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TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.0

2.1

42.2

2.3

o

2.5

2.8

2.9

2.10

2.11

3.0

INTRODUCTION

TEXT

OPENING SPEECHES

SESSION ONE - OBJECTIVES

SESSION TWO - THE RELEVANCE OF A SITUATION ANALYSIS TO SOUTH AFRICA.

SESSION THREE - METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES.

SESSION FOUR - STRUCTURE OF A SITUATION ANALYSIS

SESSION FIVE A - CRITERIA FOR PRIORITIZING PROBLEMS AND IDENTIFYING GROUPS AT RISK.

SESSION SB - KEY SECTORAL ISSUES

SESSION SEVEN - INTERSECTORAL LINKAGES

SESSION EIGHT - DEVELOPING A NORKPLAN

SESSION NINE - UNICEF SUPPORT (for final draft)

SESSION TEN - MAJOR CONCLUSIONS

EVALUATION (see annex for raw data, analysis for final . draft)

4.0

ANNEX

ANNEX

ANNEX

ANNEX

ANNEX

ANNEX

OVERALL CONCLUSIONS

ONE - PROGRAMME

TWO - LIST OF PARTICIPANTS 2 UNICEF C.V.'S.

THREE _ STEERING COMMITTEE AND RAPPORTEURS

FOUR - GROUP MEMBERS

FIVE - SOURCES OF INFORMATION

SIX - GLOSSARY OF TERM AND CONCEPTS

1.0 Introduction and Background.

A training workshop on Situation Analysis of Women and Children in South Africa was convened from 8 - 12 April 1991 in Gaborone, Botswana. The workshop, opened by Mrs Albertina Sisulu, was co-sponsored by the National Committee on Children's Rights (NCCR) and UNICEF.

The need for an analysis of the situation of children and women in South Africa has long been recognized as a priority. The current exercise is, however, the outcome of a series of discussions culminating in the UNICEF sponsored Consultative Conference of South African NGOs held in Gaborone from 13-15 April 1990.

That conference drew attention to the need to determine the priority problems facing women and children in South Africa and set the stage for the decision to undertake the situation analysis. In this connection, development of a reliable information and data base was deemed essential.

At that conference also it was decided to form the NCCR as a non sectarian umbrella organization for individuals, organizations and groups committed to promoting and implementing programmes related to advancing the interests of children.

The NCCR/UNICEF partnership came about as part of UNICEF's continuing commitment to the welfare of the children and women of South Africa first expressed in its support for the National Liberation Movements. The partnership is given form by a Master Plan of Operations endorsed and signed by both organizations. This document also calls for a situation analysis to be undertaken.

Ideally, the workshop would have taken place in South Africa. However, due to the fact that UN sanctions against South Africa are still in place, UNICEF staff members are not allowed to travel to South Africa. Therefore, the workshop was held in Gaborone.

A planning meeting involving 8 members of NCCR and 6 of UNICEF was held in Lusaka on March 9th and 10th to plan the workshop. At that meeting objectives for the workshop were agreed upon and a tentative programme drawn up (see annex one).

The general objectives of the meeting-were as follows:

1. To examine the key issues, opportunities and constraints for improving the situation of children and women in South Africa.
2. To orient and train those responsible for managing and implementing the process.

To agree on a framework for action for NCCR and UNICEF with regards to the situation analysis.

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There were 47 participants in the workshop. They included 56 representing NCCR and 11 representing UNICEF. Of the 45 NCCR participants, 28 were elected as representatives from 14 regions and the balance were NCCR board members, resource people and ANC officials.

The UNICEF delegation included the Heads of the Africa section in New York and the Regional Office in Nairobi. The balance were composed of resource people and UNICEF officers assigned to the workshop as a result of their previous participation in the process or experience in the region.

The general structure of the workshop was to have short presentations to introduce topics followed by group sessions facilitated by resource people from both NCCR and UNICEF followed by plenary sessions in order to discuss issues and agree on actions to be taken.

DAY ONE

1) Opening Session.

