

# Outcomes From State of **The South African Child**



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# Thank you



## **The first step in building long-term relationships to make an Impact that Matters**

Thank you for attending what was a successful inaugural State of the South African Child launch, we are pleased that you have expressed an interest in collaborating with all the stakeholders present and have committed to us all collectively driving the identified initiatives from your respective areas of influence. The premise of social strategic partnerships can benefit all sectors including Government, Business and Civil Society this is the first step in aligning social impact to business opportunities, creating a distinct competitive advantage and identifying innovative solutions to solve tough social and development problems.

This document will assist us in mobilising and focusing our efforts for the upcoming 90 day sprint. We will be setting up meetings with stakeholders and the necessary departments in the coming weeks and I encourage you to review the initiatives in detail as there are multiple facets which may require your input and commitment.

Please click on the survey ([hyperlink](#)) to advise which initiatives you would like to be included on so that we can ensure that you are invited to the relevant discussions as we move into the first wave of solution identification.

Yours sincerely,

**Nazeer Essop**

Deloitte National Public Sector Leader

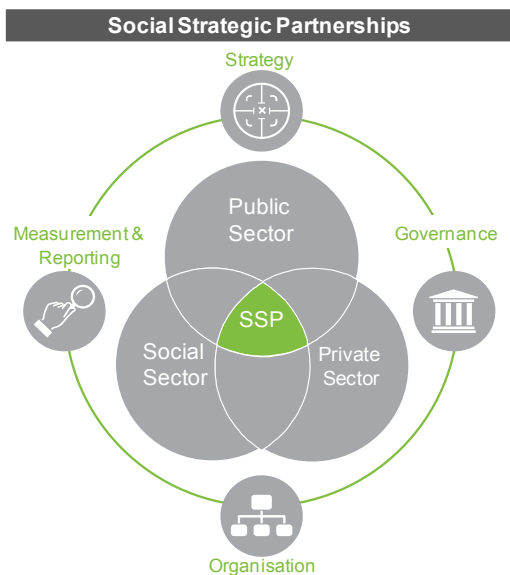
# Background

Deloitte conducted some pro bono work for the Nelson Mandela Children's Fund (NMCF), assisting them with the development of their 2020 strategy. The purpose was to help NMCF address the needs of children in SA and the output was a set of strategic priorities based on the needs of children living in South Africa

However with limited resources available it was quickly realised that as Deloitte and NMCF we can only go so far in truly making an impact that matters for the South African child.



# The State of the South African Child initiative



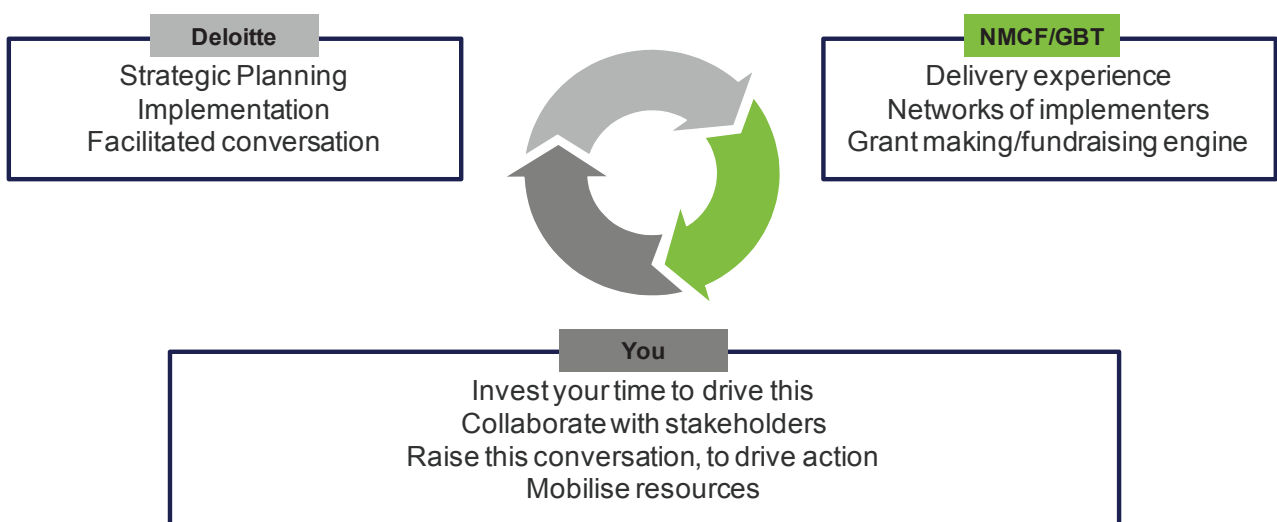
We believe that through the State of the South African Child initiative the interventions that can be implemented garnering the right support across the Government, Business and Civil Society can be more far reaching in affecting real change across the South African landscape and as Deloitte, we demonstrate our desire to partner powerful decisions for the South African child. Together with Girls and Boys Town who were grappling with a similar challenge we then embarked on a journey to open a broader dialogue using the State of the South African Child initiative as a catalyst.

