

**IMPACT MEASUREMENT: ITHUBA TRUST  
GRANTMAKING STRATEGY TOWARDS POVERTY  
ERADICATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

**By**

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**“IF THE SYSTEM DOES NOT WORK FOR THE  
POOR, IT WON’T WORK FOR ANYONE.”**

**Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka**

**Minister of Minerals and Energy Affairs**

**(Cited by De Ionno, *Reaching Out*, 2002:80)**

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**“For nothing is impossible with God.”**

**Luke 1:37**

**To my father, my greatest educator, and my mother, my greatest integrator.**

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**DEDICATED TO MY HUSBAND, TINO, WITH LOVE AND RESPECT**

## ABSTRACT

Social work as a science and profession, particularly through its social work research, has always concerned itself with the verification of the impact of its interventions. However, in practice, formal systematic impact studies have lagged behind. Grantmaking, which is fast becoming a career, is also under scrutiny regarding the measurement of its funding impact.

The aim of the study was to measure the impact of Ithuba Trust's financing policy and operations for access to its funds. Data was collected by means of a literature review on poverty and inequality and an empirical study. The empirical study was conducted in two stages. During the first qualitative study, data was collected by means of a series of focus group interviews. Mailed questionnaires and document analysis of the sample files kept at Ithuba Trust offices were used to collect data in the second quantitative phase.

The research findings revealed that Ithuba Trust funding policy and operations facilitated access to its funding as a contribution towards poverty eradication. Notwithstanding, the organization was found lacking in narrowing the gap between developed and under-developed communities. This discrepancy was ascribed to Ithuba Trust's adherence to the past apartheid laws which were in force at the time and favoured developed communities. Poverty eradication is about partnerships. This study concluded that the uneven distribution of Ithuba Trust's funding is a microcosm of the uneven trade relations in the global poverty eradication initiatives, which involve partnerships between the poor and the rich. Due to barriers such as digital divide, globalization and access to markets, which favour the rich and powerful, poor people become marginalized from such skewed partnerships, reinforcing the increasing levels of poverty as resources get misplaced.

The contribution of the study lies in sensitizing development practitioners on the significance of impact studies in intervention programmes in order to ensure that the poor people's interests are defended and protected for their ultimate development.

The outcome of the study was a Community Ownership Market Development Strategy to be presented to the Ithuba Trust Board of Trustees as a recommendation for consideration regarding their intended amendments to the existing funding policy and procedures.

## **KEY TERMS**

Empowerment

Globalization

Grantmaker

Human development

Impact measurement

Non-government organizations

Partnerships

Poverty

Social work

Strategy

Sustainable development

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# CHAPTER 1

## GENERAL INTRODUCTION

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Social work as a science and profession, particularly through its social work research, has always concerned itself with the verification of the impact of its interventions. However, in practice, formal systematic impact studies have lagged behind. Grant-making, which is fast becoming a career, is also under scrutiny regarding impact measurement of funding.

The literature surveyed (compare *Business in the Community*, 1998:11; IDASA, 2000:2; *CSI Letter*, 2000:16 and *Human Rights Commission (Annual Report 1998/9)*, has revealed that there is an increased sense of urgency within the donor community, that is, government, private sector (for profit) and private sector (not for profit), to begin to make impact measurement an integral part of their financing policies and operations. Notwithstanding, *CSI Letter* (March 2000:6) states that donors find impact measurement a great challenge and “more companies are grappling with how to evaluate the internal and external impact of their community investment programmes and wondering how to report this to interested stakeholders.”

The lack of impact measurement in social work intervention programmes has identifiable negative impacts, as reflected in practice and literature. In practice it is evident that the absence of regular impact studies result in a growing skepticism about the impact of resources on deserving communities, as the poorest communities continue remaining so amidst large sums of money being distributed by the donor community. In South Africa, for example, the Human Rights Commission is required by the Constitution to monitor Government’s distribution of resources and submit, on an annual basis, the impact of Government’s resources on specified target groups, focusing on specific sectors (*Human Rights Commission Annual Report 1998/9*). In summary, the Human Rights Commission must require the relevant State Departments to provide the

Commission with information on the measures that they have taken towards the realization of the rights in the Bill of Rights (The Constitution of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996) concerning housing, health care, food, water, social security, education and the environment. In addition, State Departments have to report on what measures and how these measures are taken for the respect, protection, promotion and fulfillment of the socially and economically vulnerable groups which, according to the Human Rights Commission Annual Report (1998/1999:2), include:

- People living in rural areas
- People living in informal settlements
- Homeless persons
- Female headed households
- Women
- Persons with disabilities
- Older persons
- Persons with HIV/AIDS
- Children
- Formerly disadvantaged racial groups (Africans, Coloureds, Indians)

The Human Rights Commission Annual Report (1998/1999:2) further states that the State Departments have to report on the following themes to show the distribution of resources:

- Policy measures, that is, policies developed to ensure implementation.
- Legislative measures, what laws were passed to ensure the provision of the stated resources.
- Definition and monitoring of the minimum standards established for the realization of socio-economic rights.
- Budget allocations.
- Outcomes (results of the measures taken).

The Human Rights Commission Annual Report (1998/1999) reveals that the Government did not only fail in showing their commitment, skills and capacity, they have also failed in measuring the impact of their policies and operations on the units for investigation.

Sustainable development is about poverty eradication. One of the motives for funding, if not the key motive, is poverty eradication. However, the South African experience is that, over a period of more than four decades, financial resources had been pouring into poor communities, for example, the formal developmental welfare sector had been receiving funding from Government and the business sector for distribution to poor communities, but, to date, a coordinated and concerted impact measurement of such resources has yet to be conducted. The significance of poverty in nation building was demonstrated by the South African Government's engagement in public debates, during the year 2003, on whether HIV causes AIDS. The Government's argument was based on the role played by poverty in the management of this disease. AIDS has become an international threat to human life, for example, the National Productivity Institute (1999:3) reports that by the year 2010, the South African life expectancy without AIDS will be 68,2 and with AIDS it will be 48.0. Child mortality without AIDS will be 48,5% and with AIDS will increase to 99,5%. There is no doubt therefore, that AIDS has to take the priority attention of the whole country, but the Government argues that poverty is more life threatening compared to AIDS.

The withdrawal of funding by foreign governments and donors such as the European Union from the non-government organizations sector, after the overthrow of the apartheid government, without impact studies on beneficiaries, is another demonstration of the devastating effects of the absence of impact measurements. Many organizations which depended on such foreign donors and government financial support, closed down. Another example is the introduction of the National Lottery in South Africa. Grant-makers such as Ithuba Trust, who raised income for sustainable development by the sale and marketing of scratchcards, which was a form of lottery, had to cease their operations in preference to the National Lottery. However, there was no impact study conducted to measure the effects of such a measure on beneficiary organizations.

Finally, the lack of impact measurement studies in financing sustainable development or poverty eradication may lead to skewed understanding of what sustainable development is all about. Kraak (1996:47) concurs by stating that "the link between the act of giving and its intention is lost and this reinforces the general lack of understanding of [sustainable] development."

The literature surveyed (compare Wintermantel and Mattimore, 1997:338-342; Brown and Svenson, 1998:30-35; Hedley, 1998:251-258 and Keck, 1997:29-31), reveals insights into three key issues, namely why impact measurement had been ignored; results of attempts made by the business community to measure the impact of their own sustainable development initiatives; and proposals for possible comprehensive frameworks for impact analyses. Several authors (compare Owyong, 1999:19-29; Mazel, 1965:66-71 and Keck 1997:29-31), list the following assumptions linked to the reluctance by the donor community to conduct impact studies as a strategy towards sustainable development or poverty eradication:

- Impact measurement overemphasizes numeral outputs and little on quality.
- Measurement of impact can lead to goal displacement and programme distortion as a result of donor motives and self interests.
- Information collected may be skewed, lacking consistency and accuracy.
- On their own, measurements are of little help when subjects under investigation are compared, since such targets are complex with diversified criteria for measurement.
- Measurement is costly and time consuming with scarce resources for complex units of analyses.
- Lack of coordination amongst donors compounds the already existing complex nature of sustainable development.
- Lack of understanding of sustainable development by donors who never know when to update, revise or radically change their policies and operations create a gap between funding and its intention.
- There is no demand for impact measurement because of skepticism about its value.
- Impact measurement involves expertise which is not readily available.
- Impact measurement reveals weaknesses and often results in loss of autonomy.

Business in the Community (1998:11), in motivating their member companies to begin to measure the impact of their involvement with sustainable development, report that the majority of sixty two (62) companies which were nominated for excellence in corporate investment “were unable to quantify the impact of their investment either on society or their business. It is here that the majority of work has to be done by us and member companies in order that we can demonstrate not only simply commitment, but also

value. Quantifying impact is the only route to demonstrate the return of business and community alike and therefore demonstrate that investment of resources has a tangible benefit.” Since impact measurement is about sustainable development and poverty eradication, Business in the Community (1998:8) continue to write that successful financing policies will be those which incorporate all the sustainable development features, namely social, economic and environment.

This study focused on Ithuba Trust as case study. Ithuba Trust is an independent resource organization that makes funding and development support accessible to non-government organizations that are involved in sustainable development and poverty eradication. The study is the first ever scientific approach by Ithuba Trust to measure the impact of its policies and procedures for access to funding towards socio-economic transformation.

The Trust was a member of the defunct Intermediary Grantmakers Forum (IGMF) whose other members were The Social Change Assistance Trust (SCAT), The Equal Opportunity Foundation (EOF), Kagiso Trust (KT), Interfund, The Nelson Mandela Children’s Fund (NMCF) and The Joint Education Trust (JET). This Forum was a network of independent South African grantmaking organizations, whose overall objective was to develop the capacity of the grantmaking sector in South Africa, with special reference to the state-funded grantmaking institution, the National Development Agency (NDA), channeling support to civil society development organizations in pursuit of national sustainable development and poverty eradication goals. The IGMF disbanded when the NDA could not enter into a partnership with them.

Arising from the overall objective of the IGMF, it is evident that there was, and in the researcher’s opinion, still is, a need to build grantmaking capacity in the donor community. The researcher had been Ithuba Trust’s Chief Executive Officer for a period of almost ten years and through this experience, identified with the need for grantmaking capacity development as rationale for the study. This identified need further developed into a need by Ithuba Trust, in agreement with Business in the Community (1998:11), to quantify the impact of its funding policy and procedures on its beneficiaries who are involved in poverty eradication and sustainable development. The researcher is also of the opinion that quantifying impact is the only route to demonstrate Ithuba’s effectiveness and the rationale for its continued existence as a grantmaker for poverty eradication

and sustainable development. The recommendations arising from the study will be presented to Ithuba Trust for a review of its current funding policy and procedures. At a broader level, the outcome of this study will lead to a re-thinking of the donor community to realign their priorities to make funding more effective in poverty eradication and sustainable development. This is critical in the sense that the Development Update (2001:74) assert that grinding poverty and massive inequality continue to constitute the weakest links in South Africa's transformation and democratization process. The Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, Njongonkulu Ndungane, cited by Greybe (1998:6) concurs by stating: "We have had political liberation in SA. Now we need economic and social liberation."

The Consultative Business Movement (1994:1), referring to the South African Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) as the intended strategy to serve as an integrated policy framework for socio-economic transformation states:

"The RDP in its initial form presented a visionary framework for socio-economic transformation. Programme details and economic substance are being continually added to this vision, as it is increasingly acknowledged that – for successful RDP implementation – South Africa needs a social plan to transform the country into a winning nation."

The Consultative Business Movement (1994), further states that neither of the key stakeholders, that is, government, private sector-for-profit and civil society can meet the RDP objectives on their own. Ithuba Trust's aim to contribute towards the development of South Africa's grantmaking capacity towards socio-economic liberation falls within these national goals. The value of the study will therefore be towards the identification of best practice grantmaking strategies which in turn will, according to Consultative Business Movement (1994:15), add value to:

- Economic growth, without which there can be no meaningful improvement in the basic living conditions of all South Africans.
- Equitable distribution of wealth.
- Political and social stability, conducive to economic growth and just distribution of economic rewards.

The above discussion has revealed that impact studies remain a challenge in the funding and development sector. This challenge presents itself in government, business and the

civil society sectors. The argument, thus far, indicate that impact studies add value towards desired positive transformation of societies.

The findings and recommendations arising from this study will therefore influence Ithuba Trust's assessment of its current funding policy and procedures in order to determine whether they had in fact met the intended objectives in relation to poverty eradication and sustainable development.

In conclusion, the study will sensitize the donor community, development practitioners and the social work profession to observe the significance of impact measurement in intervention programmes and consequently make it an integral part of their practices.

## **2. PROBLEM FORMULATION**

According to Mouton and Marais, cited in Fouché (2002b:106), a research problem contains an indication of the units of measurement or analysis, aims and objectives and approach to research.

Grinnell and Williams (1990:63) present the following general guiding steps towards problem formulation:

- Selecting the general subject area.
- Refining the subject area.
- Reviewing the literature.
- Refining the subject area further.
- Examining relationships between concepts.
- Relating the research problem to existing theory.
- Constructing the hypothesis.

It can therefore be concluded that a problem formulation refers to observations or areas of concern about a particular subject and defines what needs to be accomplished and methods for intervention.

In formulating the problem in this research, reference will be made to current trends in impact measurement, measurement reforms and a framework for action. Against this background, the formal problem statement for the research will be presented.



## 2.1 Current trends

The researcher has observed that far less attention had been devoted by the donor community, government and non-government, to measuring the impact of their funding towards sustainable development and poverty eradication. This observation is of particular relevance in the context where billions of South African currency, donated by both local and foreign governments and non-government organizations, resulted in no evidence of sustainable development and poverty eradication. Phillip (2003/2004:17) concurs by stating: “Today, after 40 years and billions of dollars of development assistance, Africa lags the rest of the world in terms of its development indicators.” This statement is relevant to the South African situation as it will be indicated in Chapter 3.

Policy makers, decision makers and development practitioners have as yet to integrate the measurement of the impact of their interventions into their practices. Maartens (1997:6) gives the following characteristics of measurement as value adding towards development: Impact measurement

- effects change as an important tool for strategic planning;
- gives early warnings and thus improves sustainability and growth;
- creates awareness for improvement;
- is a diagnostic aid and sharpens focus;
- increases efficiency, effectiveness, competitiveness and chances of access to resources;
- is liberating and promotes democratic processes;
- is an extension to traditional financing and management;
- facilitates the implementation of objectives, plans and policies.

Notwithstanding, development practitioners and donors still ignore impact measurement.

If development practitioners and donors do not conduct impact studies on what they do and fund, this means that the value of impact measurement, as described by Maartens (1997) above, is lost and one can conclude that the donor community, including governments, and developers, end up with what can be referred to as “doing the right things” or following correct methodologies without producing the desired results. Would this be one of the reasons why sustainable development and poverty eradication efforts fail?

This study sought to highlight the importance of impact measurement as an effective strategy towards poverty eradication and sustainable development.

The World Bank Development Report (2000/2001) identifies the need for a rethinking of financing policies and ideas for funding. The report states further that poverty amid plenty is the world's greatest challenge. For example, of the world's 6 billion people, 2,8 billion live on less than \$2 a day, and 1,2 billion on less than \$1 a day. Six infants of every one hundred do not see their first birthday, and eight do not survive to their fifth. Of those who do not reach school age, nine boys in one hundred, and fourteen girls, do not go to primary school (World Bank, 2000/2001:VI).

The South African situation is better described by Cross, Clark and Bekker (1995:1) who write that South Africa's key problem today is the financing of programmes addressing development problems in that "Government, donors and major non-governmental organizations are trying to provide black communities with a developmental infrastructure so as to deliver a decent standard of life for people disadvantaged under apartheid."

The World Bank Report (2000/2001) cautions that, amid plenty, the numbers of poor people are increasing despite the efforts of governments and organs of civil society to reduce poverty and further that such interventions by governments and non-government organizations had been largely ineffective in alleviating the plight of the poor. The South African situation is demonstrated by the Government's argument, as stated above, that priority for poverty eradication must supercede that of the life threatening HIV/AIDS epidemic.

The inability by governments and organs of civil society to eradicate poverty leaves more questions about the management and impact, rather than the size of budget allocation. This statement can be attributed to the fact that billions of Rand, for example, in South Africa, had been and still are being budgeted for by Government and non-government organizations for distribution to deserving communities for purposes of poverty eradication and sustainable development, without long-term sustainability.

Traditionally, development practitioners and donors evaluate their interventions in terms of output, for example, evaluations reflect quantitative results such as number of clinics built, number of training workshops conducted and number of participants attending

such workshops. The World Bank Report (2000/2001:V) refers to poverty as encompassing low income and consumption, health, nutrition, powerlessness, voicelessness, vulnerability, fear and other human dimensions. The Report continues to state:

“These different dimensions of poverty interact in important ways. So do interventions to improve the well-being of poor people. Increasing education leads to better health outcomes. Improving health increases income-earning potential. Providing safety nets allow poor people to engage in high-risk, high-return activities. And eliminating discrimination against women, ethnic minorities, and other disadvantaged groups both directly improves their well-being and enhances their ability to increase their incomes.”

In their research report, IDASA (2000:2) concurs with the World Bank Report by asking the following questions, the answers to which lead to impact measurement: If R400 million was spent to build 200 clinics, were there enough doctors, nurses, medicines, equipment? How far from the people’s homes were these clinics? How many people visited the clinics? IDASA state that outcomes are a mere means to an end.

IDASA (2000:2) further write: “Measuring the impact of social services delivery involves the complex task of attempting to explain the cause-effect linkage between public (or private) spending on the one hand and improvement in quality of life on the other.” Traditional sustainable development practitioners find the explanation of this cause-and-effect relationship a daunting experience and simply ignore impact measurement.

Essop (1996:101) reports on results of a study they conducted to assess how their funding policy intentions match their grantees practice. According to Essop (1996:101), the primary funding process and policies involve: “The work of identifying and negotiating with grantees, screening out ineligible grant-seekers, administrative pay-outs, staying in touch and bringing the grant relationship to an end.” According to this author, the ways in which those primary funding processes and policies are carried out commonly, form the main criteria grantees use to assess their funders. Essop (1996:101) refers to South African studies (BMI, 1994, Hallowes, 1995) which reveal the following criteria communicated by grantees in assessing the impact of donor policies and practices. According to these studies, the South African non-government organizations (NGOs) believe that donors should:

- streamline and simplify reporting and re-application requirements;
- fund operating/running costs, not just project activities;
- respond promptly and clearly to proposals and not extend the “flirtation” period;
- pay out according to agreed timetables to avoid grantee cash flow problems;
- perform competently and not, for example, misplace grantee reports;
- operate transparently, communicate about decision-making processes, and negotiate contracts in above-board ways;
- be clear about funding criteria,
- be consistent in policies and, if these do change, give grantees adequate warning;
- be ready to make multi-year grants;
- avoid sudden, unannounced decisions to discontinue funding;
- develop an understanding of the grantee’s work and the issues addressed, and of community needs and circumstances;
- moderate demands for quantitative information;
- show commitment and involvement in grantee activities, but respect grantee needs to fit donor visits or workshops (often busy) schedules;
- moderate pressure on grantees to become financially self-reliant.

Arising from Essop’s study, one can conclude that the beneficiaries of funding agencies demand more than funding from these donors. They also expect better quality service.

## **2.2 Measurement reforms**

IDASA (2000:2) write: “The idea of trying to measure the impact of output is a relatively new trend. In South Africa and internationally, there has been a growing realization that public (and private) spending reform cannot be successfully achieved by focusing merely on outputs.”

Impact measurement is currently the focal theme in government budget plans and monitoring all over the world. Governments have introduced results-based accountability budget models like the South African Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) introduced in 1998 and, in general, compel State departments to illustrate in clear terms what results they hope to achieve with their term budgets. “The results-based accountability model represents a radical shift in budgeting for departments. There is likely to be a considerable learning-by-doing period before departments compile accurate, com-

prehensive data on expenditure estimates, performance and outcome targets” (IDASA 2000:3).

This state of affairs, that is, the government’s grappling with impact measurement of their financing policies, informs policy makers and practitioners that the problem needs urgent attention. As a result, the need for guiding frameworks for measurement become imperative, as the following section will indicate.

### **2.3 A framework for action**

In order to understand social phenomena, there is a need to combine theory and empirical evidence. In this study, social indicators for the measurement of the impact of Ithuba Trust funding policy and procedures were used to determine accessibility of its funds as a contribution towards poverty eradication and sustainable development.

Indicators are used to “provide information on social and other conditions and help us not only to identify problems, but also to measure their intensity and their distribution in both spatial and human terms. They are also used to measure or monitor changes in such conditions over given periods” (Kok, Ndlovu and O’Donovan, 1997:8).

Carley, quoted by Matube (1990:52) defines an indicator as: “A statistic of direct normative interest which facilitates concise, comprehensive and balanced judgment about the condition of major aspects of a society. It is in all cases a direct measure of welfare and is subject to the interpretation that if it changes in the ‘right’ direction, while other things remain equal, things have gotten better, or people are better off. Thus, statistics on the number of doctors or policemen could not be social indicators, whereas figures on health or crime rates could be.” However, Carley, cited by Matube (1990:52), cautions that definitions are subject to criticism and refers to the criticism of this definition by stating: “First, the position that social indicators must be of normative interest was felt to be restrictive because what is a norm today may change over time. Secondly, the requirement that indicators need to measure welfare directly, would restrict the number of variables that might be relevant to an understanding of a social indicator.”

World Bank Report (2000/2001:V) and IDASA (2000:5-9) concur that indicators are selected from a variety of impact dimensions. The following dimensions, based on World Bank Report (2000/2000), IDASA (2000), Business in the Community (1998)

and Ithuba Trust Funding Policy [Sa], were incorporated into the measurement tools designed for this study (see Appendices 5 and 6) to measure the impact of Ithuba Trust's funding policy and procedures on access to its funding towards poverty eradication and sustainable development:

- Developmental and transformational goals
- Chosen strategies
- Equity, security and opportunity
- Public image
- Quality of life
- Community issues
- Management and information systems
- Organizational development
- Stakeholder consultation and partnerships

The scope of the study focused on organizations, and not on communities. The motivation for not including the analysis of communities is based on what Finsterbusch (1980:24-25) asserts:

“Impacts on communities are both easy and hard to monitor. Communities are fairly open social units to study and regularly publish considerable information about themselves. Many impacts are readily apparent and open to public investigation. On the other hand, community impact analyses lack focus. Communities do not have goals like organizations, but are arenas in which many individuals, groups and organizations seek to achieve their goals, often in competition with one another. One way to study community impacts is to treat the community government as another organization and to break community impacts down into impacts on individuals, groups and organizations. The approach lacks an integrating focus.”

Finsterbusch (1980) recommends that an alternative approach is to view the community as a single social system that provides quality of life conditions for its members. In agreeing with Finsterbusch, the researcher is of the opinion that this approach is beyond the scope of this study.

## 2.4 Formal problem statement

Ithuba Trust, an indigenous South African grantmaker, distributed R200 million to more than 2 600 beneficiary non-government organizations over a ten year period (1989 - 1999), as a contribution towards sustainable development and poverty eradication. However, to date, this organization has not as yet conducted an impact measurement study, to assess whether its contribution added any value towards sustainable development and poverty eradication efforts in the country. The organization therefore has no comprehensive and scientific evidence of its performance. Against the background of increasing levels of poverty amidst plenty, Ithuba Trust, like other funding agencies, is faced with a challenge to find scientific evidence in order to rethink and realign its priorities to make its financial resources more effective to impact on poverty eradication and sustainable development. In similarity with Maartens (1997:6), as stated in point 2.1 above, the importance of impact measurement in the case study will aid Ithuba Trust's strategic planning and guidelines for the implementation of its objectives towards an effective change in poverty eradication and sustainable development initiatives.

The study has measured the impact of Ithuba Trust grantmaking strategy, policy and procedures for accessibility to its funding earmarked for poverty eradication and sustainable development, the outcome of which will lead to the revision of the Trust's existing policies.

## 3. RESEARCH PURPOSE, AIM AND OBJECTIVES

De Vos, Schurink and Strydom (1998:6) state that researchers in general confuse the meaning and use of the concepts "purpose", "goal or aim" and "objective" and as a result, use these concepts interchangeably. The collective meaning of these concepts implies, to what Bloom, Fischer and Orme (1999:70) refer to as "what the researcher would like to happen" at the conclusion of the study or the "ultimate outcomes of the research". However, according to Bloom *et al.* (1999:70), it is generally not possible to go directly from a problem to the ultimate aim. Rather, it is necessary to move first through a sequence of manageable steps or sub-goals.

According to Fouché (2002b:109) these steps or sub-goals encapsulate research objectives which are categorized into explorative, descriptive, explanatory, correlative and evaluative. Furthermore, states Fouché (2002b:109), it is possible for a single study to have several of these objectives. However, one of the objectives usually dominates the others.

Fouché (2002b), Bayley (1987) and Grinnell (1988), state that the aim and objectives of a research study vary in terms of whether the research is basic or applied. In differentiating the two types of research, the above-named authors state that the aim of basic research is the development of theory and knowledge whilst that of applied research is problem solving. However, the authors state that, whilst these differences are significant for various reasons such as specialization in each field of research, in practice these distinct goals overlap, because the findings in each type may be relevant to the other. For example, the findings in basic research might lead to the solution of problems and, on the other hand, the findings in applied research might lead to the development of theory and knowledge.

### **3.1 Purpose of study**

The nature of evaluative research is to “assess, amongst other things, the design, implementation and applicability of social interventions” (Fouché, 2002b:111). Babie, cited by Fouché (2002b), regards evaluative research as “the process of determining whether a social intervention has produced the intended result.” In addition, evaluation research is regarded as a form of applied research that can be utilized from qualitative, quantitative or combined approach. Examples of related objectives in evaluation research are programme evaluation, social indicators research or social impact assessment (Fouché, 2002b:111). De Vos (2002a:375) concludes that “evaluation researchers (or evaluators) use social research methodologies to judge and improve the ways in which human service policies and programmes are conducted, from the earliest stages of defining and designing programmes through their development and implementation.” According to De Vos (2002a:375), this definition implies the existence of a variety of types of evaluations, such as impact studies.

The purpose of the research study was therefore to evaluate whether Ithuba Trust, as a civil society resource organization, was able to distribute its funding towards poverty



eradication and sustainable development initiatives. The outcome of this evaluation is intended to provide valid and reliable data for Ithuba Trust's strategic planning, improvement and review of the existing policy and procedures and the development of new policies and procedures towards better quality service to its beneficiary organizations.

### **3.2 Aim of study**

The study aimed to measure the impact of Ithuba Trust's grantmaking strategy, policy and procedures for access to its funding towards poverty eradication and sustainable development initiatives, leading to the development of a funding guideline.

### **3.3 Objectives of study**

The following were the objectives of the study:

- To conceptualize poverty eradication and sustainable development within the Ithuba Trust framework.
- To measure the impact of Ithuba Trust financing policy and procedures on beneficiary organizations' strategies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.
- To identify social indicators for poverty eradication and sustainable development towards the development of best practice grantmaking strategies.
- To develop, based on the findings of the study, a grantmaking strategy for use by Ithuba Trust for their contribution towards poverty eradication and sustainable development.
- To make recommendations to the Ithuba Board of Trustees with regard to amendments to Ithuba Trust funding policy and procedures based on the grantmaking strategy that emerged from the study.

### **3.4 Research questions**

De Vos (1998:115) and De Vos and Fouché (1998:104) state that research often starts with one or more questions or hypotheses. De Vos (1998: 116) further states: "A good research question is one that can be answered by collecting data and whose answer cannot be foreseen prior to the collection of the data."

The research questions for the study were formulated out of the literature review, consultations with individual experts and the researcher's own observations whilst working for Ithuba Trust. These questions were:

- If billions of Rand are spent annually by governments, business and civil society on poverty eradication and sustainable development, why are poverty levels on the increase and not declining?
- What is it that needs to be done to radically reduce the incidence of poverty?
- What are the issues that could be attributed to failure to deal effectively with poverty eradication?
- To what degree is poverty eradication and sustainable development complex?
- What could be the reasons for the lack of interest by key stakeholders in impact measurement studies?
- Do impact studies on their own result in the influence of the incidence of poverty?
- How long does the development process take place and how does the length of this process influence donor support?
- How does Ithuba Trust attribute success to its policies whilst there are other funders involved in the same projects, programmes or organizations?
- In what format did Ithuba Trust funding influence the target beneficiary organizations?
- Are partnerships the route to follow in poverty eradication and sustainable development interventions?

#### **4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This section of the Chapter deals with the choice of the research methodology. The discussion will refer to the choice of the research approach, type of research and the research design. De Vos and Fouché (1998:76) caution that the choice of any of these, that is, the research approach or type or design, is very complex because a choice in one area might have a significant influence on the decision to choose another area. The three processes are interlinked, and choices need not be made in isolation of any other process.

#### 4.1 Research approach: Two-phased triangulation

According to USAID/South Africa (1995:4): “All evaluation studies, policy analyses, and assessment reports are, in some significant measure, dependent or conditional upon the conceptual framework and methodology employed to collect and analyze what is deemed to be relevant information... It is, therefore, incumbent upon those who conduct evaluative studies to describe their theoretical framework and conceptual approach, their methodology, and who they are, so that the reader can judge the adequacy, utility, limits and biases of this account.”

There are two approaches to research, namely quantitative and qualitative, which determine the direction of the problem for research and nature of data to be collected. In comparing these two approaches, Mears, cited in De Vos, Schurink and Strydom (1998:17), cautions that none of these two approaches is better than the other, but they complement each other and the best approach is to combine them as no single approach can certainly succeed in encompassing human beings in their full capacity. Epstein (1988:195) explains further that, rather than asking which is best, it makes more sense to ask under what conditions each method is better than the other, as a research approach.

Epstein (1988:185) and Schurink (1998) concur that the two approaches are compatible within any given research study and Epstein (1988:183) further states that “many of the best social work studies combine both quantitative and qualitative research methods.”

The choice of the research approach in this study was influenced by the following brief guidelines as stated by Epstein (1988) and Schurink (1998), based on the conditions most suited for each method. The discussion will first outline these conditions and conclude with a comparison between these conditions and the nature of this research. The conditions for analysis (Epstein 1988 and Schurink 1998) are as follows:

- The conditions under which quantitative methods are used are when there is prior knowledge of the culture and environment under which the study will be conducted. The opposite is true with the qualitative method where the culture and environment is unfamiliar.
- In quantitative studies, ease of access and a high level of legitimacy is a prerequisite because of the intrusive nature of data collection. Because of the nature of the unfamiliar territory, the researcher, who chooses the qualitative approach,

has to give considerable focus on how to gain access and legitimacy. Their access therefore depends on the utilization of their unobstructive data collection methods.

- Quantitative methods largely depend on a researcher's high degree of control and authority. Without this condition, all the other key research components would be disorderly. In contrast, a qualitative research approach seeks the understanding of phenomena under study, and not control.
- Quantitative approaches seek considerable conceptual development, theory development and hypothesis testing. Qualitative approaches, by nature of the unfamiliar culture and environment, are suited for exploratory studies without the need for the development of theories or concepts or hypothesis testing.
- Concepts in quantitative approaches are in the form of distinct variables with an aim of establishing causal relationships between the stated variables. Qualitative methods address themselves to complex social processes, seeking meaning from the units of measurements in order to identify new concepts and the development of hypotheses.

In choosing the approach for this research, a comparison between the nature and scope of this research was made with the five stated variables comparing the quantitative and qualitative approaches.

- Prior knowledge of the culture and environment under which the study is conducted

The culture and environment under which this study was conducted encompass Ithuba Trust funding policy and procedures, Ithuba Trust beneficiary organizations, target for funding, the phenomenon of poverty eradication and sustainable development and the general funding community. This knowledge made the choice for the quantitative approach best suited for the conditions. However, the problem formulation revealed little or no knowledge about the subject for study, that is, impact measurement.

It can therefore be concluded that the knowledge about the Ithuba Trust culture led to a quantitative choice. However, the lack of knowledge about impact measurement influenced the decision for a combined approach.

- **Ease of access and high level of legitimation**

The respondents in this research were Ithuba Trust beneficiaries who have received multiple funding from Ithuba Trust during the period 1989 - 1999. A working relationship between Ithuba Trust, as case study, and the beneficiary organizations already exists. The beneficiaries, in entering into a relationship with Ithuba Trust, for ethical reasons, had to declare that their organizations would participate in any kind of research commissioned by Ithuba Trust. The researcher is the Chief Executive Officer of Ithuba Trust and had a relationship with the respondents over the period under study. However, with any kind of research, the researcher still is expected to prepare the respondents for their participation and data collection methods. The nature of the relationship between Ithuba Trust and the respondents on the one side and between the researcher and the respondents on the other indicates ease of access and legitimation for data collection. The existence of this relationship over a period of ten years translated into ease of access and high level of legitimation, which are prerequisites for the choice of both research approaches, that is, a combined approach.
- **Control and authority over the climate and environment**

The nature of this research did not seek control and authority over the climate and environment under which the study was conducted. Therefore the quantitative approach was not suited. In a qualitative approach, the researcher seeks to interpret the quality of the respondents' experiences in order to reach an understanding of the subject under study. A qualitative approach was therefore best suited for this research.
- **Aim of the research**

The aim of the research was another criteria considered in the choice of an approach for this research, whether to develop knowledge and theory or to explore an unfamiliar territory or to evaluate an existing policy or programme. As already indicated above, the two approaches sometimes overlap as the results in one approach might be relevant in the other approach, for example, the outcome of a qualitative approach, which might be exploratory in nature, might result in conceptual and knowledge development, which is the primary purpose of a quantitative approach. This fact made the conditions for the choice of either quantitative or qualitative relevant to each approach.

- Use of hypothesis  
This research did not make use of a hypothesis, the purpose of which is to establish causal relationships between variables. The study aimed to establish the significance of a relatively unknown phenomenon, that is, impact measurement, and therefore to gain a better understanding of this phenomenon for solution of problems identified in practice. In this instance, the choice of a qualitative approach was a better one.

It can therefore be concluded that a single approach to data collection, in this study, was not adequate to capture the diverse perspectives and dimensions related to impact measurement, poverty eradication and sustainable development. This research therefore adopted both approaches.

According to De Vos (1998:359) the method of combining the two approaches in a single research is referred to as “triangulation”. The significance of triangulation is found in the possibility of the use of multiple methods of collecting data for the purpose of increasing the level of reliability, compared to an emphasis on the value of combining the two methods.

Duffy, cited by De Vos (1998:359) provides the following guidelines on the operational meaning of triangulation:

- Theoretical triangulation applies where the research utilizes a number of frames of reference in analyzing the same set of data.
- Data triangulation. Here, the researcher makes an attempt to make use of a multiple sampling strategy for observations in order to test a theory in more than one way.
- Investigator triangulation. In this instance, different actors in a research, such as observers, coders, interviewers and analysts are involved in a single study.
- Methodological triangulation, regarded as the original meaning, is referred to when more than one method of data collection procedures are used within a single study.

This study, as it will be outlined in the empirical chapter, adopted the methodological triangulation as more than two information gathering methods were used.

According to Creswell, cited by De Vos (1998:360-361), there are three models that combine the two approaches, namely:

- Two-phase model, where the researcher first conducts a qualitative stage of the study and concludes with a separate quantitative phase.
- The dominant-less-dominant model, which is self-explanatory, applies where the researcher utilizes a predominant approach within a single study with a small component of the entire research based on the other approach.
- The mixed methodology design model, where the researcher mixes aspects of each approach at almost every step of the research, taking advantage of each approach whenever appropriate. The concept is similar to an eclectic approach in intervention strategies.

The model adopted for this research was the two-phase model.

The first phase of this study was a qualitative study during which data was collected by means of focus group interviews that were conducted in three provinces, namely Gauteng, Limpopo and North West. The members of these groups were recruited through the purposive sampling method and consisted of organizations that possessed rich information about Ithuba Trust.

In the second quantitative phase data was collected by means of a mailed questionnaire to a sample of Ithuba Trust beneficiaries who were randomly selected and document analysis of the official records of the sample.

#### **4.2 Type of research: Applied research**

The aim of this research was to measure the impact of Ithuba Trust's grantmaking strategy, policy and procedures for access to its funding towards poverty eradication and sustainable development. The problem addressed by the research was the lack of impact measurement in development work, which, it is argued, impedes the achieve-

ment of developmental goals. The research therefore aimed to address this immediate problem for a solution.

The literature surveyed, (compare De Vos, 1998; Bayley, 1987, Grinnell and Williams, 1990; Bloom and Fisher, 1982; Forcese and Richer, 1973 and Grinnell, 1988), all state that the goal of applied research is to develop solutions for problems and applications in practice.

This research therefore, adopted applied research as an intervention and developmental mission to provide possible solutions to practical problems by highlighting the potential for impact measurement in reducing poverty levels and sustainable development.

### **4.3 Research design: Evaluative one-shot case study**

According to Babbie and Mouton, cited by Fouché and Delport (2002:78-79), research design is one of the four elements, that is research problem, research design, empirical evidence and conclusions, that are standard in all forms of empirical research. However, its definition is diversified, with the resultant confusion about its meaning. Notwithstanding, Fouché and Delport (2002:88) state that research design is “a set of logical arrangements from which prospective researchers can select one suitable for their specific research goals.”

The choice of a research design therefore depends on the researcher’s acceptable definition of research design; problem formulation, purpose, aim and objectives; whether the research is basic or applied; and whether a qualitative or quantitative or combined approach is utilized. For purposes of this research, the researcher adopted the definition of Grinnell and Stothers (1988:219) who define research design as: “... a plan which includes every aspect of a proposed research study from conceptualization of the problem right through to the dissemination of the findings.”

The diverse definitions of what a research design is, has resulted in a list of research designs in both qualitative and quantitative research. Fouché (2002a:271), in distinguishing between designs in qualitative and quantitative studies, makes reference to a list of terminologies used by a variety of researchers, for example, strategies, strategies of enquiry or tools, methods, traditions of inquiry, approaches and paradigms. These concepts, according to Fouché (2002a:271) are equivalents of the concept design and



the author therefore chooses to use the concept strategy, for qualitative research, as an equivalent of research design.

For purposes of this research, the researcher is of the opinion that there is no blueprint regarding the use of the concept research design and agrees with Fouché (2002a:271): “Quantitative researchers consult their list of possible designs and select one (or develop one from the models available), while qualitative researchers almost always develop their own designs as they go along, using one or more of the available strategies or tools as an aid or guideline.”

Referring to the one-shot or cross-sectional case study, Fouché and De Vos (2002:140) state: “This is a design in which a single person, or group or event is studied only once, subsequent to some agent or treatment presumed to cause change.” Within the context of the study, it is to assess whether Ithuba Trust funding policies and operations could be presumed to have caused some reduction in poverty levels and promoted sustainable development in target beneficiaries. This argument leads to the conclusion that the one-shot case study is purposive rather than random. This implies that only respondents who have adequate knowledge of the history of the unit of analysis are to be selected for the study purposes, in order to provide a sound perspective.

In conclusion, the research methodology and its component elements, that is, the research approach, type of research and research design are comprehensively and schematically presented in Figure 1 below.

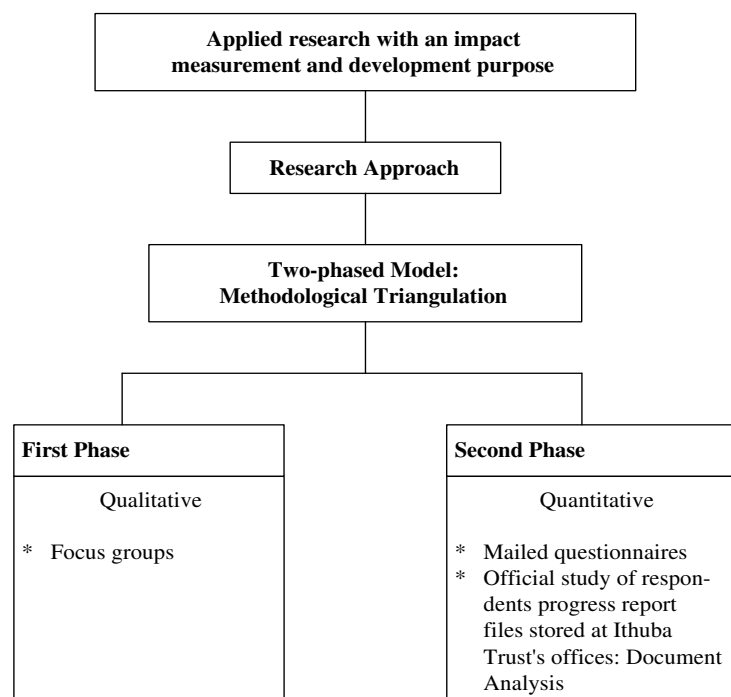


Figure 1: Research Methodology

## 5. DATA COLLECTION METHODS

In the study data was collected in two stages, namely a literature review and an empirical study. The two stages are discussed in detail below:

### 5.1 Literature review

Grinnell and Williams (1990:306) define a literature review as “an in-depth study of existing research articles that pertain to the topic presently being studied.” Grinnell (1988:434) states that an effective literature review for any research project helps to achieve the following objectives:

1. It demonstrates that the author of the proposal has mastered the available and relevant literature.
2. It demonstrates the similarities between the proposed study and past research findings of similar studies.
3. It demonstrates the differences between the proposed study and past research findings of similar studies.
4. It discusses how the proposed investigation will contribute to the knowledge base of the social work profession.
5. It supports and interacts with the conceptual framework by introducing and conceptually defining the key variables that are the subject of the study.

Bloom and Fisher (1982:16), Forcese and Richer (1973:263) and Fouché and De Vos (1998:64-68) concur with Grinnell and Williams (1990) and Grinnell (1988) on the significance of a literature review and that it is a basic obligation for researchers to conduct a literature survey. The researcher was generally sensitized to the subject of study, revealing the results, shortcomings and challenges related with such findings. The literature review also placed the research in a theoretical context.

The literature review, based on the aim and objectives of this study, incorporated the subjects of impact measurement, poverty, sustainable development, intervention strategies and policy development. In addition, the records of the respondents, held at the offices of Ithuba Trust, were studied.

The literature review as reflected in Chapters 3 and 4 was conducted according to the following strategy proposed by Fouché and De Vos (1998:66):

- An introductory survey of a few references obtained from the University of Pretoria's Information Centre on the subject impact measurement, poverty and its eradication, sustainable development strategies and enabling legislative frameworks.
- A search of previous research located at information centres and social development organizations, including the South African Non-Government Organisations Coalition (SANGOCO), Charities Aid Foundation (CAF) and Interfund.
- Use of the "snowball technique" whereby selected sources become sources for further references.
- Building a working bibliography, by using an index system.

The second phase of the research strategy involved the empirical study.

## **5.2 Empirical study**

The empirical study was preceded by a pilot study whose function, according to Strydom (1998b:178), "... is the exact formulation of the research problem, and a tentative planning of the modus operandi and range of the investigation."

For purposes of this study, a pilot study involved the following phases:

- Study of the literature, referred to in section 5.1 above.
- Involvement of the knowledge and experience of identified experts in the field of poverty and sustainable development. These experts were key stakeholders in the NGO sector, the disabled community, faith-based organizations, the donor community, government, the business sector and international development agencies. These experts held/hold leadership positions in their respective organizations with experience in management; policy development; implementation and evaluation; and the academic field.

The pilot study was conducted in two stages, namely individual interviews through an unstructured interview schedule (Appendix 1) and a seminar with a group of experts.

The pilot study involved the conceptualization of the phenomenon under study, that is, poverty, inequality and impact measurement; conceptualization of the research problem and demarcation of the content in the construction of the interview guide and questionnaire used in the qualitative and quantitative stages of the research. The experts interviewed were the following:

Abie Dithake	Former Executive Director: South African Non-Government Organisations Coalition
Teboho Mahuma	Former Executive Director: Southern African Grant Makers Association
Eunice Maluleka	Chief Executive Officer: Corporate Social Investment, Transnet Foundation
Lettie Miles	Former Consultant: ABSA Bank Foundation
Ishmael Mkhabela	Executive Director: Interfaith Community Development Association
Themba Mola	Programme Manager: Kagiso Trust
Ntjantja Ned	Former Director: UNICEF, South Africa
Dr Funiwe Njobe	Consultant: Kagiso Trust
Mpolai Nkopane	Former Manager: Uthingo Trust
Dimza Pityana	Former Executive Director: Zenex Foundation
Thabiso Ratsoma	Former Executive Director: Gauteng Premier's Office
Dr William Rowland	Retired Executive Director: South African National Council for the Blind
Bishop Joe Seoka	Bishop: Pretoria Diocesan Anglican Church

The experts, who attended a discussion forum for validity and reliability of data collected from interviewing the abovementioned experts were the following:

Dr Nozizwe Chinkanda	Former Deputy Director General: Department of Social Development
Marjorie Letwaba	Manager: National Lottery Distribution Trust Fund
Eunice Maluleka	Head: Corporate Social Investment, Transnet Foundation
Nokuzola Mamabolo	Former Unit Manager, Evaluations: USAID
Nomea Masihlelo	Unit Manager, Civil Society Programmes: USAID
Lettie Miles	Former Consultant: ABSA Bank Foundation
Vivian Moiloa	Manager, Education Portfolio, Transnet Foundation

Tiny Mokgotloa                      Independent Consultant: Development Programmes  
Dr Mimie Sesoko                      Former Chief Executive Officer: Women Development  
Banking

The outcome of the pilot study led to the following:

- Conceptualization of poverty and sustainable development, impact measurement and intervention strategies.
- The demarcation of the research problem.
- The demarcation of content in the construction of the questionnaire for use in the quantitative phase of the study.
- The identification of possible limitations that could emerge in the study, especially in the administration of the questionnaire.

In this context, the pilot study informed the questionnaire used in the quantitative phase.

The empirical study was conducted in two phases, that is, the qualitative phase which in turn, informed the second quantitative phase.

### **5.2.1 First phase: Qualitative focus group interviews**

The qualitative phase was conducted through focus group interviews. Schurink, Schurink and Poggenpoel (1998:314) describe focus group interviews as "... a purposive discussion of a specific topic or related topics taking place between eight to ten individuals with similar background and common interests." The nature of the focus group interviews enables the researcher to develop concepts, generalizations and theories reflective of the participating group members. Therefore, focus groups produce qualitative data. The main aim of the focus groups is the utilization of group dynamics for the production of necessary data. The data gathered during focus groups could validate the information collected by means of a structured questionnaire. Schurink *et al.* (1998:318) state that in designing the interview schedule, the subjects for discussion need to be broad, but limited to four or five topics. Arising from the pilot study presented in section 5.2 above, a semi-structured interview schedule (Appendix 5) was developed as a data gathering tool. The data collected from the use of Appendix 5 was reduced to themes and sub-themes for analytic purposes.

#### **5.2.1.1 Population, sample and sampling method**

The choice of a research population is based on the premise of facilitating easy

access to subjects who are well informed about the problem under investigation. According to the literature reviewed (compare Seaberg, 1988:240; Bloom and Fischer, 1982:103; Forcese and Richer, 1973:121; and Arkava and Lane, cited in Strydom and De Vos, 1998:191) a sample can be defined as a small portion of a population. Grinnell and Williams (1990:118) state: "A population can be defined as the totality of persons or objects with which a study is concerned." Seaberg (1988:240) concurs and add as follows: "A population is the totality of persons, events, organizational units, case records, or other sampling units with which our research problem is concerned."

The concern for this research was the beneficiary organizations of Ithuba Trust. This population consisted of approximately 2 600 NGOs (see Appendix 2) which were involved in poverty eradication and sustainable development and received funding from Ithuba Trust for these purposes, during the period 1989 - 1999. De Vos and Fouché (1998:100), however, state: "... we are not able to study an entire population owing to limitations of time and cost, and we are obliged to draw a sample." Seaberg (1988:240) explains: "The reasons for this are fairly obvious, mainly having to do with efficiency, time limitations, and restricted financial resources."

Seaberg (1998:240 and Bloom and Fischer (1982:103) further state that, although a sample consists only of a portion of the population, it is assumed that this portion is representative of the total population. Such representivity influences the decision on the size of the sample. It is imperative to decide on the number of units for analysis before a decision on sampling is made. Grinnell and Williams (1990:127) state that the correct sample size depends both on the population and the research questions. If the population is limited, the entire population might be included. In such instances, no sampling is required. In general practice, populations large enough require sampling. According to Grinnell and Williams (1990:127) and Strydom and De Vos (1998:191), the rule of thumb is, the larger the sample, the better.

With reference to the size of the focus groups, Krueger, cited by Schurink *et al.* (1998:317), is of the opinion that the ideal size is between six and nine respon-

dents. Schurink *et al.* (1998:314) however, state that focus groups typically comprise of eight to ten people.

Sampling for the focus groups was largely based on Brotherson's purposive sampling guide cited in Schurink *et al.* (1998:317). Brotherson describes the purposive sampling method as a process "whereby information-rich participants with both depth and breadth of experience and who share commonalities will be identified." Respondents are therefore purposefully recruited according to the researcher's selected criteria. Babbie and Mouton (2004:166) refer to purposive sampling also as judgmental sampling because it is based on the researcher's "knowledge of the population, its elements, and the nature of your research aims: in short, based on your judgment and the purpose of the study." The purpose of this research as stated in section 3.1 above is to determine whether Ithuba Trust was able to provide funding to organizations that needed it towards their poverty eradication and sustainable development efforts. The researcher used her judgment and selected target groups and locations which, according to this judgment, were most neglected in intervention programmes. This judgment was based on her experience working in the NGO sector and the literature surveyed and presented in Chapters 3 and 4. The criteria used by the researcher for this purpose were therefore:

- Organizations that received funding from Ithuba Trust on more than one occasion and would therefore have gained knowledge on Ithuba Trust's policies and procedures.
- Organizations serving specific sectors, that is, early childhood development, youth, older persons, children's interests and women. These sectors, according to the researcher's judgment, were mostly neglected by development interventions in the past.
- Organizations serving the most neglected communities, that is, rural, townships, farms and informal settlements.
- Most underdeveloped provinces, for example, Limpopo and North West. Gauteng was selected to allow for the inclusion of the townships as an underdeveloped location.

Since focus groups are conducted in series, Schurink *et al.* (1998:317) state that the guiding principle is that the first two interviews generate a substantial

amount of new information whilst the remaining sessions produce very little, if any, new information. Based on this guiding principle, the researcher used her judgment and decided on four focus group interviews in Gauteng, Limpopo and North West. Two groups were conducted in Gauteng and one in each of the other two provinces.

#### 5.2.1.2 Data analysis

Poggenpoel (1998:337) states: “There is no right or wrong approach to data analysis in qualitative research. There are general guidelines a researcher can adhere to as well as strategies for analysis that have been utilized by qualitative researchers.” One of the guidelines proposed by Poggenpoel (1998:342-343) is “generating categories, themes and patterns.” For purposes of this research, the researcher adopted the identification of themes and sub-themes which developed out of recurring ideas and patterns, based on the interview schedule (see Appendix 5). The purpose of Appendix 5 was to elicit the respondents’ experiences, opinions and feelings about Ithuba Trust’s funding policy and procedures in order to determine their impact on accessing funding as a contribution towards poverty eradication and sustainable development. The questions asked in Appendix 5 focused on the following issues:

- Conceptual bias in terms of the definitions of poverty, development, empowerment and impact measurement;
- The impact of policies in general, whether they are enabling or disabling;
- The time frames for financial support in poverty eradication and sustainable development; and
- Specific challenges related to Ithuba Trust policies and recommendations for improvements.

The findings from this first phase informed the second phase presented below.

### 5.2.2 Second quantitative phase

#### 5.2.2.1 Self-administered mailed questionnaires

The New Dictionary of Social Work, cited by Fouché (1998:152-153), defines a questionnaire as “a set of questions on a form which is completed by the respondent in respect of a research project.” Grinnell and Williams (1990:309) add: “... a method used for collecting data; a set of written questions which



calls for responses on the part of the client; may be either self-administered or group-administered.” Finally, Forcese and Richer (1973:160) define questionnaires “simple as forms of securing answers to questions.”

A questionnaire consists of two key components (compare Grinnell and Williams, 1990 and Forcese and Richer, 1973). These components are:

- a covering letter which addresses the identity and contact details of the researcher; the purpose and importance of the study; the audience for whom the research is of importance; the reason(s) for inviting the respondent; anonymity of the respondent and re-assurance of confidentiality; and instructions on how to complete the questionnaire.
- the questions which are asked in a manner which will allow the respondents to be brief and concise, whilst remaining within the objective(s) of the study. The format of the questionnaire is influenced by the manner in which it will be administered, that is, whether it will be mailed and self-administered, group-administered or telephonic.

In defining the appropriateness of questionnaires, Forcese and Richer (1973:175-176) state that questionnaires are appropriate when a large number of subjects is desired, when one has sufficient knowledge of the research topic to include many structured questions, when there are limited personnel resources and most importantly, when the potential respondents possess adequate literacy.

- Population, sampling and sampling method  
As already stated in section 5.2.1.1 above, the population for the research was 2 600 NGOs which received funding from Ithuba Trust for purposes of poverty eradication and sustainable development during the period 1989 - 1999. The sampling procedure for the quantitative stage was different from that of the qualitative phase. The sample was drawn by systematic random sampling procedures. Babbie and Mouton (2004:190) state:

“In systematic sampling, every  $k$ th element in the total list is chosen (systematically) for inclusion in the sample ... To insure

against any possible human bias in using this method, you should select the first element at random ... The element having that number is included in the sample ... This method is technically referred to as a systematic sample with a random start.”

Strydom and De Vos (1998:197) provide a synthesis of systematic sampling as follows:

“Here only the first case is selected randomly, ... All subsequent cases are selected according to a particular interval, e.g. each fifth or tenth case on a list of names, depending on the percentage sample needed.”

For purposes of this research, only organizations that received funding from Ithuba Trust on more than one occasion (see 5.2.1.1 above), were selected for sampling purposes. This process reduced the population from 2 600 to approximately 1 000 organizations. According to Strydom and De Vos (1998:194) a 10% sample of a known population has become a convention which serves as a handy rule of thumb. The researcher aimed to obtain a high level of reliability in data collection and chose to select 20% of the 1 000 population, which resulted in two hundred organizations that received funding from Ithuba Trust on more than one occasion. The 200 sample was obtained by dividing the 1 000 population by 200, which resulted in an element of five. This procedure meant an interval choice of every other fifth organization for the sample. However, in order to insure that every other organization had an equal chance for inclusion in the sample, Babbie and Mouton (2004:175) and Hoinville et al, cited in Strydom and Venter (2002:197), propose flipping a coin or rolling a dice to select the starting number. For purposes of this research, a dice was thrown and number two was the result. The interval selection therefore started from number two to seven, twelve, seventeen, until the 200 was reached.

#### 5.2.2.2 Document analysis

The use of existing information is not confined to a literature review. A literature review, as described in section 5.1 above, is confined to an investigation of selected empirical research, reported practice and identified innovations in accordance with a particular study. Documents or reports produced by respondents form an additional key source of information for analysis. Bayley (1987:290) states: "Another major source of data that is in my opinion rather neglected is the analysis of documents, by which we mean any written materials that contain information about the phenomenon we wish to study." Bayley (1987:290) distinguishes between two major types of documents, namely, primary documents produced by people who experienced the phenomenon and secondary documents that are produced by people who have not experienced the event or behaviour, but who receive the information necessary to compile the document. The differences between the two are similar to the difference between an autobiography and a biography.

In the research, the researcher studied the official records of the 200 selected respondents. The information studied may be classified as primary because these were funding proposals from the respondents, captured in Ithuba Trust's application form (Appendix 3) and the mandatory progress reports (Appendix 4) wherein respondents report to Ithuba Trust how the funding was utilized and with what results.

#### 5.2.2.3 Data analysis

De Vos and Fouché (1998:203), citing Kerlinger, state that quantitative data analysis "means the categorizing, ordering, manipulating and summarizing of data to obtain answers to research questions. The purpose of analysis is to reduce data to an intelligible and interpretable form so that the relation of research problems can be studied, tested and conclusions drawn."

The analysis of data may be conducted either manually or by computer (De Vos and Fouché, 1998:203; Babbie and Mouton, 2004:410-413). For purposes of this research, the researcher obtained the assistance of the Department of Statistics at the University of Pretoria for the analysis of data collected. The University of Pretoria used the statistical software package SAS. Babbie and

Mouton (2004:412) state: “To conduct a quantitative analysis ... you often must engage in a coding process after the data has been collected.” The researcher therefore developed a numerical coding system by reducing the responses from Appendix 6 into categories.

These numerical code categories were submitted to the Department of Statistics to be assigned to the respondent’s comments. In order to minimize discrepancies, the researcher and the Department of Statistics continued check-coding throughout the coding process. Through this process, the coding accuracy was verified. The coding process and data analysis resulted in cumulative frequency and percentage distributions, which are obtained, according to De Vos and Fouché (1998:208) by adding the individual frequencies successively and graphic presentations.

For further discussion on the quantitative data analysis, see Chapter 5.

## **6. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Several authors (compare Ross and Deverell, 2004:43; Strydom, 1998:24; Grinnell, 1988:67 and Bulmer, 1982:3), agree in the general definition of ethics as a set of noble principles and values enshrined in rules that direct researchers towards sensitivity to the rights of subjects. Ross and Deverell (2004:43), for example, define ethics as “rules of conduct that direct us to act in a manner that is consistent with our values.” Strydom (1998:24) on the other hand, provides a more comprehensive definition: “Ethics is a set of moral principles which is suggested by an individual or group, is subsequently, widely accepted, and which offers rules and behavioural expectations about the most correct conduct towards experimental subjects and respondents, employers, sponsors, other researchers, assistants and students.”

The background to the significance of ethics in conducting research is provided by Grinnell (1988:32) who states that there are three characteristics inherent in the social work profession which guide social work research. The three characteristics are the profession’s values and ethics; the profession’s beliefs and practices; and the rewards for conducting research.

Referring to the values and ethics, Grinnell (1988:33) states that the social work profession reflects legitimate concerns relating to the protection of clients or research respondents to ensure that they are not harmed. In ensuring that research respondents are not harmed, one may ask: How is this done? The South African Constitution (Act 108 of 1966) has dedicated a chapter on The Bill of Rights and as a result, the Human Rights Commission was set-up as an organ of the government to ensure that human rights are not violated and to take action against those who violate these rights against any person, group, organization or family. In terms of the South African Constitution and the Bill of Rights, research respondents' rights are therefore protected.

Strydom (1998:24) states that there are different ethical guidelines suggested by different authors. Notwithstanding, the author states that some authors choose to make a broad classification of a few guidelines, whilst others get over-involved with detail that results in more complex categories. Strydom (1998) therefore suggests the following guidelines: "... harm to experimental subjects and/or respondents, informed consent, deception of subjects and/or respondents, violation of privacy, actions and competence of researchers, cooperation with collaborators, release or publication of the findings and the restoration of subjects or respondents." For purposes of this research, the following guidelines were upheld, based on Strydom's (1998) classification.

- Harm to experimental subjects and/or respondents

According to Strydom (1998:25), Grinnell (1998:72) and Bloom *et al.* (1999:657), respondents can become victims of emotional or physical harm in a research study. It is therefore the responsibility of the researcher to ensure that no harm is done. In this study, the respondents were organizations which received funding from Ithuba Trust for their poverty eradication and sustainable development initiatives. These beneficiaries are eligible for future funding from Ithuba Trust. There was therefore a potential for victimization of respondents who might have refused to participate in the research. The researcher could have coerced them to participate by bribing them with a promise that their participation would guarantee their future funding from Ithuba Trust. The researcher therefore reassured the respondents that the research was not linked to future funding and further that adjudication of their future applications would be, according to Ithuba Trust funding policy, be done by external committees whose decisions were final. In this way the respondents were

assured that their participation and refusal to participate would not, in any way, influence the adjudication of their future applications.

- Informed consent

Strydom (1998:25-26), Grinnell (1988:68-72) and Bloom *et al.* (1999:657) agree that respondents must give permission for their involvement in a research study. Grinnell (1988:60-68) refers to the following informed consent procedures by The National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects in the United States of America:

- Participants must be competent to consent.
- Sufficient information must be provided to allow for a balanced decision.
- Consent must be voluntary and uncoerced.

In this study, voluntary informed consent was obtained from Ithuba Trust's standard application form (see Appendix 3). The heading of Section G of Appendix 3 reads: "Public Information and Research". In this section, beneficiaries have to state whether they are willing or not, for Ithuba Trust to inspect their projects at any time and also give Ithuba Trust permission to tell other people about their projects on television, radio, newspapers, conferences and other public media. In addition, they have to state whether they are willing or not, to give students permission to practice at their projects. In other words, the respondents in the study had provided their voluntary consent to participate. In addition, during the quantitative phase follow-up interviews, the respondents had an opportunity to seek clarity on issues they had identified in the study.

- Confidentiality

Strydom (1998:27) states that confidentiality, violation of privacy and the right to self-determination can be viewed as being synonymous. Strydom (1998:27) and Grinnell (1988:74) agree that researchers have the advantage of obtaining privileged information about their research respondents. This privilege, however, is subject to the respondents' basic right for protection. Strydom (1998:27) states: "Researchers sometimes assure subjects of anonymity in their covering letters or by verbal communication, but secretly mark the questionnaires. It is often necessary that respondents be identified, for instance when

reminders have to be sent to persons who have not reacted, or follow-up interviews have to be conducted with certain respondents.”

In this study, the respondents were assured of confidentiality in the covering letters of the questionnaires and the respondents’ identities were revealed in the questionnaire for follow-up purposes. However, their identity was known only to the researcher and her assistant who helped with follow-ups. The assistant had a long-term relationship with the respondents as she was an Ithuba Trust employee specializing in beneficiary relations. The researcher trained her in the management of the confidential data.

- Cooperation with collaborators

Bloom *et al.* (1999:663), Grinnell (1988:75) and Strydom (1998:31) agree that research studies are often such difficult, expensive enterprises that the researcher finds it difficult in terms of their financing and time. In these circumstances, a sponsor may sometimes, if not often, have potential for ethical issues, for example, the sponsor may manipulate the researcher by being prescriptive regarding the disclosure of the identity of the sponsor or disclosure of the real findings in accordance with sponsor expectations, or when the intended aim of the study is camouflaged. According to Strydom (1998:31), the extent of the involvement of collaborators in a research project has an influence on whether a contract between them and the researcher needs to be drawn or not, in order to avoid any misunderstanding about their involvement in the research, inclusive of the extent or amount of their recognition in the research.

For the purposes of this research, collaborators were the Ithuba Board of Trustees, whose only contribution was to sanction the study and the granting of time required for the research period. During this period, Ithuba Trust did not have a study policy for doctoral candidates. The research therefore influenced the Ithuba Trust staff policy, which benefited students up to Masters Degree, to include benefits for doctoral students as well. The staff policy therefore served as authorization for the study. The other collaborator was a staff member, already mentioned under “confidentiality” above. This staff member provided only administrative support and could therefore not influence the quality and

merit of the research. For these reasons, the collaborators in the study could not influence the direction of the course of the study and its findings.

- Release or publication of the findings

Strydom (2002:248) and Grinnell (1988:76) state that the release of the findings, in a report format, is an essential part of the research and completes the research process. Researchers are vulnerable to extra-scientific influences over the research findings, for example, overly dedicated to the quest for knowledge that might cause the researcher to seek truth for the truth's sake or inappropriate career aspirations.

Strydom (1998:33) suggests the following guidelines which reduce the possibility of violating acceptable ethical standards in the release of the research findings:

- The final written report must be accurate, objective, clear, unambiguous and contain all essential information.
- All forms of emphasis or slanting to bias the results are unethical and must be avoided.
- Plagiarism is a serious offence; therefore all due recognition must be given to sources consulted and people who collaborated.
- Shortcomings and errors must be admitted.
- Subjects should be informed about the findings in an objective manner without offering too many details or impairing the principle of confidentiality; this is a form of recognition and gratitude to the community for their participation.

For purposes of this research, the researcher placed her objectivity on the shared value of this research with Ithuba Trust, the social work profession, poverty eradication and sustainable development. The researcher's experience in the donor community and the dilemma of huge resources utilized for the reduction of poverty, with little or no effect, was motivation enough for the researcher to strive for objectivity in presenting the research results, without compromising any ethical consideration.



## 7. DEFINITION OF KEY CONCEPTS

The following key concepts referred to in the study are defined in order to avoid confusion or possible misinterpretations. Other concepts will be defined in the relevant chapters of the thesis.

### 7.1 Development and sustainable development

Burnell (1991:14) states: “Development is not a well-defined phenomenon, and it is only partially understood even by those academics who have made a specialized study of it. What is clear, however, is that development is multi-dimensional. It cannot be reduced simply to economic growth. Changes of a social and political nature are an inescapable part of development. This is especially true in the many less developed countries where power and wealth are distributed very unequally.”

Overseas Development Administration (ODA), (1995:2) define development as “the attainment of sustainable improvements in economic growth and the quality of life that increases the range of choices open to all, achieved by people’s own efforts in the private sector or through voluntary activity, supported by governments.” As already mentioned above, donors fund development projects. As a result, ODA (1995:6) define development projects as follows: “By development project we mean a finite investment package of resources (that is, finance, equipment and personnel) designed to achieve a particular set of economic and social objectives within a specified period of time.”

SANGOCO (1999:1) takes the definition of development further by referring to a developmental civil society state which they define as “a state, sufficiently strong enough to marshal resources (in part through redistribution of wealth) but slim enough to assure local-level consultation, participation and control, is fundamental to entrenching democracy and achieving reconstruction and development.” Here, SANGOCO incorporate government efforts in development.

According to the above definitions of development, the concept sustainability appears to be a common feature. In other words, development without sustainability becomes a partial process of growth lacking in finality. Sustainability and development seem to be two sides of the same coin. Business in the Community in their periodical *Business in Society: Assessing the Impact* (1999:3), report: “Sustainability is about taking an inte-

grated approach, about striking a balance between environment, social and economic considerations. For a business to be successful, it must perform well in all three dimensions.”

Sustainable development can, therefore, be defined as a process where people regain their lost power to shape or control their own lives and make their own choices or preferences for their own destinies, with support from the private sector, government and organs of civil society, to ensure that their future and that of future generations is not compromised.

## **7.2 Non-government organization (NGO): Ithuba Trust beneficiaries**

Tamuhla and Bell (1999:2) state that the definition of a non-government organization (NGO) “is a complex issue which surrounds an entire body of literature and research, and defining the term is not an easy thing to do.” The two refer to two working definitions by the World Bank and the Commonwealth Foundation.

The World Bank’s definition is as follows (Tamuhla and Bell, 1999:2):

“... the diversity of NGOs strains any simple definition. They include many groups and institutions that are entirely or largely independent of government and that have primarily humanitarian or cooperative rather than commercial objectives. They are private agencies in industrial countries that support international development; indigenous groups organized regionally or nationally; and member-groups in villages. NGOs include charitable and religious associations that mobilize private funds for development ... They include independent cooperatives, community associations ... Citizen groups that raise awareness and influence policy are also NGOs.”

The Commonwealth Foundation (Tamuhla and Bell, 1999:2) defines an NGO as “a voluntary, independent organization which is not-for-profitmaking, and is not self-serving. Non-Governmental Organisations seek to improve the quality of life of disadvantaged people and act on the concerns of society as a whole. Community Based Organisations (CBOs) fall under this broad category of Non-Governmental Organisations, but are generally distinguished by their focus on a particular community.”

According to Development Update (1999/2000:xi), the terms voluntary sector, non-profit sector, voluntary organizations and non-profit organizations are used interchangeably and refer to both non-government organizations (NGOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs). NGOs and CBOs in South Africa denote organizations involved in development compared to welfare objectives. Development Update (1999/2000:xi) further state that, generally, reference to an NGO or CBO imply the following:

“NGOs are understood to be non-profit organizations which provide some kind of professional service to community groups (such as civic associations). CBOs are organizations that bring together constituencies at a grassroots level, to take action and make representations on issues of common interest. CBOs are often the recipients of services provided by NGOs.”

Development Update (1999:2000:xi) further state that these definitions are not watertight. CBOs and NGOs in certain settings provide similar services.

The Development Resource Centre, cited in Swilling and Russell (2002:7), define NPOs or NGOs as follows:

“NGOs are private, self-governing, voluntary, non-profit distributing organizations operating, not for commercial purposes but in the public interest, for the promotion of social welfare and development, religion, charity, education and research.”

The inclusion of religion in the above definitions has led to a new category in South Africa, referred to as the faith-based organizations (FBOs). These are organizations involved in development and welfare, initiated by religious groups.

Swilling and Russell (2002:7) also refer to a definition of an NGO by the Centre for Policy Studies, which puts more emphasis on civil society and define it as “independent of the state, engage with it, but not seek to take it over.”

Swilling and Russell (2002:7) state that the most recent attempt to define the NPO or NGO sector was made by the South African Department of Welfare and Population Development on drafting the NonProfit Organisations Act (No 71, 1997). The Act defines non-profit organization as:

“A trust, company or other association of persons established for a public purpose and the income and property of which are not distributable to its members or office-bearers except as reasonable compensation for services rendered.”

The South African non-profit sector therefore, operates under the NonProfit Organisations Act (No 71, 1997) and is therefore so defined. In the study, reference to the NGOs will be within the parameters of this Act. These are organizations which are voluntary, independent, non-profit and not-self-serving. Ithuba Trust funded NGOs and reference to Ithuba Trust beneficiaries in the study means NGOs as defined by the NonProfit Organisations Act (No 71, 1997).

### 7.3 Impact measurement

Valla (2000:10) defines impact as follows:

“An impact is defined as the expected effect (or effects) of a project on a target population. Impacts can further be classified as short-term and long-term (depending on when they occur and how long they last); intermediate and final (depending on the objectives of the project); intended and unintended (depending on whether they were planned or expected)”. IDASA (2000:4), in their attempt to define “impact” make reference to cause and effect relationship and suggest that to talk about impact, does not refer to a single cause-and-effect relationship. IDASA agree with Valla (2000) that some of the effects caused by implementing a particular social service programme may be intentional whilst others may be unintentional.”

*Impact* therefore can be defined as complex and ambiguous unforeseen consequences arising from a conscious or unconscious intervention upon a target for change.

Forcese and Richer (1973:53) define measurement as follows: “Measurement consists of identifying the values which may be assumed by some variable, and representing these values by some numerical notation. The numerical notation is systematically and consistently assigned; that is, it is assigned according to some set of rules.” Bloom *et al.* (1999:38) define measurement as follows: “Measurement is generally thought off as the process of assigning labels to certain characteristics of things according to a set of rules.

The ‘things’ may be people (especially their thoughts, feelings, or actions relevant to the practice situation), objects, or events.”

Roget (1987:218) defines measurement as synonymous to, amongst others, evaluation, appraisal, assessment, rating and valuation.

De Vos (2002b:383) states: “The concept of impact measurement implies a set of specified, operationally defined objectives and criteria of success.”

For purposes of this research, impact measurement is defined as expected intentional or unintentional effects of Ithuba Trust grantmaking strategy, policy and procedures for access to its funding towards poverty eradication and sustainable development initiatives.

#### **7.4 Donor or grantmaker**

The motivation for support as a donor has an influence on the definition of a donor or grantmaker.

The Charities Aid Foundation (CAF) (1997:91) defines, in general terms, a grantmaker or donor as a resource body which has an explicit primary function of making grants or disbursements to other charities, for a variety of development purposes.

The World Bank (1998:9), however, state that “Past domestic and international political conditions and beliefs about development strategy structured organizations, instruments, and implementation of aid. But those beliefs have undergone enormous, and accelerating, change.” The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) (1994a:4) concurs by referring to the South African political transformation where the political conditions and beliefs changed the donor strategy from opposition to apartheid, to support, to the democratic transitional process and finally a shift towards broader development action.

Nelson (1996:10) states that a donor does not only provide the financial resources for development, but even more, non-financial resources such as the following key areas for support:

- Economic development, that is, support to, amongst others, local business development, emphasizing the role that donors can play by creating linkages or partnerships in multiplier effects and supporting small and medium enterprises.
- Human development, that is, support for wider education and training, health and the quality of life.
- Environmental sustainability, that is, support for poverty eradication and sustainable development.
- Social cohesion, that is, support for democracy, human rights, civil society and social entrepreneurship.
- Integrated community development, that is, support for integrated rural and urban development.
- Emergency and disaster relief, that is, support for management systems and networks and humanitarian efforts for relief and rehabilitation after major natural and man-made disasters.

A donor can therefore provide human resources, products and services, skills, facilities, infrastructure, access to networks and money.

Donors or grantmakers can be identified in various categories such as the following:

- Local and foreign governments.
- The local and foreign private or business sector.
- Local and foreign Foundations or Trusts.
- Local and foreign churches.
- Local and foreign Agencies.
- Multi-lateral organizations or a consortium of donors.
- By-lateral organizations where a contract is signed between a recipient government and a donor.
- Parastatals which are government-initiated agencies with a mission for, amongst others, sustainable development, research, academic institutional development, small and medium business entrepreneurship.

It can, therefore, be concluded that, for purposes of this research, a donor or grantmaker is a local or foreign government or non-government body, that provides financial and non-financial resources to a beneficiary body for purposes of advancing the interests of the beneficiary body towards poverty eradication and sustainable development, with

implicit transparent reporting by the beneficiary body to the donor. Ithuba Trust, as a national grantmaker, is therefore defined within the parameters of this definition of a grantmaker.

## **7.5 Strategy**

Allen (1985:743) defines strategy, amongst others, as a “plan of action or policy in business or politics, etc.”

Ong and Bin (2000:30) state: “The role of strategy should be viewed as a process of continuously and actively adapting the organization to meet the demands of a changing customer, competitor and environment.”

In this study, strategy refers to Ithuba trust’s funding policy, plan of action and its operations subject to continuous reviews for adaptation to changing circumstances in the poverty eradication and sustainable development sector.

## **8. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

The researcher identified two possible areas of limitations of the study as presented below. However, these limitations were relatively managed.

### **8.1 Period under review: 1989 - 1999**

Beneficiary organizations usually mandated their senior staff members to interact with Ithuba Trust in matters related to funding. It became apparent that due to the length of the period under study, some of the beneficiary organizations experienced staff turnover and as a result, the departed staff’s personal experiences with Ithuba Trust was lost. For example, respondents were asked to assess the behaviour of Ithuba Trust staff and management. As a result of staff turnover, some respondents were unable to make comments. However, the number of affected respondents was insignificant. Only six out of 200 (3%) were affected.

Another related limitation was the fact that some of the respondents made reference to the period beyond the period under study, that is, beyond 1999. The researcher had to

make follow-ups as a corrective measure to bring to their attention the correct review period.

## **8.2 Multiple funders**

Ithuba Trust funded organizations which received funding from other donors. Although this research addressed the impact of Ithuba Trust funding policies and procedures, for accessing its funds for purposes of poverty eradication and sustainable development, it could be difficult to separate such an impact from that of other donors. Ithuba Trust's intentions could be enmeshed with other donors. However, this limitation was counter-acted by the fact that beneficiary organizations, through the mandatory progress report (see Appendix 4), were contracted to state specifically how they spent the funding allocated by Ithuba Trust and with what outcomes. Furthermore, they were expected to indicate how they would conduct impact studies and with what results. The "document analysis" during the quantitative phase of the study focused largely on these progress reports in order to differentiate Ithuba Trust from other funders. Therefore other donors' potential to influence the research findings was managed.

## **8.3 Funders' influence on voice of the poor**

The fact that the respondents rely heavily on donor funding for their programmes and operations may have resulted in some degree of hesitancy by the respondents, particularly in the qualitative phase, to voice their genuine opinions and experiences related to poverty issues. In the qualitative phase of the study, due to their desperation for funding, the respondents indicated that they define poverty according to the donors' criteria and not according to their practical experiences. Funders therefore may influence the respondents' thinking and as a result, disempower their independent thinking. In this study the researcher's position as the Chief Executive Officer of Ithuba Trust, a case study in the research, might have influenced their responses in view of their opportunities for further funding. Although the respondents were very assertive, it will never be known whether the researcher's position could have had an influence on their voices. This possibility, however, was foreseen and dealt with by the researcher under ethical considerations, section 6 of this chapter (See Harm to experimental subjects and/or respondents).



## 9. PRESENTATION OF THE RESEARCH REPORT

The thesis is divided into the following six chapters:

Chapter 1 contains the introduction to and motivation for the study, the formulation of the research problem, study aim and objectives, research methodology, the definition of concepts and the limitations encountered in the study.

Chapter 2 gives an exposition of Ithuba Trust as a case study. The exposition characterizes Ithuba Trust as a donor in the context of poverty eradication and sustainable development. The chapter outlines the emergence of Ithuba Trust against the background of the South African enabling legislative framework. The chapter concludes with Ithuba Trust's attempts at impact measurement.

Chapter 3 presents a theoretical background on poverty, inequality and sustainable development and reviews the multi-dimensional nature of poverty, poverty eradication barriers with special reference to the conceptualization of development and empowerment, skewed partnerships, ICT divide, globalization and the misrepresentation of the poor.

The South African poverty intervention strategies are presented in Chapter 4. The chapter outlines the context against which poverty eradication strategies are formulated with examples of three State poverty eradication strategies, indigenous strategies and the role of the business sector. Reference is also made to the policy formulation process and the chapter concludes with an analysis of an impact measurement model.

Chapter 5 presents the empirical study and research findings.

The research conclusions and recommendations will be outlined in Chapter 6.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **ITHUBA TRUST PROFILE**

#### **1. INTRODUCTION**

Ithuba Trust is presented in this chapter as a case study. The chapter will indicate that Ithuba Trust was not founded in a vacuum, but that it emerged in a context that will be discussed below. In outlining the context, reference will be made to sustainable development and poverty eradication challenges confronting South Africa and the South African Government's intervention, especially in the institutionalization of an enabling environment for sustainable development and poverty eradication. The profile will include Ithuba Trust's fundraising strategies, the nature of its beneficiaries and its attempts at impact measurement.

#### **2. THE CONTEXT OF ITHUBA TRUST'S EMERGENCE**

Ithuba Trust is a national organization operating in South Africa. South Africa, however, is part of the African continent, a continent known by its under-development. The extent of this underdevelopment is aptly summarized by the South African President, Thabo Mbeki, quoted by Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (1998:9) that Africa, "in the eyes of the world, is home to an unending spiral of anarchy and chaos, at whose unknown end is a dark pith of an utter, a complete and unfathomable human disaster."

The African continent, including South Africa, is recovering from the legacies of colonialism and apartheid. One of such legacies is deep political, social and cultural divide and a subsequent reluctance to introduce and maintain true democracies. Such divisions, in most instances, were fertile ground for bad policymaking on the African continent, rendering governments ineffective in dealing with the extreme poverty and inequalities characterizing the continent.

The role of civil society organizations in addressing such inequalities was also ineffective as they operated in isolation from each other due to the divisive systems of

governments who regarded any coordinated initiatives with suspicion, and therefore repressed their coordination.

The South African Non-Government Organisations Coalition (SANGOCO) (1999:3) summarizes the disparities brought about by colonialism and apartheid as follows:

“Our history has been a bitter one dominated by colonialism, racism, apartheid, sexism and repressive labour policies. The result is that poverty and degradation exist side by side with modern cities and a developed mining, industrial and commercial infrastructure. Our income distribution is racially distorted and ranks as one of the most unequal in the world – lavish wealth and abject poverty characterize our society.”

In their submission to the World Conference Against Racism, which was held in South Africa in the year 2001, the African National Congress (ANC) quote President Thabo Mbeki’s description of South Africa’s division into two racially based nations, which confront the country’s sustainable development initiatives:

“One of these nations is white, relatively prosperous, regardless of gender or geographic dispersal. It has ready access to a developed economic, physical, educational, communication and other infrastructure. This enables us to argue that ... all members of this nation have the possibility to exercise their right of equal opportunity, the development opportunities to which the Constitution of ’93 committed our country. The second and large nation of South Africa is the black and poor, with the worst affected being women in the rural areas, the black rural population in general and the disabled. This nation lives under conditions of a grossly underdeveloped economic, physical, educational, communication and other infrastructure. It has virtually no possibility to exercise what in reality amounts to a theoretical right to equal opportunity, with that right being equal within this black nation only to the extent that it is equally incapable of realization.” (Mbeki, 2001:14)

That being the case, the South African Government, after gaining democracy in 1994, declared its driving ambition to improve the quality of life of South Africans, especially of that large number of them who had previously been systematically disadvantaged and rendered less fortunate than their enfranchised countrymen. This required fundamental

transformation of the South African society. However, what precisely was meant by transformation had first to be spelt out.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (2000:175), define transformation in the South African context as “In post-apartheid South Africa, ‘transformation’ has come to mean the adaptation and reformation of institutions, in both the public and private sectors, to accommodate the change in political culture and ethos following the first universal franchise election of 1994.”

Furthermore the UNDP (2000:3-5) states:

“Theoretically, transformation is captured in the notion that South African state and society must change fundamentally if they are to move from autocracy, dictatorship, extreme poverty and inequality to substantive democracy and people-centred development. Transformation should, therefore, deal with economic, political and social relations and should result in fundamental freedoms and improvement in the lives of all, especially those of the poorest people.”

The above imply that governments dealing with transformation have statutory obligations to an enabling legislative framework towards such transformation. Olson, quoted by Parsons (1999b:130) states: “Poorer countries that adopt relatively good economic [sustainable development] policies and institutions, enjoy rapid catch-up growth.”

World Bank (1998:28) state that transformation and reconstruction and development become effective in an enabling legislative environment and further that foreign aid “effectiveness largely depend on the institutions and policies of recipient countries.”

The ownership of transformation by governments is echoed by the Global Coalition for Africa, which was launched in 1991 as a North-South forum for African leaders and their development partners whose mandate includes the monitoring of Africa’s developmental issues. The Coalition is driven by the premise that “Africa can grow only if there is an effort from within, but that to do so it needs sustained and well-coordinated outside support and a stronger working partnership with Northern donors” (Global Coalition for Africa, 1996:vi).

Parsons (2002:5) states: “The latest terminology in global institutions is ‘authorship’, which in effect means a more hands-off attitude to reform from outside.” This accords

with encouraging African governments – as President Mbeki has also urged – to take ‘ownership’ of reforms, instead of having them prescribed from elsewhere, that is, notwithstanding the need for external support for transformation, poor countries need to create an enabling environment for change.

Matube (1990:127) in her research on survival strategies of urban blacks in an apartheid environment found that, no matter how complex individual survivors are, they all have one common denominator and that is, desire for growth from within.

### **3. SOUTH AFRICA’S ENABLING LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK**

South Africa has been down the road of “authorship”, starting with negotiations which led to the birth of its democracy in 1994, and its Constitution and The Bill of Rights (Act No 108 of 1996) which are rated amongst the best and most progressive in the world.

This chapter does not deal with the review of the overall country’s enabling legislative framework, but a brief reference will be made to three significant and inter-related policies which were formulated specifically for transformation and sustainable development initiatives such as Ithuba Trust. The three are National Economic Development and Labour Council (The NEDLAC Act No 35 of 1994), Growth, Employment and Redistribution Macro Economic Policy (GEAR) and Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) Act No 7 of 1994.

These two Acts and the GEAR Policy are examples of the South African Government’s deliberate, committed, goal-directed and integrated intervention to make sure that transformation, as defined above, does happen. However, it should be noted that the South African Constitution, rated amongst the best in the world, together with The Bill of Rights and the institutionalization of the Human Rights Commission, form the final repudiation of colonialism and apartheid and are key evaluation and monitoring agencies for transformation.

#### **3.1 The National Economic Development and Labour Council (NEDLAC)**

Representation, consultation, transparency and accountability are cornerstones of democracy. One of the legacies of colonialism and apartheid, as discussed above, is deep

political, social and cultural divide and a subsequent reluctance to introduce and maintain true democracies. This legacy, in most instances, led to bad policymaking in Africa. The reconstruction of a country that suffered intense division like South Africa needs social dialogue to pave the way for unity. According to Parsons (2002:6), “This diagnosis was relevant to the South African situation before 1990, but even then the early foundations for social dialogue were already being laid by organized business and labour. Why? Because of a growing realization that a deeply flawed political system could not continue to deliver sustainable economic outcomes because of escalating internal political discontent and waning international confidence in its future.”

The need for social dialogue was therefore identified by the South African Government, to promote representation, consultation, transparency and accountability in policymaking for transformational purposes.

Parsons (2002:3) defines social dialogue as “the interchange of ideas and circumstances between – and - within - nations. It is a process or mechanism for amicable adjustment, internally or externally, of differences among nations, groups, ideologies, beliefs and interests. At its best it can oil the wheels of policymaking at both national and international levels and help to make good things happen.”

As a result, the South African Government passed the National Economic Development and Labour Council (NEDLAC) Act. The NEDLAC Act (No 35 of 1994), and NEDLAC were launched on February 18, 1995 “to bring together government, business, labour and community interests, to, through negotiation, reach consensus on all labour legislation, and all significant social and economic legislation” (NEDLAC, 2000/2001:iv). The NEDLAC report (2000/2001:iv) further states that “NEDLAC’s origins lie in the struggle against apartheid, against unilateral government decision-making, and in the calls from all sectors of society for decisions to be made in a more inclusive and transparent manner.”

The objectives of NEDLAC (2000/2001:iv) are listed in the same report as follows:

- Strive to promote the goals of economic growth, participation in economic decision-making and social equity.
- Seek to reach consensus and conclude agreements pertaining to social and economic policy.

- Consider all proposed labour legislation relating to labour-market policy before it is introduced in Parliament.
- Consider all significant changes to social and economic policy before it is implemented or introduced in Parliament.
- Encourage and promote the formulation of coordinated policy on social and economic matters.

The NEDLAC Act (No 35 of 1994) defines NEDLAC as consisting of:

- Members who represent organized labour
- Members who represent organized business
- Members who represent organized community and development interests
- Members who represent the State

NEDLAC therefore is South Africa's example of institutional partnerships, which also highlights the importance of partnerships in sustainable development.

### **3.2 Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP)**

After independence, most African states, including South Africa, adopted reconstruction and development programmes to translate their freedom into real quality standards of living.

By reconstruction and development, according to SANGOCO (1999:1) is broadly understood "restructuring productive capacity to meet local needs, redistributing the country's (and the region's) unfairly-acquired wealth, protecting the economy and people from the ravaging effects of globalization, entrenching democracy, confronting residual patterns of apartheid, equalizing uneven gender relations, restoring ecological balance, putting disabled people's needs on the agenda, promoting social organization, and many other ways of moving towards a cohesive, progressive vision of good society."

This description of the RDP by SANGOCO implies fundamental changes in the conditions of sustainable development work. It implies freedom for concerted community mobilization which had previously been impossible. It implies the encouragement of partnerships inclusive of government, the private sector and developmental civil society

and finally forged unity amongst all South Africans to ensure the success of transformational goals.

The measurement of the RDP would be indicated by the following success indicators as listed in the RDP White Paper (1994:24):

- Creating productive employment opportunities for all citizens at a living wage.
- Alleviating poverty, low wages and extreme inequalities in wages and wealth.
- Meeting basic needs and ensuring that every citizen enjoys a decent standard of living and economic security.
- Democratizing the economy and empowering the historically oppressed, particularly workers and their organizations.
- Removing racial and gender discrimination in the workplace.
- Developing a balanced and prosperous regional economy in Southern Africa, based on the principle of equity and mutual benefit.

These success indicators make the RDP the country's fundamental vehicle for change. However, one would ask what would it take to make the RDP work. The ANC, in their Submission to the World Conference Against Racism (ANC, 2001:15), quote President Mbeki, as an answer to this question:

“In conceptual terms we have to deal with two interrelated elements. The first of these is that we must accept that it will take time to create the material base for nation building and reconciliation. The second and related element is that we must therefore agree that it is the subjective factor, accompanied by tangible progress in the creation of the new material base, which must take the lead in sustaining the hope and conviction among the people that the project of reconciliation and nation building will succeed.”

The material base referred to by President Mbeki, in a way, refers to the need for resource mobilization for the RDP and the overall transformational goals. Resource mobilization encompasses a variety of resources, skills, capacities and infrastructure and in particular, revenue and partnerships amongst the state, private sector and developmental civil society organizations.



The magnitude of resources needed for the RDP is demonstrated, in a nutshell, by the National Lotteries Board Report (1995:77) to the Minister of Trade and Industry, in their recommendation for the ownership and operation of the National Lottery:

“The Board is supported by strong evidence from all quarters that the National Lottery in South Africa should be owned by the State for the following reasons: First, the need for funding of the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) is so huge that no privately-owned and controlled lottery could generate sufficient funding to provide the short term urgent needs of the RDP.”

With reference to the skills and expertise required for the operation of the National Lottery, the National Lotteries Board (1995:79) report that “the state does not have the necessary knowledge, skill and expertise to perform all the functions of a operator ... These skills and expertise are abundantly available in the private sector.”

The National Lotteries Board at the time regarded the RDP as the main beneficiary of the National Lottery.

### **3.3 Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR) Policy, 1998**

In keeping with the RDP, the South African Government developed a pragmatic economic strategy, the Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR) Policy in 1998 as a medium-term programme running up to the year 2000. The strategy directs itself to South Africans who are affected by large-scale job loss and is a commitment by the social partners to address the hardships inevitably caused by large-scale job loss and complement the painful process of structural adjustment with a responsible duty of care and concern” (Parsons, 1999b:4).

GEAR’s vision is described in the policy document (1998:1) as follows:

“As South Africa moves towards the next century, we seek:

- a competitive fast-growing economy which creates sufficient jobs for all work seekers;
- a redistribution of income and opportunities in favour of the poor;
- a society in which sound health, education and other services are available to all; and

- an environment in which homes are secure and places of work are productive.”

GEAR’s aim was therefore to bring sustainable economic growth to South Africa and the creation of about 400 000 jobs by the year 2000.

According to Dlamini, cited by Ndebele and Phungula (2000:32), GEAR failed to meet this 400 000 jobs target and instead, led to massive job losses, weakening economic growth and declining investment. This state of affairs led to major criticism of the GEAR policy. SANGOGO (2000:5) for instance, state that “... unlike the RDP, the policy (GEAR) was introduced without popular participation or any form of involvement by democratic forces in the debate leading to the adoption of such a crucial policy.”

The interrelatedness between GEAR and RDP is described by Wiseman Nkuhlu, South African Government’s Cabinet Economic Advisor, quoted by Ndebele and Phungula (2000:28 - 30): “The Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) has achieved the results that were envisaged by the GEAR policy ... GEAR was to help the government adapt to global standards ... we have grinding poverty that is grinding and grinding. Unemployment is growing. Economic participation of our people is still on the peripheries ... not at the centre. We need to generate investment and find ways to get the majority of our people to participate in the mainstream economy.”

Nkuhlu, cited by Ndebele and Phungula (2000:27), however, called for the review of the GEAR policy whilst the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), also cited by Ndebele and Phungula (2000) called on the South African Government to scrap the GEAR policy because of its failure. The GEAR policy is now under review.

### **3.4 The Role of the Non-Governmental Organisations Sector (NGO Sector)**

The Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) sector forms an integral part of the partnerships or social dialogue referred to in the above discussion. The value of the NGO sector, is aptly described by Bubb (2001) that the NGO sector or charities, are a third sector to reckon with – they prove more than just good Samaritans and that it would be a mistake to think of them as cuddly organizations offering a warm glow in return for cor-

porate generosity when times are good. In reality, they are there to do business with when times get hard.

South Africans, therefore, incorporating Government, business, labour and the community, have forged a united front to attack poverty and would not leave the challenge to chance. To conclude, Parsons (1999b:100) is of the opinion that, in a nutshell, it is very widely agreed, certainly in principle that nothing should be allowed to override the aims of eliminating poverty and providing gainful employment. It is vital to divert financial and other resources to alleviate the most intolerable social ills. In sustainable development, everything depends on everything else. Everything is interrelated and policies and implementation programmes that do not recognize this interdependence are lopsided and produce skewed outcomes.

The GEAR Policy (1998:21), relating to this interrelatedness of policies and their coordination, state: "Government has a clear policy coordination role. There are trade-offs amongst policy options and competing claims by different interest groups which need to be nationally resolved. Whilst institutions have been developed to aid this process, and Government is committed to an open and consultative approach, the ultimate responsibility for a credible and coherent policy framework lies with Government."

The above discussion, beginning with the description of the disparities brought about by colonialism and apartheid, the repudiation of these discriminatory policies, the enactment of an enabling environment for transformation and the encouragement of partnerships amongst the state, business, labour and the developmental civil society community, meant freedom for the South African community to become creative in their contribution towards nation building. Such creativity thrives on unnecessary constraints and freedom of expression by individuals, groups or organizations.

Ithuba Trust, as an organization, is part of the above transformational process. The founding Trustees experienced the freedom that all South Africans felt and exploited this freedom to express their creativity as it will be demonstrated in the next section.

## 4. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ITHUBA TRUST

### 4.1 Description

Ithuba Trust is described as an indigenous South African developmental civil society grantmaking organization. It emerged from local experiences as described above and is a large, formalized and professionally staffed resource organization commanding significant financial resources of an average of R20 million annual distribution towards sustainable development in the country. For the period under review, the organization funded approximately 2 600 beneficiary organizations (see Appendix 2).

#### Identifying particulars

Physical Address	8 Jansen Road Jet Park Johannesburg 1630
Postal Address	Private Bag X7 Melville 2109
Telephone Number	(011) 985 8625
Fax Number	(011) 985 8840
E-mail Address	<a href="mailto:ithuba@pixie.co.za">ithuba@pixie.co.za</a>
Web Address	<a href="http://www.ithuba.co.za">www.ithuba.co.za</a>
Trust Registration No.	1118/89
Non-Profit Organisation No.	001-412
Previous Fundraising Number	01 100782 000 7

### 4.2 Institutional history

The history of Ithuba Trust may be divided into three phases based on its fundraising strategy. Each of the three phases may be identified by its own unique fundraising strategy. The three phases are outlined below.

#### 4.2.1 Phase One (1989 – 1991): Ithuba Day

Ithuba Trust was launched to the South African public with Ithuba Day on October 10, 1989, just a year before the erstwhile National Party leader and South African Govern-

ment President, F W de Klerk, released the former President, Nelson Mandela, and other political prisoners from prison, unbanned political organizations and welcomed political exiles back home to allow for free political activity which resulted in the birth of democracy in South Africa.

According to Ithuba Trust (1996), Ithuba Trust is the brainchild of a South African businessman, Gareth Pyne-James. Regarded as the founder of Ithuba Trust, Pyne-James knew in advance that no government in a democratic society would have the capacity to act single-handed to reconstruct and develop a nation destroyed by an oppressive system of government. He knew in advance that partnerships amongst government, civil society and business would be the most sought-after vehicle to bring about fundamental change for the improvement of the living conditions of the disadvantaged majority South Africans.

Pyne-James, driven by a caring spirit, returned to South Africa with a dream and vision, after spending a period of five years in London with the Sarah Ferguson's Search 88, an umbrella fundraising charity for the British Cancer Association. With the wealth of experience gained and his entrepreneurial flair, he successfully applied for a R140 000 loan from First National Bank, to launch Ithuba Trust.

#### 4.2.1.1 The concept Ithuba and Ithuba Trust logo

According to the researcher's personal interview (February 25, 2003) with Pyne-James, Ithuba Trust was launched out of a desire for fundamental change in the attitudes of South Africans who were victims of manipulated and hostile racial divisions. He was driven by compassion and a vision for unity in the country. His vision was to see South Africans holding hands and building the nation together. The vision led to the naming of the organization as Ithuba, which is a Zulu or Xhosa word meaning "opportunity".

The logo resembles firefighters holding hands to accomplish their goal of fighting fires as a team. The hands therefore signify the need for South Africans to hold hands in rebuilding the country. The different colours of the logo symbolize all the racial groups in South Africa, which today is referred to as the rainbow nation.

The concept “opportunity” and firemen’s hands led to the organization’s mission statement in October 1989, as outlined in Ithuba Trust Fact Sheet (1989):

“Ithuba was created in the belief that the future of South Africa lies in the hands of her people.

All her people.

Ithuba means opportunity.

The opportunity to give everyone a chance.

To feel the pride of achievement

To experience the dignity of making a difference

To take a rightful place in society

To help shape the future of this great land

And only if we share the vision can we give our children a country they can be proud of.”



**Figure 2: The Ithuba Logo**

Out of the above mission statement, Ithuba developed its slogan “Opportunity for everyone of us.”

This mission statement was revised in 1996 during a strategic planning exercise. The current Ithuba Trust Mission statement (2004) reads:

“Ithuba strives to be a dynamic, innovative human development initiative which seeks to empower disadvantaged groups and communities throughout South Africa by enhancing the quality of human life and by the allevia-

tion of human suffering, through the power of opportunity and via the creation of a multiplier effect.”

#### 4.2.1.2 Harassment by government

During the 1980's, there was intense political struggle in South Africa and as already discussed above, Government viewed any coordinated initiative for the development of the disadvantaged communities with suspicion. According to the researcher's personal interview (February 25, 2003) with Pyne-James, he too, did not escape harassment from the apartheid government. The security police interrogated him on several occasions and referred to him as a “Kaffer Boetie”. The word “Kaffer” was a derogatory term used by the ruling government and majority of whites in referring to Africans. “Boetie” is an Afrikaans word meaning brother. In other words, Pyne-James, because of his mission to develop the disadvantaged communities, which were black, was referred to as a black brother. Before democracy, such initiatives were not taken well by the apartheid government.

However, the “Kaffer Boetie” interrogation did not discourage Pyne-James from his mission to make a difference in the lives of the disadvantaged. His heart was on launching, according to him, the biggest ever and best known charity in South Africa.

#### 4.2.1.3 Founding Trustees

Pyne-James did not work alone. The founding Trustees were recruited from the corporate and non-government sectors. They were the following:

Mashudu Ramano	Association of Black Accountants in Southern Africa
Habakuk Shikwane	Habakuk Cane Furniture owner
Clem Sunter	Anglo American
Christo Wiese	Pepkor
Anton Roodt	Federale Volksbeleggings
Terrence Rosenberg	Beares
Lindiwe Myeza	Women's Informal Training Institute

The founding Trustees are no longer involved with Ithuba Trust and the following are current (2004) Trustees:

Adv. Ronnie Bracks	Chairperson, Legal Consultant
Niresh Ramklas	Deputy Chairperson, Chief Executive Officer, Cape Town Child Welfare
Joe Latakomo	Trustee, Journalist and Managing Director, Kapele Freight and Logistics Services, a company owned by Ithuba Trust
Rosemary Maphai	Trustee, Registrar: Technikon North West
Prof. Raymond Parsons	Trustee, Lecturer, University of port Elizabeth and Overall Business Convener, NEDLAC and Board Member, The Reserve Bank
Dr Fikile Mazibuko	Trustee, Vice Chancellor, University of KwaZulu-Natal
Joyce Matube	Chief Executive Officer

#### 4.2.1.4 Founding principles and values

Ithuba Trust's founding principles and values (Ithuba Trust Fact Sheet, 1989), are:

- Education and training create jobs and a better quality of life.
- Investment in human resources will create an environment for positive change in South Africa.
- The development of the small business and informal sectors is critical to solving the unemployment crisis facing South Africa.
- There is a great need for additional funds for organizations that are committed to providing opportunities for self-advancement to the disadvantaged people of South Africa.
- The public, both in South Africa and abroad, are now not only prepared to contribute towards, but also to be personally involved in a major fund-raising and awareness campaign.
- It is imperative that 100% of all public and corporate donations are used for the purpose for which they are given and not for the funding or organizational and administrative costs.

Arising from the above principles and values, the organization set its objectives as follows:



- To coordinate both nationally and internationally the most comprehensive fundraising campaign ever undertaken in respect of the self-advancement of the disadvantaged peoples of South Africa.
- To raise the level of public awareness of the vast potential for small and micro business development within South Africa.
- To encourage companies within South Africa and abroad to invest in the education and training of the informal sector.
- To distribute the funds raised in a professional and cost-effective manner to appropriate organizations dedicated to fulfilling the mission of Ithuba.
- To be complete non-racial, non-political and non-governmental.

#### 4.2.1.5 Fundraising strategy

The Trust set itself to raise funds from three major sources (Ithuba Trust Fact Sheet, 1989):

- Revenue/profits from fundraising activities which included:
  - Mass public participation events
  - Pop concerts
  - Sporting events
  - Give-as-you-earn campaign
- Public donations, both local and international
- Corporate donations

The Ithuba Day Fundraising Strategy is schematically presented as follows:

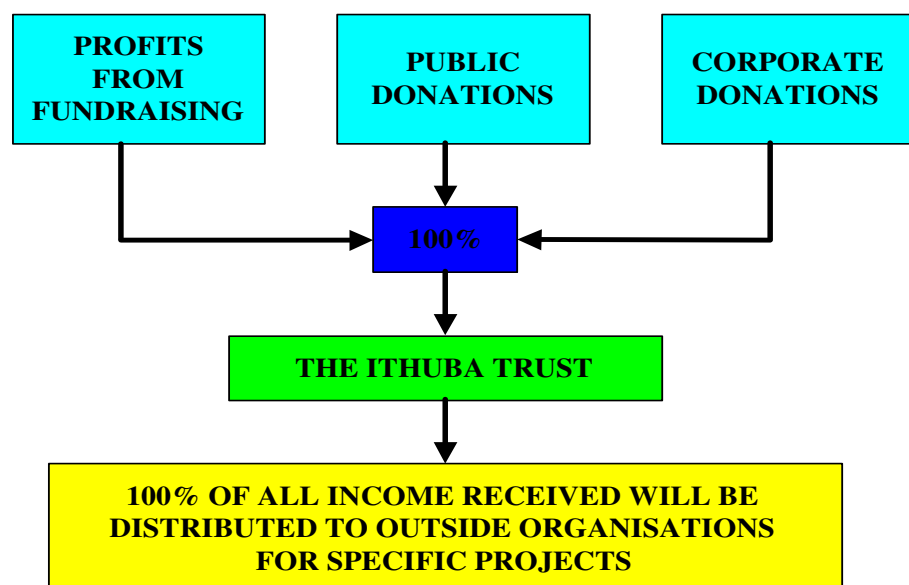


Figure 3: Ithuba Day Fundraising Strategy

In order to ensure that all proceeds went to development initiatives, Ithuba Trust developed an additional strategy to raise funds for its own operations. The strategy involved raising revenue from three distinctive categories of sponsorship, namely

- Major corporate sponsors
- Supporters and official suppliers
- Event sponsors

Such sponsorships ensured that no public or corporate donations were used for any other purpose than that for which they were donated.

The sponsoring companies received direct marketing benefits in return for their sponsorship. The sponsorship was a commercial transaction.

Ithuba operations costs, for which sponsorship was sought, included the development of the infrastructure that was necessary to support Ithuba Trust, the development and coordination of major awareness and fundraising campaigns and administrative costs (Ithuba Trust Fact Sheet, 1989).

The separation of sources of revenue for development purposes and operations, which ensured that 100% of income raised for development was spent for that purpose meant that the organization had to set up a fundraising structure, namely Ithuba Promotions, specifically to raise funds for the Trust and equally to support Ithuba Trust operations.

Ithuba Promotions was mandated to use the most up-to-date techniques to publicize and raise funds for Ithuba Trust. Such techniques were similar to the ones agreed upon by Ithuba Trust, that is

- Television and radio documentaries and specialized programming
- Mass public participation events, for example pop concerts, sports series
- Telethons and radiothons
- Give-as-you-earn campaigns

Ithuba Promotions was a close corporation and its founding directors were:

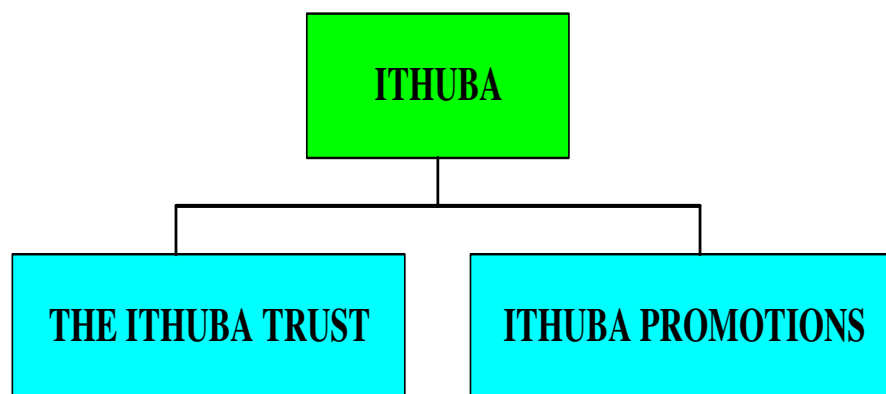
William Yeowart	Simpson and McKie (Chairperson)
Willie Ramoshaba	W.R. Consultants

Gareth Pyne-James	Ithuba Promotions/Trust Founder and Project Director
Steve Jourdan	Ogilvy and Mather Direct
Trevor Quirk	SABC Topsport
Louis Kernick	Webber Wentzel
Chris Day	Promotions Consultant

In summary, Ithuba as an organization was comprised of:

- A Trust which received and distributed 100% of all public and corporate donations (Ithuba Trust); and
- A promotional and fundraising company which initiated and coordinated all fundraising and publicity (Ithuba Promotions).

The structure is schematically presented as follows:



**Figure 4: Ithuba Promotions Fundrasing Structure**

The two structures were not-for-profit and fully accountable to the public.

The following is an example of one of the fundraising events that had South Africans glued to their televisions and radios and raised the largest amount ever to be raised from South African citizens for charities.

#### 4.2.1.6 The event: Ithuba Day

As already mentioned, Ithuba was founded on October 10, 1989 and this date, October 10, embraced by South Africans, was declared by Ithuba Trust and its sponsors as Ithuba Day (Ithuba Trust Fact Sheet, 1989). On this day, a televised telethon in conjunction with radiothons, was held. Fundraising events were held in designated centers throughout South Africa and members of the

public called in their pledges to these centers. Examples of such fundraising events were golf days, rugby spectaculars, gumboots dancing, fun runs, fun rides, obstacle courses, parachuting, gymnastics, beer tents, mine dancing and rides, go-cart racing, car rallies, circus fun and celebrity runs.

On this day, the country was divided into six regions which were the apartheid government's previous geographical demarcations. Each region had a focal point city which was assigned one letter from the word Ithuba. Each letter was a 10 meter steel structure which could hold a certain amount of collection boxes.

The distribution of the collection boxes and Ithuba letters are shown in the table below:

**Table 1: Ithuba Day Collection Boxes**

<b>Region</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Letter</b>	<b>No. of Boxes</b>
Orange Free State	Bloemfontein	I	90
Eastern Cape	Port Elizabeth	T	138
Southern Transvaal	Johannesburg	H	205
Northern Transvaal	Pretoria	U	177
Northern, Central & Western Cape	Cape Town	B	219
Natal	Durban	A	156
<b>Total Boxes</b>			<b>1 000</b>

Six weeks prior to the Ithuba Day festivities, these collection boxes, each 500 mm by 500 mm, were made available for companies, towns, magisterial districts, entertainment centers and shopping centers for sponsorship for the purpose of raising funds for Ithuba Trust. Each box had an opening in the top for collection of funds and each recipient of such a box held fundraising events for their region.

The event was based on the principle that money raised in each region remained in the same region for distribution amongst their beneficiaries. The benefit of this principle was the culture of competition amongst the regions to raise the highest amount for their beneficiaries.

On Ithuba Day, the television broadcast involved exciting and interesting inserts from each of the activities that happened at each of the six centers. The focal point of Ithuba Day was the boxes. These boxes, filled with money, were delivered to the centers to fill each 10 mm letter of Ithuba.

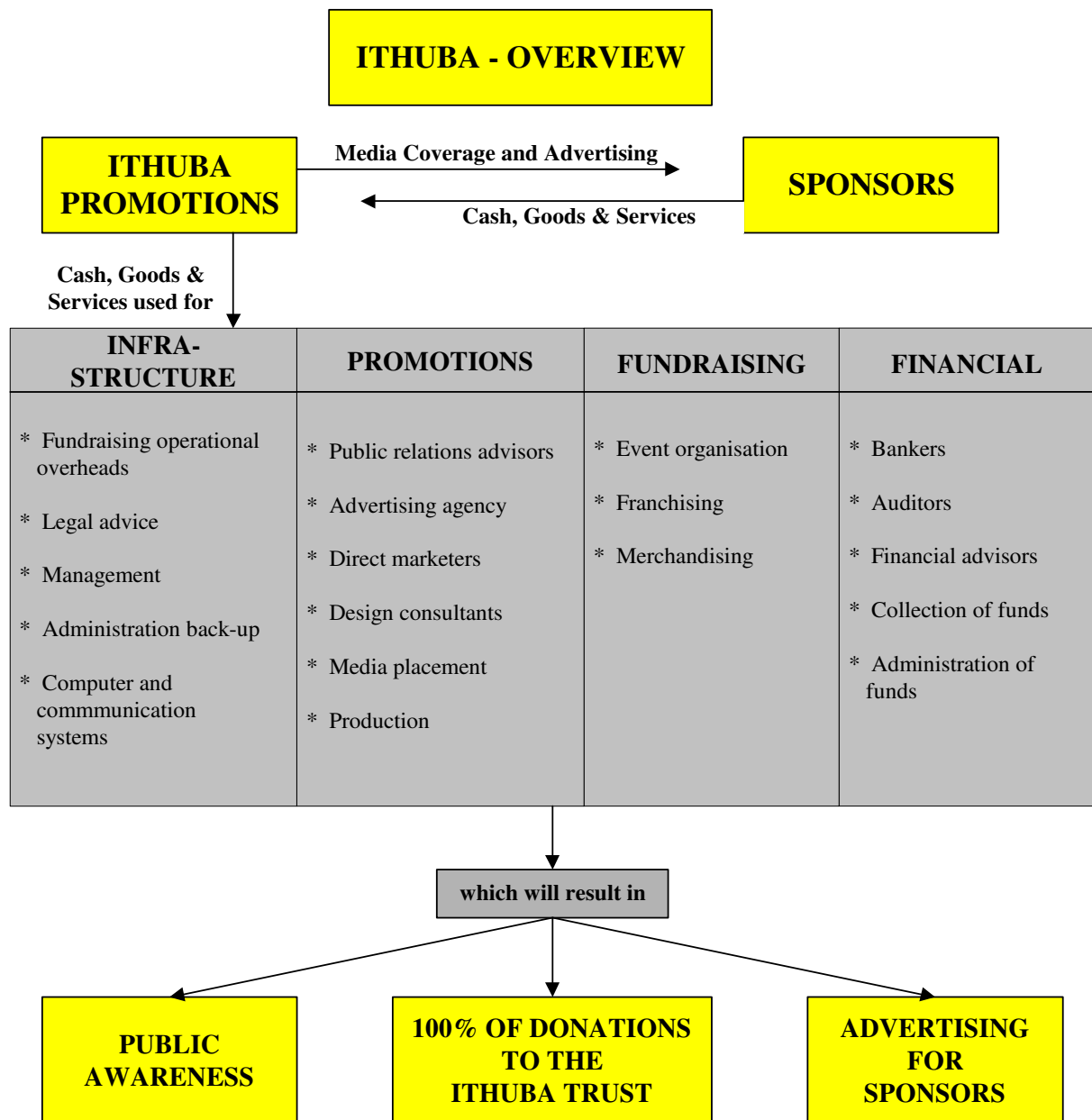
On the same day, the direct and emotive element of the day, that is, the telethon and radiothons, was concurrently run. Telephone centres with approximately thirty lines per centre, were set up to allow people who did not have a chance in the six week build up to donate money, a chance to pledge and support their region. The telephone lines were manned by volunteers.