Ms Barry TaCbn and Dr Mary Racelis, Regional Director UNICEF, Nairobi welcomed participants to the workshop. Mrs Albertina Sisulu opened the conference. As part of the opening session participants introduced themselves to each other. Summaries of their presentations are presented below.

a) Ms 8. Barry -Tacon, Assistant Representative, Gaborone.

Ms Barry - Tacon welcomed participants to Gaborone on behalf of UNICEF and assured them of the neccessary backup and support. She spoke of the accelerating changes taking place in South Africa and how they were likely to increase the contacts and cement the relationship between Botswana and South Africa. She also noted some of the similar problems facing the two countries including rapid urbanization and urged participants to draw whatever they could from the experience of Botswana in providing health and education services to its population.

b) Dr Mary Racelis, Director, Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office.

Dr Racelis started by outlining the history of UNICEF support to the children and women of South Africa emphasising that it was part of a longstanding process. This process started with the initiation of support to the national liberation movements in 1974.

This was continued and reinforced through advocacy and mobilization of donor support through Children on the Frontline and the current activities including support to South African NGOs.

The process included several key meetings between Senior UNICEF executives and key members of the QNC most notably Nelson Mandela and Oliver Tambo which served to cement the relationship.

She then went on to stress the importance of the workshop which brings together UNICEF and key actors for women and children in South Africa. She also stressed UNICEF's commitment to popular participation and empowerment of communities.

After that she went on to enlighten participants on some of the momentous activities related to children that have taken place internationally. These included the World Summit for Children and the drafting of Goals and an action plan for the 1990's.

It also included the International Convention on the Rights of the Child, the DAU Convention on the same issue and the declaration of June 16th as the Day of the African Child in recognition of the heroism of South Africa's Children in resisting apartheid.

In concluding Dr Racelis mentioned that UNICEF was proud to be involved in such an undertaking and wished the participants the best of luck in their activities.

c) Hrs Albertina Sisulu, Chief Convenor of the NCCR.

Mrs Sisulu formally opened the workshop on behalf of the NCCR and the National Coordinating Committee. She thanked the Government of Botswana, the Board of UNICEF and all the UNICEF staff members for their support and encouragement to improve the plight of the Children and women of South Africa.

She traced the history of this partnership in terms of the crisis facing South Africa and the brutal: Oppression of children in particular. The International Conference on Children and the Law under Apartheid held in Harare in 1987 focussed international attention on this issue. A number of resolutions of the UN General Assembly, condemning the apartheid regime, paved the way for UNICEF to arrange a tour of UNICEF projects of Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia in March 1990. 4

At a consultative conference of over 45 delegates in convened in Botswana in April 1990, the principle of conducting a situation analysis of women and children in South Africa was adopted. A planning meeting in Lusaka in March of this year prepared the ground for this workshop.

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Mrs Sisulu then highlighted the evolution of the NCCR, its campaigns and the establishment of regional and national fora. The critical role of the regional fora in maximising participation on a non-sectarian basis enables all organisations concerned with children to participate in a spirit of tolerance and co-operation which guarantees political accountability and a collective approach to national problems.

She stressed that the NCCR still needed to develop its capacity since the plight of children had worsened as a result of the violence and destabilisation policies of the government.

Mrs Sisulu concluded by thanking the government of Botswana and UNICEF for their continued support, and declared the workshop open.

2.2 SESSION ONE - OBJECTIVES

A) PRESENTATION

Shirley Mabusela presented the set of objectives jointly developed by NCCR and UNICEF. The specific objectives are as follows:

- 1) To describe the purpose of the situation analysis.
- 2) To understand and develop the conceptual framework of the situation analysis.
- 3) To understand key sectoral issues including overarching themes such as gender.
- 4) To establish criteria for identifying groups most at risk.
- 5) To determine data/information needs, sources, uses and validity.
- 6) To outline the overall process taking into account its multisectoral nature and the need to ensure representation of the diverse situations encountered in South Africa.
- 7) To describe the management and organizational aspects and agree on how to finance and monitor the process.

SESSION TWO - Discussion

Two broad points were raised from the floor:

The first, relating to point 4 of the objectives was that identifying target groups tends to lead to service oriented rather than process oriented strategies. The problem with service oriented strategies is that they fail to address root causes of the problem. It is essential to understand this if

problems are to be resolved. One group suggested modifying the objective to read: to establish criteria for identifying groups most at risk and For understanding the process that produces the risk.