The objective was to identify initiatives that the relevant stakeholders could collectively take forward in the build up to the State of the Child 2016 Summit which would take place in Child Week in May. This summit is ultimately a forum where successes and progress can be highlighted in an attempt to garner even more support and momentum for what we see as a longer-term project. This is only the first interaction for what we anticipate will be a long-term partnership of deepening relationships as we together make an impact that matters for the South African child.

## Making our collaboration work

We must underpin this collaboration by leveraging our strengths

**In this 90 day sprint, we are going to work with you bringing together our core competencies**



**But most importantly we are going to keep the focus and the momentum for us to act on these Big Changers**

# Social Strategic Partnerships

The launch session took place on Tuesday 29 September 2015 and the scene was set with a discussion around social strategic partnerships and demonstration of how forward thinking companies are taking a far more strategic approach – bringing social impact in line with business objectives and opportunities. Through initiatives such as the State of the South African Child this form of collaboration is fostered.



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As Nelson Mandela Children's Fund we cannot say we can do this on our own because we are reliant on all the organisations in this room, it is fantastic that you are willing to partner with us"

- Bongji Mkhabela NMCF CEO

The tenets of the [social strategic partnerships](#) approach include:

- A multi-sectoral approach: including corporates, non-profit, social sector, governments and other public sector organisations
- An implementation focus: Typically set up to resolve implementation challenges that individual partners cannot solve on their own
- A clear social impact: well-articulated and aligned business, social goals and outcomes
- Investment backing: to attract highly credible, mission-oriented non-profits and other social sector organisations into the partnership.

From the respective breakaway groups for health, education and safety some key initiatives were identified. These initiatives were then presented, refined and collectively agreed to at the plenary session.



