

# THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SAIMD FOR POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

**Department of Science and Technology Research Seminar  
Measuring multiple deprivation at a small area level in SA**

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# Outline of the presentation

- **Data, information and knowledge** for policy development and programme planning
- A brief overview of **the predominant approach in poverty measurement in SA**
- **Application of the SAIMD** in policy development, policy implementation and policy review

# Data, information and knowledge for policy development

- The **post-apartheid social and economic challenges** (health, social development, employment, job creation, social and economic infrastructure, social protection, housing, *etc*)
- **Accurate** information, data and policy knowledge at the centre of planning, policy development and implementation

# The predominant approach in poverty measurement in SA ... a brief overview

- **Historically** - (i) lack of data (ii) incomplete and not integrated (iii) deliberate obscuring of facts on living conditions for blacks in SA
- The PDL, HSL and MLL
  - Key Indicators of Poverty in SA (1995)
  - Poverty and Inequality Report (1998)
- Definitions and measurement of poverty based on **income** (a myriad of poverty lines in SA)

# The SAIMD as a policy development tool

- **The crucial policy questions**
  - Defining the problem
  - Identifying the social group/s
  - The geographic location of the social problem

# Application of the SAIMD in policy development and policy implementation

... Examples from Social Development

# 1. The War of Poverty

- Launch of the War on Poverty by the Presidency in Jacobsdal
- President's War on Poverty Programme
- Identification of geographic areas for **urgent government interventions**
- The **profiling of households** in these most deprived areas
- **Referrals** to relevant government departments and agencies for immediate interventions (eg. Home Affairs, SASSA, Health, Local Government, *etc*)

## 2. The take-up of social grants

- Identifying geographic areas **where poverty is most severe**
- **Infrastructure** challenges for deprived rural areas
- **ICROP** (Integrated Community Registration Outreach Programme)
  - Mobile trucks in rural areas for grants registration and processing
- SAIMD has necessitated the consideration of **'localized universalization'**

# 3. The Non-Profit Sector in SA

- Location of NPOs in SA
- A strong **urban bias**
- Dialogues at provincial level and a national summit
- DSD imposed a **Transformation of the NPO sector** agenda based on SAIMD to identify areas for NPO support

## 4. Implementing ECD policy

- DSD conducted a **National Audit of ECD centres** in SA
- **SAIMD crucial in the implementation of ECD policy** through providing mainly infrastructure, facilities and trained personnel.

## 5. Building partnerships with specific organisations

- SAIMD and the **depth of deprivation** in former homeland areas
- **Partnerships** with traditional leadership and Faith Based Organisations in these area
- Access to land and other **resources for development**

## 6. Radical socio-economic transformation

- Exploration of using social grants for local social and economic development  
*(What possibilities exist to leverage social grant payments for **collective local action**?)*
- Social cooperatives (producing food for ECD centres, bulk-buying cooperatives, *etc*)
- The focus is on former homeland areas identified using the SAIMD

***THANK YOU FOR LISTENING!***