The second, relating to point E of the objectives, indicated that employment of the word uses (referring to data) should be replaced by something more specifically action oriented such as decisieh making or to neutralize or destroy misinformation. However, it should be noted that constraints to data collection do exist in the South African conteXt and techniques will need to be developed to overcome them. it was further suggested from the floor that the following be added to point t: the heed to uproot the processes and sources of misinformation.

2.3 SESSION TWO - THE RELEVANCE OF A SITUATION ANALYSIS TO SOUTH AFRICA.

a) Presentation

Natale Motshekga presented a paper on why we need a situation analysis in South Africa right now. The main points are summarized below:

- 1) Despite international perceptions that a rapid and irreversible process of change benefiting the victims of apartheid in South Africa is under way, on the ground nothing has changed and some things are actually getting worse. It is important that victims of apartheid have a clear and well documented picture Of their problems. This will enable them to mobilize themselves and attract international support for their cause. A situation analysis helps to perform this role.
- 2) The application of apartheid legislation over the years has intensified the problems confronting children and women. The migrant labour system combined with low wages and the lack of an economic base in the bahtustans has led to the breakdown in family structures and the steady impoverishment of women and children.
- 3) While reforms such as repeal of the Land Acts, the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act were introduced by De Klerk, other pieces Of legislation pertaining tc Bahtustans, black local councils and the tricameral parliament remain on the books.
- 4) These instruments of apartheid continue to oppress the people. Due to the fact that land and housing must by law be Obtained on a willing seller, willing buyer basis, the effects of apartheid are reinforced since ecbnomic power is concentrated in white hands.
- 5) Since De Klerk's reforms are doing little or nothing to address the problems facing the people, they need to be

empowered to carry out an analysis which will allow them to identify the constraints and processes at work and develop policy Dptibns. Q situation analysis is well suited to this task.

b) NCCR as an organization based on wide national consensus is attempting to mobilize forces on a non sectarian basis both within and outside South Africa to undertake the analysis. They should be supported in this process. This is particularly true since any post apartheid government would benefit substantially from the types of data derived from the situation analysis to develop policy. In addition, the results can be used to assist short term actions in support of the poor and oppressed.

Session Two - Discussion

a) The situation analysis is part of a process already underway which will continue even after any input from UNICEF stops. There are short term and long term aspects to the issue. In the short term there are problems which need to be solved immediately. In the longer term there are actions which need to be taken to influence or change the root causes.

b) The right to understand one's own situation is considered to be fundamental and this supports the need for a situation analysis.

c) UNICEF should take the position of promoting and facilitating that right.

d) Role of NCCR needs to be clearly defined so that it can be strengthened and broadened if necessary.

e) The First Carnegie Report was a situation analysis done to deal with the Poor White problem. Today we need a situation analysis to deal with the longstanding problems of black people in South Africa.

Group Reports on the nature and uses of the situation analysis.

1) Uses of Situation Analysis

a) Policy advocacy and social mobilization.

b) Empowerment of communities to express their perceptions and survival strategies.

c) Creation of a reliable data base in order to identify problems, needs, priorities and causes specific to apartheid ideology in order to plan for future and assist new order in restructuring.

d) Develop interventive programmes and strategies

e) Monitor trends over time and provide a base for evaluation and assessment of approaches.

f) Identify resources within communities to promote self-reliance and also nationally and internationally

2. Major sets Of information needed.

a) Lists of NGOs, service and research organisations involved in issues related to women and Children.

b) Demographic information and population profiles; community diagnosis and needs assessment.

c) Information regarding impact Of apartheid ideology on religious and societal values.

d) Assessment of the state sector.

e) Policies and legislative measures influencing Child survival and development and women.

f) Sections: women and Child rights, violence, human environment, education, health and welfare, gender issues, Child labour, family breakdown, destabilisation, homelessness, land issues, nutrition, traumatised, ill-health, mortality, unemployment, AIDS.

9) Data related to community participation

Key Themes emerging from the day (need to be developed and refined)

1) The process of change under way in South Africa is not irreversible neither is it for the benefit of the vast majority of South Africans.