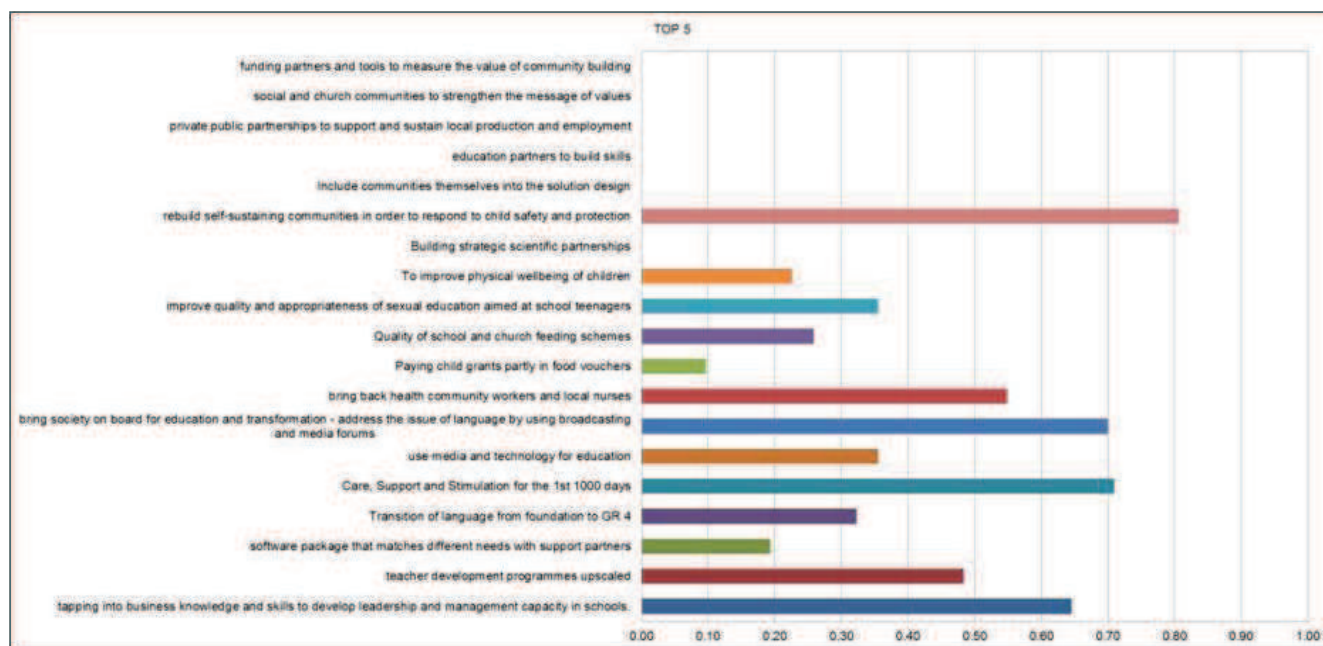
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"Thank you to everyone here today that are willing to raise their hand and walk this path with us and thank you to Deloitte without who today would not have been possible"

- Lee Loynes Girls and Boys Town CEO



# Top five priorities identified



1. Rebuilding of self-sustaining communities in order to respond to child safety and protection.
2. Care, support and stimulation for the 1st 1000 days of a child.
3. Tapping into business knowledge and skills to develop leadership and management capacity in schools.
4. Capacity building for health community workers and local nurses.
5. The up-scaling of teacher development programmes.





