs have considerably eroded what reserves some NPOs may have had.

2b. Other costs

In all provinces organisations invested in additional technologies to work remotely. In some instances organisations had to borrow, loan or buy mobile equipment such as laptops. Data must be bought every month for those working from home, especially staff over 60 years.

Organisations also report providing food to desperate beneficiaries and families. These were purchased from their own stretched resources as the food parcels applied for have not been received. According to one CYCC in the Eastern Cape, which had provided food parcels for the first two months of the lockdown, the cost to the organisation was approximately R185 000.

This CYCC also highlighted the effect of school closures on their costs, with their youth and childcare workers now required to work an extra four hours daily. This supervision was in addition to the new tutoring demands placed on centre staff. Extensive paper and printing costs were also being incurred to meet the education needs of the 93 children in the centre's care.

3. The impact on organisations' services

The lockdown has affected organisations in a range of ways, set out below.

3a. Impact on child protection services in the Eastern Cape

There is a strong, Constitutional duty of care owed children, given further expression through legislation such as the Children's Act, 2005. Further, children in CYCCs are wards of the state, meaning that a strong legal obligation exists to provide properly for them. It is thus difficult to understand on what basis Mpumalanga DSD justified their 25% budget cuts to Child Welfare in Mpumalanga. The situation is considerably more serious in the Eastern Cape where the late payment of subsidies is placing effective child protection services in jeopardy:

- Child Welfare Eastern Cape reported that 16 of its 19 affiliates had been unable to pay staff salaries since April. Because some staff had been unable to make payment, their medical aid and pension funds had lapsed. Other staff were receiving food parcels and could not afford transport fares to work. None of the 19 affiliates had funds for operational costs other than staff costs.
- ACVV has 11 branches providing child protection services in the Eastern Cape. By 24 June eight branches were relying on loans to pay their salaries and running costs and three were utilising their reserves. One branch was only making part-payment of salaries, leaving staff unable to come to the office every day as they did not have sufficient funds for transport. The phone line to this office had also been cut. As of July, five branches would no longer have the funds to pay either salaries or running costs.
- MTR Smit CYCC in Port Elizabeth has resorted to appealing for donations of food on Facebook. They have already taken the maximum overdraft possible on their account and can borrow no further.

3b. Reasonableness of expectations around performance of duties

Organisations managing residential facilities regarded as essential under the lockdown have not all been given sufficient guidance around the prevention and management of COVID19 infections. In the Western Cape for example, protocols were jointly devised for domestic violence shelters by the Women's Shelter Movement and the provincial office of the DSD. CYCCs in KwaZulu-Natal, by contrast, were provided with no guidance, prompting Pietermaritzburg Children's Home to compile a document for the benefit of the sector, with much of this information drawn from a general circular issued by the provincial Department of Health. Residential facilities for people with disabilities in the Eastern Cape were provided with no more than guidelines issued by their province's Department of Health. It would also seem that organisations were left to their own devices in trying to manage processes of quarantine. By late June a CYCC was still trying to make one of its facilities into a quarantine unit for staff and children. It was also planned to make this unit available to other CYCCs without the space to create quarantine facilities.

Organisations have also highlighted the need for guidelines from DSD on how their staff are to perform their duties under current conditions. The Eastern Cape, for example, continues to demand statistics and reports from organisations despite not having paid their subsidies, while other provinces have decreased funding on the assumption that organisations are not performing their duties. This fails to take into account the challenges of the pandemic. As organisations pointed out, their beneficiaries are fearful of contracting the virus and thus limit the extent to which they move about. And while many organisations have tried to offer online counselling, it is a modality of support that has not proved particularly acceptable to their beneficiaries – and may not even be possible for beneficiaries without smartphones, computers and data. Organisations do not necessarily have vehicles to enable staff to drive to beneficiaries. While some social workers are using public transport to conduct home visits this further exposes them to infection with the coronavirus. The distances needing to be travelled between people's homes also limits the number of beneficiaries who can be visited in any one day. But if

organisations do not meet the targets set for them by DSD in their contracts they run the risk of losing their funding.