2) The situation analysis is a useful device which can be employed in South Africa for people to develop a Clear understanding of their situations and the options open to them for changing it.

3) The situation analysis needs to be viewed as a process aimed at empowering people rather than aimed at providing a set of services for people. to fulfil this role there must be a high level of community participation.

4) Information/data collected will be useful both in the short and the long 'run to assist in the understanding of problems and the design of potential solutions.

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DAY 2

SESSION 3 : Presentations

Dr Urban Jonsson e Methodological issues involved in undertaking the situation analysis, sharing of global experience

In development strategies internationally there has been a shift in the approach to the reduction of poverty. While the former approach viewed the poor as helpless and passive recipients Of government programmes and services, the current view of development thinking identifies the poor as the main actors in the reduction of poverty and the process Of economic growth.

Empowerment of the poor is seen as being the basis of this process, which must include a focus on the role of gender, and encouragement of people's participation. Development strategists now put greater emphasis on supporting processes rather than providing projects.

It was stressed that to achieve our Objectives for improving the well-being of women and children, we need to take a normative approach which stresses human rights and peace. This requires that we set goals and do the necessary political work to achieve these goals - the right of children to survive and develop as embodied in the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Poverty creating processes are at work in society. We need to identify and understand them so as to break these negative processes. We also need to understand the coping strategies of the poor to help plan effective actions leading to empowerment. It was suggested that participants use the Triple A process, by which we Assess the situation, Analyse the causes and then Act on the basis of this analysis. This can help us see how we can strengthen and accelerate_ the positive components of action.

In this regard, we must establish a conceptual framework for assessment and analysis. The conceptual framework should highlight the causative processes, the linkages among various causes and facilitate interdisciplinary dialogue. It should reflect the multisectoral nature of the causes of the problems of children and women and identify the various levels at which these problems occur.

The example of malnutrition and child death as ultimate manifestations of deprivation was used to highlight the need to analyse the entire spectrum Of causes which underlie malnutrition. Such analysis could provide a base for intervention at all levels, from immediate causes such as disease patterns through underlying causes such as insufficient household food security to root causes such as economic, social and political factors.

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Dr C.C. Jinabhai - South African Perspectives on the Conceptual Framework.

Dr Jihabhai noted that, in general, the situation analysis framework and the Assessment, Analysis, Action (Triple A) approach were sound but needed to be adapted to South African conditions in order to be relevant. -

According to him, the basic context is characterised by the shift from a rigid apartheid state to a more flexible neo apartheid state with Class rather than race being the determining factor.

However, this period is also characterised by violence and destabilization of family and community life sponsored by the state in order to prevent the ANC and other political organizations from developing effective network on the ground. In addition, it is also Characterised by a lack of democracy and a lack of social and economic development. In order to overcome this legacy emphasis needs to be placed on preparing for governance and on preparing programmes for affirmative action.

Dr Jinabhai then went on to elaborate a series of essential steps that needed to be undertaken in the interim. These included: Capacity building for national research institutes and NGDis, development of a research agenda, a restructuring of the social sector and a strong focus on implementation and intervention avoiding the use Of misinformation.

In addition, there needs to be a consideration of relations between N60 and the government in a post apartheid state, greater emphasis on intersectoral co-Drdihatibn among progressive NBD's and a confrontation with the oppressive provisions of the structural adjustment programme currently being implemented in South Africa.

Dr. Jinabhai then went on to discuss some conceptual issues which need to be taken into account. These included: 'the need for nation building, a more balanced development pattern stressing social and human factors in addition to economic growth and a development paradigm based on community based development as Opposed to the market or command economy approaches.

In conclusion, Dr Jinabhai reiterated the fact that the situation analysis needs _to be a democratic process of empowering communities to be able to come to a better understanding of their own problems and develop the capacity to formulate their own solutions.

Session Three - Discussion carried over to the next session and summarized below.

Session 4 PLENARY SESSION ON THE MOST APPROPRIATE STRUCTURE
' FOR THE SITUATION ANALYSIS.