According to the researcher's personal interview with Gareth Pyne-James (February 05, 2003), the Ithuba Day event became South Africa's biggest fundraising event and he qualified this with the following facts:

- On the launch day, that is, October 10, 1989, over a R1 million was raised through telethon and radiothon pledges.
- For the first time R3 million could be raised in South Africa with a single annual event, an amount raised subsequent to the launch day.
- The South African Broadcasting Corporation embraced the concept, Pick 'n Pay Retailers paid for all running costs and Eskom donated R1 million.
- The event took place live for a continuous eleven hours, with eighty five cameras, two hundred and fifty technicians and four helicopters.
- About 100 000 people gathered at the Cape Town Waterfront for the local fundraising event.
- The networking which developed out of this event was beyond description.

The brand name "Ithuba" therefore became a household name.

An overview of Ithuba Promotions (Ithuba Trust Fact Sheet, 1989), as a strategy for the provision of administrative, marketing and financial support to Ithuba Day, is schematically presented as follows:



**Figure 5: Ithuba Promotions Marketing Strategy**

Ithuba’s popularity as a resourceful grantmaker for development led to a huge demand for financial support from developmental civil society organizations. Ithuba soon realized that it could no longer meet the demand, and decided to review the effectiveness of Ithuba Day as a strategy to bring in revenue that would meet public demands for funding.

During 1991 extensive research was conducted by Ithuba Trust to investigate how best to raise revenue for good causes. The outcome of this research revealed that the marketing and sale of scratch cards as a form of lottery, was

by far the most efficient and effective fundraising strategy for nation building. This led to the second phase in the history of Ithuba Trust.

#### **4.2.2 Phase Two (1992 – 1997): The scratch card gambling industry**

According to the researcher's personal interview with Pyne-James (February 05, 2003), the outcome of the research conducted in 1991 (research report could not be traced), led to a need to establish the scratch card business as a form of raising capital.

In 1992, Games Africa (Pty) Ltd, an independent fundraising arm for Ithuba Trust, was established. An American lottery support group, Scientific Games, helped to set up Games Africa with a R12 million capital investment, to take responsibility for the administration of the games and fundraising. This creative operation was demonstrated by the then successful and longest running television game show, Win 'n Spin, which was equally South Africa's household name.

##### **4.2.2.1 Impact of the scratch card industry**

Within a period of five years, that is, from 1992 – 1997, the scratch card industry raised about R150 million compared to the televised telethon pledges which had raised about R10 million in three years. For the period under review, the strategy raised R200 million for development in the country. The sale of these scratch cards created about 1 000 jobs for independent sellers. Retailers which assisted in selling the tickets, were Pick 'n Pay, Shoprite/Checkers, CNA and the Post Office.

##### **4.2.2.2 The South African gambling legislature framework**

According to the Lotteries and Gambling Board Report (RP 85/1995:2) there were loopholes in the Gambling Act, 1965 (Act No. 51 of 1965) which encouraged the operation of illegal casinos and lotteries in South Africa.

Such loopholes encouraged the co-existence of legal and illegal casinos and gave rise to confusion which arose from lack of uniformity in the policing of the industry, as well as the reluctance of some of the Attorneys-General to prosecute in cases of alleged offences in terms of the said Act. This brought about grave concerns over the application of the law. This led to the Board's recommendation to the Minister of Trade and Industry that all illegal casinos be closed.

The scratch card industry was not legislated in South Africa, and was therefore regarded as illegal.

With the introduction of the National Lotteries Act, 1997 (Act No. 57 of 1997), all illegal casinos, including the scratch card industry, were closed.

In preparation for the new lotteries and gambling act, the Government established the Lotteries and Gambling Board Commission of Enquiry in 1993 to investigate the gaming industry in a democratic government and make recommendations for the new act.

During this period, that is, the 1993 Gambling Board Commission of Enquiry and the enactment of the Lotteries Act in 1997, the continuation of the scratch card industry was threatened until the industry closed down in 1997. In other words, Ithuba Trust's sole income came to a halt, leaving thousands of charities without an income from Ithuba Trust. Games Africa, which operated Ithuba's scratch cards, applied for voluntary liquidation after it had failed to be appointed operator of the Government owned National Lottery.

#### 4.2.2.3 Ithuba Trust's repositioning strategy to distribute proceeds of the National Lottery

According to the Lotteries Act (No 57 of 1997), the Government is to appoint Distributing Agents from accredited members of the public to distribute proceeds of the National Lottery to deserving charities. In anticipation for such an appointment, Ithuba Trust, together with organizations which also raised income through the marketing and sale of scratch cards, that is, Kagiso Trust, Viva Trust, United Community Chest of South Africa, World Wide Fund for Nature, the South African National Sports Council and the South African Red Cross, entered into a joint venture in 1995 and launched the Ubuntu National Welfare and Development Trust (Ubuntu Trust) in order to position themselves to be appointed the Distribution Agency for Charities. Three other civil society strategic partners joined the Ubuntu Trust. They were the Southern African Grantmakers Association (SAGA), Charities Aid Foundation (CAF) and the South African Non-Government Organisations Coalition (SANGOCO). The Ubuntu Trust represented collectively more than ten thousand (10 000) developmental civil society organizations (Ubuntu Trust Information Leaflet [Sa]).



The members of the Ubuntu Trust regarded themselves as pioneers of the National Lottery. In their Information Brochure [Sa], Ubuntu Trust states its objectives in the funding community as follows:

“The pioneering efforts of the Ithuba and Viva Trusts and the Community Chest via their scratch card and draw type games, has put South Africa on the road to a National Lottery. The proposed introduction of a National Lottery presents a further opportunity for additional funding for civil society ... For this purpose the Ubuntu National Welfare and Development Trust is positioning itself to be appointed as government’s distributing agency for welfare in terms of the Lotteries Bill Act No 57 of 1997. This would enable the respective members of the Ubuntu Trust to continue and expand on their critical work as civil society’s biggest combined contributor to the survival of thousands of welfare and development bodies throughout the Republic. We thus call on all South Africans to support this worthy initiative.”

The Ubuntu Trust, like Games Africa, failed to be appointed as the distributing agency for charities and as a result, the organization disbanded. Ithuba Trust was again left on its own to generate new streams of revenue. Notwithstanding, the Trust resolved to continue with its operations against the back-ground of a continued and persistent daily flood of applications for funding. Despite letters to organizations informing them about the lack of funding, the Trust continues to be inundated with requests for funding from both existing beneficiaries and new organizations. Ithuba’s third phase of development set in.

#### **4.2.3 Phase Three (1997 to date): Ithuba Investments**

After losing revenue from the scratch card industry, Ithuba Trust was compelled to look for alternative sources of income. An investment company was found to be the most dynamic vehicle that could foster sustained growth and provide income for the Trust. Ithuba Trust Holdings (Registration No 98/06611/07) was registered in 1998, as an investment company.

The strategic focus for investments is in the following sectors:

- Financial services
- Electronics, Information Technology

- Telecommunications
- Leisure

The founding directors of Ithuba Holdings are the following:

John Makhene	Independent Consultant (Executive Chairperson) up to 2001
Joyce Matube	Ithuba Trust Chief Executive Officer
Joe Latakomo	Journalist, Ithuba Trustee
Ronnie Bracks	Ithuba Trust Chairperson, Legal Consultant
Raymond Parsons	Associate Professor, University of Port Elizabeth, Ithuba Trustee

Ithuba Trust Investments is involved in the following businesses:

- Shareholding in Telkom
- Shareholding in Airport Company of South Africa (ACSA)
- 51% shareholding in Kapele Freight and Logistics Services, a Joint Venture between Ithuba Trust and Rholig Grindrod International

The value of Ithuba Trust Holdings had not been determined yet at the time of this research.

### **4.3 Ithuba Trust funding policy and procedures**

Ithuba Trust is affiliated to the Southern African Grantmakers Association (SAGA) and subscribes to their Guidelines for Good Grantmaking [Sa]. These guidelines were developed jointly by about two hundred members of SAGA, inclusive of Ithuba Trust. These guidelines promote a people centred and results oriented approach to poverty alleviation and sustainable development. In accordance with SAGA's Guidelines for Good Grantmaking and Ithuba Trust's founding principles, values and objectives as outlined in Section 4.2.1.4 above, Ithuba Trust developed its funding policy and procedures, outlined below.

#### **4.3.1 Fundamental principles**

According to Ithuba Trust Funding Policy [Sa], Ithuba Trust's operations are based on the following fundamental principles to ensure probity and clean administration:

- Ithuba Trust is a non-sectarian and not-for-profit organization and registered as such.

- Ithuba Trust will maintain and promote its position in the development and funding community by regular and critical evaluation and review of its objectives to ensure its relevancy to the South African society.
- Ithuba Trust will maintain and promote high standards of professionalism in pursuit of its credentials with the South African public.
- Funding to deserving beneficiaries will be in accordance with professional guidelines and procedures.
- Ithuba Trust will strive to make a contribution towards broad human development objectives.

Aligned to the above fundamental principles, the following core values ensure the success of Ithuba trust operations.

#### **4.3.2 Core values: Ithuba Trust funding policy [Sa]**

##### 4.3.2.1 Innovation

- Ithuba trust will remain open and committed to learning and supportive of new ideas in order to meet the needs of deserving communities. This therefore necessitates continued impact measurement and evaluative research.
- Ithuba Trust will ensure that its grantmaking priorities are compatible with national priorities regarding poverty alleviation and sustainable development. Equally so, Ithuba Trust's procedures should be designed to ensure synergy between the Trust's interests and those of the beneficiary organizations. The last mentioned statement refers particularly to rural communities and languages of communicating information about procedures for access to funds.
- In order to ensure adherence to the principles of democracy and human rights, Ithuba Trust regards its beneficiary organizations as partners in development. In addition, the Trust values the importance of meaningful partnerships with key stakeholders in poverty eradication and sustainable development.

##### 4.3.2.2 Integrity

- Ithuba Trust embraces the fundamental principles of probity which include governance of credibility, accountability, consistency, transparency, clean

administration, representativity and respected leadership, with full disclosure at all times.

- There shall be budgets and focus areas and reasons for declining applications would be disclosed to applicants. This ensures a transparent framework for making decisions.
- The relationship between Ithuba Trust and beneficiary organizations will be defined by a clear understanding of expectations and requirements. This refers to the funding agreement wherein the recipient organization would be advised on the amount of the allocation, the specific purpose for its utilization together with reporting and evaluation requirements.
- Ithuba Trust is committed to retaining and promoting close contact with beneficiary organizations and those seeking funding. This commitment is manifested by high standards of work ethics, including discipline, professionalism, commitment, delivery, decisiveness, being well-organized and mastery of high standards.

#### 4.3.2.3 Reward for commitment

- In recognition of the value added by beneficiary organizations, Ithuba Trust will encourage such organizations to conduct their own internal evaluative research in an effort to ensure that Ithuba Trust funding makes a difference in the lives of beneficiaries.
- As custodians of public funds, Ithuba Trust will expect a high degree of accountability from organizations that benefit from its funding. To that effect, progress reports are expected to be endorsed by registered auditors.

### 4.3.3 Additional technical criteria: Ithuba Trust funding policy [Sa]

Due to budgetary constraints, funders in general are unable to support all applications submitted to them. As a result, parameters for funding are always set to develop their own focus areas. Ithuba Trust too, defined its focus areas, as outlined in Section 4.4 below. The following are technical criteria that form part of the focus areas:

- There are two funding cycles per annum. These two cycles are distinguishable by the closing dates June 30 and November 30.
- The following financial information is mandatory: Audited financial statements and a progress report endorsed by an auditor.
- Applications from individuals are not considered.

- Applications are considered from non-government organizations and community-based organizations.
- Applications from other funders are not considered.

#### **4.3.4 Funding cycle: Ithuba Trust funding policy [Sa]**

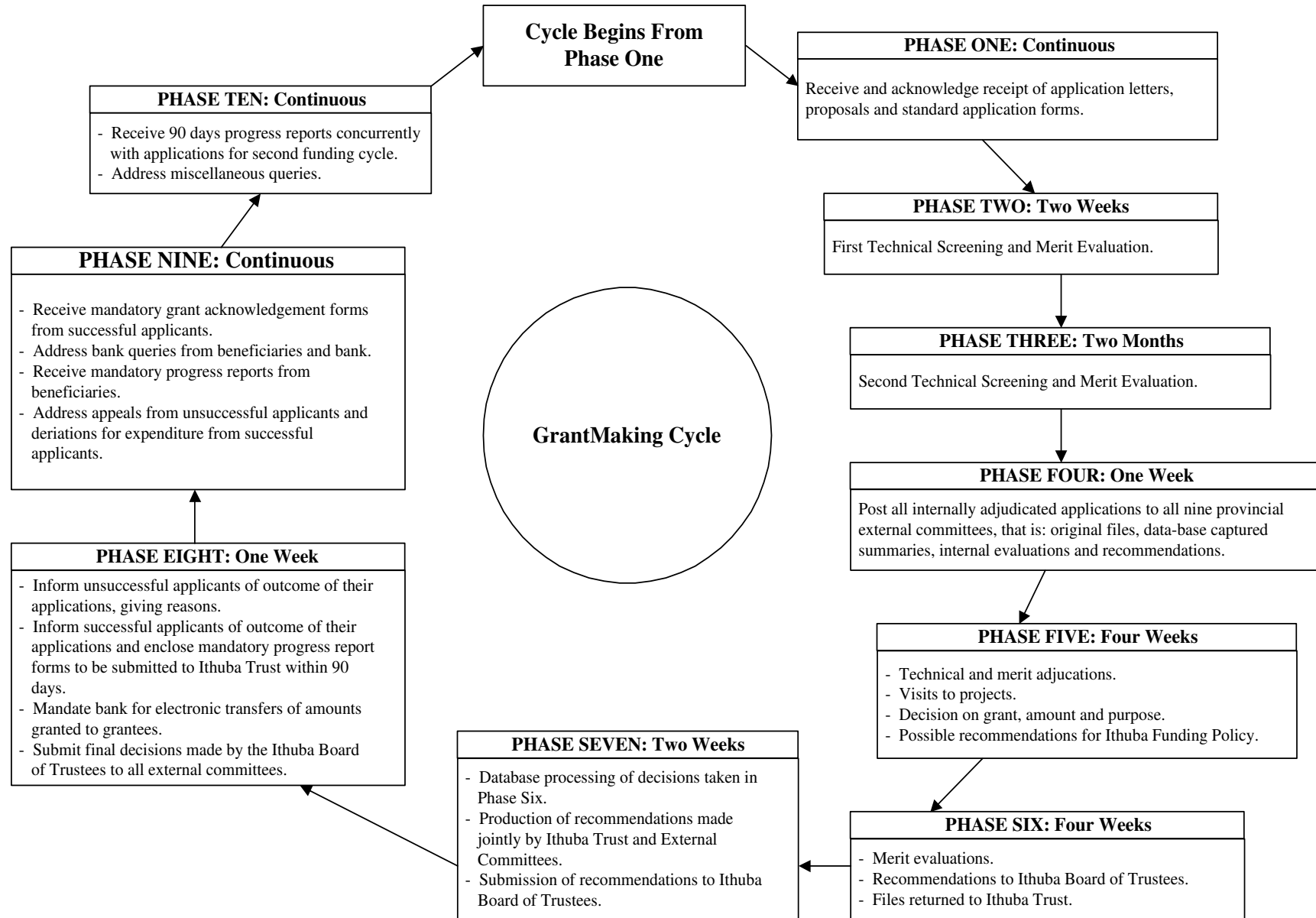
The Ithuba Trust funding cycle consists of nine phases as described in the following table. For democratic purposes, Ithuba Trust entered into a partnership with the National Welfare Social Services and Development Forum (Welfare Forum) to play the role of external adjudication committees whose members are drawn from the local communities where applicants are located. In this way, Ithuba Trust has entrenched the principles of transparency, representativity and clean administration and above all, reduced the administration costs, which could be incurred with provincial administrative offices.

**Table 2: Funding Cycle**

<b>Phase</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Responsible Person/s</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>
<b>1.</b>	Receive and acknowledge receipt of application letters, proposals and standard application forms.	1. Applications recorded in database. 2. Original documentation filed.	Administration	Continuous
<b>2.</b>	First technical screening: Database processing.	1. Qualifying summary information captured. 2. Applications prepared for second technical screening.	Development Co-ordinators	Two Months
<b>3.</b>	Second technical screening and merit evaluation.	Internal merit evaluations and initial recommendations completed and prepared for submission to the external screening committees.	Chief Executive Officer	Two Months concurrent with Phase 2.
<b>4.</b>	Post all internally screened applications to all the nine provincial external committees. (Original files, database captured summaries, internal evaluations and recommendations).	All recorded applications under the jurisdiction of external screening committees.	Development Co-ordinators	One Week
<b>5.</b>	1. Technical and merit screening. 2. Possible visits to projects. 3. Decision on size of grants for project or programme. 4. Recommendations for Ithuba Trust funding policy changes.	Initial recommendations for a joint discussion with Ithuba Trust Management made.	External Committees in all nine provinces.	Four Weeks
<b>6.</b>	1. Merit evaluations. 2. Recommendations for Ithuba. 3. Board of Trustees. 4. Files returned to Ithuba Trust.	Recommendations prepared for the Ithuba Board of Trustees final approval.	External Committees, Chief Executive Officer (jointly).	Four Weeks

<b>Phase</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Responsible Person/s</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>
<b>7.</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Database processing of decisions taken in Phase 6.</li> <li>2. Production of recommendations made jointly by Ithuba Trust and External Screening Committees.</li> <li>3. Submission of recommendations to Ithuba Board of Trustees for approval.</li> </ol>	Final decisions made by Ithuba Board of Trustees.	All Ithuba Trust Staff, Management and Board of Trustees.	Two Weeks
<b>8.</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inform unsuccessful applicants of outcome of their applications, giving reasons.</li> <li>2. Inform successful applicants of outcome of their applications and enclose mandatory progress report forms to be submitted to Ithuba Trust within 90 days.</li> <li>3. Mandate bank for electronic transfers of amounts granted to grantees.</li> <li>4. Submit final decisions made by the Ithuba Board of Trustees to all screening committees.</li> </ol>	Grantmaking process completed.	Ithuba Staff and Management.	One Week
<b>9.</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Receive mandatory grant acknowledgement forms from successful applicants.</li> <li>2. Address bank queries from beneficiaries and bank.</li> <li>3. Receive mandatory progress reports from beneficiaries.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Acknowledgements available for auditing.</li> <li>2. Systemic problems resolved.</li> </ol>	Development Co-ordinators.	Continuous
<b>10.</b>	Receive 90 days progress reports concurrently with applications from new prospective beneficiaries.	Cycle begins again from one to nine.		

The funding cycle is schematically presented in Figure 6.



**Figure 6: Funding Cycle**



#### 4.4 Profile of Ithuba Trust beneficiaries

Ithuba, as a trust, is part of the development trust movement, which according to Pharoah (1997:86), is “an important voluntary sector vehicle with potential for fostering community regeneration. They are a heterogeneous group of trusts with a common feature of being actively engaged in long-term regeneration projects, based on partnerships and involved in the creation of sustainable community asset bases.”

Ithuba Trust, therefore, is characterized by beneficiaries involved in long-term transformational goals.

Referring to its beneficiaries, and in line with the objectives of trusts, as described by Pharoah above, the Ithuba Trust Fact Sheet (1989) state:

“Beneficiaries of Ithuba Trust are organizations whose aims are to provide widespread opportunities to the disadvantaged people of South Africa to enable them to help themselves. Causes which will take priority include:

- Education and training to assist in job creation
- Development within the informal sector
- Training of the unskilled and unemployed
- Provision of sporting facilities to disadvantaged communities
- Arts and music facilities to disadvantaged communities.”

Ithuba Trust’s selection of beneficiaries concurs with the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation’s (1994:20) paper to the International Donors’ Conference in Human Resources Development for a Post Apartheid South Africa that, given the profile of apartheid South Africa as described above, in the post apartheid South Africa:

“Socio-economic problems are largely human resource-related, for example shortages of technical, entrepreneurial and management skills, especially among the disadvantaged population. These are in fact the root causes of inequalities, unemployment, underemployment, and the uncompetitive structure of the industrial and manufacturing sectors which include a large number of unproductive, non-viable enterprises in both the small and informal sectors.

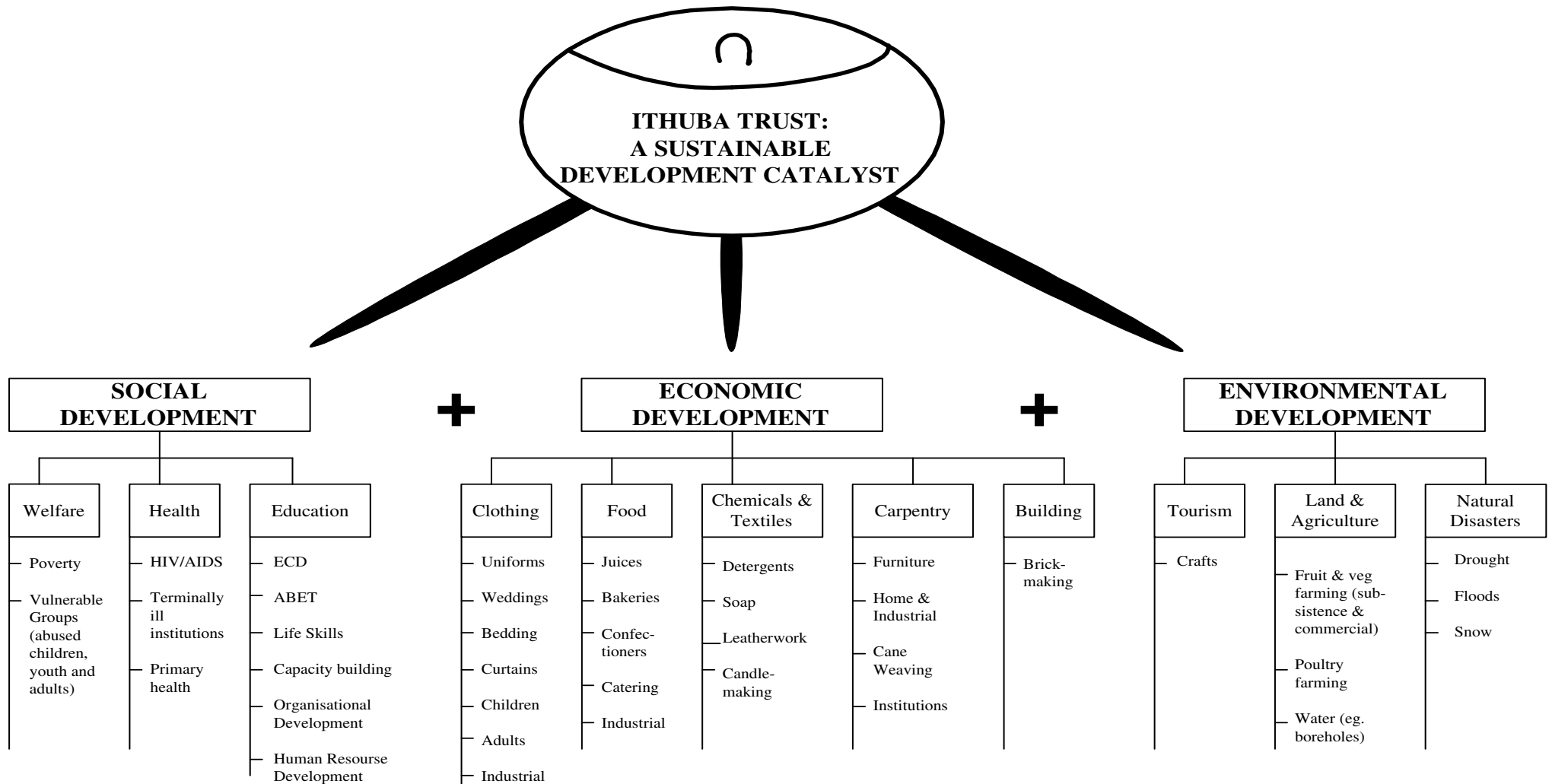
What is required immediately to combat these issues is to prepare the disadvantaged population groups to undertake self-employment in small-scale enterprises and to improve the performance of the existing enterprises. This will help the country to ensure redistribution of employment and income, but also to increase industrial production substantially and thereby stimulate long-term economic growth of the country.”

According to the United Nations Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 of the Earth Summit on Sustainable Development (1997:9), adopted by the Special Session of the General Assembly: “Economic development, social development and environmental protection are interdependent and mutually reinforcing components of sustainable development.”

By 1990, Ithuba Trust had already integrated the three sustainable development elements in the selection of its beneficiaries. Appendix 7 gives a list of organizations which benefited during the first year of operation that is, 1989 – 1990 when Ithuba Trust was launched. The categories of the fifty-five organizations which benefited were job training, education, handicapped (disabled), environment/conservation, sports development, social development, health/medical assistance, arts and sports facilities.

The activities and programmes of the 2 600 organizations which were beneficiaries during the ten years under review are summarized in Figure 7.

**YOU ARE WHAT YOU KNOW**



**Figure 7: The 3-Legged Sustainable Development Strategy & Ithuba Trust**

The significance of presenting the profile of Ithuba Trust beneficiaries lies in its comparison with that of the non-profit sector (NPO Sector), as described by Swilling and Russell (2002:15-40). According to Swilling and Russell (2002:15-40) there are 101 289 NPOs in South Africa that operate in the areas of culture and recreation, education and research, health, social services, environment, development and housing, advocacy and politics, philanthropic, international, religion, business and professional associations. Furthermore, the outcome of the poverty hearings as outlined in Chapter 3, Section 5.1 reveals that the poor listed their priority need areas as access to land, housing, infrastructure, social security, health services, education, employment and environmental justice. Such priority areas are also common to those listed by the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) (2001). NEPAD's priority areas are listed as infrastructure, human resource development, science and technology, agriculture, environment and cultural development. In global terms, the World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD) outlines its priority need areas as water, energy, health, agriculture and biodiversity (Reuters, 2002:4). It can therefore be concluded that programmes and projects supported by Ithuba Trust fall within the South African, continental and global parameters in the fight against poverty and sustainable development.

This study is about accessibility and hence the impact of the policy and procedures of Ithuba Trust funding to deserving communities. It is therefore imperative to determine Ithuba Trust's position regarding impact measurement. The following section will outline Ithuba's position vis-à-vis impact measurement.

## **4.5 Impact measurement**

This research is the first ever scientific study undertaken to measure the impact of Ithuba Trust's funding on sustainable development. Notwithstanding, the Trust had been constantly aware of the need for measurement as evidenced by the following initiatives.

### **4.5.1 Design of application form**

Members of the public apply for funding and all applications are made on a standard application form (Appendix 3). Successful applications are mandated to submit progress reports on the funding they had received, on a standard progress report form (Appendix 4).

Ithuba Trust designed these forms (which are regularly revised to meet beneficiary needs) in such a way that information on impact can be identified, for example there are questions such as:

- Tell us how this money has helped your people and community
- What do you want to achieve with this project
- How will you show that the project has helped the people of South Africa

Information on such questions is available. However, to date, no systematic collation of data, which could measure the impact of funding, has taken place.

#### **4.5.2 The National Consultative Summit/Workshop**

On August 14, 1996, Ithuba Trust convened a national summit of its beneficiaries and key stakeholders to evaluate its operations. The invitation to the summit included the following:

“Ithuba with its past successes, by virtue of having passed the R100 million mark since the launch of its scratch card operation only three and a half years ago, represents the largest contribution made by a community trust to social causes in the history of welfare and development in South Africa. It is these successes which have now motivated Ithuba to look further to identify more opportunities for further improvement, and to ensure that the policies of Ithuba are in line with those of South Africa’s transformation.”

The purpose of the summit was firstly to critically evaluate funding criteria, policies and procedures, with an input from the broad range of stakeholders and networks, and secondly to make recommendations and devise strategies to bring Ithuba Trust in line with South Africa’s Reconstruction and Development Programme aims and objectives.

In addition to its beneficiaries, representatives from government, social work professional associations, funders, schools of social work, organized business, trade unions, Ubuntu Trust partners and non-government organizations, participated. In total, forty three organizations were represented.

The structure of the summit was composed of a panel discussion, three working groups and plenaries for recommendations.

Comments for the overall objective of the summit as documented in the Ithuba Trust report (1996) were:

- “Wonderful to be consulted”
- “Transparency is the name of the game”
- “Knowledgeable stakeholders given an opportunity to influence Ithuba’s decisions”
- “Process should be continued for further development”
- “Understood how Ithuba operates”
- “Misconceptions cleared”
- “Non-beneficiaries highly informed”
- “We now understand how it works”
- “Bold step. Congratulations”
- “Transparency ensures productivity and partnerships”
- “Notion of partnerships to be taken seriously”
- “Chance to funders to evaluate themselves”
- “Nothing will damage Ithuba’s image if an open book policy is promoted.”

Recommendations regarding changes to Ithuba Trust funding policy and procedures:

- “Ideas for further development needed”
- “Did not quite get there”
- “Needed a clear way forward”
- “Not properly organized”
- “Needed more time”
- “There is a need for a repeat to consolidate way forward.”

Briefly, sustainable development recommendations were:

- “Development of a long-term relationship with beneficiaries”
- “Capacity building to be the priority for funding”
- “Creation of an enabling environment”
- “Alignment with national priorities”
- “Introduction of mentorships”
- “Encouragement of co-funding with other funders.”

The above comments demonstrate that Ithuba Trust promotes a culture of democracy because beneficiaries and key stakeholders respond positively to consultation. Furthermore, the timeframe for the consultation for any meaningful evaluation or impact analysis is crucial. From the comments listed under recommendations, this summit met its objectives, namely to critically evaluate Ithuba Trust's funding policy, criteria and procedures.

#### **4.5.3 Project of the Decade Competition, 1999**

In 1999 Ithuba Trust ran a national competition to select a project for the decade to mark the occasion of its tenth anniversary. Criteria for the selection of the winning project, against a score sheet, were the following:

- Relevancy to needs  
The project had to demonstrate whether it was responding to identified needs, whether it was in alignment with the national agenda, whether beneficiaries reflected the designated disadvantaged groups (women, blacks, children, poor, youth, disabled), whether it served or operated in the disadvantaged locations (rural, villages, townships, informal settlements) and whether it served or operated in the poorest provinces (Northern Province, Eastern Cape, Northern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal).
- Transformational goals  
There was to be evidence of integrated services, a paradigm shift with a focus on development and not dependency culture, a governance structure reflective of the population of the country, leadership succession plans, a paradigm shift from specialist to integrated service delivery and a multi-disciplinary approach to service.
- Development goals  
The project had to show evidence of self-reliance, capacity building or transfer of skills, job creation and income generation and sustainability elements.
- Equity  
A demonstration of benefit sharing, transfer of assets from long established to small organizations and promotion of the needs of smaller previously disadvantaged beneficiaries.

- Efficiency Indicators/Cost Benefit/Cost Effectiveness  
Evidence of stretching limited resources for large scale beneficiary coverage.
- Organizational development  
The project had to show visible growth from initiation to elaboration, visibility of impact and institutional development programme.

The winner of the Award was a child welfare organization in a township, Thembisa Child Welfare, which scored the highest points based on the success indicators for the competition. However, the standard of this competition, compared to the nature of this study (current), cannot be equated. The competition was not conducted according to the scientific research process to deal with the problem of impact measurement

#### **4.5.4 Current relevance of Ithuba Trust**

The need for continued existence of organizations such as Ithuba Trust, in eradicating poverty in South Africa and the African continent, was highlighted by the South African Head of State, President Thabo Mbeki (2002a:2), in his state of the nation address to the joint sitting of the Houses of Parliament when he said, amongst others:

“We know this as a matter of fact that the struggle to eradicate poverty and underdevelopment in our country is fundamental to the achievement of our own national goal to build a caring and people-centred society. Of decisive importance to the millions of our people and the future of our country, as we meet here today, the central question we will have to answer at the end of the day is whether what we are doing as the legislature, the executive and the judiciary, as well as the fourth estate, is helping to lift from the shoulders of our people, the intolerable burden of poverty and underdevelopment.”

With reference to progress made in the eradication of poverty and underdevelopment, the President continued to say that South Africa, even if it had moved forward towards a society free of poverty and underdevelopment, was, however, “nowhere near liberating millions of our people from these scourges (Mbeki, 2002a:2).”

The South African President also showed appreciation for and encouraged voluntarism such as Ithuba Trust when he further stated in his State of the Nation Address (2002a:5).



“Today, millions of our people ask themselves the question – how can I lend a hand in the national effort to build a better life for all! ... in pushing the frontiers of poverty, we shall do this in partnership with many in our society who are ready to lend a hand in the national effort to build a better life.”

The South African Government’s President has confirmed that poverty in South Africa is still at unacceptable levels and the need for organizations like Ithuba Trust is now greater than before.

## **5. SUMMARY**

This chapter dealt with the context under which Ithuba Trust, as case study, was established. The context outlined the legacy of apartheid and colonialism which translated into abject poverty and degradation of the majority of the people of South Africa.

Like all the African states which suffered from colonialism, the South African Government, after freedom from apartheid and colonialism, introduced the Reconstruction and Development Programme (Act No 70 of 1994) as the key strategy to deal with the transformational needs and the challenges of poverty and underdevelopment in the disadvantaged communities. In addition, the Government introduced enabling legislation which also encouraged voluntary organizations such as Ithuba Trust (1989), to assist Government in the struggle against poverty.

Ithuba Trust’s fundraising strategies, the scope of its beneficiaries and attempts at impact measurement were outlined. It was also revealed that this study is the first ever scientific research to measure the impact of Ithuba Trust funding on poverty eradication and underdevelopment, which, according to President Mbeki, still remain the central question South Africa have still to answer at the end of the day.

Since the primary purpose of Ithuba Trust is to address poverty eradication and sustainable development, the next chapter will deal with the phenomenon of poverty, inequality and sustainable development.

# **CHAPTER 3**

## **POVERTY, INEQUALITY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

The primary purpose for Ithuba Trust's existence is poverty eradication and sustainable development. The vehicle used by Ithuba Trust is funding to participating non-profit organizations. With this purpose, Ithuba Trust is making a contribution towards the elimination of a legacy of apartheid, namely, inequality amongst the country's citizens, with blacks as victims of the past systemic discriminatory government policies. In Chapter 2 it was demonstrated how the scale of inequality formed the backdrop against which Ithuba Trust was founded.

As Ithuba Trust was formed in the context of poverty, inequality and sustainable development, this chapter will deal with the phenomenon of poverty, inequality and sustainable development. One of the key areas of global agreement is the fact that poverty and inequality are complex multi-dimensional and overarching challenges to human development and further that, whilst individual nations have their own poverty eradication strategies, there is no universal solution to the problem. Nevertheless, with globalization, the possibility of finding a universal solution cannot be ruled out.

Poverty and inequality are regarded by the world as a critical threat to human development. As a result, the subject of poverty has caught the eyes of the South African and international media, conferences and summits in search for long-term solutions for its eradication. Within this context, this study will not be complete without providing a theoretical framework for poverty, inequality and sustainable development.

In Chapter 4 a theoretical framework on intervention strategies with special reference to impact measurement will be presented.

## 2. THE THREATENING NATURE OF POVERTY AND ITS EVOLUTION

The South African and international communities are characterized by protest marches by trade unions and angry residents. Common residents' complaints are the absence of basic infrastructure such as housing, electricity, water and commercial energy. South Africa, for example, hosted the largest event in the world in 2002, the World Summit on Sustainable Development, whose ultimate goal was to fight poverty and promoted sustainable development.

According to Xundu (2002:2), the African National Congress (ANC), the ruling party in the South African Government, held nationwide provincial conferences during September 2002 to deal with poverty issues. These provincial conferences came about as a result of a nationwide call to introduce major intervention strategies for poverty eradication. One such strategy was the introduction of a comprehensive social security system built on a basic income for all. This strategy was regarded by the Civil Society Movement as the most effective and affordable way of addressing poverty. However, this strategy, the basic income for all, was not adopted by the South African Parliament because, according to government spokesperson, Joel Netshitenzhe, cited by Business Day Editorial (2002:9), the state was opposed to handouts and that it rather favoured job creation projects.

The threat presented by poverty is aptly described by the former South African Ambassador to the United States, Franklin Sonn (2000:4-8):

“Poverty is the single greatest social burden in the world today. It is a timeless matter. It defies all economic and social systems. Up to this day it occupies the national debate, in varying degrees, depending on the nature of the government in power. Government's successes are often determined by the extent to which it is able to meet the challenge of poverty. Poverty has brought governments down.”

The link between poverty, inequality and governments is clearly reflected in daily and weekly media reports, examples of which follow below:

Matshiqi (2002:11), in agreement with Sonn (2000) states:

“The balance of power between government and international private corporations has seldom advanced environmental justice and the interests of the poor ...

There must come a time when no political party can achieve electoral success unless it is able to link a better life to sustainable development.”

Laidlaw (2002:10) expresses an opinion on the American terror attack that took place on September 11, 2001:

“Wealthy nations received a stark warning in the middle of last year about the dangers lurking in a world where globalization is allowed to heighten inequality and poverty. Within months, September’s terrorist atrocities in the United States brought the message home with dreadful impact ... Whatever the motive for the suicide attacks of September 11, many in the West now realize that issues of poverty and inequality in developing countries are directly linked to international security.”

The Dutch Environmental Minister, Jan Pronk, (2002:2), also refers to this security risk inherent in poverty:

“Since September 11 the paradigm of security is overwhelming ... You need security for all and must make living conditions for the poor livable ... Otherwise people will turn their backs on the system, possibly even turning to violence.”

Pronk also argues that the attitude of governments was strongly oriented towards security for those who were close to them, that is, the rich and middle class.

Estes (1999:11) agrees by stating that poverty reduction must remain the first order of business on the new century’s social agenda because:

“Without such a commitment, the desperate social conditions under which the world’s poor live will deteriorate even further, resulting in a less safe planet for rich and poor alike.”

Ilbury and Sunter (2001) refer to a letter which they wrote to the American President, George Bush, soon after his successful election to the American Presidency. In this letter, they warn the American President to prioritize poverty eradication and further indicated that failure to do so would make the United States vulnerable to terror attacks

from poor undemocratic nations, attacks that would be made possible by the negative impact of globalization. According to the researcher's personal and informal interview with Sunter (February 27, 2003), he linked the warning to the American Presidency to the September 11 attacks that took place in the United States of America.

The news headline of the Sunday Times (30 June 2002a:21): "Global poverty a tough nut to crack" indicated the depth, complexity and severity of poverty in the world.

The United Nations Secretary General, Kofi Anan, (2001:6) expressed concern that despite good intentions, poverty is getting worse and therefore called for a global new deal to help accelerate the rate of poor countries to develop. Anan's opinion was that the development of the world's poorest countries has been slow and unsuccessful, and twenty years of global conferences and meetings have failed to alter the reality of poverty and marginalization. According to Anan, world poverty has thus proved not to be conquered and in order to conquer this threat to human development, it was imperative that an analysis of factors or issues that might lead to its persistence be outlined, starting with its meaning.

It is therefore evident from the above outline on the threatening nature of poverty that the most pressing social problem the world faces is poverty and inequality and, as Anan (2001:6) states, it is imperative to develop insight into the factors and issues attributable to its persistence.

To achieve this, an understanding of a theoretical framework for poverty is required, which will be the focus of the following discussion.

### **3. POVERTY CONCEPTUALISATION FRAMEWORK**

The explanation of what poverty is, may be presented at two levels, firstly from a contextual background and secondly from a conceptual framework. The two levels are, however, interrelated.

#### **3.1 The contextual background**

The following is an outline of how critical poverty eradication interventions are, in relation to world peace and stability.

Wilson and Ramphele (1989:4) state that there are four reasons why poverty is significant for intervention and these reasons are:

- The individual pain suffered by those who endure it;
- Its negative impact on the economy, brought about by unproductive hungry children at school or unproductive malnourished workers;
- Consequence of its resultant inequality where the rich cannot live happily with the poor;
- It is a manifestation of a deeper malaise where the rich exploit the poor.

Generally, poverty is described as a lack of basic necessities of life, such as food, employment, shelter, health and educational services, as well as a lack of money to buy basic necessities. Witbooi, quoted by Wilson and Ramphele (1989:14) states:

“Poverty is not knowing where your next meal is going to come from, and always wondering when the council is going to put your furniture out and always praying that your husband must not lose his job. To me that is poverty.”

World Bank (2000/2001:15) state:

“Poverty is pronounced deprivation in well-being ... Poor people are particularly vulnerable to adverse events outside their control. They are often treated badly by the institutions of state and society and excluded from voice and power in those institutions.”

Gill (1998:24-25) states that two kinds of poverty are identifiable, namely absolute poverty resulting from scarcities of natural resources coupled with ignorance, lack of skills and know-how and products; and socially constructed and enforced relative poverty which is a product of institutionalized societal, political and economic inequalities among various local and global groupings. Gill (1998:24-25) asserts that poverty is perpetuated by dominance and power imbalances, exploitation of the weak by the powerful, use of coercive methods, socialization and ideological validation. However, the negative consequences of such institutional poverty are not only felt by the victims of such relationships, but also by the oppressors through underdevelopment of the victims' lives. The oppressors, although materially privileged, may suffer psychologically through guilt, job insecurity, stress and alienation in hierarchical and competitive

work environments, stock market tensions, fear of violence and crime and many other social and physical ills. This corroborates the threatening nature of poverty.

The South African Minister in the Presidency, Essop Pahad (2001:21), states: “Real poverty is best defined as the denial of opportunities most basic to human development.” According to Development Update (2001:76), the Nobel Prize Winner, Amartya Sen, is championing the formation of a broad consensus to define poverty as “the inability to reach a minimal standard of living and well-being. Poverty is about deprivation of resources, opportunities and choices.” Such choices can be linked up to what Ilbury and Sunter (2001) regard as options that can be implemented with resources within one’s control.

Poverty therefore, cannot be measured in monetary terms only, but as the question of the power and opportunities given to individuals to participate and influence their lives and choices, making democracy an integral part of its eradication.

An example of giving the poor people their democratic right to define their state of being and intervention strategies is the South African Non-Government Organizations Coalition (SANGOCO) 1997 National Campaign (Interfund, 1999:101–106) which took the form of decentralized public hearings called “Speak Out on Poverty.” The primary goal of such hearings was to promote rural communities and mainly marginalized women, to represent themselves on poverty issues. Key national institutions such as the Human Rights Commission, Commission on Gender Equality, Congress of South African Trade Union and Churches assisted in the coordination of these hearings.

The aim of these poverty hearings was the incorporation of the outcome into government policy for poverty eradication. According to Interfund (1999:101-106), the outcome was incorporated into the South African Government’s National Plan of Action for poverty eradication.

The “Speak Out on Poverty” hearings, according to Interfund (1999:102) were the first initiative by South Africans to provide poor people a formal platform to voice their experiences of poverty, and hence to define it.

In South Africa, the persistence and reproduction of poverty is intrinsically linked to the systematic entrenchment of discrimination during the previous apartheid system of

Government and hence the inequality. As a result, any effort whose objective is to meet such basic needs, promoting human capital and empowering the poor, should be linked to State intervention, through legislation and an enabling environment to facilitate and ensure that the impact of past discriminatory legislation on poor people is reversed.

The definition of poverty without a concrete context would be incomplete. The following discussion therefore contextualize the above definitions, firstly, from the global context and secondly, from the South African context.

### 3.1.1 Global context

During the countdown to the World Summit for Sustainable Development that was hosted by South Africa during September 2002, the South African media coverage gave prominence to the plight of the poor, for example, the Sunday Times (June 30, 2002a:21) published the following fact file on global poverty:

- Since 1990 the number of poor people has increased by an average of 10 million a year, primarily in Latin America, South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. According to Ilbury and Sunter (2001:116) the number of poor people worldwide total over 5 billion.
- 1.1 billion people are undernourished and underweight.
- The population is projected to grow to 9.3 billion over the next 50 years. All this growth will be in developing countries.
- 35 million people worldwide are HIV positive.
- 1 billion people do not have access to safe drinking water.
- 25 million people die every year due to lack of clean water and adequate sanitation.
- Only about 3% of the earth's water is fresh, the other 97% is sea water.
- 80% of people in Southern Africa are dependent exclusively on traditional sources of energy.
- Wildlife populations in forests, fresh water and marine environments have declined by one-third over the past 30 years.
- A quarter of the planet's mammal species are now at risk of extinction.
- A quarter of all plant species could be extinct by 2025.
- One-third of biodiversity is squeezed into 1% of the earth's surface.
- The world temperature is likely to increase 5.8°C over the next century.
- The Arctic ice cap has thinned by 40% since the 1950's.



- The United States produces 25% of the world's greenhouse gases, but has refused to sign the Kyoto Protocol, which seeks to limit carbon dioxide emissions.

These statistics define poverty as an economic, social and environmental issue, which gives meaning to the concept sustainable development.

Against the above global context, the next question is: What is the South African situation?

### 3.1.2 South African context

Wilson and Ramphela (1989:17) state: "... the most striking feature of poverty in South Africa is the degree of inequality that exists."

The South African Human Development Report by the United Nations Development Programme (2000:55–56) gives the following statistical data on the South African poverty status:

- 18 million live in poor households which earn below R352,53 per month, per adult.
- 10 million people live in ultra-poor households earning less than R193,77 per month, per adult.
- 45% of the population is rural, but 72% of poor people live in rural areas.
- 71% of people in rural areas fall below the poverty line.
- Three in five children live in poor households.

The South African Basic Income Grant Coalition (September 19, 2002) give a worse scenario about the South African position, and state: "At least 22 million people in South Africa – well over half the population – live in abject poverty. On average, they survive on R144 per person per month."

According to the South African National Economic Development and Labour Council (NEDLAC) cited by the South African Institute for Race Relations (1999/2000:411) the prevalence of poverty in South Africa is demonstrated as follows:

- Race has an influence on poverty. The percentage racial comparisons of poor people are: African (61%), Coloureds (38%), Indians (5%) and Whites (1%).
- The majority of poor people (70%) are found in rural communities.

- 60% of South African children live in poor families and such families live in rural areas such as the Eastern Cape.
- Women-headed families suffer more from poverty than those headed by men.
- Unemployment is higher among poor people (55%) compared to 14% of the non-poor.
- Poor people lack access to basic needs such as housing, health care, education, water and telephones.

The above context indicates the multi-dimensional nature of poverty, outlining poverty as experienced by individuals, families, groups, geographical communities and different racial groups. Arising from the above global and South African contextual framework, the researcher asks: What factors are at play to leave some people and communities poor and others not? The following section will present the conceptual framework for poverty, indicating what lies behind the poverty phenomenon.

### **3.2 The conceptual framework for poverty**

Estes (1999:11–21) outlines the dimensions which constitute the conceptual framework outlining the meaning of poverty. The various dimensions are:

- Economic dimension
- Spatial dimension
- Cyclical or structural dimension
- Social exclusion dimension
- Subjective dimension
- Quality of life dimension
- Core focus areas dimension

According to Wilson and Ramphela (1989:8), information on the nature of poverty is needed for two reasons. Firstly, its description for use in socio-political bargaining power and secondly, its analysis to understand why it exists for strategic intervention purposes. The description and analysis of poverty are composites of a conceptual framework that can assist in the definition of its meaning.

UNDP (1998a:22) state that the definition of poverty has changed over time, varying from country to country, community to community, group to group, household to household and person to person.

For universal purposes, researchers (compare World Bank, 2000/2001; Estes, 1999; UNDP, 1998a, 2000, 2002a and Maclean and Jeffreys, 1974) have presented the meaning of poverty in the form of measurement. The measurement tools are universally accepted as a means to a better understanding of the causes of poverty, the identification of the poor and the evaluation of intervention strategies.

World Bank (2000/2001:16) states that the measurement of poverty is significant as it:

“Permits an overview of poverty that goes beyond individual experiences. It aids the formulation and testing of hypotheses on the causes of poverty. It presents an aggregate view of poverty over time. And it enables a government or the international community to set itself measurable targets for judging actions.”

Statistics, as presented in sections 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 above, are universally relied upon as a scientific approach to measure any phenomenon under investigation. The measurement of poverty therefore, has also been presented in statistical forms incorporating the social, economic, environmental and political aspects of the phenomenon. The importance of incorporating the social, economic, environmental and political aspects of poverty is corroborated by the UNDP (2000:48) when it cautions: “Conventional measures and indicators do not, however, accurately reflect the development or quality of life of citizens. A high GDP does not imply equal distribution, nor does growth in GDP mean an improvement in standards of living.”

The socio-political dimensions complete the picture. These dimensions are poverty measurement; geography of poverty; structural poverty; poverty as social exclusion; poverty as subjective phenomenon; quality of life dimension and core indicators for measuring development progress. Each dimension will be discussed below.

### 3.2.1 Poverty measurement

According to Estes (1999), UNDP (1998a, 2000, 2002a) and World Bank (2000/2001), there are seven types of comparative approaches to the measurement of poverty, and these approaches are an attempt to combine the economic, social, environmental and political indicators of poverty. The seven approaches can generally be divided into two types, namely economic and human development approaches. It should, however, be noted that the scope of this study does not allow for an in-depth analysis of the inherent factors in each measurement tool, for example, detailed analysis of formulae used in

their calculations, but rather provide an overview of the complex nature of defining poverty.

#### 3.2.1.1 Economic indicators

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross National Product (GNP) and the Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) are universal economic indicators used by governments to indicate their nation's economic statuses. The three indicators are interrelated as the following definitions would indicate.

GDP is defined by the UNDP (2000:264) as the economy's total output of goods and services for ultimate use by both citizens and non-citizens, despite allocations to domestic and foreign claims. However, it does not include deductions for depreciation of physical capital or deterioration in the value of natural resources. GDP is often used to rank nations in relation to each other, especially regarding investments. A country's high savings reflect its healthy GDP and vice versa. Savings are usually possible if consumers have surplus income. However, poor people with little or no income have usually nothing to save, but with facilitation, poor people can save, as shown by the Women Development Banking Model discussed in Chapter 4. Countries can also compare their GDP's based on percentages. Per capita GDP is derived by dividing GDP by the total population of persons in that economy.

UNDP (2002a:264) define the GNP as inclusive of GDP plus net factor from foreign income received by domestic citizens for factor services (that is, labour and capital), minus the same payments made to non-residents who make a contribution towards the domestic economy. Similar to the per capita GDP, per capita GNP is calculated by dividing the GNP by the number of people participating in the national economy. As a measure of poverty, per capita GNP indicates access by individuals and household to resources below average per capita product or service or income level.

UNDP (2002a:266) define PPP as "A rate of exchange that accounts for price differences across countries, allowing international comparisons of real output and incomes. UNDP (2002a:141) further states that to compare PPP's across countries, the data must first be converted into a common currency. Such

comparisons aid to compare real values for income, poverty, inequality and expenditure patterns.

Estes (1999:12) states that PPP is widely used throughout the United Nations system as a corrective measure for income distortions arising from the usage of unadjusted GDP and GNP statistics alone.

### 3.2.1.2 Measures of income poverty

UNDP (1998a:16) define income poverty as basically the lack of minimally adequate income or expenditure. Within this basic definition of income poverty, one finds a diversity of varying degrees of income poverty. Estes (1999:13) states that these varying degrees also reflect variations of GDP, GNP and PPP, as well as income thresholds against which the poor can be identified. Examples of such variations are income share, absolute poverty, poverty gap, income gap, wealth gap, Gini coefficient and consumption poverty. Each will be briefly defined below.

#### 3.2.1.2.1 Income share

Income share refers to the distribution of income or expenditure due to percentage groups of households ranked by total household income, per capita income or by expenditure. Income shares are calculated from shares of population benchmarks. The importance of this measure lies in the assessment of the degree of income inequality in developing countries and for poverty trends analysis in developed countries. UNDP (2002a:265) state that because data come from surveys covering different years and the use of varying methodologies, caution must be taken when comparing countries.

#### 3.2.1.2.2 Absolute poverty

UNDP (1998a:16) refers to absolute poverty as poverty defined by a fixed standard. Estes (1999:13) defines absolute poverty as the income level below which a minimum diet and essential non-food requirements are not affordable. It is measured as some percentage of the basic standard and reflects the inability of people to satisfy the basic needs required to live life with dignity. An example of a fixed standard is the poverty datum line. UNDP (1998a:16) refer

to an example of a poverty line whose real value stays the same over time so as to determine changes in poverty in one country. Under such circumstances, the term extreme poverty is loosely used to describe indigence or destitution, usually specified as the inability to satisfy even minimum food needs. Estes (1999:14) writes that “Extreme poverty is associated with recurrent, often long-term, in-capacity of people (and societies) to meet the requirements with protracted famines, natural disasters, recurrent civil or military conflict, exposure to life-threatening communicable and infectious diseases (HIV), among other causes.”

#### 3.2.1.2.3 Poverty gap

The difference between the poverty line as described above and the actual income of poor people or households is referred to as the poverty gap, for example, there are poor people or households that live with an income of less than one United States dollar a day.

Poverty gap is also used to differentiate between the degrees of poverty amongst the poor, for example the poor versus the poorest of the poor.

#### 3.2.1.2.4 Income gap

Income gap refers to financial inequalities between, for example, the top five or ten percent earners and the bottom five or ten percent of a country. Trade unionists, for example, often refer to the wage gap between their companies' top executives and the lowest paid workers in their wage negotiation processes.

#### 3.2.1.2.5 Wealth gap

Wealth gap is generally used in differentiating between the haves and the have-nots. It is the difference between the total earned and unearned wealth available to different population sectors, that is, the sum-total of wages and salaries combined with the value of properties owned, investments, inherited wealth and others.

#### 3.2.1.2.6 Gini coefficients

UNDP (2000:71) define Gini coefficient as "... a number between 0 and 1 which indicates the level of income inequality within a population. A value of 0 indicates perfect equality (everyone has the same income) while a value of 1 indicates perfect inequality (one person or household has all the income). As the Gini coefficient becomes larger and closer to 1, the extent of inequality increases."

#### 3.2.1.2.7 Consumption poverty

According to Estes (1999:14), consumption poverty measures poverty according to the goods and services that are actually consumed by people, for example, clothing, education, rather than income alone. Cash and non-cash subsidies are also included.

The above poverty indicators referred exclusively to income and consumption inequalities. However, as already mentioned, poverty does not only refer to income, but relates to questions such as "where does one find poor people? What influence does a country's economic system have on its citizens? And how does a country's government system affect its citizens?" The following indicators relate to living areas of poor people, economic systems, social influences and individual perceptions.

### 3.2.2 Geography of poverty

Societies are generally divided into various sectors e.g. major cities, towns, commercial farms, rural communities, urban areas and informal settlements.

Poverty can also be measured according to these various parts of societies. The following are concepts generally deployed by researchers in analyzing the spatial poverty phenomenon:

#### 3.2.2.1 Head count

UNDP (2000:231) define head count as simply an estimate of the percentage of people below the poverty line or threshold. However, it does not indicate anything about the depth or severity of poverty and therefore does not capture any worsening of the conditions of those already in poverty. Estes (1999:4)

concur that head count alone rarely offer insights into underlying causes of poverty.

#### 3.2.2.2 Case poverty

Case poverty refers to the lack of capabilities by people to satisfy their basic needs amidst prosperity due to disability (physical, mental or any other) and inability to adapt to life demands, for example, mismanagement of resources, inappropriate attitudes such as excessive drinking and promiscuity resulting in unwanted pregnancies and children.

#### 3.2.2.3 Collective poverty

Estes (1999:14) refers to collective poverty as a long-term, sometimes permanent, insufficiency on the part of large numbers of people in a society to secure the means required to meet basic needs. The South African black townships and rural communities may be regarded as examples of collective poverty, compared to the white communities which benefited from the previous discriminative system of government.

#### 3.2.2.4 Concentrated poverty

Squatter camps or ghettos, regarded as a variation of collective poverty, are examples of concentrated poverty. These are areas marginalized by developed sectors of society. This type of measurement is linked to high rates of unemployment, underemployment or social exclusions.

#### 3.2.2.5 Widespread poverty

According to Estes (1999:14) this indicator refers to the extent of poverty levels of at least 25% that are widely distributed among the population of a community or society or region. An example is the South African Development Community (SADC) region of the African continent, referred to as underdeveloped in the eyes of developed nations.

The above discussion outlines geographical areas where the poor can be identified.

The following section will outline how failure to manage economic forces can result in poverty among certain sections of a society.



### 3.2.3 Cyclical (structural) poverty

Cyclical poverty emanates from the structure of the economic system. Estes (1999:15) states: “Economic systems characterized by recurrent cycles of expansion (that is growth) and contraction (that is recession and depression), such as capitalism are especially vulnerable to recurrent high levels of structural poverty. Structural poverty tends to be especially high in societies that fail to make adequate social provision for their populations against known cyclical risks to income security.”

The following are two types of cyclical poverty, that is, poverty associated with traditional societies and that associated with industrial societies:

#### 3.2.3.1 Cyclical poverty in traditional societies

Cyclical poverty in traditional societies occurs when societies experience failures in agriculture and other primary sectors often in combination with other natural disasters, for example drought, Mozambique’s floods, and Algeria’s recent earthquakes are examples of such natural disasters with severe shortages of basic products and services such as food, medicines and schools. This can be of a limited period, for example, for the duration of the mishap.

#### 3.2.3.2 Cyclical poverty in industrial societies

Estes (1999:15) refers to cyclical poverty in industrial societies as poverty associated with recurrent fluctuations in the business cycle during prolonged economic repression. Massive unemployment rates often come about as a result of these cycles. Since industry is diverse, the downturn may affect only a particular type of industry or a cluster of industries or the entire collapse of this nature may be short or long-term, depending on the cause of the problem. Often, the poorest of the poor are severely affected due to their limited resources to overcome this.

### 3.2.4 Poverty as social exclusion

The following section will outline social exclusion as a cause for poverty. This refers to, for example, the voiceless poor, who, for reasons beyond their control, are excluded from decisions that affect their lives. Such discrimination is often related to gender, race, religion, ethnicity, age and nationality. The following are examples of social exclusion indicators:

#### 3.2.4.1 Culture of poverty

This refers to the inculcation of the poor people's culture characterized by their lack of adaptability, for a variety of reasons, to long-term recurrent poverty, for example, the homeless. The poor, in such a situation, reflect a great degree of public dependency, apathy, deviance or no apparent focus on the future. An example of perpetuating such a culture, are the homeless, who, irrespective of intervention by the public (government, business or volunteers) would revert back to their lives on the streets.

#### 3.2.4.2 Historically disadvantaged population groups

Estes (1999:16) refer to the historically disadvantaged population groups as the sections of the population that were systematically excluded from participating in decision-making processes affecting their lives, by those in power, based on race, gender, disabled, youth and women. The South African previous apartheid system of government is a typical example of a government system that resulted in this category of poor people, by systematically excluding the black section of the population through legislation.

#### 3.2.4.3 The socially excluded

This type of poverty is characterized by stereotypes. Members of society, in this instance, are victims of discrimination due to their disadvantaged social position. Examples are people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, refugees, offenders, migrants, homeless, disabled, aged and school dropouts.

Maclean and Jeffreys (1974:172) assert that the following three factors may be attributed to the status of social exclusions, namely:

- Lack of skills for negotiations to better their situation;
- Lack of powerful representative organizations for collective bargaining; and
- Lack of initiative from them to fight for their rights due to denial or concealment of their position.

#### 3.2.5 Poverty as a subjective phenomenon

Individuals or households can also regard themselves as poor according to their own experiences and comparisons, irrespective of the general trend, that is, some people or households may interpret their status as poor or not poor even if the overall trend is measured differently.

The following are examples of indicators of subjective poverty:

#### 3.2.5.1 Relative poverty

UNDP (1998a:16) refers to relative poverty as poverty defined by standards that can change across countries or over time. Estes (1999:16) explains it as the ability to satisfy needs at a level that is inconsistent with prevailing norms of one's community or reference group – whether or not those norms exceed the requirements for human survival. Relative poverty includes the inability to satisfy both basic and higher level needs.

Townsend (1974:15) refers to relative poverty as a condition where the resources of poor people are so seriously below those commanded by the average individual or family that they are, in effect, excluded from ordinary living patterns, customs and activities.

#### 3.2.5.2 Subjective poverty

Subjective poverty refers to an individual's perception of being poor relative to others, irrespective of whether the perceived poverty is real in an objective sense.

The above discussion has presented an overview of the complex nature of the poverty phenomenon from economic and social points of view. A need to identify and develop more inclusive measures of poverty has been identified. Estes (1999), UNDP (1998a, 2000, 2002a) and World bank (2000/2001) refer to the human development dimension in the measurement of poverty. They present the following seven examples of the comprehensive poverty measures or quality of life dimension.

### 3.2.6 Quality of life dimension

#### 3.2.6.1 Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI)

The purposes of PQLI are three fold:

- To campaign for the inclusion of non-economic indicators of poverty in poverty measurement.
- To promote the human development element as the primary objective in development work.
- To be utilized as a tool for countries to determine whether they are making a difference or not in poverty eradication interventions.

The PQLI consists of three indicators:

- Infant mortality
- Life expectancy at age one
- Basic literacy

Country performances are measured on a scale ranging from zero (poor) to one hundred (best). The instrument can be reapplied as desired changes are sought.

#### 3.2.6.2 Level of Living Index (LLI)

This index measures the satisfaction of needs related to Maslow's hierarchy of needs. According to Estes (1999:17), LLI measures the level of satisfaction of the needs of the population as measured by the flow of goods and services enjoyed in a unit of time.

The index measures specifically the satisfaction of two needs, that is, physical and cultural needs.

#### 3.2.6.3 Index of Social Progress (ISP, WISP)

Estes (1991) initially conceptualized this index which consists of forty-five social indicators divided among ten sectors of development: education, health status, women status, defense effort, economic, demographic, geographic, political chaos, cultural diversity and welfare effort. WISP, which stands for Weighted Index of Social Progress, is a statistical version of ISP that may be used periodically to evaluate the changing capacity of countries.

#### 3.2.6.4 Human Development Index (HDI)

UNDP (2000:265) define HDI as: "A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development - a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living." Estes (1999:17) states that the HDI builds on the conceptual legacy of both the PQLI and LLI. HDI campaigns for attention on the non-economic benefits of development, that is, enlarged choices and opportunities for meaningful participation.

#### 3.2.6.5 Human Poverty Index (HPI-1)

The target for this index is developing nations and UNDP (2000:265) define it as: "A composite index measuring deprivation in the three basic dimensions

captured in the human development index – longevity, knowledge and standard of living.”

Estes (1999:17) states that in operational terms, the HPI-1 measures:

- The percentage of people to die before age forty.
- The percentage of illiterate people.
- The percentage of populations without access to health services and water.
- The percentage of underweight children under age five.

#### 3.2.6.6 Human Poverty Index (HPI-2)

The target for this index are selected Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries which are high income nations, for example, the United States of America, Canada, United Kingdom, Japan and Italy. UNDP (2000:265) define HPI-2 as: “A composite index measuring deprivation in the three basic dimensions captured in human development index – longevity, knowledge and standard of living – and also capturing social exclusion.”

This index measures:

- The percentage of people likely to die before age sixty.
- The percentage of people whose ability to read and write is far from adequate.
- The proportion of people with disposable incomes of less than 50% of the median.
- The proportion of long-term unemployment – defined as twelve months or longer.

#### 3.2.7 Core indicators for measuring development progress

The measurement of progress in development work was found by the OECD to be an integral part of any effort to identify the poverty phenomenon. As a result, the OECD initiated the development of core indicators and produced twenty-one highly standardized social indicators, each of which is associated with a different development assistance goal, namely:

- Reducing extreme poverty.
- Promoting universal primary education.

- Promoting gender equality.
- Reducing infant and child mortality.
- Reducing maternal mortality.
- Promoting reproduction health.
- Protecting the natural environment.

The exclusion of women in decision-making processes has attracted the attention of development workers. As a result, gender related poverty measurement indexes are being developed, as the following examples indicate.

#### 3.2.7.1 Gender-related Development Index (GDI)

UNDP (2000:264) define GDI as: “A composite index measuring average achievement in the three basic dimensions captured in the human development index – a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living – adjusted to account for inequalities between men and women.

#### 3.2.7.2 Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)

UNDP (2000:264) define GEM as: “A composite index measuring gender inequality in three basic dimensions of empowerment – economic participation and decision-making, political participation and decision-making, and power over economic resources.” Estes (1998:18) writes that GEM assesses the percentage of women serving in a country in the following major decision making structures:

- Parliament;
- As administrators and managers; and
- As professional and technical workers.

In addition, GEM measures women’s earned income as a percentage of that earned by their male counterparts.

According to the above contextual and conceptual analyses on the phenomenon of poverty and inequality it can be concluded that poverty is a multi-dimensional global social problem, a critical threat to world peace and stability, and in particular a threat to human development and sustainable development. In the South African context, poverty and inequality came about as a result of the institutionalization of the discriminatory racial policies against the black majority component of the population. There-

fore, any effort whose objective is poverty eradication, inclusive of the empowerment of poor people themselves, should be linked to State intervention for redress and an enabling environment conducive for collaboration with business and civil society. However, in practice, poverty eradication efforts are fraught with difficulties that cause its persistence, as the following section will indicate.

#### **4. POVERTY ERADICATION BARRIERS**

The World Bank Report (2000/2001) states that poverty amid plenty is on the increase. This concurs with Anan (2001) and Sonn's (2000:21) views that poverty is a timeless and persistent problem and that efforts to eradicate it, had been unsuccessful. Leys, cited in The Development Resource Centre (2001:12) encapsulates this dilemma, with reference to poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa:

“...Africa is not ... balanced on a knife's edge between recovery or collapse: it is a tragedy that is already far advanced. Millions of people have already died from hunger, disease and violence, and millions more face Hobbesian existences in conditions of accelerating environmental, and social degradation: famines, chronic malnutrition, the collapse of health services, the erosion of education, re-appearing endemic and epidemic diseases, AIDS, endemic criminal violence, civil wars, genocide ... The issue is not whether they will happen, but whether they can be prevented from getting worse, and gradually brought to an end.”

The researcher therefore poses the following questions:

What then, is so difficult about poverty eradication? How much resources had gone to waste in such failures? How much more need to be utilized to conquer this threat?

The following discussion outlines poverty issues that can be identified as barriers towards poverty eradication. The same issues present themselves as common themes in the meaning of poverty and their resolution might provide answers to the above questions.

- Lack of a common understanding of the concept development.
- Lack of a common understanding of the concept empowerment.
- Skewed partnerships.

- Information Communication Technology inequalities.
- Globalization.
- The voiceless poor.

#### **4.1 Lack of a common understanding of the concept development**

The definition of development was discussed in Chapter 1 (section 7.1). However, the following outlines the various dimensions encompassed in the understanding of development and often, these dimensions are contradictory.

Gray (1996:9) writes:

“Internationally, development is conceptualized as a comprehensive attack against poverty based on social, economic and cultural goals. It is concerned with constant improvement, involves the participation of ordinary people and leads to a fair distribution of the benefits of development. The latter are driven by the acknowledgement of people’s right to do so.” Gray also introduces the people’s democratic or human rights in development.

Zwane in Black Renaissance Action Committee (2001:59) adds the cultural and spiritual dimensions to development and writes that development means:

A ...“conscious and unconscious movement of man towards his fullness and that fullness is in God the Creator and Father who has communicated, through various ways, the abundance of His goodness in which man has made a share. Development as seen by others means the unfolding of the human person in every dimension: political, economic, spiritual, social and cultural. For this reason and because of differing circumstances, for some, development means escape from hunger, poverty, disease and ignorance. For others, it means sharing out more fully the good things of civilization. Development can mean seeing more clearly what makes life really human. It can mean a whole people setting off courageously to find their self-fulfillment.”

Zwane’s definition integrates all the salient dimensions in development – individually, as a group, community and state redistribution of resources. It covers empowerment and freedom for people.



The inclusion of the spiritual dimension of development in Zwane's definition is in alignment with the South African Government's recent moral rearmament campaign which aims to enrich the society's values and spiritual fulfillment, inclusive of anti-corruption.

The addition of the spiritual and moral value to development is also echoed by Ilbury and Sunter (2001:56–61), who state that, as scenario planners in the corporate sector, the overriding and unwritten law in business transactions, vis-à-vis anti-trust and anti-monopoly bodies is “whether or not a transaction is in the ‘public interest’ or not. The objective is that no individual or institution should come out a winner at the expense of everybody else.” They refer to the Biblical Ten Commandments as the most articulations and guidelines of the moral rules of civilization.

Zwane's definition also highlights the human element of development, which the UNDP (2002a:13) define as a process of enlarging people's choices by empowering them to achieve their potential to lead a long, healthy life, being educated, having access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living and being able to participate in the life of one's community.

Arising from the above definitions of development, it is critical for poor people to be empowered for both their immediate and sustained development. Sustainability therefore becomes finality in any development strategy. Sustainability and development therefore seem to be two sides of the same coin. Business in the Community (1999:3) report: “Sustainability is about taking an integrated approach, about striking a balance between environment, social and economic considerations. For a business to be successful, it must perform well in all three dimensions.”

The above brings the discussion to the concept sustainable development, which originated, according to World Wide Fund for Nature (1997:12) in: “German forest management practices during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but was popularized in the 1980's. In theory, it means development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. This was the definition used by the United Nations-sponsored World Commission on Environment and Development ... in its influential report of 1987, Our Common Future.”

World Wide Fund for Nature (1997:12) caution further about the lack of a common understanding of the concept development, and state: "... it is not possible to give a definition of 'sustainable development' that will meet the approval of all people. In the real world, there will always be hard choices to be made and trade-offs and compromises to be considered as we strive to optimize potential benefits while minimizing costs and negative, environmentally damaging impacts." One may ask the question: In terms of the imbalances of power between the rich and poor, oppressed and oppressor, how successful would the said hard choices, compromises and trade-offs be made? The answer will be dealt with under partnerships and globalization in section 4.4 below.

The above lack of a common understanding of the concept development is compounded by the confusion amongst South African social work practitioners who had to adopt the paradigm shift from social welfare to developmental social work practice, which incorporated the adoption of the international definition of social work by South Africa.

The South African Council for Social Service Professions (2001) released the following international definition as adopted by the International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW) and the International Association for Schools of Social Work (IASSW) in 2000:

"The social work profession promotes social change, problem solving in human relationships and the empowerment and liberation of people to enhance well-being. Utilizing theories of human behaviour and social systems, social work intervenes at the points where people interact with their environments. Principles of human rights and social justice are fundamental to social work."

The scope of this study does not allow for an in-depth discussion on the social work profession. However, since the study focuses on poverty eradication and sustainable development, it is critical to note that social work deals with, amongst others, poverty eradication and sustainable development, as already defined above. The introduction of developmental social work added confusion amongst the social work practitioners.

Gray (1996:9–13) writes: "Dramatic changes have swept the country in the last six years and although numerous social work writers attest to the importance of developmental social work, few have told us what it actually is and it remains a noble ideal rather than a practice reality."

To confirm Gray's concern about the lack of understanding of the concept development, in this case, developmental social work, Fouché and Delpont (2000:64-69) give results of a study that they conducted amongst South African practicing social workers to explore their interpretation of the concept developmental social work, how it influences their practice and self-confidence. The results revealed that the respondents interpreted the concept differently, for example as an equation to community development, as a poverty reduction strategy, as community empowerment and in general interpreted it as a social work method and not an approach to social work practice.

The implication of the varying interpretations is that they led to different strategies in practice. With reference to their self-confidence, since the social work practitioners lacked understanding of the concept, they perceived it as vague and abstract and therefore not applicable to their practice. They therefore lack the enthusiasm and passion to practice and finally loose confidence in themselves, and are therefore disempowered to implement developmental social work.

In conclusion, it can be said that the understanding of development and its practice remain a challenge. For example, literature surveyed (compare Business in the Community, 1999; Overseas Development Administration, 1995; UNESCO, 1994a; The London Benchmarking Group, 1997 and SANGOCO, 1999) reveal that one of the challenges in development is a lack of impact measurement. One of the reasons for this lack of impact measurement in development is the lack of understanding of development. The fact that measurement of impact is not a priority in the donor community, funders therefore never know when to update, revise or radically change their policies and operations, thus losing the linkage between their funding and its intentions. This, therefore, reinforce the possible lack of general understanding of development.

The next concept that presents itself to the effectiveness of poverty eradication and sustainable development is empowerment.

#### **4.2 Confusion regarding the concept empowerment**

The concept empowerment became prominent, in the South African context, with the birth of the democratic government in 1994. Its usage however, is loosely associated with the economic empowerment of the previously disadvantaged sectors of the nation. Ramaphosa (2002a:162) writes: "... since the term BEE (Black Economic Empower-

ment) was first used in the early 1990s, there have been two interpretations of the concept. First, there was a narrow definition that was promoted by the media, the corporate sector and financial institutions. According to this definition, BEE is equated with the development of a black capitalist class. The narrow definition focuses on the entry and transaction activities of black people in business.”

In contrast to this narrow definition, Ramaphosa (2002a:162) provides what he refers to as a broad definition of empowerment that had since been adopted by the Black Economic Empowerment Commission, which falls under the auspices of the Black Business Council. Ramaphosa (2002a:163) writes that the Black Economic Empowerment Commission argues that BEE is:

- “An integrated and coherent socio-economic process
- Located in the context of the country’s national transformation programme, the RDP
- Aimed at redressing the imbalances of the past by seeking to substantially and equitably transfer and confer the ownership, management and control of South Africa’s financial and economic resources to the majority of its citizens
- Ensuring broader and meaningful participation in the economy by black people to achieve sustainable development and prosperity.”

According to Ramaphosa (2002a:163), this definition has been accepted, in principle, by the South African Government.

Khosa (2001a:3) states that John Friedman is one of the first scholars to provide a theoretical foundation for the concept empowerment. Friedman describes empowerment as the politics of alternative development and defines alternative development as:

“... a process of social and political empowerment whose long term objective is to re-balance the structure of power in society by making state action more accountable, strengthening the powers of civil society in the management of its own affairs, and making corporate business more socially responsive.”

According to Friedman, cited by Khosa (2001a:3) empowerment has three dimensions, namely:

1. Social Empowerment which is about access to certain bases of household reproduction such as, according to Charities Aid Foundation (1997:263-267), education, social networks and therapy (relief from physical and mental suffering).
2. Political Empowerment which is about disempowered people's access to the decision-making processes, especially those that determine their destinies to communicate their opinions and participate in decisions that affect their lives.

World Bank (2002/2001:99) articulates this political empowerment by stating that poverty eradication will be effective if the following political empowerment is in place:

- Public administrations implement policies efficiently and are accountable and responsive to users, corruption and harassment are curbed, and the power of the state is used to redistribute resources of actions benefiting poor people.
  - Legal systems promote legal equity and are accessible to poor people.
  - Central and local governments create decentralized mechanisms for broad participation in the delivery of public services and minimize the scope for capture by local elites.
  - Governments generate political support for public action against poverty by creating a climate favourable to pro-poor actions and coalitions, facilitating the growth of poor people's associations, and increasing the political capacity of poor people.
  - Political regimes honor the rule of law, allow the expression of political voice, and encourage the participation of poor people in political processes.
3. Psychological Empowerment which is about a person's sense of power resulting from the social and political empowerment successes.

This psychological empowerment can be linked to the liberating component of the international definition of social work, which states that social work promotes social change, problem solving in human relationships and the empowerment and liberation of people to enhance well-being.

In summarizing the definition of empowerment, Friedman, cited by Khosa (2001a:4-5) suggests the humanistic element to his definition and states that the aim of empowerment is to:

“... humanize a system that has shut them out, and to accomplish this through forms of everyday resistance and political struggle that insists on the rights of the excluded population as human beings, as citizens, and as persons intent of realizing their loving and creative power within. Its central objective is their inclusion in a restructured system that does not make them redundant.”

Cloward and Piven in Matube (1990:2–3) also contribute to this humanistic view by asserting:

“The professional dedicated to serving people will understand that his or her most distinguishing attribute ought to be humanity ... There is simply no basis for the belief that we who have master of social work degrees or other similar university credentials are better able to discern our clients’ problems than they are, and better able to decide how to deal with these problems. In fact, we know next to nothing about the problems we claim to understand.”

Khosa (2001a:5) cites criticism leveled at Friedman’s definition of empowerment as alternative development. The criticism is about the practical nature of such development “within a highly restricted system of power, unable to break through to the alternative development it seeks (Khosa, 2001a:5).” Examples of restrictive systems of power are the past South African apartheid system and other undemocratic nations where oppression still exists.

In the South African context, Khosa (2001a:8) refers to three broad interpretations of empowerment that, in his opinion, could be attributable to empowerment failures. The three interpretations are structural in nature and are neo-liberal, radical-democratic and social democratic. Although interrelated, he distinguishes between them for theoretical purposes:

1. Neo-liberal interpretation

This is an approach which favours the profit making sector, foreign investors, deregulation, privatization of state assets and a few previously disadvantaged

people. State intervention is therefore reduced and it is believed that redistribution of wealth is no longer feasible.

The approach puts the responsibility for empowerment primarily on the private sector.

Midgley and Tang (2001a:241–243) concur with Khosa (2001a) by stating:

“In the last two decades, both developed and developing nations have cut back their social expenditures and retrenched state welfare. The dominant economic philosophy, heavily influenced by neo-liberalism, is antagonistic to state intervention.”

Rodrik (2002:11), writing “on road to nowhere with neo-liberal economics”, states: “Two decades of applying neo-liberal economic policies to the developing world have yielded disappointing results ... It is time to abandon neo-liberalism and ... to provide an alternative set of policy guidelines for promoting development ...”

These critics are of the opinion that neo-liberalism is driven by huge profits made by big business, but has failed to meet the social needs and poverty has persisted, amid plenty. Economic growth has therefore not been accompanied by poverty eradication.

## 2. The radical democratic interpretation

The radical democratic interpretation attributes inequalities to the class exploitation in several forms of social, economic, political and cultural dominance. Hence its campaigns against the exploitation of workers, race, gender, ethnic, the environment and the poor. The focus here is on civil society intervention rather than the State. This approach is very effective at grassroots empowerment, but weak at the national level. The imbalance in such strengths results in skewed grassroots beneficiaries, for example, the urban/rural divide. However, this approach makes it possible for state, labour, civil society and big business to develop mechanisms to protect the exploited classes through legislation. An example is the South African National Economic Development and Labour Council (NEDLAC) which is a mechanism set by an Act of Parliament to prevent such exploitation through mechanisms developed by NEDLAC.

3. Social democratic interpretation

This approach calls for state intervention, influenced by class interests, whether poor or wealthy. Empowerment is about replacing the interests of the wealthy with those of the poor. In South Africa this would mean anti-privatization in favour of the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) ideals. In other words, state power is used as an instrument for empowerment. Ramaphosa (2002a:163) argues that black economic empowerment in this instance is located in the context of the country's national transformation programme, the RDP.

The RDP in South Africa is regarded as the fundamental framework for social change, based on the following principles (RDP, 1994:4–7):

- A people driven process which would be inclusive of all, regardless of sex, race, urban, rural, rich or poor and lead to the empowerment of people.
- Promotion of peace and security.
- Nation building to unify the country and promote national and regional interests.
- Linking the need for reconstruction of society with development that serves the interests of people and is not seen as purely economic growth.
- Democratization of South Africa is central.

Midgley and Tang (2001a:24) are critical of this approach and argues that likewise people from a social-democratic tradition offer no creative ideas or solutions to the problems of growing inequities and poverty and the effect of the RDP has still to be determined.

The subject of empowerment continues to dominate the South African media and gatherings. To date, the debate is about the first-tier and second-tier empowerment levels. The first-tier, referred to by Ramaphosa (2002a:162), is the narrow definition equated with the development of a black capitalist class, which are very few in numbers.

The second-tier level is what is now being referred to as a broad-based level of empowerment that is focused on poverty eradication.

That being the case, Mosala (2002a), asks: “Where did empowerment go wrong?”



There are now calls for state intervention and Mosala (2002a) states: “We need an economic and monetary policy framework that recognizes its responsibility to black people in general, African people in particular.”

Maleka (2002:2) echoes Mosala (2002a) by arguing that lethargic efforts on empowerment jeopardize foundations of democracy. He also calls for state intervention and writes that empowerment “... requires the inevitable intervention by the state to accelerate and ensure economic justice ... The country cannot afford to wait for the normal gestation process of business development to take its course. If we do, then clearly our democracy is threatened, considering that capital continues to displace labour as companies globalize and ascend the competitiveness ladder.”

Lebelo (2002:17) quotes the President of Black Management Forum, Bheki Sibiyi, proposing that state intervention with punitive measures that bind companies to attain prescribed empowerment targets was the solution.

Both Sibiyi and Lebelo (2002) were responding to the South African Government’s ruling party, the African National Congress (ANC), announcement of a global empowerment charter at their 51<sup>st</sup> conference held in Stellenbosch during December 2002. This charter, regarded as a holistic empowerment programme, was expected to be released two months after the ANC’s conference.

It is understood that the ANC took note of the fact that since it took power, black people have made little progress in achieving greater participation in and control of the economy. In conclusion, the ANC described black economic empowerment at their above-named conference in December 2002, in a conference resolution as “... a moral, political, social and economic requirement” of South Africa’s future. This is in alignment to Ramaphosa’s broad definition of empowerment.

To take the debate further, the researcher asks: what is meant by broad-based empowerment, with special reference to poverty eradication and sustainable development?

Miles (2001:433–434) writes that meaningful empowerment for the poor should aim at:

- Permitting the poor to acquire power over their own lives and the natural and human resources in their environment.
- Strengthening their inherent capability to define developmental goals and draw up strategies for self-reliance.

- Maintaining the social and cultural identity of poor communities.
- Utilizing and developing the indigenous efforts, however small, that promote self-reliance.
- Recognizing that the non-governmental development organizations working with the poor are important vehicles for change and should be supported.
- Recognizing that all developmental efforts must include women as equal partners.

Miles (2001:433-434) concludes by stating that empowerment needs to go beyond the corporate world and touch the everyday lives of all sectors of society. Unless development strategies denounce the notion that empowerment and development relate to rapid wealth accumulation only in the case of South Africa, unless empowerment is understood to mean more than taking on board black (preferably women) in the business world, the quality of life of the disempowered poor will not be improved.

Khosa (2001a:446) concludes by saying, empowerment should be understood as an engine with three legs: the process of democratization, new empowering forms of coordination and governance, and economic justice.

The debate on whether empowerment should be legislated with punitive measures against those who fail to comply continues. This debate should be continued against the background of what Adelzadeh, Alvillar and Mather (2001:229) say:

“Major structural problems inherited from the apartheid period are largely responsible for the persistence of racial, gender and spatial dimensions of poverty as well as massive unemployment.”

In conclusion, it can be stated that the above section indicates that the definition of empowerment is diverse. Nevertheless, the unity in this diversity is the fact that in empowerment, there is distribution of power from the empowered to the disempowered. In this instance, the target for empowerment is the poor. However, there are several barriers towards empowerment in terms of poverty eradication. One barrier identified above is lack of agreement on who drives the empowerment process – Is it the State or private sector or civil sector or a partnership amongst these key stakeholders? In South Africa, for example, the Reconstruction and Development Programme is regarded as the vehicle which the State uses as an intervention strategy to transform South Africa for the benefit of the disadvantaged poor people. However, the success of this programme

has still to be measured. The following section will deal with the impact of technology and globalization on poverty eradication strategies.

### **4.3 The impact of information communication technology and globalization**

The transformation technology revolution and the process of globalization have become the norm in the development of nations. However, the impact of technology and globalization on the improvement of the quality of life of poor people has become topical. The argument is that, whilst apartheid and colonialism were responsible for the marginalization of the poor, technology and globalization have become the new form of discrimination and marginalization. The digital divide and globalization issues are discussed separately below.

#### **4.3.1 Digital divide**

Mangochi (2001), in his address to the Southern Africa Economic Summit on the subject “policy guideline on making information communication technology a priority in turning SADC into an information-based economy” states that an information-based economy is underpinned by information, electronic media and telecommunication technologies that support the exchange of information in a network of users. This network comprises of a variety of terminal devices, including telephones, receiving devices and computers, connected to an information infrastructure, incorporating broadcasting and telecommunications, of which Internet is an important component. It promotes the flow of information in economies in the form of voice, text, photographic image, sound and video.

Mangochi’s statement exposes the complex nature of information communication technology which requires costly infrastructure, skills, human resources and money to be realized. The question arises: Do poor people and countries have these necessities to compete in the open global economy dominated by powerful rich nations?

Castells (1998:18), in his address to the United Nations Conference on Information Technologies and Social Development, argues that while people live in a new 21<sup>st</sup> century world regarded as the information, communication and technology age, poor people and the unemployed believe that “... Information technology is a tool for renewed exploitation, destruction of jobs, environmental degradation and the invasion of privacy.”

Castells (1998) also states that most of Africa is being left in a technological apartheid and the same could be said of many other regions in the world. According to Castells (1998), information, communication and technology are crucial because they condition power, knowledge, creativity and control that are unevenly distributed within countries and between countries.

Stones (2002) reports on a conference marking South Africa's first Internet week, hosted by the Internet Service Providers Association. He reports that the South African Government's Department of Trade and Industry stated that the Internet has been a great disappointment to business and government alike in its failure to transform small local companies into global traders. Expectations that the Internet would transform the South African economy and revolutionize the market by letting small firms compete equally with larger rivals had not materialized. The biggest let down had been its failure to empower small businesses by letting them communicate more easily with customers and trading partners and to close the gap between big and small business. The Department of Trade and Industry believed that the Internet would reduce these inequalities.

It is a known fact that poor people, for example, living on an equivalent of one-dollar-a-day, do not have access to computers, fax machines, modems, satellite communications, solar-powered battery packs and telephones. In other words, they are already disempowered to own their own websites to promote their goods and products, if any. This gap is confirmed by the United Nations Secretary General, Kofi Anan (2002:4) in his address to the London School of Economic and Political Science, when he said:

“Many small and poor countries do not attract investment – not because they are badly governed or have unfriendly policies, but simply because they are too small and poor to be interesting markets or to become major producers, and because they lack the skills, infrastructure and institutions that a successful market economy needs. The unpleasant truth is that markets put a premium on success, and tend to punish the poor for the very fact that they are poor.”

The critical nature of this technological divide is supported by Elron and Wick (2001:57-63) who write that one cannot create business value from emerging technologies or markets if one cannot see them coming. They propose that one should learn from the world's leading high-tech companies how to position oneself to catch and ride

technology's biggest waves. They use the sea waves as an analogy. Elron and Wick (2001:57-63) they write, giving a warning on the speed with which technology changes:

“The waves build, one upon the other. They come from all directions; as they intersect, the impact of each successive wave seems to amplify all the others. Finally you see it on the horizon: a massive wall of water. You've managed to stay afloat so far; you've even ridden a couple of big waves. But can you get on top of this one? Or will it overwhelm you?”

Elron and Wick warn that any knowledge about an emerging technology is instantly followed by a new, more powerful wave – and then another, continuously. The authors report on a number of applications of technologies which are daunting to disadvantaged communities like the poor. The following table (Table 3) is an example of the ripple effect of a number of technologies and their applications, divided into five categories, namely computing and storage; communications software and services; information and content and finally, human interaction and performance technologies. Each of these categories has its own sub-categories, resulting in a complex network of information communication technology.

**TABLE 3: THE RIPPLE EFFECT (ICT)**

Emerging information technologies, as well as many already in everyday use, can be classified under the five major categories below. As even this partial list shows, the number of applications and technologies is daunting. Yet this is only part of the challenge. Even more dramatic is the amplification or “ripple effect” that occurs when one category intersects with another. Companies must do more than deal with this resulting tidal wave – they must ride it to greater business advantage.

**Computing and Storage**

Embedded computing/ intelligent sensors	Network computing/smart appliances	Biological computing
Smart materials and surfaces	Set top boxes/gaming	Quantum computing
Robotics	Digital television	Battery technology
Handheld/mobile computing	Storage area networks	Memory technology
Wearable computing	Micro machines/nano technology	

**Communications**

Internets/Intranets/Extranets	Cable	Communications middleware
Optical communications	Intelligent network services	Peer-to-peer networking
Wireless communications	Home networking	Location tracking/ global positioning
Satellite communication	Digital subscriber line (DSL)	Virtual private networks
Computer/TV/radio integration	Gigabit Ethernet	

**Software and Services**

Pattern recognition/neural networks	Electronic payments	E-groupware and e-collaboration
Digital imaging	Internet-transactions integration	Knowledge management/ mining
Workflow management agents	Management of distributed environments	Unified messaging
Machine reasoning and learning	Advanced operating systems	Tele-presence/distance learning, electronic meetings
Mathematical modeling and optimization	Advanced programming languages (Java, Jini, etc.)	Adaptable contextual computing
Computer vision	Component-based software engineering	Streaming media
Next-generation videoconferencing		
Internet call center integration		

**Information and Content**

Advanced information exchange/ meta data (XML, PML, VRML, UML)	Compression	Data mining
Information security	Multimedia indexing	Document management
Electronic publishing and distribution	Content-based development	Knowledge representation
Concept recognition/ extraction	Embedded databases	Multimedia capture and development
Digital libraries	Database technology	
	Data warehousing	

**Human Interaction and Performance Technologies**

E-learning/business simulation	Handwriting recognition	Authentication and directory
Virtual reality	Information visualization	Personalization
Performance support	Navigation technologies	Executive information systems
Usability engineering	Natural language capability	Intelligent agents
Multi-model interfaces	Voice interaction/speech recognition	Avatars
Biometrics	Display technology	

**Source: Elron and Wick (2001/2:59)**

The urgency of the need for poor people and countries, including South Africa to catch up with the speeding technological divide is stated by Chambers (2002:23): “If developing nations do not take a leap of faith now and enter the technical revolution, they may never have another chance to catch up ... many countries are making the mistake of sticking with the technology they know, rather than planning for the future with technology robust enough to serve an entire nation when the catch-up finally comes” or, in Elron and Wick’s (2001) words, when the bigger wave suddenly appears.

The South African Government is more positive about the impact of technology on development. The Minister of Communications, Ivy Matsepe-Casaburri (2001:11) states:

“Information communication technology is the cornerstone of wealth creation, growth and development. It can be confined to a small elite or extended to provide a cheaper and, therefore, more competitive commercial environment, an improved education and training environment and used to accelerate the delivery of more and better services to consumers ... For the sake of this generation and the next, we cannot afford to delay this technology.”

The desire to provide effective delivery services to consumers, as stated by Minister Matsepe-Casaburri (2001:11) above, is seen to have come to fruition with the introduction of e-governance in the Department of Public Service and Administration.

Ramaite, the Director-General of the Department of Public Service and Administration, interviewed by Molebeledi (2002b) reported that e-governance is aimed at bringing Africa up to speed in the technology age. It was an effort to improve communication between the government and the public. The Department of Home Affairs, for example, would be empowered to provide authentic information regarding the conversion of fingerprinting records, issuing of smart card identity documents, easy access to birth records and certificates, marriage certificates, drivers licenses, payment of rates and services via the Internet, authentication of identities of citizens for any government and financial services-related transactions and many other information needs.

These services, measured against the technology and applications as reflected in Table 3 confirm the complexity of technology which poor countries and communities have still to align with.

According to Emdon (2002:19) an e-Africa workshop was held during November 2002 by the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), for delegates from thirty African countries, on the subject of building e-governance capacity. What was significant at this workshop was assessing whether the African political leaders had the political will to implement e-governance and whether the provision of the infrastructure and capacity building in information and communication technology would be affordable.

According to Emdon (2002:19), the following outcomes were adopted by the African leaders:

- Better coordination and cooperation between different levels of government and the various governmental agencies;
- More effective e-policy, a regulatory framework and better integration and coordination of social and economic policy;
- More effective alliances and partnerships with private sector and non-government organizations;
- Greater accountability, transparency and integrity in public administration;
- Streamlined government structure and business processes, and the consolidating of internal services reducing transaction costs;
- Enhanced capacity for data production, information sharing and knowledge management;
- Planning processes in place of all major operations linked to financial resource allocation processes;
- Improved public management capacity, in particular financial management;
- Decentralization and a redefined role for local government; and
- Better quality and delivery of access to public services, especially in education, health, social security and social welfare.

It should be acknowledged from the above initiatives that Africa, as a developing region, in particular South Africa, have taken heed of the lightening speed at which technological advancement is taking place. According to Chambers (2002:23), South Africa, for example, started taking technology to the masses, for example, Schoolnet, Gauteng Online and the Digital Partnership are three schemes designed to take computers into classrooms and give them Internet access.



The impact of the past racial discrimination in South Africa is evidenced in the digital divide of the present. Els (2000:62) reports on a gap between blacks and whites in South Africa in terms of Net access and information technology. He reports that a research company, Webcheck, randomly interviewed 4 000 black women and 2 000 black men in major metropolitan areas and found low usage of personal computers (PCs) and the Internet. Only 0.1% of the black women had Net access at home and 0.6% at work. Although 2.9% had access to a PC at work, only 0.9% had one at home. On the other hand, two out of the 2 000 men interviewed had Web access at home and 1.2% had access at work. Of the respondents, 1.3% had access to PCs at home and 4.7% at work. According to Els (2000:62) the same racial digital divide was happening in America.

The private sector in South Africa is making a contribution towards reducing this digital divide, for example, Bill Gates, the world-renown Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of Microsoft, during his visit to South Africa in March 1997, made a pledge to establish Digital Villages throughout the country. Examples of operating centers are the Chiawelo, Orlando and Kimberly centers. This Microsoft project is in partnership with the Thousand Schools Project comprising schools involved in computer literacy in disadvantaged schools.

According to the CSI Letter (1997:3), computer giant Silicon Graphics initiated a joint venture with Telkom South Africa and the United States Information Service to bring Internet to Soweto.

The South African Government, in its drive to bring the Internet to disadvantaged communities established the Universal Service Agency (USA) in terms of the Telecommunications Act of 1996. Through the USA, telecentres and cyberlabs are being established in disadvantaged townships and rural communities. To date, the USA has established sixty three community telecentres and eighty five cyberlabs in schools and tertiary institutions, in all nine provinces. These centers provide computer literacy training, typing services, Internet training, Internet access, e-mail service, fax facilities and public telephones (Ndebele, 2001:42–43).

The provision of the above services is not without challenges. Three of such challenges emerged as follows:

- The Emergence of fly-by-night training providers  
According to Ndebele (2001:43) training centers mushroomed within this rapidly expanding sector. Opportunist bogus training centers were established resulting from the high demand for new skills and real certification.  
  
Thousands of poor people lost their hard-earned income to these trainers. Such trainers abuse the trademark and intellectual property of accredited service providers.
- The cost of infrastructure, for example bandwidth  
The Mamelodi telecentre and cyberlab for example, suffered from crime and loss of income, to the extent that at some stage, they could not pay their telephone bills, which led to their telephone lines being cut (Ndebele, 2001:42–43).  
  
This cost factor was also referred to at the abovementioned e-Africa workshop convened by NEPAD for African states.
- Donor-driven motives  
Shiluma (2001:13–15), conducted an evaluative research on the Telkom 1000 Schools Internet Project, focusing specifically on the involvement of the Schoolnet South Africa Project mentioned above. The purpose of the project was to facilitate communication and information dissemination through the use of e-mail and Internet.

The outcome of the evaluation revealed the following issues:

- Computers were put in schools with no clear purpose. This led to the questions on whether this goodwill was a front to market the donor's interests.
- Teachers and learners, with no knowledge of computers, left the machines to collect dust. The machines were not incorporated into the classroom situation where they could be used to the maximum.
- There was no proper planning for the maximum utilization of these machines, inclusive of sustainability.

However, in conclusion, Shiluma (2001:6–7) reports on their research participation in the International Development Research Centre. This participation was for a publication, An Information Policy Handbook for South Africa. In comparing

the utilization of technology amongst Malawi, Angola, Mozambique, Swaziland, Botswana and South Africa, Shiluma (2001:6-7) concludes:

“Significantly more work has been done on establishing educational ICT policies in South Africa than in other countries in the region. This work stemmed from a desire to establish clear decision-making frameworks at a national level to ensure that educational technology decisions were driven by educational motives and not by the marketing agendas of technology vendors.”

#### 4.3.2 Globalization

There is fierce debate on whether globalization is enriching or damaging to poor nations and communities. Mkhawire (2001:22–23) refers to confusion about the meaning of globalization – its origins, distinctness, geographical scale, intensity, impact and future. The author argues that globalization proceeded either by ignoring or trivializing local concerns, histories, problems and solutions to address them. A theoretical perspective of what globalization is, is therefore critical.

The State of South Africa’s Population Report (2000:6–12) provide a theoretical perspective on the concept of globalization, with reference to its definition, vulnerability and social exclusion. It describes it as follows:

“The term globalization describes ideas and processes that operate internationally on the political, the cultural and the economic level. Globalization today is closely associated with the re-emergence of liberal, economic and social thought, with its emphasis on the individual and the economic market. Globalization is also a process that accelerates communication between countries ... This process began five hundred years ago with the rise of capitalism and the expansion of European colonialism. However, what is new in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century and the emerging 21<sup>st</sup> century is the rapid acceleration and intensification of this of drawing countries closer together.”

The impact of globalization can be multi-dimensional, for example:

- On the economic level, globalization, according to the State of South Africa’s Population Report (2000), facilitates neo-liberalism, that is, a shift from state to

the private sector, leading to privatization of state assets, as an example, due to the liberalization of monetary and trade policies, the opening of markets that were previously protected by the state and on emphasis on fiscal discipline. Although this trend might be beneficial to some, it also has an adverse effect on the powerless, such as poor countries and communities.

- Globalization, vulnerability and social exclusion. - The State of South Africa's Population Report (2000) gives a picture of the extent of globalization and social exclusion. Globalization reinforces existing inequalities, vulnerabilities, social exclusion and social problems in general. In the South African situation, the existing inequalities inherited from the apartheid regime seem not to be improving and the gap continues to widen, as globalization progresses. The Black Economic Empowerment first-tier level failures are a typical example of the winning and losing participants in globalization. The stronger nations or citizens of a country, who have the resources, skills and required qualification, and are only few, benefited during the first level of empowerment. The majority disadvantaged members of the population are excluded from this benefit. The poverty cycle continues and hence the concern by the South African government to declare war on poverty, which is on the increase.

Mkhandawire (2001:22-23) suggests that judgment of globalization should be done through the prism of commonly perceived needs and capacities. The author cites five historical African needs and capacities, which are decolonization of the continent, nation building, economic and social development, democratization and regional cooperation. One would ask, "How helpful is globalization to resolving these issues?" Mkhandawire (2001:22-23) argues: "Only the first of these has been achieved, although the form of independence leaves much to be desired." The author attributes failure to resolve these issues to "elite consensus" which is an institutional failure to deal with external factors such as globalization. The author concludes that globalization to date has entailed the erosion of democracies as governments are under pressure to pen their markets to what the author regards as "choiceless democracies".

The fight against such adverse effects of globalization is a challenge to young democracies like South Africa as stated by Durand, cited in Centre for Development Enterprise (1994:13) who refers to this challenge as an attack on the public sector to decrease social spending as an intervention towards poverty eradication:

“This is not only an attack on the notion of public property in a ‘public sector’. It is also the motor behind a wrenching change in the way societies meet human needs. Because this change operates at such deep levels, it has been difficult ... to mount a counter attack ... There is consciously orchestrated policy of systematic social regression. Capital has stated that full employment and social security have become luxuries it can no longer support.”

In limiting these adverse social consequences brought about by globalization, the State of South Africa’s Population Report (2000:7) states:

“There is considerable scope for national governments to intervene in order to limit the negative social consequences of globalization. In terms of policy processes, government departments that deal with economic issues tend to take a lead under globalization. However, governments that wish to respond effectively to the pressures of globalization need to ensure that government departments responsible for social development and care of the vulnerable are equal partners to their economic counterparts. Social development departments can play an active role in increasing the assets available to the poor and the socially vulnerable for responding to the pressures of globalization.”

This guideline leads to the issue of skewed partnerships that will be dealt with in the following section.

The above debate on the adverse effects of information communication technology and globalization confirm fears that these processes pose a threat to poverty eradication initiatives. They are a real threat to development and suggestions that state intervention especially in democratic governments, are legitimate. Notwithstanding, globalization is irreversible. The South African government’s response to these threats will be discussed under the heading “enabling legislative framework” in section 4 of Chapter 4.

#### **4.4 Skewed partnerships**

According to Deloitte and Touché (2001), in their report to the World Economic Forum on the subject “Relationship Portfolio” and partnerships, the forces of globalization and technology have created a world of complexity that it verges on chaos, and as yet, companies have little capacity of coping with the said complexity. The demand and supply

for world-class goods and products take place at such high speed, rendering companies, countries and communities incapable of managing the speed. This had led to companies to unbundle their capabilities and keep the strongest partners, abandon the weak ones and seeking those partners who can supply the world-class capabilities they lack. This process has led to a profusion of partnerships of varying strengths and weaknesses.

If the developed nations, according to Deloitte and Touché (2001), find the world so complex as a result of technology and globalization and being pressured to seek world-class partners for their survival and sustainability, what about poor nations and communities alike?

There is an undeniable interaction between the rich and poor for a variety of reasons. However, the poor experienced such relationships as securing the interests of the rich, hence skewed partnerships. The poor are now demanding a change to these relationships. It is also an undisputed fact that out of these skewed relationships, the poor lost opportunities for self-development that might rescue them from the perpetual inferior quality of their lives. They now want to reconstruct their lives, at their own terms, for their social, political and economic advancement.

The demand by the poor to redefine the poor/rich relationships as a strategy to empower themselves, can be regarded as an awakening similar to the African renaissance. Africa as a whole relied on rich countries for their self-development. The African governments are now calling for a redefinition of their relationships with the super powers. In other words, the poor have resolved to break away from old approaches as World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) (2000/2001:71) state: “The time has come to break out of past patterns. Attempts to maintain social and ecological stability through old approaches to development and environmental protection will increase instability. Security must be sought through change.”

Legum (2001:3), referring to disparities between the poor and the rich, states:

“Disparity of power between rich and poor nations means the world economic order suits the rich and perpetuates poverty. It is they who need global markets for their enterprise and new investment outlets. It is they who decide the extent to which tariffs on different products are to be scrapped. So even within the theory

of free trade in goods and services, the rich countries protect their own economies while insisting that poor countries open their economies.”

For an in-depth understanding of the issue of these skewed relationships, it is imperative that reference should be made to the concept African Renaissance, a philosophy that demonstrate African people’s (hence the poor) to break away from unproductive partnerships.

#### 4.4.1 Background to African Renaissance

Before presenting the African Renaissance emergence, reference will be made to a historic Black Renaissance Conference that was held in December 1974, documented in the publication of the conference papers Black Renaissance (2001). There are parallels between the African Renaissance and this Black Renaissance.

The previously oppressed and colonized majority in the African continent, inclusive of South Africa, had always been, and still are, black. Such oppression had a documented negative impact on the development of the African people. Thoahlane (2001:9) writes:

“It cannot be denied that, as an oppressed community, the South African black community shows signs of lethargy and apparent resignation to being the political football of white politicians. Too much is said for them, about them and to them, but very little by them. Often it escapes the minds of the Blacks in the county that any oppressive system will only succeed to cow down people only to the extent to which the oppressed allow it.”

In other words, oppressed people definitely suffered from oppression and denial of opportunities for development, but at some stage an awakening to redress the imbalances is inevitable.

Thoahlane (2001:9) defines the concept renaissance as follows:

“The term ‘Renaissance’ ordinarily denotes a re-awakening by a people.”

In motivating for a need to convene a Black Renaissance Convention, Mkhathswa (2001:11) writes:

“Black South Africans were tired of being seen without being heard ... It had become imperative for Black people to deliberate among themselves and articulate their needs without inhibition ... Blacks have problems which are peculiar to their man-made situation. They must attempt to find their own solutions, at their own time and using their own methods.”

In order to link this convention and the African Renaissance, the themes for the Black Renaissance Convention need to be listed, namely:

- Black solidarity for total black liberation.
- Articulation of the black people’s aspirations.
- Active support for existing black organizations and unstinted support for liberation of black people.
- Outline of a programme of action for black liberation.
- The appointment of a steering committee for organizing and coordinating future meetings of black organizations (Black Renaissance Action Committee, 2001:11-12).

What the Black Renaissance Convention was seeking was a newly defined relationship with their oppressors, on terms defined by black people and in today’s political terminology, leveling the playing fields. That being the case, the researcher asks the question: “How is the Black Renaissance linked to the African Renaissance?”

The African Renaissance Conference, similar to the Black Renaissance Convention, was held in Johannesburg, South Africa, on September 28 – 29, 1998. The Conference goals included the definition of being African, the definition of Africa’s role in global community and Africa’s economic liberation.

In relation to the identified black people’s signs of lethargy and apparent resignation to being manipulated by the then oppressors during the Black Renaissance Convention, it is striking to note that, although the Black Renaissance Convention took place almost three decades ago, the same concerns about this pessimism or lethargy, were recently reported at the World Economic Forum (2000:21-23), wherein it refers to the Afro-Pessimism and the African Renaissance:

“At the Summit, African political and business leaders were near unanimous in their criticism of Afro-pessimism, encapsulated in such assessments as the Econo-



mist depiction of Sub-Saharan Africa as the 'Hopeless Continent' ... It is easy to understand, even if the perception is misplaced, why Afro-pessimism has become so widespread ... Were Africa enjoying an economic and social miracle, there would be no need for renaissance."

Participants at the Johannesburg African Renaissance Conference called for African solidarity to redress the imbalances resulting from colonialism. So did the Black Renaissance Convention call for solidarity to redress the imbalances caused by apartheid in South Africa. The African Renaissance acknowledged that, whilst accepting the fact that the developed and rich countries were responsible for their underdevelopment, the power to preserve the status quo laid in their hands – so did the Black Renaissance Convention when they acknowledged that oppression would remain and continue as long as they, the oppressed, allowed it.

Since then, Africans are more determined to document their past and define their own future. African Renaissance, as a concept, is therefore not new, and dates back to 1974.

The above discussion on Black and African Renaissance supports the notion for a call for the restructuring of relationships between the haves and have-nots, the developed and under-developed, with intentions to reduce poverty or improving the quality of life of poor people.

The problematic, skewed, economic structural relationships between poor African and rich countries are summarized by the South African Minister of Finance, Trevor Manuel, cited by World Economic Forum (2000:56):

"The issue of African debt and policy for poverty reform and development takes place without Africa as a key player and this presents some awkward problems. Hence the need to establish a new kind of relationship, which would hasten Africa's (and the poor's) pace of development."

The African Renaissance concept is not without controversy. In an article by Mange (2002:44–45) African Renaissance is regarded as nothing but an exercise for black intellectuals. The author asserts that the Johannesburg African Renaissance mentioned above "... failed to define the concept (African Renaissance): Who's an African? What is an African? What does it mean to be an African? Does being black mean to be an Afri-

can? The conference ended with those questions unanswered.” However, Mange (2002:45-46) refers to a researcher, Sam Ditshego, who has an answer to these questions:

“We are not going to waste time defining Africans. Africans know themselves, just like Europeans. Nobody can claim to be an African whilst he/she is not. Others do claim to be Africans, but inside they know who they are. There is a difference between a citizen and an African. You can be an African citizen but uphold European values. Does that make you an African?”

Mange concludes that the concept African Renaissance is not understood by ordinary people who are not concerned about intellectualizing the concept. Their concern is the bread and butter issue, that is, how and when are their lives going to be improved. There is a gap between intellectuals and poor people and intellectuals are not communicating with ordinary people. As a result, Mange concludes that the concept is nothing but an intellectual exercise.

The above criticism about the African Renaissance stand to be challenged by the concerted African leaders’ effort to rid their countries of poverty. The history of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), for example, dates back to 1980 (Tribute Magazine, 2001:20 – 23). According to Tribute (2001), nine countries, that is, Zambia, Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zimbabwe, met in Lusaka, Zambia in 1980 to declare their countries independence on apartheid South Africa. South Africa joined SADC after the birth of democracy in 1994. In their campaign for the African Renaissance, SADC defined their three objectives as follows:

- Achieve development and economic growth, alleviate poverty, enhance the standard and quality of life of the peoples of Southern Africa, and support the socially disadvantaged through regional integration;
- Promote and maximize productive employment and utilization of resources of the region; and
- Achieve sustainable utilization of natural resources and effective protection of the environment.

As already discussed, the African Renaissance concept could be traced as far back as 1974 and later on, in 1980, SADC was born by African leaders, at their own terms, to

define their destiny, for the benefit of their people.

The primary objective of the African Renaissance philosophy is therefore, according to SADC Regional Economic Review (2000:15), as follows:

“... the primary objective of the African Renaissance is to rid Africa of poverty and misery, and empower the masses economically, politically and socially through participating democracy and good governance that recognizes the human factor in development.”

The evolution from Black Renaissance to African Renaissance, to SADC lead to another development showcasing poor people's determination to break away from skewed partnerships. This is the birth of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) that represents Africa's effort to take control of their continent's own destiny.

#### 4.4.2 The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)

NEPAD is regarded as a blue print for revised rich/poor relationships. In the eyes of the world, it is seen as Africa seeking a break with the past, a past that is characterized by a legacy of discrimination, inequitable development and exploitation of the poor by the rich.

The introduction to NEPAD (2001:1) states:

“This New Partnership for Africa's Development is a pledge by African leaders, based on a common vision and a firm and shared conviction, that they have a pressing duty to eradicate poverty and to place their countries, both individually and collectively, on a path of sustainable growth and development and at the same time, to participate actively in the world economy and body politic. The programme is anchored on the determination of Africans to extricate themselves and the continent from the malaise of underdevelopment and exclusion in a globalizing world.”

In relation to the historical wide margin between the rich and poor African countries, NEPAD (2001:1) further states:

“The NEPAD calls for the reversal of this abnormal situation by changing the relationship that underpins it. Africans are appealing neither for the further enrichment of dependency through aid nor for marginal concessions.”

The long-term objectives of NEPAD are listed as follows (NEPAD, 2001:14):

- To eradicate poverty in Africa and to place African countries, both individually and collectively on a path of sustainable growth and development and thus halt the marginalization of Africa in the globalization process.
- To promote the role of women in all activities.

The expected outcomes from the above listed objectives are listed as follows:

- Economic growth and development and increased employment.
- Reduction in poverty and inequality.
- Diversification of productive activities, enhanced international competitiveness and increased exports.
- Increased African integration.

The achievement of the above objectives rest on the three strategies below, identified by NEPAD (2001:16-21):

- Preconditions for Development  
Development can take place only if there is:
  - Peace and security, democracy and political governance.
  - Economic and corporate governance, focusing on public finance management.
  - Regional cooperation and integration.
- Priority Sectors
  - Infrastructure and development.
  - Information and communication technology.
  - Human development and poverty reduction, focusing on health and education.
  - Agriculture.
  - Promoting diversification of production and exports, focusing on market access for African exports and industrial countries.
- Mobilizing Resources

- Increasing domestic private savings (and repatriation of savings held offshore).
- Improved management of public revenue and expenditure to raise public savings.
- Enhancing inflow of external finance: debt relief, aid and private investment.