# Rebuilding of self-sustaining communities in order to respond to child safety and protection



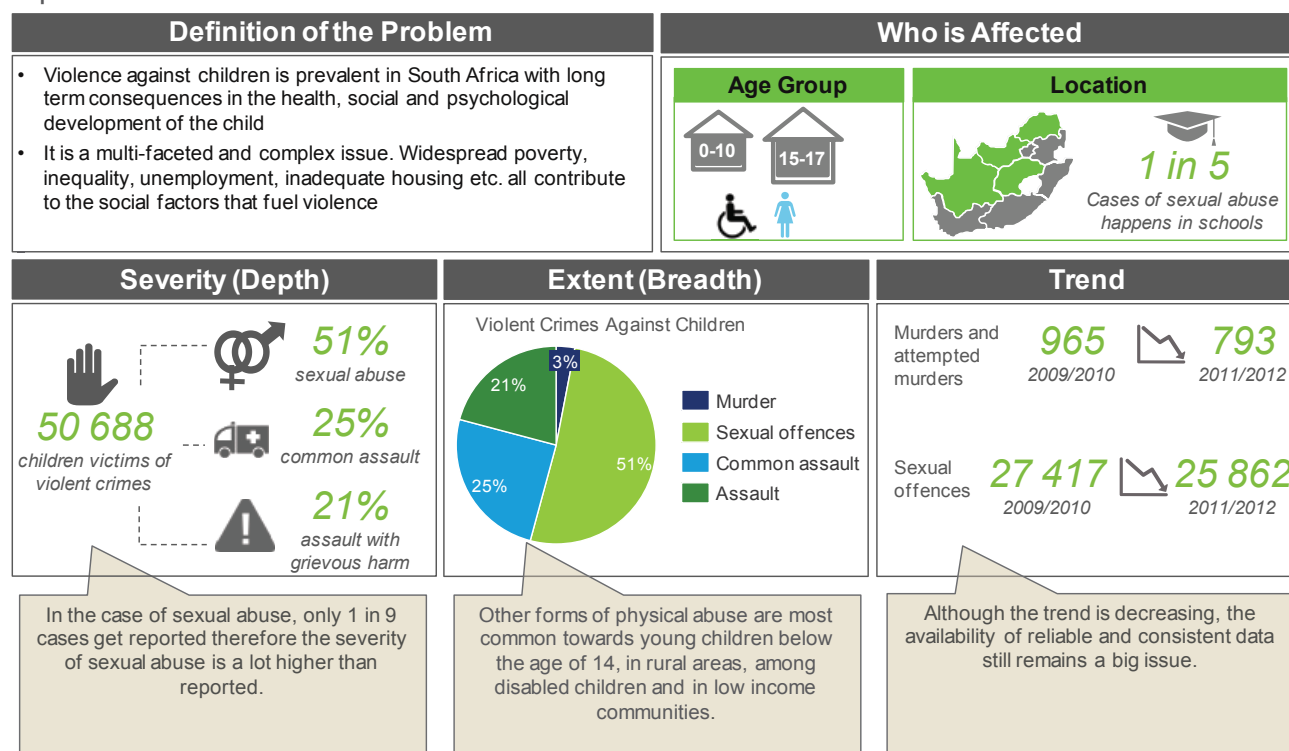
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Unlocking the power of the community will play a vital role in ensuring the safety and security of our children

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## Child Abuse – Violent and sexual

In South Africa, for the period 2012 /2013, 495,540 cases of crimes against children were reported



Sources: Child Gauge, 2014; UNICEF, 2012

With 51% of children falling victim to sexual abuse and 21% victim's to assault with grievous harm, child safety is a significant, multi-faceted and complex issue. Widespread poverty, inequality, unemployment, inadequate housing etc. all contribute to the social factors that fuel violence. A key theme surfacing includes that of the restoration of the family unit and moral sets. With 87 000 children living in child headed households, community led initiatives and the reaffirmation of the principles of Ubuntu "it takes a community to raise a child" would play a pivotal role and the inclusion of faith/community based organisations would need to be considered upfront.

Unlocking the power of the community will play a vital role in ensuring the safety and security of our children. As a collective we need to investigate ways of creating the platforms for communities to actively participate and engage in a self-sustaining manner so that responsibility is owned by the community.

A point of departure would be the strengthening and leveraging of the already operational initiatives and organisations on the ground. This would elevate capacity to deliver more widely and effectively. Another consideration for child safety is the [Memeza](#) safety alarm currently operational in Diepsloot with an outlook for wider implementation at the moment.

A coalition of these community organisations would also require a secretariat and a leadership forum who would be responsible for the preparation, advocacy and distribution of material. Creating channels for engagement by linking communities online to facilitate discussions where the community can be included in problem solving. This channel will also create a place of safety and support for children victims of violence and abuse through a well-resourced and central early intervention e.g. Crimeline, Childline, lovelife or LearnXtra (both thriving online communities for the youth.)

This mechanism could also be used to educate children about their rights, to enable them to identify violations. Through [Mindset](#) or [Partners for Possibility](#) and the SAHRC these lessons can be taught at an age appropriate level to help combat the upward trend in child on child violence and the statistics that 2 to 3 girls fall pregnant in a typical school with 1200 to 1400 students every year.