Organisations working without SLAs or TPAs are doing so in the absence of clearly defined activities and outputs. The radically altered context notwithstanding, they are still being asked to submit activity reports based on pre COVID-19 targets.

4. Recommendations

The lockdown's impact is dual, affecting both NPOs, as well as their current and future beneficiaries. Indeed, this report has sketched the high financial and human costs being borne by NPOs at this time. To ensure the survival of services we recommend the following:

- The subsidy system is a long-standing source complaint – to the extent that it has been the subject of multiple legal actions in the Free State. The finalisation of the sector financing policy is thus welcome. It is recommended that processes of consultation around its accompanying guidelines begin as soon as possible to ensure processes and procedures are uniform and standardised nationally.
- Late payment of subsidies needs to be monitored by national DSD – and in the Eastern Cape in particular. We recommend that its system of payment be tightly monitored by national DSD for the remainder of the financial year. Their problems are long-standing and affect the rights of both beneficiaries and those working in NPOs. In addition, their decision-making and payment practices expose the department to litigation.
- National DSD should investigate subsidy cuts in the Eastern Cape, Limpopo and Mpumalanga. In addition to the impact these have on services, they are counter to national DSD's circular and may also not be lawful.
- National DSD should issue a circular providing guidance to provinces on the difference between transfers and subsidies and payment for goods and services. This should enable province to understand that subsidies for NPOs are not goods and services and therefore do not require NPOs to be registered on the CSD.
- The NPO Directorate has taken the initiative to establish a NPO Forum. We recommend that a working group be established under its auspices to develop guidance around the provision of services under lockdown, to share lessons around innovative adaptations to the challenges of the lockdown and to recommend reasonable targets in the face of difficult environment. This group should also consider how services and jobs are to be protected in the face of subsidy cuts.
- National DSD should investigate how organisations can be supported with obtaining PPE. In addition, we recommend that national review all guidance issued by provinces around the prevention and management of COVID19 infections, especially in residential facilities. Many NPOs have already developed guidelines and should be involved in processes to standardise guidelines and approaches nationally.

Finally, we urge the DSD to implement the Advisory Board on Social Development Act 3 of 2001. In terms of the legislation, the Advisory Board is a structure intended to build and consolidate the partnership between civil society and the DSD, including by recommending measures intended to continuously improve social development in South Africa. The Advisory Board would thus appear to be an important vehicle for collaboration around, and development of, policy, legislation and good practice around social welfare services. But while the Department's website lists the Act as one from which it derives its mandate¹⁰ it does not seem to have ever been operationalized.

¹⁰ See <https://www.dsd.gov.za/index.php/about/legislative-mandate>, viewed 20 July 2020.

**APPENDIX:
SITUATION PER PROVINCE IN RESPECT OF THE PAYMENT OF SUBSIDIES TO NPOs
AS AT 17 JULY**

This is a summarised overview of the situation per province in respect of the payment of subsidies by provincial DSDs to NPOs providing essential social welfare services.

1. EASTERN CAPE

	Organisation	2019/2020	2020/2021
		Payments outstanding	1 st quarter Outstanding
NO subsidies have been paid by DSD in 2020/21. The last payments were made in March 2020 which was for work done retrospectively. There have been emails, letters, telephone calls, meetings and promises but nothing has materialised. The entire system of social services provided by NGOs is in jeopardy.			
1.	Algoa Bay Council for the Aged		✓
2.	SANCA East London		✓
3.	Oosterland Child and Youth Care Centre Despatch		✓
4.	MTR Smit Kinderoord Port Elizabeth [CYCC]		✓
5.	CMR Port Elizabeth [Social work services & CPO]		✓
6.	CMR East London		✓
7.	CMR Burgersdorp		✓
8.	CMR Despatch		✓
9.	CMR Queenstown		✓
10.	CMR Uitenhage		✓
11.	CMR Humansdorp		✓
12.	CMR King Williamstown		✓
13.	CMR Graaff-Reinet		✓
14.	CMR Queenstown		✓
15.	CMR Drakensberg [Elliot]		✓
16.	CMR Barkley East		✓
17.	ACVV Despatch [Social work services & CPO]		✓
18.	ACVV Cradock		✓
19.	ACVV Dordrecht		✓
19.	ACVV Middelburg		✓
20.	ACVV Port Elizabeth South		✓
21.	ACVV Port Elizabeth North		✓
22.	ACVV Port Elizabeth West		✓
23.	ACVV Port Elizabeth Central		✓
24.	ACVV Poplarlaan		✓
25.	ACVV Newton Park		✓
26.	ACVV Somerset East		✓
27.	Aalwynhof Aberdeen [Home for the aged]		✓
27.	Huis van de Graaff Graaff-Reinet		✓
28.	Huis Karee Middelburg		✓