NEPAD (2001:3-4) describes its bargaining power with anticipated partners in the following manner:

- The acknowledgement by the developed nations that Africa, although a poor continent, is an indispensable resource base rich in mineral deposits, flora and fauna, a huge virgin natural habitat favourable for mining, agriculture, tourism and development, rainforests, minimal existence of environmental hazards such as emissions and effluents, archaeological sites which give evidence of life, earth and human race origins and its rich diverse culture.
- The acknowledgement by the developed nations that Africa's poverty was accentuated, amongst others, primarily by the legacy of colonialism.
- Acknowledgement that Africa's integration of the global economic revolution has potential for Africa's economic prosperity and poverty eradication.
- Acknowledgement that democratic governments and political will are indispensable to poverty eradication and is already backed by the African Union.
- An acknowledgement by Africans that NEPAD's success depends largely on ownership by Africans united in their diversity – hence the African Renaissance, that is, Africa holds the key to its development.
- Acknowledgement that, although Africa's previous problems remain the same as today's, NEPAD's strategies to resolve these problems will differ fundamentally from the previous ones. These new strategies will primarily aim at poverty eradication and putting Africa on a path of sustainable growth and development and integration into the global processes.
- Acknowledgement that peace, security, democracy, political governance, human rights and sound economic management are prerequisites for sustainable development.
- Acknowledging the following as priority needs for transformation:
  - Infrastructure
  - Human resource development

- Science and technology
- Agriculture
- Environment
- Culture
- Acknowledgement that resource mobilization is the key to all those, that is, achievement of higher levels of economic growth, debt relief, Overseas Development Administration enabling policies and market access initiatives.
- Acknowledgement that a new global partnership requires shared responsibility by both Africans and stakeholders outside Africa, for example, setting out mutually agreed upon performance targets and standards for both donor and recipient, that is, based on mutual interests, shared commitments and binding agreements.
- Agreement that the first priority needs are:
  - Communicable diseases: HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis
  - Information communication technology
  - Debt reduction
  - Market access

Nkuhlu (2002:3), the past chairperson of the NEPAD steering committee, reports that the above-mentioned lists of NEPAD's objectives, priority areas for transformation, conditions for implementation and priority needs, should not be seen as a list of projects, but they are what contractors and bankers would like to see.

The opportunity for NEPAD to present its case to prospective partners and supporters presented itself at the World Economic Forum held in Durban, June 21–23, 2002. The theme of this conference was “NEPAD at Work”: Business engages the New Partnership for Africa's Development”.

Bolin and Katzenellenbogen (2002:4) report an overwhelming support for NEPAD at the Durban Summit, where more than sixty companies and hundred and twenty individuals signed a special declaration of support, which read:

“The private sector has a vital interest in NEPAD's success and a responsibility to contribute as effectively as possible to ensuring it. Companies and professional service organizations based, or doing business, in Africa, recognize that interest, and commitment to acting in accordance with it.”

The business sector took another initiative and created a platform for business to act on its declaration for NEPAD in the form of a conference at the University of Cape Town on December 5 – 6, 2002, to:

“Promote a positive government and business partnership and therefore has two clear objectives; firstly, the establishment of an effective model of private/public sector partnership in African development; and secondly, the identification of specific projects across the continent suggested by the private sector, but requiring funding” (Bolin and Katzenellenbogen, 2002:4).

Soon after the Durban World Economic Forum, NEPAD presented its credentials to the G8 countries, seeking their support as stakeholders outside Africa. The G8 countries, which are the United States of America, United Kingdom, Canada, Italy, France, Germany, Japan and Russia, resolved to make a fundamental shift in their relationship with Africa and its needs. These countries had a previous donor-recipient relationship with Africa, a relationship that was characterized by donor-driven agendas. The G8 countries abandoned this approach and adopted a relationship whereby Africans would define the agenda with accountability on both sides. This new relationship would also help Africa regain its lost dignity. The G8 countries granted NEPAD R6 billion. However, Katzenellenbogen (2002b:9) reports that NEPAD needs R64 billion to realize its objectives.

Although NEPAD is seen as a programme of action for the African Union, it is not an implementing agency; structures such as SADC are now involved to develop a business plan of action. South Africa is hosting the NEPAD Secretariat, located in the Development Bank of South Africa. The steering committee consists of 15 nations, categorized into five regions as follows:

- Southern Africa (Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa)
- East Africa (Ethiopia, Mauritius, Rwanda)
- North Africa (Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria)
- West Africa (Nigeria, Senegal, Mali)
- Central Africa (Gabon, Cameroon, Republic of Congo)

In order to popularize and promote NEPAD, September 16 was declared by NEPAD as NEPAD Day.

The process of developing NEPAD, like the critique against African Renaissance, has not escaped criticism. Woldemariam (2002:6) states that the NEPAD process demonstrated a continued distancing of the state away from the people of Africa. It ignores the social aspect of the continent and is silent on how to restore the social basis of development, that is, trust and confidence of people in their governments, a fact that is necessary for NEPAD's implementation. Consequently, adds Woldemarian: "There has been an uproar by academics and NGOs about the lack of inclusion of social and economic associations in NEPAD." Organizations which the author mentions as being excluded are trade unions, professional associations and various grassroots organizations. By marginalizing civic organizations in the NEPAD process, the politicians provide a fertile ground for their mistrust by their followers.

Munusamy (2002:1), referring to criticism against NEPAD, states that NEPAD was under attack by the Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi. Gaddafi is reported to have criticized NEPAD as a project of the former colonizers and racists. According to the author, the South African government responded to this critique by saying that Gaddafi's support was crucial as he is a very important player in African politics. The leader plays a big role at the multilateral level and in developing the continent and has been sponsoring efforts to resolve conflicts as a leader of oil-rich and one of the wealthiest African states. Gaddafi is reported to have cast doubt on the rich country's political will to treat African states as their equals.

South African Press Association (Sapa) (2002a:4), reports on a demonstration by civil society against NEPAD at an Organization of African Unity (OAU) conference in Durban. The national organizer for Jubilee South Africa, which campaigns for debt cancellation of poor nations, told Sapa (2002a:4): "Our protest is against NEPAD and not against the unity of the African people in the form of the OAU." The protesters denounced NEPAD as being similar to International Monetary Fund and World Bank programmes which had failed Africa.

As already outlined above, NEPAD is a programme of action for the African Union. The Libyan leader has embraced the birth of the African Union. Critics are of the opinion that the mechanisms within the African Union are there to ensure the success of NEPAD. Gelb (2002:152) concludes that "NEPAD represents the best opportunity for many years to shift African development onto a new path. If it fails, it will be a long



time before another chance as good arises. It is still a nascent process with lots of opportunity to influence its shape and substance as it evolves.”

The above discussion has outlined the background against which new approaches to eradicating poverty, in the form of partnerships, came about. The focus had been on Africa as a continent. However, globalization has made Africa part of the world. What about global partnerships in poverty eradication? Can the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) or the Earth Summit be regarded as such partnerships to eradicate poverty in the world, inclusive of South Africa?

The following section will deal with the WSSD as a global partnership with the purpose of eradicating poverty.

#### 4.4.3 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD)

##### 4.4.3.1 Background to WSSD

The United Nations (UN) convened the first World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from June 3 – 14, 1992. This Summit was called the Earth Summit. One hundred and seventy eight (178) governments attended. This Summit was mandated by the UN General Assembly in 1989, to address the impact of development on the environment and find solutions thereof. The outcome of the Earth Summit was Agenda 21 which is a programme of action for sustainable development worldwide. It is regarded as a blueprint for action by participating nations. Agenda 21 is not legally binding, but its adoption carries a strong moral obligation.

The monitoring arm of Agenda 21 is the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development which was set up by the UN General Assembly.

According to the UN Agenda 21 (UN, 1992:9), the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development state that the goal of the Earth Summit was “establishing a new and equitable global partnership through the creation of new levels of cooperation among states, key sectors of societies and people, working towards international agreements which respect the interests of all and protect the integrity of the global environmental and development system ...”

It is therefore evident that the WSSD is a global partnership for development. Notwithstanding, the researcher asks the question: “How is poverty eradication linked to this WSSD partnership?” The following section will provide an answer to this question.

#### 4.4.3.2 Poverty eradication and WSSD

According to the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, issued by the South African Government Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (1997:11), poverty eradication is the over-riding theme or objective of WSSD. The abovementioned Department (1997:11) states:

“The enormity and complexity of the poverty issue could very well endanger the social fabric, undermine economic development and the environment and threaten political stability in many countries ... the five years since the Rio Conference have witnesses an increase in the number of people living in absolute poverty, particularly in developing countries.”

Indira Gandhi, cited by Lean (2002:21), states: “... poverty is indeed the worst form of pollution.” Stigson (2002:22) commenting on the relationship between WSSD and poverty, states: “The numbers of poor, and the numbers of ways in which many are poor, represent one of the great failures of our civilization ... Creating sustainable livelihoods for the poor is clearly an area for shared responsibility and action between business, governments and civil society.”

The above quotations over-emphasize the significance of a relationship between the WSSD and poverty issues. The WSSD is guided by a variety of declarations made at numerous international conferences. Examples of three such major summits and their resultant declarations are provided by the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) ([www.iied.org](http://www.iied.org)). Whilst these declarations are guidelines for further action, they provide information on the status of poverty within the WSSD.

The first declaration prioritize poverty eradication, the second puts development focus in trade negotiations and the third was preparatory work for the WSSD hosted by South Africa in 2002.

- The Millennium Declaration

The first declaration, The Millennium Declaration, was adopted in September 2000 at the UN General Assembly Special Session by Heads of State and Government. The Declaration states that by the year 2015, WSSD committed themselves to:

- halve the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day, and suffer from hunger, and unable to reach or afford safe drinking water;
- ensure that children everywhere will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling, and that girls and boys will have equal access to all levels of education;
- reduce maternal mortality by three quarters, and under-five child mortality by two thirds, of their current rates;
- halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, the scourge of malaria and other major diseases that affect humanity;
- provide special assistance to children orphaned by HIV/AIDS; and
- achieve, by 2020, significant improvements in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers as proposed in the 'cities without slums' initiative.

With regards to environmental protection, the above Declaration continues:

- ratify our collective efforts for the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests;
- press for the full implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention to Combat Desertification;
- stop the unsustainable exploitation of water resources by developing water management strategies;
- increase cooperation to reduce the number and effects of natural and man-made disasters; and
- ensure free access to information on the human genome sequence.

- The Doha Declaration

The second declaration, The Doha Declaration, was adopted in November 2001 at the World Trade Organization Ministerial Conference, where the ministers declared the following:

  - First, the objective of sustainable development, with the aims of upholding and safeguarding an open and non-discriminatory multi-lateral trading system, and acting for the protection of the environment and the promotion of sustainable development;
  - Second, in agriculture, to complete comprehensive negotiations aimed at substantial improvements in market access; reductions of, with a view to phasing out, all forms of subsidies; and substantial reductions in trade-distorting domestic support. Special and differential treatment for developing countries shall be an integral part of all elements of the negotiations and shall be embedded in the schedules of concessions and commitments to be operationally effective and to enable developing countries to effectively take into account their development needs, including food security and rural development;
  - Third, on market access for non-agricultural products to negotiations to reduce or as appropriate eliminate tariffs, including the reduction or elimination of tariff peaks, high tariffs, and tariff escalation, as well as non-tariff barriers, in particular on products of export interest to developing countries;
  - Fourth, on trade and environment, the mutual supportiveness of trade and environment shall be enhanced and with this view, negotiations shall be conducted on the relationship between existing WTO rules and specific trade obligations set out in multilateral environmental agreements. Tariff and non-tariff barriers to environmental goods and services are to be reduced or eliminated;
  - Fifth, in all these arrangements, special attention to be given to the least-developed countries.
- The third Declaration was adopted in March 2002 in Monterrey, Mexico, and the participating Heads of Government reached a consensus “to eradicate poverty, achieve sustained development as we advance to a ful-

ly inclusive and equitable global economic system.” The leaders therefore committed to:

- the mobilization of domestic financial resources for development;
- the mobilization of international resources for development, foreign direct investment and other private flows;
- international trade as an engine for development;
- the increase of international financial and technical cooperation for development; and
- external debt relief.

The background to the WSSD and the three Declarations mentioned above, demonstrate world intentions, in equal partnerships, to end the scourge of underdevelopment that has for centuries exposed Africa to abject poverty. Africa, for example, is said to be the only continent in which poverty is expected to rise during the 21<sup>st</sup> century (Middleton, 2002a). Africa, therefore, has a vital stake in the success of WSSD as it expects its poverty challenges to be addressed within WSSD.

WSSD participants agree that poverty and sustainable development are inextricably linked.

The three Declarations call for a coordinated approach to issues such as the relationship between poverty, trade and environment. Again, the issue of partnerships had been well documented, as a response to finding solutions for disparities that have widened since the Rio Summit in 1992.

NEPAD’s concerns about debt relief, pressure on developing nations to open their markets, unprotected and unfair competition between rich and poor producers, WTO’s liberalization agenda against the interests of developing countries, promised financial assistance and technological transfers dishonoured, declarations that are not binding and thus lacking in ways to enforce them, are being addressed within the WSSD. However, partnerships for sustainable development, as excellent problem solvers within a polarized world are rendered fragile and in need of careful and deliberate preparation. Equitable, sustainable development demand equal partnerships and unqualified commitment.

However, Secrett (2002:36–47) challenges the voluntary nature of compliance with the objectives of WSSD and in his opinion, voluntary compliance would render the desired partnerships unequal and therefore perpetuate the rich/poor status quo.

The author argues that development is about welfare and power, for the privileged, and that global political economy is failing to deliver the conditions under which basic needs can be met, and these conditions are, what the author refers to as development rights. The author therefore asserts that development is in a crisis due to the denial of human rights, and that makes development objectives difficult to achieve and harder to maintain. The embedded inequalities of decision-making, resource use and wealth amongst nations present global development problems.

New partnerships, such as NEPAD, should secure the fundamental entitlements for well-being required by all. Statutory rights and enabling institutions are primary vehicles of political economy to bring an end to inequalities. Rights are enforceable, depending on the exercise of responsibility by society.

Secrett (2002:36–47) therefore asserts that there should be sustainability rights, rules and adjudication bodies that can forge radical partnerships, that is, democratic rights and freedoms for all.

Based on the critical principles of authority, accountability and entitlement in partnerships, Secrett (2002:36–47) presents the institutional inequalities exercised by the WTO over poor countries, and further states that the WTO rules and regulations take precedence over other inter-governmental decisions that affect trade. Member states give up a certain amount of national, economic and political sovereignty so that the WTO itself can set global trade rules, adjudicate over disputes and ensure market rights. However, no such enforceable rules to protect other countries' and communities' natural resources, for example, exist. Poor countries are therefore vulnerable to attack by rich countries who have more economic power over them. When poor countries apply for aid, the neo-liberalism pressures are applied as conditions of such aid.

This, therefore, according to Secrett (2002) perpetuates the widening of the gap between the rich and poor.

Secrett's criticism of the institutional inequalities between the WTO and developing nations is supported by the then South African Government Minister of Trade and Industry, Alec Erwin, in his address to the World Economic Forum Summit held in Durban on June 21–23, 2000:13, when he said:

“If we are in a global world, which we undoubtedly are, and if our economy is becoming increasingly global, then the question of the equitable and effective governance of that economy becomes paramount. If the governance is inequitable, it is going to create tension, friction. If it is not effective, it also does not achieve its purpose. So the question: Is the WTO dealing with the priorities of the developing countries? We must be a little cautious of such a question because it suggests that the priorities of the developing countries are not the priorities of the global economy. And I think, I'd put it to you, as we have argued many times, that if two thirds of the world's population and the bulk of the world's economies are so-called developing, then the system is not functioning. There's a problem” (Erwin, 2000:13).

Arising from the above South African Trade and Industry Minister's statement, the researcher then asks: “Can NEPAD and WSSD succeed in such conditions?” The answer to this question has still to be determined, and the following conclusion will indicate the potential problems in such partnerships.

In concluding the discussion on WSSD, reference will be made to the outcome of the WSSD hosted by South Africa during August – September, 2002. The WSSD had agreed to prioritize five development areas, namely water, energy, health, agriculture and biodiversity.

Reuters (2002:4) provides a summary of the deliberations on the five key areas, outlining the agreements and problems:

- Water
  - Agreed: The United States agreed to the target for sanitation in the text, that is, reduce the number of people in the world with no access to basic sanitation or drinking water by fifty percent in 2015.
  - Problems: According to the World Bank, this objective would require 300 000 people to be granted access to water on a daily basis for ten years, costing \$25 billion. Additional problems included poor infrastructure, displacement through dam projects and the threatening privatization of water at the expense of the poor.
- Energy
  - Agreed: Energy to be made more accessible to the poor. However, no time frames were set for the switch-over from fossil fuels to commercialized energy. America and Australia did not ratify the Kyoto Protocol to cut gas emissions. However, Australia pledged to do so soon.
  - Problems: US and oil-producing countries rejected the demands of the European Union, Brazil, Norway, New Zealand, Iceland and Hungary to adopt targets to boost renewable energy. Fossil fuels are pollution-laden, and responsible for the high incidence of respiratory illnesses in poor countries. Per capita energy use is highest in rich countries.
- Health
  - Agreed: A WTO treaty on patents should not prevent poor countries from providing medicines for all, especially AIDS drugs. Access to healthcare should be consistent with basic human rights and religious and cultural values. This would guarantee women's rights to reproductive healthcare.



- Problems: AIDS was given little priority. Eleven (11) million children in poor countries die before they turn five and malaria kills 1 million people annually, mostly African children.
- Agriculture
- Agreed: To move towards phasing out export subsidies and substantially reducing trade-distorting domestic support. However, no timeframes were set.
- Problems: There was little done to lower trade-distorting subsidies and no new aid was committed. Up to 1.2 billion people live in grinding poverty whilst farm subsidies in rich countries total more than \$300 billion annually, versus aid disbursements of \$54 billion.
- Biodiversity
- Agreed: A sweeping plan to cut poverty while saving resources, was developed, with special reference to replenishing fish stocks by 2015, the establishment of marine protected areas by 2012 and the slowing down of the rate at which rare species are being wiped out.
- Problems: Green Peace was in disagreement as they are of the opinion that the extinction targets are watered down because they aim to slow the rate, rather than stop it. Green groups welcomed the fishing targets.

In addition to the above summary on the outcome of the WSSD hosted by South Africa, Gordon (2002) speculated on the outcome of the summit, on a positive note. This author interviewed Jan de Beer of Eskom's Africa wing. According to Eskom, which had been championing the concept of "legacy projects", there would be two types of legacy projects, namely small, local projects that have both social and environmental benefits, and large, infrastructural projects that attract direct foreign investment (Gordon, 2002:16). African leaders and other stakeholders have included infra-

structure and energy among the ten priority areas for NEPAD. The motivation for the inclusion of energy and infrastructure lies in the fact that the two areas encourage the development of manufacturing and processing industries and would greatly influence the generation of jobs and sectors such as construction, telecommunications, information communication technology and financial services.

The Eskom example is presented as a concrete case on whether global, national and local partnerships work. The Eskom example assists in concretizing this complex globalization process, targeted to reduce global poverty, inclusive of Africa and South Africa. The South African Deputy President, Zuma (2002:4) states that Africans need to be innovative in looking for sustainable development solutions and referred to NEPAD as a powerful sustainable development instrument, a blueprint for the continent's economic revival.

Africa, inclusive of South Africa, therefore, is in partnership with WSSD, and like NEPAD, "something new" should be produced from WSSD to break the cycle of global poverty (President Thabo Mbeki in his opening address to WSSD in South Africa).

In conclusion, it can be stated from the above discussion that skewed partnerships, where the rich and powerful dominate the poor and powerless, present themselves as a barrier towards poverty eradication. Although the disadvantaged and poor have always desired acknowledgement on the part of the powerful, the last mentioned have not succeeded in facilitating the poor's ability to define their own destiny according to their own (poor) terms. The African Renaissance, NEPAD and WSSD are still struggling to ensure the balance of power in the fight against poverty, between poor and rich nations.

The above discussion focused on Africa as a continent. However, this study is on the South African situation. NEPAD, as critics say, is a state initiative. The researcher puts the following questions: "What is the role of the civil society in South Africa? Are the poor in South Africa included in decisions that affect their lives? Are there institutions of the poor in place? If so, what is their relationship with the State and the private sector?"

The following section will outline initiatives taken by the NPO sector to encourage the inclusion of poor people in decision-making processes that affect their lives. Reference will also be made to the scope and role of the NPO sector in South Africa.

## **5. THE VOICELESS POOR**

World Bank (2000/2001:15) asserts that poor people are often treated badly by the institutions of state and society and are excluded from voice and power in those institutions. In other words, poor people lack institutions of representation and are therefore voiceless. There is therefore a need for authentic communication, by the poor people, for poor people, to express their aspirations in order to affect some influence to the quality of their lives. African Renaissance and NEPAD, as outlined above, is a cry by Africans, to speak for themselves in their relationship with the more powerful and rich nations, to rid themselves of poverty. Nowhere else is evidence that the grassroots poor people had been consulted to hear their voice.

Poor people, like African leaders, want to be masters of their own destiny. At the current situation, like World Bank (2000/2001:15) state, they are at the mercy of structures outside their capabilities, that is, governments and societal institutions. The disabled sector in South Africa, for example, successfully advocated for rights for self-representation after decades of misrepresentation by able people. This led to their umbrella representative institution, the Disabled People South Africa (DPSA). Today, it is not the disabled people, but poor people who insist on speaking for themselves because of their conviction, like the disabled, that they, and only they, are competent to interpret their experiences and act in their own best interest – other people cannot transcend their cause.

Chambers, cited in Development Update (1999:99), states that there are two sections involved in poverty eradication planning. On the one hand are the “uppers” who include non-government organizations leaders, state officials, academics, researchers, resource organizations professionals, who all advocate for and decide what is good for poor people. The other group consists of the “lowers” who are dominated by the “uppers” whose decisions on how to deal with poverty often supercede those of the poor.

Notwithstanding, worldwide opinions, for example, the World Bank (2000/2001), including South Africans, are aware of this limitation and attempts, as it will be shown below, are made to campaign for the voice of the poor.

### **5.1 The South African campaign**

Efforts for poverty eradication tend to be isolated and uncoordinated. Referring to lack of coordination by donors, for example, Wolfensohn (2002:13) states: "In developing countries, foreign aid arrives with the best intentions, but often with too little coordination among donors." There are calls on the donor community to make foreign aid more effective by improving coordination. The heading for this Business Day article by Wolfensohn reads: "Time for rich aid donors to end flag planting." The article refers to donors and rich nations using their aid programmes to satisfy their own domestic interests – hence the criticism by poor people against donor-driven programmes that are of no significant value to them.

In taking note of these uncoordinated efforts, the South African Non-Government Organizations Coalition (SANGOCO), in August 1997, convened one of the South African largest summits of concerned stakeholders to interrogate poverty issues. Key stakeholders who attended the summit included SANGOCO, South African Council of Churches (SACC), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Congress for South African Trade Unions (COSATU) and government's Department of Social Development.

This summit gave birth to the War on Poverty Forum, whose aim was to launch a comprehensive and all-inclusive poverty eradication programme for the country. The government, as a result, commissioned the Poverty and Inequality Report. However, participation in this process excluded the poor. In response to this, SANGOCO, in 1998, led a decentralized national campaign, Speak out on Poverty, which involved public hearings by the poor people themselves. The South African Human Rights Committee (SAHRC), which has the Constitutional mandate, amongst others, to monitor government's performance in the implementation of national goals related to the RDP, was invited by SANGOCO to co-host the Speak out on Poverty hearings. To accommodate women's issues, the Commission on Gender Equality (CGE) deployed, by invitation, their staff to act as commissioners at the hearings. COSATU and the SACC also participated. The majority of participants at these hearings were women and rural communities.

Themes for the poverty hearings were:

- Rural development and land matters
- Education
- Urban development and housing
- Welfare
- Economic development
- Environment
- Health

About 10 000 submissions were collected and the poor's greatest needs were categorized as follows:

- Access to land
- Housing
- Infrastructure
- Social security
- Health services
- Education
- Employment
- Environmental justice

The Legal Resource Centre (LRC) (2000:4) confirms the above priority needs and states:

“The experiences that the LRC has acquired while working with poor communities (twenty one years) confirm these as the most immediate challenges that the new and democratic South Africa faces. Our projects, organized under two programmes, the Land, Housing and Development Programme and the Constitutional Rights Programme, are aimed at contributing to national efforts to meet these challenges and alleviate poverty.”

Interfund (1999:102) states that the hearings also served as a vehicle for problem solving, especially problems of a political nature. Some of the poor were immediately linked to resource agents such as non-government organizations, a state department or legal entity. A farmer, for example, who ill-treated his workers, was subpoenaed by the Human Rights Commission for such treatment. Some interventions, with state agents as

the offending parties, led to the improvement of public service delivery and legal experts were called upon to resolve issues pertaining to the miscarriage of justice and school governing bodies were conscientised to include human rights issues in their policies.

According to Development Update (1999:103), the demand for the Poverty Hearings reports comes from international social and economic rights lobbies, poverty forums in Southern and Western Africa, researchers, South African government, NEDLAC, Ministries of Social Development, Education and Health, conference of judges, donor community, the South African Local Government Association and Church Summits. Such demand confirms the significance of the voice of the poor people themselves.

The War of Poverty Forum, established by the South African government, has incorporated the Speak out on Poverty hearings' findings and government is utilizing such recommendations in their poverty alleviation programmes. A government National Plan of Action (NPA) (2000) for poverty eradication is now in place.

SANGOCO, in their Discussion Documents (2000:1), presented at their NGO Week 2000, report that their assessment of the National Plan of Action (NPA), cited in SANGOCO (2000), for poverty eradication, revealed the following major weaknesses:

- The role of SANGOCO, as a major stakeholder in the NPA, was not spelled out. As the NPA was an offspring of the War on Poverty Forum, SANGOCO's role in this Forum was also not spelled out. As SANGOCO is regarded as the coordinating structure of the NPO sector in South Africa, the omission of its role in these processes amounts to the omission of poor people;
- The NPA assumed that it was possible to simply aggregate the different anti-poverty initiatives of government, NPOs and other civil society organizations into a coherent and binding national priority list even where they were based on different conceptual frameworks;
- The NPA tended to reduce in summary, the different levels of anti-poverty work, from policy to implementation, and was therefore unable to define the points of alignment between a national policy approach, and the different components necessary to implement it;
- The NPA was unrealistic due to the lack of prioritization between issues;

- The NPA lacked an analysis of the interests, capacities, roles, and capabilities of the different actors in anti-poverty work.

The monitoring state organs, that is, the Human Rights Commission, Commission for Gender Equality and the Office of the Public Protector, have adopted a watchful eye on the National Plan of Action and its implementation.

The South African enabling democratic environment, through the context of RDP, offers opportunities to the poor to voice their opinions. The Minister in the Office of the President, Essop Pahad (2001:21) states:

“We must do all we can to empower people to demand their due and not just sit back and wait for the government to dispense largesse. They (poor people) must help to shape their own destiny now that they have, through struggle, obtained the democratic tools to do so.”

The democratic tools referred to, include the enabling legislative framework and institutions that will be referred to in section 4, Chapter 4.

Gill (1998), corroborating the significance of the rights of poor people in poverty eradication, states that:

“Inequalities are products of relations of coercion within and between social groups and classes. They are ‘social designs’, which people can redesign by changing social consciousness, values and institutions, and by organizing non-violent, social-political movements for democracy, human liberation, and social justice for all.”

The above discussion, a demonstration on the South African campaign for the voice of the poor, has highlighted the significance of including the opinion of poor people in policy formulations that would bring change into their (poor) lives. In addition, it has been shown how the exclusion of poor people can result in an inappropriate legislative framework and power imbalances.

The NGO sector plays a significant role in the campaign for the inclusion of poor people in poverty eradication and sustainable development decision-making processes. The

nature of such pro-poor campaigns is discussed in the following section, which outlines the role of the NGO sector.

## **5.2 The role of non-profit organizations (NPOs) sector in development and poverty eradication**

Interfund (1996a) states that the role of the NPO sector in South Africa, generally speaking, can be divided into two phases, namely before and after the apartheid system of government.

Interfund (1996a:14) further asserts that after apartheid, NPOs, after helping to bring about democracy, no longer find it easy to define their role:

“Under apartheid, the voluntary sector had to play a number of exacting roles, including: opposition to government, research, campaigning and information dissemination; investigation and exposure of abuse; fighting for basic human and social-economic rights; and practical social service initiatives to address, at least in a partial way, the needs of disadvantaged communities in the absence of adequate social provision by the state.”

After democracy, according to Interfund (1996a:14), the NPO sector lost the most key players to the State, and funding, the source of which was primarily international donors, who were fighting apartheid, and later entered into bilateral relationships with the democratic government, became scarce.

Swilling and Russell (2002), however, conducted a study on the size and scope of the NPO sector and their study reveals that the role of the NPO sector cuts across time and is broader than politics. The authors regard their study as “the first ever study which can fairly claim to describe the size of the sector in terms of its employment, volunteers, and finances, as well as its spread across different sectors of activity” (Swilling and Russell, 2002:v).

In order to gain insight into the role of the NPO sector, it was critical to present the size of the NPO sector. The study conducted by Swilling and Russell (2002) was used as a reference as it is the most recently conducted South African study and according to these authors, is a comparative study to the John Hopkins University Comparative Non-



profit Sector Study. The information in this study will also be linked to Ithuba Trust beneficiary profile.

The study of Swilling and Russell (2002) has confirmed the importance of the NPO sector as a force to be reckoned with. It has highlighted the inclusion of even the indigenous groupings such as stokvels and burial societies, which in the past, were ignored in social policy development and planning, a position that was characteristic of excluding the voice of the poor, in such processes.

The study's principal findings, in the South African context, are summarized below (Swilling and Russell, 2002:15–40):

- Employment opportunities totaled 645 316 made up of full-time, part-time and volunteer workers. This number, in 1999, was more than the number of workers in many other big employer sectors.
- Volunteers involved in the sector totaled 1.5 million, which equates 316 991 full-time jobs in other employing sectors and 49% of the NPO sector workers. This translates into R5.1 billion labour costs. Women and black people make up the majority of the people involved in the sector, a factor which correlates with the issue that blacks and women form the major component of social exclusion and deprivation in development and economic growth.
- According to the following Table 4, which assesses the size of the NPO sector in South Africa, there are 101 289 legal status NPOs in South Africa, in the areas of culture and recreation, education and research, health, social services, environment, development and housing, advocacy and politics, philanthropic, international, religion, business and professional associations. These categories have their sub-groupings which lead to the total of 101 289.
- The income of the sector is estimated at R14 billion made up as follows:
  - Government sources consist of R5.8 billion which equals 42% of the total.
  - Private sector contributes R3.0 billion, amounting to 25%.
  - Self-generated sources accounting for R4.6 billion, an equivalent of 34%.

In general, most income was spent in well-established urban organizations, to the detriment of the poorer rural communities.

**Table 4: Areas of Work Undertaken by NPOs (Source: Swilling and Russell, 2002:27-31)**

<b>NPO Type</b>		<b>Major Areas of Work</b>	<b>Number of NPOs</b>	<b>Total Number of Sub-Groups</b>
<b>Culture and Recreation</b>	1.	Culture and arts:	5 172	
		• Media and communications		26
		• Visual arts, architecture, ceramic art		122
		• Performing arts		4 125
		• Museums		899
	2.	Sports:	10 498	
		• Clubs/sports and associations		10 498
	3.	Other Recreation and Social Clubs:	4 917	
	• Recreation/social clubs		1 501	
	• Service clubs		122	
<b>Education and Research</b>	1.	Primary and Secondary Education:	4 667	
		• Elementary, primary and secondary education		4 667
	2.	Higher Education:	0	
		• Higher education		0
3.	Other Education	1 024		
	• Adult education		1 024	
<b>Health</b>	1.	Hospitals/Rehabilitation	0	0
	2.	Nursing Homes	2 138	2 138
	3.	Mental Health//Crisis Intervention:	1 473	
	• Mental health treatment		480	
	• Crisis Intervention		933	

NPO Type		Major Areas of Work	Number of NPOs	Total Number of Sub-Groups
	4.	Other Health Services::	2 888	
		• Public health and wellness education		1 038
		• Outpatient health treatment		416
		• Rehabilitative medical services		187
		• Emergency medical services		1 247
<b>Social Services</b>	1.	Social Services:	13 519	
		• Child welfare, child services		4 963
		• Youth services, youth welfare		2 291
		• Family services		2 385
		• Services for the handicapped		1 093
		• Services for the elderly		1 242
		• Self-help and other services		1 545
	2.	Emergency and Relief:	908	
		• Disaster/emergency prevention/control		47
		• Temporary shelters		861
	3.	Income Support and Maintenance:	8 313	
		• Income support and maintenance		53
		• Material assistance		8 262
<b>Environment</b>	1.	Environment:	624	
		• Pollution abatement/control		0
		• Natural resources conservation and open spaces		165
		• Environment beautification and open spaces		459
	2.	Animal Protection:	2 766	
		• Animal protection/welfare		267
		• Wildlife preservation and protection		148
		• Veterinary services		2 349

NPO Type		Major Areas of Work	Number of NPOs	Total Number of Sub-Groups
<b>Development and Housing</b>	1.	Economic, Social and Community Development:	14 162	
		• Community and neighbourhood organizations		9 017
		• Economic development		3 600
		• Social development		1 545
	2.	Housing Associations:	503	
		• Housing associations		308
		• Housing assistance		195
	3.	Employment and Training:	5 712	
		• Job training and programmes		3 790
		• Vocational counseling and guidance		922
		• Vocational rehabilitation and workshops		1 000
<b>Advocacy and Politics</b>	1.	Civic And Advocacy Organizations:	3 545	
		• Advocacy organizations		2 734
		• Civil rights associations		21
		• Ethnic associations		237
		• Civil associations		553
	2.	Law and Legal Services:	1 546	
		• Legal services		344
		• Crime prevention/public safety		1 202
3.	Political Organizations:	1 697		
	• Political parties and organizations		1 697	
<b>Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion</b>	1.	Philanthropic intermediaries and voluntarism promotion:	305	
		• Grantmaking foundations		0
		• Voluntarism promotion and support		305

NPO Type		Major Areas of Work	Number of NPOs	Total Number of Sub-Groups
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fundraising organizations</li> </ul>		0
<b>International</b>	1.	International Activities:	192	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exchange/friendship/cultural programmes</li> </ul>		0
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International disaster and relief organizations</li> </ul>		192
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International human rights and peace organizations</li> </ul>		0
<b>Religion</b>	1.	Religious Congregations and Associations:	11 705	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Congregations</li> </ul>		10 560
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Associations of congregations</li> </ul>		1 145

In conclusion, it can therefore be stated that the role of the NPO sector is multi-dimensional and penetrates throughout all the development sectors of a nation – from (amongst others) service delivery to advocacy, human rights, politics, entertainment, skills development and job creation. The synergy between the NPO sector and poverty eradication, is evident. Poverty has been described in this chapter as multi-dimensional. This synergy makes the NPO sector a critical partner in any attempt at poverty eradication and development.

The NEPAD, although criticized for excluding the NPO sector in its initial deliberations, has also outlined the significance of the NPO sector in ridding Africa of its poverty. NEPAD assert that governments alone cannot eradicate poverty and partnerships, not only with donors and the business sector, but equally so with the NPO sector, are a prerequisite for sustainable development.

The NPO study referred to above, has confirmed the bargaining power of the NPO sector in establishing equal partnerships. This study has demonstrated the interdependence of the key stakeholders in the eradication of poverty, that is, the NPO sector, private sector and governments.

### **Summary**

This chapter dealt with the complex nature of poverty. The conceptual framework revealed the multi-dimensional composites of the phenomenon of poverty. Notwithstanding, the chapter also revealed challenges encountered in poverty eradication intervention strategies. These challenges encompass, in general, the uneven trade relations or partnerships between the poor and the rich members of society. The complexity about poverty and sustainable development is a difficult process and therefore a need for lifelong learning process. Due to the uneven and different levels of development, the meaning and definition of poverty and sustainable development mean different things to different people, who have different interests to protect. Poor people, for example, have a need to influence their own destiny, hence the black or African renaissance whilst the more powerful and wealthy nations strive to protect their economic advancement. The persistence of poverty reveals that the interests of the more powerful and wealthy are being entrenched through measures such as inequalities in information communication technology and globalization. World institutions such The World Bank, World Economic Forum, World Trade Organization and The International Monetary Fund, are ren-

dered ineffective in bringing positive influence to poverty intervention initiatives because of divisions brought about by member states, who vote against progressive resolutions which they believe are threatening to their own national interests. Examples are the resolutions passed at the 2002 South African hosted World Summit for Sustainable Development where rich countries voted against resolutions meant to reduce poverty in favour of their own economic interests. In conclusion it can be observed that skewed partnerships form a basis for failure to reduce or eradicate poverty.

The following chapter, Chapter 4, will deal with the South African intervention strategies and enabling legislation for poverty eradication and sustainable development.

## **CHAPTER 4**

# **SOUTH AFRICAN POVERTY INTERVENTION STRATEGIES**

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

The previous chapter dealt with poverty, inequality and sustainable development. The chapter revealed the multi-dimensional composites of the phenomenon of poverty, as well as the challenges that make poverty eradication a highly complex phenomenon. Notwithstanding, this chapter will discuss the South African initiatives in poverty eradication and sustainable development strategies. The chapter will introduce the context against which poverty eradication strategies are formulated. Three key State poverty intervention strategies would be outlined against the background of enabling legislation within which Ithuba Trust operated, as discussed in Chapter 2. Reference will also be made to the indigenous strategies and impact measurement. The chapter will conclude with examples of sustainable development models.

### **2. CONTEXT AGAINST WHICH POVERTY ERADICATION STRATEGIES ARE FORMULATED**

Before democracy, South Africa was known for its repressive laws which were institutionalized by the minority white government whose target for repression were the majority black members of the society.

The then legislative framework meant no opportunities for blacks to advance to the competitive levels, locally and internationally, with whites. The following examples of such legislation were:

- The Land Act of 1913 that prohibited trade of land to blacks and therefore no black person owned land in South Africa, making the country belonging to whites only;



- The Urban Areas Act of 1945 that limited the number of blacks residing in urban areas and therefore forced the majority of blacks to live in impoverished rural areas;
- The Group Areas Act of 1950 that put a stop to mixed living of different ethnic and racial groupings;
- The Bantu Education Act of 1953 that prohibited blacks from superior education as there was no room for them to compete with whites. The then government believed that it would be frustrating for blacks to be highly educated, while there would be no opportunities for them to utilize the said education. Matube (1990:28) refers to the then Minister of Native Education, Dr H F Verwoerd, as saying: “By simply blindly producing scholars after the European pattern, the vain expectation is created that in spite of the policy of the country, they would be able to fill the positions in white society. That is what is meant by the unhealthy creation of white collar ideals and the forming of widespread frustration among the so-called educated Natives.”
- The Job Reservation Act of 1954 that preserved skilled and highly paid jobs for whites only and restricted competition between black and white. Blacks were limited to unskilled and underpaid work.

The outcome of the past oppressive laws is aptly described by the South African President, Thabo Mbeki (2001:10):

“We have come from a rather desperate situation – over 300 years of colonialism and apartheid, and those centuries produced a major disaster for South Africa. So, we are starting from a very low base, one characterized by poverty among many millions of people, therefore the majority of the population has conditions of underdevelopment. Whether it’s underdevelopment in terms of housing, roads, access to electricity, telephones or education ... So it is going to take a bit of time to move to a situation where we can say we have overcome that particular legacy as it affects Africa, as it affects the continent.”

The timeframe challenge highlighted by President Thabo Mbeki (2001:10) is confirmed by Shaw (2001:23-49) when he asserts that transformation could take an entire generation period of twenty five years and that other matured worlds took a hundred years to achieve.

The new South African democratic government's mandate therefore is to fundamentally transform South Africa from a racially discriminatory system to what President Thabo Mbeki (2001:13) regards as:

“... a non-racial society ... because the socio-economic divisions of the past remain racially divided in terms of distribution of resources, opportunities and so on ... You look at any area of South Africa in the socio-economic line and you will find the persistence of this legacy of apartheid and colonialism ... South Africa is still what it was – African areas, coloured areas, Indian areas and white areas – those areas will also describe areas of development and infrastructure – the disparities of the past. ... If you look at the urban and rural areas, the divide between urban and rural – very, very clear is the backwardness in the areas that were Bantustans, which before were called native reserves ... so the task of integration of the non-racial society is a very big task ...”

The abovementioned parameters within which the non-racial transformation as described by the South African Head of Government, lie in the country's Constitution, which is regarded as one of the most advanced in the world.

The South African Year Book (1998:35) presents the South African Constitution's preamble as follows:

“The Preamble to the Constitution states that the aims of the Constitution are to

- heal the divisions of the past and establish a society based on democratic values, social justice and fundamental human rights
- lay the foundations for a democratic and open society in which government is based on the will of the people and every citizen is equally protected by law
- improve the quality of life of all citizens and free the potential of each person
- build a united and democratic South Africa able to take its rightful place as a sovereign state in the family of nations.”

Human rights are entrenched in a Bill of Rights which applies to all citizens and binds the legislature, the executive and the judiciary and all the organs of state to abide by them. The South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC) was established as an implementation and monitoring agent. The Constitutional Court guards these rights and

determines whether or not actions by the government are in accordance with the Constitutional provisions (South African Year Book, 1998:35).

As the Constitution represents the formal and final repudiation of institutionalized racial discrimination, it also provides the guiding principles for the development of a revolutionized public service responsible for the facilitation of the fundamental transformation of the racially divided South Africa.

The Public Service, however, had major problems that would make service delivery difficult. The new government therefore appointed a Presidential Review Commission on the Reform and Transformation of the Public Service in 1996. The Commission's key role, cited by Latakomo (2001:5), was:

“... to assist in the process of transforming the state and its principal executive arm, the public service, from an instrument of discrimination, control and domination to an enabling agency that would consolidate democracy and empower communities in ways that were demonstrably accountable and transparent.”

This action demonstrated the new government's intentions to develop strategies whose implementation would result in the improvement of the quality of life of the poor, previously disadvantaged, the majority of which are blacks.

The findings of the Presidential Review Commission on the transformation of the public service revealed, amongst others, structural and functional weaknesses in all the tiers of government, that is, Central, Provincial and Local. Such structural and functional weaknesses included lack of coordination amongst the different levels of government and their intra-governmental operations, lack of administrative skills and capacity, lack of consensus on a common and shared vision, widespread confusion over the differing roles of the political and administrative roles, lack of transparency and accountability (Latakomo, 2001:5).

The new government needed to lay a strong foundation of its delivery objectives and this Commission assisted in facilitating their administration.

Regarding strategy, the government was challenged in developing a pro-poor strategy that would lead to the reduction of poverty levels in the country.

Adelzadeh *et al.* (2001:243) state that fundamental transformation of the status quo needs a pro-poor strategy and such a strategy should incorporate three main elements:

- a pro-poor growth strategy driven by the government;
- mainstreaming the eradication of poverty; and
- transforming the labour market by removing racial and gender barriers to increased demand.

The South African government's anti-poverty strategy incorporates Adelzadeh *et al.* (2001) assertion as Pahad (2001:21) states:

“The government's anti-poverty and anti-inequality programme rests on five pillars: developing macro-policy stability, meeting basic needs, providing social safety, developing human resources, and job creation.”

This government approach, according to Pahad (2001:21), has been developed to put poverty programmes into the mainstream in virtually all departments, coupled with efforts to ensure efficient and accelerated delivery of services.

According to Persaud (2001), soon after democracy, the government repealed all the discriminatory laws and by the year 2000 over five hundred new laws had been passed, freeing South Africans of all discriminatory practices and enabling democratic innovations and creativity to rebuild the nation.

However, South Africa's challenges to rebuild the nation had been and are still enormous. Although the phenomenon of poverty has been documented as multi-dimensional, the issue of human resource development and skills had been identified as a priority in its intervention. This priority area in the fight against poverty was documented by The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (1994:9) in its address to the International Donors' Conference on Human Resources Development for a Post Apartheid South Africa:

“... human resource development is shown to be the top priority which is to increase/develop productive skills among disadvantaged populations for their absorption in industrial enterprises. The experts group further emphasized the regional integration of South Africa as the economic development with South Africa will have profound influences in the entire Southern sub-region.”

UNIDO (1994:9) also highlights the importance of small, micro, medium enterprises (SMMEs) as they have strategic advantages in the South African context. The SMMEs can be promoted with small capital, simple technology and minimum infrastructure facilities and can contribute towards the development of domestic and export markets, stimulate growth of large industry, trade, commerce and service sector and provide an adequate base for agricultural production.

UNIDO (1994:11) recommended, amongst others, the creation of institutions for skills training, institutional training needs assessments for the training of trainers programmes.

UNIDO's (1994:11) observation about the prioritization of human resource development and skills development is supported by the South African government, business and the NPO sector as the following media reports indicate:

- Mbeki (2002b:3) states that lack of skills is stunting South Africa's economy and hampering the growth potential of SMMEs and the employment of blacks. After government reviewed its strategy on SMMEs, it became clear that there was a need for changes to emphasize skills training. In SMMEs, many people have no knowledge at all about business management, financial management and accounting which are basic skills one needs to run a successful business.
- Lourens (2002:2) states that government should use its buying power to reward employment equity and long term skills transfer as a stepping stone towards deepening empowerment.
- Van Niekerk (2002:22) reports that skills shortage is expected to remain a key restriction on how rapidly the country can move towards a substantially higher growth path.
- Ryan and Robinson (2002:22) report that South Africa must catch up with the world and spend more on training. For South Africa to achieve its full potential, it needs another 400 000 to 500 000 managers. The serious shortage of technical and professional skills is described by economists as the single most material barrier the country faces to achieve good levels of economic growth during the next decade. South Africa spends one percent of the payroll on training initiatives compared to four percent in developed countries.
- Misbach (2000:8) reports on the South African Auditor General, Shauket Fakie, saying government struggles with lack of skills and that the government is struggling to put its financial house in order due to a lack of financial management skills in government departments.

- Wadula (2001:8) makes reference to Lot Ndlovu, President of Black Management Forum criticizing government and big business for failing to develop skills as a core requirement for economic growth and further that the empowerment of blacks is hampered by a lack of skills.

Another factor that compounds skills shortage is the debated brain drainage. Lamont (2001:5) reports that according to the Geneva-based International Organization for Migration, the brain drain of highly skilled professionals from Africa to overseas opportunities was making economic growth and poverty alleviation almost impossible. Every year 23 000 graduates leave Africa for overseas. Emigration from South Africa alone is estimated to have cost the country R67.8 billion in lost human capital since 1997. South Africa is experiencing a growing brain drain to more developed countries.

To counteract the impact of the brain drain, South Africans had debated over a long period on whether to accept and promote the immigration of skills. This debate was also accountable to the delay in the finalization of the immigration legislation, which took several years to be passed. Temkin (2002:1) reports, for example, that the long-awaited regulations governing the employment of foreigners in South Africa had been published, fulfilling the promise made by President Mbeki that urgent attention would be given to the issue to enable the government to attract skills into the country. The regulations were due to take effect in March 2003. The contribution by skilled foreigners for skills development will be made through a two percent taxable foreigners' income that will be paid quarterly by their employers to the Department of Home Affairs.

The passing of the Immigration Act of 2002 is not the only intervention that the South African government devised to change the skills shortage status quo. The Human Resource Development and National Skills Development strategies were recently released to the South African public as will be discussed in the following section.

### **3. THREE KEY STATE POVERTY ERADICATION STRATEGIES**

According to the researcher, there are three key government poverty eradication strategies, that is, The Human Resource Development, The Skills Development and The Integrated Sustainable Rural Development strategies. Each will be discussed below:

### 3.1 The Human Resource Development Strategy (2002)

The development of human resources is identified as one of the five key areas for implementation in the RDP. The Human Resource Development (HRD) Strategy (2002) was released by the government in 2002 and is based on the following RDP principle, cited by the HRD (2002:4):

“Our people, with their aspirations and collective determination, are our most important resources. The RDP is focused on our people’s most immediate needs, and it relies, in turn, on their energies to drive the process of meeting these needs. Development is not about the delivery of goods to a passive citizenry. It is about active involvement and growing empowerment.”

In their foreword to the HRD Strategy (2002:4) the Minister of Education, Kader Asmal and Minister of Labour, M. M. L. Mdladlana state: “The overarching goals of the strategy are ambitious, including an improvement in the Human Development Index for South Africa, a reduction in inequality, and a higher position on the international competitiveness table.”

The Strategy therefore, regarding these ambitious goals, deals with the following issues:

- impact of poverty related health concerns on the population and workforce
- inequalities in income, gender and race
- labour market discrimination
- inequalities in the composition of staff and students in education and training institutions.

The vision, mission and objectives of the Strategy are as follows (HRD Strategy, 2002:10–11):

The overall vision of the strategy is:

“A nation at work for a better life for all”

The key mission is:

“To maximize the potential of the people of South Africa, through the acquisition of knowledge and skills, to work productively and competitively in order to

achieve a rising quality of life for all, and to set in place an operational plan, together with the institutional arrangements, to achieve this.”

The three overarching objectives of the HRD Strategy (2002:10) are:

<b>Overarching Goals</b>	<b>Target to be Achieved</b>
To improve the Human Development Index: an improved basic social infrastructure is critical for a productive workforce and a successful economy.	An improvement is attained in the Human Development Index.
To reduce disparities in wealth and poverty and develop a more inclusive society.	The country’s Gini Co-efficient rating is improved.
To improve international confidence and investor perceptions of the economy.	The country’s position in the International Competitiveness League improves in absolute terms (currently 47 <sup>th</sup> in key indices.)

Two inherent elements will drive the HRD strategy, that is, institutionalization of the HRD planning and implementation through structures which will ensure coordination and effective communication amongst relevant stakeholders and data collection and analysis regarding the twenty five key indicators for success or failure.

The HRD Strategy (2002:11) stands on the following four pillars:

- A solid basic foundation, consisting of early childhood development, general education at school, and adult education and training;
- Securing a supply of skills, especially scarce skills, within the Further and Higher Education and training bands of the National Qualifications Framework, which anticipate and respond to specific skills needs in society, through state and private sector participation in lifelong learning;
- An articulated demand for skills, generated by the needs of the public and private sectors, including those required for social development opportunities, and the development of small business; and
- A vibrant research and innovation sector which supports industrial and employment growth policies.

Poverty, as discussed in Chapter 3, is about, amongst others, a lack of basic needs, opportunities and choices for development and growth. The HRD Strategy addresses such needs, opportunities and choices by maximizing the potential of affected people through skills development needed for increasing the quality of life of those affected. It



can therefore be concluded that such a strategy would have a positive effect on the reduction of poverty levels.

The following section will discuss the Skills Development Strategy in order to identify any synergy between the HRD Strategy and Skills Development Strategy as overarching and priority poverty reduction, growth and development strategies.

### **3.2 The Skills Development Strategy**

There are four laws in South Africa that underpin the Skills Development Strategy.

These are according to the South African Year Book (1998:232–234), the following:

- The Labour Relations Act (No 66 of 1995), which enables bargaining councils to be established and registered and further stipulates that the councils should include SMMEs within the RDP context, emphasizing the workforce participation in decisions that affect their lives.
- Basic Conditions of Employment Act (No 75 of 1997), which protects the interests of the workforce, inclusive of farm and domestic workers and other sectors of commerce and industry that are not regulated by other wage regulating measures.
- Employment Equity Act (No 55 of 1998), which prohibits all forms of inequality and discrimination against workers, inclusive of the disabled, gender and race.
- Skills Development Act (No 97 of 1998), which revamps education and training in the workplace to bring it more in line with economic and societal needs.

The coordination of the four laws ensures justice and fairness in the workplace and higher levels of productivity as a prerequisite in the competitive world. The coordination of the strategy is undertaken by representatives from business, government and labour, under the auspices of the National Skills Authority, together with the Sectoral Education and Training Authority (SETA) and the Education and Training Boards (ETBs).

In his address to the South African Chamber of Business (SACOB) Annual Convention, the then Director-General of the Department of Labour, Siphon Pityana (1997:9), stated that the Skills Development Strategy “will have the effect of reducing skills shortages; encourage entrepreneurship in small scale businesses and also the acquisition of skills for such enterprises to upgrade and expand their activities in a manner that will expand

employment; and stimulate new activities as more skills become available in the economy.”

The National Skills Development Strategy (NSDS) was released by the Department of Labour in February, 2001. Its mission and objectives are as follows (National Skills Development Strategy, 2001):

“To equip South Africa with the skills to succeed in the global market and to offer opportunities to individuals and communities for self-advancement to enable them to play a productive role in society.”

There is synergy between the mission statements of the HRD and NSD strategies in that both refer to acquisition of skills by South Africans to prepare them for local and global competition that will result in the improvement of the quality of their lives.

Objectives and success indicators of the NSDS (2001:31–33) are as follows:

<b>Objective</b>		<b>Success Indicator</b>	
1.	Developing a culture of high quality life-long learning	1.1	By March 2005, 70% of workers have at least a Level One qualification on the National Qualification Framework (NQF).
		1.2	By March 2005, a minimum of 15% of workers to have embarked on a structured learning programme, of whom at least 50% have completed their programme satisfactory.
		1.3	By March 2005, an average of 20 enterprises per sector (to include large, medium and small firms), and at least five national government departments, to be committed to, or have achieved, an agreed national standard for enterprise-based people development.
2.	Fostering skills development in the formal economy for productivity and employment growth.	2.1	By March 2005, 75% of enterprises with more than 150 workers are receiving skills development grants and the contributions towards productivity and employer and employee benefits are measured.
		2.2	By March 2005, at least 40% of enterprises employing between 50 and 150 workers are receiving skills development grants, and the contributions towards productivity and employers and employee benefits are measured.

Objective		Success Indicator	
		2.3	By March 2005, learnerships are available to workers in every sector (Precise targets will be agreed with each Sector Education and Training Authority).
		2.4	By March 2005, all government departments assess and report on budgeted expenditure for skills development relevant to public service.
3.	Stimulating and supporting skills development in small businesses.	3.1	By March 2005, at least 20% of new and existing registered small businesses to be supported in skills development initiatives and the impact of such support to be measured.
4.	Promoting skills development for employability and sustainable livelihoods through social development initiatives.	4.1	By March 2003, 100% of the National Skills Fund appointment to social development is spent on viable development projects.
		4.2	By March 2005, the impact of the National Skills Fund is measured by project type and duration, including details of placement rates that shall be at least 70%.
5.	Assisting new entrants into employment	5.1	By March 2005, a minimum of 80 000 people under the age of 30 have entered learnerships.
		5.2	By March 2005, a minimum of 50% of those who have completed learnerships are, within six months of completion, employed (for example have a job or are self-employed); in full-time study or further training or are in a social development programme.

The objectives of the HRD Strategy and the NSDS are interdependent. Improvement in the Human Development Index, Gini Co-efficient and South Africa's position in the International Competitiveness League all depend on the productivity of South Africa's workforce, business and professional, which depend on the level of their skills.

The two strategies are therefore interdependent.

The above background to the legislative framework and examples of intervention strategies equally demonstrate the complex nature of poverty eradication efforts. The length of the period of oppression, that is, over three hundred years, the legacy of such oppression, the multi-dimensional nature of poverty and South Africa's young demo-

cracy support what President Mbeki had already stated, that South Africa is far from reaching its ultimate better life for all its people. Issues such as lack of capacity within government departments come to the fore. The South African legislative framework, policies, strategies and implementation plans are of world standard. Practical problems, however, seem to retard progress as the failure of the following Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy seem to be imminent.

### 3.3 The Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy

Swilling and Russell (2002) define the South African rural community as the poorest of the poor community. That being the case, the South African President, Thabo Mbeki, launched the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy (ISRDP) in 2001, a strategy regarded as a first in South Africa. This Strategy involved multi-sectoral state departments, parastatals, civil societies and business. Its vision reads as follows:

“Attain socially cohesive and stable rural communities with viable institutions, sustainable economies and universal access to social amenities, able to attract and retain skilled and knowledgeable people, who are equipped to contribute to growth and development” (ISRDP, 2001).

The significance of the HRD and Skills Development Strategies is expressed in this mission statement. At the core of socially cohesive and stable rural communities are highly skilled, educated and knowledgeable people.

The objective of the ISRDP (2001) reads as follows:

“... to ensure that by the year 2010 the rural areas would attain the internal capacity for integrated and sustainable development.”

The concept “capacity” is loaded with a variety of capabilities that need to be unfolded, for example, infrastructure, skills, knowledge, leadership, marketing, globalization, service delivery, manufacturing, commercialization and SMMEs.

The ISRDP objectives are also interdependent to the objectives of the HRD and Skills Development Strategies. In other words, in order to attain the objective of the ISRDP, which is basically poverty eradication and sustainable development, skilled human resources become indispensable, hence the dependence on the Human Resources and Skills Development strategies.

The impact of the legacy of apartheid and South Africa's young democracy, which, as already stated, are responsible for the slow progress in poverty eradication, can be observed in the weaknesses identified in the ISRDP.

According to the draft Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme (ISRDP) (2002) the following weaknesses were identified with the ISRDP:

- Project identification

The implementation of the ISRDP required the identification of anchor projects. Broad-based consultation was undertaken and about one hundred and thirty seven projects were identified for attention by the designated nodal municipalities and provinces. Arising from these consultations, the following weaknesses came to the fore:

- There was lack of capacity and skills within the national and provincial governments to engage constructively with the local governments.
- There was lack of information sharing between and within the various levels of government, which resulted in poor planning.
- There was a lack of sense of ownership by certain designated local governments over the developmental needs initiatives, retarding potential development.
- There was lack of internalization of the multi-sectoral nature of the strategy which led to fragmentation.
- There was lack of coordination amongst the designated local governments regarding cross-border development.
- There was lack of sufficient attention to sustainability considerations.
- Arising from the above weaknesses, institutional arrangements failed, leading to poor communication amongst the various functional structures both in the community and government. This led to the disempowerment of the nodal municipalities and communities.

Additional weaknesses involved the allocation of resources, especially funding. Government departments committed funding towards the implementation of the ISRDP. Notwithstanding, the following challenges were identified:

- There was a critical resource constraint in all the nodal municipalities. The problem was compounded by the acute development backlog in the areas.

- The traditional rolling-over of budgets by government departments made coordination and integration difficult, especially with resource allocations.
- The rigidity of the Revenue Act Division made prioritization of funds earmarked for targeted areas difficult.
- Due to the limited capacity and lack of skills, business plans were characterized by inconsistencies in content and thus limited the implementation plans. Since there was lack of information sharing, this problem became worse. There were therefore conflicting interpretations of the business plans and strategic purpose which led to failure to formulate achievable goals and objectives.
- Many plans were consultant-driven instead of people-driven in line with the RDP objectives. Political leadership in the drafting process was lacking, the community showed less interest, government support at both national and provincial levels left much to be desired, priorities identified seemed to be wish-lists and infrastructure, as a key factor, was not accorded priority status.

The above weaknesses regarding the ISRDP are a clear demonstration that South Africa's good intentions are certain to undergo a slow process in order to be realized.

Referring to this challenge, Arthur Chaskalson (1998:xvi) states:

"Transformation takes time, resources are scarce and competition for those that are available leads to conflict and tension. In building for the future we need to recapture the energy, the idealism, and the commitment to establishing a new and better society which fuelled the long struggle against injustice in our country, but which in the scramble for a share of scarce resources, is now in danger of being lost."

The Rev. Rubin Phillip, Anglican Bishop of Natal and Chairperson of the Diakonia Council of Churches (2003/2004:1), in support on Chaskalson (1998:xvi) states:

"South Africa's ten years of democracy has been celebrated with great euphoria ... However, as we know, the new emerging political and social landscape has not really ushered in the 'promised land'. No, if anything,

the gap between the rich and poor has widened and does not appear to be improving. Poverty and unemployment are the order of the day. Add to those HIV/AIDS, the abuse of women and children, racism, corruption, etc. and you will have a pretty bleak picture – a landscape with patches of green grass and flowers in bloom mingled with trees without leaves, wilting flowers and arid portions of land.”

Ten years before Phillip’s statement (2003/2004), Anderson (1995:12) wrote:

“Much of the euphoria which followed the elections of 1994 has now dissipated. South Africa’s reconstruction effort has been characterized by slow progress and lack of coherent development organization, in all sectors of society. There are many reasons for this. One of the most profound is an expectation for the State to ‘deliver’, which has tended to restrict popular initiative ... it is impossible for the State acting alone to provide for social well-being, the scale of need in a society which has been systematically mismanaged and impoverished over generations requires ... resources well beyond the limits of the fiscus.”

Phillip (2003/2004) and Anderson (1995) amplify the urgency with which South Africans need to move to redress the imbalances created by apartheid. Terreblanche (2002:460-461), corroborating this urgency, states that in order to achieve the urgently needed transformation from poverty and inequality, the solution lies with the government which should take the initiative and accomplish the following three related aims:

- Initiate a paradigm shift by rejecting the neo-liberal approach in favour of the social democratic one.
- Initiate a power shift by asserting itself against the corporate pressure which advocates for a neo-liberal approach.
- Be effective in the redistribution strategy, over a reasonable time period, to alleviate the worst poverty, restore social justice and narrow the gap between rich and poor, as stated by Phillip (2003/2004).

These suggestions by Terreblanche (2002:460-461) are based on his statement (2002:419) that: “... apartheid has left a worse legacy than was realized in 1994.”

The above section discussed the South African government's priority strategies in response to the overwhelming challenges as presented by Chaskalson (1998), Phillip (2003/2004) and Terreblanche (2002). In order for the South African government to succeed in these challenges, a need for an enabling legislative environment becomes critical, because, as Terreblanche (2002:419) had already stated, apartheid has left a worse legacy than was realized in 1994 when South Africa became a democratic nation. The solution therefore lies with the government to create an enabling environment for poverty eradication and sustainable development.

The next section will therefore discuss examples of enabling legislation for poverty eradication that are linked with the three priority strategies discussed above.

## **4 EXAMPLES OF ENABLING LEGISLATION**

### **4.1 The Reconstruction and Development Programme Act (No 7 of 1994)**

Reference has already been made to this Act in Chapter 4 and this chapter. The Act is regarded as the overarching legislation cutting across all Ministries and Departments as the blueprint for South Africa's transformation. All poverty reduction initiatives are to be in line with the RDP principles and objectives. It is a people's driven framework where the poor can exercise their rights.

### **4.2 The National Economic and Labour Council Act (No 35 of 1994) (NEDLAC)**

Reference has already been made to this Act in Chapter 4 and in this chapter as well. This Act facilitates social dialogue amongst government, labour, business and the community to embrace the cornerstones of democracy, namely representation, consultation, transparency and accountability in decision-making. This is an example of committed institutional partnerships working towards poverty eradication and sustainable growth.

### **4.3 Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR) Policy (1998)**

This policy too was referred to in Chapter 4. The policy's primary objective is to create new jobs and prevent job losses.



#### **4.4 The National Small Business Act (No 102 of 1996)**

This Act aims at providing an institutional support framework for SMMEs. Four institutions were established to strengthen small business development, namely:

- Centre for Small Business Promotion, which coordinates the national policy framework. It also coordinates support programmes directly or indirectly, assisted by government.
- The National Small Business Council (NSBC), which represents the interests of SMMEs and provides government with advice on SMMEs development.
- Ntsika Enterprise Promotion Agency, which renders non-financial assistance to SMMEs such as skills training, technical assistance, business counseling and mentoring in order to increase and sustain access to global markets for South Africa.
- Khula Enterprise Finance, a wholesale agency which provides financial support to SMMEs through intermediaries. Such support is in the form of loans, a national credit guarantee scheme, grants and institutional capacity-building.

#### **4.5 The Non-Profit Organizations Act (No 71 of 1997)**

This Act makes it possible for non-profit organizations, which could not raise funds during the previous regime, to do so. NPOs may register under the Act. However, such registration is voluntary.

The Act helps organizations to develop skills and capacity, accountability, transparency and democracy in the NPO sector. All poverty eradication programme initiatives are now free to raise funds without having to register with the necessary authorities. However, this places a huge responsibility on the community to report any maladministration.

#### **4.6 The National Development Agency (NDA) Act (No 108 of 1998)**

The NDA Act was established primary to reduce poverty through the distribution of funds in participating organizations involved in development. The NDA is also a safety net for organizations that lost their income from foreign donors who entered into bilateral partnerships with the new democratic state. Such donors, although their policies allowed them to fund governments, had previously funded the NPO sector in protest against the apartheid regime. As funds were depleted by the foreign donors' action

of entering into partnerships with the government, the government set up the NDA parastatal to address the funding crisis. The NDA receive funding from foreign governments, the South African government, other international and multi-national donors and any other legal source.

#### **4.7 The Income Tax Act (No 58 of 1962)**

This Tax Act allows for tax rebates and non-payment of organizations classified as public benefit organizations. This Act encourages giving from the South African public, especially from the corporate sector. Donations to poverty reduction and development programmes are tax deductible. The Tax Law regularly reviews the nature of organizations that can benefit the poor with a view of increasing their numbers, to accelerate the rate of poverty reduction as more resources become available.

#### **4.8 The Value Added Tax (VAT) Act (No 317 of 1991)**

This Act provides opportunities not to charge tax for certain goods and services and also not to pay tax for certain goods and services. Such goods and services are referred to as zero-rated goods and services. Examples of zero-rated goods are certain staple foodstuffs such as bread, maize meal, fruit and vegetables and eggs. Examples of services exempt from tax are passenger transport by road or rail, rent on accommodation, state medical services, educational services such as crèches, after-school care centers and pension and life insurance benefits.

#### **4.9 Special Investigating Units and Special Tribunals Act (No 74 of 1996)**

This Act specializes in investigations of organizations, businesses or persons suspect of criminal behaviour. This Act also encourages the community to report any activity by organizations, businesses or persons suspect of fraud.

#### **4.10 The Lotteries Act (No 57 of 1997)**

This Act allows legal gambling in South Africa and transfers ownership of the National Lottery to the state to raise funds through the lottery. The funds are earmarked for any non-profit activities involved in the transformation of the country in the RDP context. Beneficiaries of this lottery are registered NPOs, the RDP, development sport and

recreation, arts, culture and national heritage and any other beneficiary approved by the Minister of Trade and Industry.

The above examples of enabling legislation, as stated above, are only examples of the more than 512 laws already passed in South Africa, to ensure that the goals of making a better life for all South Africans take place. This study's scope is outside a comprehensive analysis of these laws. However, the laws have laid the foundation for democracy and equity, highlighting the importance of redistributing the nation's resources for the benefit of the victims of the past apartheid system.

The above examples of government poverty eradication and sustainable development are not the only strategies adopted by the South African society. Civil society, as demonstrated in the Swilling and Russell study (2002), are involved in the same fight against poverty and economic growth. Addressing the SANGOCO NGO Week Conference (2000) the former Minister of Social Development, Geraldine Fraser-Moleketi, stated that a vibrant and mobilized civil society is an absolutely essential ingredient to tackling poverty. It is in this context that the government approaches the issue of its role in facilitating an enabling environment for NGOs.

According to the South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) (1993) the vibrancy referred to can be demonstrated in the following indigenous examples of civil society strategies for sustainable development and economic growth. These are individual and group efforts by black people who initiated such efforts against legislative odds. These initiatives, through group cohesion, are sustainable. Examples are stokvels, burial societies, spaza shops, hawkers, taxis and shebeens. The sustainability of these innovations is demonstrated by the introduction of their regulation by government.

## **5. INDIGENOUS STRATEGIES**

### **5.1 Stokvels**

According to the South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) (1993), stokvels are more than 200 years old. They are group schemes or credit unions in which members of a group agree to make a contribution of a fixed amount of cash to a common pool on a weekly or monthly basis. The pooled resource, or a portion of it, benefits

members either in rotation or in times of need. Lukhele, cited by SAIRR (1993:20) states that the concept of stokvel is rooted in the indigenous African system of “communalism, sharing and cooperation”.

According to Lukhele, cited by SAIRR (1993:20) stokvels are further categorized into the following schemes:

- Burial societies, whose members benefit financially during times of bereavement. This is a system of financial and material support to cover costly burial expenses which members cannot afford.
- Investment syndicates or clubs. Here, participants make a financial contribution to start up a joint business or to invest. Profits are divided, on a pro-rata basis, to members at the end of each year.
- Ungalelo faith-based clubs where the minimum contribution is R50. The recipient whose turn it is to receive the pooled income, also receives 20% interest.
- Youth stokvels for children in the age group four to six years. Each child participating opens a bank account and the money is invested for fifteen years.

The SAIRR (1993) refers to the Markinor Study (1991) which identified the following demographics about stokvels:

- 28% of Africans in metropolitan areas belonged to stokvels;
- there were 1.3 million stokvels in the major metropolitan areas;
- stokvel members tended to be women and older than 35 years and 25% of stokvel members belonged to more than one stokvel;
- the household income were in the range of less than R1000 to R1500 per month.

In order to meet the group and individual needs of stokvels, ABSA launched the Club Account in 1998. The monetary value of stokvels in the South African economy could be estimated with deposits by stokvels in excess of R100 million in 1990, and the cashflow of more than R200 million per month. The Standard Bank of South Africa provided a similar scheme.

The income of stokvels can now be traded in investments such as unit trusts.

## **5.2 Spaza shops**

A spaza shop means a makeshift shop and the concept itself is a township word meaning camouflage. They are unregulated shops operating at any convenient place accessible to

the immediate community, for example, backyard, house, garage, unused stand, railway tunnels and abandoned vehicles such as trucks. They stock goods of convenience.

Thale (2003:36), states that spazas “are arguably the first small business to emerge in South Africa, have been part of the South African urban landscape for over a century and had been there since the townships were established.”

A Markinor Study (SAIRR, 1993) found more than 60 000 spazas in the townships. Mavunda (SAIRR, 1993) states that spazas have a monthly turnover of between R8 000 and R22 000.

Thale (2003:36) refers to a survey conducted in 2000 by the UNISA-based Bureau of Market Research (BMR) that found that there were over 100 000 spazas in poor communities that captured R10 billion of South Africa’s retail trade. This turnover, according to BMR, is “larger than the combined turnover of some supermarkets, including Seven-eleven, Rite Value and Score.”

The Triple Trust Organization (TTO) (2001/2002) conducted a market research study on spazas in 2002 with a sample of 360 spaza owners, 300 households and a sample of suppliers. The research was conducted in a rural Eastern Cape community identified by TTO as the “corridor”. The aim was to gain insight into the spaza market and an assessment of existing and potential business opportunities for rural SMMEs.

The research findings were (TTO, 2001/2002):

- The spaza population in the sample areas was 14 200, with a projected annual turnover of R2.56 billion, based on the weekly turnover of R1 500 per week multiplied by 14 200 shops, resulting a turnover of R21 million per week.
- Ninety nine percent (99%) of township residents buy from spazas.
- Seventy five (75%) of them use spazas daily.
- Most spaza customers use convenience as main reason for their support.
- Most spaza owners did not receive any formal support to start their businesses.
- Most spaza owners did not know of any organization that offers business support.
- The sectors with potential for growth and linkages are in textile, wool, clothing, agriculture and forestry, government/public works (for example housing, road infrastructure), automotive industry and tourism.
- Problems faced by spazas included limited quantities and range of stock, transportation, insufficient space, environmental problems and theft.

The overall findings of the TTO are that the black innovation spazas have a huge economic potential for South Africa and needed support. This support is aptly described by the current Minister of Labour, Membathisi Mdladlana (2000:5) that policies are needed to prevent the informal sector entrepreneurs being trapped in a world of low returns. The informal sector needed support as much as the support already provided to the large multi-nationals, for economic and social reasons. Poverty limits investment. Small domestic markets often discourage foreign investment, and the savings base for local investors is limited by poverty. Broad policy areas that needed to be investigated included safety, security, infrastructure, services, productive assets and market access.

### 5.3 Hawkers

The hawkers trade, although informal, is reaching a formal status. Three organizations represent this sector, namely: the African Council of Hawkers and Informal Business (ACHIB), the Foundation for the African Informal Business Sector (FAIBS) and the National Hawkers' Association. The three organizations have a total membership exceeding 50 000 (SAIRR, 1993).

The formalization of the sector is demonstrated by an agreement between ACHIB and Investec Bank, First National Bank and Fedlife to provide easier access to finance by hawkers, and also to buy stock and stands. The Development Bank of South Africa guarantee loans up to 50% of the loan amounts granted. In addition to these arrangements with the Banks, some hawkers are registered with the authorities (SAIRR, 1993).

The relationship between spazas and hawkers is linked to the fact that the majority of ACHIB members are spaza shop owners.

The value of the hawkers in the South African economy is measured in the following terms (SAIRR, 1993):

- In 1991 there were 900 000 businesses in the sector.
- Each business had an average turnover of between R2 000 and R10 000 per month.
- The sector employed an average of 3 million persons.

Mavundla, in SAIRR (1993:25) identified four main barriers to growth in the sector:

- Continuing state repression in spite of a professional commitment to deregulation

- Lack of training.
- Limited access to finance.
- Lack of structural support.

#### **5.4 The taxi industry**

The SAIRR (1993) report that the black taxi industry is considered to be one of the great success stories of the struggle against apartheid. The size of this industry is reported in the National Passenger Panel of the Department of Transport Survey report cited in SAIRR (1993:25-26) as follows:

“The taxi industry’s share of African commuter transport increased from 29% in 1987 to 44% in 1990. Furthermore, 51% of the total number of trips made in 1990 taxis, were used for at least part of the journey, reflecting the use of taxis as a feeder service for buses and trains. Estimates also indicate that taxi owners purchase over 800 million litres of petrol and over 3.5 million tires every year. The taxi industry provides four motor manufacturing companies (Delta, Nissan, Toyota and Volkswagen) with a turnover of about R2 billion a year, represents a capital investment of about R3 billion, and has created some 300 000 jobs.”

As a lucrative industry, the sector was fraught with problems such as (SAIRR, 1993):

- increased competition encouraged by deregulation,
- disputes among taxi operators about which rank to use or which route to ply,
- feuds between legal and pirate operators, and
- attacks against taxi drivers suspected of fronting for white owners.

The taxi commuters did not escape the problems of the taxi operators. Khosa (1993), states that benefits to commuters have been compromised by overloading, high accident rates, exorbitant fares, intolerant drivers and taxi wars which have sometimes claimed the lives of passengers.

The industry is now fully regulated and under formal umbrella structures.

#### **5.5 Shebeens**

According to SAIRR (1993), during the past regime, blacks were not allowed to trade and even to consume commercial alcoholic drinks. For entertainment and feasts, blacks developed their own home-brewed beer, with indigenous recipes. Homes that brewed

large quantities opened their doors to trade in home-brewed beer. At a later stage, liquor trade in the townships became the monopoly of the administration boards of the then central government. Shebeens started trading in commercial liquor amidst harassment from the law enforcement agents. Such harassment led to the formation of organizations to represent shebeens' interests and stoppage to government harassment. Today, there are two major organizations, namely the National Tavernier's Association (NTA) and South African Tavernier's Association (SATA). In 1991, NTA had 20 000 and SATA 15 000 members.

The measurement of the shebeen's contribution to the economy is reported to be difficult to conduct through shebeens. However, according to SAIRR (1993), South African Breweries (SAB) reports that 45% of the volume of beer produced by SAB, goes to shebeens. SATA estimates that 90% of all beer is sold in townships. In 1989 it was estimated that more than 20% of all beer was consumed in Soweto.

The deracialization of the industry started in 1991 when a new organization, the United Tavernier's Association of South Africa (UTASA) broke away from SATA. Its mandate was to help upgrade the members' premises and help with the purchase of furniture and equipment, procurement of liquor licenses, financial and legal assistance, insurance, medical and pension benefits and management skills development (SAIRR, 1993).

## **5.6 African farmers**

As the majority of blacks were relegated to rural communities by the past government, some started their own farming. However, such subsistence farming could not develop to commercial status because of low levels of education, high population growth rates, fragmentation of land, the traditional system of tribal land tenure and a lack of finance (SAIRR, 1993). The traditional land tenure gave authority to the tribal chiefs to allocate small plots to individual members of the tribe. Large-scale farming was prohibited. Credit facilities could not be assessed due to lack of land security.

With the birth of democracy, African farming conditions had improved. The Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA), for example, established the Small Farm Support Programme that provides small farmers with services inclusive of infrastructure and markets. By 1991 the DBSA had reached 30000 farmers through this support programme.



The abovementioned indigenous strategies indicate Memela's (2002:4) opinion in his review of the Swilling and Russell study (2002), that there is no industry that reveals the sheer resilience, determination and self-responsibility of ordinary folks on the ground to take their future into their own hands than the NPO sector. However, it is not this sector and the government alone that are involved in the development of the poor in South Africa. The private sector too, is involved in corporate social investment (CSI) and corporate citizenship. As it will be indicated in the following section, corporate citizenship now incorporates CSI.

## **6. THE ROLE OF THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY**

In his message in the CSI Handbook (2000:xii) the South African Deputy President, Jacob Zuma, states:

“The government both welcomes and supports private sector involvement in the growth and development of our country and, in particular, recognizes the valuable and substantial contribution that Corporate Social Investment programmes make to the people and communities of South Africa. Government alone cannot achieve the goals of poverty alleviation. We need to harness the energies and resources of the whole nation and it is vital that all roleplayers, including the government, the private sector and civil society organizations join hands to meet the goals and social aspirations we have set ourselves.”

Ramaphosa (2002b:231) states that “there are a myriad of lesser known initiatives that the public are generally unaware of. For the most part the media does not report them nor do the tireless developers boast them. I talk of the Private Sector Miracles that are changing the nation.”

The monetary value of the private sector in the development of the NPO sector has already been demonstrated earlier in the chapter. According to the Swilling and Russell study (2002), the income of the NPO sector in 1998 was R14 billion and of this amount, the private sector contributed R3.5 billion which constitutes 25 percent of the NPO sector value.

The relationship between CSI and sustainable development has led to a paradigm shift from CSI to Corporate Citizenship. The paradigm shift came about as pressure mounted

on NPOs, governments and the private sector not to compromise sustainable development with their practices. The paradigm shift is pro-human rights and all stakeholders, that is, government, civil society and the private sector are now expected to measure their impact on the environment, social and economic growth, but above all, to ensure that human rights are respected, promoted, fulfilled and protected.

This paradigm shift is also linked to corporate governance, as introduced to the South African society by the King Report on Corporate Governance for South Africa (1994).

However, the second King Report on Corporate Governance for South Africa (2002) overemphasizes corporate citizenship adoption by companies doing business in the country. The King Report (2002:7) quotes Adrian Cadbury's definition of corporate governance as follows:

“Corporate governance is concerned with holding the balance between economic and social goals and between individual and communal goals ... the aim is to align as nearly as possible the interests of individuals, corporations and society.”

It is evident therefore that all stakeholders engaged in sustainable development have the mandate to translate rights into reality, and the private sector is now challenged to measure the impact of their businesses on society, especially on communities in which they operate.

Referring to the challenge of measurement, the then Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, Vali Moosa (2001a:3), in his address to The Accountability Institute's Southern African Conference on the theme, *Measuring Impact: Accountability Methodologies for Service and Organizational Excellence*, said:

“How will we know that we are in fact having the desired impact with our individual and collective actions? Who is the best judge of impact? What are the indicators against which we must gauge our success? How do we balance inherent tensions? These are just some of the challenges to which we will have to apply our minds. The first step is to acknowledge the need for a non-financial accountability and to develop appropriate accountability frameworks.”

The following section on the Global Reporting Initiative will provide answers to these questions.

## 6.1 Global Reporting Initiative

The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) was formed to provide support to the corporate sector in order to conform to the principles of the shift from pure financial statements which reflected companies' assets and liabilities only, to sustainability reporting.

The purpose of the GRI is as follows:

“The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) is a long-term, multi-stakeholder, international undertaking whose mission is to develop and disseminate globally applicable sustainability reporting guidelines for voluntary use by organizations reporting on the economic, environmental, and social dimensions of their activities, products and services” (GRI 2000:1).

The GRI sustainability reporting guidelines, which relate to measurement, encompass the three elements of sustainability as they apply to an organization. GRI (2000:4-10) present the guidelines as follows:

- **Economic:** Including, for example, wages and benefits, labour productivity, job creation, expenditures on outsourcing, expenditures on research and development, and investment in training and other forms of human capital. The economic element includes, but is not limited to, financial information.
- **Environmental:** Including, for example, impacts of processes, products, and services on air, water, land, biodiversity, and human health.
- **Social:** Including, for example, workplace health and safety, employee retention, labour rights, human rights, and wages and working conditions at outsourced operations.

The King Committee Reports (1994, 2002) led to the awakening of the South African corporate sector that they are no longer expected to operate independently from their communities and also to serve the interests of their shareholders only.

The King Committee Report (2002:11–12) lists the following as constituting seven characteristics of good corporate governance:

- *Discipline* which constitutes the company's integrity in the eyes of the society, with special reference to senior management and leaders.
- *Transparency* which encompass honest dissemination of information to those affected.
- *Accountability* which deals with mechanics to make decision-makers accountable for their decisions.
- *Responsibility* which relates to corrective measures to be taken and for penalizing mismanagement.
- *Fairness*, which encompasses the interests and rights of all stakeholders equally, especially where there is no balance of power.
- *Social responsibility* which characterizes a high priority on ethical standards. This is the company's corporate citizenship's benchmark.

In addition to the above seven overall corporate governance characteristics, the King Report (2002:92–94) highlights characteristics more relevant to corporate citizenship and these are:

- Stakeholders: Communication of policies that define relationships with them.
- Share-owners: Guarding the interests of shareholders.
- Investing for the long term: Establishing long-term relationships with stakeholders to give opportunities and time for growth and development.
- Tackling corruption: Adopting codes of good conduct and being decisive on their enforcement.
- Human rights: Respect for human rights and having a human rights policy.
- Employee relations: Upholding the legislative framework for the rights of workers.
- Environment: Adopting and enforcing environmentally friendly policies.
- Supplier relations: Fair treatment of suppliers and encouraging continued improvement of standards incorporating human rights.
- Consumer awareness and product impact: Educating consumers on harmful products and avoiding harmful products and providing information on contents, use and disposal of products.
- Engaging with local communities: Encouraging partnerships with communities through CSI.
- Building capacity: Subject to the norms, values and cultural dimensions of communities, assist in building their capacity.

- Impact on other species: Recognizing and limiting adverse effects of, for example, product testing on animals and farm conditions.
- Engaging in dialogue with government: Liaising with government on common issues in an open and constructive manner.
- Sharing best practice: For benchmarking purposes, engaging with other organizations for improvements.

The section on the contribution by the private sector, through corporate citizenship, leads to the subject of policy formulation, which is the overarching dimension of all poverty eradication and sustainable development interventions.

## **7. POLICY FORMULATION ELEMENTS**

This study was concerned with the impact of Ithuba Trust funding policy and procedure for access to its funding targeting poverty eradication and sustainable development initiatives. The study therefore focused on how effective were Ithuba Trust's policies and procedures in obtaining the outcomes it intended to achieve. It was therefore significant to address Ithuba Trust's fundamental policy issues.

Hallak (1990) and Jacobs (1998:6-7) synthesize fundamental policy issues in the following guideline:

- Circumstances or environment under which a policy is formulated  
Any policy formulation is preceded by identifiable needs or challenges facing the policy makers. In this instance, the environment in which South Africans saw a need for policy formulation was the desire to change over from an oppressive system of government to a democratic, non-racial, non-sexist and non-discriminatory governance. The South African apartheid government faced many pressures, internally and externally to change. South Africa was isolated from the world; economic growth was inhibited; internal violence mounted and famine, poverty and underdevelopment increased. South Africa was threatened with socio-economic calamity that was avoidable.
- Objectives  
Policies are formulated with an intention to achieve objectives. The South African major objective was to fundamentally transform the legacy of the apart-

heid government, a legacy characterized by major racial inequalities. The RDP, as already indicated, forms the central vehicle through which this transformation is intended to happen.

- **Priorities**

The duration of the oppressive system, that is, over three centuries, without doubt, make the transformation objective highly complex. Any policy formulation demands the setting of priorities, because a problem that has, for example, developed over three hundred years, is difficult to be resolved because of its multiple and complex problem areas.

In setting priorities, as well as objectives, short, medium and long term priorities are set. The controlling issues include budgetary constraints, sectoral issues, for example whether to focus more on health, education, safety and security, housing, water, energy, infrastructure or not. Sometimes, due to other factors such as emergencies, extreme inequalities, stereotypes and other crises, priorities may be shifted from the already set ones to meet the new challenges. This also accommodates flexibility in setting priorities to deal with diversity issues such as culture and values.

- **Human rights**

Democratic policies allow for the institutionalization of human rights and mechanisms that will ensure their respect, enforcement, protection and promotion. Human rights are to be entrenched in any programme that aims to uphold the overall objectives of the policies formulated.

- **Strategies**

Strategies formulate concrete steps that are needed in the implementation of a policy. The strategies also spell out objectives; targets for intervention; institutional capacity involving enabling legislation; resource mobilization (for example budget allocations, skills, information, human resources); mechanisms for demand and supply of services or products, mechanisms for flexibility to accommodate diversity issues, evaluation and impact analysis; multi-sectoral integration issues (for example human rights); quality and quantity issues (for example whether to build more clinics or concern over the health of a smaller catchment area); time frames; sustainability; partnerships; evaluation and impact analysis.

- Implementation  
The implementation of any policy requires rules and regulations, procedures, incorporation of human rights, specification of approaches and methods, time frames, evaluation and impact analysis.
- Role of government  
It is critical to define any direct or indirect role of government in the policy. Such roles may include financing, regulation, direct or indirect intervention.

Hallak (1990) cautions that the policy formulation process is not as easy as it is presented in the abovementioned guide. The process is inherent with tensions amongst decision makers, for instance, overlapping target areas causing diffusion of roles, competition regarding setting priorities and budget constraints. Such tensions should therefore be considered in the process of policy development.

This research was about the Ithuba Trust funding policy with an aim to assess the impact of this funding policy on beneficiaries who applied for such funding towards poverty eradication and sustainable development for the period 1989 to 1999. The beneficiaries' experiences will inform Ithuba's future policies.

The beneficiaries who accessed Ithuba funds may have also received funding from other donors. One of the research questions addressed in the study reads: "How does Ithuba Trust attribute success to its policies whilst there are other funders involved in the same projects, programmes or organizations? Specifically, what is it that Ithuba does which is not influenced by other funders? In what way did Ithuba funding influence the target?"

The above questions are indicative of the inherent nature of partnerships in poverty eradication and sustainable development. The case for the public-private-NPO sector partnerships in development had been established in Chapter 3, section 4.4. This legacy of partnerships in development is described by Business in the Community's (1995:5) definition of corporate social responsibility as:

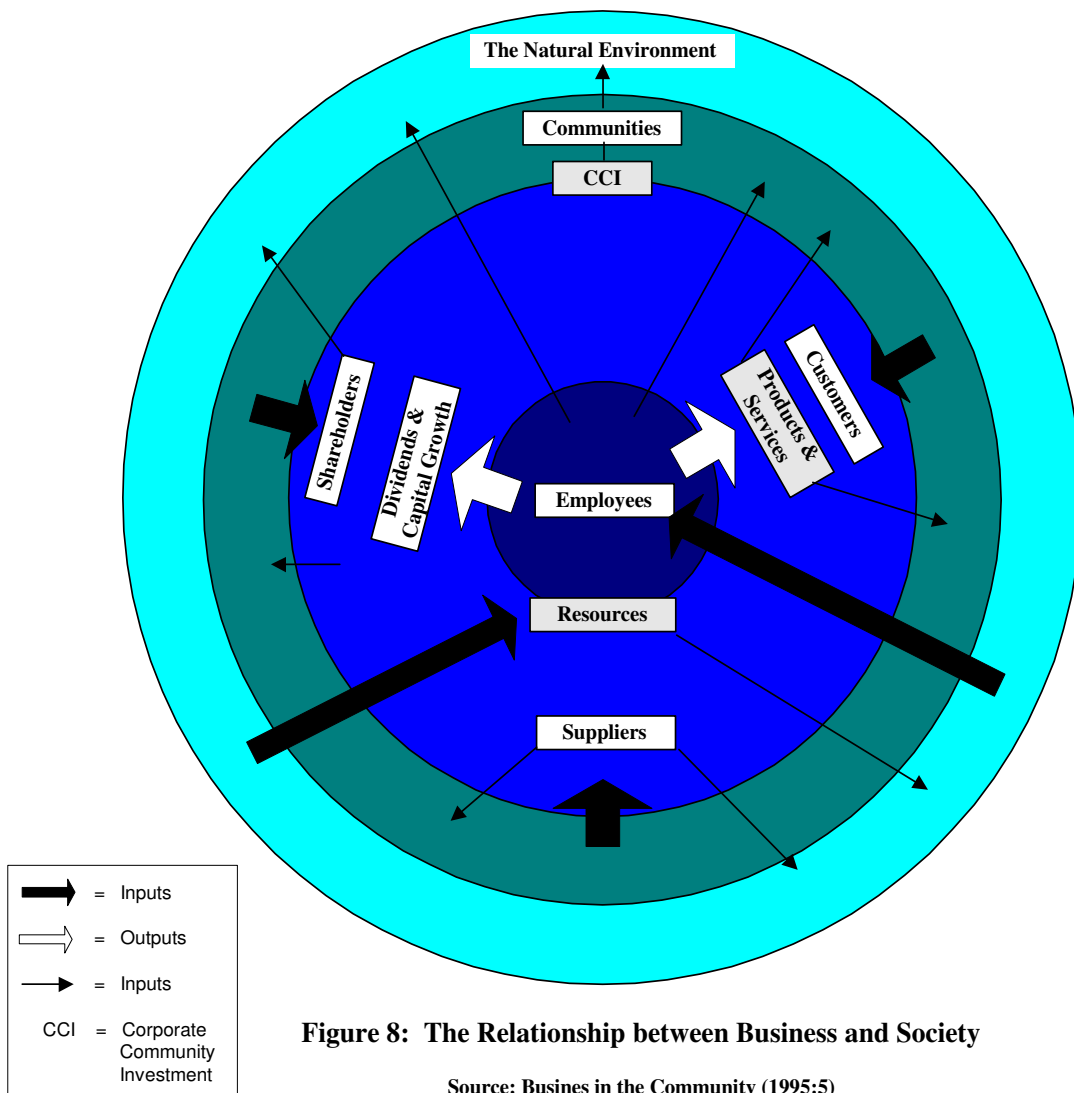
"... identifying, in the broadest sense, every aspect of society that a company impacts on through its core, as well as non-core business activities. Once identified, these impacts need to be measured, constantly improved and their effects built into strategic decision-making."

By identifying every aspect of society that any intervention initiative influences, results into a complex network of interaction. For example, partners interact with each other and each in turn interact with the targets for intervention which are individuals, households, groups, organizations, neighbourhoods, communities and societies. The question arises: How is measurement done when all the partners are involved?

The answer to the above dilemma lies in the acceptance of the interdependence of all stakeholders. The reality behind this interdependence is captured by The Prince of Wales Business Leaders Forum: Partnership Action (1998:5):

“Often companies are not in touch with the experience and lessons in the field of socio-economic development. Voluntary organizations, similarly, are out of touch with developments in the business world. Both can learn from each other.”

The web of relationships in partnerships is presented in Figure 8 as outlined by Business in the Community (1995:5):



**Figure 8: The Relationship between Business and Society**

Source: *Business in the Community* (1995:5)



This figure indicates the inter-relationships amongst diversified stakeholders in a society. Inputs, for example, encompass people as workers, shareholders, suppliers of goods and services and raw material from the natural environment. In return, outputs become visible in the form of skilled and productive workers, products and services for consumers, regeneration of impoverished communities in the form of improved infrastructure, products and services. Impacts may be identified by, for example, a high economic growth and vibrant society, improved relationships with staff, customers, suppliers, improved quality of life and satisfied shareholders. This map of inter-dependence results in a complex web of relationships, leading to the concept of corporate citizenship as reflected in Figure 8.

The conclusion drawn from this interdependent web of relationships is that it is difficult to draw boundaries around partners and their impacts. It is therefore going to be difficult to draw boundaries between Ithuba Trust funding impact and the impact of other funders.

However, the approach of this research was both quantitative and qualitative, which discovered, through the qualitative component, reality through the interpretation of meaning attached to such reality and hence is subjective in nature (compare Epstein, 1988; Schurink, 1998 and Fouché, 2002a). Information was therefore collected from the respondents who would, in general, interpret their own subjective meaning of what it was that Ithuba funding did to influence their poverty eradication intervention efforts. Notwithstanding, frameworks for measurement are imperative in any formal research. The following section will therefore deal with impact measurement frameworks.

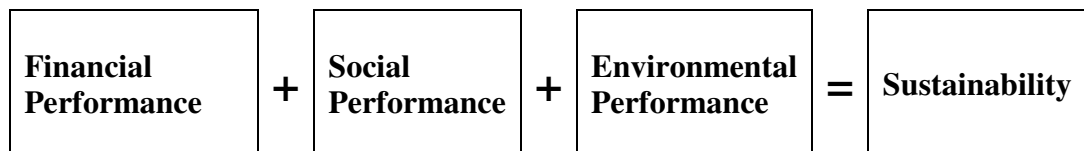
## **8. IMPACT MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK**

### **Background**

The concept of impact assessment implies a set of specified, operationally defined objectives and criteria of success (De Vos, 1998:374).

Successful financing policies will be those that incorporate, like the Business in the Community (1995) assert, all the development features. Poverty eradication and sustainable development are two sides of the same coin. Elkington cited by Business in the Community (1995: 8) developed a measurement model for sustainability, based on the

definition of sustainable development as incorporating the three elements of development, namely economic, social and environmental development. The acceptance of the significant role played by partnerships in development make this model relevant to all stakeholders. To demonstrate the desired harmonious partnerships in development, Elkington developed the “triple bottom line” model that incorporates all three dimensions within sustainability. This model is schematically presented as follows:



Elkington, cited by Business in the Community (1995:8) concludes:

“Sustainable development involves thinking broadly about objectives and about the effects of what we do – thinking about the costs and benefits in the widest sense, and not separating things out into economic, environmental and social compartments.”

The South African Government’s White Paper on Social Welfare (1997) concur with this assertion in their definition of development as a range of mechanisms to achieve social development, such as health, nutrition, education, housing, employment, recreation, rural and urban and land reform. In this definition, Elkington’s three dimensions, namely social, economic and environmental performances are found.

Literature surveyed (compare The South African Government White Paper on Social Welfare, 1997 and Business in the Community, 1995) agree on the following criteria or areas for impact measurement:

- Impact can be either positive or negative.
- Targets for measurement are individuals, households, groups, organizations, communities and societies.
- Measurement can be both quantitative and qualitative.
- Sources of data collection include literature, experts, project or programme data and direct experience.

These criteria for impact measurement may be regarded as a composite of an impact measurement model, as proposed in the next section.

## 8.1 Proposed impact measurement model: Critical success indicators

For the purpose of this study, a framework incorporating several models for measurement was considered, based on the following input from literature surveyed (compare White Paper on Social Welfare, 1997 and Business in the Community, 1995). As stated by De Vos (1998), impact assessment or measurement involves objectives and criteria for success.

### Measurement objective

This study aimed to determine the impact of Ithuba Trust funding policy and procedures in assessing its funding earmarked for the eradication of poverty and sustainable development. To obtain this aim, social indicators or criteria for measurement must be developed. The following models, therefore, influenced the development of the criteria, for measurement for purposes of this study: Finsterbusch (1980), the Department of Social Development Strategic Funding Model (1997), Business in the Community Model (1995) and Ithuba Trust Funding Model. Each model will be discussed below.

### 8.1.1 Finsterbusch (1980:23) Model

#### 8.1.1.1 Impact on Individuals and Households

Finsterbush (1980:23) writes that impact on individuals and families can be measured against a "... quality of life framework which includes both descriptions of measurable changes in a person's (or family's) objective conditions and subjective responses to these changes." The author suggests (1980: 23–26) ten ways of viewing individuals and families as:

- organisms with biological needs
- personalities with psychological needs
- friends and relatives with social needs
- workers with employment or production needs
- consumers with desires for goods and services
- residents desiring alternative and compatible habitats
- commuters and travelers with transport needs
- cultural beings with intellectual, cultural and spiritual needs
- pleasure seekers who enjoy entertainment, recreation and leisure
- citizens with freedom, rights and political opportunities

### 8.1.2 The Department of Welfare: Strategic Funding Model (1997)

This model suggests that impact for measurement may be conducted against the classification of the needs of individuals, families, communities and organizations, based on three levels of needs, namely:

- basic needs in order to survive or exist
- protection and promotion of the rights of the target groups
- development and empowerment needs

### 8.1.3 Rochester (1997:263–267) Model

This model emphasizes membership benefit areas as criteria to measure the impact of funding and charity work.

#### 8.1.3.1 Impact on individuals and families

- Education:  
Opportunities for mental and physical activity and the acquisition or improvement of knowledge or skills involved in a specific cultural, recreational or sporting activity.
- Social:  
Opportunities to meet other people, have enjoyment or fun.
- Information and advice:  
Provision of vital information and advice on general life issues.
- Therapy:  
Activities that may help relieve physical and mental suffering.
- Providing a means of access to specific services.

#### 8.1.3.2 Impact on groups

- personal development
- social and group learning
- a growth in confidence and community involvement

#### 8.1.3.3 Impact on organizations

- Political skills, which enable them to take on other roles in the wider community.

- Specific skills, such as managing money and improved literacy.

Respondents in this study were NGOs which received multi-year funding from Ithuba Trust. The focus therefore, was on organizations.

Finsterbusch (1980:24) lists three impact areas on *organizations*, namely:

- Goals and objectives – whether funding hinders or promote them
- Autonomy – whether funding threaten autonomy or not
- Survival or sustainability – whether these are threatened or promoted, that is, the identification of factors such as lack of leadership skills or funding may lead to the closure of an organization.

#### 8.1.4 Business in the Community Model

Business in the Community (2000:17) confirms the need for a comprehensive framework to measure corporate impacts on society and how they, as a business organization, can help its members to address this need. However, they caution: “To date, no clear framework for integrating the full range of Corporate Social Responsibility issues has been established.”

The organization has adopted the abovementioned Elkington’s 3-dimensional business model. In addition, they add the following quality principles that are measured against this ‘triple bottom line’.

##### 8.1.4.1 Community issues

Impact analysis must focus on the donor’s values and policies.

##### 8.1.4.2 Stakeholder consultation

Measurement will focus on how many stakeholders are involved or consulted.

##### 8.1.4.3 Management and information systems

The donor’s leadership and transparency would be determined.

##### 8.1.4.4 Developing action plans

How targets are set for continuous improvements.

##### 8.1.4.5 Reporting

How accountable is the donor.

According to Business in the Community (2000), the above framework can be schematically presented in Figure 11 below:

Quality Principles	Environment				Social				Economic			
	I*	F*	G*	O*	I*	F*	G*	O*	I*	F*	G*	O*
1. Community issues												
2. Stakeholder consultation												
3. Management information												
4. Action plans												
5. Reporting												

- \* I = Individuals
- \* F = Families
- \* G = Groups
- \* O = Organizations

**Figure 11: Business in the Community Impact Measurement Framework**

8.1.5 Ithuba Trust Model [Sa]

Ithuba Trust completed ten years of operation in 1999. To mark this event, the Organization organized a competition to select the Project of the Decade. To do that, the Organization developed criteria for the selection. This resulted in the production of an adjudication model that can be used as a tool to measure the impact of its funding on beneficiaries. The model is based on the Government’s poverty alleviation and transformation goals. The model consists of six categories of measurement. Each category has its own sub-categories. The categories are as follows:

8.1.5.1 Relevancy/Needs

This category addresses the issue of stakeholder consultations, similar to that of the Business in the Community (2000).

8.1.5.2 Transformational goals

This clause addresses community issues as presented by the Business in the Community (2000). Issues such as discrimination based on colour of the skin are addressed.

#### 8.1.5.3 Developmental goals

This category addresses action plans as described by the Business in the Community (2000), but translates into the definition of development, as presented in section 4.1 of Chapter 3.

#### 8.1.5.4 Equity

This category also is parallel to developmental goals, ensuring fairness and justice in the distribution of resources.

#### 8.1.5.5 Efficiency/Cost benefit analysis

This category refers to what the Business in the Community (2000) categorizes as Management and Information Services. The analysis indicates how funds are managed and reported to ensure maximum coverage with limited and scarce resources.

#### 8.1.5.6 Organizational development

Impact should lead to organizational growth and development, for example growth in capacity to manage own affairs.

The above discussion on impact measurement corroborates the assertion that the phenomenon of poverty is multi-dimensional and equally that, acts of its eradication and sustainable development consist of a complex web of interactions among a variety of actors who have a broad diversity of objectives containing various criteria for success. In a qualitative study, there would be answers to this complex phenomenon as the targets for measurement have their own independent meaning to their experiences, and collectively they inform policy.

#### 8.1.6 Criteria used in this study for the impact analysis of Ithuba Trust

Four broad criteria were used in the study to analyze the impact of Ithuba Trust policies and procedures for access into its funding towards poverty eradication and sustainable development initiatives. These were:

- Ithuba Trust's mission statement, aim and objectives

The study focused on Ithuba Trust's stated mission statement, aim and objectives to analyze their integration with the needs of society in the context of Elkington's Triple Bottom Line Model.

- Grantmaking procedures encompassing grant management systems
- Grantmaking impact

- Corporate governance

In summary, this chapter thus far, dealt with poverty eradication and sustainable development intervention strategies, evolving around the analysis of partnerships, enabling legislative frameworks, participation by the relevant stakeholders and inherent processes of corporate governance and impact measurement.

As already mentioned, targets for intervention may be individuals, groups, families, organizations or communities. The goal of this study was to measure the impact of Ithuba Trust funding policy and procedures with a view of developing a funding strategy for effective poverty eradication and sustainable development initiatives. As a result, examples of three models of poverty eradication and sustainable development, targeting communities, individuals and interest groups would be succinctly presented below to influence the development of such a funding strategy for Ithuba Trust, or any other poverty eradication and sustainable development initiative.

## **9. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT MODELS**

Berman (1998), states that the challenge of poverty eradication and sustainable development is to find a model that serves the people and not one that the people must serve. In general, for example, the donor community is often criticized for promoting their own interests by funding donor-driven programmes, which had been found to be lacking in sustainability.

Section 2 of this Chapter, as well as section 4.4 of Chapter 3, have revealed that poor communities, individuals, families, groups and organizations are without essential services such as adequate and well-equipped social amenities and infrastructure, support facilities in the areas of investments, technology, planning, training and market development. There is, therefore, no doubt that finance, technology and human resource development form the basis for a search for models that can serve to correct social and economic imbalances. In this instance, for example, it is argued that technology should not be used to marginalize poor communities, but rather to facilitate their advancement to sustainable development, with built-in buffers to prevent hostile external factors such as unfair competition, which might take them over.



The following section will present examples of three models that aim to eradicate poverty with sustainable development programmes targeting individuals, groups and communities.

## 9.1 Community Enterprise Development

MacLeod and McFarlane (1997:1302) discuss the concept community enterprise, or social economy, based on the premise that community-based economic activities intend to counteract community decline and solve social problems such as unemployment, compared to the conventional profit-making motive driving the corporate sector. However, the driving force for the success of such community enterprises is the utilization of institutions of knowledge and technology, such as universities, based on their developmental missions. The institutions would be utilized to foster the social and technological innovation necessary for poverty eradication and sustainable development.

MacLeod and McFarlane (1997:1302) distinguish between a traditional corporate enterprise and a community enterprise in that, the former is driven by a profit motive for its shareholders, with profit as an end in itself, whilst the latter is driven by the wellbeing of the overall community, with profit as a means to an end. They further differentiate between a community enterprise and other social economics such as cooperatives that serve the interests of exclusive specified groups or ideologies, for example, the Israeli Kibbutzin and worker cooperatives. The community enterprise serves the interests of the overall community where the business operates.

The researcher asks: “What then, are the characteristics of a community enterprise?”

The Year Book of Cooperative Enterprise, cited by MacLeod and MacFarlane (1997:1302), list the following as distinguishing characteristics of a community enterprise:

- It is an enterprise which aims to create sustainable jobs and human resource development for residents of a community and/or the provision of commercial services.
- Profits are a means to an end towards financial independence, for example, investments in its enterprises, payment of limited bonus payments to the labour force and the well-being of the community.

- All decision-making regarding membership and/or shareholding in the community business is based on one-person-one-vote democratic principles.
- Registration of the community enterprise takes the form of either a company or a cooperative society in accordance to recognized and acceptable legalities.
- The assets are not to benefit individual directors, but are owned, on behalf of the community, and held in trust by the directors.
- All persons within the agreed area of benefit qualify for membership. Communities such as “community of interest” or a “community of need” may be formed.
- A community enterprise subscribes to, and is committed to, basic conditions of employment and democratic principles of worker participation.
- A community enterprise subscribes to, and is committed to, annual impact measurement of its business on the advancement of its community.

A formal definition of a community enterprise is presented by Community Business Scotland, quoted by MacLeod and McFarlane (1997:1302).

“A community business is a trading organization which is owned and controlled by the local community and which aims to create ultimately self-supporting and viable jobs for local people in its area of benefit, and to use profits made from its business activities either to create more employment or to provide local services, or to support local charitable works. A community business is likely to have a multi-purpose enterprise and it may be based on a geographical community or on a community of interest.”

The following are examples of community enterprises, discussed by MacLeod and McFarlane (1997:1302):

#### 9.1.1 University-Industry Linkages

As mentioned above, community enterprises succeed as a result of the utilization of institutions of knowledge and technology to foster the social and technological innovation necessary for poverty eradication and sustainable development. The following examples are typical examples of worker-owned community enterprises, with university support:

9.1.1.1 The Mondragon Cooperative Corporation, Spain

The business employs 25 000 workers and is composed of the following primary departments:

- Finance, inclusive of a community bank.
- Industrial, inclusive of eighty-three factories producing a diversity of products such as refrigerators and machine tools.
- Distribution to retail chains.
- Corporate, inclusive of a polytechnical institution with specialized research units.

The business has had a continuously successful forty years history and attributes its success to a tightly orchestrated partnership amongst all the identified departments.

9.1.1.2 New Dawn Enterprises, Cape Breton Island

New Dawn Enterprises was formed in 1974 by a group of University College of Cape Breton professors and other concerned local citizens. The outcome of this initiative is a large real estate agency which offers economic housing to poor people, a home for the aged, dental centres, home nursing, a volunteer resource centre and a diversity of job-creation schemes. It employs one hundred workers on an annual payroll of 1.7 million United States Dollars. During 1995 it had total assets of over 15 million United States Dollars, primarily in real estate.

The role played by the universities in these examples included:

- Formation of study groups to study, for example, how to create jobs.
- Purchase and improvement of run-down properties.
- Negotiations with government authorities to take over underutilized government buildings.
- Utilization of a range of skills from the universities, for example, engineers, business professors, researchers, town planners, architects.
- Utilization of university facilities such as environmental testing laboratories, archives, botanical gardens, computer centres and training facilities.

In conclusion, it is observed that institutions such as universities can become change agents in poverty eradication, not by utilizing students only for their field placement, but

by engaging educators as well in community upliftment. The model is based on four principles, namely:

- Skills transfer, with a university as a change agent of technological transfer;
- strong institutional networks and partnerships for support at both micro and macro levels;
- a formula for commercial success involving finance, information, technology and communication and training; and
- interdependence of government, private sector and civil society.

Criticism against such a model, that it is non-transferable as a result of the in-depth commitment to the local community, against the background of free enterprise, is contradicted by the sustained long-term success of the examples given above.

## 9.2 Small and Micro Enterprises (SMEs)

The small and micro enterprises (SMEs), as a model for the eradication of poverty and sustainable development, are globally accepted, inclusive of South Africa. This model aims to develop entrepreneurs, who help to create jobs and contribute towards national economic growth. The researcher, however, has observed that the South African experience is far from achieving meaningful outcomes, particularly that levels of poverty, as already outlined, are on the increase, instead of declining.

The researcher asks: “Where else has this model succeeded in the world? Mazwai (2003:104-106) presents the Brazilian SMEs’ success, as an example. Mazwai’s opening statement states that Brazil is growing its SMEs community through education and training, collective action and peer solidarity and concludes that the role of SMEs in poverty alleviation cannot be overestimated.

The structure that drives SMEs in Brazil is called SEBRAE, which is Brazil’s business development services agency, similar to the South African Ntsika, as outlined in section 4.4 above.

The success of SMEs in Brazil is indicated by the following statistical information, for the period between 1999 and 2002 (Mazwai, 2003):

- One in twelve Brazilians is an entrepreneur.
- As a result of SEBRAE’s initiatives, the unemployment rate in Brazil is 11%.

- A total of 3 476 612 Brazilians obtained qualifications in 137 935 courses undertaken in all of Brazil's twenty-seven states.
- A total of 4 5888 local authorities and 2 000 organizations (for example universities, labour and non-governmental organizations) participated in SEBRAE's programmes.
- There were 11 470 670 consultations on SMEs (that is, 655 per day, or eleven per minute).
- A total of 98% of Brazil's 4.1 million formal businesses are SMEs.
- SMEs generate 20% of the Gross Domestic Product and engage 53.6% of workers in the country.
- SMEs are responsible for 12% of exports.

The success indicators of the Brazilian SMEs are parallel to those indicated in the community enterprise model (MacLeod and Mc Farlane, 1997:1302). They include:

- SEBRAE's mass mobilization entrepreneurship campaign supported by the local media. This campaign starts with the introduction of SMEs in all Brazilian schools.
- A well-integrated national approach affecting all government departments to prevent duplication of energy and scarce resources.
- SEBRAE's strong links with the financial sector that facilitates financial packages.
- An orchestrated network of universities, municipalities, non-government organizations, labour unions and the business sector which pays a 0.3% payroll levy specifically for the development of SMEs.
- A concerted replication of SMEs in all the twenty-seven states.
- The creation of a culture of solidarity and cooperation among the SMEs with the objective of producing associative networks and fostering an increase in productive chains.
- Utilization of clusters of SMEs located in the same neighbourhood for concerted efforts leading to specialization, market development, knowledge, technology and group support. These clusters operate in all of Brazil's twenty-seven states and each cluster consists of twenty to thirty SMEs who meet weekly or fortnightly for common purpose.

Examples of such enterprises, based on the local communities' needs and thus demand, include clothing, furniture, tourism, handicraft, sheep and fish farming, fruit growing, footwear, oil, gas, information communication and technology, leather, food, embroidery, boutiques, confectionaries, tuck shops and cosmetics, the list is unending.

Mazwai (2003) compares the South African situation with that of Brazil. Although acknowledging South Africa's promotion of SMEs, he is critical of the following:

- The South African government departments involved in SMEs are uncoordinated and each department has its own approach, leading to unnecessary duplication.
- South Africa's growth figures are still racially skewed as a result of the apartheid legacy.
- The corporate sector, although expected to promote SMEs, do not provide financial support.
- South Africa lacks in the entrepreneurial campaign to conscientize the entire population to get involved in SMEs.

The outcome of the Brazilian success is the low unemployment rate (11%) and SEBRAE's intention to reduce the rate to a single digit. To qualify this success, in relation to poverty eradication and sustainable development, Mazwai (2003:106) concludes: "Women graduate from being poor, unemployed and uneducated housewives or single mothers into proud producers of garments and costumes. Some of these garments are sold in boutiques in the tourist town of Rio de Janeiro."

### **9.3 Group-based Shared-risk Lending Model**

The group-based shared-risk micro credit model aims to economically empower the poor, with entrepreneurial potential, through micro loans to facilitate the growth of their subsistence enterprises. This is a variation of the small micro enterprises model discussed above, the difference being a shared-risk through the peer review pressure within a group. Here, groupwork, as a method of social work, is the key for success, as participants are self-regulatory and highly motivated by peer pressure combined with group support.

The problem addressed here is the fact that poor people find it difficult to obtain credit from financial institutions due to their lack of collaterals and therefore, credit worthiness.