Based on Dr Jonsson's earlier presentation, there was a rich debate on the issue of ultimate manifestations in the conceptual framework. This is important since it has implications for the structure of the situation analysis.

In general participants felt that use of death and malnutrition as ultimate manifestations was too narrow a concept. Instead a groundswell of opinion articulated the need to broaden the concept to include issues such as trauma resulting from the ongoing violence in South Africa.

It was also expressed that the ultimate outcome should be positively stated to act as goals. The concept of death should be broadened to reflect the psychological death brought on by high levels of despair and alienation;

Dr Jonsson responded that the conceptual framework should be considered as a broad and flexible framework which should be modified to reflect South African reality. He stressed that what was important was an agreement on the outcomes/manifestations to facilitate undertaking the analysis.

At this stage the session broke into groups. As a result of the group discussions, it was agreed that the appropriate outcomes should be Child survival, protection and development. One group proposed that survival be placed on a slightly higher plane than protection and development. A question was raised concerning the willingness of UNICEF to be flexible in its support for the situational analysis.

Attention was drawn to the table of contents of the Mozambique and Tanzanian situational analyses. Comment from the floor appeared to support the Tanzanian version as being more logically structured since it started with ultimate manifestations and worked backwards.

Dr Jonsson stressed that the situation analysis should not include actions but should concentrate on assessment and analysis. A question was also raised concerning the scope of the analysis - whether one national or 14 regional analyses should be undertaken and also on whether racial categories should be used. It was felt important that the situation in particular types of settings be adequately reflected. Settings referred to included the homelands, urban areas, rural areas and farms.

On the question of racial groups, it was suggested from the floor that the participants examine the Namibian situation

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analysis to see how they get around some of the methodological issues.

Session 5A: PLENARY PRESENTATION ON CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING GROUPS AT RISK AND SETTING PRIORITIES.

Introduction by Dr. Marian Jacobs

It is necessary to identify risk groups in order to improve the well-being of the most vulnerable groups of women and children. In this discussion the risk outcome of "death" in its widest sense could be used to understand why we need to develop criteria for identifying and prioritising groups most affected.

UNICEF has identified women and children as being the most vulnerable groups in society by using the criteria of gender and age. For women and children in South Africa, we need to seek out the most vulnerable groups in a society which is complicated by a variety of gradients - between rich and poor, between urban and rural, between "racial" groups. These gradients need to be taken into account when deciding on how to choose the most vulnerable groups.

Three frameworks for guiding the way in which we make the choice were suggested - the framework used by the workshop group to look at immediate, underlying and basic causes; the sectoral model; and a model which incorporates the outcomes of survival, protection and development. The last 'was proposed as being the most viable as an intersectoral analysis would provide a base for an intersectoral comprehensive strategy to meet the objectives in a society which is characterised by structural fragmentation.

In the South African context, where empowerment is seen as being at the heart of the process, the approach to prioritising problems of women and children must promote such empowerment.

There are many approaches to setting priorities. While methods using either numbers or formulae, or qualitative methods such as clearly structured focus groups' are methodologically sound and can withstand scientific scrutiny, exclusive use of such methods takes the process of decision-making out of the hands of those who are suffering most and who are best placed to define priorities - the poor. Popular community-based methods, in which organisations are consulted about their priorities from their experience of working and living with women and children is an empowering and participatory strategy and should be at the core of the process which should then be complemented by the other methods.

The complexities of setting priorities in South Africa, on the basis of existing data from state sources, was highlighted by looking at infant mortality rates. While the national figure for all children compares favourably with those from the international community, when one breaks this down into urban and rural pictures, the plight of rural children is, glaringly apparent.

Further examination of information from the urban areas shows a significant gradient between metropolitan and squatter areas which bear the burden of infant deaths in this setting. This came to emphasise the need for sensitivity in the planning of any programmes.

DAY THREE

Session SA: Group Reports

In this session groups presented their summaries of criteria for identifying those at risk. While an underlying theme for all presentations was the risk imposed by apartheid, there was general agreement on a set of criteria within this broad social, political and economic framework which would help to identify the most vulnerable groups.

These were low income and unemployment; families in breakdown with female heads of household; low literacy level of parents, especially mothers; families who live in rural areas, on farms in urban poor areas, and refugees and displaced people.