Respect for children and zero tolerance toward abuse should be communicated to society and communities as a whole, one mechanism that may be effective is enforcing the use of the child abuse registry in these community forums in order to track and monitor offenders.

In building these self-sustaining communities local government should drive local economic development to allow economic empowerment and youth employment, COGTA, national treasury and the department of economic development should be included in this conversation and making Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) should be core to the strategy.

Government (Treasury and DSD) should also be approached to reform registration systems & improve costing and financing of social welfare services so that the CBOs and NGOs who provide 80% of these services are more reliably supported.

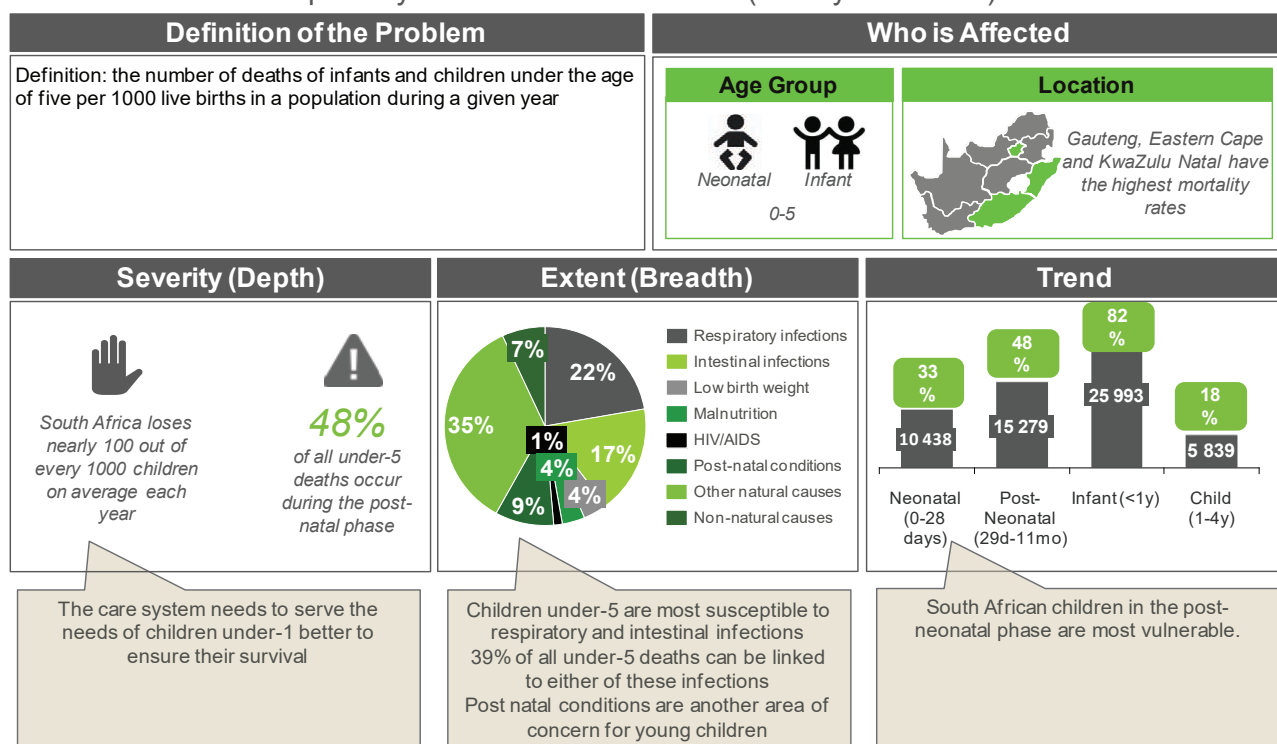
# Care, support and stimulation for the first 1000 days of a child



Early detection of stunting or malnutrition is crucial but in line with recent technological advances, measurement and monitoring of a child's development can be done without them necessarily having to go into a physical clinic, increasing the burden on the health sector