The model is based on the Indian Grameen Bank of Bangladesh which provides financial support to poor communities by small loans to strengthen the growth of their income-generating activities as a means to eradicate poverty.

The South African model was initiated in 1991 when a number of prominent South African women, inclusive of the current First Lady, the Honourable Mrs Zanele Mbeki, came together to find strategies that could empower rural poor women to benefit from the new South African democratic dispensation. Credit, as already mentioned, was identified as the most difficult resource to access, especially by poor rural women. Their target for intervention therefore, was poor rural women who strive towards personal and economic development that was inhibited by issues related to credit.

The South African women led to the formation of Women Development Banking (WDB). The WDB Annual Report (1996) states its mission as follows:

“To make shared-risk credit available to entrepreneurial women through training and savings programmes, and to act as an intermediary in introducing affiliate women to developmental resources that will enable them to take their rightful place in the economy.”

The modus operandi for success is similar to that employed in both the community enterprise and SMEs models discussed above, that is, access to capital, technology and human resources through orchestrated linkages with developmental resources, at micro and macro levels.

### 9.3.1 Strategy for model implementation

According to this South African model (compare WDB, 1996), a research-based selection of forty women is organized into small groups of five (with a group leader), resulting in eight groups together forming a club or cluster (with a club leader). Each club leader is responsible for the activities of the club through the eight group leaders who are in constant contact with their group members.

The clubs operate in villages with branches overseeing their activities. These branches operate under the auspices of an administrative office in Johannesburg. Each branch is under the control of a Branch Manager with developmental assistants who are responsible for the formation of research-based clubs. The research involves need assessment surveys and the identification of entrepreneurial rural women as potential borrowing

clients. The enterprises are based on the villagers' consumer needs, such as agricultural products, for marketing and sustainability purposes.

WDB is governed by a Board of Directors who attend to governance issues, policy formulation, generation of resources such as capital, technology and human resources.

As already mentioned, the effectiveness of group dynamics is relied upon for success. Since members have no collaterals, repayment is effected by peer group support and solidarity. Self-regulation, through group pressure, becomes the basis for micro lending.

Training is provided for both trainers and borrowers and includes skills development in leadership, financial management, basic business practices, credit and savings and group solidarity.

The WDB lending model is schematically presented as follows:

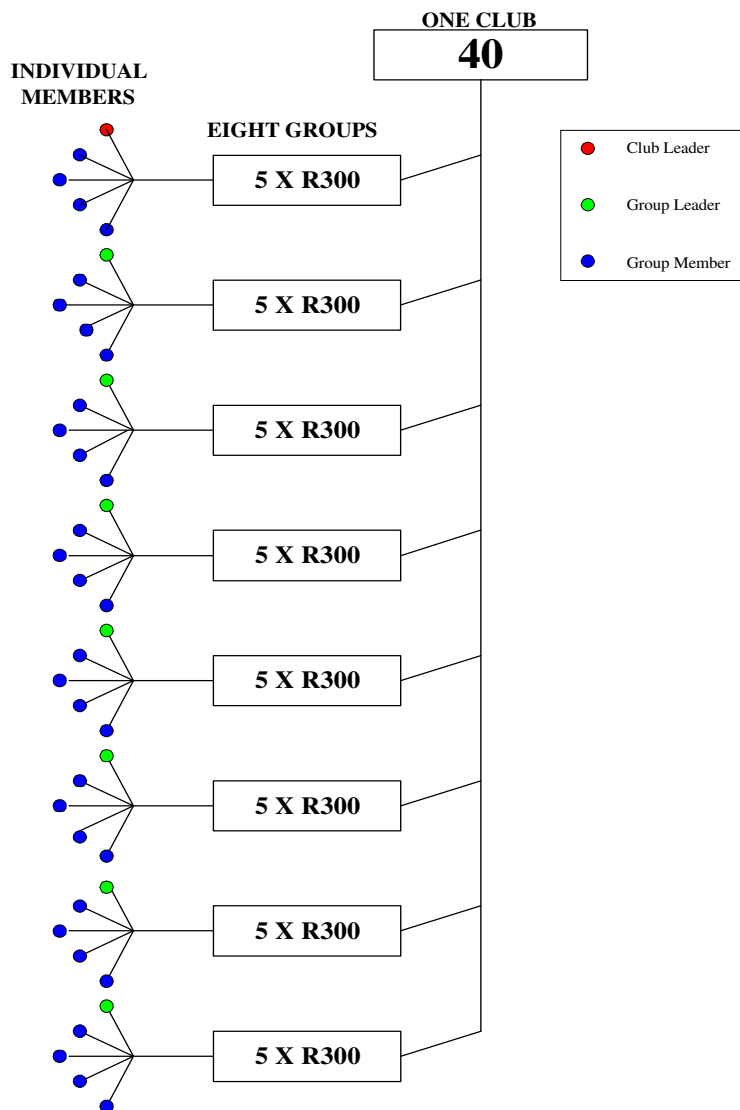


Figure 9: Group-Based Shared-Risk Lending Model  
(Source: WDB Annual Report, 1996:2)



### 9.3.2 Results of model implementation

According to WDB Annual Report (1996), the following results from the model were recorded:

- During the beginning of the first year of operation in one village, there were a total of R16 000 disbursements of small loans to fifty clients.
- At the end of the first year of operation, the model was operating in three villages with a total of 4 040 small loan disbursements, totaling R2 146 7000 with a 100% repayment loan.

By the end of February 2002, WDB reports in their application for funding to Ithuba Trust, which granted them R50 000,00, that WDB disbursed a total of R12.3 million to 3 000 enterprises with a 95% repayment rate. Growth in existing enterprises was recorded. Jobs created for poor people increased and there was an increase in individual and family income levels and improved quality of life.

Income for lending was obtained from various sources such as the private sector, development agencies and donors, individual donors, foreign funders and technical advisors.

### 9.3.3 Sustainability of model

With the introduction of Black Economic Empowerment in South Africa, WDB formed its own investment company in order to enter into commercial ventures to raise capital for sustainability purposes. To date, they have entered into a joint venture for CTP Directories and won a government tender for the printing of telephone directories. This venture involves a high-tech production plant requiring a broad network of specialists such as engineers, and information technology and communication. Workers in this plant come from rural communities with international trainers to affect skills transfer. It is the intention of this joint venture to expand into Africa.

In conclusion the above three models have confirmed the significance of knowledge, technology, capital, human resources, orchestrated networks, partnerships and the involvement of poor people in poverty eradication. Entrepreneurial development is the key to economic growth and hence poverty eradication and sustainable development. What is critical, however, is the incorporation of impact measurement in the implementation of these models to direct resources towards poverty eradication and sustainable development.

#### 9.4 Evolving Theoretical Grantmaking Strategy

The poverty intervention strategies presented in this chapter may be synthesized into a theoretical grantmaking strategy which, in the view of Berman (1998), should serve the poor people and not vice versa.

The Organization of African Unity and the United Nations Children's Fund (1992:31), citing UNDP, state that people are the end product of development of which economic growth becomes a means, and further that there can be no human development without people being alive, healthy, knowledgeable and able to make a decent living. To lead meaningful lives is the ultimate objective. Section 8.1 of this chapter indicated that beneficiaries or targets for impact studies, in human development strategies, are individuals, families, groups, organizations and communities. Need areas for such development are physiological, psychological, social, cultural, spiritual, political, intellectual, safety and security and economic. In order to meet these needs Schultz (1997:56) asserts that the essential ingredient for improvement where these needs are not met, is a network of civic, business and government entities centred around strategies that would be regarded as an insurance for quality and effective delivery. This is critical as no organization can operate and survive in isolation. Schultz (1997:56) provides an answer to Drabek's (1987:ix) question, in motivating for the NGOs' involvement in such networks: "Why is it that mistakes have been repeated over and over again and the people who are intended to benefit from these development policies remain as poor as ever? If official aid donors and governments have not been able to provide the answers, perhaps we should be looking to the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) which are playing increasingly an active role in development." Chambers, cited by Drabek (1987:ix) uses the concept "additionality" to describe the potential asset in the NGOs towards the development process:

"Additionality means making things better than they would have been and allows for bad as well as good effects. Seeking high additionality entails four elements: identifying and matching needs and opportunities; assessing comparative advantage - seeing what one NGO does best compared to others; learning and adapting through action; and having wider impacts. A NGO can achieve wider impacts in many ways including expanding operations; introducing or developing technologies which spread, developing and using approaches which are then adopted by other NGOs and/or government; influencing changes in government and donor

policies and actions' and gaining and disseminating understanding about development.”

The statements by Schultz (1997) and Chambers, cited by Drabek (1987), indicate, as already cited in Chapter 3, the failure to make inroads into poverty eradication and sustainable development and the need for innovative networks that might broaden an understanding of the concepts *development* and *empowerment*. These statements call for a radical and innovative approach to fighting poverty and inequality, an approach that can be regarded as unconventional or radical. In support of such transgression, Pieterse (2001:41) states that poverty eradication “... requires a clear statement about how one understands structural poverty, how it is reproduced, and how, and how it can be eliminated through systematic interventions by a variety of development institutions within civil society, the state and the private sector.” This calls for pattern-breaking solution approaches adopted by what the Schwab Foundation (2002:1) calls, social entrepreneurs: “Social entrepreneurs are pioneers and innovators. They challenge the usual or “inevitable” and identify pattern-breaking approaches to resolve seemingly intractable problems, using new processes, services, products or new ways of combining proven practice. In common with most innovators, social entrepreneurs encounter adversity of all kinds in carrying out their transformational work, precisely because they are pattern-breakers and defy traditional practice.” In terms of criteria to be used to measure the impact of Ithuba Trust grantmaking policy and procedures for accessibility, its mission statement, procedures, funding impact and corporate governance were used as social indicators for success. Social entrepreneurship, in summary, promotes an entrepreneurial approach, professional management, corporate governance and above all, sustainable development.

Entrepreneurship, in general, as in SMMEs, is about economic growth or trade. Ntsele (2004:4), referring to the role of trade, states: “Trade is what makes nations wealthy. And trade is premised on an ability to buy and sell – and above all, to make things other nations and people want or need. As we know only too well, South Africa is richly endowed with many of the raw materials that the industrialized nations prize – only, they buy these, make other things from them, and then sell them back to us.” Ntsele (2004:4), suggests an innovative entrepreneurial approach by South Africans to make a radical change to such an economically losing approach and further suggests: “No stone should ever be left unturned – and these are stones, which, when properly worked and polished, can easily turn out to be unusually precious.” These “unusually precious

stones” may be equated with the social indicators desired for dealing effectively with poverty and inequality. They may be referred to as jobs needed by poor people to make a decent living. How can these jobs be created? Spicer (1994) suggests that since it will take years of above average growth rates to provide the jobs, resources and opportunities that millions of people require, it is necessary to ensure that poorer people have a means of sustaining themselves in various forms such as the expansion of the South African government public works projects, which have the potential to absorb or create more jobs and aiming to offer every South African who is willing to work to participate in such public works projects, an opportunity to do so. The public works programme to date, like the GEAR policy, has not succeeded in the provision of the required number of jobs.

The Centre for Development Enterprise (CDE) (1994:24) suggests a market-led development as a possible answer to job creation: “Market-led development has natural constituencies, including local and regional governments and communities, urban and rural entrepreneurs, unemployed workers and popular religious movements, which have yet to be tapped by government or organized business and/or civil society.” CDE (1994:1) further state: “South Africa’s leaders have to believe that market-led development is the only way to create a better life for all. They must commit to market-led development, and structure every government policy and signal around that choice.” Similarly, Godsell, Bernstein and Berger (1996) state: “A useful distinction can and should be drawn between growth and development. It is possible to have economic growth from which only a few people in society benefit. Development, although impossible without economic growth, has a different meaning. Essentially development is the process in which the fruits of economic growth are used to uplift large numbers of people from great poverty to a level of relatively decent material life. We can speak of development when increasingly large numbers of people experience a dramatic upturn in their own or (at worst) their children’s standard of living.” Godsell *et al.* (1996) further state that big success stories in terms of development are always found in countries with market economies.

This developmental approach to job creation is corroborated by Mbigi, cited by Prinsloo (1996:5-6). Mbigi, according to Prinsloo, suggests a village model as an equivalent of the developmental approach based on the premise that a community life is an integral part of a business enterprise and not isolated from it, in order to incorporate a true African community in geographical, phisic and physical terms inherent in participative

democracy and consensus decision making. Such a village model constitutes a village assembly dealing with the general welfare of the workers, chosen by popular vote and overseeing subordinate self-governing portfolio committees, for example, education, women, children, health, disabled, older persons and any other sector in need. Such committees deal directly with issues of, for example, human resource development, company development, products, vision, relationships and the national agenda. In addition to these committees, the traditional Western management systems such as legalities, enterprise development and industrial relations are integrated into the portfolio committees. "In the way, Mbigi introduced a web of intimate primary relationships which helped to create a collaborative and caring atmosphere and synthesized different cultural values" (Prinsloo, 1996:5-6). Productivity is enhanced through traditional songs, slogans, dancing and prize giving which communicate the company's vision. Prinsloo (1996:6), in agreement with the literature review and Godsell *et al.* (1996) concludes that development "... focuses on continuous improvement and development of people, products, systems, structures, markets, productivity and quality as well as performance. The essence of this approach is described by Mbigi as a single-minded dedication to total development. Unity is created in diversity and wealth is optimized. Mbigi bases this model on four principles: morality, interdependence, spirit of man, and totality which he derives from the meaning of 'ubuntu'."

The discussion on social indicators so far indicates that cash alone is not an answer to poverty eradication. There are a multiple of other indicators crucial for this global struggle, human development. Economic growth is a means to human development. Since it had been argued that it might even take one hundred years for poverty levels to be satisfactorily reduced in South Africa, poor people need support such as the provision of jobs to sustain themselves until that goal is achieved. It can be observed from the literature reviewed (compare Schultz, 1997:56; Pieterse, 2001:41; Schwab Foundation, 2002:1; Ntsele, 2004; Spicer, 1994; CDE, 1994:24; Godsell *et al.*, 1996 and Mbigi, cited by Prinsloo, 1996:5-6), that market economy may be regarded as a pattern-breaking strategy to create enough jobs to sustain poor people. Such an economy is based on an orchestrated network of resources encompassing the government, private sector and civil society incorporating the community's lifestyles and room for diversity.

The literature surveyed in this chapter and Chapters 2 and 3 revealed the following barriers to effective poverty eradication and sustainable development initiatives:

- Misrepresentation of the voice of poor people with implicit neglect of indigenous knowledge
- Hostile legislation
- Lack of skills
- Lack of infrastructure
- Lack of coordination of key stakeholders
- Information communication and technological divide
- The threat of globalization which favours the rich and powerful
- Skewed partnerships
- Conceptual bias regarding the definition of poverty, development and empowerment
- Lack of human rights-based interventions

In order to address these limitations, based on the theoretical arguments already presented, the researcher concludes with the following theoretical guideline which could be applicable as a grantmaking strategy to Ithuba Trust.

#### 9.4.1. Proposed Grantmaking Guideline: Community Ownership Market Development

The evolving guideline is based on the proven practice of the intervention strategies already discussed. The guideline leans heavily on the workplace as an engine for sustainable development, supported by Middleton (2002c:1), who advocates for workers participation in WSSD negotiations: “It’s hard to imagine that world leaders would be blind to the potentially most powerful WSSD partnership of all!! It’s hard to imagine that so many discussions can take place about production/consumption issues yet for governments not to include WORKPLACES as an obvious focus for implementing sustainable development targets.”

Another leg on which the guideline leans is the combined Mbigi village model discussed above and the Macleod and Mc Farlane’s (1997) community enterprise development model cited in section 9.1 of this chapter. The Mbigi village model, according to Prinsloo (1996) does not indicate the ownership of profits whilst that of MacLeod and Mc Farlane (1997) indicates that all profits go towards the poverty and inequality eradication and sustainable development. Workers and managers earn their wages and salaries. Profits are held in trust by the governing or coordinating body. The success of the guideline depends on the utilization of institutions of knowledge and technology to foster all the necessary resources necessary for poverty eradication.

The guideline may stand on either a village leg or institution of knowledge and technology leg or both. A university, parallel to a village, may become the institution of knowledge and technology.

According to the researcher, the characteristics required in the proposed guideline are the following:

- A community ownership enterprise  
The income generating enterprise should be owned by the poor people themselves or the community and such ownership can be negotiated with other interested parties in terms of share ownership.
- A coordinating body  
A coordinating body would be required to be entrusted with the function of an orchestrated networking with all the significant stakeholders in order to ensure that none of the stakeholders is marginalized and that the overall objectives are achieved, and impact measurement studies conducted.
- Knowledge systems institutions  
In order to embrace both the indigenous and advanced Information and Technology (ICT) knowledge systems two dedicated institutions would be required, one specializing in indigenous knowledge and the other in ICT knowledge systems. A village authority would therefore represent indigenous knowledge systems, cultivating a culture of unity in diversity where freedom of expression is promoted, whilst an institution of higher learning and technology would represent ICT knowledge systems.
- Enterprise developers  
Enterprise developers might be specialist units such as ICT, trade relations, human resource development, legalities, marketing, communications, government relations, public relations, international relations, risk management and community relations whose main objective is to develop opportunities for the development and growth of the wealth creation enterprise and the provision of linkages to markets and the overall financial stability.

The coordinating body will orchestrate the networking amongst the two knowledge systems institutions, inclusive of these enterprise developers. Such enter-

prise developers will also ensure that profits are distributed towards poverty eradication and sustainable development within the community, targeting identified needs in education, health, social development, sports, arts and cultural heritage, housing and target populations and sectors such as early childhood development, youth, women, older persons and disabled. These would be the consumers through which poverty eradication and sustainable development could take place.

- Workers

Workers would be members of the community in which the enterprise operates or poor people themselves who work to generate profits earmarked for distribution towards poverty eradication and sustainable development.

- Communication amongst functional units

Interaction amongst the diverse functional units for solidarity and unification purposes, which will ensure that the success indicators addressed by the guideline are continuously monitored, evaluated and measured.

The success indicators addressed by the guideline are the following:

- investment in skills development and education, inclusive of ICT
- access to finance with simplified repayment contracts, an example being the shared-risk lending model cited in 9.3 above
- support for market development with built-in security against hostile markets
- support for property rights or tenure rights
- infrastructure development
- balanced partnerships or networks
- a stable coordinating agency for networks orchestration

The above web of relationships ensures sustainability because, as Mazibuko (1996:14) asserts:

“Sustainability therefore becomes a dependent variable on the social development and developmental welfare agendas, resources and political commitment of the government and the civil society. It implies that social development [or poverty eradication] programmes must be (1) demand and people driven, (2) regard basic services as human rights, (3) devolve decision making, control and accountability



structures and (4) accept reciprocal obligations for development and service provision.”

The South African Minister of Minerals and Energy, Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, cited by De Ionno (2002:80) states that if a system does not work for the poor, it will not work for anyone. The proposed theoretical guideline could be seen to be providing an answer to the Minister’s opinion in that the guideline is developed in the context of addressing the barriers to effective poverty eradication and sustainable development initiatives as outlined in the theoretical Chapters 2, 3 and 4. Since this is a proposed guideline, informed by the literature study, it will be concluded as a grantmaking strategy for Ithuba Trust as a contribution towards poverty eradication and sustainable development, integrating the empirical findings of the study in Chapter 6.

## **Summary**

Chapter 3 dealt with the phenomenon of poverty and sustainable development. The chapter revealed the multi-dimensional nature of poverty with complex roots that draw on diverse options. Its persistence was seen as a threat to human kind, sustainable development, peace and security.

This chapter presented a variety of strategies and models aimed at dealing effectively with the scourge of poverty and it was argued that since poverty is multi-dimensional, strategies and models for its eradication need to be equally multi-dimensional, evolving around the revision of partnerships, enabling legislation, indigenous knowledge and experience, impact measurement and the utilization of best practice models.

The models and strategies discussed in the chapter culminated into a proposed guideline that will be integrated with the empirical findings of the study in Chapter 6 and recommended to Ithuba Trust as a critical partner in any attempt at poverty eradication, and hence the need to review its grantmaking strategy.

The next chapter, that is, the empirical chapter, will unfold Ithuba Trust’s beneficiary organizations’ experiences regarding its funding policies and procedures and to measure the impact of Ithuba Trust policies and procedures for access to its funding towards poverty eradication and sustainable development.

## CHAPTER 5

### EMPIRICAL STUDY AND FINDINGS

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the results, analysis and interpretation of the empirical study. Reference will be made to the research methodology utilized for the study, with special reference to the research approach, type of research and the research strategy or design.

The aim of the study was to measure the impact of Ithuba Trust funding policy and procedures for access to its funding towards poverty eradication and sustainable development. The rationale for the study was based on the need by Ithuba Trust (see Chapter 2), to change its funding policy for adaptation to the escalating levels of poverty and inequality. The Ithuba Board of Trustees, together with the researcher, who is Ithuba Trust's Chief Executive Officer, decided not to change Ithuba Trust's policies on a "thumb suck" approach, but rather to rely on a scientific research informed policy change in order to develop confidence in the subsequent policy changes. The compounding need for the study was the observed limited interest by development practitioners and donors in impact studies, as argued in Chapter 1.

The poverty and inequality literature survey cited in Chapter 3 revealed the complex and multi-dimensional nature of this phenomenon. The conclusions reached from the literature review indicated the corresponding need for a multi-dimensional approach to poverty eradication and sustainable development interventions.

The complex nature of poverty and inequality influenced the identification of the critical success factors or indicators for measuring the impact of Ithuba Trust funding policy and procedures for access to its funding earmarked for poverty eradication and sustainable development initiatives.

The success indicators were outlined in section 8.1.6 of Chapter 4 and these are:

- Ithuba Trust mission statement, aim and objectives
- Grantmaking procedures
- Grantmaking impact
- Corporate governance

The empirical study and findings were based on these critical success indicators.

## **2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

For purposes of this chapter, the research methodology will be briefly outlined to contextualize the research findings.

### **2.1 Research approach: Two-phased triangulation**

The choice of the research approach was based on the guidelines proposed by Epstein (1988) and Schurink (1998) who state that, although the two approaches in research, that is, qualitative and quantitative, might be different to some degree, the two are compatible and researchers should rather base their preferences on the conditions most suited for each method and not on their differences.

The conditions applicable to this study (see chapter 1, section 4.1), are briefly the following:

- Prior knowledge of the culture and environment under which the study will be conducted
- Ease of access and high level of legitimation  
In summary, since data collection is intrusive by nature, ease of access and legitimacy are prerequisites in quantitative studies. For purposes of a qualitative approach, the researcher has to prioritize on how to gain access and legitimacy for data collection.
- Degree of control and authority  
Whilst a high degree of control and authority is a condition applicable to the quantitative approach in order to obtain order in all the other key research components, a qualitative approach does not seek control, but rather seeks the understanding of the phenomenon under study.
- Research purpose  
A quantitative approach seeks to develop theories and test hypotheses whilst qualitative studies are suitable for exploration and evaluation without the need to develop theories and hypotheses testing.

- Relationships between variables

In quantitative research, the aim is to establish casual relationships between stated variables whilst in qualitative methods, researchers address themselves to complex social processes, seeking meaning from the respondents, that might lead to the identification of new concepts and the development of hypotheses.

These conditions led to the choice of a combined qualitative and quantitative approach, referred to by De Vos (1998:359) as “triangulation”.

This study adopted the two-phased triangulation model in which the first phase consisted of qualitative focus group interviewing and the second, a quantitative study in which data was collected by means of a mailed questionnaire and document analysis of the respondents’ official records stored at Ithuba Trust offices.

## **2.2 Type of research: Applied research**

The literature surveyed in Chapter 1 state that the purpose of applied research deals with the development of solutions for practice issues and interventions thereof (compare De Vos, 1998 and 2002; Bayley, 1987; Grinnell and Williams, 1990; Bloom and Fisher, 1982; Forcese and Richer, 1973 and Grinnell, 1988).

The outcome of the research addressed Ithuba Trust’s need to change its policies and procedures, by highlighting the significance of impact measurement as a research informed strategy towards desired transformation in development. Hence, the research was applied with a development component since the outcome provides a solution to a practical problem.

## **2.3 Research Strategy: Evaluative one-shot case study**

In this research, the definition of a research strategy by Grinnell and Stothers (1988:219) was adopted. They define a research strategy or design as: “... a plan which includes every aspect of a proposed research study from conceptualization of the problem right through to the dissemination of the findings.”

In considering the adopted definition of a research strategy, together with the problem formulation, purpose, aim and objectives of the research, type of research and the research approach, the evaluative one-shot case study design was selected. Fouché and De Vos (2002:140), refer to this design as a design in which a single person or group or

event is studied only once, subsequent to some agent or treatment presumed to cause change. Ithuba Trust therefore, was presented as a one-shot case study, to measure the impact of its funding policy and operations for access to its funding for poverty reduction and sustainable development initiatives. In other words, to assess whether Ithuba Trust funding policies and procedures led to easy access to funding that could be presumed to have caused some reduction in poverty levels and promoted sustainable development.

The respondents were therefore beneficiary organizations who had adequate knowledge about Ithuba Trust, the unit of analysis for the study.

## **2.4 Data collection and analysis**

In line with the research approach, the combined qualitative-quantitative approach was utilized. The first data collection phase was qualitative and informed the second quantitative phase.

### **2.4.1 Qualitative phase: Focus group interviewing**

In phase one, four focus groups were conducted with organizations that benefited from Ithuba Trust funding in order to gain insight into their feelings, attitudes, thoughts and experiences about Ithuba Trust funding policy and procedures (compare Greeff, 2002:305 and Schurink *et al.*, 1998:314).

#### **2.4.1.1 Population and sampling**

Babbie and Mouton (2004:166) refer to the use of the researcher's judgment in the sampling procedure, based on the researcher's knowledge of the population, its elements and the nature of the research aim. A total of forty-one respondents who participated in the interviews were purposively selected according to the following criteria:

- Organizations that benefited from Ithuba Trust funding over a multi-year funding period of two years or more, for utilization in their poverty eradication and sustainable development initiatives and possessed rich information about Ithuba Trust funding policy and procedure.
- Organizations with both depth and breadth of experience and knowledge and who share commonalities in poverty eradication and sustainable development.

- Organizations working in the same sectors, that is, early childhood development, women, youth, older persons, disabled and rural development.
- Organizations working in disadvantaged communities, that is, townships, informal settlements, rural and farm communities.

Compare Babbie, 1992:254; Schurink *et al.*, 1998:317; Human Rights Commission, 1998/1999:2; Babbie and Mouton, 2004:166 and Greeff, 2002.

The focus group interviews were conducted according to a semi-structured interview schedule (see Appendix 5).

The four series of interviews were conducted during April - May 2003 in Gauteng, Limpopo and North West Provinces. Gauteng was selected as a well-resourced province and both North West and Limpopo as under-resourced provinces. Two groups were conducted in Gauteng. There were, therefore, four series group interviews with a total respondent number of forty one, as already indicated.

The organizations that were represented in the four focus groups were the following:

Province	Name of Organization
Gauteng (Group 1)	Zakheni Early Learning Centre
	Nigel Child Welfare
	M and R Bakery and Development
	Iketsetseng
	Ratanang Day Care Centre
	Progress Day Care Centre
	Tsohang Crèche
	Funda Day Care Centre
	The Way Day Care Centre
	Phikelela Early Childhood Development
	Thembi's Day Care
	Traditional Healers Association

Total number of organizations = 12

Gauteng (Group 2) East Rand Protective Workshop

Prinshof School for Disabled

Youth For Christ

Women For Peace

Bugradeo Afterschool Care Centre

Mamelodi Association for the Physically Disabled

Total number of organizations = 6

North West

Jouberton Society for the Care of the Aged

Atamelang Crèche

Mpepi Crèche

Multi Vision Youth Development Project

Tshwaragano Early Learning Centre

Kgatelopele Crèche

Kgautswane Care Group for the Aged

National Welfare and Development Forum

Total number of organizations = 8

Limpopo

African Child Development Trust

Co-op Crèche

El-Elyon Educational Centre

Itekeng Ntagane Community Crèche

Itumeleng Community Development Agency

Malocha Day Care Centre

Maranatha Mogoto Preschool

Nkwana Women's Resource Centre

Piet Aphane High School

Rebone Itireleng Crèche

Reholegile Crèche

Relemogile Rural Development Project

Rivone Society for the Blind

Rural Women Association

Train-Up-A-Child

Total number of organizations = 15

The respondents who represented the organizations were senior members of the organizations, acting as spokespersons, with an in-depth knowledge of these organizations.

Interviews were conducted by the researcher and notes taken by a dedicated Ithuba Trust National Development coordinator, who had rich information about the respondents, as an Ithuba Trust employee and therefore extensive field notes were made. No recording devices such as audiotapes were used because the researcher's memory, in addition to the notes, was used as a basis for analysis, as suggested by Greeff (2002:318) who states: "The basis for analysis is transcripts, tapes, notes and memory." The researcher used her experience as a social worker, community interviewing and facilitative skills to stimulate sharing, debates and deepened discussions. Since the researcher and the administrative secretary had a long-term working relationship with the participants, the participants were spontaneous in communicating their feelings, thoughts, attitudes and experiences and fielded questions with ease.

Literature surveyed (compare De Vos, Fouché and Venter, 2002:223 and De Vos, 2002b:339) reveal that data analysis, in general, is the process of categorizing, bringing order, meaning, structure, manipulating messy information and summarization. Data was therefore coded and categorized into themes and sub-themes.

#### 2.4.1.2 Research findings: Qualitative phase

For analytical purposes, a coding procedure was used to classify data into themes. Themes that emerged from the study were:

- Social policy issues
- The phenomenon of poverty and inequality
- Sustainable development issues
- Impact measurement

The focus groups' demographic profile will precede the themes discussion.

#### **Focus groups demographic profile**

The composition of the focus groups is reflected in Table 5. As already indicated, two groups were recruited from Gauteng, a province which represents well-established and resourced provinces. One group was recruited from



Limpopo and the other from North West. These two provinces represent the under-developed and under-resourced communities. The sectors represent the socio-economically vulnerable groups and communities as identified by the Human Rights Commission Annual Report (1998/1999:2). It is evident from Table 5 that Ithuba Trust supported organizations that served communities in accordance with the South African national priorities cited in the Human Rights Commission Annual Report (1998/1999).

**Table 5: Focus Groups Demographic Profile**

<b>Province</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Sectors Represented</b>	<b>Location</b>
Gauteng (Group 1)	12	Early Childhood Development Child Welfare Interests Women	Township
Gauteng (Group 2)	6	Disabled Youth	Township Suburb
Limpopo	15	Early Childhood Development Women Youth Rural Development Disabled	Rural
North West	8	Aged Early Childhood Development Youth	Rural
<b>N = 4</b>	<b>N = 41 Respondents</b>		

### **Theme analysis**

The themes for analysis derived from the interview schedule (Appendix 5), from which the data for analysis emerged.

At the beginning of the interviews, the respondents described the interviews as an opportunity to communicate their disquiet about funding policies and procedures in general and were hypercritical of the intentions of the funding community. This disquiet is corroborated by World Bank (2000/2001:15), cited in Chapter 3, regarding the exclusion of the voice of poor people in decision-making processes. World Bank (2000/2001:15) asserts that poor people are often treated badly by the institutions that are supposed to help them. The African Renaissance and NEPAD, as discussed in Chapter 3, reflect the African leaders' desires, like the poor people, to be masters of their own destiny by

their own representation in decision-making processes affecting their countries. Although the focus of the study is Ithuba Trust, of significance, the respondents used the interviews also as an information gathering platform regarding criteria for other funders, with special reference to the National Development Agency and the National Lottery Distribution Trust Fund. The responds revealed that there was lack of coordination and monitoring amongst donors and as a result, there was greed amongst recipients of funding in terms of double funding and further that this greed intensified unhealthy competitive spirit amongst organizations as they competed for limited resources. Examples, such as clusters, where organizations register, without detection, for more than one cluster, were cited. It was evident from the discussions that donors with weak risk management systems were vulnerable to manipulation and as a result unintentionally promoted corruption.

For purposes of this research, the researcher succeeded in redirecting discussions to focus on Ithuba Trust policies and procedures and their impact on accessing funding towards poverty eradication and sustainable development.

The following themes and sub-themes emerged, based on the semi-structured interview schedule (see Appendix 5).

**Theme One: General experience with funding policies, with special reference to Ithuba Trust**

Two sub-themes relating to Ithuba Trust policy and procedures continued re-appearing during the interviews. The sub-themes, which generated into various sub-categories, are discussed below:

**Sub-theme one: Communication**

It was evident from the interactions that the respondents felt the need for Ithuba Trust to communicate effectively with its beneficiaries or the general public. According to the respondents, not enough information was available to them. The issue of information and communication, as a barrier towards poverty eradication and sustainable development was cited in Chapter 3, and should also be regarded as a social indicator for effective intervention or grantmaking guideline.

The problem is compounded by digital divide and the impact of globalization on poor nations or communities. It was argued in Chapter 3 that, whilst apartheid and colonialism were responsible for the marginalization of the poor, information communication technology and globalization have become the new form of discrimination and marginalization. Language, lack of on-site visits, guidelines for applications, protracted adjudications, policy changes and the composition of adjudication panels were sub-categories that emerged from the communication issue. How these sub-categories impacted negatively on the respondents is discussed below.

- Language

English was the only language used in all Ithuba Trust official documents. The other ten official languages, Braille and sign language were not considered for the official documents. The South African Constitution (Act No. 108 of 1996) states that all South African official languages must enjoy parity of esteem and be treated equitable. South Africa Year Book (2000/01:1) states that in spite of the Constitutional provision for parity in the use of the official languages, there is a marked move towards unilingualism in the public sector and South Africa in general with a bias toward the English language. Non-English speaking citizens are disadvantaged, especially in official publications and documents of national or organizational importance. The respondents' concerns were therefore in accordance with overall national concerns about the usage of only English in official documents of importance, such as application forms and proposals for funding.

- Lack of on-site visits

Ithuba Trust operated from a single national office as a strategy to minimize administrative costs. Use of volunteer adjudication panels in each province was made for objectivity, transparency and democratic purposes. Whilst this strategy was appreciated, participants felt that the adjudication panels hardly paid on-site visits that add value to the quality of adjudication processes. The participants therefore felt that not enough communication was made possible by this limitation, resulting in possibly highly unreliable information for adjudication. The value of site visits, according to the participants, would have informed Ithuba Trust

about equitable distribution of scarce resources for the benefit of under-resourced communities. It is therefore evident that the lack of on-site visits by Ithuba Trust decision makers disadvantaged the most needy to access its funding.

- Guidelines for applications

Ithuba Trust previously funded organizations which were registered under the now abolished Fundraising Act (No 107 of 1978) and all organizations which did not have this Registration were declined. The requirements for registration under the then Fundraising Act were cumbersome for the under-developed rural and township organizations, who could therefore not gain access to Ithuba Trust funds. The Fundraising Act was abolished when the Nonprofit Organisations Act (No. 71 of 1997) was promulgated in December 1997. The purpose of this new Act was to create an enabling environment for the NGO sector, in which they were no longer required to be registered in order to mobilize resources for their programmes.

The period for the study was 1989 - 1999. The Nonprofit Organisation Act (Act No. 71 of 1997) was operational from the year 1998. In other words, Ithuba Trust's funds were available to all organizations, irrespective of registration, for purposes of this study, only for two years, that is, 1998 and 1999. This meant, during the period 1989 - 1997, only registered organizations could access funds and those which were not registered could only access funding during the two-year period 1998 - 1999.

Referring to guidelines for applications, the respondents felt that Ithuba Trust lacked guidelines on how to access funding, other than the application form, which was only in English. One of the major concerns raised was the need for audited financial statements. There was no explanation on why these were a prerequisite and rural and township communities had no experience in auditing. Most of the organizations decided not to submit their applications, resulting in failure to access the much needed funding.

- **Protracted adjudications**  
The respondents revealed that when adjudications were prolonged, Ithuba Trust did not communicate reasons for the delays and these long delays sometimes destabilized applicants, some of whom had to close down due to cashflow challenges.
- **Policy changes**  
Ithuba Trust underwent a series of policy changes especially regarding its fundraising strategies (see Chapter 2) which influenced the funding policies. The respondents were of the opinion that Ithuba Trust seldom communicated such changes and as a result, most applications were declined due to adherence to the old criteria.
- **Composition of adjudication panels**  
There was no transparency in terms of communication about who participated in the provincial adjudication panels, how they were recruited, their term of service and representations. The respondents felt that they needed such information for guidance purposes since Ithuba Trust had no guidelines for applications. The respondents felt that if such information had been made available to the public or applicants, more would have approached the provincial panels for assistance and more would have gained access to funding.

#### **Sub-theme two: Policy development process**

Although this issue is linked to the communication issue as discussed above, the respondents singled out consultation with key stakeholders and criteria for funding as additional issues in Ithuba Trust's policy development processes. The following sub-categories emerged from the sub-theme:

- **Lack of consultation with external stakeholders**  
The respondents differentiated between the communication of new policies to stakeholders and consultation regarding the actual policy changes. According to the respondents, the current study is their first experience wherein Ithuba Trust consulted with key stakeholders in the review of its policies and procedures. In the past, stakeholders were not consulted and this shortcoming fell short of including critical information from the

stakeholders that would have enriched Ithuba Trust policies, for example, the impact of funding of only statutory registered organizations and the disadvantages of two funding cycles per year. The respondents were critical of the fact that well-established organizations could easily access Ithuba Trust funds due to the uneven level of development and capacity in the NGO sector, for example, urban versus rural development. The rural communities lacked capacity to meet the requirements for statutory registration and submission of applications twice a year. Had Ithuba Trust consulted with the stakeholders, they would have been sensitized about these rural marginalization factors. The Quality Management in the Nonprofit World (1991:93) states: “When improvement is the focus of your management style, you cannot afford to be uninformed about the way your various constituencies think. Your ... clients all have valuable insights into the processes of your organization that can provide the critical adjustments you want to achieve.” This statement corroborates the participants’ views.

- Criteria for funding

As already mentioned, the groups were highly critical of the statutory registration under the then Fundraising Act (No. 107 of 1978), as one of the key criteria for registration. This factor continued reappearing during discussions. The importance of an enabling legislative environment was highlighted and the deregulation of this factor, under the Nonprofit Organisations Act (No. 71 of 1997) was highly appreciated. However, as already mentioned, for purposes of this research, Ithuba Trust had two years only to change its policies for implementation under the Nonprofit Organisations Act (No. 71 of 1997). The respondents felt that they did not benefit from these changes as implementation of any new legislation takes a while before the general public is well-conscientized about the benefits and actual application of the law. As a result, the groups revealed that Ithuba Trust’s adherence to the past legislation cut off the majority of applications from the disadvantaged communities where funding was most needed.

In summary, Theme One addressed the respondents experiences with Ithuba Trust policy issues and the following results emerged:

- Although the sample was based on the researcher's judgment based on Babbie and Mouton (2002:166), the focus groups demographic profile were in compliance with the national priorities, as identified in the Human Rights Commission Annual Report (1998/1999).
- The respondents highlighted the need for donor coordination to prevent possible corruption due to competition for limited resources.
- Ineffective communication, in its various forms, for example, information communication technology and globalization, may lead to further marginalization of poor people.
- For purposes of the identification of social indicators of effective poverty eradication and sustainable development and the development of a grant-making strategy for Ithuba Trust, it was found that compliance with national priorities, donor coordination and meaningful communication play a significant role.

**Theme Two: Understanding poverty and inequality**

It was crucial for the study to determine the respondents' understanding of the phenomenon of poverty and inequality and to identify the synergy between their understanding and Ithuba Trust's organization ethos. The respondents were asked to define poverty and discuss how poverty, according to their definitions, was related to development.

It was observed that in all the four focus groups respondents found it difficult to explain comprehensively what poverty and inequality meant. However, one factor that kept on surfacing was the difficulty in explaining what poverty was. This could be attributed to the skewed partnerships between donors such as Ithuba Trust and their beneficiaries. According to the respondents, donors impose their interests on to beneficiaries, making beneficiaries understand the meaning of poverty from their (donors) perspective rather than the beneficiaries' own experiences of poverty. This imposition results in conflicting expectations. The participants' opinions were that donors should ask poor people to define poverty and what they think, as poor people, will work, to reduce the poverty levels. In this way, real life testimonies would lead to the definition of what poverty and inequality means and strategies for intervention.

For purposes of this research, the participants revealed that Ithuba Trust's reliance on application forms without site visits which allow for direct interaction with the communities rendered Ithuba Trust less informed about poverty and inequality issues. Ithuba Trust, it was revealed, operated far from the communities. This factor also indicated that poor communities do not expect only money from donors, but their participation at community level, where the insight into what poverty entails, could be developed together.

The analysis of Theme Two discloses a weakness in the interaction between donors and their beneficiaries, leaving a huge gap in the development of a common understanding of what poverty is. This gap develops into a conceptual bias which in turn, leads to donors and their beneficiaries operating at cross-purposes, with little impact on poverty eradication and sustainable development. As a social indicator, the need to develop mechanisms that would ensure consistent donor-beneficiary interaction to discern targets for poverty eradication and sustainable development becomes imperative.

### **Theme Three: Understanding sustainable development**

In order to arrive at appropriate recommendations from this study, it was imperative to ask the focus groups to discuss what they understood about the concept development. The respondents were asked to define the concept development and sustainability and to explain how the two concepts were related, the time frames for development, as well as their opinions on whether funders were obliged to fund development according to their identified time frames or not.

These issues were not asked individually, but the discussions centred around them, for example, reference to the definition of development was linked to the duration of the development process and the need for long-term funding.

The respondents revealed that there was no formula for development and they used the concepts development and sustainable development interchangeably. Their definition of sustainable development was focused purely on continued funding by the donor community for a duration to be determined by the NGOs financial independence. It became evident that the respondents were not yet conscientized on the global definition of sustainable development that encompasses social, economic and environmental development.



Arising from the discussions on sustainable development, the following sub-themes could be identified as integral elements of sustainable development:

- Sustainable development, like poverty eradication, is a customized process, beginning with the premise “no two projects are identical.” In other words, the initiative for sustainable development, starting with its definition, must come from the poor people themselves, who will define the desired change, irrespective of the time frames. This reinforces the principle that development takes place from within with a sustained and well-coordinated network of outside help. It is about serving indigenous needs and sustainable livelihoods. This principle is corroborated in Chapter 1 (section 5) wherein the voice of poor people is advocated for in sustainable development interventions. In this chapter, World Bank (2000/2001:15) was cited as asserting that poor people are often treated badly by the institutions of state and society and are excluded from voice and power in those institutions. There is therefore, a need for authentic communication, by the poor people, for poor people, to express their aspirations in order to affect some influence to the quality of their lives. This issue was also highlighted above under sub-theme communication.
- Development is not only about a once-off isolated funding and intervention. It is about going back to basics of life-long or community learning and not materialism such as wealth creation. It is about the development of people’s competencies towards fully functioning people and communities. This principle can be related to the Human Development Index cited in Chapter 3 (section 3) wherein development is measured against a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living as three basic dimensions of human development.
- Sustainable development is about differentiating between change and sustained improvement. The respondents were of the opinion that the concept change may be for better or for worse, compared to the concept sustained improvement which is a one-way positive direction. It was evident that the groups’ perception of sustainable development was parallel to the concept improvement in their circumstances, whether quantitative or qualitative or both.

- The importance of human rights.

The respondents made a comparison between the human rights abusing past government and the current democratic government. They emphasized the importance of human rights in sustainable development. This revelation is supported by Secrett (2002), cited in Chapter 1, who states that sustainable development is about welfare and power and that global economy is failing to deliver the conditions under which basic needs can be met, and these conditions are development rights. Secrett (2002) asserts that development is in a crisis due to the denial of human rights, and that makes development objectives difficult to achieve and harder to maintain.

Congruent to the findings in Theme Two, the findings on Theme Three revealed a lack of a common understanding between the donors and on what sustainable development entails. A compounding factor is that the respondents did not link sustainable development to the triple bottom-line paradigm, namely, social, economic and environmental development, but rather to financial stability. Financial stability, therefore, becomes an indicator for successful poverty eradication and sustainable development initiatives.

The incorporation of human rights in poverty eradication and sustainable development was also revealed as an indicator linked to life-long human development.

#### **Theme Four: Impact measurement issues**

The respondents were given an opportunity to relate what their understanding of impact measurement was, their experiences with Ithuba Trust policies in relation to their understanding of impact measurement and how it could be measured. In addition, they were requested to refer to Ithuba Trust's requests for progress reports, mechanisms to prevent mismanagement of funds and Ithuba Trust's image in accordance to their definition of impact measurement.

These issues were also not discussed in isolation, but an answer to one spontaneously led to the discussion of others.

It was revealed that impact measurement could not be planned. This opinion was linked to the premise that there was no recipe for sustainable development

intervention and further that each intervention was a customized process. The respondents' common understanding of what impact was, was that impact measurement required consultation with external stakeholders who could tell whether the intended objectives had been achieved or not, compared with evaluation which was retrospective.

In discussing the relevance of impact measurement in poverty eradication and sustainable development, the following sub-themes emerged:

#### **Sub-theme one: Advantages of impact measurement**

According to the respondents, impact measurement has the following advantages:

- Impact measurement results in the improvement of quality of life since the results are available for implementation and may generally be transferable under different circumstances, that is, they may generally be replicated.
- Impact measurement coordinates the different measures of intervention, particularly in poverty eradication as the phenomenon of poverty and inequality is highly complex and difficult to define.
- Impact measurement contributes to the development of competencies and different perspectives about life in general. In other words, it is an eye-opener, broadening the horizons for intervention. This could be linked to the participants' definition of sustainable development, as a one-way positive improvement in people's lives. This advantage is supported by Maartens (1997), cited in Chapter 1, who lists the benefits of impact measurement, amongst others, as an important tool for strategic planning; increasing efficiency, effectiveness, competitiveness and chances of access to resources; liberating and promoting democratic processes and creating awareness for improvement.

#### **Sub-theme two: Disadvantages of impact measurement**

Similarly, the respondents outlined the following disadvantages about impact measurement:

- Impact measurement is generally confused with deliverables, for example, the number of houses built instead of the quality of life of the

recipients of those houses. Quality of life indicators would be the reduction of the child abuse and tuberculosis rates in overcrowded homes.

- Impact measured studies are generally conducted by highly educated researchers who possess research skills which are lacking in the poor communities. Such discrepancies usually result in incompatible expectations between the researchers and the disadvantaged.
- Impact studies are generally funder-biased because the groups believe that developed nations often impose their standards on the developing nations.
- Circumstances dictate terms. According to the groups, impact measurement presupposes making a difference. However, in general, impact measurement is used by funders interchangeably with evaluation and progress reports with a motive for accounting for funds granted.
- Impact studies usually ignore indigenous knowledge and this limitation prevents the critical integration of such information into scientific knowledge.

These disadvantages about impact measurement, which generally are a motive for impact measurement reluctance, are corroborated by Owyong (1999), Mazel (1965) and Keck (1997) who list assumptions linked to the reluctance by the donor community to conduct impact measurement studies, cited in Chapter 1. They are, amongst others, impact measurement which overemphasizes numerical outputs as opposed to quality; on their own, impact measurements are of little help when subjects under investigation are compared, since such targets are complex with diversified criteria for measurement and, impact measurement involves expertise which is not readily available.

In summary, it can be stated that, notwithstanding the reluctance by development practitioners to conduct impact studies, these findings indicate impact measurement as a success factor or indicator for poverty eradication and sustainable development.

In conclusion, the findings indicated that, although Ithuba Trust funding was helpful to the organizations which benefited from such funds, the Ithuba Trust funding policies and procedures, influenced by the then Fundraising Act (No. 107 of 1978), which had vast sweeping powers over the NGO sector and the donor community, marginalized the most needy communities and organizations. The results show weaknesses in policy

decisions which failed to involve the target communities in decision making processes. Apart from the influence of the then oppressive Fundraising Act, Ithuba Trust failed to communicate with and involve its stakeholders in its policy decisions and as a result, more organizations could not access its funding. For purposes of this research, Ithuba Trust operated under the new enabling legislation for a period of two years. The impact of the new legislation was insignificant in that the implementation of any new legislation takes a relatively longer period for its benefits to be felt.

The following section presents the results of the second phase of the empirical study.

#### **2.4.2 Quantitative phase: Mailed questionnaires and study of official documents**

The quantitative phase was conducted during February - August 2004, during which data was collected by means of mailed questionnaires, which were self-administered by the respondents and the study of the respondents' official documents held at the offices of Ithuba Trust.

As indicated in Chapter 1, the population for the study was approximately 2 600 NGOs who received funding from Ithuba Trust during the ten-year period 1989 - 1999. These organizations applied for funding to Ithuba Trust for support to their poverty eradication and sustainable development initiatives. In order to reduce the population to an appropriate sample for the study, the researcher selected organizations that received multi-year funding (minimum two years) from the population of 2 600 organizations.

This exercise reduced the number to approximately 1 000 organizations. For purposes of this study, the researcher aimed to obtain a high degree of reliability in the collection of data and raised the 10% rule of thumb (Strydom and De Vos, 1998:194) to 20%, which translated into a sampling frame of two hundred organizations.

Questionnaires were sent to the two hundred selected organizations in February 2004. Several reminders were sent to these organizations to return the completed questionnaires. This process took a period of six months until all the two hundred questionnaires were returned and follow-up questions and clarifications done. Since all the two hundred questionnaires were returned, the response rate was 100%.

The results of the mailed questionnaires will be presented first, followed by those of the official documents study.

#### 2.4.2.1 Quantitative data analysis and interpretation

This section will outline the process followed in data processing, analysis and interpretation of the quantitative research.

Babbie and Mouton (2004:412) state that in order to conduct a quantitative analysis, a researcher often engages in a coding process after the data had been collected. The purpose of coding is to reduce a wide variety of original responses to questions to a more limited or focused set of attributes composing a variable. For purposes of this research, the researcher broke down the responses arising from the questionnaire (Appendix 6) into four variables related to the study aim and objectives. These variables were Ithuba Trust beneficiary organization's profile; issues related to poverty and inequality; issues related to impact measurement and Ithuba Trust funding policy and procedures. Questions 1 - 8 of Appendix 6 related to the beneficiary profiles; question 9 referred to poverty issues; question 10 referred to impact measurement issues and questions 11 - 15 related to Ithuba Trust funding policy and procedures. The researcher developed a code system similar to a codebook and recorded attributes with common characteristics or themes, for each variable.

Table 6 is an example of the coding procedure followed and the code categories defined for the coders in relation to the proper categories. As cited in Chapter 1, in order to eliminate errors, the researcher and the Department of Statistics at Pretoria University, who utilized the statistical software package SAS, were involved in what Babbie and Mouton (2004:418) refer to as data cleaning. This process ensured that a specific set of legitimate attributes are translated into a set of possible codes and further that only those cases that should have data on a particular variable do in fact have such data (Babbie and Mouton, 2004:418).

**Table 6: Example of Coding Procedure**

<b>Variable: Funding Policy and Procedures</b>	<b>Attributes (Responses)</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Numerical Code Assignment</b>
Question 14:  Successful development can be seen by happy hardworking people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainability, empowering, cultivate peaceful working environment, confidence building, improved quality service, complement other donors, crisis intervention.</li> </ul>	Organizational culture	1
14.1 In your own words please describe the importance of Ithuba Trust funding to your organization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organizational development, provision of start-up organization, outreach programmes, met own aims and objectives, asset building.</li> </ul>	Organizational development	2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accessibility, flexible, supportive, dependable, making a difference.</li> </ul>	Ithuba Trust public image, corporate governance	3

With reference to the presentation and interpretation of data, De Vos *et al.* (2002:225-226) state that data need to be summarized for easy comprehension and utilization, taking on different forms such as tabular or graphical display.

- **Respondents profile**

The respondents were profiled according to the following attributes:

- Sustained organizational existence
- Operational areas
- Triple bottom-line application
- Population served
- Scale of impact
- Scale of Ithuba Trust funding
- Projects supported by Ithuba Trust

The results of these attributes are presented in tabular forms below:

## 2.4.2.2 Sustained organizational existence

An organization's number of years in existence quantifies its experience and knowledge about the dynamics of the sector in which it operates. For purposes of this research, a two-year period was considered in defining the sample frame. Table 7 reflects the number of years the organizations had been in existence.

**Table 7: Sustained Organizational Existence**

<b>Years in Existence</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
0 – 10	93	46.5
11 – 20	30	15.0
21 – 50	20	10.0
51 – 100	53	26.5
Over 100	4	2.0
	<b>N = 200</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 7 reveals that the majority of the organizations, that is, 93 (46.5%) were established at the same period during which Ithuba Trust was founded.

As already mentioned in Chapter 2, Ithuba Trust was founded in 1989, just a year before President Nelson Mandela and other political leaders were released from prison and the unbanning of political organizations by the then South African government. This period spelt freedom to concerned South Africans who could not operate freely for social justice due to the oppressive nature of the past government which regarded any coordinated effort for sustainable development with suspicion. This was the period of negotiations for the birth of democracy which took place in 1994, and the beginning of enabling legislation which might have encouraged the majority of progressive and concerned South Africans to join government in the reconstruction of South Africa, as no government would be able to transform the country, single-handed.

Although the majority of the respondents were established during the negotiations for the transformation of South Africa into a new democracy, the study of Swilling and Russell (2002) reveals that there are 101 289 legal status NPOs in South Africa, many of whom are over hundred years old.



Table 7 therefore reveals that organizations become more sustainable under an enabling environment. The emergence of Ithuba Trust during the same period added value, through funding, to the developing organizations for their continued existence.

#### 2.4.2.3 Operational areas for programmes

The operational areas were communities in which the organizations in the study conducted their services. Some of the organizations operated in more than one community. Table 8 reflects these communities.

**Table 8: Operational Areas for Programmes**

Area	Number of Organizations	%
Farming Communities	26	13.0
Informal Settlements	83	41.5
Rural Communities	82	41.5
Townships/Urban	119	59.5
Suburbs	131	65.5

Table 8 reveals that the affluent suburb communities received attention from most organizations, that is 131 (65.5%) and the farming community was served by a mere 13% (26 organizations). This confirms the focus group's revelation that the well-established sectors of the society have the greatest capacity to mobilize scarce resources for the benefit of their already well-resourced communities. This state of affairs reinforces the ever-widening gap between the haves and the have-nots.

It was striking to note that informal settlements, perhaps due to their proximity to the urban areas, received equal attention to the rural communities' 41.5%, which had been in existence for much longer. This informal settlement advantage confirms the concentration of resources in urban areas.

The study of Swilling and Russell (2002) also confirmed this discrepancy by revealing that most of the R14 billion revenue raised by the NGO sector was spent in well-established urban organizations, to the detriment of the poorer rural and farm communities.

## 2.4.2.4 The triple bottom-line application of sustainable development

The respondents were asked to indicate whether their programmes encompassed all the three components of sustainable development which are social, economic and environment, and if not, to indicate in what area or areas of the triple bottom-line were they involved. The respondents were also asked to give examples of the programmes or projects in each leg to their sustainable development equation. Table 9 reflects their applications.

**Table 9: The Triple Bottom-line Application**

<b>Development Component</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
Social + Economic + Environment	20	10.0
Social Only	90	45.0
Economic Only	34	17.0
Environment Only	3	1.5
Social + Economic	32	16.0
Social + Environment	16	8.0
Economic + Environment	5	2.5
	<b>N = 200</b>	<b>100</b>

It is evident from Table 9 that the majority of the organizations, that is 45% (90), are focusing mainly on social services, examples of which are indicated in Table 10. The second level of focus was purely economic, that is 34 organizations (17%), followed by a combination of social and economic, that is 32 organizations (16%). The least attended to was the environment (1.5%) and economic and the environment combined (2.5%).

As already indicated in Chapter 3, the triple bottom-line definition of sustainable development is a challenge to practitioners in poverty eradication and sustainable development and practitioners are only beginning to encompass all the three components in their practice. Only 20 organizations (10%) indicated that they were already applying the three components in their services, which is a significant revelation of a renaissance contributing to the goals of the World Summit for Sustainable Development, cited in Chapter 3. Examples of environmental and economic projects cited by the respondents are indicated in Table 10.

The difficulty in applying the integrated triple bottom-line development approach was supported by Fouché and Delport (2000), who write on the different interpretations given by practicing social workers, about the concept social development. These varying interpretations led to conflicting strategies in poverty eradication and sustainable development and the three components of development were not integrated in practice.

In unpacking the triple bottom-line application, respondents were asked to indicate the actual programmes or projects supported by Ithuba Trust. Such information led to the identification of the extent of applying the three sustainable development dimensions. Table 10 reflects the scale of application, in relation to the percentage distribution indicated in Table 9.

**Table 10: Projects Supported by Ithuba Trust**

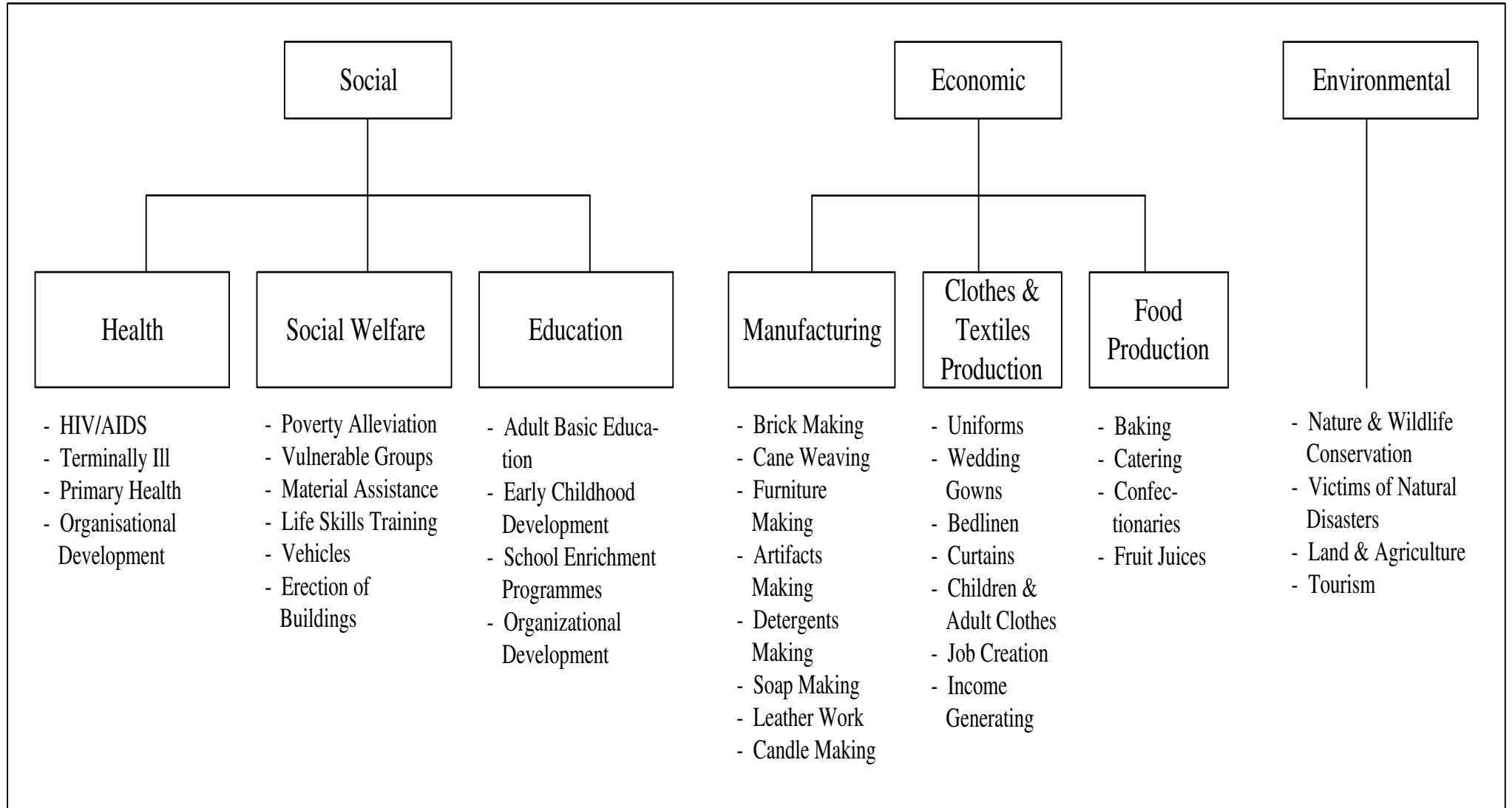


Table 10 therefore corroborates the findings in Table 9 which show a strong leaning towards social development (45%) and a combined leaning towards social and economic dimensions (16%) and very little activity in the environment sector (1.5%).

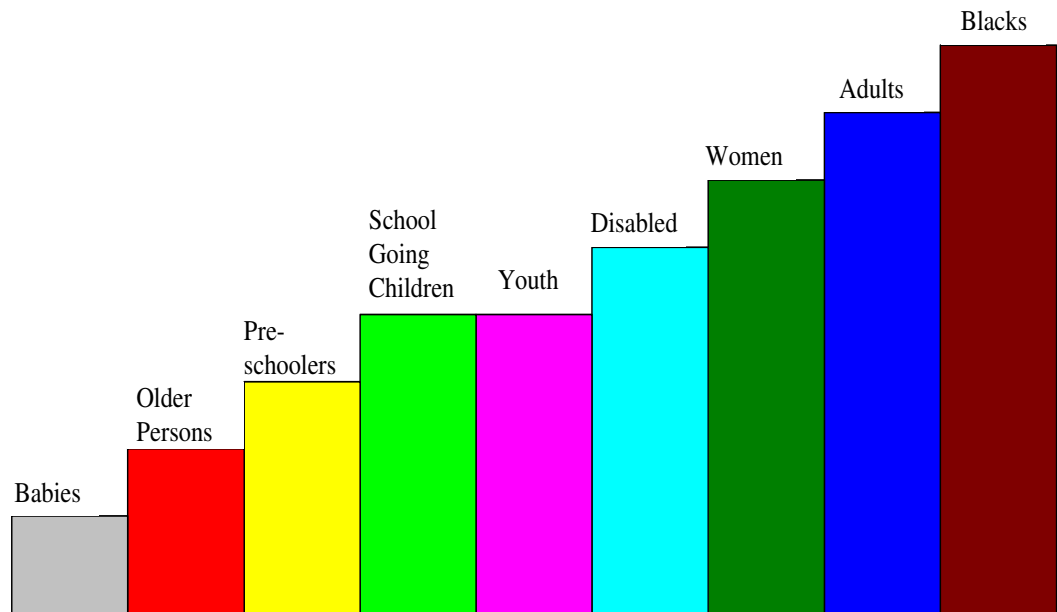
2.4.2.5 Population served

This section investigated the target people served by the respondents. Table 11 provides a profile of people served.

**Table 11: Population Served**

Target Groups	Number of Organizations	%
Adults	155	77.5
Babies	89	44.5
Disadvantaged Blacks	159	79.5
Disabled	122	61.0
Older Persons	102	51.0
Preschoolers	112	56.0
School Going Children	121	60.5
Youth	121	72.5
Women	145	72.5

The priority target groups are reflected in Figure 10:



**Figure 10: The Priority Target Groups**

Both Figure 10 and Table 11 informed the researcher that the most vulnerable groups of society, that is, infants, older persons, school going children and youth are attended to by fewer organizations than the disabled, women, adults and blacks. At the time of writing this report, South Africa had launched a sixteen day campaign for non-violence against women and children and during the first week of the campaign, five infants were reported raped. Before the campaign, the National Council of Provinces and the South African Provincial Legislative Assembly condemned the government for lack of commitment to fight against rape, particularly of infants and young children between the ages of seven and fourteen.

The abuse of older persons had also received high profile attention. The results of the study present themselves as a challenge to the social work profession including Ithuba Trust, to provide an equal, if not more attention to the well-being of infants, older persons, school going children and the youth.

#### 2.4.2.6 Scale of impact: number of direct and indirect beneficiaries

One of the variables to assess the criteria for funding was the number of beneficiaries reached by the organizations, directly or indirectly. These numbers provide an estimation of the general population served by the NGO sector. As Ithuba Trust was not the only funder for these organizations, the information may be useful in assessing the scale of impact and coverage by the NGO sector. Table 12 provides the number of beneficiaries served. According to this table, 200 organizations had a population coverage of 10 million, which translates into 25% of South Africa's population. The significance of this scale was reported in the study of Swilling and Russell (2002) which confirmed the importance of the NGO sector as a force to be reckoned with. The linkage between this population coverage and the continued existence of the NGO sector defines this sector as a dependable and tenacious partner in poverty eradication and sustainable development. The sector can inform policies and their participation is therefore critical. This figure is corroborated by the number of beneficiaries listed in Appendix 2 which gives the scale of impact as approximately 16 million beneficiaries.

The significance of this scale of impact is provided by Marais, cited by Russell (2001:2) when he argues that voluntary sector organizations are sometimes pro-

viding social services in tandem with government, and sometimes as a substitute for government provision. Russell (2001:12) also cites Camay and Gordon in describing the impact of the NGO sector in relation to government competencies as “determining the appropriate division of labour between government and civil society in meeting development needs.”

**Table 12: Scale of Impact: Number of Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries**

<b>Respon- dent*</b>	<b>Direct</b>	<b>Indirect</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Respon- dent*</b>	<b>Direct</b>	<b>Indirect</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1</b>	250	20000	20250	<b>101</b>	201	0	201
<b>2</b>	12000	5000	15000	<b>102</b>	100	29	129
<b>3</b>	180	200	380	<b>103</b>	37848	0	37 848
<b>4</b>	9000	21000	30000	<b>104</b>	100	500	600
<b>5</b>	60	30	90	<b>105</b>	5000	0	5000
<b>6</b>	1800	54000	55800	<b>106</b>	150	0	150
<b>7</b>	182	546	728	<b>107</b>	122	100	222
<b>8</b>	2000	411	2411	<b>108</b>	5000	15000	20000
<b>9</b>	90	270	360	<b>109</b>	10000	25000	35000
<b>10</b>	2000	200000	202000	<b>110</b>	12000	0	12000
<b>11</b>	694	2776	3470	<b>111</b>	4300	6000	10300
<b>12</b>	300	20000	20300	<b>112</b>	14000	25000	39000
<b>13</b>	5000	2368	7668	<b>113</b>	6186	13000	29186
<b>14</b>	70	200	270	<b>114</b>	2000	18000	20000
<b>15</b>	5000	25000	30000	<b>115</b>	70	280	350
<b>16</b>	600	100	700	<b>116</b>	1694	10529	12223
<b>17</b>	12	40	52	<b>117</b>	400	1200	1600
<b>18</b>	3000	0	3000	<b>118</b>	200	600	800
<b>19</b>	426	50	476	<b>119</b>	8000	10000	18000
<b>20</b>	2000	8000	10000	<b>120</b>	1000	2000	3000
<b>21</b>	60	22	82	<b>121</b>	600	1000	1600
<b>22</b>	1800	1800	3600	<b>122</b>	900	0	900
<b>23</b>	110	0	110	<b>123</b>	400	4000	4400
<b>24</b>	185	0	185	<b>124</b>	3000	12000	15000
<b>25</b>	200	400	600	<b>125</b>	60	49940	50000
<b>26</b>	1639	10000	11639	<b>126</b>	250	250	500
<b>27</b>	100	20	120	<b>127</b>	250	1000	1250
<b>28</b>	150	8000	8150	<b>128</b>	400	1000	1400
<b>29</b>	42000	0	42000	<b>129</b>	220	5500	5720
<b>30</b>	100	0	100	<b>130</b>	350	150	500
<b>31</b>	40	350	390	<b>131</b>	190	190	380
<b>32</b>	50	100	150	<b>132</b>	185	0	185

<b>Respon- dent*</b>	<b>Direct</b>	<b>Indirect</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Respon- dent*</b>	<b>Direct</b>	<b>Indirect</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>33</b>	64186	641860	706046	<b>133</b>	1152	3466	4618
<b>34</b>	30	50	80	<b>134</b>	200	20000	20200
<b>35</b>	1601	75000	76601	<b>135</b>	4000	1000	5000
<b>36</b>	400	200	600	<b>136</b>	150	12200	12350
<b>37</b>	2200	0	2200	<b>137</b>	300	600	900
<b>38</b>	250	500	750	<b>138</b>	100	300	400
<b>39</b>	2760	5517	8277	<b>139</b>	1000	500	1500
<b>40</b>	190	84	274	<b>140</b>	1200	5000	6200
<b>41</b>	140	50	190	<b>141</b>	400	10000	10400
<b>42</b>	105	50	155	<b>142</b>	60	1500	1560
<b>43</b>	1500	500	2000	<b>143</b>	4000	8000	12000
<b>44</b>	26700	300	29700	<b>144</b>	1350	5000	6350
<b>45</b>	160	800	960	<b>145</b>	9600	4000	13600
<b>46</b>	355	200	555	<b>146</b>	450	500	950
<b>47</b>	280	0	280	<b>147</b>	4403	50000	54403
<b>48</b>	14	538	552	<b>148</b>	32610	2990	35600
<b>49</b>	30000	100000	130000	<b>149</b>	100	200	300
<b>50</b>	580	1160	1740	<b>150</b>	240	50	290
<b>51</b>	4000	2000	6000	<b>151</b>	3272	1833994	1837266
<b>52</b>	500	0	500	<b>152</b>	25	40	65
<b>53</b>	5000	0	5000	<b>153</b>	100	500	600
<b>54</b>	5000	10000	15000	<b>154</b>	120	0	120
<b>55</b>	400	1200	1600	<b>155</b>	3000	7000	10000
<b>56</b>	120	0	120	<b>156</b>	15000	0	15000
<b>57</b>	25000	500000	525000	<b>157</b>	27	60	87
<b>58</b>	11000	22000	33000	<b>158</b>	30000	0	30000
<b>59</b>	5000	50000	55000	<b>159</b>	600	10000	10600
<b>60</b>	120	30	150	<b>160</b>	300	1200	1500
<b>61</b>	10000	15000	25000	<b>161</b>	400	800	1200
<b>62</b>	5000	50000	55000	<b>162</b>	500	200	700
<b>63</b>	80	80	160	<b>163</b>	15	75	90
<b>64</b>	200	0	200	<b>164</b>	5000	15000	20000
<b>65</b>	1350	1300	2650	<b>165</b>	1100	3000	4100
<b>66</b>	400	0	400	<b>166</b>	18000	0	18000
<b>67</b>	1995	238028	240023	<b>167</b>	132	333	465
<b>68</b>	50	250	300	<b>168</b>	1800	900	2700
<b>69</b>	120	500	620	<b>169</b>	96	288	384
<b>70</b>	60	0	60	<b>170</b>	130	150	280
<b>71</b>	500	3000000	3000000	<b>171</b>	500	5000	5500
<b>72</b>	1000	10000	11000	<b>172</b>	280	2500	2780
<b>73</b>	170	200	370	<b>173</b>	10000	0	10000



<b>Respon- dent*</b>	<b>Direct</b>	<b>Indirect</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Respon- dent*</b>	<b>Direct</b>	<b>Indirect</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>74</b>	440	800	1240	<b>174</b>	335	600	935
<b>75</b>	1250	4450	5700	<b>175</b>	1200	12000	13200
<b>76</b>	935	480	1415	<b>176</b>	109229	0	109229
<b>77</b>	900	4500	5400	<b>177</b>	5000	55000	60000
<b>78</b>	8500	42500	51000	<b>178</b>	1000	1000	2000
<b>79</b>	100	0	100	<b>179</b>	16000	50000	66000
<b>80</b>	28000	108000	136000	<b>180</b>	40	1600	1640
<b>81</b>	122	710	832	<b>181</b>	5000	45000	50000
<b>82</b>	5000	200	7200	<b>182</b>	540	0	540
<b>83</b>	44	15	59	<b>183</b>	100	50	150
<b>84</b>	500	5000	5500	<b>184</b>	109	0	109
<b>85</b>	60	2200	2260	<b>185</b>	5000	45000	50000
<b>86</b>	3020	2940	5960	<b>186</b>	4500	0	4500
<b>87</b>	1000	50000	51000	<b>187</b>	500	50000	50500
<b>88</b>	6850	20150	27000	<b>188</b>	500	150	650
<b>89</b>	170	2000	2170	<b>189</b>	2500	5000	7500
<b>90</b>	430	950	1380	<b>190</b>	1500	0	1500
<b>91</b>	48000	1200	49200	<b>191</b>	500000	1500000	2000000
<b>92</b>	700	0	700	<b>192</b>	3322	27119	30441
<b>93</b>	250	50	300	<b>193</b>	300	4000	4300
<b>94</b>	4292	88372	92664	<b>194</b>	1500	3000	4500
<b>95</b>	210	100	310	<b>195</b>	120	14	134
<b>96</b>	2340	4680	7020	<b>196</b>	100	2600	2700
<b>97</b>	31	16	47	<b>197</b>	1500	100000	101500
<b>98</b>	200	400	600	<b>198</b>	60	120	180
<b>99</b>	320	0	320	<b>199</b>	65	30	95
<b>100</b>	85	200	285	<b>200</b>	90	90	180
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>413363</b>	<b>5447993</b>	<b>5863856</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>926998</b>	<b>4110987</b>	<b>5010137</b>

\* See Appendix 8.

In summary, Table 12 indicates the total number of direct beneficiaries as 1 340 360, indirect beneficiaries as 9 558 980, resulting in a total of 10 873 993 beneficiaries. The significance of this figure (10 873 993) has already been indicated above.

#### 2.4.2.7 Scale of Ithuba Trust funding

This analysis reveals the scale of funding received from Ithuba Trust, based on commencement or the initial funding year, the number of years funded by

Ithuba Trust and funding received against the funding cycles which were March and September of each year and emergency funding.

**Table 13: Initial Funding Year**

<b>Period</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
1989 - 1994	138	69.0
1995 - 1999	62	31.0
	<b>N = 200</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 13 reveals that the majority of organizations, that is 138 (69%) received their initial funding during Ithuba Trust's first five-year period in operation. As already mentioned in section 2.4.1.2 above, organizations become more sustainable under an enabling environment. During this period, the Ithuba Trust marketing strategy was effective in promoting such an enabling environment and according to the founding Trustee, Gareth Pyne-James, cited in Chapter 2, the brand name "Ithuba" became South Africa's house-hold name. These results indicate a degree of synergy between the initial funding year, as indicated in Table 13 and the respondents' number of years in existence, as reflected in Table 7. Table 7 revealed that the majority of organizations were founded during the same period of Ithuba Trust's year of establishment. It can be concluded that most of the organizations developed together with the growth of Ithuba Trust. However, the number of organizations that received funding for the first time during the second five-year period of Ithuba Trust's operation (1995 – 1999) compared to the first five-year period (1989 – 1994), declined (31%).

The decline in the number of organizations could be attributed to the threat that Ithuba trust faced for its closure, as indicated in Chapter 2. In this chapter, it was indicated that during 1993, the current South African government commissioned the Gambling Board Commission of Enquiry in preparation for the introduction of the National Lottery. This development began to threaten the continued existence of Ithuba Trust due to the fact that gambling was Ithuba Trust's only source of revenue and one of the terms of reference for the Gambling Board Commission of Enquiry was to recommend for the closure of the unregulated gambling industries, of which Ithuba Trust was one. The period

1995 - 1999 was therefore a destabilizing one for Ithuba Trust and perhaps, indirectly, demotivated additional new applications for its funds. The gambling industry that Ithuba Trust operated was finally closed down by legislation.

The respondents were asked to indicate the number of years in which Ithuba Trust funded them. Table 14 is a reflection of these years. It should be noted that this variable was the key determining factor for the sampling frame.

**Table 14: Number of Years Funded by Ithuba Trust**

<b>Years</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
2 – 5	128	64.0
6 – 10	72	36.0
	<b>N = 200</b>	<b>100</b>

According to Table 14, the majority of the organizations, that is 128 (64%), were funded for a period of 2 - 5 years and the remainder (36%) for a longer period. Although this information indicates the duration of funding for poverty eradication and sustainable development initiatives, the literature review in Chapters 3 and 4 on poverty, inequality, poverty eradication strategies; the definition of the concept sustainable development and the results of the focus groups interviewing did not reflect the time frame for development. The focus groups in the qualitative phase revealed that development is a customized process taking place with outside help, irrespective of the time frames. However, according to the researcher's observations, the donor community, in general, fund projects for a maximum period of five years. In general terms, it can be concluded that Ithuba Trust's policy of a longer period of funding, or a multi-year funding, was according to the general norm for sustainable development initiatives, and furthermore supported organizations that needed a longer period for development. In other words, Ithuba Trust also remained flexible to accommodate the need for customized development.

As already indicated in the qualitative phase, Ithuba Trust funded organizations twice a year, in March and September of each year, and quarterly for emergencies. The effectiveness in terms of accessibility is reflected in Table 15.

**Table 15: Funding Frequency**

<b>Frequency of Funding</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Once per year	118	59.0
March & September	82	41.0
	<b>N = 200</b>	<b>100</b>

It is evident from Table 15 that only 41% (82) of the organizations received funding twice per year. The majority (59%) could not access the funds according to the Trust's funding policy. The respondents were asked to give reasons for not being funded in both March and September of each year. Table 16 reflects the reasons given by the hundred and eighteen respondents who did not receive funding in both cycles, for this inaccessibility.

**Table 16: Reasons for not being funded twice per year**

<b>Reason</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Did not apply for both cycles	47	40.0
Failed to meet return date	27	23.0
Irregular submission of application	27	23.0
Did not know could apply twice a year	12	10.0
Ithuba Trust did not give reasons for the decline	5	4.0
	<b>N = 118</b>	<b>100</b>

It may be deduced from Table 16 that the first three reasons, that is, "did not apply for both cycles" (40%); "failed to meet return date" (23%) and "irregular submission of application" (23%), the majority of the organizations, that is, a combination of the first three reasons (86%) were aware of the policy, but failed to meet the requirements. Funding is a valuable scarce resource and one may ask: "Was it a question of lack of capacity that these organizations failed to meet the requirements, or was this policy feasible?" Whatever the answer, this difficulty was supported by the focus groups in the qualitative phase wherein it was revealed that, due to Ithuba Trust's lack of consultation with external stakeholders in the development of its funding policies, Ithuba Trust's policies therefore missed the opportunity to be informed by the practical experiences of organizations particularly their lack of capacity in meeting policy

requirements. A small percentage of the organizations (17%), consisting of a combination of those who reported not to have known about the funding cycle and those who reported that Ithuba Trust did not give them reasons for declining their applications are also supported by the results of the qualitative phase wherein communication issues were raised. Although Ithuba Trust, in terms of Chapter 2, states that reasons for declining applications are given, 4% of the respondents revealed that such reasons were not given. Although 4% may be regarded as insignificant, it does reveal some weaknesses in Ithuba Trust's communication with the applicants, as indicated in the qualitative phase.

Regarding emergency funding, correspondents were asked to indicate whether they received emergency funding or not. Table 17 is a reflection of the scale of Ithuba Trust's emergency funding.

**Table 17: Receipt of Emergency Funding**

<b>Receipt</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Yes	18	9.0
No	182	91.0
	<b>N = 200</b>	<b>100</b>

It is evident from Table 17 that only a small percentage (9%) of organizations received emergency funding, indicating that, although Ithuba Trust made provision for emergency funding, the majority (91%) could not gain its access. The inaccessibility of the emergency funding leaves many questions because as soon as South Africa gained democracy, many governments and multi-national companies who supported the NGO sector, withdrew their funding and entered into bilateral contracts with the new democratic government. This shift of focus plunged the NGO sector into a financial crisis and many closed down. If Ithuba Trust provided for emergency funding, the following questions may be raised: Why did organizations not approach Ithuba Trust? Were organizations aware of the availability of emergency funding? Were Ithuba Trust's policies feasible?

The fact of the matter is that only few organizations were successful in obtaining financial help from Ithuba Trust for their emergency needs. In order to assess the feasibility of such a policy, respondents were asked to state

whether they agree to the policy of emergency funding or not and to give their reasons. Table 18 provides for their responses.

**Table 18: Need for Emergency Funding**

<b>Does Emergency Funding Help</b>	<b>Reasons</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Yes	Crisis intervention, sustainability	189	94.5
No	Encourages dependency and crisis management, unsustainable	11	5.5
		<b>N = 200</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 18 indicates that the majority organizations (94.5%) believe that emergency funding is a necessity for purposes of crisis intervention, for example, threat of closure, theft of vehicles, natural disasters. The emergency funding, used for crisis intervention, ensures programmes and organizational sustainability. A very small percentage (5.5%), believe that such funding encourages dependency and crisis management which can generally be unsustainable.

In summary, the Ithuba Trust beneficiary profile, based on the above variables, namely sustained organizational existence, operational areas, the triple bottom-line application, target groups, scale of impact and scale of Ithuba Trust funding, indicated that the majority of Ithuba Trust beneficiaries were founded during the same period as Ithuba Trust. This period may be referred to as South Africa's renaissance from a politically disabling and oppressive system of government to an enabling human rights based democratic state. Ithuba Trust filled the gap to a new democracy. The NGO sector, inclusive of Ithuba Trust, took advantage of potential development opportunities that come with a democracy. The value of the NGO sector in the transformation of society was argued in Chapter 3. What is significant is that Ithuba Trust, as a volunteer donor representing civil society, became a force to be reckoned with. With reference to sustainability and stability, the beneficiaries had been in existence for a minimum period of five years. This fact rendered them highly experienced and knowledgeable about their sectors, the donor community and issues about poverty, inequality and sustainable development. Their authority in the sector is found in SANGOCO, a well-established formal representative of the sector, as indicated in Chapter 3, playing the role of advocacy and input to government policy formulations on behalf of the sector.

With reference to funding for sustainable development, Ithuba Trust provided funding for an average period of five years which is an acceptable norm for sustainability even if there is no specific funding period that could be identified in the study. Although Ithuba Trust provided for emergency funding in its policies, a very small minority benefited from this provision, due to insufficient communication on the part of Ithuba Trust.

Regarding the three sustainable development dimensions, namely economic, social and environment, the majority of the beneficiaries had not incorporated these dimensions. Instead, social development received the major focus, followed by economic and a very small minority focused on environment. In combining these dimensions, it was found that the combinations of social and economic activities received the greatest focus and the least was a combination of economic and environment. This state of affairs reveals that the NGO sector has not as yet fully incorporated the three essential dimensions. This creates a problem in terms of poverty eradication and sustainable development, because, in Chapter 3 it became evident that the multi-dimensional and complex nature of poverty and inequality requires a similar approach in its eradication.

#### 2.4.2.8 Poverty issues

The main purpose for Ithuba Trust's funds was a contribution towards South Africa's transformation process in the form of poverty eradication and sustainable development. Chapter 3 dealt with the phenomenon of poverty and inequality. In order to verify issues presented in Chapter 3, respondents in both the quantitative and qualitative phases were asked to provide their feelings, opinions, thoughts and experiences about this phenomenon. The results from the qualitative phase were presented in section 5.1. This section presents the results in the quantitative phase.

The respondents were asked to state whether they agreed or are uncertain or disagree with a total number of twelve poverty related variables identified in the literature review (See Appendix 6, Question 9). The twelve variables were classified into five key categories, namely issues related to inaccessibility to resources; lack of infrastructure; disintegration of sustainable development dimensions (triple bottom-line); institutional issues and lack of impact measurement. Table 19 reflects the component parts of each key category.

**Table 19: Causes of Poverty by Categories**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Components</b>
Inaccessibility to resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marginalization</li> <li>• Skewed partnerships</li> <li>• Denial of human rights</li> <li>• Voicelessness</li> <li>• Lack of opportunities</li> </ul>
Lack of infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of capacity</li> <li>• Lack of Information and Communication Technology (ICT)</li> </ul>
Non-integration of social, economic and environmental dimensions in sustainable development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Isolated intervention strategies</li> </ul>
Institutional issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corporate governance</li> <li>• Public awareness</li> <li>• Enabling environment</li> </ul>
Impact measurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of impact measurement</li> </ul>

Table 20 presents the results on the respondents' views on the causes of poverty. The average score, calculated out of the total score of the component parts was considered.

**Table 20: Causes of Poverty Weighted**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Agree</b>		<b>Uncertain</b>		<b>Disagree</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Inaccessibility to resources	154	77.0	22	11.0	24	12.0	200	100
Lack of infrastructure	87	43.5	31	16.5	82	41.0	200	100
Non-integration of sustainable development dimensions	136	68.0	30	15.0	34	17.0	200	100
Institutional issues	119	59.5	45	22.5	36	18.0	200	100
Lack of impact measurement	143	71.5	42	21.0	15	7.5	200	100

It is evident from Table 20 that the majority of respondents agreed on the key categories as causes of poverty. Seventy seven per cent (77%) agreed that inaccessibility to resources causes poverty; forty-three per cent (43%) agreed on lack of infrastructure; sixty-eight per cent (68%) agreed on failure to inte-



grate the three sustainable development dimensions; fifty-nine point five per cent (59.5%) agreed on institutional issues and finally; seventy-one point five per cent (71.5%) agreed on the lack of impact measurement. Lower percentages, that is 12% (access related); 41% (infrastructure related); 17% (triple bottom-line related); 36% (institutional issues related) and 15% (impact measurement related) disagreed. The remaining percentages were uncertain. What is significant is that these empirical results support the literature review, as presented in Chapter 3.

In addition to the investigation of the causes of poverty, respondents were asked to make comments on the identified causes of poverty. Out of the two hundred respondents (200), one hundred and thirty-two (132) made comments, that is, 62% of the respondents. The comments could be coded into three key categories, namely lack of education/skills; lack of life opportunities and hostile laws. Table 21 confirms the lack of skills, education, opportunities for improvement and repressive laws as causes of poverty. This is supported by the launch of the Skills Development Strategy, cited in Chapter 4 and an enabling legislation cited in Chapters 2 and 4, to address the lack of skills and the promotion of a pro-poor legislative environment.

**Table 21: Comments on Causes of Poverty**

<b>Comment</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Lack of skills/education	75	57.0
Lack of opportunities such as employment	45	34.0
Hostile laws/social exclusion	12	9.0
	<b>N = 132</b>	<b>100</b>

Linked to Table 21, World Bank (2000:vi), reporting on the causes of poverty, recommends the following actions aimed at poverty eradication:

- Promoting opportunity, which involves economic opportunity for poor people by stimulating overall growth and asset building, for example, land and education.
- Facilitating empowerment which involves the institutionalization of poor people's formal representation in government and key stakeholders decision making processes.

- Enhancing security which involves a reduction in poor people's vulnerability to ill health, economic shocks, violence and other disasters and enabling them to cope with these shocks when they occur.

These three areas, according to World Bank (2000:vi), are complementary, indicating a corroboration with these findings.

#### 2.4.2.9 Impact measurement issues

The problem addressed in the study was lack of impact measurement in poverty eradication and sustainable development interventions. Question 10 of Appendix 6 investigated the respondents' opinions regarding impact measurement issues. The respondents were asked to state whether they agreed or disagreed with the statements reflected in Table 22.

**Table 22: Opinions on Impact Measurement**

Statement	Agree		Disagree		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
The measurement of success or failure of projects is new	141	70.5	59	29.5	200	100
Donors do not measure the success or failure of projects	122	61.0	78	39.0	200	100
Donors and organizations are not making requirements to measure the success or failure of projects	113	56.5	87	43.5	200	100

According to Table 22, the majority of organizations (70.5%) agreed that impact measurement in poverty eradication and sustainable development is new, and 61% indicated that the donor community do not do impact measurement. With reference to the requirements for impact measurement, 56.5% of the organizations agreed that both donors and organizations do not make requirements to measure the impact of intervention programmes. These results verify the researcher's observations, cited in Chapter 1, that far less attention had been devoted by the donor community, government and the NGO sector to measure the impact of their interventions towards poverty eradication and sustainable development.

In addition to the reluctance or neglect by development practitioners to conduct impact measurement studies, the respondents were asked to state the reasons why development practitioners and donors did not make the require-

ments for impact measurement. To do so, the respondents were asked to indicate whether they agreed or disagreed with statements in question 10.2 of Annexure 6.

It is evident from Table 23 that the majority organizations agreed that reasons for failure to make impact measurement as an integral part of poverty eradication and sustainable development interventions include a lack of understanding of what impact measurement entails (73%); a lack of coordination by donors (79.5%); a lack of focus on how people changed (83.5%); and a belief that the results of impact measurement are unreliable (72.5%). These results verify IDASA's (2002:2) statement, cited in Chapter 1, that traditional sustainable development practitioners find impact measurement a daunting experience and simply ignore it.

**Table 23: Reasons for Failure to Conduct Impact Measurement**

Statement	Agree		Disagree		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
There is a lack of understanding of what impact measurement means	146	73.0	54	27.0	200	100
There is lack of coordination by donors, especially where projects are funded by many donors	159	79.5	41	20.5	200	100
When measurements are done, questions are only asked about the number of people helped or training workshops attended or amount used, instead of how people changed	167	83.5	33	16.5	200	100
There is a belief that information collected during measurement might not tell the whole truth about the projects and how they changed people	161	80.5	39	19.5	200	100
Donors do not want to give reasons for the measurement of impact	145	72.5	55	27.5	200	100

Further to the investigation on the reasons for failure to conduct impact measurement studies, the respondents were asked to make comments on their experiences, if any, with impact measurement.

A total of 117 (58.5%) of the organizations under study responded. Their comments ranged from resistance to lack of skills and resources, lack of common understanding and trial and error as reflected in Table 24.

**Table 24: Comments on Experiences with Impact Measurement**

Comments	N	%
Too difficult; lack of skill; trial and error; lack of measurement tools; time consuming; resistance from management	43	36.8
Lack of donor support; lack of resources	24	20.5
Regarded progress reports as impact measurement; no need for impact measurement due to successful operations and happy clients	50	42.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>N = 117</b>	<b>100</b>

Several authors (compare Owyong, 1999:19-29; Mazel, 1965:66-71 and Keck, 1997:29-31), cited in Chapter 1, corroborate these results by stating similar reasons into why impact measurement had been ignored and the outcome of attempts made towards impact measurement. These authors state the assumptions linked to the reluctance by sustainable development practitioners as, amongst others, time consuming and costly, a lack of a common understanding of impact measurement, lack of coordination by donors, a lack of demand for impact measurement because of skepticism about its value and a lack of skills for impact studies.

It is therefore evident from Tables 22, 23 and 24 that sustainable development practitioners and poverty eradication interventions have not incorporated impact measurement as an integral part of their intervention programmes. These results correlate with the results from the qualitative phase which revealed what the respondents regarded as disadvantages of impact measurement. These included the belief that impact measurement is confused with evaluations which generally overemphasize numerical outputs instead of qualitative changes in human beings. According to the qualitative study, impact measurement involves consultation with the external stakeholders such as tar-

gets for change who would tell whether the intended objectives had been achieved or not. Such consultation would incorporate indigenous knowledge, mostly marginalized.

This study aimed to measure the impact of Ithuba Trust funding policy and procedures for access to its funding applied for by NGOs involved in poverty eradication and sustainable development. The following section presents the results on Ithuba Trust funding policy and procedures, focusing on its mission statement, aims and objectives, public relations, management and staff relations and corporate governance. The responses were coded into these key categories and Table 25 presents an analytical presentation of the categories, outlining their component parts (see Appendix 6, Questions 11 - 15).

**Table 25: Ithuba Trust Policy and Procedures Indicators**

<b>Mission Statement, Aims &amp; Objectives</b>	<b>Procedures</b>	<b>Staff &amp; Management Relations</b>	<b>Public Relations &amp; Education</b>	<b>Corporate Governance</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enabling</li> <li>• Scale of funding</li> <li>• Quality of life improvement</li> <li>• Relieve human suffering</li> <li>• Provision of opportunities for development</li> <li>• Replication effect</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Criteria for funds</li> <li>• Accessibility</li> <li>• Grant management system</li> <li>• Funding cycle</li> <li>• Flexibility</li> <li>• Application Forms</li> <li>• Adjudication process</li> <li>• Monitoring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Helpfulness</li> <li>• Communication</li> <li>• Organizational culture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Newsletters</li> <li>• Win-‘n-Spin TV Show</li> <li>• Allocations ceremonies</li> <li>• 10<sup>th</sup> Year Anniversary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevention of corruption</li> <li>• External adjudicators</li> <li>• Decision makers</li> </ul>

The respondents’ ratings of Ithuba Trust policy and procedures as coded in Table 25, are shown in Table 26. The respondents had to state whether they agreed, disagreed or were uncertain about the indicators. The scores were based on the average score of the variables in each category.

**Table 26: Impact of Ithuba Trust Policy and Procedures**

Category	Agree		Uncertain		Disagree		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Mission statement, aims & objectives	150	75.0	43	21.5	7	3.5	200	100
Procedures	156	78.0	32	16.0	12	6.0	200	100
Staff & management relations	159	82.0	35	18.0	0	0.0	200	100
Public relations & education	102	51.0	86	43.0	12	6.0	200	100
Corporate governance	99	49.5	99	49.5	2	1.0	200	100

It should be noted that, due to staff changes, six organizations (3%) did not respond to the variable “staff and management relations” because the staff who interacted with Ithuba Trust staff and management had left their organizations, and those who succeeded them had not had a personal experience with Ithuba Trust staff and management, and could therefore not respond to this variable.

Table 26 indicates that the majority of the respondents were satisfied with Ithuba Trust funding policy and procedures; 75% were satisfied with the mission statement, aims and objectives; 78% found the operations procedures acceptable; 82% were positive about staff and management relations and 51% found the public relations and public awareness campaigns satisfactory. However, a relatively high percentage (43%), were uncertain about Ithuba Trust’s public awareness campaigns. As already mentioned, these scores were an average of the ratings given to the variables included in each category. The variables included in the public campaigns, as indicated in Table 25, were Ithuba Trust’s Newsletter, Win-‘n-Spin Television Show, allocations ceremonies and the 10<sup>th</sup> Year Anniversary celebrations. Although the Win-’n-Spin Television Show and the Newsletter were national projects, the allocations ceremonies and the 10<sup>th</sup> Year Anniversary celebrations were not. Allocations ceremonies were presented sporadically in certain regions and the 10<sup>th</sup> Year Anniversary celebrations were focused in the Gauteng province. The reduced score of 51%, compared to the scores of 75% for the mission statement, 78% for procedures and 82% for staff and management relations, confirms this discrepancy and accounts for the 43% of uncertainty. It is striking to note that with corporate governance, there was an equal rating (49.5%) between those

who agreed and those who were uncertain. This result could be attributed to the fact that Ithuba Trust had never disclosed its risk management systems to the public other than relying on the involvement of the external adjudication panels and non-exposure in the public media for corruption for the period under review.

The next section will present the outcome of measuring the impact of Ithuba Trust funding. Respondents had to indicate whether Ithuba Trust funds helped towards their financial independence, whether the funds assisted in reaching their aims and objectives, the importance of Ithuba Trust to their organizations, changes or improvements brought about by Ithuba Trust funding and reasons for their intentions to continue their relationship with Ithuba Trust.

**Table 27: Impact on Respondents' Aims and Objectives and Financial Independence**

Nature of Help	Yes		No		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Helped our organization to reach financial independence and not to be controlled by donors	102	51.0	98	49.0	200	100
Helped our organization to reach its aims and objectives	181	90.5	19	9.5	200	100
<b>Average</b>	<b>141.5</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>

Respondents were asked to give reasons for their answers. Those who agreed that Ithuba Trust helped them towards financial independence and not to be controlled by donors, stated the following reasons for their answers:

- Helped with sustainability and the creation of an endowment fund.
- Felt empowered to negotiate with funders on their own terms.
- Encouraged accountability and could use Ithuba Trust as a reference for their fundraising campaigns.

Those who did not agree that Ithuba Trust helped towards their financial independence put forward the following reasons:

- Will always depend on donors.
- Ithuba Trust grants were too little to have made a difference.
- Ithuba Trust grants were only complementary to their strong state subsidies and their endowment funds.

It is evident from Table 27 that the majority of the respondents (71%) felt that Ithuba Trust funds helped to sustain their organizations and empowered them to define their own terms with their fundraising campaigns. However, the minority (29%), notwithstanding their disagreements with this variable, made a striking input by stating that their organizations would always depend on donors, and further that the Trust's funding was chiefly complementary to their fundraising campaigns. There is validity in these statements as fundraising, as observed by the researcher, remains a huge challenge for the NGO sector.

Table 27 shows the impact of Ithuba Trust's financial input to the respondents' financial positions. This study also investigated Ithuba Trust's impact on the respondents' service delivery. The respondents were asked to describe improvements that could be attributed to Ithuba Trust funding. Three key categories in relation to the impact on service delivery could be identified, namely sustainability, organizational development and improved quality service. However, some respondents felt that Ithuba Trust's funding did not have far reaching changes because of the small grants provided, and others felt that there was no visible change. Table 28 shows the results.

**Table 28: Changes Brought About by Ithuba Trust Funds (Service Delivery)**

<b>Changes</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Organizational development, asset building, infrastructure	92	46.0
Increased productivity (increased professionalism, increase in number of consumers, increased morale, increased self-sufficiency, positive working climate)	70	35.0
Sustainability	11	5.5
Not far reaching changes due to small grants	20	10.0
No change	7	3.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>N = 200</b>	<b>100</b>

It is evident from Table 28 that, altogether, 86.5% of the respondents felt that Ithuba Trust funding had a positive effect on their services. It is striking to note that organizational development played a key role, followed by increased productivity. Although organizations need security for their long-term functioning, it is revealing that organizational development and productivity were



given a high priority. Thirteen per cent of the organizations, however, felt little or no impact. The size of the grant is beginning to appear as an issue for concern. Notwithstanding, the results from the qualitative study indicate weaknesses in Ithuba Trust's policies in relation to communication with beneficiaries. In particular, the use of English at the expense of other languages, a lack of on-site visits and consultations regarding policy changes. Such weaknesses led to the marginalization of indigenous knowledge, critical to policy development and changes.

An additional variable investigated in the measurement of Ithuba Trust policy and procedures was Ithuba's organizational character or ethos. What attracted beneficiaries to Ithuba Trust? What made them maintain their relationship with Ithuba? Would they continue such a relationship in the future? What were their experiences with Ithuba? These factors are linked to the impact on their financial positions and services, but go further to determine the overall political will of Ithuba Trust in contributing towards the fundamental transformation of South Africa's poverty levels. The following section will present the results on these variables.

The respondents were asked (see Appendix 6, Question 14.3) to describe what made their organizations to apply for funding to Ithuba Trust consistently for several years. Table 29 presents the results, which are categories developed from the wide range of responses.

**Table 29: Reasons for Consistent Approach to Ithuba Trust**

Reasons	N	%
Accessibility, organizational development, similar missions	147	73.5
Sustainability, dependable, complementary	24	12.0
Positive public image, advertising, positive partner	28	14.0
Only funder	1	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>N = 200</b>	<b>100</b>

The majority of respondents, with a high percentage of 73.5%, singled out accessibility of Ithuba Trust to the public, and altogether 95.5% respondents were always encouraged by Ithuba Trust's overall image, public relations and accessibility to consistently approach Ithuba Trust for funding.

Respondents were asked to provide one long-lasting positive experience (see Appendix 6, Question 14.4) they had had with Ithuba Trust. Table 30 lists such experiences, which are categories developed from responses.

**Table 30: Positive Experiences with Ithuba Trust**

<b>Experience</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Professionalism, effective administration, positive public image	79	39.5
Accessibility, flexible policies, empowering	83	41.5
Marketing (Win-‘n-Spin, allocations ceremonies, promotion of beneficiaries’ projects)	14	7.0
Transparency (external screening committees), kept informed	2	1.0
Organizational development (asset building)	22	11.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>N = 200</b>	<b>100</b>

Accessibility is reappearing again as the most important factor for Ithuba Trust policies in this Table (30), scoring the highest percentage, that is, 41.5%. Close to accessibility is Ithuba Trust’s professional ethos, scoring 39.5%. A combination of accessibility and professionalism, that is, 81%, verifies Ithuba Trust’s policies and procedures, its organizational environment, as an enabling factor.

Reasons that would make respondents to continue their relationship with Ithuba Trust were investigated (see Appendix 6, Question 14.5). Table 31 provides such information, that is, categories developed from the responses.

**Table 31: Reasons for Maintaining a Relationship with Ithuba Trust**

<b>Reason</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Sustainability, expansion, complementary to other donors	84	42.0
Accessibility, scale of funding, compatible aims	56	28.0
Professionalism, positive public image/supportive/reliable	56	28.0
No need (wish to break dependency)	4	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>N = 200</b>	<b>100</b>

The three constant indicators, namely sustainability, accessibility and professionalism are reappearing again in Table 31. There is, therefore, evidence that Ithuba Trust policies and procedures, in terms of this quantitative phase, were found to have enabled organizations to access the funds they needed for

their poverty eradication and sustainable development initiatives. This is despite the outcome of the qualitative phase that revealed communication weaknesses in Ithuba Trust's administration.

#### 2.4.2.10 Document analysis

In order to enhance the reliability of the quantitative findings, the official records of all the two hundred respondents were studied. These records, held at the offices of Ithuba Trust, include application forms (see Appendix 3), progress reports (see Appendix 4) and proposals for funding. Bayley, cited by Strydom and Delport (2002:323-324), states that official documents imply documents that are compiled and maintained on a continuous basis by large organizations. Such documents include, for example, progress reports, annual reports and statistical reports. Bayley (1987:309) differentiates between two types of document analysis, namely the relatively unstructured and non-quantitative data from verbal documents and the structured content-analysis approach that yields quantitative data. This classification, according to Bayley (1987:309) classifies the documentary method only on the basis of the structure of the analytical method and not on the structure of the document itself. In quantifying the results of content analysis in this method, Bayley (1987:312) states that the results can generally be presented in tables containing frequencies or percentages, in the same manner as survey data. Markoff *et al.*, cited in Bayley (1987:312), state that content analysis is any research technique for making references by systematically and objectively identifying specified characteristics within text. For purposes of impact measurement, three questions are asked in the progress report format: "Type of project which Ithuba Trust funded; tell us how you used the funds; and how the funds have helped their beneficiaries and the community." Table 32 is a reflection of the content analysis of the official records, based on the constant categories, namely organizational development, skills training, awareness campaigns and food security.

Table 32: Official Records Content Analysis

<b>Organization Development/Capacity Building/Quality Service</b>	<b>Skills Training</b>	<b>Food Security</b>	<b>Awareness Raising Campaigns</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructure development resulting in safe, secure, habitable and reliable working environment</li> <li>• Asset building and re-furbishing resulting in improved balance sheets</li> <li>• Improved dignity resulting in improved service delivery</li> <li>• Improved organizational image</li> <li>• Outreach, integration and diversification of services resulting from acquisition of vehicles and satellite offices (mobile services)</li> <li>• Development of communal spirit of unism, improved community relations</li> <li>• Increase in the number of vulnerable groups rescued from further abuse</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peer counseling</li> <li>• Increase job placements</li> <li>• Job marketable skills improved</li> <li>• Development of independent thinking</li> <li>• Increased income</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School attendance improved</li> <li>• School grades improved</li> <li>• Reduction in malnutrition</li> <li>• HIV/AIDS management skills improved</li> <li>• Reduction in TB rates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in number of self-help groups</li> <li>• Volunteer admissions at rehabilitation institutions and drop-in centres</li> <li>• Increase in consent rate, for example blood and organ donors, adoptions</li> <li>• Increased stability in families (children in early childhood development programmes, youth returning to school, youth employment)</li> <li>• Human rights awareness resulting in reduction of abuse of vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Informed choices, for example, abortion or pro-life</li> <li>• Family and marriage preservation</li> <li>• Relapse rated reduced</li> <li>• Increase volunteer services</li> </ul>

Table 33 presents the frequency of the categories outlined in Table 32.

**Table 33: Official Records Content Analysis Ratings**

Category	N	%
Organizational Development, Capacity Building, Quality Service	61	30.5
Skills Training	59	29.5
Food Security	38	19.0
Awareness Raising Campaigns	42	21.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>N = 200</b>	<b>100</b>

It is evident from Table 33 that organizational development (30.5%) and skills training (29.5%) continue to show the respondents' priorities. New revelations are the food security and awareness raising campaigns which have also scored relatively high. These two variables draw attention to the significance of the provision of basic needs such as food and information in poverty eradication and sustainable development initiatives. It can also be linked to the focus group's opinions that, to define what poverty is, ask the poor people who would also inform on how to address it, and further that sustainable development is not about wealth creation, but going back to basics such as the right to food and information. This finding is further corroborated by the triple bottom-line application indicated in Table 9, which indicates that the majority of the organizations (45%), compared to 17% economic and 1.5% environment, focused on the social dimension which incorporates basic needs such as health (for example HIV/AIDS), social welfare (for example poverty alleviation) and education (for example adult basic education).

Regarding the intended changes to Ithuba Trust's current policy and procedures, respondents were asked to make comments or recommendations towards the improvement of Ithuba Trust policies and procedures (see Appendix 6, Question 15). Some respondents did not respond, others stated "no comments", others stated "no change required", and others made more than one recommendation. Table 34 presents the respondents' recommendations.

**Table 34: Recommendations for Ithuba Trust Policy Changes**

<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
No change, no comment	96	48.0
Increase communication with beneficiaries	28	14.0
Conduct site visits	13	6.5
Simplify application forms	14	7.0
Provide long-term funding	13	6.5
Do away with small grants	14	7.0
Set-up provincial offices	14	7.0
Re-launch Ithuba Trust	8	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>N = 200</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 34 reveals that the majority of the respondents (48%) are of the opinion that Ithuba Trust policies and procedures, at the time of the research, did not warrant any change. Observations made from Table 34 indicate that, out of 200 organizations, a total of 104 (52%) recommended changes to Ithuba Trust funding policy and procedures. Table 35 presents the percentage distribution of the recommended changes.

**Table 35: Specific Recommendations for Change to Ithuba Trust Funding Policy and Procedures**

<b>Specific Recommendation</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Communication (increase in communication with beneficiaries, conduct site visits, simplify application forms, set-up provincial offices, re-launch Ithuba Trust)	77	74.0
Provide long-term funding and do away with small grants	27	26.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 35 therefore indicates that 74% of the respondents identified communication as an issue for change. The recommendations for increase in communication, settling up of provincial offices, on-site visits and the simplification of the application forms were all categorized under communication. This recommendation for the improvement in communication was supported by the focus groups' participants who raised it as an issue needing change. In particular, the focus groups listed language, which can be related to the simplification of the application form, lack of site visits, guidelines for applications, protracted adjudications, policy changes and composition of adjudication panels (see section 2.4.1.2). Communication has therefore been identified as a major factor for policy and procedure changes.

The recommendations to do away with small grants and the provision of long-term funding (26%) is, to some degree, supported by the focus groups' belief that no time frames should be attached to sustainable development programmes for the sole reason that the development and poverty eradication processes are customized processes, irrespective of time frames. This opinion is supported by Drabek (1987:iv), reporting on the outcome of the World Development Overseas Development Institute Symposium where participants resolved that funding agencies should recognize that NGOs need long-term support to facilitate institution-building and the formulation of overall strategies. Project grants are insufficient.

### 3. SUMMARY FINDINGS

In summary, the research findings revealed that Ithuba Trust is a force to be reckoned with and its funding policy and procedures enabled access to its funding as a contribution towards poverty eradication and sustainable development. Notwithstanding, the organization was found lacking in narrowing the gap between the well-resourced and under-resourced communities, for example, the rural community received the least financial support compared to the most developed suburbs. This gap was ascribed to Ithuba Trust's adherence, not of their own choice, to the past apartheid laws which were in force at the time. For example, only government registered organizations could access funding and the procedures for such registration were beyond the competencies of organizations operating in poor communities. With reference to the identification of priority needs for poverty eradication and sustainable development, the findings revealed that information, skills training, organizational development (incorporating infrastructure and capacity building) and food security were a priority. These needs are basic to poor communities and corroborate the existence of a gap between the poor and wealthy.

The identified gap was found to be a microcosm of the uneven trade relations in the global poverty eradication and sustainable development initiatives, which involve partnerships between the rich and the poor. Due to barriers such as digital divide, globalization and access to markets, which favour the wealthy and powerful, poor people

become marginalized and their voice grossly unrepresented with the results that poverty levels increase, instead of decreasing.

The research conclusions drawn from this study and recommendations, for example, for the intended policy changes by Ithuba Trust, are outlined in Chapter 6.



## CHAPTER 6

# CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this chapter is to make the conclusions and recommendations emanating from the literature and empirical research on the impact of Ithuba Trust funding policy and procedures for access to its funds whose recipients were involved in poverty eradication and sustainable development. A summary of the key findings and related conclusions will be presented first and the recommendations will conclude the chapter.

The purpose of the study was to evaluate whether Ithuba Trust, as a civil society resource organization, was able to distribute its funds towards poverty eradication and sustainable development, according to its funding policy and procedures. The outcome of this study was intended to provide Ithuba Trust with scientific evidence for consideration in their planned review of their existing policy and procedures for better quality service delivery to its beneficiaries.

### 2. GOAL AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

#### 2.1 Goal of the study

The goal of the study was to measure the impact of Ithuba Trust grantmaking strategy, policy and procedures for access to its funding towards poverty eradication and sustainable development initiatives. The significance of access to any resource, irrespective of whether it is funding or not, is overemphasized by the Ubuntu National Welfare and Development Trust [Sa], a consortium that positioned itself for the distribution of the National Lottery Distribution Trust Fund, stating: “A key requirement for a Distributing Agency is the question of accessibility. An effective mechanism for access to lottery funds is emphasis on simplicity, time and effective communication inclusive of, amongst others, measurement on effect of mainstream government policy.”

The study revealed the value of access and impact measurement regarding policy development and the implementation of such policies by achieving the study's objectives.

## 2.2 Study objectives

The objectives of the study were:

- To conceptualize poverty eradication and sustainable development within the Ithuba Trust framework.
- To measure the impact of Ithuba Trust financing policy and procedures on beneficiary organizations' strategies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.
- To identify social indicators for poverty eradication and sustainable development towards the development of best practice grantmaking strategies.
- To develop, based on the findings of the study, a grantmaking strategy for use by Ithuba Trust, for their contribution towards poverty eradication and sustainable development.
- To make recommendations to the Ithuba Board of Trustees with regard to amendments to Ithuba Trust funding policy and procedures based on the grantmaking strategy that emerged from the study.

The conclusions on these objectives will be presented below, based on the findings from both the qualitative and quantitative analyses of the research data as integrated with the literature.

### 2.2.1 Objective 1

**To conceptualize poverty eradication and sustainable development within the Ithuba Trust framework.**

Based on the following key finding, this objective was achieved.

Ithuba Trust was found to be an indigenous resource organization and a force to be reckoned with. However, its funding policy and procedures were found lacking in

narrowing the gap between resourced and under-resourced sectors of communities that were involved in poverty eradication and sustainable development. For example, rural, farm and village communities were the least supported by Ithuba Trust funds, compared to the services supporting affluent suburbs.

Ithuba Trust's inability to narrow the gap between the resourced and under-resourced communities was found to be Ithuba Trust's adherence to the past apartheid laws which were in force at the time, in particular the past Fundraising Act (No 107 of 1978) (see Chapter 5: sub-theme two, section 2.4.1.2). This legislation, like all the previous apartheid laws (see examples presented in Chapter 4: section 2), favoured the most resourceful and skilled organizations which were further empowered, compared to the rural and impoverished townships (compare Mbeki in ANC, 2001:14 and SANGOCO, 1993:3, cited in Chapter 2: section 2). The impact of these past discriminatory laws was found to have led to the uneven development of communities in South Africa to such an extent that baseline needs were revealed as priorities for poverty stricken communities. These needs were information, food security, skills development and organizational development.