29.	Elizabeth Jordaan Tehuis Cradock		✓
30.	Huis Corrie Dreyer Adelaide		✓
31.	Huis Silwerjare Somerset East		✓
32.	Nerinahof Dordrecht		✓
33.	Huis Genot Port Elizabeth		✓
34.	Huis Najaar Despatch		✓
35.	Aandmymering Ultenhage		✓
36.	Huis Diaz Alexandria		✓
37.	Valeihof Kirkwood		✓
38.	Sonskyn Service Centre Cradock		✓
39.	ACVV Dienssentrum Despatch		✓
40.	Dolly Vermaak Service Centre Port Elizabeth		✓
41.	ACVV Senior Citizen Centre Grahamstown		✓
42.	ACVV Algoa Park/Govan Mbeki PE		✓
43.	ACVV Hasie Kalbassie Playgroup Cradock [ECD]		✓
44.	Bennie Boekwurm Speelgroep Middelburg		✓
45.	Seemeeu Port Elizabeth		✓
46.	Haas Das Port Elizabeth		✓
47.	Khayaletu Youth Centre Port Elizabeth		✓
48.	Kamvaletu Drop In Centre Port Elizabeth		✓
49.	SANCA Eastern Cape		✓ Informed a Chief Social Worker would not be funded – no explanation
50.	Child Welfare Provincial Office Port Elizabeth		✓
51.	Child Welfare Cradock		✓
52.	Child Welfare Despatch		✓
53.	Child Welfare East London		✓
54.	Child Welfare Port Elizabeth		✓
55.	Child Welfare Adelaide		✓
56.	Child Welfare Alicedale		✓
57.	Child Welfare Aliwal North		✓
58.	Child Welfare Bedford		✓
59.	Child Welfare Butterworth (Tembalethu)		✓
60.	Child Welfare Cookhouse		✓
61.	Child Welfare Fort Beaufort		✓
62.	Child Welfare Grahamstown		✓
63.	Child Welfare Humansdorp		✓
64.	Child Welfare Kenton on Sea		✓
65.	Child Welfare King Williams Town		✓
66.	Child Welfare Port Alfred		✓
67.	Child Welfare Queenstown		✓
68.	Child Welfare Somerset East		✓
69.	Child Welfare Steytlerville		✓
70.	Child Welfare Tsolwana & Sparrow, Tarkastad		✓

71.	Child Welfare Mthatha		✓
72.	Child Welfare Willowmore		✓
73.	Child Welfare Family Restoration Services Port Elizabeth		✓
74.	Child Welfare Ikhwezi Lomso, Ngcobo		✓
75.	Child Welfare Uitenhage		✓
76.	Child Welfare Port St Johns		✓
77.	Mental Health Society Port Elizabeth		✓
78.	Mental Health Society Uitenhage		✓
79.	Dimbaza Society for the Aged		✓
80.	Umbono Service Centre for the Aged		✓
81.	Lenge Service Centre for the Aged		✓
82.	Sinomonde Old Age Centre		✓
83.	Vukani Old Age		✓
84.	Sophumelela Multi-purpose Centre		✓
85.	Syget Old Age Centre		✓
86.	Philani Service Centre		✓
87.	Khayelitsha Service Centre		✓
88.	Masonwabe Community Development Centre		✓
89.	Sizisukhanyo Old Age Centre		✓
90.	Kwa Sizabantu Community Development Centre		✓
91.	Masityhileke Service Centre		✓
92.	Sihlangene Service Centre		✓
93.	Mayibenathi Service Centre		✓
94.	Siyakhula Service Centre		✓
95.	Sabela Service Centre		✓
96.	Maskhane Service Centre		✓
97.	Sifundebele Service Centre		✓
98.	Qhaga Service Centre		✓
99.	ST Buchanan		✓
100.	Sinobom Service Centre		✓
101.	Masizakhe Service Centre		✓
102.	Masincedisane Service Centre		✓
103.	Siyakhula Adult Centre		✓