While age is a factor, and the concerns of age groups most at risk in the categories of survival, protection and development were noted, these age categories should not be specifically considered in the situational analysis.

In the process of deciding how to prioritise, the group consensus was that a problem is considered a priority problem when it is prevalent, severe, has multiple links, and affects survival, development and protection adversely.

Priority should also be given to those problems which have been expressed by communities, have relatively easy solutions and affect the most at risk. At a broad social and political level, problems which involve human rights and address issues of social equity should be considered.

Session 58: Group session to discuss key sectoral issues, groups at risk, identification of key issues and linkages. The themes of culture and language, communication, commitment and law ran through all sectors and the overall approach using status, service and policy provided a basis for summary.

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While health status is well documented, attention should be given to examining the quality and validity of the data. For nutrition on the other hand, there seems to be little information. Education sector needs to include information on drop-outs which are a major problem.

Educare is the sector linked to all others, especially gender, where the phenomenon of female-headed households (FHHH) has implications for the well-being of both women and children.

In the social welfare sector redefinition of the role and functions of the social worker presented a major problem.

For all services, recurring problems were fragmentation, maldistribution and inadequacy of resources, lack of access, retraining and re-education, and apartheid services.

Policy problems identified by all groups were the need for a development policy. This was highlighted by the rural-urban sector, which stimulated a lively discussion on the form of a development paradigm.

Within this economic development paradigm, capacity building and human development need to be considered. For all sectors, the problems of integration and coverage were raised. For the latter problem there was some discussion around whether to target groups or aim for complete coverage.

In this plenary session, discussion followed each sectoral presentation. In the discussion on "educare" or early childhood education and care, the workshop was reminded of the needs of children in foster care and institutions.

It was noted that nutrition is necessary not only for survival, but 'also for development. The health sector was asked to focus on mental health and handicaps as an often forgotten problem.

The nutrition group did not regard itself as a sector but rather as a group of manifestations, one of which is protein energy malnutrition. The workshop was reminded that South African physicians in the 1950s, who had asserted that kwashiorkor was an African condition which explained their poor brain development, had eventually been excluded from the international scientific community for propagating this racist misinformation.

The social welfare sector responded to a question on their role in relation to the repatriation of returnees by saying that the situation analysis should address policy issues within which specific service activities could be defined.

The gender sector was commended for examining, in some measure, the gender issues of both males and females which could have poor outcomes, especially for youth. The following gender issues were raised as being of particular concern in South Africa: bias against women in the legal system,

traditionally determined values and attitudes, religious beliefs and attitudes, organizational structures and systems for addressing gender concerns, women's participation in decision-making at all levels and economic status and opportunities.

The discussion on the problems of the education sector focussed on the relationship between high dropout rates and access to school, for which the situation analysis should determine the direction of causality. There was also discussion about the failure of qualitative approaches to give an indication of learning capabilities, and on the meeting of the educational needs of those who have limited access and need skills for life.

In the discussion on rural-urban concerns, the problems of using rural development strategies to address rural problems was discussed as being an inefficient means of economic development. However, in South Africa, where the majority live in underdeveloped rural areas, the problem which must be addressed is that of lack of services and resources.

While there seems to be an abundance of information in most sectors, questions are raised about the validity and completeness of the data, as well as the processes of data collection. On the one hand there is a need to integrate the data into a process of decision-making and planning, but on the other hand, especially in gender issues, a need to disaggregate. The bulk of data collected reflects the extent of the problems identified, i.e. assessment. In order to shift the process into the Triple A cycle, there is a need to link the second A, analysis to the data collection process.

Plenary : The Identification of Groups at Risk.

Following group discussion based on the criteria developed earlier groups most at risk in South Africa were identified.