From the above key finding, it can therefore be **concluded** that Ithuba Trust, as an indigenous public benefit organization which operates under the South African government's enabling legislative framework to deal with the transformation needs and challenges of poverty and under-development through its financial resource base, initially and not by choice, aligned itself to the past discriminatory laws and as a result, failed to make fundamental transformation in the lives of the beneficiaries it intended to support regarding poverty eradication and sustainable development.

### 2.2.2 Objective 2

**To measure the impact of Ithuba Trust financing policy and procedures on beneficiary organizations' strategies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.**

This objective was achieved by means of the literature and empirical study.

Chapter 4: section 8.1.6 stated the following success factors against which the impact of Ithuba Trust policy and procedures could be measured:

- Mission statement, aim and objectives
- Grantmaking procedures

- Grantmaking impact
- Corporate governance

With regard to the **mission statement, aim and objectives**, Ithuba Trust was found lacking in communicating its policy and procedures effectively to its beneficiaries and the general public. This limitation was due to the following:

- The use of English only in all its official documents at the expense of other languages.
- The lack of on-site visits which provide rich information for the adjudication processes.
- The lack of guidelines for applications and heavy reliance on the application forms which were only in English.
- The lack of information on reasons for protracted adjudications.
- The lack of information on policy changes with the result that prospective beneficiaries were declined due to their adherence to old policies.
- The lack of transparency in terms of the composition of its external adjudication panels who could provide guidance on Ithuba Trust policy and procedures.

From this finding it can therefore be **concluded** that Ithuba Trust, due to its limitations to effectively communicate with its beneficiaries and the general public, failed to empower the disempowered. The disadvantaged communities had limited advantages for funding as the majority had limited English proficiency to express their needs adequately through the medium of the standard application forms. A compounding factor was a lack of explanation, through guidelines and on-site visits for certain requirements which were critical success factors, but beyond the reach of poor communities, for example, the need for expensive audited financial statements. Such requirements intimidated the poor, voiceless and powerless applicants who would ultimately withdraw from applying for financial support, irrespective of their dire need. Protracted adjudications also immobilized applicants into perpetual anxiety, with their applications eventually being declined. As stated by World Bank (2000/2001:15), cited in Chapter 3, poor people are often treated badly by the institutions of state and society and are excluded from voice and power in those institutions. There is a need for authentic communication, by the poor people, for poor people, to express their aspirations in order to affect some influence to the quality of their lives.

With reference to the actual **grantmaking procedures**, which referred to the criteria for funding, accessibility of funding, grant management systems, application forms, adjudication processes and monitoring, notwithstanding the fact that Ithuba Trust's mission statement, aim and objectives failed to empower the disadvantaged, the study revealed that those who consistently benefited from Ithuba Trust found its grantmaking procedures satisfactory, professional, effective, accessible, flexible, reflective of a positive public image and empowering (see Chapter 5: Tables 25 and 26).

From this finding it can therefore be **concluded** that Ithuba Trust and its beneficiaries were partners in poverty eradication and sustainable development. However, this partnership was skewed in favour of the well-developed and skilled sectors of the society. Ithuba Trust funding cycle (see Chapter 2: section 4.3.4) is reflective of the advanced Information Communication and Technological (ICT) systems, which could be accessed by the well-resourced and economically powerful applicants. Although partnerships seem to be a noble idea in poverty eradication and sustainable development, economic powers render them ineffective in terms of the economically disadvantaged.

Poverty is a matter of economic power which is the ultimate strategy towards its eradication.

Referring to the **grantmaking impact** which involved the funding cycle, impact sectors and scale of funding, the findings revealed that:

- Although Ithuba Trust funding policy consisted of two cycles per year with an additional emergency funding in times of crisis, most beneficiaries were unable to receive funding in both cycles and emergency funding.
- Ithuba Trust funded mainly organizations that focused chiefly on the social dimension of sustainable development and less on the economic and environmental dimensions.

The scale of consumers of the services funded by Ithuba Trust reached a total of approximately 11 million clients. However, the most vulnerable groups of society, that is, infants, young children, school going children, youth and older persons were the least served compared to the disabled, adults, black people and women. With reference to the nature of services which demanded the most attention, four areas were identified: Organizational development, embracing

capacity building and infrastructure; skills training; food security; and awareness raising campaigns or information.

Arising from the above findings, it can therefore be **concluded** that, administratively, Ithuba Trust's funding cycle did not meet the needs of its beneficiaries' capacity to apply twice per year as well as for emergency funding.

Regarding the integration of the social, economic and sustainable development dimensions, a low level of involvement by practitioners and poor people themselves in the economic and environmental issues is indicative of a low level of involvement in groundbreaking wealth generating trade relations in poverty eradication initiatives, hence the persistent poverty cycles.

With reference to the less attention paid to the vulnerable groups, society relatively respond to people who have the ability to articulate their need for help as compared to the identified most vulnerable groups who lack such articulation skills.

A further **conclusion** of the abovementioned findings on the grantmaking impact is that Ithuba Trust's scale of impact reached almost a quarter of the South African population and had highlighted the fundamental critical success indicators in poverty eradication as baseline needs characteristic of poor communities, and the urgency of addressing the needs of vulnerable groups of society.

Regarding **corporate governance**, Ithuba Trust was found to have had no visible public mechanisms or information about the measures it had put in place to prevent mismanagement of funds, other than regular annual auditing, adherence to statutory obligations, the existence of a Board of Trustees and external provincial adjudication panels.

From this finding it can therefore be **concluded** that Ithuba Trust is in need of a more transparent public mechanism towards the detection of any fraudulent practices in order to avoid possible corruption.

### 2.2.3 Objective 3

**To identify social indicators for poverty eradication and sustainable development towards the development of best practice grantmaking strategies.**

This objective was achieved by means of the literature and empirical study.

The study revealed that Ithuba Trust's dimension for measurement of its contribution towards poverty eradication was only funding. However, the study also revealed that cash alone, against the backdrop of a complex multi-dimensional phenomenon of poverty and inequality, is not a good measure of impact in poverty eradication and sustainable development strategies. Other social indicators for the formulation of best practice grantmaking strategies were identified in the study. These are: Circumstances necessitating intervention; objectives of such a policy; priorities for intervention; human rights; coordination of resources; research-based intervention; impact measurement; and an enabling environment.

The study revealed the following as key social indicators for successful poverty eradication:

- An enterprise owned by poor people for poor people.
- Knowledge system institutions that would ensure the integration of indigenous and modern knowledge systems such as ICT and the elimination of conceptual biases.
- Enterprise developers who will develop opportunities for the enterprise through globalization.
- A coordinating body which will ensure an orchestrated network of all key stakeholders and the management of institutional relations inclusive of the promotion of human rights, the institutionalization of impact studies and the defense of the poor against hostile competitors.
- The distribution of all profits towards poverty eradication and sustainable development (compare Hallak, 1990 and Jacobs, 1998).

It can therefore be **concluded** from this finding that Ithuba Trust's cash contribution need to be broadened to include social indicators that reflect a more sustainable development approach to poverty eradication. Such indicators should incorporate the following:

- Common understanding of the concepts poverty and inequality, empowerment and sustainable development.
- Target groups, that is, infants, young children, school going children, youth and older persons.
- Target communities, that is, impoverished townships, informal settlements, rural and farm communities.

- Priority needs, that is, information or awareness-raising campaigns, skills development, organizational development and food security.
- Accessibility or an enabling environment, that is, effective communication and consultation channels, quality interaction amongst the partners, the promotion of human rights and pro-poor policies and operations.
- Financial stability.
- Indigenous knowledge.
- Expected outcome, that is, an indication of the expected outcomes and how they will be determined.
- Impact studies, that is, the expected outcomes should be subject to impact studies which become a condition for intervention.
- Duration of intervention, that is, time estimates should be incorporated in the contracts.

#### 2.2.4 Objective 4

**To develop, based on the findings of the study, a grantmaking strategy for use by Ithuba Trust for their contribution towards poverty eradication and sustainable development.**

The premise for a grantmaking strategy towards poverty eradication and sustainable development lies within partnerships. It was discussed in Chapters 3, 4 and 5 that poverty eradication and sustainable development generally involves outside help leading to a partnership between the poor and external resources. The involvement of various role players - including the poor - in addressing the complex and multiple dimension of poverty, place partnerships at the centre of poverty eradication and sustainable development. In order to prevent the development of problematic and generally prohibitive skewed partnerships, it is a prerequisite that the parameters for such partnerships, which would lead to the customization of any intervention strategy, should first be defined by both the poor and the other role players involved in the partnership.

The parameters for the partnerships should be contextualized within the framework of the social indicators of the grantmaking strategy for Ithuba Trust, namely:

- Partnerships whose conditions would ensure the poor people's freedom from exploitation and corruption and the institutionalization of mechanisms that will ensure the poor people's legitimate representation.



- The institutionalization of a dedicated communication strategy within organizational policies and procedures to ensure that the appropriate languages are used, cultural diversity is respected, policy changes and guidelines are communicated to stakeholders and corporate governance adhered to.
- Focus areas to be inclusive of organizational development (embracing infrastructure development and capacity building); skills development (embracing ICT, indigenous knowledge systems and the incorporation of economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development); food security; and awareness campaigns for enrichment in information.
- Financial stability and donor coordination should supercede all the other requirements. Although the research findings revealed that cash alone will not guarantee success in intervention efforts, the respondents' interpretation of sustainable development as financial stability renders financial stability indispensable if poverty has to be addressed at all.

Within the context of the above parameters for partnerships and the proposed components for a grantmaking strategy for Ithuba Trust from a theoretical perspective (see Chapter 4: section 9.4), it can be **concluded** that, in order to address poverty and sustainable development, Ithuba Trust needs a Community Ownership Market Development Grantmaking Strategy. This strategy is outlined in Figure 12.

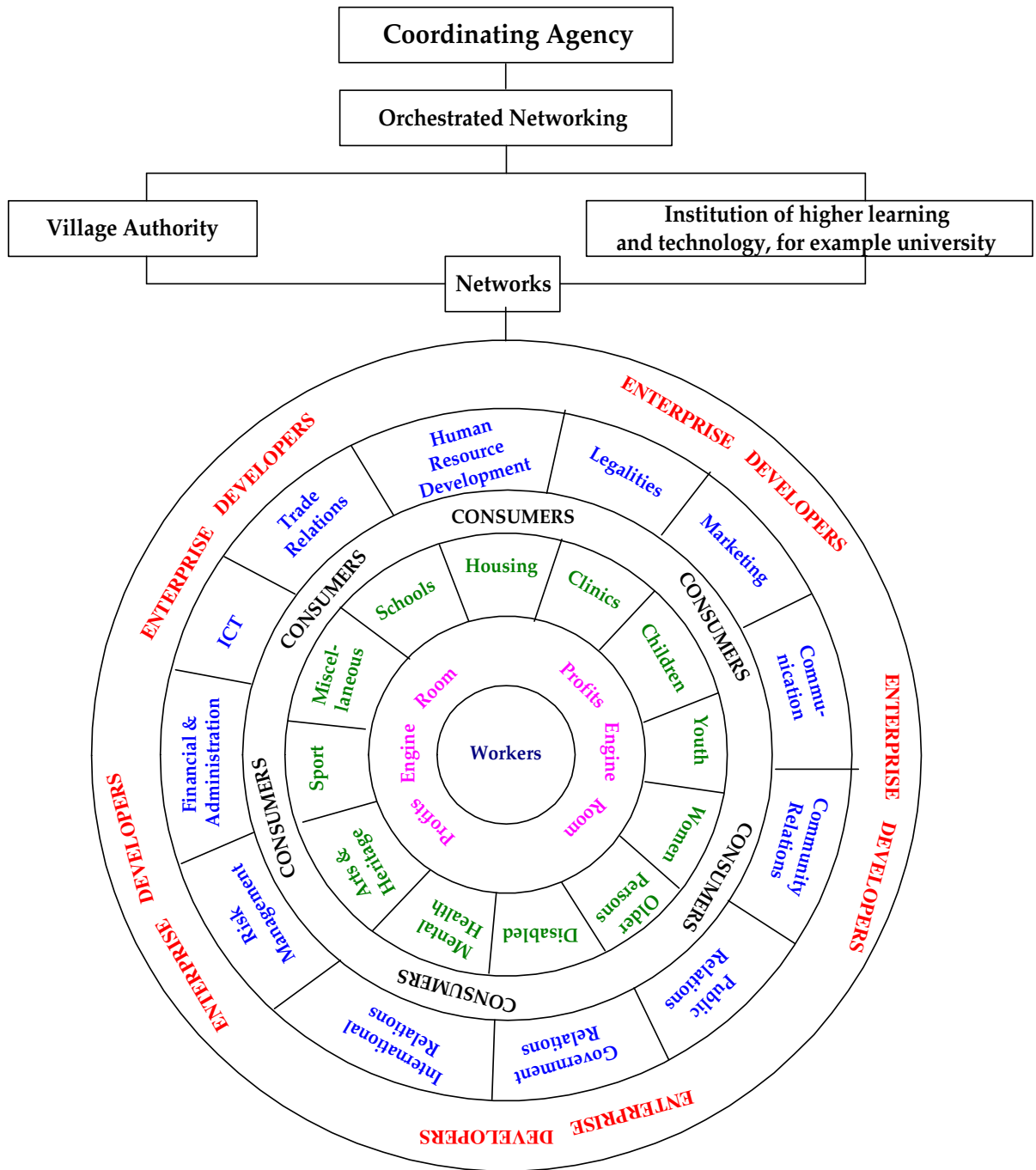


Figure 12: Community Ownership Market Development Grantmaking Strategy

Figure 12 represents a job creation business enterprise which could be set-up in an impoverished community and whose prime objective is to generate revenue to address the needs of this community as a poverty eradication strategy. The enterprise consists of a variety of specialist units with different functions to generate profits earmarked for distribution into the community. The ownership of this enterprise lies with the target community and such profits are held in trust by the Board of Trustees which serves as a coordinating body. The functions of the different units are explained below.

**Workers** who would be poor members of a poor community in which an enterprise operates. The workers, who earn wages, work to generate revenue intended for poverty eradication in the same community.

**Enterprise developers** as specialist units that develop opportunities for the enterprise and ensure the protection and promotion of the consumers' rights, particularly against hostile competitors.

**The village authority** that would coordinate and foresee the entrenchment of indigenous knowledge and the promotion and presentation of cultural diversity. It is of significance that it represents the voice of the community.

**The institution of higher learning** that may be a technikon or university, coordinating the integration of modern ICT with indigenous knowledge for the development and growth of the enterprise.

**The coordinating body** such as Ithuba Trust that would ensure an orchestrated networking of all the key stakeholders and the distribution of profits generated by the workers into the community needs.

**The networks** are specialist units whose diverse portfolios provide input and output towards the development of the business enterprise such as marketing, international relations, ICT and globalization and human resource development. In summary, they can be regarded as insurers of the success of the enterprise.

The implementation potential of the Community Ownership Market Development Grantmaking Strategy as illustrated in Figure 12 is high since Ithuba Trust's current revenue generation strategy is investments in business ventures. This strategy puts Ithuba Trust in an opportuned position, coupled with its experience gained in the distribution of funds in sustainable development initiatives undertaken by the NGO sector, to pilot the proposed grantmaking strategy. Since Ithuba Trust, as a non-profit organization, is already involved in trade relations, it is possible for the organization to adopt the social and economic entrepreneurial approaches. The current Ithuba Trust structure, where profits raised are held in trust by the governing Board of Trustees for distribution to good causes, could be regarded as the launching pad for such an innovation. The proposed grantmaking strategy will also address the weaknesses of Ithuba Trust's policies and procedures as identified in the study, namely ineffective

communication with its beneficiaries, irregularities in the funding cycle and stakeholder consultation processes.

### 2.2.5 Objective 5

**To make recommendations to the Ithuba Board of Trustees with regard to amendments to Ithuba Trust funding policy and procedures based on the grantmaking strategy that emerged from the study.**

In view of the Community Ownership Market Development Grantmaking Strategy, the following recommendations are made to the Ithuba Board of Trustees:

- The Board should conduct a strategic planning workshop to (1) review the current funding policy and procedures in view of the research findings of this study and (2) consider the Community Ownership Market Development Grantmaking Strategy for adoption.
- The proposed amendments to the current policy and procedures should be adopted at the first Board meeting in the year 2006.
- The Board should identify a pilot community for the implementation of the amended policy and procedures and the identification of particular partners as identified in Figure 12.
- The Board should communicate the results of the pilot project to the funding community and sustainable development practitioners for comments, evaluation and possible long-term partnerships.

Based on the partnership and trade relations characteristics of poverty eradication and sustainable development interventions, it is recommended that further research on the role of partnerships between the state, private sector and civil society, inclusive of poor people themselves, on poverty eradication and sustainable development, be conducted to ensure the promotion of the voice of poor people in matters affecting their lives and equitable distribution of the scarce financial resources earmarked for poverty reduction.

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## APPENDIX 1

### IMPACT MEASUREMENT PROBE GUIDE

#### 1. Understanding Sustainable Development

- 1.1 In your opinion, what is understood by sustainable development?
- 1.2 Do you think funders understand sustainable development like you do?
- 1.3 Do sustainable development practitioners understand sustainable development like yourself?
- 1.4 What are the results of a lack of a common understanding of sustainable development?

#### 2. Poverty Eradication Interventions

- 2.1 What are your reflections on the statement: “Poverty is on the increase amidst plenty”?
- 2.2 What works in poverty eradication?
- 2.3 Is there a relationship between poverty eradication and sustainable development interventions?

#### 3. Impact Measurement

- 3.1 What are your thoughts about impact measurement in sustainable development?
- 3.2 Do you think there is a demand for impact studies in sustainable development?
- 3.3 Ithuba Trust, for example, has never conducted any impact studies on its funding for sustainable development. Any comments?
- 3.4 What could be the reason for lack of interest in impact studies?

## APPENDIX 2

## ITHUBA TRUST TOTAL BENEFICIARY POPULATION

NO	NAME	BENEFI- CIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PRO- VINCE	DISTRI- BUTED
1	A.M.Moolla Spes Nova School	3,000	Pravina Padayachee	(031) 500-3801	Disabled Children	Phoenix	KZN	20,000
2	Aanhouwen Klub	3,000	Ms Annette le Roux	(021) 851-3798 Fax (021) 851-3798	Family and Children	Somerset West	WC	80,000
3	Abalimi Bezekhaya	5,000	Mr Roland Welte	(021) 212-2578 Fax (021) 252-4295	Farming	Observatory	WC	80,000
4	Abbeyfield Society : Ocean View	2,000	Mr Trevor Simpson	(021) 461-9030 Fax (021) 788-7210	Aged	Kalk Bay	WC	30,000
5	Abbeyfield Society of South Africa	5,000	Ms Rose Stolze	(021) 689-3252 Fax (021) 64309891	Aged	Mobray	WC	30,000
6	ABC Nursery School	200	Mrs M.D.Valadas	(012) 327-4274	Children	Pretoria-West	GP	25,000
7	Abraham Kriel Childrens Home-Thakaneng Street Children	10,000	Mrs Catharien Saayman	(018) 294-5347 Fax (018) 294-5348	Disabled Children	Potchefstroom	NW	40,000
8	Abraham Kriel Maria Kloppers and Emdeni Childrens Home	15,000	Ms Sandra Nel	(011) 839-3058 Fax (011) 839-1080	Disabled Children	Langlaagte	GP	5,000
9	Abri Foundation	5,000	Mrs Lisa Wolter	(021) 448-3886 Fax (021) 689-3510	Disabled	Observatory	WC	50,000
10	Academic Support Group	4,000	Mrs Noma Mthembu	(031) 554-1312 Fax (031) 554-1328	Youth Development	Maphumulo	KZN	40,000
11	Acat & Africa Cooperate Action Trust	5,000	Mr Gerald Dedekind	(033) 234-4223 Fax (033) 134-4033	Women and Children	Howick	KZN	45,000
12	Access College	2,000	Priscilla Rigby	(011) 787-0275 Fax (011) 787-9288	Youth Development	Randburg	GP	10,000
13	ACFS Community Nutritional Education & Feeding Scheme	20,000	Sr Rejoice Nkutha	(011) 839-2630 Fax (011) 893-2637	Poverty	Brixton	GP	20,000
14	Action Isaiah 58 Ministries	5,000	Mrs Anne Phillips	(041) 342-1520 Fax (041) 342-2015	Women	East London	EC	55,000
15	Active Entertainment Choir	5,000	Martie Heyl	(011) 564-3378	Art and Culture	Johannesburg	GP	10,000
16	ACVV– Williston	10,000	Mrs A.E.van der Merwe	(053) 205-2173 Fax (053) 205-2173	Aged	Williston	NC	40,000
17	ACVV-Aandmyring Old Age Home	15,000	W.Terblanche	(041) 991-0985	Aged	Uitenhage	NC	30,000
18	ACVV-Bommeland Bewaarskool	25,000	Mrs Daleen Stone	(053) 518-1518 Fax (053) 518-1518	Children	Springbok	NC	10,000
19	ACVV-Bothasig	5,000	Angela Kaplan	(021) 584-314	Children	Bothasig	WC	50,000
20	ACVV-Cape Town	5,000	A.Brand	(021) 462-1060	Family and Children	Cape Town	WC	100,000
21	ACVV-Ceres	3,000	Joyce Lombart	(023) 321-545	Family and Children	Ceres	WC	20,000
22	ACVV-Creche Delta	10,000	Mrs H.van Niekerk	(021) 954-1155 Fax (021) 461-0074	Children	Somerset West	WC	56,000
23	ACVV-Danielskuil	5,000	H.E.Steyn	(021) 324-1478 Fax (021) 324-4148	Children	Westridge	WC	25,000
24	ACVV-De Aar	10,000	G.van Rooyen	(05363) 2423	Family and Children	De Aar	NC	10,000
25	ACVV-De Grendel	5,000	Lowina Brand	(021) 859-2307 Fax (021)859-9333	Job Creation	Grabouw	WC	10,000
26	ACVV-Despatch	5,000	Ms A.Olivier	(041) 933-1792 Fax (041) 933-1792	Children	Despatch	EC	96,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
27	ACVV-Dienssentrum Riebeek Ksteel	5,000	E.Joubert	(022) 448-1412	Aged	Riebeek Kasteel	WC	30,000
28	ACVV-Dysselsdorp	10,000	A.Botha	(044) 251-6721 Fax (044) 251-6721	Family and Children	Dysselsdorp	WC	150,000
29	ACVV-Elandsbaai	5,000	E.Schoeman	(022) 244-403	Family and Children	Riebeek Kasteel	WC	50,000
30	ACVV-Eldorado	4,000	A.Els	(043) 143-5295	Family and Children	Southernwood	WC	10,000
31	ACVV-Franschoek	10,000	Le Roux	(021) 876-2446	Family and Children	Franchhoek	WC	10,000
32	ACVV-George	2,000	E.Killian	(044) 174-2030	Family and Children	George	WC	50,000
33	ACVV-Graaf-Reinet	5,000	Mrs H.Brummer	(049) 982-3244 Fax (049) 892-3244	Disabled	Graaff-Reinet	EC	55,000
34	ACVV-Grabouw	6,000	Lowina Brand	(021) 859-2307 Fax (021) 859-9333	Job Creation	Grabouw	WC	10,000
35	ACVV-Headoffice	10,000	Joyce Lombart	(015) 202-9354	Children	Pietersburg	L	15,000
36	ACVV-Huis Daneel	2,000	M.Koornhof	(021) 461-7437 Fax (021) 461-0074	Family and Children	Cape Town	WC	500,000
37	ACVV-Huis Jan Vorster	5,000	A.C.Maritz	(059) 130-0542	Aged	Postmasburg	NC	45,000
38	ACVV-Huis Marie Louw	5,000	A.J.De Klerk	(021) 859-6689	Aged	Cape Town	WC	10,000
39	ACVV-Huis Sophie	7,000	E.Visser	(02532) 227	Aged	Pofadder	WC	80,000
40	ACVV-Huppelkind Creche	4,000	A.C.Maritz	(059) 130-0542	Children	Postmasburg	NC	20,000
41	ACVV-Jouberton Dienssentrum	2,000	M.Smith	(0224) 22245	Aged	Malmesbury	WC	55,000
42	ACVV-Kenani Dienssentrum	5,000	K.Eigelaar	(044) 693-1390	Aged	Mosselbaai	WC	58,000
43	ACVV-Kenhardt	6,000	M.J.Connan	(054) 651-0425	Aged and Children	Kenhardt	WC	50,000
44	ACVV-Kimberley	7,000	Mr J.Fourie	(053) 831-5815 Fax (053) 831-5815	Women and Children	Kimberley	NC	78,000
45	ACVV-Madeira	6,000	Joyce Lombart	(015) 202-9354	Children	Pietersburg	L	12,000
46	ACVV-Mitchells Plain	6,000	Mrs M.Dryding	(021) 324-1478 Fax (021) 324-4148	Children	Westridge	WC	127,500
47	ACVV-Montagu	5,000	Mrs E.de Bod	(023) 614-1490 Fax (023) 344-1408	Children	Montagu	WC	25,000
48	ACVV-Moorreesburg	4,000	W.Terblanch	(0264) 31477	Children and Family	Morreesburg	WC	50,000
49	ACVV-Moreson Kinderhuis	2,000	Susan Kuylar	(0441) 744798 Fax (0441) 744798	Children	George	WC	160,000
50	ACVV-Mossel Bay	10,000	M.van der Merwe	(044) 491-1039	Aged	Mosselbay	WC	58,000
51	ACVV-Nonkululeko Lunch Club	4,000	Z.Niekerk	(023) 347-2339	Aged	Worcester	WC	5,000
52	ACVV-Ons Huis Outehuis	300	M.van der Merwe	(044) 491-1039	Aged	Mosselbay	WC	80,000
53	ACVV-Oranjehof Tehuis Vir Bejaardes	5,000	C.Klindi	(054) 24047	Family and Children	Upington	NC	30,000
54	ACVV-Oudtshoorn	10,000	M.van der Westhuizen	(044) 322-2211	Children and Family	Oudtshoorn	WC	200,000
55	ACVV-P.E Valley Road	6,000	M.Paulsen	(041) 154-5667 Fax (041) 154-5667	Children	Central P.E	EC	130,000
56	ACVV-P.E.North	700	Mrs J.Jonck	(041) 451-4540 Fax (041) 451-1365	Aged	Sidwel	EC	70,000
57	ACVV-PB Joubertuis Dienssentrum	5,000	M.van der Merwe	(016) 667-2156	Aged	Vanderbijlpark	GP	30,000
58	ACVV-Pofadder	3,000	H.E.Steyn	(02532) 277	Children and Family	Pofadder	WC	180,000
59	ACVV-Port Elizabeth	4,000	M.Smith	(041) 441-6794 Fax (041) 441-6794	Children	Port Elizabeth	EC	30,000
60	ACVV-Port Elizabeth Newton Park	45,000	L.Mays	(041) 426-250	Family and Children	Port Elizabeth	EC	80,000



NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
61	ACVV-Port Elizabeth (Valley Road Central P.E)	3,000	M.Paulsen	(041) 154-5667 Fax (041) 155-8160	Children	Port Elizabeth	EC	120,000
62	ACVV-Port Elizabeth (Port Elizabeth Volunteer Centre)	4,000	D.S.Pillay	(041) 446-2342	Nation Building	Port Elizabeth	EC	120,000
63	ACVV-Port Elizabeth West	3,000	Priscilla Rigby	(041) 446-2342	Family and Children	Port Elizabeth	EC	40,000
64	ACVV-Postmasburg	4,500	Mrs P.Kotze	(053) 313-2164 Fax (053) 313-2164	Children	Postmasburg	NC	10,000
65	ACVV-Prieska	5,000	Ms G.C.Smith	(053) 353-1288 Fax (053) 353-1288	Aged and Children	Prieska	NC	86,000
66	ACVV-Reivilo	5,000	I.M.Fourie	(053) 952172	Aged	Reivilo	FS	20,000
67	ACVV-Richmond	5,000	Mrs Joan Nel	(053) 691-2146 Fax (053) 691-2146	Aged	Richmond	NC	20,000
68	ACVV-Riversdale	5,000	J.de Villiers	(021) 461-1109	Aged	Riversdal	WC	25,000
69	ACVV-Sederhof Home for the Aged	6,000	M.van der Merwe	(027) 482-1166 Fax (027) 482-1844	Aged	Clanwilliam	WC	26,875
70	ACVV-Skiereilandse Beheercommittee	2,000	Hillary Bronwers	(021) 511-2972 Fax (021) 510-6397	Aged	Maitland	WC	65,000
71	ACVV-Somerset East (Lettie Troskie Service Centre)	3,000	M.van der Merwe	(0424) 32042	Aged	Somerset West	WC	50,000
72	ACVV-Somerset West	2,000	Molly Morris	(0424) 32042	Aged	Somerset West	WC	20,000
73	ACVV-Springbok	3,000	Sr B.D.de Kock	(021) 512-2451 Fax (021) 512-2552	Aged	Springbok	WC	35,000
74	ACVV-Stellenbosch Child and Family Welfare	1,000	Martie Heyl	(021) 887-2816	Children and Family	Idas Valley	WC	80,000
75	ACVV-Touwsrivier	7,000	H.E.Steyn	(023) 358-1666	Job Creation	Touwsrivier	WC	16,000
76	ACVV-Uitenhage (Aandmymering Old Age Home)	10,000	Mrs Louise Langnes	(041) 966-1915 Fax (041) 991-0985	Aged	Uitenhage	EC	12,000
77	ACVV-Upington	35,000	L.Mays	(041) 9910985	Aged	Upington	NC	30,000
78	ACVV-Victoria West	10,000	C.Steenkamp	2042302	Aged	Victoria West	WC	20,000
79	ACVV-Worcester	6,000	S.Stofberg	(023) 355-1769	Aged and Children	Worcester	WC	23,000
80	ACVV-Worcester (Nonkululeko Lunch Club)	8,000	E.Visser	(0231) 72339	Aged	Worcester	WC	20,000
81	Adelaide Child and Family Welfare	20,000	M.Miles	(021) 334-1798	Family and Children	Cape Town	WC	50,000
82	Advise Center	10,000	David Morkels	Fax (031) 305-2818	Human Rights	Durban	KZN	70,000
83	Africa Ablaze Ministries	15,000	Debbie Dargan	(011) 792-3795 Fax (011) 792-6618	Nation Building	Johannesburg	GP	10,000
84	African Child Care Project	20,000	Howard Ferreira	(011) 339-2028 Fax (011) 339-5048	Children	Johannesburg	GP	60,000
85	African Child Development Trust	40,000	Mrs Rebecca Mphahlele	(015) 632-4892 Fax (015) 632-5860	Children	Chuenespoort	L	140,000
86	African Council of Hawkers and Informal Business	6,000	Jackie Balie	(011) 736-5589	Skills Training	Johannesburg	GP	10,000
87	African Independent Churches Youth Project	5,000	S.Moloi	(011) 882-9756	Youth Development	Alexandra	GP	5,000
88	African Scholars Fund	5,000	M.Elsworth	(021) 689-9094 Fax (021) 689-9095	Youth Development	Rondebosch	WC	155,000
89	African Self-Help Association	50,000	Nian Forrer	(011) 830-1913 Fax (011) 830-0969	Children	Braamfontein	GP	50,000
90	African Winters Association	5,000	M.Smith	(011) 453-3368	Youth Development	Johannesburg	GP	50,000
91	Agisanang Early Learning Centre	5,000	Martie Heyl	(018) 447-3689	Children	Mafikeng	NW	20,000
92	Agisanang Primary School	5,000	R.Segoati	(012) 549-5153	Youth Development	Boordfontein	NW	25,000
93	AGS Supportive Service	5,000	Willie Lourens	(012) 641-693	Crime Prevention	Wierda Park	GP	10,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
94	Aids Foundation of South Africa	5,000	Richard Burton	(031) 213303 Fax (031) 213303	HIV/AIDS	Berea	KZN	600,000
95	Alan Isaacs Camp	4,000	E.T.Fleisher	(011) 640-3184	Youth Development	Highlands North	GP	5,000
96	Albertina Sisulu Foundation	1,000	Karen Pereira	(011) 804-5370	Children	Rivonia	GP	50,000
97	Albinism Society of South Africa	20,000	Tony Ngwenya	(011) 838-6529 Fax (011) 838-6529	Disabled	Johannesburg	GP	5,000
98	Alcohol and Drug Concerns Transvaal	2,000	W.J.Parsons	(011) 443-2372 Fax (011) 443-2374	Drug Addict	Booysens	GP	5,000
99	Alethia Christian Centre	5,000	Shane Wilson	(011) 642-4420 Fax (011) 642-1711	Nation Building	Berea	GP	100,000
100	Alethia International Ministries	5,000	Dr Stuart De Cook	(011) 642-4420	Nation Building	Highlands North	GP	30,000
101	Alexandra Arts Centre	3,000	Joseph Mphuti	082 778 5671	Arts and Culture	Bergvlei	GP	5,000
102	Alexandra Business & Commerce College	2,500	Michael Mills	(011) 882-5576	Skills Training	Bramley	GP	20,000
103	Alexandra Co Operative Workshop of the Disabled	5,000	Joseph Makapane	(011) 882-3297	Disabled	Bramley	GP	20,000
104	Alexandra Disability Movement	8,000	Dennis Tau	(011) 882-1147	Disabled	Marlboro	GP	20,000
105	Alexandra Education Co-Ordinating Committee	10,000	Morris Mereng	(011) 882-1632	Skills Training	Bergvlei	GP	30,000
106	Alexandra Health Care and University Clinic	2,000	Cathrine Mvelase	(011) 440-1231 Fax (011) 887-9007	Health	Alexandra	GP	70,000
107	Alexsan Kopano Educational Trust	3,500	Molly Southern	(011) 726-3456 Fax (011) 726-3456	Youth Development	Bergvlei	GP	20,000
108	Alexsan Resource Centre	5,000	Holly Luton Nel	(011) 882-0673	Youth Development	Bergvlei	GP	30,000
109	Algoa Bay Council for the Aged	5,000	Maureen Louw	(041) 559171	Aged	Port Elizabeth	EC	300,000
110	Alicedale Child & Family Welfare Society	30,000	Maggie Mooi	(041) 568036	Family and Children	Port Elizabeth	EC	40,000
111	Aliwal North Child & Family Welfare Society	10,000	Nian Forrer	(055) 12940	Family and Children	Aliwal North	EC	20,000
112	Aliwal North Unemployed Project	5,000	Thabo Souls	(0551) 41842	Poverty	Gezina	EC	100,000
113	Alma School	5,000	Z.B Bondesio	(012) 335-0252 Fax (012) 335-2658	Disabled	Gezina	GP	100,000
114	Aloepark Pre-Primary School	5,000	A.Du Plessis	(0451) 5566	Children	Queenstown	EC	10,000
115	Aloes Educare Centre	4,000	Martie Heyl	(011) 446-3678	Children	Johannesburg	GP	5,000
116	Alpha & Omega Special Care Centre	500	Rina van Zyl	(012) 332-2256 Fax (012) 332-3927	Disabled Children	Totiusdal	GP	10,000
117	Alpha Community Projects	2,000	V.M.West	(021) 691-3089 Fax 9021) 691-1983	Job Creation	Hanover Park	WC	5,000
118	Alpha Prep School	5,000	C.Oliver	(021) 697-1534 Fax (021) 697-1534	Children	Crawfort	WC	6,000
119	Alzheimers and Related Disorders Association	2,050	Ms Kathy Beukes	(011) 478-2234 Fax (0110) 478-2251	Health and Aged	Parkhurst	GP	105,000
120	Amari School for Specialised Education-Welkom	5,000	Mr P.F.C.Schoeman	(057) 352-8445 Fax (057) 353-2526	Disabled Children	Welkom	FS	138,000
121	Amari School for the Severely Handicapped-Parys	7,000	Mr M.S.Mothupi	(057) 558-5668 Fax (057) 558-5668	Disabled Children	Parys	FS	89,000
122	Andries Marie Oosthuizen Monumenttehuis	3,000	L.de Munnik	(012) 322-885 Fax (012) 322-7909	Aged	Pretoria	GP	50,000
123	Ann Phillip Creche	5,000	R.J.du P.Meyer	(0562) 22328	Children	Kroonstad	FS	5,000
124	Anti Drug Outreach	5,000	Penny Biccard	(011) 776-2365	Health	Johannesburg	GP	25,000
125	Antic Senior Citizen Service Centre	1,000	C.Ramasamy	(046) 363-1058	Aged	Grahamstown	EC	85,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
				Fax (046) 622-5460				
126	Arcadia Jewish Childrens Home	1,000	J.Esekow	(011) 646-6177 Fax (011) 646-9962	Children	Parktown	GP	30,000
127	Argus Community Project	5,000	Doris Banks	082 556 4576	Nation Building	Johannesburg	GP	20,000
128	Argus Teach Fund	2,001	Thomba Majosi	(031) 335-7854	Youth Development	Durban	KZN	40,000
129	Arise and Shine Creche	700	Ms C.C.Marule	(015) 355-3250	Children	Acornhoek	L	2,000
130	Ark Ministries of South Africa	400	J.Esekow	(011) 816-1805 Fax (011) 816-1805	Poverty	Springs	GP	10,000
131	Arrarat Stigting	5,000	G.J.Trichardt	(012) 800-3422	Children	Pretoria	GP	100,000
132	Arthritis Foundation	2,000	Lady de Villiers	(021) 252344 Fax (021) 217330	Health	Roggebaai	WC	10,000
133	Aryan Benevolent Home – Lenasia	200	V.Chibabhai	(011) 852-3807 Fax (011) 852-3200	Aged	Lenasia	GP	5,000
134	Aryan Benevolent Home Council-Johannesburg	5,000	S.Padayachee	(011) 485-6689	Aged	Johannesburg	GP	50,000
135	Aryan Benevolent Home-Pretoria	2,000	S.Suliman	(012) 557-2345 Fax (012) 557-2378	Aged	Pretoria	GP	30,000
136	Al Salaam Educational Institute	2,000	P.Moosa	(011) 343-1167 Fax (011) 343-1315	Youth Development	Braamfontein	GP	30,000
137	Ashoka Fellowship	1,000	J.Mills	(011) 489-3367	Nation Building	Johannesburg	GP	20,000
138	Assembles of God-Hunters Creche	1,000	Solomon Lithole	(015) 516-1509 Fax (015) 516-0801	Nation Building	Louis Trichardt	L	10,000
139	Association for the Learning Disabled-Mzamo Special School	1,000	S.C.Banda	(031) 469-3239	Disabled Children	Mobeni	KZN	30,000
140	Association for the Physically Challenged-Ladysmith	3,000	S.Nair	(036) 637-2959	Disabled	Ladysmith	KZN	85,000
141	Association for Autism	5,000	Chantel Camera	(012) 345-3245 Fax (012) 345-3246	Disabled Children	Menlo Park	GP	20,000
142	Association for Autism-Eastern Cape	10,000	D.K.Jeson	(041) 412665	Disabled Children	Port Elizabeth	EC	60,000
143	Association for Mentally Handicapped-Claremont	50,000	J.Esekow	(021) 446-2397	Disabled	Claremont	WC	40,000
144	Association for Muslim Aged	40,000	S.Suliman	(011) 785-2256	Aged	Lenasia	GP	5,000
145	Association for People with Disabilities-Gauteng North	5,000	Lita Stander	(012) 328-6447 Fax (012) 328-6759	Disabled	Pretoria	GP	10,000
146	Association for Physically Disabled B.W.Workshop-Cape Town	1,500	Lisa Molls	(021) 556-7894	Disabled	Cape Town	WC	5,000
147	Association for Physically Disabled-Barny Bishop Workshop	2,000	Estelle du Plessis	(0531) 22371	Disabled	Kimberley	NC	30,000
148	Association for Physically Disabled-Beaufort West	1,000	R.De Villiers	(021) 51941	Disabled	Beaufort West	WC	20,000
149	Association for Physically Disabled-Cape Town	2,000	S.Hurford	(021) 685-4153 Fax (021) 685-3438	Disabled	Cape Town	WC	200,000
150	Association for Physically Disabled-George	2,000	Juanita Viljoen	(044) 874-4303 Fax (044) 874-4303	Disabled	George	WC	123,000
151	Association for Physically Disabled-Hoedtjiesbay Club	2,000	C.Orlan	(022) 813-2304 Fax (022) 813-1639	Disabled	Vredenburg	WC	5,000
152	Association for Physically Disabled-Indecom	2,000	J.Thorn	(021) 692-2716 Fax (021) 685-3438	Disabled	Hanover Park	WC	15,000
153	Association for Physically Disabled-Jean Webber House	5,000	S.Toit	(051) 447-9345 Fax (051) 448-4259	Disabled	Willows	FS	20,000
154	Association for Physically Disabled-Kimberley	2,000	Leon Koekemoer	(0531) 33272	Disabled	Kimberley	NC	150,000
155	Association for Physically Disabled-Kwa-Nothemba Workshop	5,000	Thomba Majosi	(031) 556-4687	Disabled	Durban	KZN	20,000
156	Association for Physically Disabled-Natal Elezer Work Centre	5,000	Molly Southern	(031) 113-2321	Disabled	Durban	KZN	20,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
				Fax (031) 113-2321				
157	Association for Physically Disabled-Northern Transvaal	2,500	S.Snyman	(015) 209-0234	Disabled	Pietersburg	L	15,000
158	Association for Physically Disabled-Oudtshoorn	2,000	Peter Mills	(044) 377-0756	Disabled	Oudtshoorn	WC	5,000
159	Association for Physically Disabled Protective Workshop-Oudtshoorn	2,000	G.S.Gloete	(044) 322-4394	Disabled	Oudtshoorn	WC	10,000
160	Association for Physically Disabled-Paarl	1,500	A.du Plessis	(021) 862-7113	Disabled	Paarl	WC	68,200
161	Association for Physically Disabled-Parkview	2,000	P.Jackson	(011) 646-8331 Fax (011) 646-5248	Disabled	Parkview	GP	20,000
162	Association for Physically Disabled-Port Elizabeth (Monument West)	1,000	Magda Fourie	(041) 54637	Disabled	Port Elizabeth	EC	10,000
163	Association for Physically Disabled-Reger Park	2,000	Steven Morris	(011) 554-3456	Disabled	Pretoria	GP	5,000
164	Association for Physically Disabled-Vereeniging	2,000	Doris Banks	(016) 445-2378 Fax (016) 445-8989	Disabled	Vereeniging	GP	20,000
165	Association for Physically Disabled-Welkom	5,000	Hantie Becker	(057) 352-4207 Fax (057) 352-4756	Disabled	Welkom	FS	150,000
166	Association for Physically Disabled-West Coast	2,000	S.Nair	(022) 813-2304	Disabled	Vredenburg	WC	10,000
167	Association for Physically Disabled-Worcester	2,000	L.Smith	(0231) 72002	Disabled	Worcester	WC	30,000
168	Association for Physically Disabled-Worcester Workshop	1,000	L.Smith	(0231) 72002	Disabled	Worcester	WC	10,000
169	Association for Physically Disabled-Tygerberg	5,000	R.Hartzenberg	(021) 982-5294 Fax (021) 938-4473	Disabled	Kraaifontein	WC	35,000
170	Association for the Deaf-Northern Province	2,000	R.Hartzenberg	(015) 292-0456	Disabled	Pietersburg	L	5,000
171	Association for the Disabled-Boksburg	2,000	Rose Michaels	(011) 447-4578	Disabled	Boksburg	GP	5,000
172	Association for the Disabled-Port Shepstone	1,000	Benny Thomas	(044) 447-4678	Disabled	Port Shepstone	EC	5,000
173	Association for the for the Physically Challenged-Pietermaritzburg	3,000	Radha Maharaj	(033) 142-2768 Fax (033) 142-2768	Disabled	Pietermaritzburg	KZN	30,000
174	Association for the Physically Challenged	2,000	Penny Biccard	(031) 208-6156 Fax (031) 207-2646	Disabled	Musgrave Road	KZN	20,000
175	Association for the Physically Challenged-Newcastle	3,000	Andri Dreyer	(034) 318-5267	Disabled	Newcastle	KZN	10,000
176	Association for the Physically Disabled –Port Elizabeth	5,000	B.J.Blakeman	(041) 484-5426 Fax (041) 484-7909	Disabled	Port Elizabeth	EC	163,000
177	Association for the Physically Disabled-Eldorado Park	2,500	Maggie Grant	(011) 945-5367	Disabled	Eldorado Park	GP	5,000
178	Association for the Physically Disabled-Port Shepstone	5,000	Althea van der Westhuizen	(039) 682-4740 Fax (039) 682-5681	Disabled	Port Shepstone	KZN	59,000
179	Association for the Physically Disabled-Parkview	3,500	Rachel Legasa	(011) 646-8331 Fax (011) 646-5248	Disabled	Parkview	GP	60,000
180	Association for the Physically Disabled-Port Elizabeth Workshop	2,000	Nompi Mongexi	(041) 45-3325	Disabled	Port Elizabeth	EC	5,000
181	Association of Retired Persons and Pensioners	2,000	V.C.Broad	(021) 531-1758 Fax (021) 531-5891	Aged	Pinelands	WC	50,000
182	Assumption Centre	5,000	Rita Flynn	(04610) 22523	Poverty	Grahamstown	EC	30,000
183	Assumption Convent Nursery Pre-Primary School	150	Rita Flynn	(04610) 22523	Children	Grahamstown	EC	20,000
184	Atamelang Creche	120	Abel Mikwatjibi	(053) 441-2229 Fax (053) 441-2061	Children	Christiana	NW	7,300
185	Atteridgeville Association for People with Disabilities	2,000	L.Molefe	(012) 318-6637 Fax (012) 373-4710	Disabled	Pretoria West	GP	10,000
186	Auburn House Educational Trust	2,000	Sally Hall	(021) 797-7872 Fax (021) 797-1931	Youth Development	Claremont	WC	100,000
187	Aurora Centre for Handicapped Children	500	Paddy du Toit	(041) 312-4445 Fax (041) 386-1183	Disabled	Newton Park	EC	89,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
188	Autism South Africa	5,000	Jill Stacey	(011) 486-3696 Fax (011) 486-2619	Disabled	Greenside	GP	93,000
189	Avalon Association	2,000	Mr W.J.Marais	(011) 616-3203	Disabled and HIV/AIDS	Kengray	GP	10,000
190	Avril Elizabeth Home for the Mentally Handicapped	370	Misty McWilliam	(011) 828-5243 Fax (011) 824-6084	Disabled Children	Cleveland	GP	230,000
191	Ayanda Pre-School	500	Margaret Tyobo	(011) 901-8335	Children	Leondale	GP	6,000
192	B.K.S.B.Centenary Memorial Company	270	Peter Boden	(0433) 22133	Nation Building	King Williams Town	EC	20,000
193	Babbels & Krabbels Speelgroup	95	Daphney Davids	(011) 669-3467	Children	Newlands	GP	5,000
194	Babs-Build a Better Society (Christian Help and Education Centre)	2,000	StefanusJooste	(020) 3930	Children	Beaufort West	WC	10,000
195	Babs-Build a Better Society (National Office)	5,000	Georgia Smith	(021) 637-3096 Fax (021) 633-5425	Nation Building	Athlone	WC	100,000
196	Babs-Build a Better Society (Kewtown)	10,000	Terence Baiker	(021) 223-5698	Skills Development	Cape Town	WC	10,000
197	Baby Therapy Centre	2,000	Mrs E.Jonansmeier	(012) 348-2060 Fax (011) 348-2060	Disabled Children	Menlo Park	GP	45,500
198	Bakgaga Community Hall	5,000	Roti Ramutla	082 334 4576	Nation Building	Rustenburg	NW	10,000
199	Balgowan Clinic	3,000	I.J.MacFarlane	(033) 234-4486	Health	Balgowa	KZN	20,000
200	Balondo High School	5,000	T.J.Moleko	082 445 8906	Youth Development	Mobeni	KZN	5,000
201	Barney Molokwane Trust	2,000	Solomon Moremi	083 335 6754	Youth Development	Ga-Rankuwa	GP	5,000
202	Basadi Pel Foundation	625	Tercia Wessels	(011) 955-3809 Fax (011) 954-1644	Women a Development	Krugersdorp	GP	98,000
203	Basizeni Association for the Handicapped	250	Monti Mkhethwa	(031) 445-3357	Disabled	Mtubatuba	KZN	20,000
204	Bathurst Welfare Society	3,000	R.Shelver	(0464) 250904	Family and Children	Bathurst	EC	30,000
205	Beaufort West Workshop for the Disabled	500	F.S.de Villiers	(0201) 51941	Disabled	Beaufort West	WC	15,000
206	Bedford Child & Family Welfare Society	15,000	J.Vermaak	(046) 685-0883	Children and Family	Bedford	GP	35,000
207	Beeld Kinderfonds	5,000	Nico Faasen	(011) 477-9906 Fax (0110 477-6809	Children	Auckland Park	GP	110,000
208	Bekimpilo Trust	250	Boitumelo Ramosime	(011) 667-3546	Health	Johannesburg	GP	20,000
209	Belville Night Shelter	500	Colin Colquhoun	(011) 849-5241	Poverty	Bellville	GP	10,000
210	Benoni Night Shelter	400	Magdaline Mosaleni	(011) 424-2267	Poverty	Benoni	GP	5,000
211	Benoni & District Child and Family Welfare Society	20,000	Pam Rhoda	(011) 424-5241 Fax (011) 424-3359	Children and Family	Benoni	GP	20,000
212	Benoni Community Chest	2,000	Joan Baldwin	(011) 421-3818 Fax (011) 421-1539	Children and Family	Benoni	GP	250,000
213	Berea Nursery School	120	Thobile Monde	082 4456784	Children	Berea	GP	5,000
214	Bergzicht Training Centre	432	Mrs Celile Kotze	(021) 883-3525	Youth Development	Stellenbosch	WC	20,000
215	Beth Uriel	432	Bemajmin Larke	(021) 47-8727	Aged	Salt River	WC	300,000
216	Beth Uriel – Cape Town	2,880	Benjamin Larke	(021) 474-8727 Fax (021) 474-0551	Children	Salt River	WC	186,000
217	Beth Uriel Vocational Skills Training Programme	2,000	Benjamin Larke	(011) 982-2267	Skills Development	Dube	GP	20,000
218	Bethal Feeding Scheme	5,000	Rosa Stabelberg	(013) 556734	Poverty	Bethal	MP	10,000
219	Betheli Creche	200	Ms Cynthia Galada	(021) 845-8618	Children	Somerset West	WC	9,000
220	Bethithemba Lomlimi	332	Dondolo Majoji	083 556 7845	Poverty	Mosini	WC	5,000
221	Bethlehem Feeding Scheme	500	Sarah Mohau	(051) 667-4378	Poverty	Bethlehem	FS	50,000
222	Beukeskuil Hulpsentrum	2,000	Jan Nel	(0562) 27577	Aged	Kroonstad	FS	5,000
223	Bhekisizwe Agricultural Project	2,500	Tonji Mbekeni	082 225786	Farming	Natal	KZN	20,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
224	Bible Society of South Africa	150	Rev.Swart	(011) 778-4567	Nation Building	Westbury	GP	5,000
225	Black Blind Adult Association	50	R.Motile	082 2257689	Disabled	Bloemfontein	FS	5,000
226	Black Education Upgrading	5,000	Lucky Legodi	(012) 805-8975 Fax (012) 805-8675	Youth Development	Mamelodi	GP	120,000
227	Black Golf Trust	50	Leonard Mtsire	(012) 443298	Youth Development	Pretoria West	GP	5,000
228	Black Housewives League of S.A	10,000	Sally Motlana	(011) 838-4457 Fax (011) 491-4222	Women Development	Moroka	GP	20,000
229	Black Management Forum	200	Timothy Smith	(012) 223-4578	Human Rights	Pretoria West	GP	5,000
230	Black National Business Development Project	500	P.Ndaba	(031) 4455094	Nation Building	Kunembe	KZN	20,000
231	Black Sash Trust	2,000	Thisbe Clegg	(021) 685-6667 Fax (021) 685-7510	Human Rights	Mowbray	WC	5,000
232	Blair Athol Farm School	500	D.Ntombela	082 3347891	Rural School	Msinga	KZN	5,000
233	Bloemfontein Child and Family Welfare Society	30,000	E.Esterhuizen	(051) 430-3311 Fax (051) 447-4264	Family and Children	Bloemfontein	FS	10,000
234	Bloemfontein Hospice	5,000	Neville Furmdge	(051) 447-7281 Fax (051) 447-7358	Health HIV/AIDS	Danhof	FS	168,000
235	Boikhutso Day Nursery	150	Margaret Mmthenbu	(011) 939-2523	Children	Meadowlands	GP	1,000
236	Boipelo Boitumelong Early Learning Centre-Parklands	3,000	Petro Met	(011) 880-4945 Fax (011) 880-4949	Children	Parklands	GP	103,000
237	Boitumelo ECD Resource & Training	1,705	Sadia Hanslo	(012) 326-0484	Children	Arcadia	GP	105,000
238	Boitumelo Educare	216	Boitumelo Ramosime	(011) 980-5412	Children	Protea North	GP	1,000
239	Boitumelong Early Learning Centre-Saxonwold	120	Thabiseng Lesilo	(012) 228-7532	Children	Saxonwold	GP	5,000
240	Boland Sport and Culture Union	250	Koos Engelbrecht	(0231) 28171	Disabled	Worcester	WC	60,000
241	Bolobedu Psychiatric Forum	250	Maria Mothibe	082 445986	Disabled	Pietersburg	L	5,000
242	Bonesa Educare Center	200	F.Antony	(05861) 352353	Children	Harrismith	FS	15,000
243	Bonesang-St John The Baptist Educare Centre	150	Rev.Mothipa	(012) 337-3064	Children	Soshanguve	GP	5,000
244	Bonganinkosi Adult Centre	250	S.Dhlomo	(031) 756-1134	Nation Building	Shongwe	KZN	20,000
245	Bonganinkosi Self-Help Project (Madadeni)	2,000	D.Phinda	082 667 9843	Job Creation	Mobeni	KZN	15,000
246	Bonny's Day Care Centre	120	Ms B.Zwane	(011) 935-5616	Children	Orlando West	GP	5,000
247	Bophelo Early Learning Centre	200	Suzan Maerletse	(011) 935-6861	Children	Orlando	GP	1,000
248	Bophelo Impelo Community Association	4,500	Mrs Anastasia Thula	(011) 837-9016 Fax (011) 837-9017	Children	Crownmines	GP	155,000
249	Border Community Chest	2,000	Susan Mills	(041) 4465321	Health	Port Elizabeth	EC	50,000
250	Border Community Chest-Salem Baby Care Centre	500	Dorothy Morkels	(021) 996-3257	Children	Cape Town	WC	70,000
251	Border Kidney Association	1,200	Mr Neville Wooglart	(014) 334-5612	Health	East London	EC	120,000
252	Bosele After Care Centre	2,000	W.B.Jansen	(0132) 631-283 Fax (0132) 631284	Disabled	Crownmines	L	70,000
253	Bosele Day Care Centre	120	Joyce Mmthembu	(011) 939-3876	Children	Pimville	GP	7,000
254	Boskop Training Centre	200	Hettie Malan	(012) 321-1320	Skills Training	Pretoria West	GP	30,000
255	Bossiesgif School	5,000	Joy Williams	(015) 335-692	Youth Development	Pietersburg	L	50,000
256	Bossiesgif School Construction Project	5,000	Joy Williams	(015) 335-692	Skills Training	Pietersburg	L	70,000
257	Botshabelo Child and Family Welfare	2,000	Mary Dangeli	(051) 876-4260	Family and Children	Welkom	FS	80,000
258	Boys Brigade of South Africa	250	Martin Dingler	(021) 225-4798	Youth Development	Cape Town	WC	10,000
259	Boys Scouts of S.A	150	Davis Scotts	(011) 998-4589	Youth Development	Johannesburg	GP	20,000
260	Boys Scouts of S.A.-Port Elizabeth	250	Morris Henly	(014) 443-5478	Youth Development	Port Elizabeth	EC	30,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
261	Boys Scouts of S.A-OFS	150	P.Pieter	(051) 889-3267	Youth Development	Bloemfontein	FS	50,000
262	Braaglagte Drum Majorette	200	S.Stofel	(021) 557-2589	Youth Development	Cape Town	WC	20,000
263	Braille Service s-Division of S.A.Blind Workers	3,000	Ms C.J.Donaldson	(011) 839-0015 Fax (011) 839-1217	Disabled	Crownmines	GP	31,000
264	Bread of Life Charity Fund	100	Mr S.Naidoo	(011) 423-2530 Fax (011) 420-3141	Poverty	Benoni	GP	75,000
265	Bredasdorp Child and Family Welfare Society	100	J. Cupido	(0284) 41580	Families and Children	Bredasdorp	WC	75,000
266	Brent Park Child and Family Care	2,000	M. J. Deacon	(0562) 81-463 Fax (0562) 61-895	Children	Kroonstad	FS	10,000
267	Breughel Theater	2,000	Dr. Dehaeck	(021) 889-5765	Arts	Stellenbosch	WC	40,000
268	Bright Future Educare Centre	200	Patricia Qupe	(011) 931-1413 Fax (0110 773-2507	Children	Sunrise Park	GP	5,000
269	Bright Morning Star Nursery School	250	Daisy Mokone	(012) 998-4367	Children	Mabopane	GP	5,000
270	Brits Training and Entrepreneur	500	F.W.Supple	(012) 252-1753 Fax (012) 252-1730	Skills Training	Brits	NW	20,000
271	Brooklyn Service Centre for the Aged	2,000	D.Visser	(012) 779-3589	Aged	Brooklyn	GP	10,000
272	Browns School	3,000	J. S. Griessel	(031) 700-3535 Fax (031) 700-3112	Children	Ashwood	KZN	20,000
273	Bugrado Edutrade	10,000	F.G.N.Asvat	(011) 642-6111 Fax (011) 642-6111	Children and Youth Development	Melville	GP	20,000
274	Buhlebuyeza Educare	450	Rebecca Nkosi	(012) 805-5947	Children	Mamelodi West	GP	74,500
275	Bumble Bees Pre-School	500	Ms Thelma Constant	(021) 783-1259	Children	Cape Town	WC	11,000
276	Business Achievers Foundation	2,000	G.Blake	(011) 778-4578	Skills Training	Johannesburg	GP	20,000
277	Business Skills & Development Centre	1,500	T.Tomson	(016) 779-3478	Skills Training	Vanderbijlpark	GP	10,000
278	Business Skills for S.A.Foundation	120	Gerda Straus	(012) 445-3289	Skills Training	Pretoria	GP	15,000
279	Busy Bee Pre-Primary and Educare Centre	212	Mrs M.Platjies	(042) 243-3186 Fax (042) 243-3001	Children	Somerset East	EC	9,000
280	Butterworth Child Welfare	2,000	Ms V.Z.Matikinca	(047) 491-3246 Fax (047) 491-4461	Children	Butterworth	EC	15,000
281	Buzzy Bee Education Centre	200	Mrs I.Scorgie	(014) 736-2930 Fax (014) 736-5247	Children	Warmbaths	L	8,000
282	Byenes Pre-Primary School	500	Janie Stoffels	(014) 736-6628	Youth Development	Warmbaths	L	10,000
283	Caledon Child and Family Welfare Society	2,000	Deon Adams	(0281) 41135	Children	Caledon	EC	60,000
284	Call to Industrial Ministry	250	Jerry Zantel	(041) 507-3444 Fax (041) 354-4463	Nation Building	Port Elizabeth	EC	40,000
285	Camp Cluster of Churches	260	Sue Sabbag	(011) 818-5130 Fax (011) 818-3266	Nation Building	Struben	GP	5,000
286	Camp Indlela Enhle	5,000	M. J. Deacon	(011) 708-1717 Fax (011) 708-1717	Youth Development	Chartwell	GP	100,000
287	Camphill School-Hermanus	1,000	Ms E.N.Tansley	(028) 312-3803	Children	Hermanus	WC	20,000
288	Cancer Association-Thabong	4,000	Gianni Plaatjie	(057) 396-6139	Health	Welkom	FS	48,000
289	Cancer Association-Klein Karoo	1,000	Betty van der Merwe	(0443) 222724	Health	Klein Karoo	NC	50,000
290	Cancer Association- Boland Area/Overberg Region	2,000	Ms Ansa Steyn	(021) 872-6045 Fax (021) 872-3536	Health	Overberg	WC	41,500
291	Cancer Association of S.A	5,000	Netta Smith	(054) 332-4937	Health	Bloemfontein	FS	8,000
292	Cancer Association of S.A-Witbank	2,000	Mrs L.Lamb	(013) 656-5420	Health	Witbank	MP	5,000

NO	NAME	BENEFI- CIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PRO- VINCE	DISTRIBU- TED
				Fax (013) 656-6211				
293	Cancer Association-Bethlehem	4,000	Nicolene Harrington	(058) 303-7271 Fax (058) 303-5362	Health	Bethlehem	FS	63,000
294	Cancer Association-Bloemfontein (Katlheo Interim Home)	3,867	Sandra Gouse	(051) 444-2580 Fax (051) 444-1364	Health	Brandhoof	FS	304,000
295	Cancer Association-Boland Area	2,150	Mrs Cecilia Davidowtz	(023) 342-7058 Fax (023) 342-1933	Health	Heatlievae	WC	20,500
296	Cancer Association-Carltonville Day Care Centre	600	Martie du Preez	(0149) 787-4319 Fax (0149) 788-5836	Health	Roodepoort	NW	60,000
297	Cancer Association-East London	5,000	Rina Cloete	(0431) 26081 Fax (0431) 437384	Health	Southernwood	EC	80,000
298	Cancer Association-East Rand	5,000	Una Young	(011) 393-1141 Fax (011) 393-1138	Health	Edleen	GP	81,400
299	Cancer Association-Free State and Northern Cape	7,000	Patricia Kopane	(051) 432-7881 Fax (051) 447-0871	Health	Bloemfontein	FS	35,000
300	Cancer Association-Hantam/Namaqualand Area	2,200	Annerine Mouton	(02) 52351	Health	Williston	NC	10,000
301	Cancer Association-Highveld Area	3,000	H.J.Bronkhorst	(013) 565-5420	Health	Witbank	MP	30,000
302	Cancer Association-Johannesburg	5,000	Sharon Flint	(011) 646-5628 Fax (011) 646-2914	Health	Saxonwold	GP	60,000
303	Cancer Association-Kimberley	1,000	Marinda Brandt	(053) 831-2968 Fax (051) 831-2968	Health	Kimberley	NC	103,500
304	Cancer Association-Klerksdorp	2,000	A.Groenewald	(018) 462-9894 Fax (018) 464-1752	Health	Klerksdorp	NW	30,000
305	Cancer Association-Kroonstad	30,000	Hettie Malan	(052) 625-1408 Fax (052)626- 1388	Health	Kroonstad	FS	90,000
306	Cancer Association-Kwa-Zulu/Natal	10,000	Una Young	(031) 110393	Health	Durban	KZN	85,000
307	Cancer Association-National Office	3,000	Sandra Miller	(011) 616-7662 Fax (011) 622-3424	Health	Bedfordview	GP	20,000
308	Cancer Association-North West	6,000	Gerda Straus	(014) 533-0694 Fax (014) 295-1052	Health	Protea Park	NW	122,500
309	Cancer Association-Paarl	2,000	Mrs Amelia Brooks	(021) 875-6692	Health	Paarl	WC	35,000
310	Cancer Association-Port Elizabeth	10,000	Joan De Vin	(041) 333-5157	Health	Newton Park	EC	135,500
311	Cancer Association-Pretoria	2,000	Marlene Freilich	(012) 329-3036 Fax (012) 329-3048	Health	Pretoria	GP	10,000
312	Cancer Association-Randfontein Day Care Centre	3,500	Helena Fouche	(011) 768-4342 Fax 011 768-4703	Health	Roodepoort	GP	30,000
313	Cancer Association-Southern Cape (George)	3,000	Mimi Du Plesis	(044) 974-4828 Fax (044) 874-4824	Health	George	WC	60,000
314	Cancer Association-Tygerberg-Northern Area Office	6,000	T.Tomson	(021) 949-9485 Fax (021) 949-0237	Health	Bellville	WC	50,000
315	Cancer Association-Uitenhage	3,000	Marie Merrings	(041) 554279	Health	Uitenhage	EC	10,000
316	Cancer Association-Upington	500	Netta Smith	(054) 25937	Health	Upington	NC	10,000
317	Cancer Association-Vereeniging	2,000	Inna Yssel	(016) 423-3506	Health	Three Rivers	GP	60,000
318	Cancer Association-West Rand	3,000	F.C.Du Plessie	(011) 768-4342 Fax (011) 768-4703	Health	Roodepoort	GP	60,000
319	Cancer Association-Western Cape	2,280	Antoinette Lourens	(021) 689-5347 Fax (021) 685-1937	Health	Mowbray	WC	60,000



NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
320	Cancer Association-Western Cape (Philani)	3,000	Lettie Snueens	(021) 667-4321	Health	Cape Town	WC	30,000
321	Cancer Association-Western Cape Regional Office	10,000	Theresa van der Merwe	(021) 689-5347 Fax (0210) 685-1937	Health	Rondebosch	WC	12,000
322	Cancer Association-Springs	1,500	Jill Edgar	(011) 815-2342 Fax (011) 362-5889	Health	Selcourt	GP	91,000
323	Cancer Association-Welkom	2,000	Deline Zietsman	(057) 353-2112	Health	Welkom	FS	105,000
324	Cape Flats Distress Association	500	Margaret Crawford	(021) 706-2050 Fax (021) 706-3013	Children, Families	Retrea	WC	35,000
325	Cape Jewish Senior Association	400	J.Kaplan	(021) 434-9691 Fax (021) 434-6175	Aged	Sea Point	WC	20,000
326	Cape Kidney Association	500	Mrs Rosebeth Becker	(021) 448-0817 Fax (021) 448-0817	Health	Groote Schuur	WC	66,000
327	Cape Mental Health Society	3,000	Brigit Scheizer	(021) 447-7409 Fax (021) 447-0319	Health	Observatory	WC	145,000
328	Cape Mental Health Society-Learning for Life	3,500	Ekin Kench	(021) 479-0403	Health	Observatory	WC	150,000
329	Cape Mental House-Fountain House	3,000	Michelle de Benedict	(021) 477-7409 Fax (0210) 477-7413	Health	Observatory	WC	5,000
330	Cape Mental House-Sunrise Special Care	450	Kathleen Samuels	(021) 721-4445 Fax (021) 686-6801	Disabled	Observatory	WC	22,000
331	Cape Town and Suburban Clothing Guild	250	Lettie Snueens	(021) 668-3645	Job Creation	Cape Town	WC	10,000
332	Cape Town Child Welfare Society (Silverton Educare)	3,000	Ms Heather van Wyk	(021) 674-4170 Fax (021) 683-4790	Children	Wynberg	WC	108,000
333	Cape Town City Mission Homes	1,600	Mr Lorenzo Davids	(021) 691-9574 Fax (021) 691-9598	Poverty	Glosderry	WC	70,000
334	Cape Town City Mission Homes and Service	250	Marika Lourens	(021) 764-8904	Aged	Cape Town	WC	20,000
335	Cape Town Civilian Blind Society	2,000	Neels Troskie	(021) 448-4302 Fax (021) 448-5206	Disabled	Woodstock	WC	60,000
336	Cape Town Rotary Club Educational Trust	50	Jackie Mechills	(021) 6843267	Nation Building	Cape Town	WC	20,000
337	Capricorn Trust	1,000,000	Marius Maree	(0152) 307-6060	Rural Development	Pietersburg	L	50,000,000
338	Captain Crime Stop YO-YO Campaign	2,000	William	(011) 337-1309	Crime Prevention	Johannesburg	GP	5,000
339	Care Centre	250	Jacky Donnas	(012) 332-6790	Aged	Pretoria	GP	10,000
340	Career Awareness Resource Education (CARE)	10,000	Mrs Ruth Kotton	(011) 786-0231 Fax (011) 887-7898	Youth	Lyndhurst	GP	25,000
341	Career Centre-Soweto	4,000	H.P.J.Labuschagne	(011) 907-6629	Youth Development	Diepkloof	GP	10,000
342	Career Education Foundation of South Africa (CAREL)	2,000	Dr Robin Lee	(011) 486-1404 Fax (011) 486-1446	Youth Development	Johannesburg	GP	10,000
343	Career Information Centre-Pietermaritzburg	500	S.Rampersad	(031) 445-2389	Nation Building	Pietermaritzburg	KZN	10,000
344	Carel Du Toit Fund-Cape Town	200	Ms Elza Koller	(021) 933-4578 Fax (021) 933-2774	Disabled	Tygerberg	WC	158,000
345	Carel Du Toit Trust-Pretoria	600	Ms Marinda van der Vyver	(012) 348-6747 Fax (0120) 348-6747	Disabled Children	Menlo Park	GP	10,000
346	Carnavon Hospital	5,000	J.du Toit	(031) 445-2578	Health	Durban	KZN	20,000
347	Carpenters Shop	1,000	N.M Fammis	(021) 461-5508	Job Creation	Cape Town	WC	35,000
348	Casa Do Sol Enterprise	5,000	E.Taylor	(011) 823-3082	Job Creation	Pinetown	GP	50,000
349	Castle Carey Clinic & Lipalane Hulpentrum	5,000	I.Dreyer	(012) 542-1121 Fax (012) 542-1130	Drug Addict	Pretoria	GP	20,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
350	Catholic Institute of Education	15,000	Anne French	(011) 433-1888 Fax (011) 680-9628	HIV/AIDS	Southdale	GP	25,000
351	Catholic Welfare and Development (Jobstart Training Centre)	1,600	Cheryl Taylor	(021) 461-1404 Fax (021) 461-1511	Youth Development	Cape Town	WC	50,000
352	Catholic Welfare and Development Homes for Aged	6,000	Anne Van Niekerk	(021) 476-9334 Fax (021) 448-9108	Aged	Woodstock	WC	83,300
353	Catholic Womens League	20,000	Audrey Henry	(011) 618-1533 Fax (011) 618-1538	Women Development	Jeppestown	GP	215,000
354	Cathulani Child & Family Welfare Society	5,000	Rita Bophela	(031) 510-1030 Fax (031) 304-4596	Families, Children	Inanda	GP	50,000
355	Catts –Child Abuse Treatment & Training Services	5,217	Brian Harrison	(011) 331-0171 Fax (011) 331-1303	Children and Family	Johannesburg	GP	170,000
356	Cecil Renaud Educare Centre	5,000	Samuel Tobias	(031) 486-371	Children	Austerville	KZN	50,000
357	Center City for Lions	3,500	J.J. van der Merwe	(051) 417 801/41761	Health	Bloemfontein	FS	10,000
358	Center for Social Development (Rhodes University)	2,500	A.Irwin	(0461) 244-83 Fax (0461) 244-08	Children	Grahamstown	EC	10,000
359	Central Methodist Deaconess Society	250	David Micail	(011) 445-2690	Nation Building	Johannesburg	GP	10,000
360	Centre for Augmentative Communication	200	Prof. Erna Alant	(012) 420-2001 Fax (021) 420-3517	Children	Pretoria	GP	100,000
361	Centre for Black Economic Development	2,230	S.Rampersad	(011) 836-4447	Skill Development	Johannesburg	GP	50,000
362	Centre for Child and Adult Guidance (HSRC)	3,000	Dr. Louise Olivier	(012) 21-5951/2 Fax (012) 21-5951	Children	Pretoria	GP	30,000
363	Centre for Early Childhood Development-Cape Town	420	Mr Eric Atmore	(021) 683-2420 Fax (021) 683-5838	Children	Clareinch	WC	101,000
364	Centre for Science Education	2,500	Prof. M. W. H. Braun	(012) 420-4006 Fax (012) 342-4143	Youth Development	Pretoria	GP	80,000
365	Centre for Visually Impaired Children	3,000	Odette Smook	(011) 643-1636	Disabled	Park	GP	15,000
366	Centurion Council for the Aged	500	M. van Donkersgoed	(012) 664-5744	Aged	Centurion	GP	15,000
367	Ceres Community Service	10,000	P.J. du Plessis	(0233) 23007	Children, Families	Ceres	WC	20,000
368	Charlotte Moll Haven-Adult Care Centre	10,000	Charlotte Moll	(057) 212-3316	Poverty	Merriespruit	FS	70,000
369	Chasa-Community Health Association of S.A	5,000	Prof. E. Glatthaar	(012) 323-8793	Health	Sunnyside, Pretoria	GP	300,000
370	Chasa-Community Health Association of S.A. (TB Alliance Project)	6,000	Freda Meiring	(021) 3350-322	Health	Cape Town	WC	100,000
371	Chatsworth Community and Family Centre	5,000	Mavis Lemment	(022) 986-3589	Children and Family	Cape Town	WC	50,000
372	Cheshire Home – Langa	2,500	Norman Middlelo	(041) 413-4463	Disabled	Port Elizabeth	EC	30,000
373	Cheshire Home Cape of Good Hope-Langa Chesire Homes	5,000	J. Apperely	(021) 685-6592	Disabled	Newlands	WC	55,000
374	Cheshire Home(Summerstrand)	3,500	Hilary Bolton	(041) 513-3356	Disabled	Walmer	EC	85,000
375	Cheshire Home-For Active Rehabilitation & Training	5,000	Prof. Fatima Mayet	(031) 902-3631	Disabled	Isipingo Beach	KZN	40,000
376	Cheshire Home-Kangwane Branch	3,500	Agnes, Malina Nkosi	(0134) 830-169	Disabled	Elukwatini	MP	50,000
377	Cheshire Home-Transvaal	2,550	E. D. M. Rawlinson	(011) 482-2246	Disabled	Auckland Park	GP	50,000
378	Chief J. M. Dlamini	500	Agnes Nkosi	(0134) 830-169	Disabled	Elukwatini	MP	15,000
379	Child Abuse Alliance	5,000	Merrlyn Kantor	(011) 485-3350 Fax (011) 485-3350	Children	Sandrigam	GP	50,000
380	Child Academy Programmes	965	Issac Mathatsi	(011) 924-2335 Fax (011) 924-2341	Children	Chloorkop	GP	80,000
381	Child Accident Prevention Foundation (Captsa)	2,500	Prof. S. Crywes	(021) 685-6632	Children	Rondebosch	WC	5,000
382	Child and Family Welfare Society-Vereeniging	30,000	D.J.Swart	(016) 667-4508	Children and Family	Vereeniging	GP	50,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
383	Child and Welfare Society of the Greater Boksburg	20,000	M.J.van der Walt	(011) 917-9544	Children and Family	Boksburg North	GP	10,000
384	Child Care	5,000	Karen Weissensee	(011) 331-0171	Children	Johannesburg	GP	50,000
385	Child Welfare Society –Cape Town	4,000	Heather van Wyk	(021) 674-4170 Fax (0210) 683-9929	Children	Wynberg	WC	108,000
386	Child, Family & Community Care Centre of Durban	12,000	S.Rampersad	(031) 577-8918 Fax (031) 577-9940	Children and Family	Durban	KZN	40,000
387	Childline Family Centre	30,000	Joan van Niekerk	(031) 223-0904 Fax (031)	Children and Family	Overpost	KZN	77,000
388	Childline-Cape Town	1,256	Kim Sable	(021) 675-5566 Fax (021) 675-4534	Children and Family	Cape Town	WC	65,000
389	Childline-Inquiry Trust	2,000	Dotty van Meyer	(018) 445-6802	Children	Secunda	MP	20,000
390	Childline-Johannesburg	10,000	Villa Lyell	(011) 648-6312	Children	Braamfontein	GP	50,000
391	Children in Informal Settlements Agency Trust	30,000	Mr Fezile Basela	(011) 333-5909 Fax (011) 333-6460	Children	Joubert Park	GP	39,950
392	Children's Assessment & Therapy Centre	1,250	Robbin Chaplin	(031) 208-5117 Fax (011) 208-5204	Disabled Children	Mayville	KZN	113,000
393	Chipros	10,000	Irene Beukes	(0231) 21851	Development	Parkesdam	WC	80,000
394	Chris Burger Rugby Players Memorial Fund	200	Freda Meiring	(011) 778-5046	Sports	Johannesburg	GP	50,000
395	Chris Steytler Industries for the Disabled	500	T.Gleselbach	(021) 948-4988	Job Creation	Sanlamhof	WC	30,000
396	Christ The King Catholic Church-Merlewood Sports Club	200	Sidney Baker	(021) 446-4280	Job Creation	Cape Town	WC	10,000
397	Christ the King Centre	450	Bishop Mathebula	(011) 424-3329 Fax (011) 424-5437	Poverty	Daveyton	GP	15,000
398	Christelike Maatskaplike Dienste (Food Garden Project)	5,000	E.Mbatha	(034) 981-3509	Poverty	Vryheid	KZN	8,000
399	Christelike Maatskaplike Raad	2,000	E.van Zyl	(041) 933-5128 Fax (0410) 933-6717	Children and Family	Despatch	WC	18,000
400	Christelike Maatskaplike Raad-Port Elizabeth	500	N. S. Nyaba	(041) 542-554	Families, Children	Port Elizabeth	EC	180,000
401	Christian Against Crime Organisation	4,800	D.J.Swart	(049) 24419 Fax (049) 930037	Crime Prevention	Graaff-Reinet	EC	26,000
402	Christian Assemblies Church	500	P.J. du Plessis	(0255) 8437 Fax (0255) 8847	Poverty	Port Elizabeth	EC	20,000
403	Christian Care Centre	2,500	Anita Keyzer	(031) 708-5127 Fax (031) 708-5127	Poverty	Sarnia	KZN	460,000
404	Christian Community Aid	5,000	B.J.Motaung	(016) 594-1794	Poor and Aged	Sebokeng	GP	2,000
405	Christian Concern Group	500	D.J.Swart	(021) 221-5407	Crime Prevention	Cape Town	WC	10,000
406	Christian Life Haven	500	Trevor Barnado	083 700-2388	Nation Building	Wendywood	GP	10,000
407	Christian Light Boikhutsong Children's Home	500	Charles Allen	(012) 344-0179	Aged	Sunnyside, Pretoria	GP	10,000
408	Christian Praise Centre	5,000	Rina Beetge	(0152) 292-1793	Nation Building	Pietersburg	NP	30,000
409	Christian Social Centre	500	Betty Marais	(011) 546-7890	Aged	Boksburg North	GP	50,000
410	Christian Women Enrichment Programme	250	Sophie Maidem	(011) 996-3586	Women Development	Johannesburg	GP	20,000
411	Christian Kiddie Kindersentrum	500	Freda Meiring	(0531) 812 413	Children	Kimberly	NC	20,000
412	Christine Revell Children's Home	3,000	Traver Engel	(021) 697-1748 Fax (021) 697-0821	Children	Athlone	WC	6,000
413	Chumani Day Care Centre	500	Sipho Maqungu	(049) 562-1747	Children	Noupoort	NC	30,000
414	Chweni Water Project	500	T.Gleselbach	(015) 292-0667	Job Creation	Warmbaths	L	0,000
415	Citizens' Advice Bureau-Cape Town	20,000	R.Rossenveld	(021) 447-2379	Human Rights	Cape Town	WC	20,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
416	Citizens' Advice Bureau-Durban	5,000	Vera Van Der Merwe	(031) 304-5548 Fax (031) 307-5685	Human Rights	Durban	KZN	15,500
417	Citrusdal Community Service (CCS)	500	M.Moutton	(022) 921-3405 Fax (022) 921-3406	Nation Building	Citrusdal	WC	10,000
418	Claremont Children's Shelter	3,000	Karen Weissensee	(021) 683-5758	Children	Wynberg	WC	50,000
419	Clare Estate Chisher Home	2,000	Debbie Koornhoff	(021) 667-3478	Aged	Cape Town	WC	20,000
420	Clau Clau Agricultural Project	4,000	Morris Mtombela	082 4460378	Farming	Khayelitsha	WC	20,000
421	Cleary Estate Cheshire Home	2,500	Penny Deering	(044) 458-125	Aged	Port Elizabeth	EC	10,000
422	Cluny Farm Centre	4,500	Michael Lowman	(011) 442-6778	Farming	Rustenburg	NW	10,000
423	Cluster of Churches-Springs (Camp)	1,000	Donavan Malgas	(011) 668-4023	Youth Development	Springs	GP	10,000
424	Cnr Steyville Drought Aid Fund	5,000	Pieter Gouse	(015) 290369	Farming	Naboomspruit	L	50,000
425	Collect a Can	2,000	Benny Malinga	(011) 346-1756	Environment	Tembisa	GP	50,000
426	Community and Child Development Centre (Border Early Learning)	10,000	Maryke Saventjie	(0431) 20723	Children	Quigney	EC	80,000
427	Community and Family Centre	3,000	K.Rudy	(031) 305-1661	Children	Durban	KZN	50,000
428	Community Art Project	7,000	Zayd Minty	(021) 453686	Art and Culture	Woodstock	WC	50,000
429	Community Chest-Durban	2,500	Zelda Mooi	(031) 556-6329	Family	Durban	KZN	50,000
430	Community Chest-East London	2,000	N. S. Nyaba	(044) 3459783	Family	Port Elizabeth	EC	20,000
431	Community Chest-Pietermaritzburg	2,000	Thobile Mkhize	(031) 554-5890	Family	Pietermaritzburg	KZN	10,000
432	Community Chest-Pietermaritzburg and District	5,000	D.P.J.Doggens	(032) 705378	Family	Durban	KZN	25,000
433	Community Chest-Port Elizabeth	2,000	D.Jacobs	(044) 98480	Family	Port Elizabeth	EC	10,000
434	Community Chest-Western Cape	4,000	Irene Beukes	(021) 938-2254 Fax (021) 938-2254	Family	Cape Town	WC	30,000
435	Community Development Trust-Work to Win	5,000	Khotso Sechomele	(011) 783-8130	Nation Building	Johannesburg	GP	100,000
436	Community Education Trust	5,000	Bonita Lee-Shew	(011) 339-2364 Fax (011) 339-1441	Youth Development	Braamfontein	GP	10,000
437	Community Educational Computer Society	4,100	Mrs Jane Hlongwane	(011) 834-1365 Fax (011) 836-9944	Youth Development	Fordsburg	GP	2,000
438	Community Health and Care Centre	5,000	J.K.Moitel	(011) 665-0911	HIV/AIDS	Springs	GP	10,000
439	Community Health Media Trust	20,000	Dr Jack Lewis	(021) 788-9163 Fax (021) 788- 3973	HIV/AIDS	Muizenberg	WC	10,000
440	Community Matriculation Learning Centre	2,000	L.T.Stinger	(021) 223-5088	Youth Development	Cape Town	WC	15,000
441	Compassion Centre	2,000	Helen Holes	(021) 689-3689	Nation Building	Rondebosch	WC	10,000
442	Compassion Christian Care Centre	2,000	W.M.Longo	(031) 708-5292	Children	Pinetown	KZN	20,000
443	Compassionate Friends	4,500	Mrs Joan Rees	(011) 440-6322 Fax (011) 887-9494	Family	Orange Grove	GP	92,500
444	Con Amore School	3,000	T.Gleselbach	(011) 976-1037 Fax (011) 976-1038	Disabled Children	Edleen	GP	60,000
445	Congregational Church Food Distribution Services	2,500	Mrs Wena Wright	(011) 648-2788	Poverty	Yeoville	GP	32,000
446	Congregational Council for Methodist Community Service	5,000	Rev.Stofel	(011) 551-0949	Poverty	Marshalltown	GP	10,000
447	Conquest for Life	2,000	Glen Steyn	(011) 477-5181 Fax (011) 477-9852	Youth Development	Newclare	GP	5,000
448	Continuing Education Programme	3,000	Carol Saunders	(011) 487-1038 Fax (011) 487-1033	Youth Development	Houghton	GP	150,000
449	Cookhouse Child & Family Welfare Society	10,000	C.Valentina	(0424) 72007	Children and Family	Cookhouse	EC	60,000
450	Co-Op Creche	1,700	Gloria Mulungwa	(015) 307-1601	Children	Tzaneen	L	6,800

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
451	Co-Ordinated Development Service	2,000	Morris Mtombela	(031) 554-0464	Skills Training	Eshowe	KZN	5,000
452	Coronation Memorial Care Centre	1,000	Y.B.Van Zyl	(044) 272-2702 Fax (044) 272-2873	Aged	Oudtshoorn	WC	2,000
453	Cosac Art Project	2,000	Sol Rachilo	(011) 484-8823	Art and Culture	Newton	GP	60,000
454	Cosmos Foundation Shelter for P.E	500	Donna Meiduke	082 3361356	Poverty	Port Elizabeth	EC	5,000
455	Cosmos Foundation	2,000	Baenard Longueira	(011) 907-4921	Youth Development	Johannesburg	GP	10,000
456	Cotlands Baby Sanctuary	10,000	Mrs Allison Gallo	(011) 683-7200 Fax (011) 683-2609	Children	Turffontein	GP	95,000
457	Count & Dash Cooperative Org for the Upgrading Numeric Training	2,000	Vera van der Merwe	(021) 443-7603	Nation Building	Cape Town	WC	20,000
458	Cradock Child and Family Welfare Society	15,000	M.Boonzaaier	(048) 881-1832 Fax (048) 881-1832	Family, Children and HIV/AIDS	Michausdal	EC	27,000
459	Crafts Associated	500	Boisi Letoba	083 559 5402	Job Creation	Pimville	GP	5,000
460	Creches Care	1,000	T.Gleselbach	(012) 998-2041 Fax (012) 998-1549	Children	Pretoria	GP	15,000
461	Cresset House Camphill Village	5,000	Alan Reseburg	(011) 314-1886	Disabled	Halfway House	GP	80,000
462	Cripple Care Association	1,000	D.Malan	(011) 668-3480	Disabled	Johannesburg	GP	50,000
463	Cripple Care Association-Newcastle	500	Andri Dreyer	(03431) 50829	Disabled	Newcastle	KZN	30,000
464	Cripple Care Society-King Williams Town	500	Stephen Lombard	(0410) 667035	Disabled	King Williams Town	EC	20,000
465	Crisis Care	5,000	Rogers Govender	(031) 404-9523	Youth Development	Chatsworth	KZN	60,000
466	Crisis Care-Siyakha Primary Health Care Project	5,000	D.M.Naidoo	(031) 439-6659	Children	Chatsworth	KZN	50,000
467	Crisis Support Centre-West Rand	2,000	Debbie Neville	(011) 458-8903 Fax (0110) 458-5634	Child Abuse	Helderkruijn	GP	120,000
468	Crocodile Valley Education Trust	5,000	Grace Molope	(011) 460-12543	Youth Development	Honeydew	GP	20,000
469	Croquet Lawn Water Project	500	D.Donker	(013) 667-0934	Job Creation	Mpumalanga	MP	10,000
470	Crossroads School/Trust	3,000	Sue Hill	(011) 782-5378	Children	Houghton	GP	150,000
471	Curry's Post Educational Trust	4,500	S.F.Johnstone	(033) 330-2528	Rural School	Howick	KZN	25,500
472	D.J.Sobey Home for the Aged	450	Di Beeton	(011) 447-0912	Aged	Parkhurst	GP	20,000
473	Daantjie Water Project	500	M.Terblanche	(051) 667-3267	Job Creation	Bloemfontein	FS	20,000
474	Daily Bread Mission Charitable Trust	3,000	E.H.M. Gates	(0431) 432 064	Poverty	East London	EC	50,000
475	Danie Craven Rugby Trust	500	D.van Rooyen	(051) 668-3109	Sports	Welkom	FS	20,000
476	Daphne Lee Protective Workshop	1,500	P.I.Steyn	(018) 462-4366	Disabled	Kleksdorp	NW	80,000
477	Day-By-Day Primary School	1,300	S.Nanko	(011) 855- 3143	Children	Kiasha Park	GP	17,000
478	De Rachel Swart Fonds	2,000	Y.B.Van Zyl	(011) 779-3290	Disabled Children	Pretoria	GP	10,000
479	De Vrede Development Forum Pre-School	200	M.Lombard	(012) 335-7901	Nation Building	Pretoria	GP	5,000
480	Deaf Community of Cape Town-Newlands	200	Louise Reynolds	(021) 616 385	Disabled	Newlands	WC	20,000
481	Deaf Community of Cape Town –Claremont	1,000	Stephen Lombard	(021) 616 385	Disabled	Claremont	WC	30,000
482	Deansgate	200	Lorraine Newton	(011) 788-0704	Children	Craighall Park	GP	40,000
483	Delta Environmental Centre	3,000	Tshepiso	(011) 888-4831	Environmental	Parkview	GP	100,000
484	Delta Park High School	500	D.V.M.Horak	(011) 888-7228	Disabled Children	Pinegowrie	GP	20,000
485	Delta Park School	3,000	Di Beeton	(011) 888-4831 Fax (011) 888-4106	Environment	Parkview	GP	75,000
486	Despatch Service Center	2,000	M. van Deventer	(041) 933-6613	Aged	Despatch	EC	75,000
487	Despatch Service Centre	1,000	M. van Deventer	(041) 933-6613	Aged	Despatch	EC	50,000
488	Destinata School	500	Japie van Tonder	(051) 335075	Youth Development	Parys	FS	10,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
489	Diakonale Dienste Swellendam	250	M.N.Cleod	(0233) 33406	Poverty	Swellendam	WC	50,000
490	Diakonale Dienste-Bonnievale	5,000	Rev. Neels Theron	(02346) 2433	Poverty	Bonnievale	NC	24,000
491	Diakonale Dienste-De Aar	2,000	Pieter Snyman	(0442) 221	Poverty	De Aar	NC	10,000
492	Diakonale Dienste-Immanuel Centre for Disabled	350	R.Whiting	(027) 721-8259 Fax (027) 721-8230	Disabled	Steinkopf	NC	31,000
493	Diakonale Dienste-Middelburg (Noella Hostel for Farm Children)	200	Rev. G. Haupt	(04924) 2133	Poverty	Middelburg	EC	31,000
494	Diakonale Dienste-N.G.Sending Kerk	500	D.van Rooyen	(051) 6670158	Nation Building	Welkom	FS	25,000
495	Diakonale Dienste-Postmasburg	200	D.Geldenhuis	(044) 224	Poverty	Postmasburg	FS	20,000
496	Diakonale Dienste-Postmasburg	1,500	Saul Isaks	(0591) 71688	Poverty	Postmasburg	FS	50,000
497	Diakonale Dienste-Skiereiland	250	Z.E.Carolus	(021) 932-6721	Poverty	Elsies River	WC	20,000
498	Diakonale Dienste-Springbok	2,500	P.Burger	(021) 51 2-1341	Nation Building	Springbok	WC	38,000
499	Diakonale Dienste-Springbok	2,500	P.J.Burger	(0251) 21341	Poverty	Springbok	WC	38,000
500	Diakonale Dienste-Strand Community Service	2,500	M.A.W.Arendse	(024) 531 888	Poverty	Strand	WC	60,000
501	Diakonale Dienste-Swellendam	250	M.N.McCeod	(0291) 41525	Poverty	Swellendam	WC	30,000
502	Diakonale Dienste-Valhalla Park	250	A.J. van Wyk	(021) 952-9585	Poverty	Kasselsvlei	WC	70,000
503	Diakonale Dienste-Valhalla Park	250	M.Merring	(021) 952-9585	Poverty	Kasselsvlei	WC	30,000
504	Diakonale Dienste-Villiersdorp	350	S.Goud	(0225) 31205	Children	Villiersdorp	WC	30,000
505	Diakonale Dienste-Westrand (Dickdoy Creche)	307	Mrs I.Appels	(011) 693-5412 Fax (011) 693-3933	Poverty	Toekomsrus	GP	25,000
506	Diamant Feeding Scheme	5,000	Clive William	(0531) 733 321	Poverty	Kimberley	NC	15,000
507	Diatesda Oiknonia	250	Rev. G. E. Dames	(021) 904-2482	Health	Eerste River	EC	15,000
508	Diatesda Oiknonia Day Care	150	G.E.Dames	(021) 904-2489	Children	Eerste River	EC	10,000
509	Diens van Barmhartigheid-Kenmekaar Dienssentrum	2,000	Ria le Roux	(0201) 3745	Poverty	Beaufort West	WC	20,000
510	Diens Van Barmhartigheid-Kennekaar Dienssentrum	200	D.van Rooyen	(018) 445-6689	Poverty	Middelburg	NW	5,000
511	Diens Van Barmhartigheid-Ppk Tehuis Vir Bejaardes	1,000	Pastor R. C. Oosthuizen	(011) 974-1769	Poverty	Parys	FS	30,000
512	Diepkloof Zone 2 Methodist Building Fund	1,000	Magic Hlatshwayo	(011) 403-3243	Nation Building	Diepkloof	GP	5,000
513	Dimbaza Society for the Aged	458	Nomzi Gxuluwe	(040) 656-2503	Aged	King Williams Town	EC	25,000
514	Dipkraal Agricultural School	600	N.A.Mocke	(058) 892-2536	Farming	Heilbron	FS	90,000
515	Disabled People Empangeni Area	200	M.P.Mbuyazi	(0351) 941-848	Disabled	Empangeni	KZN	20,000
516	Disabled People of S.A.	2,000	Mike du Toit	(0431) 43-1579	Disabled	East London	EC	100,000
517	Disabled Children Action Group	200	Joseph Mzondeki	(057) 396-5600	Disabled	Meloding Township	FS	10,000
518	Disabled People of South Africa-Natal	200	Mary Charity	(031) 726523	Disabled	Pinetown	KZN	120,000
519	District Nurse and Maternity Service of Oakford	200	Sr. M.L.Beckmann	(0322) 331000	Health	Natal	KZN	10,000
520	Dithabaneng Best Bakery	730	K.M.Leshilo	(015) 632-4746	Job Creation	Chuenespoort	L	7,000
521	Division of Specialised Education	4,200	Mervyn Skuy	(011) 716-5286 Fax (011) 339-3844	Skills Development	Wits	GP	205,000
522	DOCCA	3,000	Sibusiso Nkosi	(011) 935-1665	Children	Orlando	GP	3,000
523	Dolphin After Care	120	Evelyn Adams	(021) 734-4165	Youth Development	Lotus River	WC	2,000
524	Dominican Grimley School-Workshop	3,000	M. M. Donoghue	(021) 790-1052	Disabled	Hout Bay	WC	120,000
525	Domin Day Care Centre	250	S.Moratele	(011) 938-4489	Children	Diepkloof	GP	5,000
526	Dominican School for the Deaf	450	M.I. Sepato	(012) 721-0378	Disabled	Hammanskraal	GP	5,000
527	Dorothea Training Centre	1,200	G.F. Lackay	(021) 889-5461/3	Disabled	Dennesig	WC	5,000
528	Dordrecht Stimulation Centre	2,000	A.MJO	(045) 943-1584 Fax (045) 943-1966	Disabled Children	Dordrecht	EC	10,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
529	Doug Whitehead School	1,000	E. Jupp	(011) 618-2300	Disabled	Jeppestown	GP	100,000
530	Down Syndrome Association-Natal	5,000	B.A. Higgins	(031) 28-7338	Disabled	Overport	KZN	60,000
531	Down Syndrome Association-Pretoria	10,000	Magda Lourens	(012) 664-8871 Fax (012) 664-8349	Disabled	Littleton	GP	58,000
532	Dr Wolfsohn Creche	150	D.W.Wolves	(011) 556-8067	Disabled Children	Lenasia	GP	20,000
533	Draipple Day Care-Toekomsrus	265	Mrs J.Mooi	083 447 5658	Children	Toekomsrus	GP	5,000
534	Drakensberg Regional Service Council	3,000	E.J. Loxton	(0542) 158/174/178	Aged	Barkley East	WC	1,000
535	Drive Alive	50,000	Moira Winslow	(011) 788-9789 Fax (011) 442-5137	Nation Building	Parklands	GP	280,000
536	Drosty Workshop	2,000	Alida Pienaar	(041) 992-4195	Disabled	Uitenhage	EC	20,000
537	Dundee Cripple Care Association	5,000	Betty Mahlangu	(013) 445-0967	Disabled	Dundee	KZN	10,000
538	Durban Child Family Welfare Society	1,700	Vernie Chetty	(031) 312-9313 Fax (031) 312-3147	Family and Child	Greyville	KZN	240,000
539	Durban and Coastal Community Chest	1,700	Jan de Waal	(031) 304-4592	Nation Building	Durban	KZN	800,000
540	Durban and Coastal Society for Early Childhood Educare	2,000	Nora Gulston	(031) 297-1665	Children	Durban	KZN	120,000
541	Durban Association for the Aged	2,500	Z.B. Khan	(031) 309-4664	Aged	Durban	KZN	40,000
542	Durban Association for the Aged	1,000	Isaivani Naidoo	(031) 437734	Aged	Durban	KZN	100,000
543	Durban Child and Family Welfare Society	5,000	Zohra Moosa	(031) 443-9036 Fax (031) 443-9045	Children and Family	Durban	KZN	100,000
544	Durban Coastal Community Chest	20,000	Musa Mbatha	(031) 303-3890	Nation Building	Durban	KZN	1,000,000
545	Durban Community Chest-Embocraft Training Centre Trust	5,000	S.Suluman	(031) 334-6098	Nation Building	Durban	KZN	50,000
546	Durban Girls College Old Girls Guild	500	A. Hamper	(031) 29-5111	Youth Development	Kwa-Mashu	KZN	20,000
547	Durban Mental Health Service-Dental Screening Machine	10,000	Zama Mabaso	(031) 304-2400 Fax (031) 304-2448	Health	Durban	KZN	360,000
548	Durban Mental Health Society-X-Ray Pin Machine	20,000	Zama Mabaso	(031) 304-2400	Health	Durban	KZN	500,000
549	Durban School for the Hearing Impaired	240	T.Naidoo	(031) 902-9351	Disabled	Durban	KZN	55,000
550	Dutch Reformed Mission Church in S.A	5,000	Rev. G.E. Dames	(011) 446-0945	Nation Building	Jeppestown	GP	20,000
551	E.C.I. South Africa	1,800	Magda Lourens	(012) 320-2814	Disabled	Lynnwood Ridge	GP	180,000
552	Early Learning Resource Unit	2,000	Pastor R.C. Oosthuizen	(011) 334-0469	Youth Development	Parklands	GP	30,000
553	East Cape Relief Action	2,000	D.S.Strust	(0441) 4456	Job Creation	King Williams Town	EC	10,000
554	East London & Border Society for the Deaf	450	T.Naidoo	(0431) 26348	Disabled	East London	EC	10,000
555	East London Border Association for Early Childhood	2,000	Nomzi Gxuluwe	(0433) 33109	Children	East London	EC	30,000
556	East London Child & Family Welfare Society	10,000	Z.B. Khan	(0431) 2260955	Children and Family	East London	EC	200,000
557	East London Childrens Home	2,000	Harry van Eck	(0431) 366-233/4/6	Children	East London	EC	300,000
558	East London Meals on Wheels	2,000	V. Lottering	(0431) 352-166	Aged	East London	EC	10,000
559	East London Mental Health Society (Rehab)	2,000	Brth Borton	(043) 112-9680 Fax (043) 112-1811	Health	Southernwood	EC	87,000
560	East London Mental Health Society-Khayelethamba Care Centre	2,000	N.E.Sokupa	(045) 839-2188	Health	Queenstown	EC	101,000
561	East London Senior Citizens Association	500	M.O.Ntobela	(0440) 445	Aged	East London	EC	10,000
562	East London Society for the Blind	2,000	Mrs. Watson	(0431) 435-270	Disabled	Tecoma	EC	10,000
563	East Rand Alumin Society	2,000	Cecil Morden	(011) 223-2147 Fax (011) 222-1002	Children	Reiger Park	GP	5,000
564	East Rand Protective Workshop	2,000	Willie Breedt	(011) 979-1707 Fax (011) 979-1707	Disabled	Aston Manor	GP	115,000
565	East Rand Society for Early Childhood Educare	5,000	Florance Manaka	(011) 424-1146	Children	Benoni	GP	50,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
566	Eastcape Training Centre	3,000	Thomas Msimango	(0441) 4456-876	Skills Training	Port Elizabeth	EC	20,000
567	Eastern Cape Circle of the Blind	2,000	B.A. Higgins	(0441) 0964	Disabled	Port Elizabeth	EC	70,000
568	Eastern Cape Adult Learning Programme	5,000	Ian Mackenzie	(014) 547-314 Fax (041) 546-6790	Adult Education	Port Elizabeth	EC	50,000
569	Eastern Province Association for the Care of Cerebral Palsy	2,000	C.Greeff	(041) 532130 Fax (041) 558160	Disabled Children	Centralhill	EC	40,000
570	Eastern Province Childrens Home	2,000	S.Suluman	(041) 337-602 Fax (041) 334956	Children	Port Elizabeth	EC	50,000
571	Eastern Province Cripple Care Society	2,000	D.Davids	(041) 334-267 Fax (041) 334-267	Disabled	Port Elizabeth	EC	70,000
572	Eastern Province Federation (Meals on Wheels)	5,000	S.Stofel	(041) 343-267	Poverty	Port Elizabeth	EC	40,000
573	Eastern Province Junior Sports Association for Physically Disabled	500	T.Donovan	(041) 377658	Sports and Disabled	Port Elizabeth	EC	50,000
574	Ebenzer Day Care Centre	120	Albert Senne	(011) 939-1877	Children	Meadowlands	GP	2,000
575	Ebulumko Nursery School	1,000	Margaret Solom	(0201) 3576	Children	Kwa-Madlenkosi	WC	15,000
576	Echo Foundation	2,000	Rev. G.E. Dames	(041) 560156 Fax (041) 558784	Aged	Centralhill	EC	10,000
577	Echo Foundation (Victoria Memorial Nursing Home)	3,000	D.J.van Vuuren	(041) 586-0158 Fax (041) 585-8784	Aged	Centralhill	EC	55,000
578	Echo Link	20,000	Annie Nieman	(013) 715-2120 Fax (013) 751-3287	Environment	White River	MP	50,000
579	Echo Services for the Aged	2,000	Maureen Malgas	(011) 447-2590	Aged	Reiger Park	GP	30,000
580	Eden Training Centre	2,000	Lynette Williams	(023) 123-7701 Fax (023) 123-5081	Skills Development	Worcester	WC	50,000
581	Edendale Benevolent Fund	3,000	D.Padiachee	(031) 447-0467	Nation Building	Durban	KZN	10,000
582	Edendale Benevolent Society	10,000	B.Sibisi	(0331) 984-277	Poverty	Edendale	KZN	20,000
583	Edendale Hospice Association	5,000	E.Mfeka	(031) 199-3032 Fax (031) 194-1069	HIV/AIDS and Health	Cumberwood	KZN	40,000
584	Edenvale Child and Family Welfare Society	10,000	Caleste Thies	(011) 452-5940 Fax (011) 452-8573	Family and Children	Edenvale	GP	128,000
585	Edenvale Community Chest	5,000	Peter Ucko	(011) 453-7857 Fax (011) 453-4631	Nation Building	Dowerglen	GP	200,000
586	Edmund Rice Christian Brothers College	4,000	Jan de Waal	(0171) 352-3905 Fax (0171) 353-4631	Youth Development	Welkom	FS	5,000
587	Educare Development Trust	2,000	Esther Tsikwe	(051) 430-9318 Fax (051) 430-1103	Children	Heidedal	FS	13,000
588	Educare Development Unit	3,800	Marc Paravano	(011) 789-2329 Fax (011) 789-2355	Skills Training	Bryanston	GP	30,000
589	Education Africa	1,000	James Urdang	(011) 888-6043 Fax (011) 888-6182	Youth Development	Pinegowrie	GP	300,000
590	Education Alive	2,000	Lott Hattenbech	(011) 337-4551 Fax (011) 337-8527	Youth Development	Johannesburg	GP	130,000
591	Education and Development Trust	30,000	Esther Tsikwe	(051) 430-9318 Fax (051) 430-1103	Children	Heidedal	FS	15,000
592	Education for Employment Project	1,000	S.Smith	(031) 334-8794	Job Creation	Durban	KZN	30,000
593	Education Information Centre	2,000	Pam Tilly	(011) 834-7861 Fax (011) 834-7867	Youth Development	Marshalltown	GP	10,000



NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
594	Education with Enterprise Trust	4,500	Emma Pelser	(058) 623-0104 Fax (053) 623-0107	Farming	Harrismith	FS	40,000
595	Educational Support Service Trust	500	D.S.Strust	(011) 447-4509	Youth Development	Johannesburg	GP	10,000
596	Edutak Pre-School Training and Development	240	Mrs Grace Meyer	(012) 803-6424 Fax (012) 803-6424	Children and Women	Silverton	GP	68,000
597	Eduvelop Africa	500	Z.B. Khan	(012) 225-5790	Nation Building	Eesterus	GP	20,000
598	Eersterus Protective Workshop	2,000	W.Hood	(012) 806-7440 Fax (012) 806-7440	Disabled	Eesterus	GP	25,000
599	Ekonwabeni Street Children Project	200	Victor Befeni	(046) 624-3506 Fax (046) 624-2669	Children	Port Elizabeth	EC	25,000
600	Ekujabule	200	S.D.Ngobo	(0331) 82221	Children	Plessislaer	KZN	20,000
601	Ekuphakameni Centre for Learning	3,500	Themba Mgwaba	(035) 474-7541	Skills Development	Eshowe	KZN	50,000
602	Ekuthuleni-Khotsong Community Centre	500	Murial Sigasa	(011) 984-2508	Children	Orlando East	GP	10,000
603	Ekutuleni Mission	200	Brth Borton	(011) 673-4796 Fax (011) 673-4796	Children	Westbury	GP	10,000
604	Elandsdrift Parent Association	3,500	Melita Motlhabane	(011) 957-2008	Children	Muldersdrift	GP	15,000
605	Eleazar Work Centre for the Disabled	2,000	S.Rooyen	(011) 556-3409	Disabled	Johannesburg	GP	10,000
606	El-Elyon Educational Centre	200	Ms Matshediso Maphori	083 426 6465	Children	Lebowakgomo	L	15,800
607	Elim Home	105	D.Cloete	(028) 482-1888 Fax (028) 482-1648	Disabled	Elim	WC	121,000
608	Elliot Home for the Aged	3,000	L.Fawcatt-Peck	(0453) 12205	Aged	Elliot	EC	15,000
609	Elliot Small Farm Union	2,900	Geroge Nqoko	(045) 931-1737	Human Rights	Elliot	EC	5,000
610	Elmap Home for the Aged	5,000	R.Roman	(021) 223-6890	Aged	Cape Town	WC	25,000
611	Elsies River Social Welfare Association	3,000	Gilbert Thomas	(021) 931-7596	Children and Family	Matroosfontein	WC	180,000
612	Emagogogweni/Thuthukamjondolo	1,000	Leslie Dobbs	(013) 712-2121 Fax (013) 712-5120	Aged	Barberton	MP	25,000
613	Emandleni Creche	210	Patricia Mabote	(011) 936-6163	Children	Meadowlands	GP	3,000
614	Embocraft Training Centre	1,000	Brenda Lock	(031) 753-697	Job Creation	Hillcrest	KZN	60,000
615	Emfudisweni Early Learning Centre	2,000	Winnifred Mavuso	(011) 938-3571	Children	Diepkloof	GP	3,000
616	Emfuleni Home for Destitute and Street Children	1,000	Josy Bekker	(011) 880-1917 Fax (011) 880-4870	Children	Parkwood	GP	35,000
617	Emily Hobhouse Monumenttehuis	2,000	A.C.Howroyd	(012) 322-8885 Fax (012) 322-7909	Poverty	Pretoria	GP	20,000
618	Emmanuel Alkoholiste Hulpdiens	1,000	J.Suleman	(031) 332-9086	Children	Ladysmith	KZN	10,000
619	Emmanuel J.P. School	2,000	Siphokazi Ngada	082 202 2193	Children	Alice	EC	5,000
620	Emmaus Protective Workshop for the Handicapped	2,500	M. Adams	(0441) 734-196	Disabled	George	WC	5,000
621	Empangeni Alcohol & Drug Help Centre	4,000	Lynette Williams	(0350) 772-3290 Fax (035) 772-3201	Drug Addiction	Empangeni	KZN	100,000
622	Empilisweni Day Care Centre	5,000	Patricia Qupe	082 475 6247	Children	Meadowlands	GP	2,000
623	Emseni Day Care Centre-(Kwa-Xuma)	200	Patrica Nkosi	(011) 934-1684	Children	Emdeni North	GP	2,000
624	Emseni Day Care Centre-Meadowlands	120	Evelyn M Gomezulu	(011) 936-6477	Children	Meadowlands	GP	2,000
625	Edendale Hospice Association	200	S.M.du Tiot	(031) 334-0598	HIV/AIDS and Health	Edendale	KZN	60,000
626	Enkuthazweni Disabled Childrens Project	200	T.G.Dyakala	(046) 624-4103 Fax (046) 624-4103	Disabled	Bathurst	EC	10,000
627	Enkwelini Creche	180	Maria Seko	(011) 932-1627	Children	Meadowlands	GP	3,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
628	Ennerdale Legal Advice Centre	5,000	Heather Howes	(016) 556-3489	Human Rights	Ennerdale	GP	5,000
629	Entokozweni Creche	3,000	Maria Seko	(011) 932-1627	Children	Meadowlands	GP	333
630	Entokozweni Day Care Centre	1,500	A.N.Ndhlovu	(012) 801-5022	Children	Mamelodi East	GP	5,000
631	Entokozweni Early Learning and Communing Service Centre	50,000	Mapitso Malepe	(011) 932-2240	Children	Moletsane	GP	25,000
632	Entokozweni Place of Care	1,000	Sydney Conco	(0331) 959-428	Children	Hammsdale	KZN	20,000
633	Entokozweni Training Centre	1,000	Sonia Scott	(011) 237-6704	Skills Development	Johannesburg	GP	15,000
634	Epworth Career Centre	2,000	Terry Morgan	(0441) 332097	Skills Development	Eastern Cape	EC	10,000
635	Esholweni Creche	4,000	Nomasesi Nkutha	082 446 4567	Children	Msinga	KZN	2,000
636	Eshowe Career Centre	2,000	Peter Linda	(035) 474-4888	Youth Development	Eshowe	KZN	17,378
637	Eshowe Christ Action Group of Zululand (Bhekeshowe Project)	339	Mbongeni Mbatha	(035) 456-1334 Fax (035) 456-1229	Youth Development	Bhekeshowe	KZN	44,500
638	Eshowe Christian Action	207	Stanley Williams	(035) 454-1612	Youth Development	Eshowe	KZN	24,000
639	Eshowe Christian Action Group of Zululand (Amatimolu Project)	4,453	Mongo Zwane	(035) 445-6789 Fax (035) 445-6788	Youth Development	Eshowe	KZN	44,600
640	Esidulweni School	750	Thomas Mthingwa	(035) 447-9444	Rural School	Mahlabathini	KZN	10,000
641	Eskom Electrification Project	5,000	Peter Moseki	(015) 936-1588	Job Creation	Sibasa	L	40,000
642	Estcourt Hospice Association	500	Sherly Wust	(036) 352-5634	Health	Escourt	KZN	81,000
643	Ethambeni Special Care Centre	100	Ekin Kench	(021) 447-9040 Fax (021) 448-8475	Health	Observatory	WC	15,000
644	Ethelbert Childrens Home	200	F.Homekani	(031) 334-9856	Children	Khangela	KZN	10,000
645	Ethembeni Association for the Care of the Aged	5,000	Domai Sonwabe	(021) 223-6806	Aged	Khayelitsha	WC	10,000
646	Ethembeni Day Care	5,000	Constance Hlophe	(011) 935-5291	Children	Orlando East	GP	1,000
647	Ethembeni Special Care Centre	10,000	Mrs Ekin Kench	(021) 447-9040 Fax (021) 448-8475	Health	Observatory	WC	12,500
648	Eurisko Centre	15,000	D.Scotts	(016) 220-4230	Disabled	Three Rivers	GP	60,000
649	Evangelical Lutheran Church-Emseni Old Age Home	1,000	E.Wohlberg	(034) 642-1626	Aged	Dundee	KZN	80,000
650	Evaton Old Age Disability Child and Family Welfare	3,000	T.G.Dyakala	(016) 931182	Aged, Children and Family	Residensia	GP	60,000
651	Evelyn House	5,000	Mary Anderson	(03322) 18	Aged	Natal	KZN	50,000
652	Eventide Old Age Housing and Utility Company	4,000	J.P.Harmans	(015) 335-7609	Aged	Naboomspruit	L	50,000
653	Everest Association	200	G.S.Bates	(051) 446789	Aged	Welkom	FS	30,000
654	Ezakheni Child and Family Welfare Society	5,000	Jenny Bell	(0361) 361-170	Children and Family	Hammsdale	KZN	20,000
655	Faculty of Pretoria	500	Dr. J.E. Pieterse	(012) 342-3166	Cultural	Arcadia	GP	50,000
656	Fadimehang Mental Care Centre	1,500	Getrude Ntloko	(011) 988-5660	Disabled	Chiawelo	GP	3,000
657	Fair Havens Old Age Home	2,000	A.C.Howroyd	(011) 614-6636	Aged	Jeppetown	GP	40,000
658	Fairleads Methodist Home for the Aged	2,000	Geraldine Castleman	(011) 969-2138 Fax (011) 969-3102	Aged	Rynfield	GP	5,000
659	Faith Way Christian School	2,000	Pierre Horn	(033) 702-1257	Nation Building	Himeville	KZN	10,000
660	Fambidzano African Textiles	2,000	Mbongeni Mbatha	082 557 8897	Nation Building	Harrismith	KZN	10,000
661	Family & Marriage Society of South Africa	1,500	J.G.Keith	(0110) 667-4698	Nation Building	Johannesburg	GP	2,000
662	Family Foundation of the Federal Council of Women	2,000	L. Muller	(012) 433-830	Families	Arcadia	GP	80,000
663	Family Health Service (Formerly PPASA)	4,000	J.Suleman	(011) 852-3502 Fax (011) 852-3502	Youth Development	Lenasia	GP	40,000
664	Family Life Center -Museni Project	2,000	E.M. Dooley	(011) 788-4784	Families	Parkwood	GP	200,000
665	Family Life Center –Workshop	4,000	E.M. Dooley	(011) 788-4784	Families	Cardigan Road	GP	40,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
666	Family Life Centre	2,000	E.M. Dooley	(011) 788-4784/5	Families	Johannesburg	GP	30,000
667	FAMSA-Bloemfontein	15,000	K.S.Botha	(051) 522-9435	Family	Brandhof	FS	130,000
668	FAMSA-Border	20,400	S.Vasi	(043) 743-8277	Family	Southernwood	EC	132,000
669	FAMSA-Durban	3,000	R.Jamai	(031) 304-8991	Family	Durban	KZN	703,000
670	FAMSA-East Rand	1,000	Heather Howes	(011) 845-7840	Family and HIV/AIDS	Benoni	KZN	82,500
671	FAMSA-Eastern Cape	2,000	Sonia Scott	(046) 448-0945 Fax (046) 448-6980	Family	Eastern Cape	EC	97,000
672	FAMSA-Far North Province	1,000	D.Lemmer	(015) 307-4833 Fax (0150) 307-4833	Family	Tzaneen	L	60,000
673	FAMSA-Far Northern Transvaal	3,000	C. Labuschagne	(0152) 307-2952	Families	Duiwelskloof	NP	60,000
674	FAMSA-George	1,000	P. Tulleken	(0441) 745811	Families	George	WC	60,000
675	FAMSA-Grahamstown	18,360	Anne Harris	(046) 622-2580 Fax (046) 622-2580	Family	Grahamstown	EC	160,500
676	FAMSA-Kempton Park	20,000	Annette van Rensburg	(011) 975-7106 Fax (011) 975-7108	Family	Kempton Park	GP	60,000
677	FAMSA-Kimberly (Tamara Shelter)	10,000	P. Tulleken	(0443) 0967	Family	Kimberley	NC	20,000
678	FAMSA-Mossel Bay	6,000	K.S.Botha	(0444) 911411 Fax (0444) 911411	Family	Mosselbay	WC	25,000
679	FAMSA-Pietermaritzburg	6,000	Jenny Bell	(033) 142-4945 Fax (033) 194-9653	Family	Pietermaritzburg	KZN	75,000
680	FAMSA-Port Elizabeth	4,500	Emma Jonker	(041) 585-9393 Fax (0410) 585-7015	Family	Centralhil	EC	185,000
681	FAMSA-Potchefstroom	5,000	E.R. Bartlett	(0148) 293-2272	Families	Baile Park	NW	10,000
682	FAMSA-Pretoria	5,000	Petro Theron	(012) 322-7136 Fax (012) 320-0931	Family	Pretoria	GP	200,000
683	FAMSA-Southern Cape	6,000	Lizette Crause	(044) 874-5811	Family	George	WC	33,000
684	FAMSA-Stutterheim	20,000	Nomzamo Blou-Maqungu	(043) 683-1418	Families	Stutterheim	EC	50,000
685	FAMSA-Tsitsikama	5,000	Lorna Brown	(041) 51 2874	Families	Walmer	EC	10,000
686	FAMSAUpington	5,000	L.M.Thiart	(054) 332-5616	Family	Upington	NC	9,000
687	FAMSA-Vanderbijlpark	10,000	B.De Floo	(016) 933-8128 Fax (016) 933-8128	Family	Vanderbijlpark	GP	44,000
688	FAMSA-Welkom	5,000	S.Moller	(057) 352-5191 Fax (0570) 352-5191	Family	Welkom	FS	225,000
689	FAMSA-West Rand	10,000	Joyce Fouche	(011) 766-3283 Fax (011) 766-3283	Family	Roodepoort	GP	80,000
690	FAMSA-Western Cape	20,000	Joyce Fouche	(011) 766-3283	Family	Roodepoort	GP	80,000
691	FAMSA-Yokhuselo Haven	5,000	Marjorie Blake	(041) 581-4310	Family	Humewood	EC	96,820
692	Far Noth Career Guidance and Resource Centre	10,000	Gerson Ramunenyima	(015) 921-1298 Fax (015) 921-1911	Skills Development	Thohoyandou	L	60,000
693	Faranani Trust	5,000	Gilli Boshoff	(015) 583-0024 Fax (015) 583-0024	Rural Women Development	Levubu	L	61,000
694	Fatima House	2,000	Sr. Cathrine	(012) 542-1201	Youth Development	Pretoria North	GP	5,000
695	Fatlosang Bana Day Care Centre	150	Princess Mukhutsane	(018) 595-1790	Children	Wolmaranstad	NW	12,000
696	Federation of Women's Institute	200	P. Tulleken	(012) 447-2890	Women Development	Maitland	GP	10,000
697	Feed my Lamb	250	A. Gross	(011) 342-1121	Children	Eldorado Park	GP	5,000
698	Feed my Lambs Creche	200	Mrs A. Goss	(011) 342-1121	Children	Eldorado Park	GP	5,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
699	Feed the Babies Fund	2,500	Suzan Hulme	(031) 288-108/294-873	Children	Sherwood, Durban	KZN	5,000
700	Felicitas Sponsoring Body	2,000	J.A. Louw	(011) 813-3681	Nation Building	Johannesburg	GP	120,000
701	Fish River Primery School	2,000	K.S.Botha	(051) 335-0589	Youth Development	Bloemfontein	FS	50,000
702	Flagship Community Food Garden	1,000	Mr.F.Smit	(021) 988-2128 Fax (021) 988-2128	Women and Children	Beauford West	WC	5,000
703	Flamboyant Remedial School	2,500	Dr. J. van Zyl	(013) 751-3484	Children	White River	MP	15,000
704	Florence Matomela Foundation	2,000	F.M. Hone	(011) 982-2267	Nation Building	Pimville	GP	10,000
705	Florida Moravian Creche	250	Eve Bruines	(011) 931-2473	Children	Ravensmead	GP	15,000
706	Floroma Old Age Home	1,330	C.B.Groenewald	(011) 764-4265 Fax (011) 763-6118	Aged	Roodepoort	GP	1,330
707	Flower Foundation Home for the Aged	2,500	F.M. Hone	(0391) 20-820	Aged	Port Shepstone	KZN	20,000
708	Fochville Dienssentrum Vir Bejaardes	250	K.S.Botha	(051) 551-0946	Aged	Parys	FS	20,000
709	Food Garden Foundation	2,000	Alida Boshoff (011) 880-5956 Fax	(011) 442-7642	Poverty	Craighall	GP	84,000
710	Forest Farm Centre	2,000	Jan Wessels	(011) 789-3008	Farming	Bryanston	GP	10,000
711	Forest Town School	3,000	Mr L.D.Jackson	(011) 646-0131 Fax (011) 646-0134	Disabled Children	Parkview	GP	103,000
712	Fort Beaufort Child & Family Welfare Society	10,000	J. van der Merwe	(04634) 31-324	Family and Children	Fort Beaufort	EC	10,000
713	Fort Grey Commuity Project (East London Child & Family Welfare)	5,000	I.L.van Shcalkwyk	(0441) 334-6789	Family and Children	East London	EC	20,000
714	Foundation for Entrepreneurship-KwaZulu/Natal	2,000	Dr. Dennis Wolmarans	(031) 37-2656	Job Creation	Durban	KZN	30,000
715	Foundation for Entrepreneurship Development-Eastern Cape	250	D.Mdigiza	(0441) 443098	Job Creation	Eastern Cape	EC	20,000
716	Foundation for Entrepreneurship- Pretoria	300	P. Tulleken	(012) 668-2345	Job Creation	Pretoria	GP	20,000
717	Foundation for the Rehabilitation-Kimberley Street Children	500	R.Dolphin	(0443) 664-905	Children	Kimberley	NC	10,000
718	Fountain House	1,000	L.B. Karp	(021) 477-409	Aged	Observatory	WC	100,000
719	Frances Vorwerg School	250	Leon Du Toit	(011) 693-3390	Children	Southdale	GP	150,000
720	Frances Vorwerg School	2,500	L.R. Du Toit	(011) 683-3390	Children	Southdale	GP	25,000
721	Francis Vorwerg Celebral Palsied School	500	G.J.Koorenhoff	(012) 445-6701	Disabled	Pretoria	GP	10,000
722	Fred & Martie Se Sopkombuis	2,000	Martie Hughes	(011) 472-2366	Poverty	Florida North	GP	10,000
723	Free Church of Christ	500	M.Mazibuko	082 086 6690	Poverty	Orange Farm	GP	5,000
724	Free State Residential Centre	2,500	Gerhard Kitching	(051) 36-6034	Aged	Bloemfontein	GP	60,000
725	Free State Society fot Hearing Impaired	500	Dolly Koekemoer	(057) 352-4207	Disabled	Welkom	FS	5,000
726	Frida Hartley Shelter for Women	500	M.Chapman	(011) 783-1889 Fax (011) 648-3016	Women Abuse	Yeoville	GP	100,000
727	Friends Day Care	2,500	E.J. Walter	(021) 511-5801	Disabled	Maitland	WC	10,000
728	Friends of Dora Nginza Hospital	2,000	N. Mpondo	(041) 641-097	Health	Sidwell	EC	5,000
729	Friends of Inanda	1,000	R.C.Reardon	(031) 562-8267 Fax (031) 562-9463	Children	Umhlanga	KZN	100,000
730	Friends of Johannesburg Zoo	5,000	R.J.Campbell	(011) 667-2390	Job Creation	Johannesburg	GP	5,000
731	Friends of Sterkfontein	5,000	Peter Wilson	(011) 660-2977	Health	Krugerdp	GP	80,000
732	Friends of the Sick Association	7,000	H. Supersad	(031)309-4410/1	Health	Durban	KZN	20,000
733	Fuba Academy	2,000	Sipho Sepamla	(011) 834-7125	Youth Development	Newtown	GP	25,000
734	Fuba Academy-Western Cape	6,000	D.K.Follows	(021) 332-7098	Youth Development	Cape Town	WC	20,000
735	Funda Day Care Centre	3,000	Ms Ellen Bali	(011) 984-5431	Children	Molapo	GP	3,000
736	Futura School-Remedial School	2,500	D. Grimbeek	(011) 433-3248	Disabled	Bertsham	GP	30,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
737	Gabaza Community Garden	2,000	Zodwa Mthembu	083 2259062	Job Creation	Mpumalanga	MP	5,000
738	Gadra-Active Section	3,000	Thelma Henderson	(046) 445-0123	Nation Building	Grahamstown	EC	5,000
739	Gadra-Community Work	2,300	Wolneshet Bischoff	(046) 636-1744 Fax (046) 622-3316	Poverty	Grahamstown	EC	100,000
740	Gadra-Education	2,360	Thelma Henderson	(046) 622-4408	Youth Development	Grahamstown	EC	105,000
741	Garden Cottage (Cape Mental Health Society)	2,000	Erna Prinsloo	(021) 447-9040 Fax (021) 447-7261	Health	Observatory	WC	150,000
742	Gary Player Foundation	5,000	Lee Kirkland	(011) 883-3333 Fax (011) 883-7250	Youth Development	Sandton	GP	400,000
743	Gateway Society	4,000	Mrs Daphne Kelly	(011) 958-0384 Fax (011) 958-0383	Disabled and Children	Florida	GP	87,000
744	Gauchers Society of S.A	4,000	Brian De Villiers	(011) 485-1444 Fax (011) 485-1379	Health	Johannesburg	GP	15,000
745	Gauteng Kidney Association	4,000	D.S.Spikes	(021) 334-4098	Health	Cape Town	WC	20,000
746	Gauteng North Association for the Blind	1,200	Priscilla Ramonnye	(012) 323-3359 Fax (012) 323-4156	Disabled	Arcadia	GP	10,000
747	Gauteng Peace and Development	9,000	Mavis Cook	(011) 802-2633	Youth Development	Kelvin	GP	10,000
748	Gazankulu Society on Alcoholism	5,000	Gary Larkan	(01523) 630060 Fax (01523) 630055	Skills Development	Giyani	L	30,000
749	GCP Trust	6,000	Teddy Wools	(021) 660-1245	Nation Building	Cape Town	WC	5,000
750	Gemeenskapsdiens Robertson	7,000	E.van der Merwe	(02351) 3763	Aged and Children	Germiston	GP	20,000
751	Genesis	20,000	G.J.Koorenhoff	(011) 614-7230	Job Creation	Doornfontein	GP	70,000
752	George and Anne Starck Home	6,000	J. van der Merwe	(021) 948-1844 Fax (021) 949-0305	Children	Bellville	WC	25,000
753	George Night Shelter Association	3,000	Peter Cloete	(044) 870-8124 Fax (044) 175-5713	Poverty	George	WC	50,000
754	Gerald Fitzpatrick House	6,000	Sheila Dick	(011) 614-6659 Fax (011) 614-9160	Aged	Troyville	GP	10,000
755	Gereformeerde Stigting in S.A	10,000	D.Coetsee	(012) 445-3145 Fax (012) 445-2115	Nation Building	Sunnyside	GP	60,000
756	Germiston Association for the Aged	10,000	Rose Finland	(011) 828-8888 Fax (011) 828-3368	Aged	Germiston	GP	80,000
757	Germiston Council for the Aged-Kinross	16,000	N.Siebert	(011) 825-5232 Fax (011) 825-5217	Aged	Germiston South	GP	100,000
758	Germiston Cripple Care Association	4,000	Shirley Vermeulen	(011) 825-5317 Fax (011) 825-5317	Disabled	Germiston	GP	100,000
759	Germiston Cripple Care Association –Ezibeleni School	4,000	G.F.Viljoen	(011) 909-3918 Fax (011) 909-7301	Disabled and Children	Germiston	GP	25,000
760	Germiston Training Centre	6,000	M.Thomson	(011) 447-4906 Fax (011) 447-3704	Skills Development	Germiston	GP	20,000
761	Get Ahead Foundation	2,000	Phillip Ramakobya	(012) 342-0883 Fax (012) 342-0889	Job Creation	Hatfield	GP	500,000
762	Girl Guides Association of S.A	5,000	Doris Harris	(021) 223-8609	Youth Development	Cape Town	WC	20,000
763	Goboti Residents Association	1,000	G.Vika	(0472) 548987	Human Rights	Engcobo	KZN	5,000
764	Golden Gateway Hospice	2,000	Brian De Villiers	(053) 303-7109 Fax (0580) 303-3177	Health	Bethlehem	FS	100,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
765	Golden Hospice Association	6,000	Brian de Villiers	(058) 303-7109 Fax (058) 303-3177	Health	Bethlehem	FS	70,000
766	Goldfields Association for Early Childhood Educare	9,000	F.Mosia	(057) 357-4489	Children	Welkom	FS	20,000
767	Goldfields Society for the Blind	6,000	Allistar van Wyk	(057) 352-4909 Fax (057) 352-4009	Disabled	Welkom	FS	40,000
768	Goldfields Community Chest	2,000	B.Truder	(057) 357-1918 Fax (057) 357-1918	Nation Building	Welkom	FS	50,000
769	Goldfields Child and Family Welfare	3,000	Marie Flood	(057) 357-4707 Fax (0570) 353-2968	Children and Family	Welkom	FS	20,000
770	Goldfields Hospice Association	2,000	Else van der Walt	(057) 353-2191 Fax (057) 353-6061	Health	Welkom	FS	150,000
771	Gombo Welfare Society for the Aged	2,000	Alison Meyer	(016) 559-3794 Fax (016) 559-1267	Aged	Hompies	GP	30,000
772	Good Shepherds Hospice-Graaff Reneit	2,000	John Haman	(049) 122-2366 Fax (049) 199-0352	Health	Graaff-Reinett	EC	50,000
773	Gordon Youth Organisation	1,000	John Haman	(011) 334-8901	Youth Development	Springs	GP	10,000
774	Grabouw Child & Family Welfare	30,000	Edna Stevan	(024) 592-8634	Children and Family	Pinewood	WC	30,000
775	Graaff-Reinet Child & Family Welfare Society	30,000	T.G.Gerwal	(049) 226664	Children and Family	Graaff-Reinet	EC	110,000
776	Graaff-Reinet Community Development Foundation	3,000	P.Booyesen	(049) 193-0713	Job Creation	Kroonvale	EC	50,000
777	Graaff-Reinet Relief Unemployment	10,000	Trevor Bates	(0491) 422076	Job Creation	Graaff-Reinet	EC	20,000
778	Graaff-Reinet Relief Committee	5,000	A.Green (0491) 22458 Fax	(0491) 23888	Poverty	Graaff-Reinet	EC	50,000
779	Graafwater Primary School	2,500	Mr A.Syster	(027) 422-1215	Children	Graafwater	WC	27,500
780	Grahamstown Child & Family Welfare Society (Alicedale Educare)	50,000	Edana Stacks	(046) 335-7802	Children and Family	Grahamstown	EC	100,000
781	Grahamstown Child and Family Welfare	30,000	E.G.Swart	(046) 636-1355 Fax (046) 636-1366	Family and Children	Grahamstown	EC	93,000
782	Grahamstown Half Way House	6,000	S.Williams	(0461) 27003	Poverty and Health	Grahamstown	EC	30,000
783	Grahamstown Hospice	3,000	Marcelle Brock	(046) 622-9661 Fax (046) 622-9676	Health	Grahamstown	EC	65,000
784	Grahamstown Protective Workshop	5,000	Michele Barnard	(046) 622-5280	Disabled	Grahamstown	EC	10,000
785	Grasheprophdisa	2,000	D.Malgas	(0491) 24369 Fax (0491) 23862	Disabled	Kroonvale	EC	200,000
786	Grasmere Community Health Project	3,000	P.Booyesen	(011) 661-0934	Health	Grasmere	GP	10,000
787	Grassroots Educare Centre	50,000	Dr Salie Abrahams	(021) 638-3111 Fax (021) 637-3011	Children	Gatesville	WC	60,000
788	Great Brak River Child & Family Welfare Society	30,000	H. Dickinson	(044) 620-2835 Fax (044) 620-2835	Children and Family	Groot Brakrivier	WC	50,000
789	Greater Germiston Society for Child and Family Welfare Society	50,000	Leonie van Castricum	(011) 825-3655 Fax (011) 825-5292	Family and Children	Germiston	GP	80,000
790	Greater Nigel Child & Family Welfare Society	50,000	Mr Thabo Hlalane	(011) 814-247 Fax (011) 814-1294	Family and Children	Nigel	GP	10,000
791	Greater Soweto Association for Early Childhood Educare	10,000	Monica Lolwane	(011) 982-5541 Fax (011) 982-5541	Children	Dube	GP	180,000
792	Griqualand West Cricket Board	3,000	Toffie Mooi	(0441) 2689	Sports	Kimberley	NC	50,000
793	Groote Schuur Hospital Benevolent Association	2,000	Joan Thorn	(021) 330-2214	Health	Cape Town	WC	50,000
794	Group Day and After Care Center	5,000	Martie Jacobs	(021) 334-0945	Children	Cape Town	WC	10,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
795	Grow Early Learning Resource Centre	1,000	Joan Prinsloo	(011) 837-4961 Fax (011) 837-5688	Children	Roosevelt Park	GP	20,000
796	Growth of Children Potential	1,000	Mamuso Makhanya	(011) 331-1474 Fax (011) 331-1520	Children and Youth Development	Doornfontein	GP	70,000
797	Guild Cottage Childrens Home	2,340	Ms B.D.Monama	(011) 726-2102 Fax (011) 726-1268	Children	Braamfontein	GP	160,000
798	Gutswa Agricultural Project	2,000	Morris Mosimane	(0131) 2378	Farming	Mpumalanga	MP	10,000
799	H.O.P.E	4,000	Lida Smyrnids	(011) 556-0912	Nation Building	Johannesburg	GP	5,000
800	H.S.Ebrahim School for the Disabled	2,000	A. Naidoo	(0331) 71320	Disabled	Laxmi	KZN	20,000
801	Habitat for Humanity	4,000	Desiree Goosen	(011) 665-0923	Human Rights	Braamfontein	GP	5,000
802	Halfway Agricultural Project	5,000	D.P.Pienaar	(051) 55062	Farming	Welkom	FS	15,000
803	Hamlet Foundation	20,000	K.Adams	(011) 683-2362	Disabled	Johannesburg	GP	50,000
804	Hamlet School	1,350	D.C.Joyce	(011) 683-2362 Fax (011) 683-1000	Disabled	Turffontein	GP	151,000
805	Hands of Prayer Day Care Centre	5,000	Faith Morekure	(011) 987-2512	Nation Building	Marshalltown	GP	5,000
806	Hans Snyckers Institute Faculty of Medicine	4,200	J.P.Fehrsen	(012) 319-2271 Fax (012) 323-2788	Health	Pretoria	GP	150,000
807	Hansel & Gretel Kindergarten	5,000	J. Botha	(011) 725-2710	Children	Hillbrow	GP	20,000
808	Hantam Community	2,000	Lesly Osler	(51752) ask 5804	Nation Building	Colesberg District	EC	100,000
809	Hantam Community Education Trust	5,000	Lesley Osler	(051752) ask for 2804	Nation Building	Colesberg District	EC	20,000
810	Happiness Pre-School	2,000	Zandile Ngcobo	082 425 6094	Children	Diepkloof	GP	2,000
811	Happiness Day Care-Jabulani	1,000	Dorothy Mkhize	(011) 930-4235	Children	Jabulane	GP	2,000
812	Happiness Day Care-Orlando East	4,000	Milicent Mthembu	(011) 936-5645	Children	Orlando	GP	1,000
813	Happiness for the Handicapped Organisation	2,000	Cathrine Coleman	(011) 725-5650	Disabled	Johannesburg	GP	15,000
814	Happy Child Day Care Centre	115	Vivian Mphahlele	(011) 935-3629	Children	Orlando East	GP	2,000
815	Happy Hearts Playgroup Trust	1,000	Leslie Tomson	(011) 340-9968	Children	Springs	GP	10,000
816	Haven Community Education Trust	2,000	Lesley Osler	(051752) 2804	Education	Colesberg	NC	15,000
817	Haven Night Shelter	5,000	H. Dickinson	(024) 514 984	Poverty	Somerset West	WC	35,000
818	Haven Night Shelter	2,000	Helene Petzsch	(021) 8621 812	Poverty	Paarl	EC	5,000
819	Haven Night Shelter-Claremont	5,000	D.Dickson	(041) 44532	Poverty	Clemont	EC	5,000
820	Haven Night Shelter-Wynberg	2,000	Benjamine Wolfs	(021) 223-7890	Poverty	Wynberg	WC	15,000
821	Hawston Elderly Care Society	2,000	R.A. Kleinsmidt	(0283) 51 1159	Aged	Hawston	WC	10,000
822	Headway – Khayelitsha	6,000	Bob Wilson	(021) 551-6903	Disabled	Khayelitsha	WC	10,000
823	Headway Western Cape-Observatory	50,000	Mr Bob Wilson	(021) 551-6903 Fax (021) 551-6081	Disabled	Summer Greens	WC	7,000
824	Health Care Trust-Bloemfontein	2,000	Val Groenewald	(051) 47-7281	Health	Bloemfontein	FS	30,000
825	Health Care Trust	2,000	Bridget Lloyd	(021) 488-2011	Health	Observatory	WC	30,000
826	Heart Foundation of South Africa	4,000	Tim Morris	(011) 667-0113	Health	Johannesburg	GP	10,000
827	Heidelberg Hospice	2,000	Keith Davies	(021) 852-4608 Fax (021) 851-7426	Health	Somerset West	WC	20,000
828	Heidi Nursery School	100	Helene Petzsch	(011) 225-0479	Children	Newlands	GP	10,000
829	Helen Bishop Orthopaedic After Care Home	1,500	Barbra van Eetveld	(053) 831-2447 Fax (053) 833-1828	Disabled	Kimberley	NC	80,000
830	Hellenic Orthodox Ladies Association	2,000	Lida Smyrnids	(011) 318-1591	Women Development	Houghton	GP	20,000
831	Help Jou Naaste	2,000	R.Harris	(021) 981-9850	Nation Building	Old Oak	WC	80,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
				Fax (021) 981-0039				
832	Help the Child Fund	500	Jeanne Louw	(011) 888-2289	Children	Northcliff	GP	5,000
833	Helping Hand Shelter	1,000	Shirly-Ann	(011) 792-2953	Women Abuse	Randpark Ridge	GP	10,000
834	Helping Hand Shelter for Abused Mothers	2,000	Patricia Morgans	(031) 675-4489	Women Abuse	Pietermaritzburg	KZN	35,000
835	Helpmekaar	450	Tacia Williams	(012) 223-0456	Women Development	Pretoria	GP	35,000
836	Helpmekaar Senior Burgers	200	L. Venter	(01344) 31 300	Aged	Carolina	MP	10,000
837	Henneman Primary School	1,000	J.Strydom	(018) 889-4567	Youth Development	Secunda	MP	20,000
838	Hermanus Child and Family Welfare	5,000	A.Naude	(0283) 23391 Fax (0283) 23390	Children and Family	Hermanus	WC	100,000
839	Hidur Stent Creche	600	P.J.Moses	(044) 385-0322	Children	Knysna	WC	9,000
840	Highveld Cripples Care Association	2,000	K.S.Simelane	(013) 554-086	Disabled	Secunda	MP	20,000
841	Highveldridge Community Chest	5,000	R.Pretoius	(0136) 687-2070 Fax (0136) 687-1339	Children	Secunda	MP	10,000
842	Highway Aged	1,200	Gill Davies	(031) 701-5571 Fax (031) 701-8076	Aged	Pinetown	KZN	88,000
843	Highway Aged-Eastern Cape	1,000	Ntombela Mkhonza	(0443) 3329	Aged	Eastern Cape	EC	10,000
844	Highway Home	4,000	Jenne Evans	(021) 510-4554 Fax (021) 510-1066	Children	Wynberg	WC	10,000
845	Highway Home-Wynberg	1,000	Peggy Dlodla	(0213) 33478	Aged	Wynberg	WC	20,000
846	Highway Hospice Association	4,000	Barbra Gourlay	(031) 208-6110 Fax (031) 209-2945	Health	Westville	KZN	57,000
847	Hillcrest Initiative for Community Upliftment	2,000	T.W.Gunther	(011) 435-0760	Aged	Johannesburg	GP	15,000
848	Hippy-Free-State	6,000	Puseletso Makama	(051) 430-7174	Children	Bloemfontein	FS	100,000
849	Hippy-Johannesburg	3,500	Shirley Mitchell	(011) 403-1039 Fax (011) 403-1039	Children	Braamfontein	GP	98,000
850	Hippy-Klein Karoo	3,500	Faith Holme	(044) 556-6723	Children	Klein Karoo	NC	50,000
851	Hippy-Bosmont	4,500	Cathrine Coleman	(011) 945-5578	Children	Bosmont	GP	40,000
852	Hlanganani Preparatory School-Richmond	7,000	Renne Dixon	(033) 212-2456 Fax (033) 212-2197	Children	Richmond	KZN	30,000
853	Hlanganani Preparatory School-Port Shepstone	2,000	Madi Powell	(039) 682-4897	Children	Port Shepstone	KZN	30,000
854	Hlengwe Day Care Centre	110	Mrs Priscilla Motlhabane	(011) 936-5760	Children	Meadowlands	GP	12,000
855	Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Parish	2,000	Sr C.Nkabinde	(0134) 830-632	Youth Development	Elukwathini	MP	10,000
856	Homes Training Trust	2,540	Ivy Masilela	(011) 242-9600 Fax (011) 728-5253	Aged	Braamfontein	GP	70,000
857	Homestead	2,000	Shane Egypt	(021) 419-9763 Fax (021) 419-2600	Children	Cape Town	WC	38,000
858	Hope for the Poor	4,500	Emily Montoe	(051) 679-432	Aged and Porvety	Witsieshoek	FS	35,000
859	Horizon Care Centre	5,000	Rina van der Heever	(012) 804-3626 Fax (012) 804-3626	Disabled Children	Silverton	GP	100,000
860	Horizon Life Skills Project	5,000	Rina van der Heever	(012) 804-3626 Fax (012) 804-3626	Skills Training	Silverton	GP	20,000
861	Hospice Association of Southern Africa	6,000	Joan de Jong	(018) 462-3916	Health	Klerksdorp	NW	145,000
862	Hospice Association of Kimberley	5,000	H.Begbie	(053) 182-2591	Health	Kimberley	NC	10,000
863	Hospice Association of the Witwatersrand	3,000	Ella Danilowitz	(011) 483-1068 Fax (011) 728-3104	Health	Houghton	GP	252,000



NO	NAME	BENEFI- CIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PRO- VINCE	DISTRI- BUTED
864	Hospice Volunteers Association	2,000	Amanda Lello	(041) 585-9257 Fax (041) 586-1606	Health, Volunteerism	Port Elizabeth	EC	10,000
865	Hospice-East Rand	5,000	Brenda Bischoff	(011) 422-1531	Health	Benoni West	GP	100,000
866	Hospice-In-The-West (Shant Nilaya)	5,200	H.van der Heever	(011) 953-4863 Fax (011) 953-4738	Health	Krugersdorp	GP	75,000
867	Hospice-North West Klerksdorp Area	34,000	Joan de Jong	(018) 462-3916 Fax (016) 464-2232	Health	Klerksdorp	NW	142,000
868	Hospice-Parys	2,000	Gill Davies	(0513) 44359	Health	Parys	FS	20,000
869	House of Mercy	2,000	Regina Obrien	(011) 892-2714 Fax (011) 892-4018	Health	Johannesburg	GP	15,000
870	Howick Hospice Association	4,000	Louise Stobard	(033) 330-5257	Health	Howick	KZN	80,000
871	Howick Local Enterprise Task Group	300	Stofile Mande	(0332) 338-986	Job Creation	Howick	KZN	10,000
872	Happiness Pre-School-Diepkloof	4,500	Zandile Ngcobo	082 425 6094	Children	Diepkloof	GP	2,000
873	Huis Danie van Huyssteen	1,000	W.Avenant	(02032) 10	Aged	Carnavon	WC	35,000
874	Huis Formosa	2,000	Jeanne Louw	(0427) 31430	Aged	Joubertina	EC	10,000
875	Huis Johannes Old Age Home	3,000	B.Comnic	(05555) 2148	Aged	Ladygrey	EC	10,000
876	Huis Welverdiend	250	M.Mawela	(015) 335096	Aged	Pienaarsrivier	L	15,000
877	Huis Wolhuter	500	D.Dunkk	(012) 156-9086	Aged	Pretoria	GP	15,000
878	Human Science Research Council	200	Gill Davies	(011) 776-9832	Youth Development	Kensington	GP	10,000
879	Hurtington Water Project	500	Gill Davies	(051) 557-9012	Job Creation	Welkom	FS	20,000
880	Hwibi Welfare Society	1,200	Dorothy Modikoe	(015) 2235-09	Family and Youth Development	Pietersburg	L	20,000
881	Ikageng Old Age Relief Centre	3,000	R.C.Moeketsi	(016) 451-1157	Aged	Sebokeng	GP	275,000
882	Ikageng Primary School	4,000	H.A.J.Weibach	(053) 298-2725	Youth Development	Douglas	NC	20,000
883	Ikageng School for the Deaf	2,000	J.Strydom	(053) 334-0911	Disabled	Bloemfontein	FS	10,000
884	Ikalafeng School for Children with Special Education Needs	3,000	M.J. van Zyl	(0148) 293-0337	Health	Potchefstroom	NW	10,000
885	Ikemeleng Disabled Day Center	5,000	M.Mawela	(011) 736-8906 Fax (0110) 736-9840	Disabled	Kwa-Thema	GP	5,000
886	Iketsetseng Sewing Group Project	200	Ms Selina Pilane	(011) 985-7853	Women Empowerment	Diepkloof	GP	2,000
887	Ikhaya Lenjabulo Place of Safety	500	Dudzile Buthelezi	(031) 445-9412	Homeless	Durban	KZN	5,000
888	Ilingo Lethu Stimulation Centre for Profoundly Handicapped Children	250	Joyce Solede	(016) 332-9704	Disabled Children	Sebokeng	GP	20,000
889	Imbali Nursery	120	Rebecca Matlhababine	(011) 939-1548	Children	Meadowlands	GP	2,000
890	Imbheleko Women Support Group/Tirisano Network	2,500	Mrs Majorie Nkomo	(012) 312-0680 Fax (0110) 323-9013	Women	Atteridgeville	GP	25,000
891	Imingacacangathelo H.School	500	Pondo Mhlongo	082 4453890	Rural School	Mobeni	KZN	10,000
892	Impumelelo Childrens Development Education Trust	2,000	Bongani Nkosi	(011) 934-5488	Children	Kwaxuma	GP	30,000
893	Inchanga Youth Project	2,000	Sipho Maseko	082 447 5579	Youth Development	Mathafeni	KZN	5,000
894	Indaleni School for the Deaf	200	Mtombeka Malusi	(012) 554-0693	Disabled	Mamelodi	GP	2,000
895	Indamiso Creche	120	Rachel Msomi	(011) 982-5543	Children	Dube	GP	2,000
896	Independent Living Centre for the Aged	500	Marieta du Plooy	(011) 720-6546 Fax (011) 720-6586	Disabled	Braamfontein	GP	20,000
897	Indian Academy of South Africa	200	Shu-Abu Moosa	(012) 225-9701	Youth Development	Lauduim	GP	20,000
898	Indumiso Day Care	120	Jabulile Nohashe	(011) 934-1566	Children	Emdeni	GP	3,000
899	Infoguide	500	Cherrel Herbert	(021) 418-4488 Fax (021) 418-2288	Job Creation	Cape Town	WC	25,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
900	Informal Business Training Trust	2,500	Pamela Johnson	(021) 683-1846 Fax (021) 683-5641	Job Creation	Cape Town	WC	15,000
901	Infundo Rural Education Trust	500	D.Dumaza	082 221450	Rural School	Durban	KZN	10,000
902	Initia Trust	5,000	E.Nel	(053) 353-3344	Children	Prieska	NC	6,000
903	Inner Wheel Club-Bedfordview	450	Jeal Allan	(011) 453-6682	Aged	Sennerwood	GP	5,000
904	Institute for the Deaf-Worcester	5,000	J.H.Milton	(0213) 25555	Disabled	Worcester	WC	40,000
905	Institute for Business Co-Odination	2,500	Macheal Matlou	(0152) 297-1211 Fax (0152) 297-1211	Skills Training	Pietersburg	L	10,000
906	Institute for Contextual Theology	3,000	Louise Stobard	(021) 221-5437	Youth Development	Cape Town	WC	10,000
907	Institute for Social & Individual Development (Sida) Rhodes University	1,000	Rosemarie Dewar	(041) 667-082	Youth Development	Eastern Cape	EC	10,000
908	Institute for the Promotion of Disabled Manpower	1,000	Carene Malan	(021) 913-2440	Skills Training	Observatory	WC	60,000
909	Intandane Widows Family Association	1,000	Kathy Scott	(011) 223-8945	Nation Building	Braamfontein	GP	5,000
910	Intandane Widows Family Association	250	Sipho Maseko	(017) 881-3240	Job Creation	Mpuluzi	MP	5,000
911	Intandokazi Creche	255	Mamsie Phasha	082 557 7890	Children	Tembisa	GP	1,000
912	Interchurch Media Program	500	D.G.Lukas	(011) 556-0755	Nation Building	Kempton Park	GP	5,000
913	Inter-Demonimation Prayer Womens League	500	D.S.M' Flatela	(021) 445-4458	Nation Building	Cape Town	WC	5,000
914	Interfaith Community Development Association	2,000	Ishmael Mkhabela	(011) 339-3474 Fax (011) 339-2783	Family and Youth Development	Braamfontein	GP	30,000
915	International Council on Social Welfare	2,000	Marilyn Setlalentoa	(018) 381-0317 Fax (018) 389-2504	Skills Development	Johannesburg	GP	10,000
916	Intuthuko Day Care Centre	200	Ms Mabel Masuku	(017) 845-3007 Fax (017) 845-3007	Children	Lothair	MP	5,000
917	Inzame Zethu Day Care Center	200	Nompumelelo Mxunyelwa	(021) 363-0436	Children	Khayelitsha	WC	5,000
918	Ipelegeng Youth Leadership Development Programme	500	Peter Mbuli	(011) 982-7609 Fax (0110 982-1080	Youth Development	Jabavu	GP	3,000
919	Iphahamiseng Community Child Care Centre	2,500	Aubrey Williams	(051) 432-6368	Children	Mangaung	FS	20,000
920	Iphataleng –Gauteng North	1,000	Lipalisa Mahome	(012) 328-6447 Fax (012) 328-6759	Disabled	Pretoria	GP	10,000
921	Iphedise Children Centre	2,000	Fasima Moekele	083 456 2312	Disabled Children	Randfontein	GP	25,000
922	Ipopeng Knitting & Sewing Project	500	Joseph Dikano	(051) 853-2005 Fax (011) 853-2307	Women Empowerment	Bultfontein	FS	5,000
923	Ireagh B Water Project	1,200	Morris Botha	(015) 209-2476	Job Creation	Tzaneen	L	78,000
924	Irene Homes	3,000	Rosemarie Dewar	(012) 667-1271 Fax (012) 667-2888	Disabled and Aged	Irene	GP	112,000
925	Iso Leadam Child & Family Welfare	2,000	Thilo Thormeyer	(0443) 337032	Children and Family	Port Elizabeth	EC	40,000
926	Itekeng Ntagane Community Creche	350	L.G.Dibakoane	(015) 632-5894	Children	Mphahlele	L	2,200
927	Itekeng Self-Help Association for the Disabled	200	Connie Bookwane	(052) 253-1518	Disabled	Bultfontein	FS	5,000
928	Itekeng Womens Group	500	Christinah Pilane	(011) 985-3398	Women Empowerment	Diepkloof	GP	5,000
929	Itereleng	120	L.J. Monyeki	(0020) ask for 10	Children	Rebone Township	NW	5,000
930	Ithuteng Commercial High School	500	S.J.Noge	(016) 554-0912	Youth Development	Boipatong	GP	10,000
931	Itireleng Creche	120	Helen Mabule	(0020) 62	Children	Rebone Township	NW	1,000
932	Itireleng Creche Cum Pre-School	200	L.J. Monyeki	(0020) 10	Children	Rebone Township	NW	10,000
933	Itireleng Rural Education Project	500	K.T.Ngoako	(018) 557-3478	Rural School	Taung	NW	10,000
934	Ithokomeleng Association for the Care of the Aged	250	L.Modiga	(013) 4450911	Aged	Middelburg	MP	10,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
935	Itsoseng Day Care Centre	380	D.S.M'Flatela	(051) 583-1678 Fax (011) 583-1678	Children	Wepener	FS	40,000
936	Itumeleng Community Development Agency	2,000	Wilson Maake	(015) 307-6099 Fax (015) 307-6099	Poverty	Tzaneen	L	120,000
937	Itumeleng Day Care	3,000	Olive Semetsameri	(011) 982-5541	Children	Moletsane	GP	3,000
938	Ivory Park Community Development Association-Kempton Park	5,000	A.J.Maynard	(011) 972-1452	Poverty, Aged and Youth Development	Kempton Park	GP	40,000
939	Ivory Park Community Development Centre-Halfway House	7,000	I.A.Maynard	(011) 972-1452	Family and Children	Halfway House	GP	20,000
940	Ivy Kros Centre for the Blind	2,000	Edward Pillay	(0531) 812835 Fax (0531) 612473	Disabled	Newclare	GP	70,000
941	J.G.Strydom Hospital	7,000	A.J.de Jager	(011) 470-9285 Fax (011) 470-9092	Children	Newclare	GP	70,000
942	J.H.Isaacs Group for Cosac Project	4,000	Peter Mbuli	(011) 447-9802	Art and Culture	Johannesburg	GP	20,000
943	J.S.Mminele Child and Youth Centre	5,000	Ms Victoria Mohasoa	(012) 373-8383 Fax (011) 334-9535	Children and Youth	Atteridgeville	GP	30,000
944	Jabavu Creche	3,000	Ms Ntombi Mkhize	082 557 78 89	Children	Thokoza	GP	2,000
945	Jabulani Association for the Disabled	6,000	Ellias Thaise	(011) 905-2275 Fax (011) 905-6923	Disabled	Thokoza	GP	10,000
946	Jabulani Day Care	8,000	Ms Susan Mbhele	(011) 224-4746	Children	Mzimhlophe	GP	1,000
947	Jabulile Day Care Centre	1,000	Caroline Ncapedi	(011) 936-0382	Children	Orlando West	GP	2,000
948	Jac Van Belkum Kinderhuise	228	Mrs J.Strydom	(015) 226-5789 Fax (015) 224-5789	Children	Pietersburg	L	8,000
949	Jacaranda Haven Home for the Aged	1,000	Mrs van Niekerk	(021) 557-5980 Fax (021)	Aged	Cape Town	WC	55,000
950	Jafta	500	Colin M'Crystal	(011) 725-5340 Fax (011) 725-2025	Aged	Braamfontein	GP	150,000
951	Jaggersbosch	556	Mr S.Grant	(011) 447-5689 Fax (011) 447-5663	Youth and Aged	Springs	GP	5,000
952	Jakaranda Childrens Home	450	Mr P.Stofel	(053) 776-3465 Fax (053) 776-3465	Children	Kimberley	NC	10,000
953	James House (Project of Child Welfare-Cape Town)	3,000	Kathy Scott	(021) 790-5616	Youth Development, Children and Family	Hout Bay	WC	14,500
954	Janie Schneider Centre	5,000	J.Schneider	(018) 462-4954 Fax (018) 462-4671	Aged	Klerksdorp	NW	50,000
955	Jerusalem Vegetable Garden	2,000	Mrs S.Mokone	082 224 56782	Women, Children and Aged	Mahwelereng	L	15,000
956	Jewish Community Service (For Jewish Farm & Community)	2,000	Natalie Koren	(011) 648-9124 Fax (011) 487-2747	Family and Children	Yeoville	GP	100,000
957	Jewish Sheltered Employment Centre (Rosecourt House)	5,000	Merrie Furman	(021) 461-2948 Fax (0210) 465-4200	Disabled	Gardens	WC	50,000
958	Jewish Womens Benevolent Society	5,000	N.Koren	(011) 648-9170 Fax (011) 648-9170	Poverty	Yeoville	GP	30,000
959	Jireh Community Project	2,000	Rev. J.G. Louw	(021) 312-178/9	Nation Building	Michells Plain	WC	70,000
960	Johannesburg Society for the Blind	3,000	Louis Kubeka	(011) 613-8241 Fax (011) 613-1160	Disabled	Linmeyer	GP	153,000
961	Johannes Community Food Garden	3,000	Moliki Mogobo	082 557 6787	Porvety	Tzaneen	L	2,000
962	Johannesburg & District Society for Pre-School Education	5,000	C.Seefort	(011) 477-8949	Children	Newclare	GP	10,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
963	Johannesburg Child Welfare Society	1,500,000	Brian Harrison	(011) 331-0171 Fax (011) 331-1303	Family and Children	Jonnesburg	GP	1,425,000
964	Johannesburg Child Welfare Society Educare Centre	50,000	Lyn Perry	(011) 331-0171	Children	Johannesburg	GP	500,000
965	Johannesburg Community Chest	10,000	D.Macleen	(011) 889-5498	Aged	Johannesburg	GP	20,000
966	Johannesburg Dance Foundation	3,000	Docky Mills	(011) 334-0944	Art and Culture	Johannesburg	GP	10,000
967	Johannesburg Institute of Social Service	5,000	S.Pillay	(011) 755-9643	Job Creation	Fordsburg	GP	10,000
968	Johannesburg Institute of Social Service – Jiswa School	5,000	Mrs N.M.Bhana	(011) 852-1138 Fax (011) 837-4153	Family and Children	Lenasia	GP	65,000
969	Johannesburg Institute of Social Services for the Aged	5,000	S.Chetty	(011) 852-2804	Aged	Crownmines	GP	55,000
970	Johannesburg Jewish Helping Hand & Burial Society	2,000	Denis Levy	(011) 487-3480 Fax (011) 487-1381	Poverty	Yeoville	GP	10,000
971	Johannesburg Parent & Child Counselling Centre	20,000	Jacqui Michael	(011) 484-1734 Fax (011) 643-2957	Children and Youth Development	Yeoville	GP	268,000
972	Johannesburg School for Autism Children	2,000	Dalene Heyns	(011) 667-1256	Disabled	Wits	GP	20,000
973	Johannesburg Youth Theater Trust	4,000	Joyce Levinston	(011) 484-1584 Fax (011) 484-2667	Performing Arts	Parktown	GP	100,000
974	Johanniter Training Centre	4,000	Thilo Thormeyer	(011) 726-7465	Skills Training	Richmond	GP	20,000
975	John Pattie House-Boksburg Association for Mentally Handicapped	3,000	Mary Simpson	(011) 257-9079	Disabled	Boksburg	GP	90,000
976	John Pattie House-Western Cape	1,000	K.D.Dollares	(021) 556-8033	Disabled	Observatory	WC	50,000
977	John Pattie House-Natal Assoc for Mentally Handicapped	2,000	C.W.Alborough	(031) 145-6710 Fax (031) 194-8045	Disabled	Pietermaritzburg	KZN	10,000
978	Joint Community School Project	500	G.P.King	(021) 776-4902	Youth Development	Cape Town	WC	30,000
979	Jolly Outings Club	500	Anthony Foskett	(031) 245890	Nation Building	Durban	KZN	5,000
980	Jona Vaughan Parent Association	5,000	Leon Mass	(031) 42-1064	Families	Pinetown	KZN	50,000
981	Jordan High School	1,000	Leslee Myburg	(018) 447-8033	Youth Development	Trompies	NW	10,000
982	Jordon House Old Age Home	3,000	Patricia Lombart	(018) 449-4055	Aged	Trompies	NW	20,000
983	Jouberton Society for the Care of the Aged	3,000	Gladys Moeketsi	(018) 465-3559 Fax (018) 464-1371	Aged	Jouberton	NW	127,000
984	Jouberton Society for the Care of the Physically Disabled	3,000	Sarah Monare	(018) 465-3631 Fax (018) 465-3631	Disabled	Jouberton	NW	50,000
985	Joy & We Care for You	5,000	Sana Ferguson	(011) 412-4532	Children	Kagiso	GP	1,000
986	Joy Day Care	30,000	Joyce Legwale	(011) 936-3155	Children	Meadowlands	GP	2,000
987	Joycare Creche	390	Beryl Palm	(011) 477-2802	Children	Westbury	GP	5,000
988	Joyful Toddlers Pre School	120	Ms Selina Moeketsi	(011) 980-7231	Children	Protea North	GP	1,000
989	Jubeland Day Care Centre	200	John Dickson	(028) 341-0238	Children	Stanford	WC	5,000
990	June Nicholls Center –Workshop	50,000	J. Nicholls	22-5517/55-1925	Disabled	Vereeniging	GP	20,000
991	June Nicholls School	5,000	J.Nicholls	22-5517/55-1925	Youth Development	Vereeniging	GP	15,000
992	Junior Baseball Federation	6,000	Kathy Scott	(013) 4437901	Sports	Middelburg	MP	25,000
993	K. W. T.-School for the Disabled	2,000	Ian Fleming	(0433) 21932	Children	King Williams	EC	20,000
994	Kabouterland Pre-Primary School	200	L. van der Heever	(0251) 38-867	Children	Nababeep	NC	10,000
995	Kadimah Occupational Centre	2,000	A.Moosa	(012) 347-7645 Fax (012) 347-5567	Disabled	Pretoria	GP	10,000
996	Kadimah Occupational Therapy	6,000	Anita Dryer	(011) 643-2769 Fax (011) 643-2023	Disabled	Doornfontien	GP	130,000
997	Kama Karate Dojo	200	F.Goose	(051) 443-0933	Sports	Bloemfontein	FS	50,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
998	Kamaqhekeza Child & Family Welfare	2,000	G.P.King	(023) 223-0334	Children and Family	Michells Plain	WC	50,000
999	Kameeldrift Centre for Black Adult Education	7,000	Rev. J.G. Louw	(0443) 3443	Adult Education	Kameeldrift	NC	10,000
1000	Kamogelo Creche	8,000	Grace Ramokgopa	082 445 6534	Children	Pretoria	GP	5,000
1001	Kamogelo Creche-Limpopo	5,000	Rebecca Mokne	082691 0997	Children	Pietersburg	L	3,000
1002	Kamohelo Centre for Disabled Children	500	Dorcas Mazungula	(016) 554-0833	Disabled Children	Vanderbijlpark	GP	20,000
1003	Kamohelo Care for Disabled	3,000	Dalene Heyns	(016) 76-2153	Disabled	Sasolburg	FS	20,000
1004	Kamohelo Childrens Home	2,000	Maggie Maluka	(011) 424-5560	Children	Daveyton	GP	10,000
1005	Kamohelo Day Care Centre	3,000	Peggy Golopi	(011) 939-4459	Children	Meadowlands	GP	2,000
1006	Kana Pienaar Home for the Disabled	2,000	E.P.D. Hinds	(011) 893-2030/1	Disabled	Elsparck	GP	50,000
1007	Kangelani Pre-School	3,000	Helen Mdhuli	(011) 982-5568	Children	Dube	GP	5,000
1008	Kanyamazana Water Project	2,000	G.W.Long	(031) 332-7732	Job Creation	Kwannnyamazana	KZN	10,000
1009	Karavaantjie Kleuterskool	3,000	J.S.Grant	(011) 443-9813	Children	Eesterrus	GP	5,000
1010	Karoo Association for Pre-School Development-Kleinbegin Playgroup	3,000	L.Lotuis	(0432) 3342	Children	Kimberley	NC	5,000
1011	Karoo Association for Pre-School Development-Vanwyksvlei Playgroup	5,000	T.N.Tingo	(0432) 22	Children	Kimberley	NC	5,000
1012	Katlego Day Care	200	Ms Mpho Lerumo	(011) 985-1317	Children	Diepkloof	GP	5,000
1013	Katleho Creche-Zondi	200	Ms Lucy Phiri	082 557 6765	Children	Zondi	GP	1,000
1014	Katlehong Creche	120	Mrs Lydia Ntseke	(011) 936-1642	Children	Meadowlands	GP	2,000
1015	Katlehong Handicapped Secondary School	2,000	M.A.Mbokane	(011) 873-6958	Disabled	Kwenzekile	GP	5,000
1016	Katlehong Society for the Care of the Aged	2,000	Shadrack Chakane	(011) 909-2848 Fax (011) 909-2948	Aged	Katlehong	GP	25,000
1017	Katlehong Society for the Care of the Blind	4,000	Rubin Moloji	(011) 909-2249	Disabled	Katlehong	GP	20,000
1018	Kayedwa Farmers Association	500	B.Mkhonto	(0314) 0543	Farming	Msinga	KZN	30,000
1019	Keep Durban Beautiful Association	1,500	Cherise Schaerer	(011) 787-1080	Environment	Randburg	GP	50,000
1020	Keep South Afroca Beautiful	2,000	Cherise Schaerer	(011) 787-1080	Environment	Randburg	GP	100,000
1021	Kempton Park Care for the Aged	500	P.J.Roux	(011) 974-4220	Aged	Kempton Park	GP	100,000
1022	Kempton Park Child & Family Welfare Society	6,000	D.van der Walt	(011) 970-1814 Fax (011) 970-1814	Children and Family	Kempton Park	GP	50,000
1023	Kenmont School	5,000	L.F. Potgieter	(031) 466-4477	Children	Fynland	KZN	30,000
1024	Kentmont Child and Family Welfare Association	3,000	L. Tainton	(0464) 82009	Families, Children	Kenton-on-Sea	WC	5,000
1025	Kentmont Day Care Center	4,000	D.van der Walt	(0464) 665-3	Children	Kenton-on-Sea	WC	5,000
1026	Kerklike Maatskaplike Diens (Kind)-OFS	2,000	V.Brits	(051) 462-9887	Children and Family	Welkom	FS	5,000
1027	Kerklike Maatskaplike Diens-Klerksdorp	50,000	Dalene Heyns	(018) 407-7222 Fax (018) 407-7233	Family	Klerksdorp	NW	60,000
1028	Kestell Kinderhuis	2,000	J.C.Haycook	(0531) 827237	Family	Kimberly	NC	50,000
1029	Kgatelo Creche	6,000	Julia Mosime	083 557 4346	Children	Thokaza	GP	2,000
1030	Kgatelopele Creche	3,000	Shadrack Chakane	(053) 441-3416	Children	Christiana	NW	5,000
1031	Kgatelopele Creche	5,000	Grace Mohale	(016) 455-4026 Fax (016) 455-4026	Job Creation	Vanderbijlpark	GP	2,000
1032	Kgautswane Care Group for the Aged	5,000	Mrs Hantie Bezuidenhout	(013) 235-3887 Fax (013) 235-2504	Aged	Lydenburg	MP	5,000
1033	Kgotso Day Care	6,000	Thembi Lukhele	(011) 984-5509	Children	Soweto	GP	5,000
1034	Kgotso Child & Family Welfare Society	4,000	M.F.Koena	082 6621633	Children	Bothaville	FS	80,000
1035	Kgutlo Tharo Educare and Resources Center	4,000	Trudie Prinsloo	(016) 73-1694	Children	Sasolburg	MP	80,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
1036	Khangela Pre-School	2,000	Dorcas Mazungula	(011) 424-5560	Children	Daveyton	GP	5,000
1037	Khanya Day Care Centre	4,000	Miriam Khomo	(031) 908-4763	Children	Umlazi	KZN	8,000
1038	Khanya Family Centre (Previously Kathorus)	4,000	Thembi Ramokgopa	(011) 905-0915 Fax (011) 905-0915	Children and Family	Katlehong	GP	8,000
1039	Khanyisa Day Care	2,000	P.B.Tebeka	(049) 892-4466 Fax (049) 892-4466	Disabled Children	Graaff-Reneit	EC	25,000
1040	Khanyisa Educare	3,000	Dorcas Mazungula	(042) 230-0831	Children	Kirkwood	EC	5,000
1041	Khanyisa Literacy Project	2,000	T.N.Tingo	(040) 653-2352 Fax (040) 653-2635	Adult Education and Youth Development	Alice	EC	3,000
1042	Khanyisa School-Giyani	1,000	Sue Peiser	(0158) 20230	Children	Giyani	NP	50,000
1043	Khanyisa School-Port Elizabeth	6,000	Mongezi Mthulo	082 354 6665	Children	Marian Ridge	KZN	29,000
1044	Khanyisani Creche-Umlazi and District	5,000	Maggie Maluka	(0312) 3360	Children and Family	Umlazi	KZN	20,000
1045	Khayaletu School for Severly Mental Handicapped Khokela Early Learning Centre	6,000	M. Boshoff	(0431) 24016	Children	East London	EC	10,000
1046	Khayeletu Day Care	5,000	Thembi Dlamini	(011) 984-6304	Children	Dlamini	GP	1,000
1047	Khokela Early Learning Centre	2,000	Judith Caryer	(0481) 71-1290	Children	Fish River	NC	15,000
1048	Khomanani Early Learning-Dube	4,000	K.M.Segale	(011) 939-3435	Children	Dube	GP	10,000
1049	Khamanani Early Learning-Benoni	200	Dolly Marule	(011) 432-3389	Children	Benoni	GP	5,000
1050	Khotso Community Empowerment Centre	1,000	Thecia Samuels	(011) 211-1248 Fax (011) 855-1009	Poverty	Ennerdale	GP	32,000
1051	Khula Mshika Primary School	3,000	P.N. Mbatsane	(0131292) 1912	Children	Kwa-Lugedlane	KZN	40,000
1052	Khulakahle Day Nursery	2,000	Jane Bodibe	(012) 443-9861	Children	Saulsville	GP	5,000
1053	Khulakahle Educare Centre	1,000	F.G.Mhlambo	(013) 334091	Children	Mpumalanga	MP	5,000
1054	Khulani Africa Day Care Center	7,000	Fikile MzzwKHE	(011) 934-3370	Children	Mofolo South	GP	5,000
1055	Khumbula Agricultural Project	5,000	T.van Zyl	(018) 238-552	Job Creation	Koppies	FS	20,000
1056	Kibbutz El-Shammah Pre-School	200	Erena van der Venter	(0231) 22-633	Children	Heatlievale	WC	50,000
1057	Kiddies Day Care Centre	4,000	Beauty Malebane	(011) 939-3349	Children	Meadowlands	GP	2,000
1058	Kids Haven	2,000	Moirs Simpson	(011) 421-4222 Fax (011) 42102510	Children	Farramere	GP	12,000
1059	Kids Paradise	200	Hazel Phillips	(021) 334-9022	Children	Mitchells Plain	WC	20,000
1060	Kimberley North Cape Mental Health Society – Boitumelo School	4,000	J.C.Haycook	(0443) 665-2	Disabled	Kimberley	NC	20,000
1061	Kimberley Adult Education Centre	3,000	Veronica Sindi	(053) 832-9675 Fax (053) 832-9675	Adult Eduaction	Kimberly	NC	6,000
1062	Kimberley Benevolent Society	720	A.Myburgh	(053) 861-3862	Poverty	Kimberley	NC	68,000
1063	Kimberley Child Care	2,000	Somaya Valasadia	(0531) 41681	Children	Galeshewe	FS	68,000
1064	Kimberly Child & Family Welfare Society	10,000	Elsa Mostert	(0443) 6653	Children and Family	Kimberley	NC	30,000
1065	Kinderhuise van die Ned Herv Kerk-Albert Herbst Kinderhuis	5,000	R.D Visser	(043) 442	Poverty	Kimberley	NC	5,000
1066	Kinderhuise van die Ned Herv Kerk-Jac Van Belkum	2,000	F.Kroon	(043) 5578	Poverty	Port Elizabeth	EC	5,000
1067	Kindermotief S.A	1,000	J.Huppel	(051) 667-5432	Children	Parys	FS	5,000
1068	Kindersorg Caledon	200	Deon Adams	(0281) 41-135	Children	Caledon	WC	60,000
1069	Kinderstrand	1,000	A.Coetzee	(011) 402-3950 Fax (011) 402-7648	Children	Doornfontein	GP	100,000
1070	King Luthili Centre-Leadership Institute	500	Dorcas Mazungula	(011) 785-4456	Job Creation	Marshalltown	GP	5,000
1071	King Williams Town & District Child and Family Welfare Society	10,000	Moffat Ndingila	(0433) 665	Children and Family	King Williams Town	EC	50,000
1072	King Williams Town Children's Home	1,000	Rev. R.H. Pitt	(0433) 21-932	Children	King Williams Town	EC	50,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
1073	King Williams Town Children's Home-Food Garden	5,000	Rev. R.H. Pitt	(0433) 21-932	Children	King Williams Town	EC	10,000
1074	King Williams Town Cripple Care Association	2,000	Dalene Heyns	(0433) 2133	Disabled	King Williams Town	EC	30,000
1075	Kingsburgh Welfare Organisation	5,000	Elisa Don	(0432) 3124	Family	Kingsburg	EC	20,000
1076	Kingsway Centre of Concern	2,000	L.Thomas	(011) 794-2359 Fax (011) 337-6634	Poverty	Honeydew	GP	40,000
1077	Kirkwood Child & Family Welfare	3,000	Queen Lopez	(0443) 453	Family and Children	Kirkwood	EC	30,000
1078	KLECO-Kathorus Literacy and Employment Creation	1,300	Letta Mabuya	(011) 860-1542	Job Creation	Thokoza	GP	2,000
1079	Klein Kalbassies Creche & Pre-School	3,000	Veronica Sindi	(0224) 3775	Children	Kalbaskraal	WC	10,000
1080	Klein Karoo Pre-School Resource Centre	1,500	Brenda Alie	(044) 272-7801 Fax (044) 272-0372	Children	Oudtshoorn	WC	10,000
1081	Kleinmond Child & Family Welfare	2,000	G.W.Matina	(028) 271-4044	Children and Family	Kleinmond	WC	126,000
1082	Klerksdorp Old Aged Home	2,000	T.M.Henning	(018) 464-1822 Fax (018) 464-2756	Aged	Freemans	NW	25,000
1083	Kleurling Vroue Werkklas	3,000	D.Stofel	(011) 475-2207	Job Creation	Newclare	GP	45,000
1084	Knysana Adult Basic Education Literacy Project	6,000	Gillian Carter	(044) 382-5066 Fax (044) 382-4070	Adult Literacy	Knysna	WC	3,000
1085	Knysna Association for the Physically Disabled-Werkswinkel	5,000	Carina Boshoff	(0445) 850145	Disabled	Knysna	WC	70,000
1086	Knysna Child & Family Welfare	560	Paula Whitney	(0445) 21177	Children and Family	Knysna	WC	30,000
1087	Knysna Child & Family Welfare (Dorothy Broster Child Home)	2,000	Stella Robins	(0445) 21177	Family and Children	Knysna	WC	10,000
1088	Knysna Street Children Trust	150	Bobby Thomas	(0445) 2551	Children	Knysna	WC	10,000
1089	Koinonia	2,000	A. Fish	(051) 654-0114	Nation Building	Venterstad	FS	50,000
1090	Kokstad Child and Family Welfare Society	2,000	Z.A. Pama	(037) 727-3105	Families, Children	Kokstad	KZN	100,000
1091	Ko-Ma-In Dienssentrum Vir Bejaardes	200	W.Daisy	(011) 667-0912	Aged	Boksburg	GP	10,000
1092	Kontak	910	Annemarie Nutt	(011) 336-8996	Children	Jonannesburg	GP	29,000
1093	Kosgem Community Service Organisation	200	Marikie Loureen	(011) 335-7512	Nation Building	Benoni	GP	10,000
1094	Kosmos Service Center	2,000	Babsie Webber	(011) 731-1830	Nation Building	Sundra	GP	30,000
1095	Kovsgem	200	Elsa Mostert	(051) 401-2717	Youth Development	Bloemfontein	FS	145,000
1096	Kowabina Day Care Center	120	Mamosa Morele	(051) 443-8765	Children	Bloemfontein	FS	5,000
1097	Kowa Pienaar Home for Disabled Senior Citizens	2,000	E. Hinds	(011) 893-2030	Disabled	Elsparck	GP	50,000
1098	Kranshoek Child & Family Welfare	500	J.Smith	(04457) 39245	Family and Children	Plettenberg Bay	WC	10,000
1099	Kroon Dagsorgsentrum	205	A. Fourie	(0562) 51-5000	Children	Kroonstad	FS	30,000
1100	Kswalili Cultural Centre	100	Mongeni Mfutani	082 445 7756	Art and Culture	Ladysmith	KZN	10,000
1101	Kusile Self-Help of the Disabled	1,000	Moses Mahlangu	(013) 973-3516 Fax (013) 973-3516	Disabled	Siyabuswa	MP	5,000
1102	Kwa-Quqa One Stop Health and Welfare Centre	1,000	Mrs P.A.Phillips	(013) 692-5002 Fax (013) 692-5002	Family	Witbank	MP	40,000
1103	Kwa-Mashu Christian Care Centre	693	F.G.Mhlambo	(031) 503-4434	Aged	Kwa-Mashu	KZN	115,000
1104	Kwa-Thintwa School for the Deaf	500	Lizzy Mahlangu	(013) 443906	Disabled	Middelburg	MP	10,000
1105	Kwaggasrand Special School	1,000	A.D.van Wyk	(012) 386-0506 Fax (012) 386-0632	Children	Kwaggasrand	GP	200,000
1106	Kwa-Quqa Disabled	2,000	Melisa Mzikela	(013) 644-8945	Disabled	Witbank	MP	10,000
1107	Kwa-Mashu Dev.Association Training and Capacity Building	2,000	T.Africa	(031) 307-6898 Fax (031) 307-6133	Skills Development	Durban	KZN	10,000
1108	Kwa-Mashu Ekusizaneni Childrens Home	188	Thobile Mhlongo	(031) 503-3616 Fax (031) 301-1126	Children	Kwa-Mashu	KZN	30,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
1109	Kwa-Mashu Family and Child Welfare Society	2,000	Getrute Mbulelo	(0314) 440765	Children and Family	Kwa-Mashu	KZN	50,000
1110	Kwananda Community Trust	500	Petros Mkhize	082 556 9845	Nation Building	Durban	KZN	5,000
1111	Kwandebele Computer Education Centre	2,000	M.J.Mtsweni	(012) 154-7613	Skills Training	Witbank	MP	70,000
1112	Kwa-Nothemba Workshop for Physically Disabled	200	Carol Bower	(021) 361-1560 Fax (021) 637-2846	Disabled	Khayelitsha	WC	200,000
1113	Kwa-Phalo Childrens Choir (Soweto Young Voices)	120	Ms Nomalizo Mbele	(011) 939-4716 Fax (011) 939-4716	Children and Youth	Meadowlands	GP	10,000
1114	Kwa-Thema Creche	200	Ms Muntu Mkhize	(03143-567	Children	Kwa-Thema	GP	2,000
1115	Kwa-Thema Society for the Aged	120	Mrs Flora Morapedi	(011) 424-1447	Aged	Kwa-Thema	GP	27,000
1116	Kwavulindlebe Deaf School-Escourt	200	Franco Msimango	(0314) 445-2213	Disabled	Durban	KZN	20,000
1117	Kwa-Vulindlebe Deaf School-Madadeni	150	N.J.Gogo	(0314) 6637	Disabled	Madaneni	KZN	5,000
1118	Kwazakhele Moscow Service Centre (ACVV-P.E.North)	200	K.Hondeal	(0441) 4453	Children	Kimberly	NC	10,000
1119	Kwazulu Training Trust	200	Simon Zulu	(0313) 33478	Skills Training	Kwa-Zulu	KZN	5,000
1120	Knysna Street	200	Jaquai	(0445) 82-5181	Children	Knysna	WC	10,000
1121	L.B.C.Day Care Centre	300	Rev Naudie Kekana	(012) 805-4972	Children	Mamelodi West	GP	70,000
1122	Laa Gratitude Home for the Aged	1,000	P.Nel	(0343) 27291	Aged	Newcastle	KZN	100,000
1123	Ladies Benevolent Society	500	Ivy Tiple	(0461) 27031	Poverty	Grahamstown	EC	50,000
1124	Ladybrand Welfare Forum-Vumani Outreach Centre	1,000	Stella Robins	(05191) 2007	Nation Building	Ladybrand	FS	20,000
1125	Ladysmith Black Mambaso Music Academy	500	Moses Mambaso	(0312) 334-546	Art and Culture	Ladysmith	KZN	10,000
1126	Ladysmith Child & Family Welfare	12,000	P.Nel	(031) 551-1770	Children and Family	Ladysmith	KZN	20,000
1127	Laingsburg Child & Family Welfare	10,000	J.Myburgh	(023) 551-1694 Fax (0230 551-1694	Children and Aged	Laingsburg	WC	10,000
1128	Lake Farm Centre	1,000	Grant Morgan	(041) 445-7654	Farming	Port Elizabeth	EC	100,000
1129	Lakehaven Childrens Home	600	Sultan Khan	(015) 871-2268 Fax (015) 871-2380	Children	Mable Hall	MP	30,000
1130	Lakhunylanga School	500	Mary Murphy	(033) 32811	Children	Mooi River	KZN	50,000
1131	Lamont Welfare Society	500	K.Hondeal	(0213) 334-765	Children and Family	Lamontville	WC	10,000
1132	Lamtakasi Day Care	122	Monomtu Nzama	082 334 3498	Children	Kwaqutu	KZN	5,000
1133	Land Development Trust	1,000	Mr David Maki-Taylor	(021) 959-3315 Fax (0210 951-4459	Poverty	Bellville	WC	15,000
1134	Langa Kwanobuhle Self-Help and Resource Exchange (SHARE)	300	N.J.Gogo	(041) 977-3087 Fax (041) 977-3085	Skills Development and Job Creation	Uitenhage	EC	20,000
1135	Langa Lokusasa Food Garden Project	167	Mr Thomas Sonke	083 445 6556	Women and Children	Enkandla	KZN	3,000
1136	Laudium Care Service for the Aged	300	I.Aly	(012) 374-3002 Fax (012) 374-3942	Aged	Laudium	GP	50,000
1137	Laudium Mental Health Society	2,000	Prof.P.Joshi	(012) 374-3002 Fax (012) 374-3942	Disabled	Laudium	GP	95,000
1138	Lawyers for Human Rights Witwatersrand Region	200	Prof.J.K.Lutt	(011) 717-5567	Human Rights	Wits	GP	30,000
1139	League of Friends of the Blind	1,000	Phillp Bam	(021) 705-3753 Fax (021) 705-2154	Disabled	Grassy Park	WC	60,000
1140	Leamogetswe Safety Home	70	Joyce Makhubela	(012) 375-8845 Fax (012) 375-9030	Children	Saulsville	GP	2,000
1141	Learn and Earn Trust	2,000	Sophie Mosimane	(011) 334-9535	Youth Development	Excom	GP	13,000
1142	Lebogang Development Trust	35	Benson Dube	(011) 982-9116	Job Creation	Johannesburg	GP	3,000
1143	Lebohang Centre for the Mentally Handicapped	37	B.J.Kheswa	(016) 592-3204	Disabled	Masoheng	GP	2,000



NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
1144	Leboneng School/Orange Free State Mental Health	1,000	J.P.Koos	(051) 334-9044	Disabled	Bloemfontein	FS	20,000
1145	Leboneng Special School	500	L.E.Schoonraad	(0547) 395-1305 Fax (0547) 395-1307	Disabled Children	Welkom	FS	80,000
1146	Lebowa Environmental Awareness Programme (LEAP)	1,000	R.Jones	(013) 712-2247 Fax (013) 712-2247	Environment	Barberton	MP	25,000
1147	Lechabile Lehae La Bana Creche	1,200	M.Moamogao	(056) 214-3604	Children	Kroonstad	FS	13,000
1148	Legae La Bana Educare Centre	51	Grace Mohajane	(011) 936-4598	Children	Orlando West	GP	2,000
1149	Legal Aid Bureau-Cape Town	1,000	K.Hondeal	(021) 334-985	Human Rights	Cape Town	WC	15,000
1150	Legal Aid Bureau-Johannesburg	500	Pauline Lipson	(011) 834-8561	Human Rights	Johannesburg	GP	20,000
1151	Legal Resources Trust	1,000	Thomas Winslow	(011) 403-7694 Fax (011) 404-1058	Human Rights	Wits	GP	40,000
1152	Lehlasedi Community Organisation	288	Mary Rasmeni	(058) 713-6980 Fax (058) 713-0998	Job Creation	Phuthaditjhaba	FS	10,000
1153	Lekoko La Motse Day Care Centre	65	Mrs Christian Pilane	(011) 936-6135	Children	Orlando West	GP	5,000
1154	Leliebloem House	1,000	Rev. W.G. Gaffley	(021) 697-4947	Aged	Cape Town	WC	100,000
1155	Leprosy Mission	200	Peter Laubsher	(011) 882-6156 Fax (011) 882-0441	Disabled	Lyndhurst	GP	10,000
1156	Lerato Day Care Centre	4,000	M.B.Makweka	(015) 355-3106	Children	Lenyeneye	NP	9,000
1157	Lesedi Community Development Association	300	Rosina Mdiba	083 735 3917	Children	Lenyeneye	L	19,000
1158	Lesedi Day Care Centre	360	Mable Mothiba	082 776 5645	Children	Ga-Mphahlele	L	17,000
1159	Lesedi La Setjhaba	1,000	C.M.Moiloa	(051) 435-2175	HIV/AIDS, Women Development and Youth Development	Kagisanong	FS	228,000
1160	Letaba After Care Centre	300	J.P.Koos	(01523) 630809 Fax (01523) 631194	Children	Letaba	L	30,000
1161	Letaba School	1,000	J.Plessis	(01523) 631655	Youth Development	Tzaneen	L	20,000
1162	Lethabong Pre-School	120	Unu Modiga	(011) 985-4457	Children	Diepkloof	GP	5,000
1163	Letlhabile Care for the Aged	200	Susan Langa	(012) 251-0958	Aged	Letlhabile	NW	30,000
1164	Levubu Community Development Association	1,000	Prince Mashudu	(015) 583-0277	Poverty	Levubu	L	25,000
1165	Levubu Day Care Center	65	Maria Xihoko	082 447 0933	Children	Levubu	L	5,000
1166	Liberty Christian College	100	Mick Lizell	(011) 779-4600	Nation Building	Johannesburg	GP	5,000
1167	Life-Line Free State	1,000	Joan Crichton	(057) 357-2746	Life Skills	Welkom	FS	60,000
1168	Life-Line Natal Coast Region	400	Chris Andrews	(031) 303-1344 Fax (031) 303-1419	Life Skills Development	Stanford Hill	KZN	40,000
1169	Life-Line North Western (Mafikeng)	2,000	Anne Finnegan	(018)381-0976	Life Skills Development	Rustenburg	NW	100,000
1170	Life-Line Western Cape	3,000	Lorraine Shelly	(021) 461-1113	Life Skills	Cape Town	WC	100,000
1171	Life-Line Border	4,000	Joan Marshall	(043) 734-7266	Life Skills	Southernwood	EC	48,000
1172	Life-Line East Rand	2,000	Jenny Finday	(011) 421-0384 Fax (011) 421-0385	Life Skills	Benoni West	GP	75,000
1173	Life-Line Eastern Cape	1,000	J.Damming	(0413) 667-432	Life Skills	Port Elizabeth	EC	25,000
1174	Life-Line Johannesburg	5,000	Ariene Berstein	(011) 728-1331 Fax (011) 728-3497	Life Skills	Grant Park	GP	205 000
1175	Life-Line Pretoria	5,000	Maira Longe	(012) 342-9000	Life Skills Development	Queenswood	GP	120,000
1176	Life-Line Southern Africa (National)	5,000	Rosemary Arthur	(011) 781-2337 Fax (011) 781-2715	Family Life	Pinegowrie	GP	30,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
1177	Life-Line Vaal Triangle	2,000	Marina Jaconi	(016) 33-3017	Life Skills	VanderbijlPark	GP	80,000
1178	Life-Line West Rand	2,000	Tracy Marais	(011) 665-2281 Fax (011) 665-1167	Family	Krugersdorp	GP	180,000
1179	Life-Line Western Transvaal	2,000	K.Hondeal	(0153) 2239	Life Skills	Potgietersrus	L	40,000
1180	Life-Line Zululand	3,000	Eve Holiday	(031) 553-4307	Life Skills Development	Meerensee	KZN	40,000
1181	Light House Hospice Association	1,000	Elizabeth Howlett	(039) 973-1723 Fax (039) 973-1723	Health	Umkomaas	KZN	20,000
1182	Lighthouse Association for the Blind	1,000	G.S.Schembruck	(021) 222000	Disabled	Cape Town	WC	60,000
1183	Lighthouse Pre-School	100	J.S.Koopman	(0201) 2324	Children	Cape Town	WC	10,000
1184	Leliebloem House	200	G.S.Schembruck	(011) 778-4363	Aged	Boksburg	GP	30,000
1185	Lilydale B Agricultural Project	400	L.Ficks	(0156) 2920	Farming	Piensaarsrivier	L	50,000
1186	Lilydale Water Project	200	L.Ficks	(0156) 2920	Job Creation	Piensaarsrivier	L	20,000
1187	Lima Rural Development Foundation	2,000	Ntomfuthi Sibeko	(039) 684626	Rural Development	Umkomaas	KZN	50,000
1188	Limusa Care Center	60	Mapule Moilwa	(011) 335-9044	Children	Tembisa	GP	5,000
1189	Lindokuhle Creche	70	Madingane Mohale	(011) 335-5603	Children	Tembisa	GP	5,000
1190	Little Dynamite Educare & Pre-School	93	Lindiwe Monye	(011) 982-1345	Children	Dube	GP	2,000
1191	Little Eden Day Care Center	90	Mary Nobles	(011) 945-5322	Children	Aldorado Park	GP	5,000
1192	Little Eden Society for the Care of the Mentally Handicapped	200	Lucy Slaviero	(011) 609-7246	Disabled	Edenvale	GP	20,000
1193	Little Elephant Training Centre for Early Childhood	3,200	Mary James	(033) 423-2736 Fax (033) 417-1539	Children	Greytown	KZN	54,000
1194	Little People Nursery School-Durban	120	Rosemary Arthur	(033) 433-4522	Children	Durban	KZN	20,000
1195	Little People Pre-School-Riverlea	120	Adele Mooi	(011) 474-0631 Fax (011) 474-0632	Children	Riverlea	GP	66,000
1196	Little Pina Pina Day Care Centre	72	Rowena Madondo	082 964 4007	Children	Jabavu	GP	3,000
1197	Little Pina Pina Educare Centre-Orlando East	45	L.Moabi	(011) 935-5737	Children	Orlando East	GP	2,000
1198	Local Enterprise Task Group	200	S.Khumalo	(011) 229-3346	Job Creation	Sebokeng	GP	5,000
1199	Loeriesfontein Primary School	200	J.Beukes	(02762) 701	Children	Loeriesfontein	NC	40,000
1200	Longdale Sports Club	200	J.Stevens	(016) 445-2098	Sport	VanderbijlPark	GP	30,000
1201	Louis Botha Home for Children	2,000	Gary Westwood	(012) 333-6184	Children	Queenswood	GP	200,000
1202	Louis Botha Monumenttehuis	200	Gary Westwood	(012) 333-6184	Aged	Queenswood	GP	50,000
1203	Louis Trichardt Monumenthuis	500	L. deMunk	(012) 322-8885	Aged	Pretoria	GP	40,000
1204	Lukhanyo Day Care and Community Centre	2,000	Innocencia Tshatani	(016) 591-1408	Children, Families	Orange Farm	GP	5,000
1205	Lukhanyo for the Disabled	200	Joyce Sitsila	(021) 694-8732	Disabled	Langa	WC	30,000
1206	Luthando-Luvuyo	200	Shirly Matthews	(018) 334-8731	Disabled Children	Lydenburg	MP	30,000
1207	Lydenburg Dienssentrum vir Bejaardes	500	Hantie Bezuidenhout	(01323) 3875	Aged	Lydenburg	MP	30,000
1208	M.C. Khabai	200	V.S. Naiker	(011) 852-7827	Disabled	Lenasia	GP	10,000
1209	M.C.Khabai School for the Deaf	100	V.S.Naiker	(011) 852-7827 Fax (011) 854-5573	Disabled	Lenasia	GP	100,000
1210	M.O.T.H.S.Pilbox Shethole	100	G.S.Schembruck	(011) 332-8750	Disabled	Springs	GP	100,000
1211	M.O.T.H.W.A	150	David Maiten	(021) 223-6579	Nation Building	Cape Town	WC	20,000
1212	M.P.D.A.C.	100	Aubry Stellins	(011) 256-776	Skills Training	VanderbijlPark	GP	10,000
1213	M.S.Lekalakala Community Creche	100	S.Lekalakala	(011) 938-4710	Children	Diepkloof	GP	10,000
1214	M.T.Currie Cottages Trust	200	Veronica Smith	(0312) 334-4458	Aged	Langa	KZN	10,000
1215	Mabel Zozo Creche & Pre-School	200	S.Khumalo	(011) 810-1501	Children	Nigel	GP	10,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
1216	Machteld Postimushuis	200	Sarie van der Merwe	(012) 334-3409	Aged	Pretoria	GP	20,000
1217	Madadeni Primary Science Programme	5,000	Themba Mkhize	(034) 314-1568	Children	Madadeni	KZN	5,000
1218	Madeira Home-Housing Utility Company	2,000	Ernest Littleford	(0451) 2008	Environment	Queenstown	EC	10,000
1219	Madjembeni Health Committee	450	Justice Matsana	(01319) 75103	Health	Bushbuckridge	L	40,000
1220	Mafarana Sanco Community Hall	500	D.M.Molautsi	(0152) 22452	Nation Building	Tzaneen	L	5,000
1221	Mahlabathini Welfare Society	400	Elizabeth Howlett	(0313) 334-67	Children	Mahlabathini	KZN	10,000
1222	Mahonisi Development Forum	200	Jacob Sathekege	(0159) 2236	Nation Building	Sibasa	L	5,000
1223	Maja Die By	200	E.Woolen	(012) 443-2236	Aged	Pretoria	GP	10,000
1224	Makhano Community Pre-School	350	Rosina Mphahlele	(012) 373-8535	Children	Atteridgeville	GP	88,000
1225	Makoko Water Project	400	Pieter van Niekerk	(018) 66946	Job Creation	Zeerust	NW	40,000
1226	Makukhanye Literacy Project	300	Meshack Baraza	(031) 361-2575	Adult Literacy	Bishopsgate	GP	5,000
1227	Malebo Educare	200	L.Mokoena	083 556 8791	Children	Witsieshoek	FS	15,000
1228	Malebogile Creche & After Care Centre	350	Mendi Potega	(011) 556-3903	Children	Phefeni	GP	3,000
1229	Malekutu Water Project	367	Patric Smith	(015) 446-6789	Job Creation	Duiwelskloof	L	105,000
1230	Malindi Creche	100	Renona Booie	(021) 909-5456	Children	Mfuleni	WC	6,000
1231	Malocha Day Care Centre	660	Sarah Mothapo	082 740 6306	Children	Tholongwe	L	22,000
1232	Maluti Institute	500	T.Primrose	(058) 303-5399 Fax (058) 303-5399	Children	Bethlehem	FS	35,000
1233	Mamami Day Care Centre (Orlando East)	140	Susan Mareletsa	(011) 935-2345	Children	Orlando East	GP	2,000
1234	Mamami Day Care Centre-Dube Village	90	Miriam Mogami	(011) 982-1683	Children	Dube	GP	2,000
1235	Mama-Tshidi Day Care Centre	100	Margaret Phepheng	(011) 939-4168	Children	Meadowlands	GP	2,000
1236	Mamelodi Association for Disabled People	3,000	Betty Thibela	(012) 801-1448 Fax (012) 801-3949	Disabled	Mamelodi	GP	20,000
1237	Mamelodi Care For the Aged	300	Sarah Molefe	(012) 801-1338	Aged	Mamelodi	GP	20,000
1238	Mamelodi Career Guidance	1,000	Esme Modisane	(012) 805-1294 Fax (012) 805-1293	Youth Development	Mamelodi West	GP	35,000
1239	Mamelodi Community Information Service	4,000	Esme Modisane	(012) 805-1294 Fax (012) 805-1293	Youth Development	Mamelodi West	GP	33,000
1240	Mamelodi Thusanang Self-Help Association for the Blind	300	Victor Maduane	(012) 346-2631 Fax (012) 346-3647	Disabled	Mamelodi West	GP	2,500
1241	Management Committee	200	David Maiten	(011) 332-0912	Nation Building	Johannesburg	GP	5,000
1242	Manger Mission South Africa	500	Walter Hepping	(011) 229-1267	Nation Building	Benoni	GP	10,000
1243	Mandaba Sewing Project & Feeding Scheme	344	Nomusa Msimango	(012) 334-5645	Poverty and Job Creation	Soshanguve	GP	7,000
1244	Mandawe Child & Family Welfare Society	10,000	N.Bhengu	(032) 978-9135	Family and Children	Scottburgh	KZN	20,000
1245	Mandela Children's Fund	20,000	Sibongile Mkhabela	(011) 786-9140 Fax (011) 786-9197	Children	Johannesburg	GP	750,000
1246	Mandela Day Care Centre	200	Mr M.J.Mashubuku	(013) 234-6098	Children	Mashishing	MP	3,000
1247	Mandini Women's Institute	1,200	Christina Molewa	(013) 223-6345	Women Development	Mashishing	MP	10,000
1248	Mandle Enkosi Combine Project	200	Goodwill Lumka	(051) 653-0735	Children	Burgersdorp	EC	20,000
1249	Manenberg Moravian Nursery School	200	Matilda Keith	(021) 668-2743	Children	Manenberg	WC	10,000
1250	Manenberg Pre-School Association	201	Kate Christie	(021) 686-2743 Fax (021) 686-9017	Children	Claremont	WC	20,000
1251	Mangaung Faith Centre	500	Abel Mochudi	(051) 352-5339	Nation Building	Kagisanong	FS	40,000
1252	Mangaung Society for the Care of the Aged	250	M.C.Mosala	(051) 432-2471 Fax (051) 432-4953	Aged	Bloemfontein	FS	165,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
1253	Maningi Theater Workshop	500	Phinda Mongezi	(03331) 334431	Job Creation	Phenhla	KZN	10,000
1254	Mankanzana L.H.Primary School	2,000	B.N.Maxela	082 690 6880	Rural School	Alice	EC	10,000
1255	Manzini Vegetable Garden	200	Maxwell Thinthu	(013) 236-8876	Job Creation	Ohrigstad	MP	5,000
1256	Maokeng Senior Secondary School	2,450	Mr L.F.Thotse	(013) 231-7717	Rural School	Ohrigstad	MP	10,000
1257	Maranatha Mogoto Creche & Pre-School	125	M.N.Koopedi	(015) 632-4547	Children	Chuenespoort	L	9,800
1258	Marcia Mokoena Secondary School	2,000	T.Primrose	(051) 432-7764	Youth Development	Phuthaditjhaba	FS	10,000
1259	Marian Home for the Aged	200	Derek Starr	(0331) 68242/1	Aged	Scottsville	NP	30,000
1260	Marilyn Educare Centre	120	Maria Sibanyoni	(011) 939-1390	Children	Meadowlands	GP	2,000
1261	Marion Institute –Workshop	2,000	D. van Wyk	(021) 418-3070	Skills Training	Cape Town	WC	60,000
1262	Marion Institute-Training	1,000	J. Black	(021) 794-6293	Nation Building	Cape Town	WC	20,000
1263	Maritzburg Career Centre	1,000	William Zondo	(0331) 346-8954	Nation Building	Pietermaritzburg	KZN	10,000
1264	Mark School for the Deaf	200	S.Dunkel	(046) 664-7892	Disabled	Port Alfred	EC	20,000
1265	Market Theater Foundation	5,400	Ms Penelope Morris	(011) 326-0262 Fax (011) 492-1235	Children	Johannesburg	GP	160,000
1266	Martie Du Plessis High School	500	David Maiten	(051) 448-6790	Youth Development	Bloemfontein	FS	10,000
1267	Mary Harding Training Centre	1,000	George Africa	(021) 637-8068	Skills Training	Athlone	WC	30,000
1268	Mary Immaculate Nursery School	100	Lucyna Budny	(011) 882-6800 Fax (011) 882-6800	Children	Lyndhurst	GP	100,000
1269	Masakhane Arts Academy	100	Benny Togela	082 223 4589	Arts and Culture	Boipatong	GP	5,000
1270	Masakhane Development Association	500	Timothy Mosime	(012) 443-0821	Skills Training	Soshanguve	GP	5,000
1271	Masakhane Educare Centre	300	L.M.Ngweba	(046) 624-4771 Fax 9046) 624-4771	Children	Port Alfred	EC	35,000
1272	Masevunyane Junior Secondary School	1,000	Lazaros Matuko	(013) 752-5531	Youth Development	White River	MP	5,000
1273	Mash Early Learning Centre	510	Ouma Mashigo	(011) 980-2953	Children	Soweto	GP	3,000
1274	Masibumbane Child & Family Welfare Organisation	20,000	Mrs Florina Kubone	(031) 905-1008	Children	Amanzimtoti	KZN	100,000
1275	Masicedane Community Service	500	F.W.Groenewald	(021) 855-3338 Fax (021) 85503338	Children	Somerset East	WC	90,000
1276	Masisebenzisane Educare Centre	2,000	Agnes Xalabile	(021) 314-4073	Children	Nyanga	WC	10,000
1277	Masivuyiswe J.S.School	700	Hazel Tingo	(040) 653-9758	Rural Development	Alice	EC	2,000
1278	Masmove-Matric Study Improvement Project	1,000	Flora Kubonga	(031) 904-2278	Youth Development	Amanzimtoti	KZN	5,000
1279	Masoyi Disabled People	200	Lazaros Makola	(013) 752-8085 Fax (013) 752-1133	Disabled	White River	MP	40,000
1280	Methodist Home for the Aged	500	E.Charers	(0568) 76640 Fax (0568) 2716	Aged	Parys	FS	25,000
1281	Mathopa Day Care Center	100	C.Mosia	082 223 4567	Children	White River	MP	5,000
1282	Mathopo L.P.School	645	Moremi Mphahlele	083 223 6785	Rural School	Tholongwe	L	15,000
1283	Matie Community Service	1,000	Logy Murray	(021) 808-3687 Fax (021) 886-5441	Youth Development	Matieland	WC	95,000
1284	Matthews Postimushuis	500	J. N. van Huyssteen	(012) 325-1857	Nation Building	Pretoria	GP	95,000
1285	Mayoress Christmas and Charity Fund	200	D.S.Ponter	(021) 400-2900 Fax (021) 419-1129	Children	Cape Town	WC	50,000
1286	Mbahe Community Garden	200	D.M.Kriel	(015) 229022	Job Creation	Tzaneen	L	20,000
1287	Mcclelland School for Specialised Education	500	Dinken du Toit	(051) 227-5313	Youth Development	Henneman	FS	10,000
1288	Mdantsane Residents Association	2,000	E.Dikimolo	(0431) 25011 Fax (0431) 437483	Human Rights	East London	EC	25,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
1289	Meadow Daycare	500	Noline Agulhas	(021) 173-8592	Children	Grassy Park	WC	15,000
1290	Meadowlands Sewing Group	100	Nomsa Vilakazi	(011) 939-1167	Women Development	Meadowlands	GP	5,000
1291	Medic Alert Foundation	2,000	Val Sutcliff	(021) 461-7328 Fax (021) 461-6654	Health	Cape Town	WC	40,000
1292	Medical Education for South African Blacks	1,000	M.Yusaf Dinath	(011) 647-2030 Fax (011) 647-4318	Health	Wits	GP	25,000
1293	Medunsa Trust	1,000	J.Metz	(011) 880-9384 Fax (011) 880-2097	Health	Rosebank	GP	20,000
1294	Medunsa Trust (Literacy and Development)	1,000	M.Myburg	(011) 880-8932	Human Rights	Rosebank	GP	10,000
1295	Mefolo Community School	1,000	D.Moripa	(0519) 33-7754	Youth Development	Witsieshoek	FS	5,000
1296	Melgisedek Christian Centre	1,000	Annie Botha	(012) 323-9000 Fax (012) 323-5301	Nation Building	Pretoria	GP	55,000
1297	Meloding Day Care Center	100	Joyce Mphuthi	(011) 943-9932	Children	Zola	GP	5,000
1298	Memorial Childrens Home	500	J.Lourens	(05191) 40646 Fax (05191) 40648	Children	Ladybrand	FS	50,000
1299	Merrimon Primere Skool	200	P.M.van Niekerk	(053691) 12-16	Children	Richmond	NC	15,000
1300	Metheo Ya Setshaba	200	Rose Huma	(012) 373-8051 Fax (012) 373-8699	Aged	Atteridgeville	GP	15,000
1301	Methodist Care	2,000	J.W.White	(011) 618-3594 Fax (011) 614-0346	Aged	Jeppestown	GP	60,000
1302	Methodist Care-Eastgate Primary School	100	John Rees	(011) 618-3594 Fax (011) 614-0346	Children	Jeppestown	GP	20,000
1303	Methodist Care-Meals on Wheels	250	Calvin Cornelson	(011) 474-2300 Fax (011) 474-4711	Aged	Newclare	GP	165,333
1304	Methodist Care-Shelter Parks	1,000	A.E.Squai	(011) 618-3594 Fax (011) 614-0346	Poverty	Jeppestown	GP	10,000
1305	Methodist Church of S.A.-Benoni Branch	500	Brenda James	(011) 424-3359	Aged	Benoni	GP	15,000
1306	Methodist Church of Southern Africa Childrens Care Centre	500	A.C.van Breda	(05391) 3701	Children	Vryburg	NC	40,000
1307	Methodist Home for the Home for the Aged-Samuel Broadbent House	1,500	R.Gryffen	(0148) 297-7177	Aged	Potchefstroom	NW	100,000
1308	Meyerton Child & Family Welfare Society	10,000	M.van Fintel	(016) 611136 Fax (016) 621136	Children and Family	Meyerton	GP	60,000
1309	Mfesane Noluthando School for the Deaf	500	I.May	(041) 669-4573	Disabled Children	Mfulazi	EC	20,000
1310	Mfesani-Masikhule Childrens Home	2,000	I.May	(041) 669-4573	Children	Mfulazi	EC	5,000
1311	Mgobaneni Agricultural Project	250	Toffie Msondo	(0148) 33478	Farming	Potchefstroom	NW	5,000
1312	Mickey Mouse Creche	620	D.M.Kriel	(028) 514-2344 Fax (028) 514-2344	Children	Swellendam	WC	2,000
1313	Middelburg Disabled Self-Help Project	500	Vivian Zintwa	(04922) 21724	Disabled	Middelburg	MP	10,000
1314	Middelburg Educare Centre-The A.B.Educare Centre	500	C.Leonie	(049) 242-1500	Children	Middelburg	EC	115,000
1315	Midlands Centre for Further Education	300	C.Harris	(0333) 35667 Fax (0333) 36556	Youth Development	Natal	KZN	20,000
1316	Midlands Community College	1,000	C.Harris	(0333) 35667 Fax (0333) 36556	Adult Education	Natal	KZN	110,000
1317	Midrand Council for the Aged	500	Olive Cook	(011) 805-3472	Aged	Halfway House	GP	20,000
1318	Ministry Development Forum	1,000	A.Alan	(0519) 443-8956	Poverty	Welkom	FS	100,000
1319	Ministry of Social Development	1,000,000	Minister Zola Skweyiya	(021) 465-4011 Fax (021) 465-4469	Nation Building	Cape Town	WC	1,000,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
1320	Miracles Disabled	200	J.Josephs	(02211) 626789	Disabled	Paarl	WC	40,000
1321	Mispath School for Lsen	2,000	M.C.Temmmers	(028) 482-1810 Fax (028) 482-1954	Rural School and Disabled Children	Elim	WC	5,000
1322	Missionary Department Division of Church Growth	200	Rev.T.Morris	(021) 556-3468	Nation Building	Cape Town	WC	10,000
1323	Missionaries of Charity-Mother Teresa Sisters	500	Sr Beatrix	(011) 556-0756	Aged	Blairgowrie	GP	10,000
1324	Missionvale Care Centre	2,000	Etha Noemolye	(041) 624-6356 Fax (041) 624-4655	Children	Algoa Park	EC	30,000
1325	Mitchells Plain Disability Action Group	2,000	Andre Adams	(021) 376-4287 Fax (021) 376-7845	Disabled	Lentegeur	WC	120,000
1326	Mitchells Plain Foundation	1,000	Andre Adams	(021) 372-5564	Family and Children	Mitchells Plain	WC	30,000
1327	Mkhonto We Sizwe Military Veterans Association	1,000	Toffie Msondo	(011) 332-7805	Aged	Johannesburg	GP	10,000
1328	Mmabahloli Clara Home	3,000	Sr Beatrice	(058) 873-9066	Disabled and Aged	Petrus Steyn	FS	105,000
1329	Mmathori Early Learning Centre	100	M.S.Tladi	(053) 963-2657	Children	Nkopelang	NW	10,000
1330	Modimo-O-Lerato Community Development Project	200	A.Mjabela	(011) 936-0599	Job Creation	Meadowlands	GP	2,000
1331	Mogoboya Agricultural and Education Project	340	Samuel Memela	083 537 2169	Farming	Lenyenye	L	10,000
1332	Molteno Project	5,000	John Burmeister	(011) 339-6603 Fax (011) 339-3555	Skills Development	Johannesburg	GP	50,000
1333	Mom Zodwa Day Care Centre	200	Miriam Thebe	(011) 988-7978	Children	Dobsonville	GP	2,000
1334	Monimang Creche	500	B.M.Makume	(051) 341-1815	Children	Botshabelo	FS	5,000
1335	Montwood Senior Citizens Care Centre	200	Betty Malunga	(016) 334-8033	Aged	Vanderbijlpark	GP	5,000
1336	Monument Diensentrum	1 000	De Munnik	(012) 322-8885 Fax (012) 322-7909	Aged	Pretoria	GP	50,000
1337	Mooi River Child & Family Welfare & Benevolent Society	10,000	Anne Mullins	(031) 331-3438	Children and Family	Mooi River	KZN	55,000
1338	Mooi River Spes Nova School	450	Marius Thomas	(011) 459-3309	Disabled Children	Boksburg	GP	30,000
1339	Morton Community Educare	100	Doris Hlubi	(012) 334-9801	Children	Pretoria	GP	10,000
1340	Morester Kinderhuis	120	Jackie Williams	(011) 443-9727	Children	Bosmont	GP	5,000
1341	Morton Hall Resthome	500	Robin Wood	(031) 701-4377 Fax (031) 701-5097	Aged	Pinetown	KZN	150,000
1342	Moses Maren Mission	1,000	Moses Maren	(011) 855-0647	Youth Development	Lawley	GP	30,000
1343	Mossel Bay Child & Family Welfare Society	2,000	Nora De Moor	(0444) 913351	Children and Family	Dagmanskop	WC	55,000
1344	Mossiesness Kleuterskool	2,000	J.Peters	(0291) 41224	Children	Swellendam	WC	40,000
1345	Montwa Old Age Home	350	Joan Lines	(031) 442-4920	Aged	Durban	KZN	20,000
1346	Motata Children Home	2,000	D.Mpiti	(051) 889-5421	Children	Ladybrand	FS	5,000
1347	M.O.T.H.W.A.-Turfontein	1,500	Doris Attery	(011) 836-8071 Fax (011) 683-4135	Familiy	Turfontein	GP	20,000
1348	M.O.T.H.Womens Auxilliary	1,500	Mary Jones	(011) 776-8360	Aged	Krugersdorp	GP	5,000
0349	Moth Ex Servicemans-Cransley House	2,000	G.Le Roux	(021) 443-8634	Aged	Cape Town	WC	10,000
1350	Motheo Montessori Pre-School	3,000	Nomvuyo Khaza	(011) 935-6723	Children	Dube	GP	1,000
1351	Motheo Pre-School and After Care	500	P.J.Mekoa	(011) 424-6124	Children	Daveyton	GP	11,000
1352	Mothusi Day Care Centre	200	Elizabeth Moreki	083 334 6407	Children	Witsieshoek	FS	20,000
1353	Mpepi Creche	200	Beauty Bogopa	(053) 994-1557	Children	Taung	NW	12,100
1354	Mpolweni Child & Family Welfare	350	M.Zulu	(03393) 889	Children and Family	Mpolweni	KZN	60,000
1355	Mpumalanga Council for Persons with Physical Disabilities	1,000	Dorcas Mahlangu	(0135) 77535	Disabled	Mpumalanga	MP	50,000
1356	Mpumalanga Council for the Aged	200	Elsie van Vuuren	(013) 234-4775	Aged	Middelburg	MP	30,000
1357	Mpumalanga Mental Health	1,000	Juanita Britz	(017) 631-2506	Health	Secunda	MP	30,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
				Fax (017) 631-2506				
1358	Mpumalanga Youth Empowerment Forum	500	Stanley Kaledi	(013) 233-3478	Youth Development	Middelburg	MP	5,000
1359	Mpumelelo Day Care Centre	120	Mpumelelo Sibeko	(011) 936-1568	Children	Meadowlands	GP	2,000
1360	Mpumza Child & Family Welfare Society	5,000	N.C.Bhengu	(033) 324-1055	Family and Children	Cumberwood	KZN	20,000
1361	Msoqwaba Water Project	250	Daniel Nkosi	(0331) 44358	Job Creation	Natal	KZN	10,000
1362	M.T.Currie Cotttage Trust	500	L.Harris	(037) 727-3114 Fax (037) 727-1511	Aged	Kokstad	KZN	30,000
1363	Mtubatuba Child & Family Welfare Society	1,000	E.Steynberg	(0351) 550015 Fax (0351) 550015	Children and Family	Mtubatuba	KZN	120,000
1364	Multi Vision Youth Development Project	2,000	Enock Kgabela	(018) 465-5594 Fax (018) 462-5370	Youth Development	Klerksdorp	NW	35,500
1365	Muriel Brand School	200	A.Rossouw	(011) 813-2010	Disabled	Brakpan	GP	120,000
1366	Murraysburg Provincial Aided Hospital	1,000	A.Louw	(049222) 150 Fax (049222) 142	Health	Murraysburg	WC	40,000
1367	Muscular Dystrophy Research Foundation	5,000	Laida Peter	(011) 789-7634 Fax (011) 789-7635	Disabled	Pinegowrie	GP	60,000
1368	Muscular Dystrophy Research Foundation-Natal Branch	4,500	David Happer	(031) 334-5678	Disabled	Natal	KZN	40,000
1369	Museni Day Care	98	Eunice Shiburi	(011) 935-2898	Children	Orlando East	GP	20,000
1370	Muthande Society for the Aged	2,000	Doris Hlubi	(031) 332-6853 Fax (031) 332-6853	Aged	Marien Parade	KZN	100,000
1371	Mzanhle Training Centre	1,000	Peter Grand	(041) 977-4329	Skills Development	Kwa-Nobuhle	EC	10,000
1372	Mzamo Child Guidance Center	1,000	Chana Majake	(031) 907-2108	Disabled Children	Mobeni	KZN	300,000
1373	Mzamo Child Guidance Clinic	2,000	Lindiwe Chiluva	(031) 907-8274 Fax (031) 907-2108	Disabled Children	Mobeni	KZN	320,000
1374	Mzamo Day Care	200	S.M.Hlatshwayo	(017) 793-3002 Fax (017) 793-3206	Children	Morgenzon	MP	5,000
1375	Mzamomhle School	500	M. Davids	(041) 977-4329	Children	Kwa-Nobuhle	EC	30,000
1376	Mzwandile Uzethembe Day Care	200	Sophie Mabasa	(011) 986-5719	Children	Chiawelo	GP	1,000
1377	Mzwelibanza Day Care	345	Nompi Mthembu	083 223 4567	Children	Zola	GP	1,000
1378	N.G.Kerk Maatskaplike Dienste Ring van Kenhart	2,000	I. Reichert	(054) 12-433	Nation Building	Upington	NC	10,000
1379	N.Transvaal Community Dev.Forum-Institute for Business Co-Ordinating	200	Lucas May	(0159) 202279	Job Creation	Pietersburg	L	10,000
1380	NACROD	5,000	M.K.I. Sheriff	(031) 43-7041	Disabled	Dormerton	KZN	40,000
1381	Naledi Pre-Primary	200	Blekin M. Quanta	(011) 905-2902	Children	Katlehong	GP	50,000
1382	Naledi Reformed Lutheran Church in South Africa (Relucsa)	500	Fanie Matome	(011) 934-0955	Nation Building	Naledi	GP	5,000
1383	Naledi Science and Psychology Centre	2,000	Blenkin Quntana	(011) 905-2902 Fax (011) 905-2902	Youth Development	Katlehong	GP	102,500
1384	Namaqua Catholic Development	2,000	Marius Thomas	(0251) 41-010	Nation Building	Okiep	NC	10,000
1385	Nancy Mcdowell Pre-School	2,000	M.F. Khumalo	(011) 424-1230	Children	Benoni	GP	20,000
1386	Narconon South Africa	1,000	Simon White	(031) 705-4467 Fax (031) 705-1324	Youth Development	Ashwood	KZN	207,000
1387	Natal Athletic Association for Schools for the Severely Handicapped	2,000	David Happer	(031) 705) 5567	Youth Development	Ashwood	KZN	307,000
1388	Natal Blind and Deaf Society	2,000	Michail Morris	(031) 743-4467 Fax (031) 745-5567	Disabled	Mobeni	KZN	307,000
1389	Natal Cerebral Palsy Association	1,000	Ina Borstlap	(031) 700-3956 Fax (031) 700-2902	Disabled Children	Ashwood	KZN	87,100

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
1390	Natal Cripple Care Association-Kokstad	1,000	M.A. King	(037) 727-2050	Disabled	Kokstad	KZN	87,100
1391	Natal Cripple Care Association-Kokstad	1,000	M. A. King	(037) 727-2050	Disabled	Kokstad	KZN	90,000
1392	Natal Cripple Care Association-Ladysmith	1,000	Theresa Breitensteiner	(0361) 22-959	Disabled	Ladysmith	KZN	90,000
1393	Natal Cripple Care Association-Ladysmith	1,000	A.M. Smith	(0361) 22-959	Disabled	Ladysmith	KZN	90,000
1394	Natal Cripple Care Association-Kokstad	2,000	M.King	(039) 727-3850 Fax (031) 727-2564	Disabled	Kokstad	KZN	280,000
1395	Natal Cripple Care Association-Newcastle	200	Dave Floo	(033) 447-2590	Disabled	Newcastle	KZN	30,000
1396	Natal Cripple Care Association	200	Audrey Rundel	(0391) 21-655	Disabled	Portshepstone	KZN	20,000
1397	Natal Cripple Care Association-Kokstad	500	M.A. King	(037) 727-3850	Disabled	Kokstad	KZN	120,000
1398	Natal Cripple Care Association-Musgrave	500	R.V. Elbourne	(031) 207-3329	Disabled	Musgrave	KZN	20,000
1399	Natal Cripple Care Association-Pietermaritzburg	200	D.V.Stolkes	(031) 443-8746	Disabled	Pietermaritzburg	KZN	20,000
1400	Natal Deaf Association	200	Dale Schonewolf	(031) 21-2408	Disabled	Kokstad	KZN	20,000
1401	Natal Federation of Womens Institute	200	Susan Potgieter	(031) 221-0945	Women Development	Natal	KZN	10,000
1402	Natal Society for the Blind	300	Linda Kolodziel	(031) 202-7277 Fax (031) 222-3830	Disabled	Dalbridge	KZN	180,000
1403	Natalse Christelike Vrouevereniging – Newcastle	200	Lizet Pienaar	(0331) 334-8765	Aged	Newcastle	KZN	10,000
1404	National Welfare Social Service and Development Forum	1,000	Riah Phiyega	(011) 487-2351	Nation Building	Troyville	GP	20,000
1405	National Association of Child Care Workers	1,000	Marie Allsop	(021) 679-4123 Fax (021) 697-4130	Children	Glosderry	WC	138,000
1406	National Association for Blind Bowlers	468	J.H.Smilg	(011) 337-1356	Disabled	Johannesburg	GP	40,000
1407	National Association for Blind Bowlers-Eastern Province	500	Val Entwistle	(041) 360-7367	Disabled	Newton Park	EC	13,000
1408	National Association for the Homeless & Unemployed	500	Damaris Hopp	(021) 334-8722	Homeless and Poverty	Cape Town	WC	10,000
1409	National Board of Quadraplegics	200	Gillian Morris	(011) 224-7689	Human Rights	Johannesburg	GP	10,000
1410	National Co-Ordinating Committee-(Bloemfontein)	100	Ottoman Dales	(051) 337-9856	Human Rights	Bloemfontein	FS	10,000
1411	National Development Trust	100	Porchia Montiwa	(016) 556-3344	Nation Building	Vereeniging	GP	5,000
1412	National Environmental Accessibility Programme	2,000	Heather Gehring	(031) 701-8264	Environment	Pinetown	KZN	20,000
1413	National Environmental Awareness Campaign	1,000	Heather Gehring	(031) 701-8264	Environment	Pinetown	KZN	5,000
1414	National Foundation for Fundraising Training	200	Jo Rhodes	(011) 484-1460	Nation Building	Yeoville	GP	20,000
1415	National Organisation for the Blind-P.E. Detergents and Basketry	2,000	Benjamin Skosana	(041) 54-2961	Disabled	Korsten	EC	20,000
1416	National Peace Committee	5,000	Warwick Barnes	(011) 441-1881	Nation Building	Sandton	GP	80,000
1417	National Sea Rescue Institute	2,000	Bill Wells	(021) 434-5625	Environment	Green Point	WC	10,000
1418	National Welfare and Development Forum-Kimberley	2,000	David Rutter	(043) 55363	Nation Building	Kimberley	NC	100,000
1419	Nazareth House-Cape Town	500	Irene Maher	(021) 461-1635 Fax (021) 420-0003	HIV/AIDS and Children	Cape Town	WC	35,000
1420	Nazareth House-Johannesburg	2,000	Ann Scott	(011) 849-2094	HIV/AIDS	Yeoville	GP	70,000
1421	Nazareth House-Port Elizabeth	200	Sr. Irene	(021) 461-1635	Aged	Cape Town	WC	5,000
1422	Nazareth House-Pretoria	100	Mother Columba	(0132) 46-7225	Aged	Waterkloof	GP	10,000
1423	Ncandu School	500	H.Bogodo	082 334 9867	Youth Development	Mpumalanga	MP	5,000
1424	Ncebakazi Disabled Creche	90	Patricia Vuka	(021) 868-3297 Fax (021) 868-3297	Disabled Children	Paarl	WC	5,000
1425	Ncera L.H.P.School	305	W.T.Katase	(040) 653-9804	Rural School	Alice	EC	5,000
1426	Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk van Afrika	500	P.A. Steyn	(012) 322-8885	Nation Building	Pretoria	GP	15,000
1427	Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk van Afrika	2,000	L. DeMunk	(012) 322-8885	Children	Pretoria	GP	25,000
1428	Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk Kameeldrif	100	S.J.Stofel	(01311) 23-556	Nation Building	Nelspruit	MP	10,000



NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
1429	Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk-Sinode Van Noord Transvaal	100	Lottie Reen	(017) 778-5477	Nation Building	Morgenzon	MP	10,000
1430	Nellies Own Day Care Centre	200	W.Mabone	(011) 985-1544	Children	Diepkloof	GP	5,000
1431	Nellys Happy Kiddies	200	Poppy Seroka	(011) 982-1123	Children	Dube	GP	5,000
1432	Nelspruit and District Child Welfare Society	2,000	Julian Schutte	(01311) 23-534	Children, Families	Nelspruit	MP	10,000
1433	Nelspruit Organisation for the Care of the Aged	200	Sandra deJager	(01311) 23-664	Aged	Nelspruit	MP	10,000
1434	Nespro Centre	500	Andrew Hefkie	(011) 945-2314	Children	Eldorado Park	GP	100,000
1435	New Era Day Care	200	Kolie Druip	(0331) 71-665	Children	Nelspruit	MP	2,000
1436	New Generation Little Feet Day Care Centre	255	Magareth Tshabalala	(011) 934-8793	Children	Zola	GP	3,000
1437	New Horizon School for the Blind	200	V. Maharaj	(0331) 71-400	Disabled	Pietermaritzburg	KZN	20,000
1438	New South Africa Pre-School	90	Magareth Mamabolo	(011) 982-3641	Children	Orlando West	GP	2,000
1439	Newborn Screening Programme	100	Heather Gehring	(011) 717-8013	Skills Training	Wits	GP	10,000
1440	Newcastle and District Child and Family Welfare	2,000	Sandra deJager	(03431) 26-228	Children, Families	Newcastle	KZN	20,000
1441	Ngcebe Community Development Forum	300	Thabo Silo	(045) 932-1296 Fax (045) 932-1242	Job Creation	Maclear	EC	5,000
1442	Ngcebe Community Development Forum-Youth Developmet	200	Thabo Silo	(045) 932-1296	Youth Development	Maclear	EC	5,000
1443	Ngomi Higher Primary School	500	Gordon Sibeko	(0441) 2217	Youth Development	Aliwal North	EC	10,000
1444	Ngwengwene Agricultural Project	200	Simon White	(037) 727-2050	Farmers	Kokstad	KZN	5,000
1445	Nicro Bellview East	2,000	Pauline Roux	(021) 949-2110	Crime Prevention	Bellville	WC	20,000
1446	Nicro-Aliwal North	1,000	S.K. Lekalakala	(0551) 2217	Crime Prevention	Aliwal North	EC	30,000
1447	Nicro-Bloemfontein	300	Marite van Kraayenburg	(051) 447-6678 Fax (051) 447-6694	Crime Prevention	Bloemfontein	FS	150,000
1448	Nicro-Cape Town Branch	1,000	Favruz Davids	(021) 474-4616	Crime Prevention	Caledon Square	WC	80,000
1449	Nicro-Durban	1,000	Celia Dawson	(031) 304-2761 Fax (031) 304-0826	Crime Prevention	Durban	KZN	120,000
1450	Nicro-East London	3,240	M.R. van Huyssteen	(041) 484-2611 Fax (041) 544-7722	Crime Prevention	Port Elizabeth	EC	150,000
1451	Nicro-East Rand	2,000	Mariska van Zyl	(011) 812-2477 Fax (011) 812-2474	Crime Prevention	Springs	GP	100,000
1452	Nicro-Gauteng	2,000	Trever Molefe	(011) 403-6161 Fax (022) 403-2153	Crime Prevention	Brixton	GP	75,000
1453	Nicro-Head Office Johannesburg	1,000	Stacy Tomas	(011) 440-1234	Crime Prevention	Johannesburg	GP	50,000
1454	Nicro-Kimberley	4,000	Heindrich Zana	(053) 831-8877	Crime Prevention	Kimberley	NC	67,500
1455	Nicro-Kroonstad	2,000	Lawrence Mtshali	(051) 336-0236 Fax (051) 336-0237	Crime Prevention	Kroonstad	FS	40,000
1456	Nicro-Mitchells Plain	5,000	Fayzer Davis	(021) 397-6060	Crime Prevention	Mitchells Plain	WC	50,000
1457	Nicro-Namaqualand	1,000	Dokie Sanders	(0443) 445642	Crime Prevention	Kimberley	NC	20,000
1458	Nicro-Nelspruit/Barbeton	1,600	Ms Gretta Lukhele	(013) 755-3540 Fax (013) 755-3541	Crime Prevention	Nelspruit	MP	25,000
1459	Nicro-Northern Transvaal	2,000	Julian Schutte	(0151) 2920556	Crime Prevention	Pietersburg	L	20,000
1460	Nicro-Outeniqua	2,000	Lauron Nott	(0445) 24307	Crime Prevention	Knysna	WC	20,000
1461	Nicro-Pietermaritzburg	2,000	Celia Dawson	(0331) 454425	Crime Prevention	Pietermaritzburg	KZN	40,000
1462	Nicro-Port Elizabeth	200	Inge Human	(041) 484-2611 Fax (041) 484-4772	Crime Prevention	Port Elizabeth	EC	139,000
1463	Nicro-Pretoria	2,000	Naomi Hill	(012) 326-5331 Fax (012) 326-2049	Crime Prevention	Pretoria	GP	200,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
1464	Nicro-Queenstown	2,000	Inge Human	(041) 542611 Fax (041) 544772	Crime Prevention	Port Elizabeth	EC	5,000
1465	Nicro-Soweto	5,000	K.P.Ntuli	(011) 986-1020 Fax (011) 984-4284	Crime Prevention	Meadowlands	GP	100,000
1466	Nicro-Standerton	5,000	L.Mtshali	(011) 336-0236 Fax (011) 336-0237	Crime Prevention	Johannesburg	GP	50,000
1467	Nicro-Tembisa	2,000	L.Mtshali	(011) 926-2708 Fax (011) 926-1958	Crime Prevention	Tembisa	GP	90,000
1468	Nicro-Umtata	2,000	Inge de Lange	(041) 542611 Fax (041) 544772	Crime Prevention	Port Elizabeth	EC	30,000
1469	Nicro-Vaal	2,000	B.Mako	(016) 921154	Crime Prevention	Sebokeng	GP	40,000
1470	Nicro-Women's Support Centre	5,000	Naomi Hill	(012) 326-5331	Crime Prevention	Pretoria	GP	20,000
1471	Nicro-Zululand	2,000	R.Shabalala	(0351) 2154 Fax (0351) 23044	Crime Prevention	Empangeni	KZN	50,000
1472	Nigel & District Social Welfare Organisation	2,000	Hazel Rogers	(011) 819-1554	Child and Family	Nigel	GP	40,000
1473	Ningizimu School	5,000	Cindy Posthumus	(031) 469-0787	Youth Development	Merbank	KZN	60,000
1474	Nishtara Lodge	2,000	Ms Bevi Singaram	(011) 854-5988 Fax (011) 854-5989	Drug Addiction	Lenasia	GP	150,000
1475	Nishtara Lodge – Workshop	5,000	Shamin Garda	(011) 834-3228	Drug Addiction	Lenasia	GP	120,000
1476	Nissa Institute for Womens Development	2,000	Zubeda Dangor	(011) 854-5804	Women Development	Lenasia	GP	20,000
1477	Nkohlakalo Agricultural Project	200	R.Shabalala	(0331) 4457-33	Farmers	Mbekweni	KZN	10,000
1478	Nkomo Farmers Co-Op	35	Dawie Smuts	(015) 202-9767	Farmers	Kranskop	L	305,000
1479	Nkululeko Day Care Centre	210	Dian Ntshingila	(011) 938-4684	Children	Pimville	GP	1,000
1480	Nkwana Womens Resource Centre	3,500	Evelyn Mokgalaka	(015) 622-0323 Fax (015) 622-0016	Women Development	Ga-Nkwana	L	6,000
1481	Nokuthula Centre	500	Joan Wagner	(011) 786-9806 Fax (011) 887-9007	Disabled	Bergvlei	GP	198,000
1482	Noluthando Institute of the Deaf-Khayelitsha	200	Allyson Nieder-Heitmann	(021) 361-1160 Fax (021) 855-4264	Disabled	Khayelitsha	WC	10,000
1483	Noluthando School for the Deaf	195	Allyson Nieder-Heitmann	(021) 361-1160 Fax (0210) 855-4264	Disabled	Somerset East	WC	5,000
1484	Nomhle Educare Centre	124	Nosandile Ntliziyonbi	(021) 387-3895	Children	Khayelitsha	WC	7,000
1485	Nompumelelo Educare	160	Nomandla Ngidlana	(021) 868-2469	Children	Mbekweni	WC	3,000
1486	Nomvume J.P.School	447	Amos Mbhele	083 5567845	Rural School	Jama	KZN	7,000
1487	Nomzamo Special Care Centre	59	Lizzie Holana	(040) 673-3582 Fax (040) 673-3006	Disabled Children	Peddie	EC	15,000
1488	Nonceba Rehabilitation Project	455	Sarah Mkhize	(021) 274-5566	Health	Bridgeton	WC	55,000
1489	Noncedo Educare Centre	158	A.Hamane	(021) 694-0924	Children	Langa	WC	7,000
1490	Noncedo Playgroup	350	Allyson Bracks	(021) 361-1245	Children	Khayelitsha	WC	35,000
1491	Noncedo Pre-School	200	S.Dyantji	(044) 274-1696	Children	Oudtshoorn	WC	12,500
1492	Nonkqubela Educare Centre	101	Nomazwayi Mbheka	082 556 8988	Children	Khayelitsha	WC	45,000
1493	Noorderbloem Speel Maat	221	Mavis Harris	(021) 361-6748	Children	Cape Town	WC	45,000
1494	Noordgesig Little Nation Pre-School	200	Cynthia	(011) 935-1013	Children	Newclare	GP	10,000
1495	North Free State Mental Health	500	Tilla du Preez	(057) 352-1046 Fax (057) 352-1048	Health	Welkom	FS	150,000
1496	North West Council for the Aged	1,000	Florina Taute	(0148) 296-0477	Aged	Bailie Park	NW	20,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
				Fax (0148) 296-0477				
1497	North Western Transvaal Assoc.for the Physically Disabled	500	J.Vorster	(012) 266447	Disabled	Pretoria	GP	20,000
1498	Northern Transvaal Community Foundation-Institute for Business Co-ordination	1,000	Michael Tibane Matlou	(0152) 297-1211	Skills Training	Pietersburg	NP	10,000
1499	Norvals Pont Ukukhanya Education & Resource Centre	53	Kathy Southey	(051) 754-5020 Fax (051) 754-5104	Children	Gariiep Dam	NC	48,000
1500	Nosvo Youth Development Center	345	Martin Baker	(015) 209-3367	Youth Development	Pietersburg	L	65,000
1501	Nothisiwe Creche and Pre-School	216	S.N.Mbatha	(034) 271-9861	Children	Nquthu	KZN	20,000
1502	Novails Institute-Von Hardenberg Foundation	200	Ralph Shepherd	(021) 797-1857 Fax (021) 761-0057	Disabled	Kenilworth	WC	40,000
1503	Nozalama Womens Farmers Co-Operative	200	Betty Madondo	(017) 22354	Women Farmers Development	Madikini	MP	10,000
1504	Ntataise Trust	300	Pulane Cuefer	(058) 713-0353 Fax (058) 713-6196	Children	Witsieshoek	FS	5,000
1505	Ntataise Trust - Job Creation Project	500	Jane Evans	(056) 343-2331 Fax (056) 343-1318	Job Creation	Viljoenskroon	FS	20,000
1506	Ntataise Trust - outh Development Project	200	Jane Evans	(01413) 33-311/2	Youth Development	Viljoenskroon	FS	10,000
1507	Nthisiwe Creche and Pre-School	120	Helena Masilo	(0512) 229-432	Children	Welkom	FS	5,000
1508	Nthute Capacity Building	200	Solly Ropedi	(016) 223-0745	Nation Building	Sebokeng	GP	5,000
1509	Ntimane Day Care Centre	153	Emily Ntimane	(011) 980-6442	Children	Chiawelo	GP	3,000
1510	Ntshabohloko Primary School	500	W.du Plessis	(013) 223-9743	Youth Development	Middelburg	MP	5,000
1511	Ntsietso Creche	120	P.R. Cuefer	(05871) 33-809	Children	Witsieshoek	FS	10,000
1512	Ntsoanatsatsi Educare Trust	30	Pulane Cuefer	(058) 713-0353 Fax (058) 713-6196	Children	Witsieshoek	FS	10,000
1513	Nursery School Snippie Snater	500	M.J. Naude	(011) 837-5182	Children	Vrededorp	GP	10,000
1514	Nuwe Hoop Centre-Dutch Reformed Mission Church	200	S.S.Visser	(0519) 334-56	Nation Building	Parys	FS	20,000
1515	Nuwe Lewe Sentrum	500	J.Fransman	(05376) 2187 Fax (05376) 2188	Health	Dingleton	FS	40,000
1516	O.F.S.Goudveldse Vereniging vir Geestesgesondheid	200	D.S.Vrits	(05196) 2278	Aged	Welkom	FS	10,000
1517	O.F.S.Black Epileptic Association-Bloemfontein	1,000	Ellen Ntuka	(057) 3246607	Health	Bloemfontein	FS	10,000
1518	O.F.S.Cricket Union	300	W.du Plessis	(0517) 44-345	Sports	Bloemfontein	FS	50,000
1519	O.F.S.Goldfields Society for Mental Health	200	Sarie van Vuuren	(051) 554-6733	Disabled	Bloemfontein	FS	50,000
1520	O.V.V.Rainbow Day Care Centre	239	Mary Modiga	(051) 673-6651	Children	Rouxville	FS	7,000
1521	O.V.V.Rainbow Care for the Aged	200	Joyce Tiya	(051) 662-3360	Aged	Rouxville	FS	5,000
1522	O.V.V.Rainbow Food Garden Project	200	Joyce Tiya	(051) 663-0398	Poverty	Rouxville	FS	5,000
1523	O.V.V.Rainbow Sewing Project	200	T.Ramontsoe	(051) 663-0398	Job Creation	Rouxville	FS	5,000
1524	O'Connor Foundation	2,000	Annaleen van Standen	(011) 371-3153 Fax (011) 371-3147	HIV/AIDS	Cleveland	GP	150,000
1525	Oasis Association for the Mentally Handicapped	89	Marcelle Peuckert	(021) 671-2698 Fax (021) 683-5011	Disabled	Claremont	WC	52,000
1526	Olifantsville Farm School	500	D.S.Vrits	(018) 445-4423	Rural School	Madidi	NW	10,000
1527	Ons Tuis-Johannesburg	100	J.van Hyssen	(011) 667-0944	Aged	Johannesburg	GP	5,000
1528	Ons Tuis-Pretoria	100	J.van Hyssen	(012) 322-8885 Fax (012) 322-7909	Aged	Pretoria	GP	10,000
1529	Ons Tuis-Riviera	200	L.Munnik	(012) 322-8885	Aged	Pretoria	GP	20,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
				Fax (012) 322-7909				
1530	Open Air Operation Blanket	500	S.Stoffel	(031) 251277	Poverty	Congela	KZN	20,000
1531	Operation Brightside	200	Kathy Southey	(011) 713-0336	Children	Roodepoort	GP	5,000
1532	Operation Hunger	500	James Venter	(011) 443-7642	Poverty	Braamfontein	GP	30,000
1533	Operation Upgrade-Dundee	200	P.R. Cuefer	(0179)-18	Adult Education	Dundee	KZN	10,000
1534	Operation Upgrade-Kimberley	250	P.Le Riche	(0447)-2247	Adult Education	Kimberley	NC	50,000
1535	Operation Upgrade-Northern Cape	2,000	Lettie Samakate	(0531) 829-679	Adult Education	Kimberley	NC	140,000
1536	Opretion Uppgrade-Durban	2,000	David Ensor	(031) 329-591 Fax (031) 329-759	Adult Education	Durban	KZN	60,000
1537	Optimus Foundation for Adult Education	1,380	Ren Smith	(011) 706-7383	Adult Education	Cramerview	GP	60,000
1538	Oranje Vroue Vereniging-Lentelus Tehuis Vir Bejaardes	200	Yvonne Smit	(051) 447-4479 Fax (051) 447-4858	Aged	Bloemfontein	FS	10,000
1539	Oranje Vrouevereneging-Frankfort	100	Mona Schmidt	(058) 831-1437	Children	Frankfort	FS	50,000
1540	Oranje Vrouevereniging –Trompsburg	200	Yvonne Smit	(051) 447-4479	Aged	Bloemfontein	FS	20,000
1541	Oranje Vrouevereniging-Bethlehem	200	H.Pieter	(051) 303-1685 Fax (051) 303-5319	Aged	Bethlehem	FS	50,000
1542	Oranje Vrouevereniging-Bloemfontein	200	Elsabe de Jager	(051) 447-1838 Fax (051) 447-1838	Aged,Family and Children	Bloemfontein	FS	50,000
1543	Oranje Vrouevereniging-Fauresmith	500	W.du Plessis	(051) 723-0065	Poverty	Fauresmith	FS	20,000
1544	Orange Vrouevereniging-Goudrif	200	W.Haper	(057) 352-3006	Aged	Moreskor	FS	20,000
1545	Oranje Vrouevereniging-Ladybrand	200	R.Heepel	(057) 335-7094	Aged	Ladybrand	FS	10,000
1546	Oranje Vrouevereniging-Parys	230	K.Stoffel	(0591) 332-22	Aged	Parys	FS	10,000
1547	Oranje Vrouevereniging-Welkom	200	E. Murray	(057) 35-2758	Aged	Welkom	FS	20,000
1548	Oranje Vrouevereniging-Wepener	200	A. Burger	(05232) 1502	Aged	Wepener	FS	20,000
1549	Oranje-Vrouvereniging	49	M.Malan	(057) 899-1198 Fax (057) 899-1010	Disabled	Wesselsbron	FS	10,000
1550	Organ Donor Foundation of S.Africa	500	Imelda Pakerson	(021) 462-4310 Fax (021) 461-4782	Health	Cape Town	WC	60,000
1551	Organisation for Creches	500	J.M.Nyana	(011) 939-4239	Children	Meadowlands	GP	60,000
1552	Orion Organisation	500	M.Segal	(0226) 72801	Health	Dassenberg	WC	25,000
1553	Orkney Child and Family Welfare Society	3,000	Annaleen van Staden	(018) 473-4066 Fax (018) 473-1006	Children	Orkney	NW	27,000
1554	Orkney Community Legal Dev.and Education Centre	500	Joyce Nyoni	(018) 476-2523 Fax (018) 476-2592	Human Rights	Orkney	NW	350,000
1555	Orlando Childrens Home	500	Dorothy Phasha	(011) 936-2270	Children	Orlando East	GP	10,000
1556	Orlando Toddlers Day Care Centre	51	Julia Nkosi	(011) 935-1662	Children	Orlando East	GP	2,000
1557	Ort-Step Institute	2,000	E. Murray	(011) 651-6536 Fax (011) 651-6428	Skills Development	Halfway House	GP	30,000
1558	Osizweni Adult Centre	250	R.Monyai	(016) 334-9821	Adult Education	Sebokeng	GP	5,000
1559	Osizweni Early Learning Centre	200	Lauro Khanyago	(011) 985-1127	Children	Diepkloof	GP	10,000
1560	Osizweni Special School	200	P.L.Maziya	(0136) 830238	Disabled Children	Leslie	MP	15,000
1561	Othandweni Day Care Centre	60	Ellen Mgcina	(011) 985-3970	Children	Diepkloof	GP	5,000
1562	Othandweni Day Care Centre-Emdeni Ext	285	Suzan Tshabalala	(011) 934-3839	Children	Emdeni	GP	1,000
1563	Oudtshoorn Child & Family Welfare	3,000	F.S.Bakker	(0221) 223-456	Children and Family	Oudtshoorn	WC	20,000
1564	Our Nest (Stimulation Centre)	200	A.Hendricksen	(011) 811-1734	Disabled Children	Springs	GP	25,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
				Fax (011) 811-1734				
1565	Our Parents Home	500	Mervyn Lax	(011) 489-7000 Fax (011) 728-6069	Aged	Norwood	GP	40,000
1566	Outeniqua Drug Action Group	500	Alan Wright	(04455) 32264 Fax 904455 32268	Drug Addict	George	WC	55,000
1567	Outward Bound Trust of South Africa	500	Jon Almeida	(044) 344-140	Skills Development	Sedgefield	WC	20,000
1568	Overberg Community Service Project	2,000	Ivan Kortjie	(0281) 21765 Fax (0281) 41430	Poverty	Caledon	WC	10,000
1569	P.E.Association for Early Childhood Educare	200	Frances Dicks	(041) 334-6512	Children	Port Elizabeth	EC	20,000
1570	P.E.Association for the Aged (Gelvan Park Frail Aged Home)	200	Lean Fraya	(014) 332-6798	Aged	Port Elizabeth	EC	20,000
1571	P.E.Child & Family Welfare	1,000	Clare Wylie	(0413) 337-665	Children and Family	Port Elizabeth	EC	40,000
1572	P.E.Uitenhage and District School Feeding Fund	500	Odile Harmans	(0443) 221-32	Health	Port Elizabeth	EC	10,000
1573	P.O.N.D.O.Childrens Village Trust	200	Sheila Cundill	(02353) 3904	Children	McGregor	WC	20,000
1574	Paarl Community Develop Association	200	Emerald Gondi	082 334 6709	Human Rights	Paarl	WC	5,000
1575	Paarl Training Centre	250	A.Jefha	(02211) 627182 Fax (02211) 623603	Disabled	Paarl	WC	50,000
1576	Padi – People for Awareness on Disability Issues	500	Sandy Heyman	(011) 436-0409 Fax (011) 435-3656	Disabled	Rosettenville	GP	309,000
1577	Pamelela Training Centre	250	F.S.Bakker	(02234) 334-22	Skills Development	Paarl	WC	5,000
1578	Parkwood After School Development Project	160	Sylvia Davids	(021) 705-5706 Fax (021) 705-0732	Children	Kenwyn	WC	3,000
1579	Parogress Day Care Centre	120	Maureen Malete	(011) 443-6744	Children	Alexandra	GP	5,000
1580	Patantshwana Community Development	170	M.A.Mathibe	(013) 260-1039 Fax (0130 260-1024	Children	Nebo	L	15,000
1581	Paterson Child & Family Self Help Society	2,000	Samuel Pond	(042) 851-1058	Children and Family	Paarl	WC	75,000
1582	Patryfontein Primere	2,000	B.J.Steyn	(02032) 2503	Children	Carnavon	WC	20,000
1583	Paulpietersburg After Care	500	R.B.van Aarde	(03852) 3326	Children	Paulpietersburg	FS	20,000
1584	Pelman Academy Pretoria	200	A.R.Strips	(012) 322-344	Youth Development	Pretoria	GP	5,000
1585	Pelmani – Soweto	200	G.Donniel	(011) 446-6722	Youth Development	Soweto	GP	5,000
1586	Peninsula After School Care Project	1,000	Nadia Isaacs	(021) 705-0732	Poverty	Grassy Park	WC	5,000
1587	Peninsula School Feeding Scheme	2,000	Rosemary Khan	(021) 705-0732	Poverty	Observatory	WC	170,000
1588	People Opposing Women Abuse	3,000	Nthabiseng Mogale	(011) 642-4345 Fax (011) 484-3195	Women Development	Yeoville	GP	210,000
1589	People with Disabilities-Eastern Cape	1,000	McDonald Nkosiyanana	(047) 531-5042	Rural Disabled	Umtata	EC	3,000
1590	Peter Pan Down Syndrome Centre	160	Kim Benjamin	(021) 510-8670 Fax (0210 510-8671	Disabled	Woodstock	WC	165,000
1591	Peter Pan School for Specialised Education	200	E.J.Hanssen	(033) 168247	Disabled	Scottsville	KZN	15,000
1592	Pevensy Place for the Aged	223	Kim Simmons	(011) 467-1445	Aged	Orange Grove	GP	78,000
1593	Pfukani Food Gardens	67	Morgan Sibasa	083 223 6599	Poverty	Levubu	L	33,000
1594	Pfukani Self-Help Development and Community Creche	377	Morris Moloto	082 556 7899	Children and Job Creation	Sibasa	L	88,000
1595	Phakgamang Community Resource Centre-Diphaganeng	500	Mojalefa Mosia	(0517) 334-112	Nation Building	Phahameng	FS	5,000
1596	Phasha Pre-School	67	Dorothy Phasha	083 667 8997	Children	Thabamopo	L	4,000
1597	Phelang School for Mentally Handicapped	100	Daphney Madonsela	(011) 736-9840	Disabled	Springs	GP	25,000
1598	Phenyo-Botlhe Primary School	350	B.J.Steyn	(014252) 60	Children	Groot-Marico	NW	50,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
				Fax (01425) 60				
1599	Phepene Day Care Centre	1,000	N.F.Rasebotsa	(015) 355-3172	Children	Shilwane	L	20,000
1600	Phezukomkhondo Farmers Association	200	Vincent Mfeka	(031) 725-171	Farming	Bishopsgate	KZN	30,000
1601	Phikela Early Learning Childhood Development	50	Josephine Skosana	(011) 939-4653	Children	Meadowlands	GP	3,000
1602	Philani Nutrition Centres	1,000	Sarah Polosky	(021) 4334-9996	Poverty	Elonwabeni	WC	120,000
1603	Philipvale Creche	120	Susan Miles	(011) 556-4312	Children	Boksburg	GP	5,000
1604	Phillipi Alternative Education Project	98	Suzette Sampson	(021) 797-0233 Fax (021) 797-3390	Children	Landdowne	WC	10,000
1605	Phoenix Association for the Aged	200	K.Glopal	(031) 592639	Aged	Phoenix	KZN	25,000
1606	Phoenix Child & Family Welfare Society	2,000	Saras Perumal	(031) 502-1024 Fax (031) 502-0954	Children and Family	Phoenix	KZN	200,000
1607	Pholoho Aftercare Centre	200	D.van Niekerk	(051) 324-023	Children	Mangaung	FS	25,000
1608	Pholoho School	200	D.van Niekerk	(051) 324-023	Youth Development	Mangaung	FS	40,000
1609	Phomolong Social Welfare Organisation	2,500	E.Moja	(05778) 5474	Farmily	Henneman	FS	10,000
1610	Phozi Phozi Creche	370	K.N.Mayise	082 455 4893	Children	Kwa-Mbonambi	EC	2,000
1611	Phumelela Community Training Programme	1,000	Nomomde Matiso	(047) 534-0031	Aged, Children and Adult Education	Umtata	EC	20,000
1612	Piet N.Aphane High School	1,200	A.N.Moloto	(015) 633-5954 Fax (015) 633-6001	Rural School	Gompies	L	5,000
1613	Piet Potgieter Monumenttehuis	200	Andries Meyer	(0519) 445-235	Aged	Welkom	FS	20,000
1614	Pietermaritzburg & District Malnutrition Relief Organisation	2,000	Doreen Hidle	(0331) 471-1484	Poverty	Pietermaritzburg	KZN	30,000
1615	Pietermaritzburg & District Community Chest	30,000	Stacey Mokels	(0331) 443-5423	Nation Building	Pietermaritzburg	KZN	10,000,000
1616	Pietermaritzburg Benevolent Society	10,000	Mark Louden	(0331) 941031 Fax (0331) 949 653	Nation Building	Pietermaritzburg	KZN	50,000
1617	Pietermaritzburg Benevolent Society-Workshop	1,000	M.R.Muir	(033) 346-1247 Fax (033) 342-2463	Poverty and Children	Pietermaritzburg	KZN	40,000
1618	Pietermaritzburg Child & Family Welfare Society	1,000	D.van Niekerk	(0331) 428971 Fax (0331) 942080	Children and Family	Pietermaritzburg	KZN	10,000
1619	Pietermaritzburg Children's Home	200	John Webster	(0331) 432214	Children	Pietermaritzburg	KZN	30,000
1620	Pietermaritzburg Day Care Center	120	Veronica Mthembu	(0331) 422301	Children	Pietermaritzburg	KZN	5,000
1621	Pietermaritzburg Sewing Project	150	Gladys Marks	(0331) 45521	Women Development	Pietermaritzburg	KZN	15,000
1622	Pietermaritzburg Hospice Association	360	Clare Wylie	(033) 144-1560	Health	Dorpspruit	KZN	5,000
1623	Pietermaritzburg Mental Health Society	500	Joan Tennant	(0331) 456882	Health	Pietermaritzburg	KZN	280,000
1624	Pietermaritzburg Mental Health Society-Lukusa Home	200	Joan Tennant	(0331) 456882	Health	Bishopsgate	KZN	10,000
1625	Pietermaritzburg Food Gardening Project	150	Terry Siboneko	(0331) 33534	Poverty	Pietermaritzburg	KZN	5,000
1626	Pietersburg Child Welfare Society	65	Ms Vena Strause	(015) 297-3326 Fax (015) 297-3327	Children	Westernburg	L	47,000
1627	Pietersburg Nursery School	110	A.J.Buxman	(015) 295-5597	Children	Pietersburg	L	5,000
1628	Pietersburg Old Age Home	200	W.J.Lister	(0152) 297-2777 Fax (0157) 297-2772	Aged	Pietersburg	L	80,000
1629	Pim Cottage for Troubled Teenagers (J.H.B.Child Welfare)	30	Brian Harrison	(011) 331-0171 Fax (011) 331-01303	Youth Development	Johannesbug	GP	10,000
1630	Pinetown Highway Child & Family Welfare	96	June Nabbi	(031) 701-3288 Fax (031) 701-4338	Children and Family	Pinetown	KZN	148,000
1631	Pinocchio Educare Centre	250	R.Ketelo	(041) 463-3750	Children	Mwa-Magxaki	EC	3,500

NO	NAME	BENEFI- CIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PRO- VINCE	DISTRI- BUTED
1632	Planned Parenthood Association-Bloemfontein	1,000	Thato Makhetha	(051) 432-7302 Fax (051) 432-7308	Nation Building	Bloemfontein	FS	15,000
1633	Planned Parenthood Association-KwaZulu/Natal	1,220	Dennis Balley	(031) 394-2117 Fax (031) 394-2275	Life Skills Development	Pietermaritzburg	KZN	20,000
1634	Planned Parenthood Association of South Africa-Eastern Cape	2,000	Melina Pleaner	(041) 57267 Fax (041) 544085	Nation Building	North End	EC	80,000
1635	Planned Parenthood Association-Orange Free State	2,000	Daphney Madonsela	(051) 445-8895	Nation Building	Welkom	FS	40,000
1636	Planned Parenthood Association-Gauteng	1,000	Sipho Dayel	(011) 403-7740 Fax (011) 403-2385	Life Skills Development	Braamfontein	GP	50,000
1637	Planned Parenthood Association-Western Cape	1,000	Anna van Esch	(021) 448-7312 Fax (021) 448-7320	Life Skills Development	Observatory	WC	100,000
1638	Plettenberg Bay Child & Family Welfare	2,500	M.Solomon	(04457) 32257	Children and Family	Plettenberg Bay	WC	20,000
1639	Ponong Nursery School	200	P.Z.Khaphila	(018) 647-5360	Children	Klerksdorp	NW	35,000
1640	Port Alfred Child and Family Welfare Society	50,000	J.Potgieter	(0464) 245793	Family and Children	Port Alfred	EC	75,000
1641	Port Alfred Goodwill Centre	5,000	J.Smith	(046) 624-1331	Aged	Kowie West	EC	10,000
1642	Port Alfred Masimanyane Handcraft Project	50,000	Silvia Quntu	(046) 624-8428	Job Creation	Port Alfred	EC	3,000
1643	Port Elizabeth Association for the Deaf	450	Jenice Nel	(041) 586-1188 Fax (041) 585127	Disabled	Port Elizabeth	EC	20,000
1644	Port Elizabeth Association for the Aged (Gelvan Park Frail)	450	B.Simon	(041) 456-2779	Aged	Port Elizabeth	EC	5,000
1645	Port Elizabeth Association for the Black Aged	2,000	R.Matlou	(041) 643198	Aged	Algoa Park	EC	40,000
1646	Port Elizabeth Child & Family Welfare Society	50,000	A.Rossouw	(041) 558104	Children and Family	Port Elizabeth	EC	5,000,000
1647	Port Elizabeth Community Chest	20,000	John Allan	(041) 521592 Fax (041) 5526003	Nation Building	Port Elizabeth	EC	500,000
1648	Port Elizabeth Deaf Association	450	D.van Niekerk	(041) 551568	Disabled	Port Elizabeth	EC	200,000
1649	Port Elizabeth Early Learning Centre	400	Unneta Jacobs	(041) 543-9960 Fax (014) 669543	Children	Port Elizabeth	EC	70,000
1650	Port Elizabeth Ladies Benevolent Society	5,000	B.A.Abernathy	(041) 344-4647	Poverty and Aged	Port Elizabeth	EC	70,000
1651	Port Elizabeth Mental Health	5,000	Kaye Nel	(041) 365-0502 Fax (041) 365-0529	Health	Newton Park	EC	100,000
1652	Port Elizabeth Self-Help and Rehabilitation Centre	5,000	Nombulelo Totana	(041) 666-6854	Disabled	Estadeal	EC	100,000
1653	Port Elizabeth Uitenhage Disrict School Fund	3,000	E.L.Solomon	(041) 514371 Fax (041) 511070	Poverty	Walmer	EC	50,000
1654	Port Elizabeth Volunteer Centre (Form.Voluntary Aids Bureau)	2,000	Magda du Preez	(041) 558-8160	Nation Building	Port Elizabeth	EC	30,000
1655	Postimus Dienssentrum	2,000	L.de Munnik	(012) 322-8885 Fax (012) 322-7909	Poverty	Pretoria	GP	30,000
1656	Potchefstroom Child & Family Welfare Society –Job Creation	3,000	L.Wright	(018) 293-0425 Fax (018) 293-0426	Children and Family	Potchefstroom	NW	5,000
1657	Potchefstroom Child & Family Welfare Society-Promosa Creche	2,500	L.Wright	(018) 293-0425 Fax (018) 293-0426	Children and Family	Potchefstroom	NW	50,000
1658	Potchefstroom Service Centre for the Aged	3,600	Endri Eloff	(018) 293-0678 Fax (018) 294-4951	Aged	Potchefstroom	NW	201,000
1659	Potchefstroom University	3,000	Chris Windell	(018) 299-4065 Fax (018) 299-2767	Children and Youth Development	Potchefstroom	NW	115,000
1660	Precious Day Care	120	Di Milford	(018) 244-4366	Children	Potchefstroom	NW	5,000
1661	Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa	100	Ashton Campbell	(021) 531-6205 Fax (0210) 531-3353	Aged	Pinelands	WC	60,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
1662	Pretoria & District Child and Family Welfare Society	550	Ms Zohra Carrim	(012) 374-3491 Fax (012) 374-5082	Family and Children	Laudium	GP	297,000
1663	Pretoria Association for Family & Friends of Schizophrenic Persons-Yana	2,000	A.Kotze	(012) 331-2353	Disabled	Gezina	GP	80,000
1664	Pretoria Benevolent Society-Princess Christian Home	1,000	R.Kruger	(012) 642-2221 Fax (012) 462-2221	Poverty	Goenkloof	GP	20,000
1665	Pretoria Black Children Feeding Scheme	2,000	M.Moleki	(012) 447-3567	Poverty	Pretoria	GP	5,000
1666	Pretoria Child & Family Care Society-Bramley Childrens Home	2,000	M.Booys	(012) 469-9236 Fax (0120) 466-6333	Children and Family	Pretoria	GP	50,000
1667	Pretoria Child and Family Welfare Society	3,870	Mrs Penny Leamonth	(012) 460-9236 Fax (012) 466-6333	Family and Children	Pretoria	GP	300,000
1668	Pretoria College	2,000	Derick Kayser	(012) 326-5241 Fax (012) 326-5298	Children and Youth Development	Arcadia	GP	120,000
1669	Pretoria Council for Care of the Aged	350	C.van Zyl	(012) 328-6045 Fax (012) 328-6045	Aged	Pretoria	GP	150,000
1670	Pretoria Mental Health Society	3,000	Mandla Motshweni	(012) 332-3927	Health	Totiusdal	GP	400,000
1671	Pretoria Refumess Project Committee	250	Radima Rofani	(018) 224-7643	Job Creation	Potchefstroom	NW	10,000
1672	Pretoria Rotary Club (Winterveldt Project)	200	Frank Smith	(012) 223-5534	Aged	Pretoria	GP	10,000
1673	Pretoria School for Celebral Palsy Children	200	H.Krog	(012) 323-4455 Fax (012) 323-4455	Disabled	Gezina	GP	40,000
1674	Pretoria Society for the Blind	2,000	E.M.Boshoff	(012) 804-1412 Fax (012) 804-0385	Disabled	Silverton	GP	100,000
1675	Pretoria Sungardens Hospice	5,000	Elize Flascas	(012) 348-1934 Fax (012) 348-2730	Health	Pretoria	GP	500,000
1676	Primary Health Care Education Unit	1,000	Claire van Deventer	(0159) 41061	Health	Venda	L	25,000
1677	Primary School Groot-Marico	100	C.V.Deglon	(014252) 78	Children	Groot-Marico	NW	120,000
1678	Primrose Villa Old Age Home	1,000	D.Harris	(011) 873-8677 Fax (011) 873-0692	Aged	Primrose	GP	40,000
1679	Princess Alice Adoption Home	330	Mrs Margater Michaels	(011) 646-5641 Fax (011) 646-1553	Children	Johannesburg	GP	140,000
1680	Prinshof School	25	Mr J.C.de Klerk	(012) 328-4170 Fax (012) 328-4170	Disabled	Pretoria	GP	20,000
1681	Progress Creche and After Care Centre	267	Betty Morris	(012) 347-5578	Children	Mamelodi	GP	5,000
1682	Progress Day Care Centre	114	Nonhlahla Manyoni	(011) 985-9652	Children	Diepkloof	GP	15,000
1683	Progress People Self-Help Organisation	250	Lerato Modise	(016) 223-6734	Job Creation	Sebokeng	GP	10,000
1684	Project Daphne-Koeborg	200	Ronelle Rademeyer	(021) 510-5640 Fax (021) 510-5640	Aged	Brooklyn	WC	10,000
1685	Project Daphne-Plumstead	200	C.Olivier	(021) 794-5578	Aged	Plumstead	WC	5,000
1686	Project for Integrated Medical Skills	250	Prof.J.Hills	(031) 223-6704	Skills Training	Durban Westville	KZN	10,000
1687	Project Gateway	1,000	Di Milford	(033) 194-3342 Fax (033) 145-4838	Children	Scottsville	KZN	25,000
1688	Project Literacy- Ikageng Irene Education Centre	500	Andrew Miller	(012) 667-2822	Adult Education	Irene	GP	70,000
1689	Project-Literacy-Arcadia	4,500	Yvonne Eskell-Klagsbrun	(012) 323-3447 Fax (012) 324-3800	Adult Education	Arcadia	GP	150,000
1690	Promatic Day and After Care Center	400	Doris Mogale	(011) 424-5566	Children	Daveyton	GP	5,000
1691	Promat Trust	3,000	Chantal Camera	(012) 343-2275	Youth Development and	Sunnyside	GP	30,000



NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
				Fax (012) 344-5844	Adult Education			
1692	Promat Trust-Adult Education	1,000	Chantel Camera	(012) 343-2275 Fax (012) 344-5844	Adult Education	Sunnyside	GP	30,000
1693	Promb Day Care Centre	145	Grace Morgan	(011) 448-1435	Children	Kagiso	GP	1,000
1694	Protec Educational Fund	200	Morgen Dales	(011) 726-4470	Youth Development and Adult Education	Auckland Park	GP	5,000
1695	Protec-Braamfontein	5,000	Heather Regenass	(011) 788-7209	Skills Training	Braamfontein	GP	10,000
1696	Protec-Durban	1,000	R.Moosa	(031) 334-1277	Skills Training	Durban	KZN	5,000
1697	Protec-Johannesburg	1,000	G.H.Given	(011) 223-4578	Skills Training	Johannesburg	GP	10,000
1698	Protec-Soweto	2,000	Edwin Khoza	(011) 788-7209	Skills Training	Soweto	GP	40,000
1699	Protec-Western Cape	1,000	Melody Slinn	(021) 475-3397	Skills Training	Cape Town	WC	60,000
1700	Protect Day Care Center	200	Faith Sithole	(021) 422-1377	Children	Cape Town	WC	5,000
1701	Psychiatric After Care Haven	760	John Meyer	(041) 585-9257 Fax (041) 586-1606	Health	Port Elizabeth	EC	60,000
1702	Puleng Day Care Centre	165	Maria Moiloa	(011) 988-8407	Children	Meadowlands	GP	3,000
1703	Pumela Training Centre	200	Kate Davis	(021) 223-5693	Skills Training	Cape Town	WC	5,000
1704	Pumelela Sewing School	200	Moki Madondo	082 445 6754	Job Creation	Bethlehem	FS	5,000
1705	Pumla School for the Severely Mentally Handicapped	300	A.Sedibane	(011) 939-1717	Disabled Children	Orlando West	GP	25,000
1706	Pupil Enrichment Programme	2,000	Reville Nussay	(0461) 320461	Youth Development	Grahamstown	EC	40,000
1707	Quadruplegic Association Eastern Cape	200	John Meyer	(014) 32271	Disabled	Newton Park	EC	45,000
1708	Quadruplegic-Association of Natal	1,000	Cedric Hedcock	(031) 701-7444 Fax (031) 722-7723	Disabled	Ashwood	KZN	200,000
1709	Quadruplegic Association-Gauteng North	1,000	Elize van der Merwe	(012) 335-2794 Fax (012) 335-2794	Disabled	Sunnyside	GP	130,000
1710	Quadruplegic Association-Gauteng South	150	Amor Malan	(011) 782-7511 Fax (011) 782-7511	Disabled	Greenside	GP	200,000
1711	Quadruplegic-House Otto	120	Mr Leon Labuschagne	(011)435-1470 Fax (011) 435-1442	Disabled	Rosettenville	GP	260,000
1712	Quadruplegic-Lat Wiel Self-Help	160	Sannie Kiesling	(012) 335-6802 Fax (012) 335-6802	Disabled	Wonderboompoort	GP	30,000
1713	Quadruplegic-Remme Los	120	Amor Malan	(011) 334-4478	Disabled	Johannesburg	GP	10,000
1714	Quadruplegic-Tokoloho Self-Help Centre	1,000	Ernest Tsipa	(011) 987-1005 Fax (011) 435-1442	Disabled	Protea Tea	GP	50,000
1715	Quadruplegic Association-Western Cape	500	D.Jonker	(021) 443-4415	Disabled	Western Cape	WC	50,000
1716	Quaker – Parrow	3,000	P.A.Tomson	(016) 334-5623	Nation Building	Vanderbijlpark	GP	10,000
1717	Quaker Peace Centre	245	Ann Scott	(021) 685-7800 Fax (021) 886-8167	Nation Building	Cape Town	WC	15,000
1718	Quaker Service (We Create the Future)	2,000	Rott Smith	(021) 685-7800 Fax (021) 886-8167	Nation Building	Cape Town	WC	20,000
1719	Queensborough Cheshire Home	600	Anne Pritchard	(031) 708-5125 Fax (031) 708-5125	Aged	Moseley	KZN	160,000
1720	Queensborough Cheshire Home	310	Anne Pritchard	(031) 708-5125 Fax (031) 708-5125	Disabled	Moseley	KZN	270,000
1721	Queenstown Benevolent and Child Welfare	2,000	Jenny van Heerden	(04582) 1440	Children and Family	Queenstown	EC	70,000
1722	Queenstown Benevolent and Child Welfare (Jay Dee Day Child Care)	3,000	M.Thopson	(045) 839-4047	Children and Family	Queenstown	EC	100,000
1723	Queenstown Service Centre for the Aged	200	A.J.Hennings	(0451) 3734	Aged	Queenstown	EC	30,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
1724	R.P.Retinal Preservation Foundation of S.A-Eastern Cape	2,000	Gail Cilile	(014) 733305	Health	Queenstown	EC	30,000
1725	R.P.Retinal Preservation Foundation-Cleveland	200	G.Cousi	(011) 825-1132 Fax (011) 825-6662	Health	Primrose	GP	80,000
1726	R.S.A.Sports Trust	250	Jack Moller	(021) 332-55498	Sports	Cape Town	WC	50,000
1727	R.S.A.Sports Trust (Eesterus Tennis Club)	150	Peter Rooi	(011) 330-6701	Sports	Eesterus	GP	20,000
1728	Rachel Swart Fonds	120	Elize Braye	(021) 689-8376	Disabled	Rondebosch	WC	180,000
1729	Rainbow Childrens Club	1,000	Ann Scott	(011) 849-2094 Fax (011) 849-2094	Children	Farramere	GP	50,000
1730	Rainbow Foundation	645	Nelleke Keet	(021) 147-9040	Disabled	Observatory	WC	21,000
1731	Ramoba High School	500	G.P.Mothibe	082 334 5678	Rural School	Witsieshoek	FS	10,000
1732	Rape Crisis - Gauteng	2,000	Zoleka Ngcobo	(011) 771-5690	Trauma	Johannesburg	GP	20,000
1733	Rape Crisis - Cape Town	1,000	Carol Bower	(021) 471-4679	Trauma	Cape Town	WC	60,000
1734	Ratanang Day Care Centre	270	Emily Ntshaba	(011) 855-2875	Children	Protea North	GP	20,000
1735	Re A Khona Special Needs Care Centre	160	Manana Moholo	(051) 4300991 Fax (051) 430-1103	Disabled Children	Bloemfontein	FS	10,000
1736	Re Tlameleng School	500	Morwesi Tlale	(051) 443-435	Youth Development	Parys	FS	5,000
1737	Reach for a Dream-Cape Town	2,000	Heida Rowley	(021) 419-7145	Disabled Children	Cape Town	WC	80,000
1738	Reach for a Dream-Johannesburg	1,500	Lisa Jarrett	(011) 476-5586 Fax (011) 467-6082	Disabled Children	Cresta	GP	35,000
1739	Reach for a Dream-Natal	2,000	Pastor Roy Saunders	(031) 266-8977 Fax (031) 266-8978	Disabled Children	Natal	KZN	70,000
1740	Read Educational Trust-Port Elizabeth	100	Roy Valentin	(041) 54229	Literacy	Port Elizabeth	EC	100,000
1741	Read Education Trust-Johannesburg	500	D.Hugo	(011) 339-5941 Fax (011) 339-2311	Literacy	Johannesburg	GP	40,000
1742	Read Educational Trust-Durban	500	Juso Maharaj	(031) 322-5567	Literacy	Durban	KZN	30,000
1743	Readucate Centre	500	Edna Freinkel	(011) 873-1012	Adult Education	Germiston South	GP	180,000
1744	Rebone Modiro Sewing Project	200	Selina Pilane	(016) 445-5709	Job Creation	Boitatonong	GP	20,000
1745	Rebone Itireleng Creche	250	Rebecca Motumi	(01590) 18	Children	Moetladimo	L	20,000
1746	Red-Cross-Eastern Cape	300	Jack Moller	(0143) 447-324	Health	Eastern Cape	EC	10,000
1747	Redhouse Benevolent Society	200	Phillipa Stephenson	(041) 663-1619	Poverty	Port Elizabeth	EC	50,000
1748	Reea Disabled Workshop	500	S.Latta	(011) 788-4745 Fax (011) 788-4783	Disabled	Graighall	GP	10,000
1749	Reea Epilepsy Care Centre	2,000	S.Latta	(011) 788-4745 Fax (011) 788-4783	Disabled	Craighall	GP	20,000
1750	Refiloe Pre-School and Care Centre	120	Violet Motloung	(016) 5939172	Children	Vereeniging	GP	10,000
1751	Regional Development Forum	200	Meshack Roseka	083 223 5687	Nation Building	White River	MP	5,000
1752	Rehologike Creche	200	F.R.Malatji	083 446 6745	Children	Pietersburg	L	120,000
1753	Realeaga Day Care	120	Morwesi Tlale	(0519) 228	Children	Welkom	FS	5,000
1754	Relemogile Rural Development Collective	200	Albert Makwela	083 728 4170	Rural Development	Tzaneen	L	5,000
1755	Remedial Teaching Foundation	5,000	Kate Dudley	(011) 403-1660 Fax (011) 403-6554	Disabled Children	Braamfontein	GP	560,000
1756	Rencken Round Table Centre	200	Morris Mogan	(012) 448-7821	Aged	Pretoria	GP	10,000
1757	Residential Home for Mentally Handicapped Children & Adults	500	Lisa Jarrett	(021) 334-8711	Disabled Adult and Children	Cape Town	WC	10,000
1758	Resource Action Group	500	Frank Julie	(021) 934-4178	Rural Development	Lainstown	WC	10,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
				Fax (021) 934-4178				
1759	Rest-A-While Service Centre	404	Sunet Rossouw	(011) 828-7320 Fax (011) 828-3059	Aged	Primrose	GP	50,000
1760	Resthaven Place of Refuge	100	Pastor Roy Saunders	(011) 435-9708 Fax (0110) 453-3716	Aged and Children	Rosettenville	GP	60,000
1761	Rethabile Pre-School	400	Mr Solomon Ramatsetse	(013) 973-4315 Fax (013) 973-4423	Children	Marble Hall	MP	50,000
1762	Reuben Brin School for the Hearing Impaired	240	C.T.Engelbracht	(041) 142-4229	Disabled	Port Elizabeth	EC	150,000
1763	Rhandzacece Child Development Educare	200	Altom Mabuza	(0590) 22-9814	Children	Giyani	L	10,000
1764	Rhema Care Centre-Alexandra	2,000	Alan McCauley	(011) 792-3800 Fax (011) 793-6963	Youth Development	Randburg	GP	25,000
1765	Rhema Hand of Compassion	5,000	Alan McCauley	(011) 792-3800 Fax (011) 793-6963	Poverty	Randburg	GP	40,000
1766	Rhodes University-Mathematics Education	2,000	John Stoker	(046) 318113	Skills Development	Grahamstown	EC	30,000
1767	Riakona C.B.R.P	1,560	T.W.Simethi	(015) 973-0004 Fax (015) 973-0607	Disabled	Thohoyandou	L	10,000
1768	Richards Bay Family Care	200	Roserie Labuschagne	(0351) 42640	Family	Richards Bay	KZN	30,000
1769	Ridgeway Independent School	200	Jenny van Heerden	(015) 516-3867 Fax (015) 516-3867	Disabled Children	Louis Trichardt	L	30,000
1770	Rietbron Child & Family	120	M.C.Laksman	(044) 934-1035	Family and Children	Rietbron	EC	10,000
1771	Rising Sun Adult Literacy & Community Education	500	Donna Mills	(021) 332-4468	Adult Education	Cape Town	WC	5,000
1772	Riverlea Children Community Creche	200	L.Hettie	(011) 474-5384	Children	Marshalltown	GP	10,000
1773	Riversdale Child & Family Welfare	1,500	C.T.Engelbracht	(011) 556-8712	Children and Family	Riversdale	GP	50,000
1774	Riverview N.G.K.P.Primary School	200	A.F.Vas	(023) 347-1817 Fax (023) 347-1817	Youth Development	Riverview	GP	30,000
1775	Rivier Sonderend Advies en Ontwikkeling Sentrum	1,000	O.Bootman	(0286) 247	Children	Riversdam	WC	20,000
1776	Riviersondered Sentrum-O.F.S	200	Annamarie Cloete	(0591) 334-667	Aged	Ficksburg	FS	10,000
1777	Rivoni Society for the Blind	900	B.H.Mathebula	(015) 556-3207	Disabled	Elim Hospital	L	180,000
1778	Robertson Community Service-Booyens	300	D.Hugo	(011) 556-1367	Nation Building	Booyens	GP	5,000
1779	Robertson Community Service-Pretoria	250	J.Malan	(012) 334-44567	Nation Building	Pretoria	GP	10,000
1780	Robinhood Creche	255	Georgina Kastoor	(021) 572-4110	Children	Reygersdal	WC	5,000
1781	Roger Stephen Protective Workshop	200	Irene Leender	(012) 218-9008	Disabled	Pretoria	GP	20,000
1782	Rondebult Secondary School	737	I.K.Hobbs	(011) 862-4178 Fax (011) 862-4178	Youth Development	Ellis Park	GP	5,000
1783	Roodekuil Buffelsdraai Tribal Council	3,000	A.Motsepe	(011) 314-3600 Fax	Rural School	Halfway House	NW	70,000
1784	Roodepoort Community Chest	1,500	Dawn Bell	(011) 763-5098 Fax (011) 763-2434	Nation Building	Roodepoort	GP	300,000
1785	Roodepoort Council for the Care of the Aged	400	V.Wedderspoon	(011) 472-1550 Fax (0110) 472-1550	Aged	Maraisburg	GP	174,000
1786	Roodepoort Child and Family Welfare	1,000	Cora Zaal	(011) 763-3316 Fax (011) 763-3317	Children and Family	Florida	GP	45,000
1787	Rope for Rape	1,000	Ida Curie	(021) 454-1221 Fax (021) 454-4254	Trauma	Cape Town	WC	5,000
1788	Rorisang Creche	68	M.E.Kheo	(051) 943-0872	Children	Clocolan	FS	10,000
1789	Rosary Nursery School	120	L.Hettie	(011) 223-7856	Children	Riverlea	GP	10,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
1790	Rosedon House	10	James Steyn	(021) 696-2024 Fax (021) 696-4988	Disabled	Glosderry	WC	15,000
1791	Rostock Development Forum	2,000	S.Latta	(0159) 2920	Rural Development	Rostock	L	10,000
1792	Rotary Ann Club of Parys	200	M.Jansen	(0519) 4423	Aged	Parys	FS	10,000
1793	Rotary Club-Ficksburg	300	Pieter Marais	(0519) 68994	Aged	Ficksburg	FS	10,000
1794	Rotary Club-Pretoria	200	Jan Miller	(012) 332-563	Aged	Pretoria	GP	30,000
1795	Rotary Club-Vervoerdburg	250	R.Geldenhuis	(012) 322437	Aged	Pretoria	GP	50,000
1796	Rotary Helping Hand Pretoria	300	S.Marais	(012) 447357	Aged	Pretoria	GP	10,000
1797	Rotary Winterveldt Project	200	S.Smuts	(01233) 475	Aged	Winterveldt	GP	10,000
1798	Rural Development Collective	2,000	Elizabeth Madi	(0159) 2101 Ext 2461	Rural Development	Sibasa	L	3,000
1799	Rural Development Support Programme	2,000	F.R.Malatji	(01589) 84	Rural Development	Moetladimo	L	20,000
1800	Rural Disability Action Programme	500	Jan Moeppi	(0142) 28818	Disabled	Rustenburg	NW	5,000
1801	Rural Women Association (Tsoga O Itirele Poultry Project)	1,515	Daisy Mahlayi	(015) 622-0016	Rural Women Development	Ga-Nkwana	L	4,000
1802	Rural Women Initiative	2,000	Winnie Mokgatla	072 103 6002	Rural Women Development	Pietersburg	L	10,000
1803	Rustenburg Rusoord	300	J.Laubaschagne	(0142) 29218	Aged	Rustenburg	NW	30,000
1804	Ry-Ma-In Quadruplegic	80	Simon Mckay	(011) 782-4746	Disabled	Roosevelt Park	GP	250,000
1805	S.A.Blind Workers Organisation	2,000	C.J.Donaldson	(011) 839-1793 Fax (011) 839-1217	Disabled	Crown Mines	GP	120,000
1806	S.A.Cape Corps-Ex Servicemen Legion	5,000	C.W.Slotter	(021) 637-5994	Nation Building	Silverton	WC	20,000
1807	S.A.Cape Corps-Regimental Association	4,000	K.Smuts	(0424) 4467	Nation Building	Eastern Cape	EC	10,000
1808	S.A.Championship for the Physically Disabled-Stellenbosch	500	D.W.Kruger	(023) 224-543	Sports and Disabled	Stellenbosch	EC	50,000
1809	S.A.Congress for Early Childhood Development-Free State	10,000	Thabo Ranato	(051) 339-3357	Children	Bloemfontein	FS	50,000
1810	S.A.Congress for Early Childhood Development-Pretoria	500,000	Leonard Saul	(012) 322-0601	Children	Pretoria	GP	510,000
1811	S.A.Council for the Aged-Aloes Development Committee	2,500	J.Stofelberg	(0421) 22456	Aged	Rustenburg	NW	30,000
1812	S.A.Council for the Aged-Bloemfontein	1,000	D.Fourie	(051) 432-6678	Aged	Bloemfontein	FS	50,000
1813	S.A.Council for the Aged-Botshabelo	500	Maureen Abdoll	(051) 432-5927 Fax (051) 432-4456	Aged	Bloemfontein	FS	10,000
1814	S.A.Council for the Aged-Eluyolweni Association for the Aged	500	Sophie Duma	(016) 339-4311	Aged	Sasolburg	GP	10,000
1815	S.A.Council for the Aged-Gauteng	500	Petro Metz	(011) 880-4945 Fax (011) 880-4949	Aged	Parklands	GP	620,000
1816	S.A.Council for the Aged-Jeffreys Bay Association for the Aged	250	Donna Mills	(023) 332-3245	Aged	Jeffreys Bay	WC	20,000
1817	S.A.Council for the Aged-Kimberley	1,000	Michaïl Meyer	(0531) 25716 Fax (0531) 25716	Aged	Kimberley	NC	25,000
1818	S.A.Council for the Aged-Makukhanye Home Care Service	500	Jane Mhlongo	(013) 445-5321	Aged	Witbank	MP	20,000
1819	S.A.Council for the Aged-Natal	500	Lettie Harnet	(0319) 667-431	Aged	Natal	KZN	30,000
1820	S.A.Council for the Aged-Port Elizabeth	300	Jenny Harmans	(0431) 33478	Aged	Port Elizabeth	EC	30,000
1821	S.A.Council for the Aged-Randburg	1,000	Marie Wessels	(011) 886-8770 Fax (011) 886-8682	Aged	Randburg	GP	100,000
1822	S.A.Council for the Aged-Seringa Interim Frail Care Centre	300	Dannie Wyk	(016) 556-3490	Aged	Vereeniging	GP	20,000
1823	S.A.Council for the Aged-Western Cape	2,000	W.Bryan	(021) 246-270	Aged	Cape Town	WC	500,000
1824	S.A.Council for the Aged-Rural Educational Programme	500	B.H.Mathebula	(0159) 445-23	Aged	Witsieshoek	FS	10,000
1825	S.A.Cultural History Museum	1,000	J.P.Pienaar	(018) 440-578	Art and Culture	Potchefstroom	NW	10,000
1826	S.A.Diabetic Association-Klerksdorp	2,000	Hazel Erasmus	(018) 469-3716	Health	Klerksdorp	NW	110,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
1827	S.A.Diabetic Association-East Rand	5,000	Paula van Vuuren	(011) 446-1256	Health	Benoni	GP	20,000
1828	S.A.Diabetic Association-Natal	2,000	Zhora Abdull	(031) 336-9812	Health	Durban	KZN	50,000
1829	S.A.Federal Council for Rehabilitation of Disabled People	500	Daphny Lee	(021) 667-4367	Disabled	Cape Town	WC	20,000
1830	S.A.Guide Dog Association for the Blind	1,000	Eugen Pierce	(011) 705-3512 Fax (011) 465-3858	Disabled	Bryanston	GP	20,000
1831	S.A.Gymnastic Union	1,500	Michelle Rosenberg	(011) 998-4589	Sports	Florida	GP	50,000
1832	S.A.I.D.A. Durban	1,000	M.Moren	(031) 326319	Health	Durban	KZN	30,000
1833	S.A.I.D.A. Johannesburg	3,000	J.Krombuerg	(011) 489-9213 Fax (011) 489-9226	Health	Johannesburg	GP	120,000
1834	S.A.Legion-Central Witwatersrand Branch	1,000	Arthur Blake	(011) 487-1923 Fax (011) 487-2428	Aged	Johannesburg	GP	50,000
1835	S.A.Legion-Kimberley	2,000	Jill Stoffeberg	(0531) 825871 Fax (0531) 825871	Aged	Kimberley	NC	20,000
1836	S.A.Legion-Klerksdorp	5,000	Vin Newson	(018) 462-5902	Aged	Klerksdorp	NW	50,000
1837	S.A.Legion-National Headquarters	5,000	Mr Arthur Blake	(011) 403-3205 Fax (011) 403-4110	Aged	Braamfontein	GP	60,000
1838	S.A.Legion-Springs	1,000	Dorothy Drysdale	(011) 815-6484	Aged	Springs	GP	55,000
1839	S.A.Legion-Springfield	5,000	Daisy Mahlayi	(011) 550-1256	Aged	Roodepoort	GP	20,000
1840	S.A.Library for the Blind	3,000	J.Snyman	(046) 27226	Disabled	Grahamstown	EC	20,000
1841	S.A.N.T.A. Johannesburg	3,000	Julia Morgan	(011) 299-6368	Health	Johannesburg	GP	30,000
1842	S.A.N.T.A Grootbrakrivier	2,000	Paaty Northern	(013) 332-8744	Health	Witbank	MP	10,000
1843	S.A.N.T.A Klerksdorp	3,000	Morris de Palma	(018) 990-5684	Health	Klerksdorp	NW	20,000
1844	S.A.N.T.A National Council	5,000	Steven Dunken	(011) 667-1256	Health	Rosettenville	GP	50,000
1845	S.A.N.T.A Port Elizabeth	1,000	M.E.Auld	(041) 334-4678	Health	Port Elizabeth	EC	10,000
1846	S.A. National Council for the Blind Johannesburg	1,000	Joan Thompson	(011) 683-4266	Disabled	Rosettenville	GP	50,000
1847	S.A. National Council for the Deaf	1,000	Hope Masibi	(011) 682-1610	Disabled	Richmont	GP	10,000
1848	S.A. National Council on Alcoholism & Drug Dependence	1,000	Nompi Mbuli	(0453) 448	Drug Addict	Kimberley	NC	10,000
1849	S.A. National Foundation of Cheshire Home	2,500	Julia Morgan	(021) 685-6169 Fax (021) 685-6066	Disabled	Newlands	WC	10,000
1850	S.A. National Multiple Sclerosis Society	2,000	Heila Naude	(011) 726-7494 Fax 726-7862	Health	Melville	GP	30,000
1851	S.A. Nature Foundation	2,000	Julius Steenkamp	(012) 667-4325	Environment	Pretoria	GP	10,000
1852	S.A. Red Cross Home for the Aged (Welkom Retirement Village)	1,000	F.Kadi	(057) 447-7603	Aged	Welkom	FS	120,000
1853	S.A. Red Cross-Bloemfontein	100	S.Mohapi	(051) 2669554	Aged	Welkom	FS	100,000
1854	S.A. Red Cross-Bredasdorp	1,000	M.Faron	(02841) 43138	Environment	Bredasdorp	WC	25,000
1855	S.A. Red Cross-Free State	5,000	M.Loubs	(051) 303-601	Environment	Bloemfontein	FS	25,000
1856	S.A.Red Cross-Grahamstown	1,000	Morris de Palma	(0461) 24138	Environment	Grahamstown	EC	15,000
1857	S.A. Red Cross-Johannesburg	1,000	Julie Ekman	(011) 486-1313 Fax (011) 486-1092	Environment	Johannesburg	GP	180,000
1858	S.A. Red Cross-Natal	50,000	Z.Vilakazi	(031) 4470937	Environment	Mhlanga Rock	KZN	200,000
1859	S.A. Red Cross-Port Elizabeth	225	T.Kubomi	(041) 585-6745	Environment	Port Elizabeth	EC	10,000
1860	S.A. Red Cross-Western Cape	2,250	S.W.Simons	(021) 797-4711	Environment	Cape Town	WC	50,000
1861	S.A. Red Cross-Willows	2,000	M.Loubs	(051) 303601	Environment	Willows	FS	80,000
1862	S.A. Riding for the Disabled	200	Morris de Palma	(011) 775-7823	Disabled	Johannesburg	GP	10,000
1863	S.A. Riding for the Disabled Association-Northern Province	300	Dannie Wyk	(0159) 292033	Disabled	Pietersburg	L	10,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
1864	S.A. Training Institute Early Childhood Educare	1,000	Maria Norman	(021) 334-6501	Skills Development	Cape Town	WC	10,000
1865	S.A.V.F.-Germiston (Die Anker Old Age Home)	120	M.Otten	(011) 825-7203	Aged	Germiston	GP	10,000
1866	S.A.V.F.-Louis Hildebrandt Childrens Home-Naboomspruit	120	W.Bryan	(0159)33268	Aged	Naboomspruit	L	10,000
1867	S.A.V.F.-Potchefstroom-University	500	K.L.Tonder	(018) 556239	Skills Development	Potchefstroom	NW	10,000
1868	S.A.V.F.-Pretoria-University	300	T.J.Visser	(012) 223-5030	Skills Development	Pretoria	GP	15,000
1869	S.A.V.F.-Rustenburg-Huis Dannie	200	Annamarie Koos	(018) 667421	Aged	Rustenburg	NW	10,000
1870	S.A.V.F.-Secunda (Santie Zietsman)	200	Rottie Boshoff	(013) 643554	Aged	Secunda	MP	10,000
1871	S.A.V.F-Bethal	200	Gilliana Stofel	(013) 638891	Aged	Bethal	MP	10,000
1872	S.A.V.F-Council for the Aged Germiston (Social Work Service)	2,000	Colleen Walter	(011) 873-8199 Fax (0110) 873-5217	Aged	Germiston	GP	15,000
1873	S.A.V.F-Delta Villa Retirement Village	20	C.M.Siebert	(011) 825-5232	Aged	Springs	GP	10,000
1874	S.A.V.F-Florida Hills	150	Magda du Toit	(011) 679-1835	Aged	Florida	GP	60,000
1875	S.A.V.F-Hartbeespoort	1,000	Rottie Boshoff	(012) 253-0456 Fax (012) 253-0954	Aged	Hartbeespoort	NW	150,000
1876	S.A.V.F-Huis Ann Raath	400	R.Labuschagne	(018) 332-543	Aged	Potchefstroom	NW	10,000
1877	S.A.V.F-Huis Anna Viljoen	1,000	G.Booyesen	(0148) 25454	Aged	Potchefstroom	NW	20,000
1878	S.A.V.F-Huis Johanna Raad	240	G.Viljoen	(011) 683-1172	Aged	Turfontein	GP	15,000
1879	S.A.V.F-Immergroen	250	Sophie Moilwa	(018) 462-1584	Aged	Immergroen	MP	5,000
1880	S.A.V.F-Jubileum Pre-Primary School	120	Daphne Clarke	(011) 665-2300	Children	Krugersdorp	GP	15,000
1881	S.A.V.F-Klerksdorp	224	N.D.Marais	(018) 462-1584 Fax (018) 4621584	Aged	Klerksdorp	NW	20,000
1882	S.A.V.F-Klerksdorp (Rethabile Klerksdorp Childrens Home)	500	P.Pretorius	(018) 334098	Children	Klerksdorp	GP	10,000
1883	S.A.V.F-Kleuterskool L Rochelle	120	H.E.Viljoen	(011) 683-1172	Children	Johannesburg	GP	20,000
1884	S.A.V.F-Kriel	120	Lilian Stofles	(01363) 83141	Aged	Kriel	MP	5,000
1885	S.A.V.F-Laersdrif	120	Meida Kranse	(01363) 83141	Aged	Middelburg	MP	10,000
1886	S.A.V.F-Leeudoringstad	100	N.Konning	(0132) 2257	Aged	Witbank	MP	10,000
1887	S.A.V.F-Louis Hildebrandt Children Home-Pretoria	75	M.J.Trollip	(012) 324-4453	Children	Pretoria	GP	20,000
1888	S.A.V.F-Louis Hildebrandt Childrens Home	30	Mrs M.J.Trollip	(017) 785-1203 Fax (017) 785 1397	Children	Perdekop	MP	10,000
1889	S.A.V.F-Nelspruit	120	E.Hatting	(01311) 72289	Aged	Murraystraat	MP	10,000
1890	S.A.V.F-Nigel	200	Lilian Stofles	(0132) 77246	Aged	Nigel	GP	10,000
1891	S.A.V.F-Oberholzer	120	Colleen Walter	(01491) 3484	Aged	Carltonville	NW	80,000
1892	S.A.V.F-Piet Retief	40	Mrs L.Stapelberg	(017) 846-9624 Fax (017) 846-9624	Aged	Piet Retief	MP	80,000
1893	S.A.V.F.-Potchefstroom	1,200	E.Sauer	(0148) 2975342	Family	Potchefstroom	NW	15,000
1894	S.A.V.F-Pretoria	1,200	Joan Visser	(012) 347-7765 Fax (012) 347-8896	Family	Pretoria	GP	60,000
1895	S.A.V.F-Rustenburg	4,000	Mariette Marais	(014) 2244801	Aged	Rustenburg	NW	65,000
1896	S.A.V.F-Secunda	8,632	Mrs Mari Louw	(013) 634-7719 Fax (013) 634-7719	Children, Youth Development and Women	Secunda	MP	15,000
1897	S.A.V.F-Soshanguve	50	Thandi Sibeko	(012) 334-1279	Aged	Soshanguve	GP	20,000
1898	S.A.V.F-Sunnyside Branch	2,000	A.Robb	(012) 344-1818	Family	Sunnyside	GP	60,000
1899	S.A.V.F-Ventersdorp (Bokmakierie Dienssentrum)	300	A.Bishop	(01480) 3435	Family	Ventersdorp	NW	20,000
1900	S.A.V.F-Witbank (Immergroen)	200	Brorich	(01335) 902793	Family	Witbank	MP	15,000

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1901	S.A.V.F-Zeerust	200	P.Pretorius	(01488) 21461	Family	Zeerust	NW	10,000
1902	S.O.S.Childrens Village-Natal	100	Toffie Mabaso	(031) 443-654	Children	Natal	KZN	5,000
1903	S.O.S.Childrens Village-Eastern Cape	100	Clen Morkels	(0146) 33468	Children	Port Elizabeth	EC	10,000
1904	S.O.S.Childrens Village-Ennerdale	500	Eugene Absolom	(011) 855-1000/1	Children	Ennerdale	GP	20,000
1905	S.O.S.Childrens Village-Free State	100	Rachael Huis	(0519) 334-221	Children	Welkom	FS	5,000
1906	S.O.S.Childrens Village-Gauteng	500	Lynn Cook	(011) 223-9681	Children	Johannesburg	GP	50,000
1907	S.O.S.Childrens Village-Mamelodi	300	Sarie Molefe	(012) 223-421	Children	Mamelodi	GP	10,000
1908	S.O.S.Childrens Village-Port Elizabeth	400	Dorah Nxcinga	(0144) 33658	Children	Port Elizabeth	EC	10,000
1909	S.O.S.Childrens Village-Western Cape	500	Stanley Stuats	(021) 334-7692	Children	Cape Town	WC	60,000
1910	S'Thembis Day Care & Pre-School Centre	120	Mrs Joyce Khanyile	(011) 982-1711	Children	Mofolo North	GP	2,000
1911	S.A. Red Cross	5,000	David Morkels	(0139) 339-125	Snowbound communities	Pietermaritzburg	KZN	100,000
1912	Sabwa (South African Black Social Workers Association)	30,000	Sarah Manthata	(011) 333-3516	HIV/AIDS	Joubert Park	GP	500,000
1913	Sachisa-Nomsa Educare	24	Ms Nomsa Sibolo	(011) 333-5909	Children	Joubert Park	GP	1,000
1914	Sachisa-Bekkersdal Development Centre	65	Ms Violet Mbatha	(011) 333-5909	Women	Bekkersdal	GP	1,000
1915	Sachisa-Entokozweni Day Care Centre	75	Ms Nompzi Msesi	(011) 333-5909	Children	Bekkersdal	GP	1,000
1916	Sachisa-Good Shepherd Day Care Centre	55	Ms Peggy Masilo	(011) 333-5909	Children	Bekkersdal	GP	1,000
1917	Sachisa-Jabula Day Care Centre	66	Mrs P.Kubeka	(011) 333-5909	Children	Bekkersdal	GP	2,000
1918	Sachisa-Lethukuthule Day Care Centre	90	Ms Mpho Mnisi	(011) 333-5909	Children	Bekkersdal	GP	2,000
1919	Sachisa-Litha Le Langa Day Care	57	Ms C.Muntu	(011) 333-5909	Children	Bekkersdal	GP	1,000
1920	Sachisa-Luthukuthule Day Care Centre	55	Mrs Nontutuzelo Mtomi	(011) 333-5909	Children	Orange Farm	GP	1,000
1921	Sachisa-Monalisa Day Care	25	Mrs Phumla Modise	(011) 333-5909	Children	Bekkersdal	GP	1,000
1922	Sachisa-Mzwandile Zethembe Day Care Centre	55	Ms Nompumelelo Mosia	083 335 4676	Children	Orange Farm	GP	1,000
1923	Sachisa-Nokulunga Day Care Centre	55	Mrs Poppy Moreng	083 557 1245	Children	Orange Farm	GP	1,000
1924	Sachisa-Nomzamo Educare	56	Nomawethu Mzolo	(011) 333-5909	Children	Orange Farm	GP	1,000
1925	Sachisa-Noncedo Nusery and Pre-School	78	Ms Noncedo Mbuli	082 557 7689	Children	Orange Farm	GP	1,000
1926	Sachisa-Ubuhle Bemfundo Day Care Centre	28	Mrs Violet Mokoena	082 665 6946	Children	Joubert Park	GP	1,000
1927	Sacret Heart House	200	Richard O'Rourke	(011) 615-2639	HIV/AIDS	Kengray	GP	10,000
1928	Safe and Sound Learning Centre	1,122	Colleen Walter	(011) 453-5258 Fax (0110) 453-7650	Adult Education	Edenvale	GP	40,000
1929	Safeline (Helderberg Child Abuse Centre)	200	N.Hutchinson	(024) 852-6110 Fax (024) 852-7599	Children	Somerset East	WC	50,000
1930	Sakhuxolo Educare Centre (Kirkwood Child & Family Welfare Society)	2,000	Noluthando Makhakima	(042) 230-0610	Children	Enon	EC	3,000
1931	Salem Crossroads	2,000	Noel Hendricks	(0461) 24936	Poverty	Grahamstown	EC	50,000
1932	Salesian Institute	2,000	R.J.Gordon	(021) 696-4352 Fax (021) 419-1312	Children	Cape Town	WC	10,000
1933	Sally Aucamp Home	200	Ellisma Strampe	(0531) 333315	Disabled	Kimberley	NC	20,000
1934	Salvation Army	2,000	Robert Gillespie	(012) 327-3005 Fax (012) 327-2506	Poverty	Pretoria	GP	10,000
1935	San Park	200	M. F. Delange	(018) 462-6823	Youth Development	Klerksdorp	NW	10,000
1936	San Salvado Home for Mentally Handicapped Women	156	Ms Sarie Perks	(011) 788-4646 Fax (0110) 442-4734	Disabled	Craighall	GP	40,000
1937	SANCA-Bloemfontein	20,000	Gert Kruger	(051) 447-4111 Fax (051) 447-4225	Drug Addict	Bloemfontein	FS	200,000
1938	SANCA-Cape Town Drug Councillng Centre	20,000	Marcelle Peucker	(021) 447-8026	Drug Addict	Observatory	WC	90,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
				Fax (021) 447-8818				
1939	SANCA-Durban	2,800	Jan van der Merwe	(031) 303-2202 Fax (031) 303-1938	Drug Addict	Morningside	KZN	70,000
1940	SANCA-East London	20,000	S.Epstein	(043) 722-1210 Fax (0430) 303-1938	Drug Addict	Southernwood	EC	220,000
1941	SANCA-Eesterus Drug and Alcohol Centre	2,000	I.E.Petersen	(012) 806-7535 Fax (012) 806-7790	Drug Addict	Eersterus	GP	10,000
1942	SANCA-George	2,000	Du Plessis	(044) 884-0674	Health	George	WC	45,000
1943	SANCA-Johannesburg	20,000	R.Sarto	(011) 337-8400 Fax (011) 337-6008	Health	Johannesburg	GP	90,000
1944	SANCA-Khutlo-Tharo Society	2,000	Keba Pooe	(016) 422-2470	Health	Vereeniging	GP	140,000
1945	SANCA-Knysna	20,000	Michelle Mills	(023) 334-7890	Health	Knysna	WC	20,000
1946	SANCA-National Office	5,000	Makkedah Idawah	(011) 725-5810	Health	Johannesburg	GP	20,000
1947	SANCA-Newcastle	1,000	Melanie Bremmer	(034) 321-3641	Health	Newcastle	KZN	110,000
1948	SANCA-Pietermaritzburg	11,000	Lin Gerber	(033) 345-4173 Fax (033) 342-4819	Health	Pietermaritzburg	KZN	222,000
1949	SANCA-Port Elizabeth	20,000	C.van der Lugt	(041) 436021	Health	Port Elizabeth	EC	120,000
1950	SANCA-Port Elizabeth (Talking Hands)	20,000	J.Mahlangu	(0412) 332-453	Health	Port Elizabeth	EC	120,000
1951	SANCA-Reiger Park	2,500	Jolly Mekoe	(011) 892-0875 Fax (011) 892-0874	Health	Reiger Park	GP	130,000
1952	SANCA-Sasolburg	5,000	Maria Moleko	(016) 667-5733	Health	Sasolburg	FS	20,000
1953	SANCA-South Western Johannesburg Alcohol & Drug Centre	5,000	Jane Singh	(011) 836-2460 Fax (011) 836-2461	Health	Newclare	GP	100,000
1954	SANCA-Soweto	5,000	Tomas Dikopa	(011) 936-6689	Health	Orlando East	GP	150,000
1955	SANCA-West Rand Clinic	2,000	Ingrid Marnewick	(011) 760-1052 Fax (011) 760-2759	Health	Roodepoort	GP	40,000
1956	SANCA-Western Cape (Atlantis Branch)	2,000	Susan Milles	(021) 572-7461 Fax (021) 572-2739	Health	Atlantis	WC	20,000
1957	SANCA-Western Cape Society	5,000	Gert Kruger	(021) 945-4080 Fax (021) 945-4082	Health	Bellville	WC	50,000
1958	SANCA-Western Transvaal	2,000	Yvonne Swart	(021) 572-7461 Fax (021) 572-2739	Health	Atlantis	WC	20,000
1959	Sandveld Child & Family Welfare Society	3,000	Jackie Jeromme	(023) 334-875	Children and Family	Sandveld	WC	30,000
1960	SANEL-Industries (Nico Nel Protective Workshop)	6,000	Noel Hendricks	(021) 447-30012 Fax (021) 448-0705	Health	Cape Town	WC	80,000
1961	SANEL-Free State & Northwest Branch	5,000	Graham Goldman	(0568) 55959	Health	Parys	FS	20,000
1962	SANEL-Knysna	30,000	Ann Weinberg	(023) 22155	Health	Knysna	WC	50,000
1963	SANEL-North & Eastern Transvaal	10,000	M.Holtzhausen	(01325) 400161	Health	Dullstroom	MP	20,000
1964	SANEL-Pietermaritzburg	2,000	J.Braggs	(0331) 941041 Fax (0331) 424051	Health	Pietermaritzburg	KZN	20,000
1965	SANEL-Port Elizabeth Protective Workshop	30,000	K.E.Pahl	(0419) 473 014	Health	Port Elizabeth	EC	40,000
1966	Sanel-Springs	50,000	Magdalen Badenhoosrt	(011) 861-2040 Fax (011) 861-1501	Health	Springs	GP	120,000
1967	SANEL-Western Cape (National Office)	20,000	Anthony Pascoe	(021) 447-3012 Fax (021) 448-0705	Health	Observatory	WC	150,000
1968	SANEL-Western Cape (Wellington Workshop)	3,000	Thali Hock	(021) 447-3012	Health	Observatory	WC	350,000



NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
				Fax (021) 448-0705				
1969	SANEL-Western Cape Branch	5,400	Thali Hock	(021) 447-3012 Fax (021) 448-0705	Health	Observatory	WC	150,000
1970	SANEL-Western Transvaal	5,000	G.D.Goldman	(0568) 5786	Health	Parys	FS	10,000
1971	Sangoco-Katlego Awards	60,000	Caroline Hooper-Box	(011) 403-7746 Fax (011) 403-8703	Nation Building	Braamfontein	GP	22,000
1972	San Park Clinic	2,000	M.F.Delange	(018) 462-6823 Fax (018) 464-2581	Youth Development	Klerksdorp	NW	10,000
1973	SANTA-Gauteng	3,000	Sr N.Silvester	(011) 442-5691	Health	Johannesburg	GP	20,000
1974	SANTA-Newton Park	5,000	Du Plessis	(011) 892-9923	Health	Newton Park	GP	20,000
1975	SANTA-Warmbaths	30,000	F.Mahlabane	(1549) 3358	Health	Warmbaths	L	10,000
1976	Sapler Population Trust	300	Ann Weinberg	(011) 640-7180	Nation Building	Raedene	GP	40,000
1977	Sasa Educational Trust	200	Du Plessis	(0159) 44590	Nation Building	Mesina	L	30,000
1978	Sasekani Creche	150	Nancy Maluleka	082 223 6798	Children	Levubu	L	5,000
1979	Sasolburg Child & Family Welfare	2,000	Molly Scholtz	(016) 760-682	Children, Families	Sasolburg	FS	10,000
1980	Sasolburg Community Chest	1,000	Caleste Drotsche	(016) 76-0933	Nation Building	Sasolburg	FS	200,000
1981	Save the Children Fund-Cape Town	2,500	Rose-Annie Wilson	(021) 761-6954	Children	Kenilworth	WC	70,000
1982	Sawobona Youth Trust	200	Daniel Mthimkhulu	082 334 0967	Youth Development	Sasolburg	FS	10,000
1983	Saxonsea Creche	120	B. Jooste	(0226) 27-290	Children	Reygerdal	WC	20,000
1984	School Feeding Scheme	2,000	P.E. Usher	(031) 21-6288	Poverty	Musgrave	KZN	20,000
1985	School Leavers Career Guidance & Training Trust	2,000	Shirley Swart	(03322) 2270	Youth Development	Richmond	KZN	40,000
1986	School Leavers Opportunity Training (Slot)	2,000	Shirley Swart	(03322) 2270	Youth Development	Richmond	KZN	40,000
1987	Schoongezigt Dienssentrum	200	W.J. Africa	(02351) 2929	Aged	Robertson	WC	20,000
1988	Scouts of South Africa	150	J.Miller	(0514)44902	Youth Development	Clocolan	FS	10,000
1989	Sechaba Day Care	630	Jessica Makoti	(011) 936-4116	Children	Meadowlands	GP	15,000
1990	Sechaba Training Center	300	Rose-Annie Wilson	(016) 557-7022	Skills Development	Vanderbijlpark	GP	20,000
1991	Sedimodang Rural Development Organisation	2,000	Mahlomola Tau	(051)4472123/2109	Rural Development	Bloemfontein	FS	30,000
1992	Seidet	2,000	L.J. Phahlamohlaka	(01215) 47-6141	Youth Development	Siyabuswa	NW	20,000
1993	Sekhukhune Association for Care of the Handicapped	200	Senku Mmushi	Tel/Fax (01590)-88	Disabled	Sekhukhune	L	10,000
1994	Sekhuyne Agricultural Project	200	Sam Nakedi	(05190)55894	Farming	Ladybrand	FS	10,000
1995	Sekhuyani Community Garden	200	Rokie Molebatse	082 556 0864	Farming	Orange Farm	GP	5,000
1996	Sekusile Primary	200	F.Mahlabane	(013) 780-0123 Fax (013) 785-0067	Children	Uthokozana	MP	10,000
1997	Self Employment Institute	300	J.Mahlangu	(013) 780-4456	Job Creation	Bethani	MP	5,000
1998	Self Help Trust	250	Kwesi Addae	(012) 320-1487	Skills Development	Pretoria	GP	60,000
1999	Self-Help Association for Paraplegics	500	Friday Mavuso	(011) 982-1036	Disabled	Booysens	GP	150,000
2000	Self-Help Blind Workers Community Chest	500	Solly Thibedi	(016) 335-9843	Disabled	Vanderbijlpark	GP	30,000
2001	Self-Help Trust (Self-Help Skills Training Centre)	5,000	J.Mahlangu	(012) 32704387 Fax (012) 327-3687	Skills Training and Job Creation	Pretoria	GP	60,000
2002	Sendawanye Day Care Center	200	Lolo Mloi	082 665 1256	Children	Chiawelo	GP	5,000
2003	Senior Citizens Service Centre	1,000	J.N. van Huyssteen	(012) 325-1857	Aged	Pretoria	GP	100,000
2004	Seniortuis Dienssentrum	1,000	L. de Munnik	(012) 329-3707	Aged	Pretoria	GP	100,000
2005	Seniortuis Service Center	1,000	J.van Huyssteen	(012) 322-8885	Aged	Pretoria	GP	10,000
2006	Sethebe Creche	120	Florah Lemekwana	011) 920-2318	Children	Chloorkop	GP	10,000

NO	NAME	BENEFI- CIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PRO- VINCE	DISTRIBU- TED
2007	Settlers Hospital	1,000	M.J. Holder	(0461) 22-215	Health	Grahamstown	EC	50,000
2008	Shabalala Poultry Project	500	J.K.Tshabalala	(0134) 56781	Job Creation	Middelburg	MP	10,000
2009	Shalom Respite Care Centre	300	W.Mackie	(041) 577-1573	Children	Magaliesburg	GP	50,000
2010	Shares Educare Centre	500	R. Hendricks	(021) 73-0162	Youth Development	Grassy Park	WC	50,000
2011	Shawco	70	Glenn Truran	(021) 593-2170 Fax (021) 593-3815	Job Creation	Kensington	WC	50,000
2012	Shepherds Flock Ministries	750	Renus Pretorius	(011) 698-1411 Fax (011) 698-1321	Nation Building	Westonaria	NW	50,000
2013	Shotong Educare Trust	250	Jaquci Thompson	(057) 212-8655	Children	Ga-Kgapane	FS	5,000
2014	Sibamba Day Care Village	200	Rosina Munanki	083 445 2365	Children	Tholongwe	L	5,000
2015	Sibikwa Community Theater Project	3,000	Mr Reggie Maloba	(011) 422-4359 Fax (011) 421-2346	Arts and Culture	Benoni	GP	15,000
2016	Sibongile Educare	51	Valecia Gidza	(011) 980-4278	Children	Chiawelo	GP	10,000
2017	Sibongile School	120	L.R. Davel	(011) 903-8909	Children	Kliprivier	GP	20,000
2018	Sibonisimpilo Day Care Centre	75	Elizabeth Dlamini	(011) 936-4028	Children	Meadowlands	GP	2,000
2019	Sibusisiwe Farmers Association	200	L.E. Baloyi	(031) 707-1121/2	Farming	Cleraville	KZN	20,000
2020	Sikumani Creche	111	Ms Ntombi Moyo	082 774 6564	Children	Umlazi	KZN	1,000
2021	Silos Day Care	43	Ellen Masilo	(011) 934-1539	Children	Naledi	GP	2,000
2022	Silver Tree Community Creche	200	Thoko Moremi	083 224 6791	Children	Thokoza	GP	5,000
2023	Silver Tree Organisation for the Care of the Aged	200	Gail Fish	(013) 257-0478	Aged	Wateval Boven	MP	15,000
2024	Silvertree Community Welfare Center	1,000	John Malone	(021) 691-0051	Children, Families	Manenberg	WC	50,000
2025	Simon's Town Community School Food Gardening Project	500	C.Zietsman	(021) 786-3276	Poverty	Simon's Town	WC	10,000
2026	Simon's Town Community School	500	C. Zietsman	(021) 786-3276/3637	Children	Simon's Town	WC	5,000
2027	Simunye Handcraft Association	200	Florah Lemekwana	082 334 782	Job Creation	Middelburg	MP	5,000
2028	Simunye Womens Club	1,000	E.Mbatha	082 259 2455	Rural Women Development	Nongoma	KZN	5,000
2029	Sinethemba Khayelitsha Blind Association	200	M. Tonisi	(021) 361-0472	Disabled	Khayelitsha	WC	5,000
2030	Singankwenza Teacher Empowering Project	500	Olive Douglas	(031) 306-1699	Skills Training	Durban	KZN	25,000
2031	Sipelanyane Creche	100	Jabulile Polei	083 334 8643	Children	Mesina	L	5,000
2032	Siphathhiswiwe Educare	400	Agnes Mhlahlo	(044) 933-3254 Fax (044) 801-2159	Children	Mossel Bay	WC	15,000
2033	Siphiwe Day Care Centre	41	Nellie Dlangalala	(011) 936-2577	Children	Meadowlands	GP	2,000
2034	Siphosethu Creche	55	M.Mbatha	(035) 793-3387	Children	Kwa-Dlangweza	KZN	3,000
2035	Sisters Incorporated	600	M.J. Metelerkamp	(011) 223-6530	Nation Building	Clareinch	GP	10,000
2036	Sisters Of Mercy	1,000	St John Enright	(011) 788-6829 Fax (011) 880-5276	Poverty	Parklands	GP	70,000
2037	Sitara Alcohol & Drug Clinic	2,000	Dr V.Singh	(012) 374-2100 Fax (012) 347-3942	Drug Addiction	Laudium	GP	100,000
2038	Sivukile Playgroup	100	Thembi Mdlongo	(031) 446-1145	Children	Mobeni	KZN	5,000
2039	Siyabulela Pre-School	120	C.Mphuntshe	(041) 469-3827	Children	Motherwell	EC	6,000
2040	Siyacathulisa Day Care Centre	49	Happiness Mawela	(011) 932-1039	Children	Zondi	GP	2,000
2041	Siyafunda Educare	32	Agnes Mpanza	(011) 931-1100	Children	Zola	GP	2,000
2042	Siyafunda-Pre-School	112	Gladys Etsika	(011) 988-6135	Children	Meadowlands	GP	10,000
2043	Siyakhana Development Project	3,000	Namakhwezi Tingo	(040) 653-2352 Fax (040)	Job Creation	Alice	EC	5,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
2044	Siyakhanyisa with Excellence	2,000	T. Motaung	(012) 320-4800 Fax (012) 322-5181	Youth Development	Tramshed	GP	100,000
2045	Siyakhula Day Care	55	Gladys Ntsike	(040) 653-8869	Children	Port Elizabeth	EC	5,000
2046	Siyakhuthalisa Day Care Centre	120	Happiness Mawela	(011) 932-1039	Children	Zondi	GP	2,000
2047	Siyaphakama Community Educare	160	Thabile Molepo	082 334 6789	Children	Springs	GP	20,000
2048	Siyaphakamisa Community Education Centre-Benoni	500	Ms Nomvuyo Msomi	083 559 4813	Nation Building	Benoni	GP	20,000
2049	Siyazisiza Trust	200	S.Smith	(011) 554-2215	Nation Building	Hazyview	MP	120,000
2050	Sizanani Child & Family Organisation	500	D.B.Manzini	(01316) 83104	Children, Families	Hazyview	MP	10,000
2051	Sizanani Informal Disabled & Associated Groups	200	Lilian Dyarvane	(011) 855-0068	Disabled	Lenasia South	GP	10,000
2052	Sizwile School for the Deaf	200	Francis Warner	(011) 988-1017	Disabled	Florida	GP	15,000
2053	Skemervreugde Sentrum Vir Bejaardes	600	Sias van Schalkwyk	(05847) 317	Aged	Paul Roux	FS	60,000
2054	Skemervreugde Service Centre	500	H.B. Barnard	(012) 76-1356	Families	Wonderboompoort	GP	10,000
2055	Skuinsdrif Primary School	200	J.H. Nel	(0142) 592 ask for No. 3	Children	Skuinsdrif	NW	10,000
2056	Small Beggings	200	Elaine Davie	(012) 346-3820	Children	Hazelwood	GP	10,000
2057	Sneeutjie Creche	87	C.Kraai	(049) 841 1656	Children	Niebethesda	EC	5,000
2058	Sobantu Care of the Aged Society	200	M.E. von Klemper	(0331) 71734	Aged	Pietersburg	NP	10,000
2059	Social Relief Fund	10	A.J. Pietzer	(012) 322-0826	Emergency Relief	Pretoria	GP	50,000
2060	Society for Autistic Children	100	K.D.Thomson	(011) 223-5682	Disabled	Johannesburg	GP	30,000
2061	Society for Children & Adults with Autism	400	Bee Jordan	(011) 463-5110	Disabled	Johannesburg	GP	500,000
2062	Society for the Blind-Bloemfontein	200	David Molekwa	(051) 4459234	Disabled	Welkom	FS	30,000
2063	Society for the Blind-O.F.S	100	Steven Dracks	(051) 4496219	Disabled	Bloemfontein	FS	40,000
2064	Society for the Care of the Cripples (Grahamstown)	300	L.Dungali	(0419) 889646	Disabled	Grahamstown	EC	30,000
2065	Society for the Care of the Mentally Handicapped	300	Dorothy Cornelius	(011) 945-2401 Fax (011) 342-1035	Disabled Children	Newclare	GP	200,000
2066	Society for the Communicatively Disordered Child	300	Kathy Dones	(021) 223-8934	Disabled Children	Cape Town	WC	100,000
2067	Society for the Jewish Handicapped	500	Ido Leas	(011) 335-7944	Disabled	Johannesburg	GP	10,000
2068	Society for the Lanuage and Hearing Impaired	200	Trish Holmes	(011) 484-3408 Fax (011) 643-4275	Disabled	Houghton	GP	160,000
2069	Society for the Physically Handicapped	1,000	Cathrine Letcher	(046) 622-5359 Fax (046) 622- 3316	Disabled	Grahamstown	EC	60,000
2070	Society of St Vincent De Paul-Roodepoort	1,000	Keeth Kayton	(011) 334-8059	Aged and Poverty	Roodepoort	GP	30,000
2071	Society of St Vincent De Paul-Benoni	1,000	Raymond Southe	(011) 424-2268	Poverty	Benoni	GP	10,000
2072	Society of St Vincent De Paul-Coronationville	500	D.S.Visser	(011) 554-7523	Aged and Poverty	Coronation	GP	10,000
2073	Society of St Vincent De Paul-Durban	2,000	J.H. Nel	(031) 334798	Aged and Poverty	Durban	KZN	30,000
2074	Society of St Vincent De Paul-Kimberley	1,000	Keith Kayton	(0441) 667-34	Aged and Poverty	Kimberley	NC	150,000
2075	Society of St Vincent De Paul-Pietersburg	2,000	Roman Gills	(0159) 29205567	Aged and Poverty	Polokwane	L	40,000
2076	Society of St Vincent De Paul-Polokong Childrens Village	2,000	Rose Marks	(0159) 296604	Aged and Poverty	Polokwane	L	50,000
2077	Society of St Vincent De Paul-Port Elizabeth	3,000	Terry Grant	(043) 346789	Aged and Poverty	Port Elizabeth	EC	70,000
2078	Society of St Vincent De Paul-Sizanani Village	1,000	Ivan Peters	(018) 443-765	Aged and Poverty	Potchefstroom	NW	20,000
2079	Society of St Vincent De Paul-Springs	2,000	Bill Milme	(011) 455-693	Aged and Poverty	Springs	GP	40,000
2080	Society of St Vincent De Paul-Turfontein	2,000	Derrick Powre	(011) 556-7891	Aged and Poverty	Turfontein	GP	30,000
2081	Society of St Vincent De Paul-Grahamstown	1,000	Marlyn Davis	(043) 445-7894	Aged and Poverty	Grahamstown	EC	20,000
2082	Society to Help Civilian Blind	500	John Tau	(011) 556-6894	Disabled	Kensington	GP	20,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
2083	Sol Platjie Educational Trust	300	Johan Cronje	(0531) 32526	Human Rights	Kimberley	NC	20,000
2084	Somerset East Child & Family Welfare Society	2,000	Stacey Cool	(045) 445-654	Children and Family	Grahamstown	EC	120,000
2085	Somerset Water Project	200	Gary Page	(042) 243-4432	Job Creation	Somerset West	WC	10,000
2086	Somerset West & District Child Welfare Society	2,500	H. Philander	(021) 852-3126	Children, Families	Somerset West	WC	30,000
2087	Somerset West Night Shelter	400	H. Dickson	(024) 514-984	Poverty	Somerset West	WC	50,000
2088	Sonitusskool	200	M. Boshoff	(012) 83-3291	Disabled	Meyerspark	GP	20,000
2089	Soshanguve Happy Boys Home	600	Ms Ellen Mosala	(012) 797-3613 Fax (012) 797-6301	Children	Soshanguve	GP	4,000
2090	South African Nature Conservation Centre	600	Joseph Tills	(011) 556-8945	Environment	Johannesburg	GP	10,000
2091	South African Amateur Boxing Union	300	Stofel Swanepoel	(051) 40 7780	Nation Building	Bloemfontein	FS	30,000
2092	South African Amateur Gymnastic Union	200	Elaine Davie	(011) 642-377	Sports	Victory Park	GP	60,000
2093	South African Assoc.for Sport Science Physically Disabled	300	Elizabeth Cameron	(021) 643-2268	Sports	Newlands	WC	20,000
2094	South African Council for English Education	400	Ann Brown	(011) 795-3211	Youth Development	Johannesburg	GP	12,000
2095	South African Council for the Aged-Gauteng	300	Petra du Toit	(011) 424-44578	Aged	Springs	GP	20,000
2096	South African Council of Catholic Social Service	200	Dorah Malazi	(0134) 830632	Nation Building	Mpumalnga	MP	10,000
2097	South African Cricket Trust	300	Henry Scott	(021) 443-6790	Sports	Newlands	WC	50,000
2098	South African Cricket Union -Free State	300	Jan du Toit	(0519) 4458	Sports	Bloemfontein	FS	50,000
2099	South African Dytonia Association	5,000	Maureen Langford	(011) 787-8792	Disabled	Pinegowrie	GP	45,000
2100	South African Early Childhood Educare Centre	3,000	Eddie Stoffel	(012) 322-0601 Fax (012) 322 9379	Children	Pretoria	GP	50,000
2101	South African Epilepsy League	5,000	Kathy Dones	(011) 334-7690	Health	Johannesburg	GP	50,000
2102	South African Federation for Movement-Leisure Science	2,000	Henry Scott	(011) 247-7789	Nation Building	Johannesburg	GP	70,000
2103	South African First Aid League	2,000	David Morris	(021) 443-9867	Health	Cape Town	WC	50,000
2104	South African Foundation for Educationa Development	1,000	Stacey Cool	(021) 556-894	Nation Building	Cape Town	WC	10,000
2105	South African Hockey Union	500	Immanuel Gills	(011) 984-554	Sports	Johannesburg	GP	20,000
2106	South African Institute of Race Relations	3,000	Derrick Powre	(021) 685-1025 Fax (021) 685-2501	Human Rights	Mowbray	WC	100,000
2107	South African Minister Unity Independent Churches Association	4,500	N.D.Ngxumza	(041) 645-5385	Job Creation	Port Elizabeth	EC	10,000
2108	South African National Civic Organisation (SANCO)	3,000	David Moleki	(011) 336-1267	Human Rights	Johannesburg	GP	10,000
2109	South African National Council for the Blind	2,000	Vanessa Bouwer	(012) 346-1171	Disabled	Pretoria	GP	50,000
2110	South African National Tuberculosis	1,000	Jill Saverton	(021) 443-6589	Health	Cape Town	WC	30,000
2111	South African Nature Conservation Centre	500	Jan du Toit	(011) 443-8953	Environment	Johannesburg	GP	10,000
2112	South African Grantmakers Association	50,000	Mokhethi Moshoeshoe	(011) 403-1610 Fax (011) 403-1689	Human Rights	Braamfontein	GP	34,000
2113	South African Parkinsonian Association	500	Maureen Langford	(011) 787-8792	Health	Bryanston	GP	80,000
2114	South African Rugby Trust	500	Kallie Tonder	(051) 557-9878	Sports	Welkom	FS	30,000
2115	South African Soccer Association	300	R.G.Kgorosi	(016) 6675	Sports	Sebokeng	GP	10,000
2116	South African Soft Ball Association	200	J.H. Nel	(0519) 7785	Sports	Parys	FS	10,000
2117	South African Sports Assoc.for the Severely Mentally Handicapped	1,000	M.Sighn	(031) 578-5553 Fax (031) 578-5553	Disabled	Phoenix	KZN	50,000
2118	South African Sports Association for Physically Disabled	500	Andy Scott	(011) 616-7576 Fax (011) 622-8340	Disabled	Kengray	GP	160,000
2119	South African Tennis Development Trust	200	Jan du Toit	(012) 334-2215	Sports	Pretoria	GP	10,000
2120	South African Volleyball Coaches Association	500	S.K.Harrison	(0159) 2904	Sports	Pietersburg	L	10,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
2121	South Coast Hospice Association	500	Bill Milme	(039) 682-3031	Health	Port Shepstone	KZN	150,000
2122	South Coast Nutrition Development Project	500	D.N. Parry	(039) 682-1160	Poverty	Port Shepstone	KZN	20,000
2123	Southern Africa School Sports Union	500	Dawie du Toit	(051) 435-6690	Sports	Bloemfontein	FS	10,000
2124	Southern Cape Education Trust	500	Sylvia Reid	(0445) 826-214	Skills Training	Knysna	WC	50,000
2125	Southern Free State Mental Health	500	Petra du Toit	(051) 447-2973	Health	Willows	FS	25,000
2126	Southern Natal Unemployment Workers Union	500	Rose Marks	(0134) 334-765	Human Rights	Durban	KZN	20,000
2127	Southern Transvaal Sports Association for Physically Disabled	500	Jeremia Roofers	(021) 445-6790	Disabled	Cape Town	WC	10,000
2128	Soweto Electricity Advice Centre	3,000	Bernard Moleke	(011) 982-5561	Human Rights	Orlando	GP	20,000
2129	Soweto Home for the Aged	120	Fanile Mntambo	(011) 932-0050/1	Aged	Central Western Jabavu	GP	20,000
2130	Soweto Media Programme	2,000	Franki Maleka	(011) 938-7880	Human Rights	Orlando	GP	5,000
2131	Soweto Society for Marriage and Family Life	1,000	John Tau	(011) 933-1301	Families	Pimville	GP	10,000
2132	Soweto Day Care Center	200	Sophie Ntuli	(011) 932-3356	Children	Jabulani	GP	5,000
2133	Soweto Workshop for the Blind	120	Jill Saverton	(011) 674-1911	Disabled	Winsey	GP	5,000
2134	Sparks Estate Memorial Community Care	250	R. Jimmie	(031) 208-8965	Children	Overport	KZN	25,000
2135	Sparrow Ministries	500	Corine McClintock	(011) 763-1466	HIV/AIDS	Auckland Park	GP	60,000
2136	Speak English	2,000	Jennifer Shames	(011) 789-6881	Skills Training	Northlands	GP	100,000
2137	Special People Workshop	100	Jerry Moreki	082 334 5698	Disabled	Sebokeng	GP	5,000
2138	Spes Nova School	200	Kathy Dones	(011) 889-6785	Disabled	Johannesburg	GP	10,000
2139	Sport for Peace	300	Tommy Nooi	(0519) 5467	Sports	Welkom	FS	5,000
2140	Sports South Africa	200	Zacaria Boki	(0434) 44578	Sports	Port Elizabeth	EC	5,000
2141	Springs Senior Citizens Club	120	Gerty Smith	(011) 56-5524	Aged	Springs	GP	15,000
2142	Springs Child Welfare Society	1,000	Laura Harris-Dewey	(011) 812-2345	Children, Families	Springs	GP	10,000
2143	Springs Community Chest	1,000	D.A. Thorps	(011) 818-4123	Nation Building	Springs	GP	250,000
2144	Springs Ministries Trust	200	Regina Paul	(011) 44278	Nation Building	Benoni	GP	20,000
2145	Squash Development Council	200	Gerty Smith	(016) 556-9841	Sports	Vereeniging	GP	10,000
2146	St Agnes College	500	Rose Marks	(018) 887-4456	Youth Development	Klerksdorp	NW	20,000
2147	St Albany College	1,320	Phanual Mnguni	(012) 348-1221 Fax (012) 348-1917	Youth Development	Lynnwood	GP	220,000
2148	St Annes Home	90	Elizabeth Petersen	(021) 448-6792 Fax (021) 448-8512	Poverty	Woodstock	WC	150,000
2149	St Anthony's Adult Education Centre	55	Mrs Deirdre Jansen	(011) 910-4944 Fax (0110) 910-4060	Adult Education	Boksburg	GP	25,000
2150	St Anthony's Adult Education Center-Cape Town	100	Corine McClintock	(021) 223-4631	Adult Education	Cape Town	WC	25,000
2151	St Barnabas College	500	M.Corke	(011) 474-2055 Fax (011) 474-2249	Youth Development	Newclare	GP	10,000
2152	St Bernards Hospice	1,200	E.A.Baumont	(0431) 23575	Health	East London	EC	10,000
2153	St Boniface	610	E.W.Mabala	(027) 647-1035	Youth Development	Garies	NC	10,000
2154	St Charbel Helping Hand Society	200	Morris Bells	(011) 334-2470	Youth Development	Halfway House	GP	30,000
2155	St Christophers School	120	Daphny Michael	(0331) 454686	Disabled	Pietermaritzburg	KZN	110,000
2156	St Dominican College	120	Joe Cachopa	(057) 392 2221	Children	Welkom	FS	25,000
2157	St Edna Community College	200	Joyce Bells	(011) 424-55602	Children	Springs	GP	20,000
2158	St Elmos School	500	Moir Short	(011) 674-4254	Children	Unified	GP	40,000
2159	St Francis Adult Education Centre	500	Edwin Goombe	(021) 964-1801	Adult Education	Crawford	WC	30,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
				Fax (021) 964-2458				
2160	St Francis Catholic Church	500	Father Michials	(021) 442-4567	Nation Building	Cape Town	WC	20,000
2161	St Francis Hospice St Francis House	200	Pam Lewis	(041) 360-7070	Health	Newtown	EC	80,000
2162	St.Francis House	200	Stan Brennan	(011) 826 3233	Health	Boksburg	GP	10,000
2163	St George House	200	Benni Lode	(011) 616-4015	Children	Cleveland	GP	30,000
2164	St Giles Association-Johannesburg	300	Peggy Goman	(011) 615-7681	Disabled	Johannesburg	GP	80,000
2165	St Giles Association-Western Cape	300	Laura Harris-Dewey	(021) 443-2589	Disabled	Cape Town	WC	30,000
2166	St John Ambulance Foundation Transvaal	600	Daphny Michael	(0159) 44589	Emergency Relief	Tzaneen	L	2,000
2167	St John Ambulance-Cape Town	600	Pat Alfon	(021) 4618433	Emergency Relief	Cape Town	WC	140,000
2168	St John Ambulance-East London	1,000	Donald May	(024) 2567	Emergency Relief	East London	EC	10,000
2169	St John Ambulance-Ennerdale Combined Division	200	V.Kays	(011) 855-8670 Fax (011) 855-3110	Emergency Relief	Ennerdale	GP	30,000
2170	St John Ambulance-Grahamstown	5,000	Ann Gordon	(046) 3567	Emergency Relief	Grahamstown	EC	40,000
2171	St John Ambulance-Johannesburg	5,000	Ann Gordon	(011) 403-4227	Emergency Relief	Johannesburg	GP	250,000
2172	St John Ambulance-Port Elizabeth	10,000	Magaret Haynes	(041) 300701	Emergency Relief	Port Elizabeth	EC	25,000
2173	St John Ambulance-Somerset West	5,000	Timmy Davids	(023) 334-765	Emergency Relief	Somerset West	WC	50,000
2174	St John Ambulance-Welkom	1,200	E.Neuborn	(057) 354-2897	Emergency Relief	Welkom	FS	25,000
2175	St Johns Hostel	500	Merly Jacobs	(021) 231316	Children	Cape Town	WC	60,000
2176	St Joseph Home for Children	300	Sarie Kate	(011) 445-9812	Childen	Kenilworth	GP	40,000
2177	St Lewis Bertrana High School	500	Sophie Ntuli	(011) 779-2134	Youth Development	Johannesburg	GP	40,000
2178	St Lukes Hospice-Kenilworth	160	Mr E.D.West Tel	(021) 797-5335 Fax (021) 761-0130	Terminally Ill	Kenilworth	WC	25,000
2179	St Lukes Hospice-Milnerton	120	Benni Lode	(011) 332-7890	Terminally Ill	Johannesburg	GP	10,000
2180	St Marks College	500	Timmy Davids	(011) 334-9856	Youth Development	Johannesburg	GP	40,000
2181	St.Marks Pre-School	200	Maggie Ndaba	083 445 7802	Children	Jane Furse	L	15,000
2182	St Marys Catholic Mission Hospital	800	Babra Bond	(031) 700-3371 Fax (031) 700 3375	Health	Ashwood	KZN	10,000
2183	St Marys Children Home	50	T.Terblanche	(044) 875-8088	Children	George	WC	5,000
2184	St Mary's DSG Outreach	200	Susan Maikei	(021) 2237890	Children	Cape Town	WC	15,000
2185	St.Patric Special School	550	Lydia Matthew	(011) 689-5563	Disabled Children	Riverley	GP	45,000
2186	St Philimon Anchor Village	440	N.C.Magutyana	(031) 569-3040	Children	Durban	KZN	50,000
2187	St Pius Hilton Creche	120	Thabo Mosiya	(011)689-4438	Children	Springs	GP	10,000
2188	St Raphaels Home for the Cerebral Palsy	300	Stan Brennan	(021) 443-9467	Disabled Children	Cape Town	WC	40,000
2189	St Raphael School	1,000	V.Kays	(031) 462-1466	Disabled Children	Durban	KZN	60,000
2190	St Theresa's Day Care Centre	51	Mrs Francisca Vilakazi	(011) 932-3578	Children	Zondi	GP	2,000
2191	St Theresa's Home	200	Regina Paul	(031) 292166	Children	Mayville	KZN	50,000
2192	St Thomas Home for Children	45	Betty Masilo	(011)334-9976	Children	Alexandra	GP	30,000
2193	St Vincent School for the Deaf	150	A.B.Smith	(012) 557047	Disabled	Pretoria	GP	80,000
2194	Stanger & District Association for the Aged	200	N.C.Magutyana	(034) 24725	Skills Development	Natal	KZN	80,000
2195	Stanger & District Indian Child & Family Welfare Society	1,500	J.K.L.Nadoo	(031) 669-5634	Children and Family	Stanger	KZN	350,000
2196	Stanger Training Centre	200	Vusi Msango	(031) 332896	Skills Development	Stanger	KZN	20,000
2197	Stanger Women Sewing Project	200	Thembi Nzama	(0334) 33467	Women Development	Stanger	KZN	10,000
2198	Star Seaside Fund	200	Walter Petersen	(021) 443769	Life Skills Training	Cape Town	WC	10,000
2199	Steinkop Diaconal Service	200	Sally Martin	(011) 4438901	Nation Building	Johannesburg	GP	10,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
2200	Stembis Day Care Centre	63	Maki Nothelo	(011) 936-3312	Children	Phefeni	GP	2,000
2201	Stepping Stone English Meduin Creche	90	M.Lekwete	(011) 982-13556	Children	Dube	GP	10,000
2202	Sterkstroom Community Health Centre	500	P. Barry	(011) 334-9841	Heath	Sterkstroom	GP	5,000
2203	Street Children Forum-Durban	220	Julia Zingu	(031) 300-3093	Street Children	Durban	KZN	10,000
2204	Street Children Trust-Daveyton	120	Mr Morris Ledwaba	(422)-1678	Street Children	Daveyton	GP	10,000
2205	Street Kids Trust (Street Wise) Yeoville	350	Ms Debbie Carstens	(011) 466-1948 Fax (011) 402-8205	Street Children	Yeoville	GP	60,000
2206	Street Kids-Woodstock	500	David Fortune	(021) 479191	Poverty	Woodstock	WC	15,000
2207	Streetwise Children Foundation	200	Liebe Kellen	(011) 404-4355 Fax (011) 404-4466	Children	Yeoville	GP	15,000
2208	Streetwise-Doornfontein	200	Katie Stalls	(011) 667-8903	Children	Johannesburg	GP	10,000
2209	Stroke Aid-Johannesburg	200	Joan Reineck	(011) 877-2404	Health	Raedene	GP	100,000
2210	Stroke Aid-Pretoria	100	M Pretoer	(012) 333-0545	Health	Queenswood	GP	20,000
2211	Strathaven	112	Mr D.Mooi	083 445 6723	Health	Benoni	GP	5,000
2212	Students Health and Welfare Centre	200	Robin Myburg	(021) 334-2478	Health	Cape Town	CP	10,000
2213	Study Trust	200	Stan Brennan	(021) 223-6789	Literacy	Cape Town	WC	5,000
2214	Success Day Care Centre	218	Mrs Annah Majoro	(011) 934-0598	Children	Naledi	GP	1,000
2215	Sun City Community Project	133	Mr P.P.Mosala	082 554 6707	Women Development	Bodibe	NW	5,000
2216	Sunfield Home-Cape Town	100	Walter Petersen	(021) 2234986	Aged	Cape Town	WC	10,000
2217	Sunfield Home-Johannesburg	120	B. Scafo	(011) 786-2360	Aged	Lyndhurst	GP	10,000
2218	Sunshine Centre	80	Mrs Maria Longley	(011) 642-2005/6/7 Fax (011) 642-2008	Children	Craighall	GP	344,000
2219	Sunshine Enterprise	70	Mrs Lina Khoarane	(011) 415-1130	Children and Women	Randfontein	GP	1,500
2220	Sunshine Mental Health Society	500	S.H. Mia	(011) 852-1463	Health	Lenasia	GP	15,000
2221	Supedi	500	Lesly Bishop	(011) 807-0189	Skills Development	Parklands	GP	40,000
2222	Superior Care Centre	120	Jof Gerald	(011) 616-1138/ 615-2114	Aged	Cleveland	GP	20,000
2223	T.A.Children Education Trust	200	Rabbi Chaiton	(011) 640-7561	Children	Raedene	GP	5,000
2224	T.R.E.E.(Assoc. for Training & Resource in Early Education)	500	Katie Stalls	(011) 667-7835	Skills Development	Johannesburg	GP	20,000
2225	TAFTA-Durban	200	H.T. Spencer	(031) 323-721	Aged	Durban	KZN	150,000
2226	TAFTA-Potchefstroom	300	Henry Spencer	(018) 334-6790	Disabled	Potchefstroom	NW	150,000
2227	TAFTA-Middleburg	200	Margie Smith	(013) 334-4576	Aged	Middelburg	MP	50,000
2228	TAFTA-Spings	200	H.T. Spencer	(031) 32-3721	Aged	Springs	GP	100,000
2229	Takanani Day Care Center	200	J.J. M. Semela	082 334 5689	Children	Moletsane	GP	5,000
2230	Takalani Home for the Mentally Handicapped	410	N.C.Magutyana	(011) 938-1587	Disabled Children	Diepkloof	GP	355,000
2231	Talisman Foundation	200	Samantha Campbell	(011) 643-1639	Health	Parktown	GP	10,000
2232	Tanganani Community Centre	500	Mr Alton Nditsheni	(015) 963-3452 Fax (015) 963-6451	Children	Vhufuli	NP	40,000
2233	Tape Aid for the Blind-Workshop for the Blind	500	Pauline Hoffmann	(031) 309-4800	Disabled	Greyville	KZN	150,000
2234	Tape Aid for the Blind	400	Pauline Hoffmann	(031) 309-4800	Disabled	Greyville	KZN	40,000
2235	Tasco	200	Anita Lyall	(011) 787-2892	Aged	Randburg	GP	45,000
2236	Tateni Home Care for Mentally Handicapped	360	Mrs Veronica Khosa	(012) 805-7638 Fax (012) 805-7638	Aged	Mamelodi West	GP	40,000
2237	Teacher Aid Project-TAP	360	Reville Nussey	(0461) 320461	Adult Education	Grahamstown	EC	40,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
2238	Technicol College Student Aid Trust-Western Cape	300	P. Barry	(021) 689-9094	Youth Development	Rondebosch	WC	3,000
2239	Technicol Free State	100	Prof. Moeti	(051) 507-3316	Youth Development	Bloemfontein	FS	10,000
2240	Technicol S.A.(for Students Koalane)	100	Katie Stalls	(011) 443-7896	Youth Development	Johannesburg	GP	10,000
2241	Technicol Witwatersrand	18,000	Ms Carol Saunders	(011) 406-2133 Fax (011) 406-2133	Youth Development	Doornfontein	GP	30,000
2242	Technikon North-West	500	S.J. Molefe	(012) 324-5004/6	Youth Development	The Tramshed	GP	2,000
2243	Technikon-Pretoria	200	David Marupeng	(012) 318-5293	Youth Development	Pretoria	GP	30,000
2244	Technology for Women in Business	1,000	M.M. Tsotetsi	(012) 841-4990	Rural Women Development	Pretoria	GP	12,000
2245	Tekna Childrens Home	43	Mrs Melenie Nel	(014) 736-3153 Fax (014) 736-3153	Children	Warmbaths	L	15,000
2246	Tembalethe Protective Workshop	200	Vera Smith	(021) 253562	Disabled	Strand	WC	30,000
2247	Tembaletu Community Educational Centre	5,000	Joyce Vilakazi	(021) 235789	Nation Building	Strand	WC	10,000
2248	Tembaletu Special School	300	N.C.Magutyana	(021) 637-5902 Fax (021) 633-2613	Disabled	Clareinch	WC	30,000
2249	Tembisa Child & Family Welfare Society	30,000	W.J.M.Bodibe	(011) 926-2805 Fax (011) 926-2805	Family and Children	Tembisa	GP	380,000
2250	Tembisa Self-Help Association for the Disabled	2,000	Manasi Malinga	(011) 925-6386	Disabled	Tembisa	GP	20,000
2251	Tembisa Society for the Care of the Aged	450	Shiela Themba	(011) 926-0275	Aged	Tembisa	GP	20,000
2252	Tender Care Early Learning Centre	90	Ms Nompumelelo Sibanda	(011) 424-3637	Children	Daveyton	GP	1,000
2253	Thabong Child Welfare Society	1,000	Maria Sebina	(0519) 334-6789	Children	Thabong	FS	20,000
2254	Thabong Educare Centre	90	Ellen Thobela	(011) 424-3637	Children	Daveyton	GP	20,000
2255	Thando Day Care-Daveyton	120	Brenda Radebe	(011) 424- 4459	Children	Daveyton	GP	5,000
2256	Thando Day Care Center-Dobsonville	200	Thoko Khumalo	(011) 934-8470	Children	Dobsonville	GP	2,000
2257	The AIDS Foundation of S.A.	500	Suzan Dolphine	(011) 447-8904	HIV/AIDS	Johannesburg	GP	50,000
2258	The Anchor	250	D. Heunis	(021) 904-9217	Adult Education	Eerste Rivier	WC	10,000
2259	The Anna House	200	Morris Molls	(021) 446-6890	Aged	Cape Town	WC	30,000
2260	The Balck Sash Trust-Port Elizabeth	8,000	Debbie Mattheus	(041) 487-3288	Human Rights	Port Elizabeth	EC	3,000
2261	The Befrienders	500	Pam Williams	(051) 436-2765	Life Skills Development	Bloemfontein	FS	70,000
2262	The Bible Society of S.A	400	Illaine Grant	(011) 667-4509	Nation Building	Johannesburg	GP	10,000
2263	The Black Sach Trust-East London	8,000	Zola Dabula	(043) 743-9206	Human Rights	Pefferville	EC	3,000
2264	The Black Sach Trust-Gauteng	30,000	Kate Hellens	(011) 667-9834	Human Rights	Marshalltown	GP	3,000
2265	The Black Sach Trust-Grahamstown	8,000	Rosemary Smith	(046) 622-8091	Human Rights	Grahamstown	WC	3,000
2266	The Black Sach Trust-Knysna	8,000	Ms Lauren Nott	(044) 382-4458 Fax (044) 382-3615	Human Rights	Knysna	WC	3,000
2267	The Black Sach Trust-National Advocacy Cape Town	10,000	Ms Alison Tiley	(021) 461-7804 Fax (021) 461-8004	Human Rights	Cape Town	WC	3,000
2268	The Black Sach-Trust-Cape Town	5,000	Ms Pumla Mncayi	(021) 461-5607 Fax (021) 461-5918	Human Rights	Cape Town	WC	3,000
2269	The Black Slash-Durban	10,000	Marie-Therese Naidoo	(031) 301-9215	Human Rights	Durban	KZN	3,000
2270	The Bridge Foundation	1,000	Rebecca Trissler	(0331) 431512	Children	Dorpspruit	KZN	70,000
2271	The Carpenters Shop	300	Peter Blaike	(021) 446-6577	Job Creation	Cape Town	WC	10,000
2272	The Christian Assemblies	500	Pastor C.Klaase	(027) 652-1351	Nation Building	Garies	WC	10,000
2273	The Community Women's Club	500	Christina Pilane	(011) 936-6135	Women's Development	Orlando West	GP	5,000
2274	The Community Development Trust	1,000	Gill Thomson	(011) 665-4902	Nation Building	Johannesburg	GP	5,000



NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
2275	The Daily Bread Mission Charitable Trust	500	J.Naidoo	(011) 424-5560	Job Creation	Benoni	GP	15,000
2276	The Development Resource Centre	500	K.Dungle	(021) 334-7921	Job Creation	Cape Town	WC	10,000
2277	The Dutch Reformed Mission Church-Belhar	1,000	Reville Nussey	(011) 667-4321	Nation Building	Johannesburg	GP	10,000
2278	The Education Foundation	200	Rosemary Smith	(016) 445-6732	Youth Development	Vereeniging	GP	20,000
2279	The Epilepsy Foundation	55	E. Jackson	(031) 304-8493	Health	Durban	KZN	120,000
2280	The Fairest Foundation	60	Gill Thomson	(0319) 3309812	Aged	Pietermaritzburg	KZN	30,000
2281	The Foundation for Entrepreneurship Development	200	Martin Blake	(0319) 330 458	Job Creation	Pietermaritzburg	KZN	20,000
2282	The Goldshield Award	200	Kiel Nel	(0519) 556983	Nation Building	Welkom	FS	10,000
2283	The Hamlet Foundation	1,000	Denis Foley	(011) 613-8121	Disabled	South Hills	GP	200,000
2284	The Haven Night Shelter	500	Laura Pegges	(011) 613-8897	Poverty	South Hills	GP	30,000
2285	The Help Foundation	1,000	Sophie Mathebula	(012) 445-9802	Nation Building	Pretoria	GP	10,000
2286	The Hermanus Waldorf School	1,000	Onez Zyglia	(028) 312-4237ext 233	Children	Hermanus	WC	5,000
2287	The Home Training Trust	1,000	Ms Ivy Masilela	(011) 242-9600 Fax (011) 728-5253	Disabled	Braamfontein	GP	66,000
2288	The House	300	Adele du Plessis	(011) 642-9656	Life Skills Development	Hillbrow	GP	300,000
2289	The House of Resurrection Haven	550	Steven Lancaster	(041) 811 5151	Children	Saltville	EC	110,000
2290	The Housing Advice Centre	500	Loli Adams	(011) 334-5623	Human Rights	Johannesburg	GP	10,000
2291	The Johannesburg Dance Foundation	500	Terry Wales	(011) 556-2376	Art	Johannesburg	GP	10,000
2292	The June Nicholas School	100	Kate Hellens	(011) 445-2678	Disabled	Johannesburg	GP	15,000
2293	The Kentmont School	500	L.F. Potgieter	(031) 466-4477	Children	Fynnland	KZN	30,000
2294	The Kings School of Port Elizabeth	1,000	R.Rutten	(014) 445-5678	Youth Development	Port Elizabeth	EC	20,000
2295	The Kingsburgh Welfare Organisation for the Aged	500	Joan du Plooy	(031) 96-1225	Aged	Warner Beach	KZN	20,000
2296	The Kwananda Community Trust	500	Lucky Mokgosi	082 223 5781	Nation Building	Kwananda	MP	5,000
2297	The Leadership Institute	300	Terry Wales	(011) 347-7890	Nation Building	Johannesburg	GP	5,000
2298	The League of Friends of the Blind	500	Sandy Micheal	(011) 441-5790	Disabled	Johannesburg	GP	10,000
2299	The Learning Channel	500	Maidan Milles	(011) 568-7893	Nation Building	Johannesburg	GP	5,000
2300	The Little Touring Company	900	Ms Victoria Wilson	(021) 423-1579	Youth Development	Cape Town	WC	3,000
2301	The Manger Mission	500	Sammy Davis	(011) 667-9082	Nation Building	Johannesburg	GP	10,000
2302	The Maritzburg Career Resource Centre	500	Sibonelo	(0319) 554-1234	Nation Building	Pietermaritzburg	KZN	20,000
2303	The Marlon Institute	200	Frederick Packer	(031) 554-9081	Youth Development	Durban	KZN	50,000
2304	The Nofs Adult Care Centre for Mentally Handicapped	300	Reggie Bates	(021) 445-7601	Disabled Adults	Cape Town	WC	60,000
2305	The National Methodist Church in Africa Botshabelo	600	Rev.Marule	(0519) 880-557	Nation Building	Botshabelo	FS	20,000
2306	The Orion Organisation	100	Lizelle van Wyk	(021) 572-8490	Job Creation	Dassenberg	WC	10,000
2307	The Paula Whitney Playgroup	250	Lynette Cumming-Smith	(044) 382-1177	Children	Knysna	WC	20,000
2308	The Pepps Trust	300	Rebecca Trissler	(021) 683-4665	Nation Building	Knysna	WC	20,000
2309	The Phillip Kushick School	600	David Troy	(021) 446-3125	Disabled Children	Cape Town	WC	15,000
2310	The Port Elizabeth Tourism Development Forum	500	Ndileka Qangule	(041) 585-2895	Tourism	Port Elizabeth	EC	15,000
2311	The President's Awards	1,000	J.W.Kirkwood	(011) 776-8943	Sports	Rosettenville	GP	10,000
2312	The Progress Day Care Centre	200	Phumla Maseko	083 445 6890	Children	Sibasa	L	5,000
2313	The Protea Educational Trust	3,600	Lyn Soudien	(011) 339-6774	Youth Development	Braamfontein	GP	10,000
2314	The Siyasiza Project	200	Pastor C.Klaase	(011) 932-1156	Nation Building	Emdeni	GP	5,000
2315	The Social Relief Fund - The Society for Communicatively Disordered Children-Natal	1,000	J.Naidoo	(0312) 334-5791	Disabled Children	Ladysmith	KZN	50,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
2316	The South African Amateur Rowing Union	200	Piet Heyns	(0519) 668	Sports	Welkom	FS	10,000
2317	The South African Council for the Aged-Pietermaritzburg	500	Miriam Nzama	(0319) 66703	Aged	Pietermaritzburg	KZN	50,000
2318	The South African Red Cross Society-East London	200	Henry Williams	(0140) 556-678	Nation Building	East London	EC	10,000
2319	The The Sally Aucamp Home-Kimberley	400	Thofeni Mthombela	(0431) 6795	Aged	Kimberley	NC	10,000
2320	The Township MBA Bursury Trust	500	Welcome Ntuli	(016) 334-568	Nation Building	Sebokeng	GP	5,000
2321	The Training and Development Foundation	400	Sandy Micheal	(013) 445-5321	Skills Training	Witbank	MP	10,000
2322	The Urban Foundation-Qili L.P.School	500	P.Z.Mkhize	083 445 8761	Youth Development	Qili	EC	5,000
2323	The Way Day Care Center-Chiawelo	350	Thandi Khuzwayo	(011) 984-2678	Children	Chiawelo	GP	3,000
2324	The Way Day Care Center-Meadowlands	100	Thembi Nkosi	(011) 939-5534	Children	Meadowlands	GP	4,000
2325	Theatre Benovelent Fund	1,000	Jessy Bated	(011) 665-7869	Nation Building	Johannesburg	GP	10,000
2326	Themba Club	500	Trish Garlick	(03930) 92436	Youth Development	Munster	KZN	25,000
2327	Thembaletu Community Centre	500	Phephsile Maseko	082 334 6789	Nation Building	Middelburg	MP	20,000
2328	Thembaletu Creches & Family Welfare	450	Nothemba Mbuti	(018) 667-346	Children and Family	Potchefstroom	NW	20,000
2329	Thembalitsha Foundation	300	Frank Christie	(021) 582-3679	Job Creation	Rondebosch	WC	4,000
2330	Thembekile Day Care Center	90	Roseline Ndebele	(011) 938-2483	Children	Pimville	GP	1,000
2331	Thembekile Day Care Center-Daveyton	126	Ms Roline Ndebe	(011) 424-4468	Children	Daveyton	GP	1,000
2332	Thembi's Day Care Centre-Orlando West	90	Ms Gloria Nhlapo	(011) 939-2569	Children	Orlando West	GP	5,000
2333	Thembi's Day Care Center-Dobsonville	200	Bridget Lethuli	(011) 934-3416	Children	Dobsonville	GP	3,000
2334	Thembi's Day Care Centre-Pimville	66	Ms Stella Modise	082 556 6768	Children	Pimville	GP	1,000
2335	Thembi's Day Care Centre-Zondi	100	Iris Mhlanga	(011) 932-7424	Children	Zondi	GP	2,000
2336	Thembi's Educare Centre	120	T.B. Bhengu	(011) 934-9105	Children	Zola 3	GP	4,000
2337	Theminkosi Special School for Smh	500	Lourence Keli	(016) 66-7890	Disabled Children	Vanderbijlpark	GP	20,000
2338	Theodara Creche Cum Pre-School	120	Thembi Nkosi	083 335 2478	Children	Springs	GP	2,000
2339	Thohoyandou Block J.Civic Association	500	Ramutla Legodi	082334 8463	Human Rights	Venda	L	5,000
2340	Thoko-Jabula Day Care Centre	120	Thoko Tlou	(011) 931-1100	Children	Dobsonville	GP	2,000
2341	Thokoza Job Creation	200	Tirelo Maseru	083 337 9823	Job Creation	Thokoza	GP	4,000
2342	Threshold Foundation	30	Ms Rhona Wiskin	(011) 624-1512	Disabled	Jeppetstown	GP	75,000
2343	Thulane Day Care	120	Kholeka	(011) 936-5202	Children	Meadowlands	GP	10,000
2344	Thusaditjhaba Creche	200	Thabang Lerato	083 224 5890	Children	Welkom	FS	2,000
2345	Thusanang Development and Training Project	500	Jacob Hlalele	083 567 9885	Job Creation	Soshanguve	GP	2,000
2346	Thusanang Organisation for Disabled	300	Frida Marks	(018) 557-2146	Disabled	Potchefstroom	NW	20,000
2347	Thusanang Pre-School Educare Centre	525	Mr Ottoman Nxumalo	(011) 630-2776 Fax (011) 337-8423	Children	Orange Farm	GP	40,000
2348	Thusanang Self-Hep Association	1,000	Mrs Karin Boyum	(015) 276-2824 Fax (015) 276-2824	Children	Haernertsburg	L	102,000
2349	Thusong Educare Centre	250	S.R. Clara	(058) 863-3580	Children	Reitz	FS	5,000
2350	Thusong Educational Trust	300	Josephine Marios	(058) 688-4578	Nation Building	Reitz	FS	10,000
2351	Thuthukani Day Care Centre	90	Dorothy Yande	(011) 932-2660	Children	Zola 1	GP	2,000
2352	Thuthukani Special School	200	Betty Mdawe	(016) 76-0885	Disabled	Sebokeng	GP	5,000
2353	Tiba-Services for the Blind	300	Iris Mhlanga	(011) 779-6548	Disabled	Newclare	GP	10,000
2354	Tiger Kloof Educational Institute	400	Jackie Rosen	(012) 443-9780	Nation Building	Tigerkloof	GP	10,000
2355	Tiny Tots Day Care	350	Ms Zodwa Ngobeni	(012) 375-6679 Fax (011) 327-2469	Children	Saulsville	GP	2,000
2356	Tladi Parents Association	500	Roseline Ndebele	(011) 932-1154	Human Rights	Tladi	GP	5,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
2357	Tlamahang Disabled Children Group	55	Ms Elizabeth Mofokeng	(016) 974-1436 Fax (016) 974-1383	Disabled Children	Sasolburg	FS	4,000
2358	Tlamangwana Creche	55	Ms Flora Mosidi	083 447 1992	Children	Maukeng	FS	1,000
2359	Tlokwe Child and Family Welfare Society	200	Constance Molusi	(018) 295-0310	Children and Family	Potchefstroom	NW	50,000
2360	Toch-Transvaal Region	100	Joy Petersen	(011) 678-0535	Aged	Cresta	GP	50,000
2361	Toevlug Dienssentrum	200	Susan Goosen	(011) 726-3144	Aged	Auckland Park	GP	100,000
2362	Tongaat & District Child and Family Welfare Society	1,000	N. Zama	(0322) 26-149	Children	Tongaat	KZN	50,000
2363	Touws River Child and Family Welfare Society	50	Geerit Jaftha	(023) 358-1192	Children Family	Touws River	WC	15,000
2364	Township AIDS Project	5,000	Mrs Enea Motaung	(011) 982-1016 Fax (011) 982-5621	HIV/AIDS	White City	GP	15,000
2365	Traditional Healers Organisation (T.H.O.)	4,000	Phephsile Maseko	(011) 331-6933	Human Rights	Johannesburg	GP	13,500
2366	Train Up A Child	2,500	Mrs Emily Motea	082 368 9397	Rural Women Development	Mapela	L	250,000
2367	Training and Development Foundation	5,000	Frances Lake	(011) 894-5739	Children	Westwood	GP	100,000
2368	Training and Development Foundation	600	Frances Lake	(011) 894-5739	Skills Training	Westwood	GP	600,000
2369	Transkei Cheshire Homes	200	Sister Dolorata	(0471) 350-601	Disbaled	Umtata	EC	100,000
2370	Transoranje Institute for Special Education	200	Magda Jacobs	(012) 731-063/4	Disabled	Kilnerpark	GP	10,000
2371	Transoranje School for the Deaf	200	H.C. Kruger	(012) 386-6072-6	Disabled	Pretoria West	GP	200,000
2372	Transvaal African Rugby Football Union	300	Jan Faure	(051) 448-9123	Sport	Bloemfontein	FS	50,000
2373	Transvaal Association for Blind Black Adults	550	Solly Mamaleka	(0159) 292056	Disabled	Pietersburg	L	10,000
2374	Transvaal Children Seaside Fund	500	Roseline Ndebele	(031) 690-22345	Disabled Children	Durban	KZN	10,000
2375	Free State School for Epilepsy	200	Sarie De Beer	(0519)445-6789	Health	Parys	FS	30,000
2376	Trees for Africa	500	Jeunesse Searll	(011) 803-9750	Environment	Gallo Manor	GP	10,000
2377	Trees-Pitermaritzburg	1,000	Sharmaine Seethal	(031) 579-4711	Children	Northway	KZN	120,000
2378	Triest Training Centre	100	P.I. Steyn	(018) 468-6741	Disabled	Klerksdorp	NW	10,000
2379	Triple Trust Organisation Township MBA Fund	500	Judy Thomson	(018) 446-1367	Nation Building	Klerksdorp	NW	5,000
2380	Tropin of Capricorn Education Trust	1,000	Piet de Klerk	(0159) 559-45	Nation Building	Potgietersrus	L	50,000
2381	Trudy Thomas Childrens Centre	200	Avery Head	(021) 964-280	Children	Philippi	WC	70,000
2382	Tsakane Society for the Care of the Aged	200	Portia Xaba	(011) 738-3320	Aged	Tsakane	GP	20,000
2383	Tshabanes Day Nursery	120	Beauty Ndlovu	(011) 935-7588	Children	Orlando East	GP	120,000
2384	Tshepang Educare Trust	633	Ms Yvonne du Plooy	(058) 303-7508 Fax (058) 303-6513	Children	Bethlehem	FS	8,000
2385	Tshepong Stimulation Centre	500	Roseline Ndebele	082 3350964	Disabled Children	Witbank	MP	10,000
2386	Tsholofelang Day	50	Rejoyce Novela	(011) 936-9245	Children	Meadowlands	GP	2,000
2387	Tshwara O Tiise Creche	200	Patience Ntombela	(01405) 41541	Children	Taung Station	NW	90,000
2388	Tshwaraganang Ditjhaba Creche	200	Peggy Matsila	082 446 7501	Children	Taung Station	NW	5,000
2389	Tshwaragano E.L.C.	120	Margareth Lesetedi	(No. Tel)	Children	Taung Station	NW	10,000
2390	Tsohang Creche	102	Alphina Ndwaba	(011) 939-4655	Children	Meadowlands	GP	2,000
2391	Tsweleng Creche	100	Annah Malinga	(011) 939-2106	Children	Meadowlands	GP	1,000
2392	Tswellang School for Physically Disabled	400	M.L. Legrange	(051) 432-3975	Disabled	Mangaung	FS	100,000
2393	Tswelopele Sasolburg	200	Mr. Bongo	(016) 76-2379	Children	Sasolburg	FS	50,000
2394	Tswlang School for Physically Disabled	100	M.L. Legrange	(051) 432-3975	Children	Mangaung	FS	80,000
2395	Tuberculosis Care Committee	1,000	Mrs Ria Grant	(021) 697-5553 Fax (021) 697-5997	TB/HIV/AIDS	Cape Town	WC	80,200

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
2396	Tuks Jool	1,200	T.A. Makhwelo	(012) 436-211	Nation Building	Brooklyn	GP	80,000
2397	Tumahole Self-Help Association for the Disabled	2,000	Mr Elias Motsemme	(056) 819-9914	Disabled	Tumahole	FS	103,000
2398	Tumelomg Lerato La Bana-Hillcrest	1,000	Betty Mdawe	(012) 362 0041	Children	Hill Crest	GP	103,000
2399	Tumelomg Administration	5,000	Dorice McCann	(012) 362-0041	Skills Development	Hill Crest	GP	20,000
2400	Tumelomg Administration-Lehuretse Area	1,000	Dorice McCann	(012) 362-0041	Poverty	Hill Crest	GP	30,000
2401	Tumelomg Disabled People Project	1,000	B.S. Patel	082 202-4771	Disabled	Hill Crest	GP	5,000
2402	Tumelomg Home Industries	100	Carol Coetzee	(012) 362-0041	Job Creation	Hill Crest	GP	20,000
2403	Tumelomg –Itsoseng	1,000	Di le Roux	082 202 4771	Job Creation	Hill Crest	GP	5,000
2404	Tumelomg Lerato La Bana-Winterveldt Area	1,000	Betty Mdawe	(012) 362-0041	Children	Hill Crest	GP	30,000
2405	Tumelomg Poor Relief - Rustenburg Area	1,000	Dorothy Smith	(012) 362-0041	Poverty	Hill Crest	GP	60,000
2406	Tumelomg Poor Relief – Hillcrest	1,200	Mayda de Winter	(012) 362-0041	Poverty	Hill Crest	GP	70,000
2407	Tumelomg Rantooi Pre-School	1,000	Josephine Bolehang	(012) 362-0041	Children	Hill Crest	GP	10,000
2408	Tumelomg St Joseph	1,200	J. Malatji	(012) 43-2263	Children	Hill Crest	GP	5,000
2409	Tumelomg Thusong Women and Child Unit	1,000	Dr. S. Carpenter	(012) 362-0041	Women Abuse	Hill Crest	GP	40,000
2410	Tumelomg Winterveldt Nutrition Centres	5,000	Leah Skhosana	(012) 43-2263	Children	Hillcrest	GP	15,000
2411	Tvl Association for the Care of the Cerebral Palsy	3,000	R. Jones	(018) 34-5699	Disabled	Rustenburg	NW	30,000
2412	Twilight Star Day and After Care	200	V.B. Swart	(018) 44-6021	Children	Rustenburg	NW	5,000
2413	Twinkle Star Day Care Center	2,000	E.K. Ndlovu	(011) 939-4578	Children	Orlando West	GP	2,000
2414	Tygerberg Association for the Physically Disabled-Mfuleni	120	V.B. Swart	(021) 685-4153	Disabled	Goodwood	WC	8,000
2415	Tygerberg Day Care Center	100	Jan Faure	(021) 685-4479	Children	Tygerberg	WC	5,000
2416	U.S.K.O.R-Community Service	1,000	Logy Murray	(021) 808-3687 Fax (021) 886-5441	Youth Development	Matieland	WC	100,000
2417	U.S.K.OR.-Stellenbosch Work Center	3,000	Nellie Jacobs	(021) 887-8688	Skills Training	Matieland	WC	150,000
2418	U.S.K.O.R-Stellenbosch Work Center-Makhetheni Project	1,000	Ina Hansen	(021) 887-8688	Nation Building	Matieland	WC	10,000
2419	Ubuntu Self-Help Educare Resource Centre	5,300	Shadrack Tshivase	(012) 375-6679	Children	Pretoria	GP	6,000
2420	Ubuntu Trust	1,000,000	Dr William Rowland	(011) 781-2823 Fax (011) 781-2827	Nation Building	Auckland Park	GP	30,000,000
2421	Uitenhage Welfare Centre	2,000	M.E. Gelderbloem	(041) 992-3882	Families	Uitenhage	EC	20,000
2422	Uitenhage & Despatch Drug & Alcohol Awareness Group	5,000	Gulham Ebrahim	(041) 922-7265	Drug Addiction	Uitenhage	EC	30,000
2423	Uitenhage Child & Family Welfare Society-Workshop	10,000	Gitah Tancell	(041) 933-5396	Children and Family	Uitenhage	EC	50,000
2424	Uitenhage Community Care for Seniors	500	Khosi Twala	(041) 944-0756	Aged	Uitenhage	EC	20,000
2425	Uitenhage Family & Child Welfare Society	10,000	N.D. Ngxuma	(041) 643-487	Children, Families	Uitenhage	EC	120,000
2426	Uitenhage Mental Health Society	500	M. van Loggenberg	(041) 922-8025	Health	Uitenhage	EC	200,000
2427	Uitenhage Mental Health Society-Matungeni Services	2,000	M. van Loggenberg	(041) 922-8025	Health	Uitenhage	EC	120,000
2428	Uitenhage Mental Health Society (Drodsy Workshop)	500	Alida Pienaar	(041) 922-4195	Health	Uitenhage	EC	250,000
2429	Uitenhage Service Centre for the Blind	500	Raymond Gills	(041) 983-5547	Disabled	Uitenhage	EC	20,000
2430	Uitenhage District School Feeding Scheme	300	Freddie Pienaar	(041) 966-6703	Poverty	Uitenhage	EC	10,000
2431	Uitkoms Versorginsentrum	200	P.H. Heystek	(012) 542-3900	Disabled	Akasia	GP	5,000
2432	Ukhahlamba Thutukani Child & Family Welfare Society	2,000	J.S.Donevan	(014) 443-6013	Children and Family	Port Elizabeth	EC	50,000
2433	Ulandi Nursery Center	200	Mabel Phiri	(011) 936-1968	Children	Meadowlands	GP	2,000
2434	Ulondwe Day Care Center	200	Philipe Mbele	(011) 982-7786	Children	Dube Village	GP	10,000
2435	Ulunti Pre-School	200	Victoria Tshukudu	(021) 638-1119	Children	Gugulethu	WC	50,000
2436	Ulwazi Literacy Project	2,000	Vuyo Msizi	(041) 977-5173	Adult Education	Uitenhage	EC	10,000
2437	Umbetane Lower Primary School	500	T.A. Makhwelo	082 443 5701	Rural School	Maphanhlani	KZN	5,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
2438	Umfoloji Community Chest	5,000	Maureen Brussow	(0351) 26189	Nation Building	Empangeni	KZN	80,000
2439	Umlazi Child & Family Welfare Society	2,000	Jerry Nkwananya	(031) 908-1624	Children, Families	Umlazi	KZN	40,000
2440	Umlazi Christian Care Society	500	M.C. Mkungo	(031) 907-4269	Aged	Ntokozweni	KZN	15,000
2441	Umlazi Disabled & Blind Association	2,000	Simphiwe Kweyama	(031) 906-5513	Disabled	Umlazi	KZN	100,000
2442	Umlazi Old Age Home	2,000	Merle Scholtz	(031) 906-9141	Aged	Umlazi	KZN	15,000
2443	Umtata Child Abuse Resources Center	1,000	P.P.N. Spuka	(047) 531-1103	Children	Umtata	EC	2,000
2444	Umthathi Training Project	500	Irene Walker	(0461) 24 450	HIV/AIDS	Grahamstown	EC	70,000
2445	Umthathi Training Project	500	Irene Walker	(0461) 24-450	Skills Training	Grahamstown	EC	50,000
2446	Umvoti Child and Family Welfare Society	10,000	Debra Martin	(0334) 71-914	Children, Families	Greytown	KZN	10,000
2447	Umvoti Play School and Day Care Center	120	Debbie Martin	(0334) 32-556	Children	Greytown	KZN	10,000
2448	Umvoti Reserve District Nursing Service	1,000	Debra Martin	(0334) 71914	Children, Families	Greytown	KZN	50,000
2449	Umvoti Reserve District Nursing Service	4,000	Richard Mangele	(0324) 99-968	Health	Stanger	KZN	20,000
2450	Underprivileged Children In Informal Settlement Education	120	Nicholas Makunga	(011) 333-9242	Poverty	Johannesburg	GP	10,000
2451	Union of Jewish Women	200	R. Jones	(021) 439-2015	Families	Sea Point	WC	20,000
2452	Union of Jewish Women (Women Metal South Africa)	1,000	Gitah Tancell	(011) 453-5121	Children	Edenvale	GP	50,000
2453	Unisa-Tiisanang (Formerly Project Manna)	50,000	Louise Schmidt	(012) 429-6041	Adult Educational Programme	Pretoria	GP	130,000
2454	United Career Centre Association for the Youth	2,000	Dorothy Smith	(021) 334-5014	Youth Development	Cape Town	WC	30,000
2455	United Creative Enterprises	500	Sandy King	(021) 324-5567	Job Creation	Cape Town	WC	10,000
2456	United Ethiopian Church of Africa	500	Robert Mkhize	082 223 5634	Nation Building	Natal	KZN	5,000
2457	Unity College	500	Dave Beckett	(011) 484-3606	Skills Development	Bryanston	GP	100,000
2458	University of Cape Town-Disability Unit	500	Dr. S. Capenter	(021) 443-4578	Disabled	Cape Town	WC	50,000
2459	University of Free State-Ms S.du.Plessis	600	Dr.V.Visser	(051) 667-4920	Nation Building	Bloemfontein	FS	100,000
2460	University of Pretoria-Department of Communication Pathology	100	S.Micke	(011) 443-7803	Nation Building	Braamfontein	GP	30,000
2461	University of Pretoria-Faculty of Education	1,000	Merle Scholtz	(012) 420-3100 Fax (012) 420-7176	Nation Building	Pretoria	GP	40,000
2462	University of Stellenbosch-Swimming Club	500	S. Hegeler	(04123) 66843	Sports	Stellenbosch	EC	50,000
2463	University of the North	200	P.Steyn	(01521) 682352	Nation Building	Sovenga	L	10,000
2464	University of Zululand Foundation	400	Welcome Shange	(0351) 93655 Fax (0351) 96657	Nation Building	Mtunzini	KZN	25,000
2465	University of Zululand-Academic Support Programme	500	Anne van der Heever	(011) 883-2620 Fax (011) 883-2867	Nation Building	Kwadlangezwa	KZN	40,000
2466	University of Zululand-Department of Communication Science	500	Jan Faure	(0351) 93766	Nation Building	Mtunzini	KZN	30,000
2467	Usungeni Day Care Center	90	Zandi Mthethwa	082 456 5598	Children	Kwanobuhle	KZN	50,000
2468	Utilitas Bellville Service Center	100	A.T. van der Walt	(021) 946-2550	Aged	Bellville	WC	100,000
2469	Utilitas Bellville Service Center for the Aged	300	Nkosazana Malusi	(0319) 44589	Aged	Pietermaritzburg	KZN	10,000
2470	V.G.K.Gariep Gemeenskapsdient	1,000	H.J.van Schalkwyk	(05472) 18	Aged	Globlershoop	NC	50,000
2471	V.N.Nik School for the Deaf	1,000	R.R. Pillay	(0319) 448-763	Disabled	Kwa-Mashu	KZN	15,000
2472	Vaal AIDS Home Based Care	1,490	Mr Peter Mahlare	(016) 455-4026 Fax (016) 455-4027	HIV/AIDS	Vanderbijlpark	GP	2,000
2473	Vaal Triangle Day Care Center	2,000	Sandy King	(016) 933-4367	Children	Vanderbijlpark	GP	10,000
2474	Vaal Triangle Alcohol and Drug Help Centre-Vanderbijlpark	6,000	Mr H.van Tonder	(016) 933-2055 Fax (016) 981-3559	Drug Abuse	Vanderbijlpark	GP	64,500
2475	Vaal Triangle Alcohol and Drug Help Centre-Sasolburg	6,000	C.M.van der Bank	(016) 332055	Drug Abuse	Sasolburg	FS	80,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
2476	Vaal Triangel Cerebral Palsy Association	1,000	P.de Kock	(012) 334-9643	Disabled	Pretoria	GP	30,000
2477	Vaalkop Poultry Farming Project	1,000	Dave Beckett	(051) 908896	Families	Parys	FS	10,000
2478	Vally Trust	1,000	K.Groenewalt	(051) 904-2256	Nation Building	Parys	FS	10,000
2479	Van Rensburg Monumenttehuis	5,000	Poppie du Toit	(0159) 896743	Aged	Potgietersrus	L	30,000
2480	Vanderbijlpark Child & Family Welfare Society	2,000	Matilda la Grange	(016) 933-2022	Children Family	Vanderbijlpark	GP	25,000
2481	Vanderbijlpark Community Chest	1,000	L.Marais	(016) 669-3356	Nation Building	Vanderbijlpark	GP	10,000
2482	Vanderbijlpark Cripple Care Association	400	M.J.Strydom	(016) 335-236	Disabled	Vanderbijlpark	GP	40,000
2483	Vanderbijlpark Mental Health Society	2,000	E.Louw	(016) 312910	Health	Vanderbijlpark	GP	2,000
2484	Veld and Vlei Adventure Trust	2,000	F.A.Potgieter	(016) 933-4216	Environment	Vereeniging	GP	5,000
2485	Verulam & District Indian Child and Family Welfare Society	2,000	Abdul Padayeechee	(031) 334-4561	Children and Family	Verulam	KZN	50,000
2486	Vereeniging Alliance for Street Children	6,000	Ms Elizabeth Thomas	(016) 423-2689 Fax (016) 423-2689	Children and HIV/AIDS	Vereeniging	GP	5,000
2487	Vereeniging Child and Family Welfare Society	1,000	A.Dreyer	(016) 933-3311 Fax (016) 933-4746	Children and Family	Vereeniging	GP	60,000
2488	Vernus Childrens Garden	6,000	Thoko Shoba	(011) 936-3325	Children	Meadowlands	GP	2,000
2489	Verulam Child Welfare Society	5,000	J.V. Phillips	(031) 331046	Children	Verulam	KZN	10,000
2490	Verulam & District Senior Citizens Co-Odinating Committee	1,000	R.H.Sham	(0322) 337538	Aged	Verulam	KZN	40,000
2491	Verwoedburg Community Chest	2,000	G.M.Lourens	(012) 663-2590 Fax (012) 663-1372	Nation Building	Hennopsmeer	GP	150,000
2492	Verwoerdburg Council for the Care of the Aged	1,500	M.L.van Tonder	(012) 663-3574	Aged	Hennopsmeer	GP	80,000
2493	Verwoerdburg Rusoord	1,000	De Villiers	(012) 665-5835	Aged	Verwoerdburg	GP	20,000
2494	Verwoerdburg Service Centre	1,000	E.Smit	(012) 665-5745 Fax (012) 664-0985	Aged	Verwoerdburg	GP	80,000
2495	Vezi Danga Welfare Organisation	1,000	M.S.Hans	(0461) 24489	Aged	Grahamstown	EC	60,000
2496	Vezukukhanya Womens Club	1,000	Sipho Mabatha	082 259-2455	Job Creation	Nongoma	KZN	5,000
2497	Victims of Violence Support Institute	1,000	Matilda la Grange	(021) 334-1287	Families	Cape Town	WC	20,000
2498	Victoria Home	1,000	Gillian Fisher	(0431) 28-644	Aged	East London	EC	50,000
2499	Victoria Service for the Aged	2,000	A.E. Hans	(028) 251-8182	Aged	Genadendal	KZN	70,000
2500	Viljoenskroon Hospice	7,648	Mrs Hilary Evans	(056) 343-3975 Fax (056) 343-1625	Terminally Ill	Viljoenskroon	FS	50,000
2501	Village Creche	2,000	Meryl Crow	(021) 701-0878	Children	St. Montague Village	WC	15,000
2502	Village Tots Educare Centre	200	V. Paulse	(021) 511-4353	Children	Maitland	WC	30,000
2503	Vinknessie Kleuterskool	2,000	R. Siwa	(05562) 360	Children	Kenhardt	NC	10,000
2504	Virginia Child and Family Welfare Society	1,000	Jacqui Thompson	(01722) 28655/26273	Children, Families	Virginia	FS	10,000
2505	Vista University for Student-Mr T.Thamela	200	L.Marais	(0157) 66489	Youth Development	Virginia	FS	10,000
2506	Visual Arts and Crafts	300	Loren Kaplan	(011) 873-5797	Perfoming Arts	Germiston	GP	10,000
2507	Vinknessie Kleuterskool	1,000	R. Siwa	(05462) 360	Children	Kenhardt	NC	20,000
2508	Vlytjige Bejaarde Sentrum	100	Sydney Scheepers	(054) 39-1167	Aged	Upington	NC	10,000
2509	Voice of the Youth-Department of Correctional Service	600	Jan Faure	(011) 933-7122	Crime Prevention	Mondeor	GP	2,000
2510	Voluntary Workers Housing Utility Company	100	R.B. Dyamond	(021) 531-4770	Aged	Pinelands	WC	15,000
2511	Vryheid Hospice Association	200	S. Hegeler	(0381) 809888	Health	Vryheid	KZN	30,000
2512	Vryheid Hospice Association-Dannie Huis	300	Gillian Fisher	(0381) 809-888	Health	Vryheid	KZN	20,000
2513	Vucosa Vulindlela Community of S.A	1,000	M.S.Hans	(0431) 443678	Nation Building	East London	EC	10,000
2514	Vukani Creche	120	Peggy Sathekge	(011) 985-1068	Children	Diepkloof	GP	4,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
2515	Vukuhambe Disabled Centre	200	Eric Ntshingila	(0358) 335690	Disabled	Nkandla	KZN	10,000
2516	Vukuhambe School	200	R.J. Pretorius	(0403) 61-2179	Children	Mdantsane	EC	20,000
2517	Vukuhambe Self-Help Project	1,000	R.Madlosa	082 334 7855	Job Creation	Lydenburg	MP	10,000
2518	Vukuzenzele Disabled Society	2,000	M. Lekorotsoane	(0551) 41000	Disabled	Aliwal North	EC	5,000
2519	Vuleka School for the Deaf	200	E. Marais	(0358) 330072	Disabled	Nkandla	KZN	100,000
2520	Vulincqondo Pre-Primary School	100	Miriam Ndimande	(0135) 96-2300	Children	Lynville	NW	30,000
2521	Vulindlela United Community of S.A-Kandla	1,000	Eric Ntshingila	(011) 333-0384	Poverty	Marshalltown	GP	50,000
2522	Vusisiwe Trust	1,000	Stan Anderson	(014) 4405698	Children	Port Elizabeth	EC	150,000
2523	Vuyelwa Pre Cum Creche	5,000	B.J. Maphanga	(013) 234-6498	Children	Lydenburg	MP	10,000
2524	Vuyelwa Pre Cum Creche & Ithuteng Stimulating Centre	6,000	Mr B.J.Maphanga	(013) 234-6498 Fax (013) 234-6498	Disabled Children	Lydenburg	MP	15,000
2525	Vuyo Old Age Home-Masango Home	6,000	J.V. Phillips	(053) 353-1700	Aged	Prieska	NC	120,000
2526	Vuyo Old Age Home	5,000	P. Gertze	(0594) 31-700	Aged	Prieska	NC	100,000
2527	W.K.Du Plessies School	6,000	D.Jonker	(058) 445-5678	Youth Development	Bethlehem	FS	30,000
2528	W.P.Servicemen Rehabilitation Centre	4,000	D.Kruger	(0519) 664-368	Health	Welkom	FS	10,000
2529	Wallace Anderson Home	3,000	D.Pienaar	(051) 556-334	Aged	Bloemfontein	FS	10,000
2530	Walmer Location Soup Kitchen	5,000	B.J. Shier	(041) 514129	Poverty	Walmer	EC	100,000
2531	Walmer Methodist Church	6,000	B.J.Shier	(041) 514129	Poverty	Walmer	EC	20,000
2532	We Care	500	Michael Gregory	(011) 783-3300	Children	Sandton	GP	100,000
2533	We Care Trust Fund	200	Adrian van Heerden	(011) 807-0113	Children	Gauteng	GP	10,000
2534	We Create Our Future	1,000	Doris Phillips	(021) 686-4701 Fax (021) 686-2501	Children	Observatory	WC	30,000
2535	Welcome Home Care Centre	1,000	E.Damane	(011) 642-5295	Poverty	Joubert Park	GP	50,000
2536	Welkom Community Chest	1,000	Babra Truter	(0514) 913911	Nation Building	Welkom	FS	100,000
2537	Welkom Goldfields Round Table	1,000	Robbie Huis	(0514)95216	Nation Building	Welkom	FS	10,000
2538	Welkom Home Care Center-Welkom	3,000	Jappie Huizenburg	(0514)95432	Poverty	Welkom	FS	10,000
2539	West Rand Association for Physically Disabled	5,000	S. Oosthuizen	(011) 660-7984	Disabled	Krugersdorp	GP	270,000
2540	West Rand School for Cerebral Palsy Children	2,000	J.A.Jooste	(011) 665-1267 Fax (011) 665-4865	Disabled Children	Krugersdorp	GP	80,000
2541	Westbury Community Creche	2,000	Pastor D.Jaarts	(011) 477-4068	Children	Newclare	GP	33,000
2542	Westval Community Chest	5,000	P.Botes	(018) 462-1295 Fax (018) 464-1780	Nation Building	Klerksdorp	NW	180,000
2543	Western Cape Blind Association	1,000	Avin Hoeper	(021) 461-8338	Disabled	Cape Town	WC	40,000
2544	Western Cape Career Centre-Stellenbosch	2,000	Gillian Fisher	(0213) 334-8765	Nation Building	Cape Town	WC	5,000
2545	Western Cape Career Guidance & Job Skills Development Centre	500	Robin Fisher	(021) 664-2234	Skills Training	Cape Town	WC	10,000
2546	Western Cape Cerebral Palsy CapeTown	2,000	Rob Pearl	(021) 685-4150	Disabled Children	Rondebosch	WC	120,000
2547	Western Cape Cerebral Palsy-The Palms Work Centre	500	Esme Harris	(021) 683-1300	Disabled Children	Clareinch	WC	25,000
2548	Western Cape Community Chest	4,000	Amelia Jones	(021) 243344 Fax (021) 247387	Nation Building	Cape Town	WC	800,000
2549	Western Cape Forum for Mentally Handicapped	500	Tessa Wood	(021) 447-6804	Disabled	Observatory	WC	80,000
2550	Western Cape Foundation for Community Work-Khayelitsha	1,000	Rachel Mooi	(021) 6379148	Disabled	Khayelitsha	WC	10,000
2551	Western Cape Foundation for Community Work-Nonkosinathi	1,000	Caroline Taylor	(021) 6379148	Family	Crawford	WC	50,000
2552	Western Cape Unemployment and Advice Office	2,000	James Rubin	(021) 664-5633	Human Rights	Cape Town	WC	10,000
2553	Western Cape Cerebral Palsy Association-Clareinch	120	Esme Harris	(021) 683-1300	Disabled Children	Clareinch	WC	25,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
2554	Western Province Cricket Union	200	Dick Harris	(02199) 446896	Sports	Cape Town	WC	10,000
2555	Western Transvaal Mental Health Society	1,000	Lecia du Preez	(0148) 297-5270	Health	Potchefstroom	NW	50,000
2556	Westval Community Creche	200	Desiree van Tonder	(018) 462-1295	Children	Kleksdorp	NW	5,000
2557	White River Child and Family Welfare Society	2,000	Sarah Hartman	(01311) 51001	Children and Family	White River	MP	75,000
2558	Wide Horizon Hospice–Vaal Triange	2,000	I.Steyn	(016) 281410 Fax (016) 281345	Health	Vereeniging	GP	70,000
2559	Wielie Walie Pre-Primary School	120	D.A.Watt	(0251) 81707	Children	Springbok	NC	20,000
2560	Wielie Walie Creche	120	Jackie Stacey	(011) 665-1267	Children	Randfontein	GP	5,000
2561	Wilderness Leadership School	500	Adrian van Heerden	(031) 429685	Skills Training	Yellowwood	KZN	300,000
2562	Wildfire	500	Nicla Newman	(021) 462-4360 Fax (021) 462-7816	Youth Development	Observatory	WC	40,000
2563	Willowmore & District Child & Family Welfare Society	1,000	Sarah Steyn	(0139) 55689	Children and Family	Middelburg	MP	30,000
2564	Winnie Ngwekazi Primary School	100	Phindi Hlubi	(011) 933-1455	Youth Development	Pimville	GP	30,000
2565	Winnie's Day Care Centre	120	Zodwa Mkhwanazi	(011) 945-4530	Children	Naturena	GP	2,000
2566	Winnie's Nursery School	120	Zodwa Mkhwanazi	(011) 945-4530	Children	Naturena	GP	2,000
2567	Winterveldt Self-Help Training Project	160	Rams Ramoka	(012) 704-0563 Fax (012) 560-0099	Job Creation	Winterveldt	NW	2,000
2568	Wintervelt Nutrition Centre	300	Frans Bodibe	(012) 704-5543	Poverty	Winterveldt	NW	2,000
2569	Wits University-Dental Faculty	100	Prof. M.J. Rudolph	(011) 647-2593	Health	Braamfontein	GP	50,000
2570	Wits Foundation Kidney Donor Care Fund	1,000	Bryan Hirsch	(011) 717-8077	Health	Parktown	GP	50,000
2571	Witbank Child Welfare Centre	1,000	Shirly Sutiil	(0135) 656-5935	Children and Family	Witbank	MP	50,000
2572	Witbank Community Chest	1,000	Pat Winslow	(0135) 4017	Nation Building	Witbank	MP	80,000
2573	Witbank Cripple Care Association	300	Doris Phillips	(0135) 45768	Disabled	Witbank	MP	20,000
2574	Witbank Society for the Aged	200	Mavis Adams	(0135) 556-678	Aged	Witbank	MP	20,000
2575	Witkoppin Clinic and Feeding Scheme	500	Penny Mosifane	(011) 638-5245	Poverty	Fourways	GP	70,000
2576	Wits University-Centre for Health Policy	200	Johanna Kistner	(011) 717-6744	Human Rights	Johannesburg	GP	10,000
2577	Wits University-Dental Faculty	10,000	Dr S.Mickenausch	(011) 647-2593 Fax (011) 647-2625	Health	Parktown	GP	50,000
2578	Wits University-Disable Student Programmes	200	Prof. M.J. Rudolph	(011) 717-669034	Disabled	Braamfontein	GP	10,000
2579	Wits University-Division of Specialised Education	2,000	Prof. M.J. Rudolph	(011) 717-669034	Disabled	Braamfontein	GP	5,000
2580	Wits University-S.R.C.Projects	1,000	David Miles	(011) 717-2256	Human Rights	Wits	GP	5,000
2581	Witwatersrand Mental Health Association-Pumelela	1,000	Rodney Martin	(011) 667-3145	Health	Alrode	GP	5,000
2582	Witwatersrand Mental Health Society-Ekupholeni	1,000	Johanna Kistner	(011) 909-2929	Health	Alrode	GP	30,000
2583	Witwatersrand Mental Health Society-Gordonia	1,000	Karuna Singh	(011) 614-6855	Health	Doornfontein	GP	30,000
2584	Witwatersrand Mental Health Society-Thulile Project	500	Gloria Vin	(011) 447-1256	Health	Wits	GP	5,000
2585	Wola Nani	2,000	Kathy Davis	(021) 464-6678	Job Creation	Cape Town	WC	5,000
2586	Women Development Banking	2,000	Daphne Motsepe	(011) 726-4230	Rural Women Development	Auckland Park	GP	125,000
2587	Women for Peace-Benoni	1,000	J.Glound	(011) 424-4478	Women Development	Benoni	GP	30,000
2588	Women for South Africa-Free State	1,000	Elsie de Beer	(051) 436-3163	Women Development	Dan Peinaar,Bfn.	FS	100,000
2589	Women for South Africa-Head Office	2,000	Stacy de Beer	(011) 668-5678	Women Development	Doornfontein	GP	75,000
2590	Women for South Africa-Lynnwood Manor	1,500	Grace Miller	(011) 887-5734	Women Development	Lynnwood Manor	GP	20,000
2591	Women for South Africa-Port Elizabeth	1,000	Stepheney Bracks	(014) 443-5678	Women Development	Port Elizabeth	EC	10,000
2592	Women for South Africa-Rustenburg	1,000	Magrieta Wessels	(018) 778-5634	Women Development	Rustenburg	NW	50,000



NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
2593	Women Outreach Foundation-The Thandabantu Group	650	Tersia Wessels	(011) 955-3809	Women Development	Krugersdorp	GP	100,000
2594	Womens Institute	5,000	Patricia Grant	(016) 4457832	Women Development	Vereeniging	GP	30,000
2595	Woodlands Childrens Home	1,000	Rosemary Mayson	(021) 443-5568	Children	Woodlands	WC	10,000
2596	Woodside Sanctuary-Johannesburg	2,000	J. Block	(011) 726-7318	Children	Melville	GP	40,000
2597	Woodside Sanctuary-Western Cape	2,000	Kathy Davis	(021) 668-3467	Children	Claremont	WC	50,000
2598	Worcerster Ecumenical Community Service	1,000	David Miles	(021) 464-7793	Nation Building	Cape Town	WC	40,000
2599	Worcerster Association for Physically Disabled	500	Derrick Fin	(0219) 335-6789	Disabled	Worcester	WC	40,000
2600	Worcester Ecumenical Service Centre-Khayelitsha	5,000	Samuel Ntombela	(021) 669-4367	Nation Building	Khayelitsha	WC	30,000
2601	Worcester-Hospice	1,000	Sr Victoria Williams	(021) 554-7355	HIV/AIDS	Worcester	WC	50,000
2602	World Vision-Durban	1,000	Abu Bamji	(031) 443-7893	Nation Building	Durban	KZN	40,000
2603	Workshop Unlimited	1,000	Jack London	(021) 446-3589	Job Creation	Cape Town	WC	30,000
2604	World Mission Centre	1,000	Gavin Porter	(012) 372-0001 Fax (012) 372-0623	Nation Building	Johannesburg	GP	25,000
2605	World Tech Scor (Volunteer in Khayelitsha)	1,200	Yolanda Ray	(0214) 446-3421	Nation Building	Khayelitsha	WC	10,000
2606	World Vision-Khayelitsha	1,000	Francis Macaine	(0214) 447-9745	Nation Building	Khayelitsha	WC	10,000
2607	World Vision-Cape Town	1,000	Morees Grey	(021) 446-0342	Nation Building	Cape Town	WC	50,000
2608	World Vision-Johannesburg	5,000	M.Moller	(011) 674-2043	Nation Building	Florida	GP	50,000
2609	Woz'obone Day Care	2,000	Rose Madige	083 445 2678	Children	Zola	GP	4,000
2610	WP Servicemen Rehabilitation-King Williams Town	1,000	K.Corner	(021) 551-3786 Fax (021) 551-3094	Disabled	Milneton	WC	60,000
2611	Wylie House Child and Youth Care Center	1,000	Pat Chrislett	(031) 202-9410/1	Disabled	Berea	KZN	20,000
2612	Wylie House Childrens Home	1,000	S.J.Bishop	(031) 210837 Fax (031) 2026007	Children	Durban	KZN	40,000
2613	Wylie House Creche	1,000	Debbie Southern	(021) 334-7845	Children	Cape Town	WC	10,000
2614	Wylie House Stepping Stone Association	500	Debbie Southern	(021) 334-7845	Aged	Cape Town	WC	15,000
2615	Xalanga Enterpreneurial Development Center	5,000	Boniwe Kato	(047) 877-0210 Fax (047) 887-0282	Job Creation	Cala	EC	3,000
2616	Y.M.C.A.-Benoni	500	Sipho Malusi	(011) 424-4456	Youth Development	Benoni	GP	20,000
2617	Y.M.C.A-Amanzimtoti	500	Sipho Sokhela	(031) 903-3481 Fax (031) 903-4610	Youth Development	Umbogintwini	KZN	50,000
2618	Y.M.C.A-Andy M Richard	2,000	Richard Kay	(011) 445-4589	Youth Development	Johannesburg	GP	30,000
2619	Y.M.C.A-Beatrice Street	5,000	J.M.Vilakazi	(031) 309-3857 Fax (031) 309-4181	Adult Education	Durban	KZN	80,000
2620	Y.M.C.A-Bloemfontein	5,000	F.S.Smith	(051) 990-6798	Youth Development	Bloemfontein	FS	50,000
2621	Y.M.C.A.-Bridgetown	5,000	Andy Richard	(021) 637-5250 Fax (021) 637-1993	Youth Development	Bridgetown	WC	20,000
2622	Y.M.C.A-Joubert Park	2,000	Richard Thomas	(011) 443-5698	Youth Development	Joubert Park	GP	150,000
2623	Y.M.C.A-National Office	5,000	Aubrey Adams	(011) 339-1385	Youth Development	Braamfontein	GP	70,000
2624	Y.M.C.A-Orlando	1,000	S.M.Dube	(011)935-1022	Youth Development	Orlando	GP	80,000
2625	Y.M.C.A-Pietersburg	1,000	J.K.Stans	(0159)33056	Youth Development	Pietersburg	L	50,000
2626	Y.M.C.A-Vanderbijlpark	5,000	G.Shozi	(016) 443-9024	Youth Development	Vanderbijlpark	GP	80,000
2627	Yingisani School for Special Education	200	George Xitlabana	(01523) 631670	Disabled Children	Tzaneen	L	10,000
2628	Young Nation Educare	10,000	Ethel Gumede	(011) 987-1213	Children	Protea North	GP	4,000
2629	Young People Education Trust	2,000	Getrude Holems	(021) 443-7642	Youth Development	Cape Town	WC	10,000
2630	Youth Development Outreach	7,000	Billy Paulson	(012) 806-8876	Youth Development	Eersterus	GP	250,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
				Fax (012) 806-6458				
2631	Youth for Christ-Pietermaritzburg	7,000	Phil Donnell	(031) 145-2970 Fax (031) 145-1583	Youth Development	Pietermaritzburg	KZN	80,000
2632	Youth for Christ Bloemfontein	10,000	Thato Malefane	(051) 667-4523	Youth Development	Bloemfontein	FS	50,000
2633	Youth for Christ-Durban	15,000	Robyn Hemmens	(031) 303-1058	Youth Development	Rochdale Park	KZN	25,000
2634	Youth for Christ-East London	10,000	Dareen Goug	(0431) 5818	Youth Development	Tecoma	EC	20,000
2635	Youth for Christ-Hekpoort	30,000	Clive Douglas	(014) 276-1296	Youth Development	Hekpoort	NW	110,000
2636	Youth for Christ-Johannesbug	30,000	J.Harris	(011) 615-8913 Fax (011) 615-8994	Youth Development	Senderwood	GP	50,000
2637	Youth for Christ-Kimberley	10,000	K.Corner	(0431) 334-853	Youth Development	Kimberley	NC	40,000
2638	Youth for Christ-Port Elizabeth	10,000	Willie Hare	(041) 335325	Youth Development	Port Elizabeth	EC	30,000
2639	Youth for Christ-Reeflan	25,000	J.Morkels	(011) 615-8913 Fax (011) 615-8994	Youth Development	Senderwood	GP	60,000
2640	Youth for Christ-South Bloemfontein	20,000	Jerry Motau	(0519)557943	Youth Development	Bloemfontein	FS	20,000
2641	Youth for Christ-Southern Cape	10,000	Dean Edwall	(0441) 742624	Youth Development	George	WC	20,000
2642	Youth for Christ-Zeerust	15,000	Jacob Modisane	(018) 642-1287 Fax (018) 642-1287	Youth Development	Zeerust	NW	15,000
2643	Youth for Christ Training Center	30,000	Clive Douglas	(0142) 761296	Youth Development	Hekpoort	NW	10,000
2644	Youth for Gospel	4,000	Norman Maphumulo	(0334) 72286	Job Creation	Greytown	KZN	5,000
2645	Zakheni Early Learning Centre	250	Sifiso Mothibe	(011) 936-6675	Children	Protea	GP	10,000
2646	Zakhele Training Project	3,000	Nomfundo Hani	(043)761-5119 Fax (043) 761-1566	Job Creation	Port Elizabeth	EC	10,000
2647	Zama Dance School Trust	1,000	Mr Alan Odes	(021) 658-1112 Fax (021) 658-1135	Youth Development	Claremont	WC	66,000
2648	Zamani/Lekang Care Centre	2,000	Esther Khumalo	(011) 986-1157	Children	Mapetla	GP	4,000
2649	Zamasiza L.H.P.School	2,000	G.Shozi	083 569 8054	Children	Maphumulo	KZN	10,000
2650	Zamokuhle Kidio Centre	2,000	Mildred Mkhize	(011) 930-2125	Children	Johannesburg	GP	2,000
2651	Zanokhanyo Pre-School	8,000	Elvina Ndamoyi	(023) 345-1034	Children	Zwelethemba	WC	20,000
2652	Zenzele Educare	6,000	Thabo Mashiloane	(0580) 0887	Children	Villers	FS	5,000
2653	Zenzele Self-Help Feeding Scheme	6,000	Maria Dibeko	(051) 334-2367	Poverty	Witsieshoek	FS	10,000
2654	Zenzele Y.W.C.A-Pre-School	6,000	Mrs Maria Chaka	(056) 214-3312	Children	Kroonstad	FS	23,000
2655	Zihlomiseni Adult Literacy Education	5,000	Mr Amon Zwane	(017) 712-4191	Illiteracy	Standerton	MP	5,000
2656	Zimeleni Creche and Pre-School	1,000	Ms Nomtu Mazwai	082235 6678	Children	Standerton	MP	1,000
2657	Ziphakamiseni-Port Shepstone Street Children	10,000	P.J.Green	(0391) 22026	Children	Port Shepstone	KZN	10,000
2658	Ziphakamiseni O Mame-Kwanobuhle	7,000	Ms Nomsa Nkosi	083 554 4504	Women Development	Kwanobuhle	KZN	10,000
2659	Ziphakamiseni Zitombi	6,000	Rose Brook	(0391) 21844 Fax (0391) 21795	Youth Development	Port Shepstone	KZN	130,000
2660	Ziphilele Youth Project	6,000	Mr Shu-Aib Salie	(021) 448-6761 Fax (021) 448-6761	Youth Development	Khayelitsha	WC	5,000
2661	Zulu School Trust	2,000	M.Mdlalose	(031) 334-6578	Youth Development	Natal	KZN	5,000
2662	Zululand Hospice Association	4,000	Rose Symins	(035) 192-5292 Fax (035) 192-5292	Health	Empangeni	KZN	100,000
2663	Zululand Mental Health Society	2,000	B.D.Delport	(0351) 772-5996 Fax (0351) 772-3044	Health	Empangeni	KZN	20,000
2664	Zwelethemba Health Committee	3,800	Mr Abel Dikilili	(023) 345-1463	Disabled, Youth	Zwelethemba	WC	21,000

NO	NAME	BENEFICIARIES	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE & FAX	PROJECT SCOPE	LOCATION	PROVINCE	DISTRIBUTED
				Fax (023) 345-1463	Development and Women			
2665	Zwelihle Welfare Society	10,000	Willie Hare	(0283) 62287 Fax (0283) 23103	Family	Hermanus	WC	50,000
2666	General Sponsorships	1,000,000						10,000,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,576,369</b>						<b>228,621,229</b>

## APPENDIX 3



## ITHUBA

Private Bag X7  
Melville  
2109

5<sup>th</sup> Floor, JCC House  
27 Owl Street, Cnr Empire Road  
Milpark  
2006

Telephone: (011) 482 2330

Facsimile: (011) 428 3150

E-Mail: [ithuba@pixie.co.za](mailto:ithuba@pixie.co.za)

### **APPLICATION FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE**

TO BE COMPLETED AND SUBMITTED TO THE ITHUBA TRUST BY  
ORGANISATIONS WHO ARE APPLYING FOR THE FIRST TIME

**Please Note: NO applications sent to us by e-mail or fax will be accepted.**

**Please post or deliver.**

#### **Trustees:**

Advocate Ronnie Bracks (Chairperson) : Niresh Ramklass (Deputy Chairperson) : Professor Raymond Parsons : Joe Latakomo :  
Rose Maphai : Dr Fikile Mazibuko : Joyce Matube (Chief Executive Officer)

## **ITHUBA TRUST APPLICATION FORM FOR FUNDING**

### **A. IDENTIFYING PARTICULARS**

1. Name of Organisation: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Postal Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Province: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Telephone Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Fax: \_\_\_\_\_  
E-Mail: \_\_\_\_\_  
Web Site: \_\_\_\_\_  
Cell Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Position of Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_

### **B. GOVERNING BODY OR COMMITTEE MEMBERS**

Chairperson: \_\_\_\_\_

Secretary: \_\_\_\_\_

Treasurer: \_\_\_\_\_

Members: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**C. FINANCIAL CONTROL**

1. Name, Telephone and Address of Auditors/Accountant

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2. Banking Ithuba Trust does not issue cheques

Funds are deposited directly into your Bank Account:

Name of Bank: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Branch: \_\_\_\_\_

Branch Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Bank Account Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Bank Account Name: \_\_\_\_\_

(This name must be the same as the name of your organization)

How many people sign cheques or withdraw cash: \_\_\_\_\_

**D. ORGANISATION HISTORY**

Tell us about your organization

1. Is your organization operating in a person's house or community? **YES/NO**

2. When did it start? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Why did it start? \_\_\_\_\_

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4. In what community are you running the project:

Rural

Farm

Informal Settlement

Township

Suburb

5. What type of people are you helping?

Disabled

Older persons

Babies

Pre-schoolers

School going children

Youth

Women

Adults

Blacks

6. How many people do you help?

Directly: \_\_\_\_\_

Indirectly: \_\_\_\_\_

**Total:** \_\_\_\_\_

## **E. BUSINESS PLAN**

1. What do you want to achieve with your project?

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2. What steps will you follow to get what you want with the project?

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3. When will you finish each step?

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4. When will you finish the project?

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5. How will you show that the project has helped the people in South Africa?

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6. Why do you think your project will work or be successful?

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7. What things will make your project work difficult?

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**F. BUDGET**

1. How much will the project cost? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How much do you want from Ithuba Trust? \_\_\_\_\_
3. List the things which you will do with Ithuba's money and how much each one of them will cost?

3.1	_____	R	_____
3.2	_____	R	_____
3.3	_____	R	_____
3.4	_____	R	_____
3.5	_____	R	_____
3.6	_____	R	_____
	<b>TOTAL</b>	R	_____

4. Names of other funders or income for the project:

<b>Name of Funder or Source of Income</b>	<b>Amount</b>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

**G. PUBLIC INFORMATION AND RESEARCH**

1. Are you willing for Ithuba Trust to inspect your project at an time and also give Ithuba Trust permission to tell other people about your project on television, radio, newspapers, conferences, etc.

2. Are you willing to give students permission to practice at your project?

**YES/NO**

3. If you are registered with the Government, give us your registration number:

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4. There is nothing wrong if your organization is not registered with the Government, but it helps to know that Ithuba is dealing with organizations which are known by the Government. If you are willing to register, write to:

Director: Non-Profit Organisations Act

Department of Social Development

Private Bag X901

Pretoria

0001

Telephone: (012) 317-6500

Fax: (012) 320-3854

5. Please attach the following documents:

1. Constitution

2. Copy of registration certificate if you are registered with the Government

3. Your auditor's or accountant's statement (form attached)

4. Annual report if you have one

**H. DECLARATION**

I or we, who will sign this application form declare that the information given and enclosed is to the best of my or our knowledge and ability true, correct and complete in all areas. I or we also agree and accept that if it is found that we lied about our application or I or we did not tell the whole truth, Ithuba Trust will not consider the application or will demand its money back.

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature(s) of person(s) permitted to sign

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Witness: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**REMEMBER:**

ITHUBA TRUST will not consider your application if the auditors or accountant's statement is not filled in.

**TO BE COMPLETED BY AUDITOR**  
**AUDITOR'S STATEMENT**

1. Name of Organisation \_\_\_\_\_
2. From Whom Do They Get Funds And How Long Have They Been Funded By These Sponsors?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Percentage Of Income Utilised For Administration: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Surplus Or Shortfall In The Previous Year:  
Surplus: R \_\_\_\_\_  
Shortfall: R \_\_\_\_\_
5. Amount Of Money Raised By The Organisation Themselves: R \_\_\_\_\_  
(Other Than Subsidies)
6. Total Amount Of Funds Held In Investments:  
Current Account \_\_\_\_\_  
Savings Account \_\_\_\_\_  
Call Accounts \_\_\_\_\_  
Notice Deposits \_\_\_\_\_  
Unit Trust: - Costs \_\_\_\_\_  
- Current Value \_\_\_\_\_  
Quoted Shares: - Costs \_\_\_\_\_  
- Current Value \_\_\_\_\_  
Other – Please Detail \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Comment On General Financial Administration And Planning Ability Of The Management Of The Organisation  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Does The Organisation Require Close Supervision In This Respect? **YES/NO**
9. Overall Impression  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Name Of Auditor: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Tel/Fax Numbers: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

## APPENDIX 4



## ITHUBA

Private Bag X7  
Melville  
2109

5<sup>th</sup> Floor, JCC House  
27 Owl Street, Cnr Empire Road  
Milpark  
2006

Telephone: (011) 482 2330

Facsimile: (011) 428 3150

E-Mail: [ithuba@pixie.co.za](mailto:ithuba@pixie.co.za)

### **APPLICATION FOR ADDITIONAL FUNDING AND PROGRESS REPORT**

TO BE COMPLETED AND SUBMITTED TO THE ITHUBA TRUST

**Please Note: NO applications sent to us by e-mail or fax will be accepted.**

**Please post or deliver.**

#### **Trustees:**

Advocate Ronnie Bracks (Chairperson) : Niresh Ramklass (Deputy Chairperson) : Professor Raymond Parsons : Joe Latakomo :  
Rose Maphai : Dr Fikile Mazibuko : Joyce Matube (Chief Executive Officer)

**APPLICATION FORM FOR ADDITIONAL FUNDING AND**  
**PROGRESS REPORT**

**CLOSING DATE : 31 DECEMBER 2000**

**This form must be completed by organizations which have received funding from Ithuba Trust in the past. This form will also serve as a progress report.**

**IDENTIFYING PARTICULARS**

1. Name of Organisation: \_\_\_\_\_
  
2. Postal Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
3. Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
4. Telephone Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Fax: \_\_\_\_\_  
E-Mail: \_\_\_\_\_  
Web Site: \_\_\_\_\_  
Cell Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Position of Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Name and Address of Auditors or Accountant  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

8. Name of Bank: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Branch: \_\_\_\_\_

Branch Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Bank Account Number: \_\_\_\_\_

9. Amount Received from the Last Allocation: \_\_\_\_\_

10. Date on which Last Allocation was Received: \_\_\_\_\_

11. Type of Project which Ithuba Trust funded:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

12. Tell us How you Used the Money:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

13. Tell us How this Money has Helped your People and Community:

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14. If you have not yet used the Money, Tell us Why:

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**15. BUSINESS PLAN FOR NEW FUNDING (ANSER THE QUESTIONS)**

15.1 What Type of People do you Want to Help?

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15.2 How many People do you Want to Help?

Directly: \_\_\_\_\_

Indirectly: \_\_\_\_\_

**Total:** \_\_\_\_\_

15.3 What do you Want to Achieve with this Project?

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15.4 What Things or Steps do you Want to Do with the Money?

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15.5 When will you Finish the Project?

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15.6 How will you Show that the Project has Helped the People and South Africa?

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---

15.7 Why do you Think this Project will Work or be Successful?

---

---

15.8 What Things will Make it Difficult for Your Work or Project?

---

---

**16. FINANCES**

16.1 How much will the project cost? R \_\_\_\_\_

16.2 How much do you want from Ithuba Trust? R \_\_\_\_\_

16.3 List the things which you will do with Ithuba's money and how much each one of them will cost?

16.3.1 \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_

16.3.2 \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_

16.3.3 \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_

16.3.4 \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_

16.3.5 \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_

16.3.6 \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **TOTAL** R \_\_\_\_\_

16.4 Give the Names of Other Funders for this Project and How Much Each Funder has Given You:

**Name of Funder**

**Amount**

\_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_

16.5 Summary of Your Finances:

Please ask your Treasurer or Bookkeeper or Accountant to fill in the attached Summary of your Finances Form. If you do not fill in this form, your application will not be considered.

### SUMMARY OF FINANCES

To be completed by the Treasurer or Bookkeeper or Accountant.

1. Name of Organisation: \_\_\_\_\_

2. List of Donors: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Donor	Amount Given	Date
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_____		
_____		
_____		
_____		
_____		

3. Percentage Used for Administration: \_\_\_\_\_

4. How much money does your organisation have? \_\_\_\_\_

Cheque Account: R \_\_\_\_\_

Savings Account: R \_\_\_\_\_

Call Account: R \_\_\_\_\_

Notive Deposits: R \_\_\_\_\_

Unit Trusts: R \_\_\_\_\_

Shares: R \_\_\_\_\_

Other: R \_\_\_\_\_

(Give Details)

5. How much money does your organisation owe? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Comments:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Name of Treasurer or Bookkeeper or Accountant: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEW SCHEDULE:  
ITHUBA TRUST BENEFICIARIES**

**1. Policies and concepts**

- 1.1 Do policies make it easy or difficult to access resources such as funding towards poverty eradication and sustainable development and if so, how?
- 1.2 What is meant by development and what are the urgent needs for development?
- 1.3 What is poverty and how is poverty and development linked?
- 1.4 What is meant by sustainable development and how is it linked to poverty and development?
- 1.5 How long does development take place and should funders continue funding development until its completion?
- 1.6 Can a funder fund every application? Give reasons for your answer.
- 1.7 How can organizations show the results of funding to their funders?
- 1.8 How can funders prevent mismanagement of funds?
- 1.9 What kind of image must a funder have?

**2. Ithuba Trust fund policy and procedures**

- 2.1 Were Ithuba Trust funding policy and procedures helpful or not? Give reasons for your answers.

**3. Impact measurement**

- 3.1 What is meant by impact measurement and how is it done?
- 3.2 What impact did Ithuba Trust funding policy and procedures have on your applications for funding?

**4. Recommended changes to Ithuba Trust policy and procedures**

- 4.1 List the things that are good about Ithuba Trust funding policy and procedures.
- 4.2 List the things that Ithuba Trust need to change to its funding policy and procedures.
- 4.3 List the things that are important in a policy and procedure for successful poverty eradication and sustainable development.

**APPENDIX 6**

.....  
.....  
.....  
Date: .....

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

Dear Ithuba Beneficiary

**INVITATION TO HELP IN A RESEARCH STUDY ABOUT ITHUBA TRUST**

I am a student at the University of Pretoria, conducting a study that aims to find out whether Ithuba Trust funding policy and methods helped organizations to obtain Ithuba funding to fight poverty and promote sustainable development.

Your organization is invited to help in this study by filling in the enclosed questionnaire.

This study will help in the following three ways:

- Firstly, to find out whether Ithuba Trust policies and methods made it easy for organizations to get Ithuba funding.
- Secondly, to find out whether Ithuba Trust funding strengthened organizations that are fighting poverty and promoting sustainable development.
- Thirdly, to show the importance of measuring success or failure of projects when fighting poverty and promoting sustainable development.

The period to be studied is ten (10) years, that is, from 1989 to 1999.

Your organization had been selected to help in the study because it has received Ithuba funding, for many years. The researcher therefore believes that your knowledge about Ithuba will help to achieve the aims of this study.

All information obtained from your organization will not be told to any other person or organization, and will be kept confidential.

Please use the enclosed stamped and addressed envelope to return your completed questionnaire.

If the researcher finds that it is important to talk to you again after receiving your form, you will be notified. The researcher will telephone you.

It would be highly appreciated if you could return this questionnaire within ten (10) days.

Thank you

Yours sincerely

Joyce Matube  
**Researcher**

Prof. Antoinette Lombard  
**Promoter**

# QUESTIONNAIRE

## IMPACT MEASUREMENT: POVERTY ERADICATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. CASE STUDY

### INSTRUCTIONS

- **Please write clearly**
- **Use a blue or black pen**
- **Show your answer with an X in the box**  
for example  YES  NO
- **Try not to give long sentences when you are asked to give reasons for your answer. When a question asks you to provide reasons for your answer, write one or two short sentences.**

## IMPACT MEASUREMENT: POVERTY ERADICATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. CASE STUDY

**For Office Use**

<p><b>1. Name of your organization:</b> _____</p>	<p><b>V1</b> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> <b>1-3</b></p>																		
<p><b>2. In what year did your organization start:</b> _____</p>	<p><b>V2</b> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> <b>4-7</b></p>																		
<p><b>3. In what community is your organization running the project or projects. Please show your answer with an X. You may answer as many as you can</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Farming community</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Informal settlement</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Rural community</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Suburb</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Township</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Other (Specify: _____)</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">6</td> </tr> </table>	Farming community	1	Informal settlement	2	Rural community	3	Suburb	4	Township	5	Other (Specify: _____)	6	<p><b>V3</b> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 100px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> <b>8</b></p> <p><b>V4</b> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 100px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> <b>9</b></p> <p><b>V5</b> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 100px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> <b>10</b></p> <p><b>V6</b> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 100px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> <b>11</b></p> <p><b>V7</b> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 100px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> <b>12</b></p> <p><b>V8</b> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 100px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> <b>13</b></p>						
Farming community	1																		
Informal settlement	2																		
Rural community	3																		
Suburb	4																		
Township	5																		
Other (Specify: _____)	6																		
<p><b>4. Sustainable development includes social development (e.g. crèches), economic development (e.g. job creation), and environmental development (e.g. farming, tourism) projects</b></p>																			
<p><b>4.1</b> If your organization is involved with only one project, does the project include social, economic and environmental activities</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="padding: 2px 10px;">YES</td></tr></table> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse; margin-left: 20px;"><tr><td style="padding: 2px 10px;">NO</td></tr></table> </p>	YES	NO	<p><b>V9</b> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 100px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> <b>14</b></p>																
YES																			
NO																			
<p><b>4.2</b> Give reasons for your answer</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>V10</b> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 50px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 50px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> <b>15-16</b></p> <p><b>V11</b> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 50px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 50px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> <b>17-18</b></p> <p><b>V12</b> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 50px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 50px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> <b>19-20</b></p>																		



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<p><b>4.3</b> If your organization is involved with many projects, do these projects include social, economic and environmental activities</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"> <table style="display: inline-table; border: 1px solid black; margin: 0 10px;"> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">YES</td></tr> </table> <table style="display: inline-table; border: 1px solid black; margin: 0 10px;"> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">NO</td></tr> </table> </div>	YES	NO	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>V13</b> <input style="width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <b>21</b></p>																																																																				
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<p><b>4.4</b> Give reasons for your answer</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;"><b>V14</b></td> <td style="width: 70%; border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;"> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 50%;"></td><td style="width: 50%;"></td></tr> </table> </td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;"><b>22-23</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>V15</b></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;"> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 50%;"></td><td style="width: 50%;"></td></tr> </table> </td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>24-25</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>V16</b></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;"> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 50%;"></td><td style="width: 50%;"></td></tr> </table> </td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>26-27</b></td> </tr> </table>	<b>V14</b>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 50%;"></td><td style="width: 50%;"></td></tr> </table>			<b>22-23</b>	<b>V15</b>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 50%;"></td><td style="width: 50%;"></td></tr> </table>			<b>24-25</b>	<b>V16</b>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 50%;"></td><td style="width: 50%;"></td></tr> </table>			<b>26-27</b>																																																							
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<p><b>5.</b> Indicate with an X the kind of people your organization is helping. You may answer as many as you can</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Adults</td><td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">1</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Babies</td><td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">2</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Disadvantaged blacks</td><td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">3</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Disabled</td><td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">4</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Older persons</td><td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">5</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Pre-scholars</td><td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">6</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">School going children</td><td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">7</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Youth</td><td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">8</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Women</td><td style="text-align: center; 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<p><b>6.</b> How many people does your organization help per year</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;"></td> <td style="text-align: center; width: 20%;"><b>Number</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">6.1 Directly</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">6.3 Indirectly</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">6.3 Total</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> </table>		<b>Number</b>	6.1 Directly		6.3 Indirectly		6.3 Total		<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;"><b>V27</b></td> <td style="width: 70%; border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;"> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td></tr> </table> </td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;"><b>38-42</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>V28</b></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;"> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td></tr> </table> </td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>43-47</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>V29</b></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;"> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td></tr> </table> </td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>48-52</b></td> </tr> </table>	<b>V27</b>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td></tr> </table>					<b>38-42</b>	<b>V28</b>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td></tr> </table>					<b>43-47</b>	<b>V29</b>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td></tr> </table>					<b>48-52</b>																																									
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<p><b>7. Funding received from Ithuba Trust</b></p> <p><b>7.1</b> When was the first time you received funding from Ithuba Trust _____</p>	<p><b>V30</b> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> <b>53-56</b></p>							
<p><b>7.2</b> How many years has Ithuba Trust funded your organization _____</p>	<p><b>V31</b> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 40px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 40px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> <b>57-58</b></p>							
<p>Ithuba Trust funds organizations twice per year, that is, in March and September of every year.</p>								
<p><b>7.3</b> Did your organization get money in March and September every year</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> <b>YES</b>      <input type="checkbox"/> <b>NO</b></p> <p>If your answer is NO, please give reasons</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>V32</b> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 100px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> <b>59</b></p> <p><b>V33</b> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> <b>60-61</b></p> <p><b>V34</b> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> <b>62-63</b></p> <p><b>V35</b> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> <b>64-65</b></p>							
<p><b>7.4</b> Ithuba also funds projects for emergencies</p>								
<p><b>7.4.1</b> Did your organization get money for emergencies</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> <b>YES</b>      <input type="checkbox"/> <b>NO</b></p>	<p><b>V36</b> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 100px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> <b>66</b></p>							
<p><b>7.4.2</b> Do you think emergency funding helps</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> <b>YES</b>      <input type="checkbox"/> <b>NO</b></p> <p>Please give reasons for your answer</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>V37</b> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 100px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> <b>67</b></p> <p><b>V38</b> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> <b>68-69</b></p> <p><b>V39</b> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> <b>70-71</b></p> <p><b>V40</b> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> <b>72-73</b></p>							

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<p><b>7.5</b> In your own words, please give reasons why your organization asked Ithuba Trust for funding for so many years</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;"><b>V41</b></td> <td style="width: 15%; border: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 15%; border: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 60%;"><b>74-75</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>V42</b></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></td> <td><b>76-77</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>V43</b></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></td> <td><b>78-79</b></td> </tr> </table>	<b>V41</b>			<b>74-75</b>	<b>V42</b>			<b>76-77</b>	<b>V43</b>			<b>78-79</b>																														
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**8.3 Social development projects (Health)**

Please indicate with an X the projects Ithuba Trust funded. You can show as many as you can

HIV/AIDS	1
Terminally ill (e.g. cancer, brain injury)	2
Primary health (e.g. health education, immunizations)	3
Other (Specify: _____)	4

V56  92V57  93V58  94V59  95**8.4 Social development projects (Education)**

Please indicate with an X the projects Ithuba Trust funded. You can show as many as you can

Adult basic education	1
Advocacy, lobbying, networking (e.g. fighting for human rights of children, women, HIV/AIDS sufferers)	2
Capacity building (e.g. training of workers, managers, volunteers)	3
Early childhood development (e.g. crèches, play groups, preschools)	4
Infrastructure (e.g. building of classrooms, buying equipment, sports facilities, toilets, boreholes)	5
Helping poor communities (e.g. Saturday schools)	6
Organizational development (e.g. training of leaders, managers)	7
Other (Specify: _____)	8

V60  96V61  97V62  98V63  99V64  100V65  101V66  102V67  103**8.5 Economic development projects (Manufacturing)**

Please indicate with an X the projects Ithuba Trust funded. You can show as many as you can

Brick making	1
Cane weaving	2
Furniture making	3
Artifacts (e.g. candles, ornaments)	4
Detergents (e.g. floor polish, jik, stay soft)	5

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	Soap making	6		<b>V73</b>		<b>109</b>
	Leatherwork (e.g. shoes, bags)	7		<b>V74</b>		<b>110</b>
	Candle making	8		<b>V75</b>		<b>111</b>
	Other (Specify: _____)	9		<b>V76</b>		<b>112</b>
<b>8.6</b>	<b>Economic development projects (Clothing products)</b>					
	Please indicate with an X the projects Ithuba Trust funded. You can show as many as you can					
	Uniforms (e.g. school, stokvels, working)	1		<b>V77</b>		<b>113</b>
	Wedding gowns	2		<b>V78</b>		<b>114</b>
	Bedding/linen	3		<b>V79</b>		<b>115</b>
	Curtains	4		<b>V80</b>		<b>116</b>
	Clothes for children and adults	5		<b>V81</b>		<b>117</b>
	Job creation	6		<b>V82</b>		<b>118</b>
	Other (Specify: _____)	7		<b>V83</b>		<b>119</b>
<b>8.7</b>	<b>Economic development projects (Food products)</b>					
	Please indicate with an X the projects Ithuba Trust funded. You can show as many as you can					
	Baking	1		<b>V84</b>		<b>120</b>
	Catering	2		<b>V85</b>		<b>121</b>
	Confectionaries (e.g. sweets, chocolates, cakes)	3		<b>V86</b>		<b>122</b>
	Fruit juices	4		<b>V87</b>		<b>123</b>
	Other (Specify: _____)	5		<b>V88</b>		<b>124</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Things that make poverty eradication and sustainable development difficult</b>					
	Please indicate with an X whether you agree or disagree with the following statements					

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**9.1 Causes of poverty**

Statement	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree
Poverty is caused by not being able to get important resources	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree
Poverty is caused by the abuse of human rights	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree
Poverty is caused by lack of important opportunities	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree
Even if countries are rich with many resources and opportunities and the laws are easy, poverty is getting worse	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree
Poverty is caused by many, many things and funding alone will not help solve all the problems causing poverty	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree
Poor people are not allowed to speak for themselves	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree
Many problems are caused by apartheid	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree
Technology, e.g. computers make rich people to become richer and poor people to become poorer because poor people do not have the technology	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree
Sometimes projects do not include all the social, economic and environmental activities and there-fore fail to give the best results	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree
People who make decisions do not consider the knowledge and experience of poor people	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree
Human rights are not always thought about in poverty alleviation and sustainable development	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree
People who make decisions sometimes fail to make use of the country's helpful laws, in poverty eradication and sustainable development	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree
Lack of support for small business	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree
Lack of measurement of the success or failure of the projects	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree

Comments on the causes of poverty

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<b>V89</b>		<b>125</b>
<b>V90</b>		<b>126</b>
<b>V91</b>		<b>127</b>
<b>V92</b>		<b>128</b>
<b>V93</b>		<b>129</b>
<b>V94</b>		<b>130</b>
<b>V95</b>		<b>131</b>
<b>V96</b>		<b>132</b>
<b>V97</b>		<b>133</b>
<b>V98</b>		<b>134</b>
<b>V99</b>		<b>135</b>
<b>V100</b>		<b>136</b>
<b>V101</b>		<b>137</b>
<b>V102</b>		<b>138</b>
<b>V103</b>		<b>139-141</b>
<b>V104</b>		<b>142-144</b>
<b>V105</b>		<b>145-147</b>

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<p><b>10. Impact measurement</b></p> <p>In general it is accepted that for projects to be successful, the measurement of success or failure must be part of a plan to fight poverty and promote sustainable development</p>																																																										
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**11. Ithuba Trust Funding Policy and Strategy**

**11.1** Ithuba Trust, with its funding, aims to help fight poverty and promote sustainable development. But money is not the only thing important to measure the success or failure of projects. There are other things to think about in such measurement

Please indicate with an X whether you agree or disagree with the following statements

Statement	Agree	Disagree
Funding is useful in development if the laws of the donor and government make things easy for organizations	Agree	Disagree
A mission statement is the most important in measuring success or failure of projects	Agree	Disagree

Ithuba Trust mission statement reads like this:

“Strives to be a dynamic, innovative human development initiative which seeks to empower groups and communities throughout South Africa by enhancing the quality of human life and by the alleviation of human suffering, through the power of opportunity and via the creation of a multiplier effect.”

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V118

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**11.2** In terms of your relationship with Ithuba Trust, do you think Ithuba has achieved the following

Please indicate with an X whether you agree or disagree with the following statements

Statement	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree
Ithuba Trust’s laws and methods of funding help most organizations to get Ithuba’s funds	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree
Ithuba Trust is the people’s organization because it has helped thousands of organizations	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree
Ithuba Trust, with its funding, helped to improve the quality of life of beneficiaries	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree
Ithuba Trust, with its funding, helped to remove human suffering	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree
Ithuba Trust gave opportunities for development	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree
Ithuba Trust has encouraged projects to be repeated everywhere in South Africa	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree

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V120

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V123

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**12. What people think about Ithuba Trust**

Ithuba is a Zulu word meaning “opportunity”.

Please indicate with an X in the following statements, if you agree

Statement	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree
Ithuba Trust was an opportunity to your organization to obtain the necessary funds for your project	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree
Ithuba Trust has helped towards changing South Africa through your organization	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree
Ithuba Trust’s laws and methods of funding have made it easier to obtain funding from them	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree
Ithuba Trust’s laws and methods of funding were flexible	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree

If you disagree with any of the above statements, please give reasons

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

<b>V125</b>		<b>170</b>
<b>V126</b>		<b>171</b>
<b>V127</b>		<b>172</b>
<b>V128</b>		<b>173</b>

<b>V129</b>			<b>174-175</b>
<b>V130</b>			<b>176-177</b>
<b>V131</b>			<b>178-179</b>

**12.1 The behaviour of Ithuba Trust staff and management**

Please indicate with an X in the following statements, what you think about the behaviour of Ithuba staff and their management

Statement	Always	Not Always	Never
They are easy to listen to	Always	Not Always	Never
They give all information required by organizations	Always	Not Always	Never
They act very fast	Always	Not Always	Never
They are helpful	Always	Not Always	Never
They give enough information	Always	Not Always	Never
Their behaviour is always the same	Always	Not Always	Never
They have UBUNTU manners	Always	Not Always	Never

<b>V132</b>		<b>180</b>
<b>V133</b>		<b>181</b>
<b>V134</b>		<b>182</b>
<b>V135</b>		<b>183</b>
<b>V136</b>		<b>184</b>
<b>V137</b>		<b>185</b>
<b>V138</b>		<b>186</b>

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<p><b>12.2 Advertising Ithuba Trust</b></p> <p>Please indicate with an X how the following methods helped to advertise Ithuba Trust</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 35%;">Item</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Excellent</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Not Sure</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Poor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Newsletter (Ithuba Calling)</td> <td>Excellent</td> <td>Not Sure</td> <td>Poor</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Win-‘n-Spin TV Show</td> <td>Excellent</td> <td>Not Sure</td> <td>Poor</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Allocation ceremonies</td> <td>Excellent</td> <td>Not Sure</td> <td>Poor</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10<sup>th</sup> Year Anniversary Celebrations</td> <td>Excellent</td> <td>Not Sure</td> <td>Poor</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Item	Excellent	Not Sure	Poor	Newsletter (Ithuba Calling)	Excellent	Not Sure	Poor	Win-‘n-Spin TV Show	Excellent	Not Sure	Poor	Allocation ceremonies	Excellent	Not Sure	Poor	10 <sup>th</sup> Year Anniversary Celebrations	Excellent	Not Sure	Poor	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;"><b>V139</b></td> <td style="width: 50%;"><input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></td> <td style="width: 40%; text-align: right;"><b>187</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>V140</b></td> <td><input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>188</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>V141</b></td> <td><input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>189</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>V142</b></td> <td><input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>190</b></td> </tr> </table>	<b>V139</b>	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<b>187</b>	<b>V140</b>	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<b>188</b>	<b>V141</b>	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<b>189</b>	<b>V142</b>	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<b>190</b>	
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<p><b>12.3 Ithuba Trust’s methods of preventing corruption</b></p> <p>In general the importance of organizations is showed by the things they believe in, how they are managed, and their belief in good behaviour</p> <p>Please indicate with an X in the following statements, what you think about Ithuba’s methods of preventing corruption</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 40%;">Statement</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Agree</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Not Sure</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Disagree</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ithuba Trust is known for preventing corruption</td> <td>Agree</td> <td>Not Sure</td> <td>Disagree</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The use of outside screening committees has helped Ithuba to prevent corruption</td> <td>Agree</td> <td>Not Sure</td> <td>Disagree</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="margin-top: 10px;">If you disagree with any of the above statements, please give reasons</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	Statement	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Ithuba Trust is known for preventing corruption	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	The use of outside screening committees has helped Ithuba to prevent corruption	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;"><b>V143</b></td> <td style="width: 50%;"><input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></td> <td style="width: 40%; text-align: right;"><b>191</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>V144</b></td> <td><input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>192</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>V145</b></td> <td><table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 50%;"></td><td style="width: 50%;"></td></tr></table></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>193-194</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>V146</b></td> <td><table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 50%;"></td><td style="width: 50%;"></td></tr></table></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>195-186</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>V147</b></td> <td><table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 50%;"></td><td style="width: 50%;"></td></tr></table></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>197-198</b></td> </tr> </table>	<b>V143</b>	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<b>191</b>	<b>V144</b>	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<b>192</b>	<b>V145</b>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 50%;"></td><td style="width: 50%;"></td></tr></table>			<b>193-194</b>	<b>V146</b>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 50%;"></td><td style="width: 50%;"></td></tr></table>			<b>195-186</b>	<b>V147</b>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 50%;"></td><td style="width: 50%;"></td></tr></table>			<b>197-198</b>
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<p><b>13. Please explain how did Ithuba funds help your organization</b></p> <p><b>13.1</b> Ithuba helped our organization to become independent and not be controlled by donors</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <table style="display: inline-table; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;"><b>YES</b></td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;"><b>NO</b></td> </tr> </table> </div>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;"><b>V148</b></td> <td style="width: 50%;"><input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></td> <td style="width: 40%; text-align: right;"><b>199</b></td> </tr> </table>	<b>V148</b>	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<b>199</b>																												
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**For Office Use**

<p>Please give reasons for your answer</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>V149</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>200-201</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V150</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>202-203</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V151</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>204-205</td> </tr> </table>	V149			200-201	V150			202-203	V151			204-205				
V149			200-201														
V150			202-203														
V151			204-205														
<p><b>13.2</b> Ithuba Trust fund helped our organization to reach its aims and objectives</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> YES      <input type="checkbox"/> NO         </p> <p>Please give reasons for your answer</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>V152</td> <td colspan="2"></td> <td>206</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V153</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>207-208</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V154</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>209-210</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V155</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>211-212</td> </tr> </table>	V152			206	V153			207-208	V154			209-210	V155			211-212
V152			206														
V153			207-208														
V154			209-210														
V155			211-212														
<p><b>14. Successful development can be seen by happy hardworking people</b></p> <p><b>14.1</b> In your own words, please describe the importance of Ithuba Trust funding for your organization</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>V156</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>213-214</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V157</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>215-216</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V158</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>217-218</td> </tr> </table>	V156			213-214	V157			215-216	V158			217-218				
V156			213-214														
V157			215-216														
V158			217-218														
<p><b>14.2</b> In your own words, please describe what changes did Ithuba Trust bring to your organization</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>V159</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>219-220</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V160</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>221-222</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V161</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>223-224</td> </tr> </table>	V159			219-220	V160			221-222	V161			223-224				
V159			219-220														
V160			221-222														
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<p><b>14.3</b> In your own words, please describe what made your organization to apply for funding from Ithuba Trust for so many years</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>V162</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>225-226</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V163</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>227-228</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V164</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>229-230</td> </tr> </table>	V162			225-226	V163			227-228	V164			229-230				
V162			225-226														
V163			227-228														
V164			229-230														



**PROJECT LIST  
EVENT : 10 OCTOBER 1989  
31 BENEFICIARIES**

**I. JOB TRAINING**

1. **AFRICA COOPERATIVE ACTION TRUST (A.C.A.T.)**  
P.O. Box 1743, Pietermaritzburg 3200  
Re: Dwelshula Self-Help Training Project (courses in agricultural development and job training)  
Region Serviced: KwaZulu
2. **BOPHELO IMPILO**  
201 Sheffield House, 29 Kruis Street, Johannesburg 2001  
Re: Support self-help Projects including Handcraft Club, Vegetable Gardens Club, Bulk Buying Club, etc.  
Region Serviced: South Africa

**II. EDUCATION**

3. **STREET-WISE/CHILDREN'S FOUNDATION**  
P.O. Box 1312, Parklands 2121  
Re: Provide education, job skills training and family tracking for approximately 150 street children  
Region Serviced: Johannesburg/Durban
4. **PROJECT LITERACY**  
73 Charles Street, Brooklyn 0801  
Re: Operational costs for four (4) new Ikageng adult education centres: basic reading with writing skills taught to 250-300 learners  
Region Serviced: Transvaal

**III. HANDICAPPED/DISABLED**

5. **KWA-NOTHEMBA**  
P.O. Box 21181, Durrheim 7490  
Re: Protective workshop for the disabled  
Region Serviced: Khayelitsha (Cape)
6. **FRIENDS DAY CARE**  
P.O. Box 229, Alexandra Road, Maitland 7405  
Re: Providing day care training for 65 severely mentally and physically handicapped children  
Region Serviced: Maitland (Cape)
7. **SUNSHINE CENTRE**  
P.O. Box 81211, Parkhurst 2120  
Re: Provide support and assistance for 250 families who have young mentally handicapped children  
Region Serviced: Witwatersrand
8. **CRIPPLE CARE ASSOCIATION**  
P.O. Box 215, Ladysmith 3370  
Re: After-care nursing service and workshop for the disabled  
Region Serviced: Natal
9. **BLACK BLIND ADULTS ASSOCIATION**  
P.O. Box 215, Orlando 1804  
Re: Brick-making project  
Region Serviced: Transvaal

10. **SELF-HELP ASSOCIATION OF PARAPLEGICS (SHAP)**  
P.O. Box 39492, Booysens 2016  
Re: Provide accommodation and rehabilitation for the physically disabled  
Region Serviced: Transvaal
11. **CHESIRE HOMES**  
P.O. Box 2312 Johannesburg 2000  
Re: Provide accommodation and rehabilitation for the physically disabled  
Region Serviced: Transvaal
12. **LITTLE EDEN**  
P.O. Box 121, Edenvale 1610  
Re: Provide housing for 100 severely mentally handicapped adults  
Region Serviced: South Africa
13. **TAKALANI FOR THE MENTALLY HANDICAPPED**  
P.O. Box 33487, Jeppestown 2043  
Re: Providing a home for the mentally handicapped in Soweto  
Region Serviced: Soweto
14. **SOCIETY FOR THE COMMUNICATIVELY DISORDERED CHILD**  
P.O. Box 87177, Houghton 2041  
Re: Diagnostic centres for language and hearing impaired children (WITS)  
Region Serviced: Johannesburg
15. **PUMELALA TRAINING CENTRE**  
P.O. Box 304, Orlando 1804  
Re: Improving facilities for black mentally handicapped children  
Region Serviced: Soweto
16. **EASTERN PROVINCE ASSOCIATION FOR THE CARE OF CEREBRAL PALSY**  
P.O. Box 12127, Port Elizabeth 6006  
Re: Upgrading school for the cerebral palsied children  
Region Serviced: Eastern Cape
17. **WITBANK CRIPPLES' CARE ASSOCIATION**  
P.O. Box 767, Witbank 1035  
Re: Repair of bus used for transport  
Region Serviced: Witbank
18. **PUMLA SCHOOL FOR THE SEVERELY MENTALLY HANDICAPPED**  
P.O. Box 377, Orlando 1804  
Re: Provide needed classrooms for the black severely handicapped children  
Region Serviced: Soweto
19. **ASSOCIATION FOR THE DEAF**  
P.O. Box 3343, Johannesburg 2000  
Re: Provide housing for the deaf and deaf/blind persons  
Region Serviced: Witwatersrand
20. **DISABLED PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA (DPSA)**  
P.O. Box 39492, Booysens 2016  
Re: Thembalihle Self-Help Association of the Disabled (A cash register for the tuckshop at the St. Francis Hospital, which is operated solely disabled people)  
Region Serviced: Zululand

#### **IV. ENVIRONEMENT/CONSERVATION**

21. **SOUTH AFRICAN NATURE CONSERVATION CENTRE**  
Private Bag X6, Parkview 2122  
Re: Courses are offered providing education on the environment from pre-school to tertiary levels  
Region Serviced: South Africa

**V. FEEDLING/WELFARE/AGRICULTURE**

**22. SOUTH AFRICAN RED CROSS SOCIETY**

P.O. Box 8726, Johannesburg 2000

Re: Community organizers project, run in conjunction with the International Committee of the Red Cross providing disaster relief, health, education, etc.

Region Serviced: South Africa

**23. SOWETO HOME FOR THE AGED**

P.O. Box 723, Kwa-Xuma 1868

Re: Operating cost for Home operated under the directorship of T. Mbabane, currently serving 38 residents, but potentially accommodating 122 residents

Region Serviced: Soweto

**24. RIVIERSONDEREND**

P.O. Box 123, Riviersonderend 7250

Re: Community upliftment project including a community Laundrette, Nursery School, Feeding Scheme for the Elderly and an Old Age Club

Region Serviced: Riviersonderend Community

**25. WORLD VISION**

P.O. Box 1101, Florida 1710

Re: Bushbuck Ridge-Mosare Fund Project. Assistance to Mozambique refugees by providing for basic food needs, basic sanitation facilities and training in vocational skills

Region Serviced: Lebowa

**VII. ARTS**

**27. PELMAMA ACADEMY/SOWETO**

P.O. Box 3422, Johannesburg 2000

Re: Operating costs for courses provided in the following areas: art, dance, music, theatre, among others at the tertiary level

Region Serviced: Witwatersrand

**VIII. SOCIOLOGICAL**

**28. WE CARE**

P.O. Box 782893, Sandton 2146

Re: Post care workshop. Initially black and white children from disadvantaged backgrounds are taken on weekend tours with the full support of the travel industry. A post care programme will allow for follow up for children specially chosen from the initial encounters

Region Serviced: South Africa

**29. CAMP INDELELA ENHLE**

P.O. Box 82517, Southampton 2135

Re: Interdenominational camp for underprivileged township and squatter children. Replacement of a mini-bus which was recently stolen

Region Serviced: Pretoria, Witwatersrand and Vereeniging

**30. THE LEADERSHIP INSTITUTE**

P.O. Box 3606, Randburg 2135

Re: Sponsorship of community leaders training workshops. Ten (10) training workshops will be run in Johannesburg during 1990 with forty (40) delegates at each workshop

**31. LEGAL AID BUREAU**

5<sup>th</sup> Floor, York House, 57 Rissik Street, Johannesburg

Re: For over fifty years the Bureau has supplied legal assistance to people of all racial groups who are indigent. The Bureau is a non-political organization and the chief patron is Chief Justice Mr Justice Corbette

Region Serviced: Johannesburg

**APPENDIX 8****LIST OF RESPONDENTS IN THE QUANTITATIVE PHASE  
OF THE RESEARCH STUDY**

<b>Code</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>
1	Carel du Toit Centre, Pretoria
2	Kgotsong Child and Family Care Centre
3	Germiston Association for the Aged
4	Drive Alive
5	Cresset House
6	Centre for Early Childhood Development
7	Itsoseng Day Care
8	S.A.V.F., Piet Retief
9	S.A.V.F., Kinross Herberg
10	S.A. Blind Workers Organisation
11	Association for the Physically Disabled
12	Goldfields Hospice Association
13	Cape Mental Health Society
14	The Peter Pan Down Syndrome Centre
15	Epilepsy South Africa, National Office
16	Optimus Foundation
17	House Otto Quad Association, S.E. Rand
18	Leprosy Mission
19	The Browns School
20	Edenvale Child and Family Care Society
21	Christian Care Centre
22	Eshowe Community Action Group
23	Cheshire Home
24	A.B. Educare Centre
25	Society for the Physically Handicapped
26	Mangaung Society for the Care of the Aged
27	Zenzele Y.M.C.A. Pre-school
28	Western Cape Forum for Intellectual Disability
29	Masinedane Community Service
30	San Salvador Home
31	Chief J.M. Dlamini Cheshire Home
32	Mabahloki Clara Home
33	SANCA, Pietermaritzburg
34	South African Legion
35	Northern Free State Mental Health, Voorwaarts Club Project
36	Ikageng Old Age Relief Centre



<b>Code</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>
37	Vaal Triangle Alcohol and Drug Help Centre
38	Train-Up-a-Child Educare
39	Hantam Community Education Trust
40	Malocha Day Care Centre
41	The Hamlet Foundation
42	Reuben Birin School for the Hearing Impaired
43	Hermanus Child and Family Welfare Society
44	FAMSA (Border), East London
45	The Homes Training Trust
46	Marico Akademie
47	The Hamlet School for Intellectually Challenged Learners
48	The Friends of Sterkfontein
49	St John Ambulance Foundation, Johannesburg
50	Rest-a-While Service Centre
51	Youth for Christ, Johannesburg
52	Norval's Pont Ukukhanya Education and Resource Centre
53	Cape Town Drug Counseling Centre
54	NICRO, Free State
55	Women for South Africa, Free State
56	Itireleng Crèche (Rebone)
57	Delta Environmental Centre
58	Life Line, West Rand
59	Cancer Association, Free State and Northern Cape
60	Westbury Community Crèche and Preschool
61	Aurora Alcohol and Drug Centre
62	SANCA, Central Rand
63	Buhlebuyeza Day Care
64	Frida Harley Shelter for Women
65	Estcourt Hospice Association
66	Bread of Life Charity Fund
67	Empangeni Alcohol and Drug Help Centre, SANCA, Zululand
68	Mamelodi Association for People with Disabilities
69	Lat Wiel Self Help Centre
70	Tshwara O Tiise Crèche
71	Tembisa Child and Family Welfare Society
72	Lesedi La Setjhaba Welfare Organisation
73	Makgano Community Preschool and Day Care Centre
74	Oasis Association
75	Somerset East Child Welfare
76	Thusanang Pre-school and Educare Centre
77	Vesi Danga

<b>Code</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>
78	Johannesburg Parent Child Counseling Centre
79	Boikhutso Day Care
80	NICRO, Eastern Cape
81	Soweto Care for the Aged
82	T.B. Care Association
83	Tumahole Self-Help Association for Disabled
84	Laudium Mental Health Society
85	Faranani Trust
86	TIBA Services for the Blind
87	A.C.V.V., Worcester
88	Redhouse Benevolent Society
89	Tumelong Mission
90	Muthane Society for the Aged
91	Thusanong Association
92	Neighborhood Old Age Homes (NOAH)
93	Takalani Home for the
94	Walmer Soup Kitchen
95	Evaton Old Age, Disability, Child and Family Welfare Society
96	Epilepsy South Africa, Gauteng Branch
97	House of Mercy
98	Hospice in the West
99	Queensburgh Cheshire Home
100	Baby Therapy Centre
102	Kadimah Occupational Centre
103	Manenberg Preschool Association
104	Museni Day Care
105	Bethlehem Feeding Scheme
106	Little People Preschool
107	Organ Donor Foundation of South Africa
108	Kestell Kinderhuis
109	Association for People with Disabilities, Greater Germiston
110	Family Health Services
111	Cape Town Child Welfare
112	Durban Children's Society Amalgamated
113	Potchefstroom Service Centre for the Aged
114	Johannesburg Child Welfare Society
115	Hospice Association of the Witwatersrand
116	ACAT
117	Princess Alice Adoption Home
118	Mzamo Child Guidance Clinic
119	Jobstart Training Centre

<b>Code</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>
120	Basadi Pele Foundation
121	Central Gauteng Mental Health
122	Autism South Africa
123	Pretoria and District Child and Family Welfare Society
124	Reach for a Dream Foundation
125	South African Black Social Workers Association
126	Pretoria College
127	SANCA, Durban
128	Nokuthula Centre
129	Lesedi la Setjhaba, Western Cape
130	Kleinmond Child Welfare Society
131	LETCEE
132	Masibumbane Welfare
133	Alma School
134	A.B. Educare Centre
135	Roodepoort Care of the Aged
136	Southern African Inherited Disorders Association
137	Usizo Ulomtwini (Formerly Methodist Care)
138	Auburn House School
139	Cape Town Society for the Blind
140	Khutlo Tharo Alcohol and Drug Help Centre
141	Food Gardens Foundation
142	Sunshine Centre Association
143	FAMSA, Limpopo
144	Greater Soweto Association for Early Childhood Development
145	C.O.U.N.T.
146	Hospice East Rand
147	FAMSA, Pretoria
148	FAMSA, Welkom
149	Elim Home
150	Amari School for Severely Mentally Handicapped Learners, Welkom
151	SANCA, Port Elizabeth
152	Presbyterian Churches of Western Cape Project for the Aged
153	Aloepark Pre-Primary School
154	Itireleng
155	FAMSA, West Rand
156	South African Sports Association for the Physically Disabled
157	Ry-Ma-In Home for Quadriplegics
158	The Compassionate Friends
159	West Rand Association for the Physically Disabled
160	Grahamstown Hospice

<b>Code</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>
161	Currys Post Educational Trust
162	Congregational Church Meals on Wheels
163	Forest Town School
164	Pretoria Sungardens Hospice
165	Grahamstown Child and Family Welfare Society
166	PADI
167	Floromo Old Age Home
168	Laudium Care Services for the Aged
169	Germiston Council for the Aged
170	Nazareth House
171	Tateni Home Care Nursing Service
172	UNISA Tiisanang Community Project
173	South African Legion, Head Office
174	Elsies River Social Welfare Association
175	South African Congress for Early Childhood Development
176	Lifeline/Childline, Western Cape
177	Pretoria Child and Family Care Society
178	Multivision Youth Development Project
179	Edutak
180	Polokong Children's Village
181	The Siyazisiza Trust
182	St Alban's College
183	St Anne's Homes
184	Irene Homes
185	The Siyazisiza Trust, Head Office
186	Bugrado Edutrade
187	Kempton Park Child and Family Welfare
188	Training and Development Foundation
189	Highway Aged
190	Befrienders South Africa
191	PPASA (Planned Parenthood Association South Africa)
192	Durban and Coastal Mental Health
193	Salesian Institute
194	Bophelo Community Association
195	Sechaba Day Care Centre
196	Tanganani Community Crèche
197	Sibikwa Community Theatre Project
198	Women for Peace, Benoni Branch
199	Hlengwe Day Care
200	Epworth Children's Village