2. LIMPOPO

	Organisation	2019/2020 Payments outstanding	2020/2021 1 st quarter outstanding
Some subsidies have been paid but some have not yet been paid. It appears that organisations have been paid the 1 st quarter subsidy were paid 75% of their subsidy as they were “not sufficiently productive” from April to June 2020. This is despite the fact that many are essential services due to being Child Protection Organisations.			
1.	CMR Louis Trichardt	✓	Paid 25% less
2.	Rata Nylstroom		Paid 25% less

3.	SKDB Limpopo Assistant Director		Paid 25% less
4.	CMR Bela Bela		Paid only 35.6% of subsidy
5.	SAVF Louis Trichardt		Paid 25% less & only paid in June 2020
6.	SAVF Mokopane		Paid 25% less
7.	SANCA Limpopo		Paid 25% less BUT asked by DSD to assist with detox & therapy at shelters which they did fully.
8.	Thohoyandou Victim Empowerment Programme		Paid 16 July. Received 15% less.
9.	Mutale Victim Empowerment Programme		Paid 16 July. Received 15% less
**	Note: this situation applies to the remaining 18 or so members of the Vhembe Civil Society Network.		

3. MPUMALANGA

	Organisation	2019/2020 Payments outstanding	2020/2021
			1 st quarter Outstanding
NOTE: Subsidies for social workers and social auxiliary workers have not been increased since 2013. DSD frequently pays very late and retrospectively			
1.	Rata Lydenburg	✓ [4 th quarter]	
2.	Silwerjare Home for the Aged Schweizer Reynecke		✓
3.	SANCA Thembisile		Paid 10% less and received late
4.	SANCA Lowveld		Paid 10% less and received late
5.	SANCA Witbank		Paid 10% less and received late

4. NORTH WEST

	Organisation	2019/2020 Payments outstanding	2020/2021
			1 st quarter Outstanding
Payments are made erratically and are often late. ALSO DSD has granted no increases in subsidies for social work and social auxiliary work posts for 7 years – since 2013.			
1.	Rusoord Brits [Home for the Aged]		✓
2.	NG Welsyn, Potchefstroom		✓
3.	NG Welsyn Zeerust		✓
4.	Abraham Kriel Children's Home, Modimolle		✓
5.	Sering Rystenburg [Home for the Aged]		✓
6.	Mental Health Society Klerksdorp		

5. GAUTENG

	Organisation	2019/2020 Payments outstanding	2020/2021
			1 st quarter Outstanding

Most organisations appear to have received their subsidies although not always on time which causes many difficulties for the payment of personnel. A few districts are problematic such as Krugersdorp where some 1st quarter subsidies have not yet been paid.

1.	SAVF Krugersdorp		✓
2.	Rata Krugersdorp		✓
3.	CMR North	✓	
4.	CMR Gauteng – Child protection services		✓
5.	Luipaardsvlei Krugersdorp [Home for Aged]		✓

NOTE 1: The re-registration of organisations as Child Protection Organisations has not been done although sent well before lockdown. DSD merely states that insufficient personnel due to Covid-19. Some magistrates will not accept reports from organisations where the registration is not up to date.

NOTE 2: Tshwane DSD insists that where an organisation has a local and a National Management Committee that ONLY office bearers from the National Management Committee may sign the SLA. This results in the organisation having to pay for flights for 2 MC members to come and sign! Other regions in Gauteng do not require this.