The most commonly mentioned groups mentioned were:

- 1) Families of migrant workers remaining in the homelands;
- 2) Unemployed, particularly in the homelands;
- 3) Female headed/single parent households;
- 4) Youths;
- 5) Farmworkers and squatters;
- 6) Orphans and Street Children;
- 7) Urban squatters and township dwellers;
- 8) Working women;

15

9) Children from 6 months to two years;

10) Returnees;

11) Children in destitution;

12) Handicapped;

13) Children having children;

14) Aged;

(c) Sources of information (See annex for detailed list)

1. Official sources: government structures at all levels, including the homelands and parastatals

2. Universities and research institutes

7

a. Community sources of information

4. Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) including religious, trade union and professional organisations

5. Political and civic organisations

2.8 Session Seven - Linking Situation Analysis with Strategy and Policy.

Each sectoral group analysed issues in terms of the conceptual framework of Child Survival, Protection and Development and then moved on to consider the intersectoral linkages. In response to the issues raised in its sector some broad policy implications were identified.

In general, Short term policy and actions can respond to the immediate causes, medium term policy and actions to the underlying causes and longer term policy and actions to the basic causes.

In relating these sectors to each other and the conceptual framework, the following common issues were identified:

Underlying Issues

- X Compulsory and free service delivery (education, health, welfare) I
- X Review of curricula and training
- X Increasing access and quality of services
- X Integrating and rationalizing ministries
- X Policies in resource allocation.

Basic Issues

- X Dismantling of apartheid
- X General support for income generation
- X Policies to improve productivity and employment
- X Women and Child Rights Commissions/Conventions and a bill of rights.

In the health sector policy implications included the need for a unitary system providing comprehensive interdisciplinary care within the framework of a National Health Service (NHS) and a national Primary Health Care (PHC) strategy focussing on the most at risk groups.

In the education sector policy implications identified also included the need for a unitary system. In addition, the group identified the right to basic primary education (access) with sufficient emphasis on literacy and numerary skills (quality) and called for appropriate policies on curriculum and language issues and budgetary allocations to achieve the above.

The gender group called for equal opportunities and affirmative action enshrined in a Charter of Rights for Women embodied in the constitution and mediated through a human rights commission.

Legal issues centred around Child rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In addition, the issue of an appropriate constitution for South Africa, a monitoring system for human rights violations, the need for a Human Rights Commission (HRC) and a Child Rights Commission (CRC). The CRC, in addition to its monitoring function should also play education/mobilizing and policy advocacy roles.

At a strategic level, the emphasis was on the role of NGOs and the use of commissions to monitor and evaluate changes. In addition, the need to move from the local to the national level of implementation (going to scale) and finally the need

to maintain a focus On the poor were also considered as key intersectoral concerns.

DAY 4

2.9 Session eight: Plenary discussion on the Nature and Scope of the Situation Analysis exercise; Ways to ensure Situation Analysis becomes an ongoing process; Constraints and opportunities.

3) Presentation by Hathole Motshekga - Participatory Research/ Planning and Policy Formulation Strategies" Mathele gave three options for the process of the NCCR to undertake research. He proposed the first option which would use already established structures consisting of researchers civil society, academic policy researches, members of research departments of the National Liberation Movement, church and service organisations.

Mathole referred to the need for an Operating administrative structure. The Institute of Contextual Theology is an N60 with international links and would be responsible for administering finance. This would free NCCR from cumbersome administrative detail. He further proposed at regional level that the campaign operates separately from Situation Analysis Activities.

b) Presentation by Dr Marian Jacobs on "The Way Forward"

A group headed by Marian met to look at forward planning. She stressed a partnership of three groups towards a working base.

1. The use of existing information and resources and government, NGOs and campaigns.
2. The use of commissioned information.
3. The community perspective.

This would bring quality and reality together; She covered the process involved and stressed the accountability of the National Situation Analysis Task Forces. She then used her transparency of the Western Cape process to explain a possible way Of working.

In the plenary discussion it was suggested that a synergism between top down and bottom up communication existed. The -need to pay attention to community needs was appreciated. We should never compromise child survival, development and protection. It was proposed that the meeting develop criteria for the selection of members of the Task Forces and prepare the terms of reference.

Marian then presented a diagram indicating the relationship between the campaigns and the Situation Analysis Activities.

She stressed, again, the accountability between National and Regional levels. The National Task Force Should reach out to regions as yet uninvolved in NCCR.

The session broke into groups to discuss the selection criteria and terms of reference in greater detail.