## Under 5 Mortality

82% of children under five who die, have not lived for a year, and the largest causes of natural deaths are respiratory and intestinal infections (mainly diahorrea)



Sources: Child Gauge, 2014; UNICEF, 2012; Statistics South Africa - Mortality and causes of death in South Africa, 2013; Findings from death notification

With 82% of children under five who die, having not lived for a year, the largest causes of natural deaths are respiratory and intestinal infections (mainly diahorrea.) In addition more than 25% of children under 3 suffer from stunting or malnutrition. This initiative would look at the full spectrum of health challenges faced by the SA child prioritising the first 1000 days of their lives, for early detection and management of developmental issues and would extend to ante-natal including early childhood development (ECD) elements.

Early detection of stunting or malnutrition is crucial but in line with recent technological advances, measurement and monitoring of a child's development can be done without necessarily having to go into a physical clinic, increasing the burden on the health sector. It is critical for stakeholders to explore alternative methods of diagnosis and measurement.



Again there is an opportunity to elevate existing programmes such as [Ilifa Labantwana](#) and [Brainboosters](#) which are programmes to scale ECD through collaboration with government, aiming to reach 80% of poorest 2/3rds of children.

As part of this initiative there is an opportunity for mobile networks to create a 'social services register' so that mobile based tools can drastically reduce the cost of healthcare services. [MomConnect](#) which already boasts over 11 000 registrations can be used as a point of departure to use the same platform extending the service to include a strategy for communicating with mothers extending it for the first 1000 days of their child's life. Discussions should consider the inclusion of ICASA, Department of Telecommunication, mobile network operators, PBO's.

Lastly another possibility is use of large-scale initiatives such as the Community Works and Expanded Public Works programmes to support home visitors to reach vulnerable babies and caregivers and the creation of stronger mechanisms for including fathers in the lives of their children through more deliberate motivation for engagement with the unborn child during ante-natal care.







# Tapping into management leadership and skills to develop leadership and management capacity in schools



A different public schooling model is currently being explored by Gauteng and Western Cape which involves bringing non-profit providers to in-source expertise into the public school system

## Quality of Teaching at Schools

While it is reported that there are enough teachers there is a significant problem with the quality of teaching being delivered ,placing SA at the bottom of global rankings

Definition of the Problem		Who is Affected	
SA ranking for quality of education by WEF dropped from 110th place in 2008 to 140th place in 2014, while this has been disputed, it is recognised a global standardised. However there is widespread, acceptance amongst policy makers that the quality of education is poor given local literacy studies that have been conducted. There is currently a shortage of adequately qualified teachers in South Africa, more so in rural areas		<b>Age Group</b> 	<b>Location</b> 
Severity (Depth)	Extent (Breadth)	Trend	
 <p>SA ranked <b>140/144</b> countries for quality of education by WEF in 2014</p> <p>Only <b>1/3</b> of teacher requirement is currently being produced</p> <p>The drop-out rate for Grade 10-12 is over <b>50%</b></p>	<p>Tertiary education training entrance requirements for teachers is very low (Finding from a 2011 study of 5 universities)</p> <p>Training teachers are often passed without a fair assessment of their classroom expertise and the supervisors assessing them often not subject matter specialist (Finding from a 2011 study of 5 universities)</p>	 <p>There has been an <b>increase</b> in the number of teachers being produced.</p> <p>Quality of teachers being produced by Higher Education institutions continuous to <b>decrease</b></p>	
SA's quality of education ranking decreased from 110 <sup>th</sup> place in 2008 to 140 <sup>th</sup> place in 2014. Teachers are not adequately qualified, approximately 32% of grade 6 teachers have adequate maths & science knowledge	There are numerous efforts to address the quality of teachers through the Teacher Professional Development programmes though, most teachers are not skilled both in terms of the curriculum but also in their teaching methods.	There is less of a concern with regard to the number of teachers being produced, however teachers are not well prepared for coping with the demands in the classroom and the needs of developing learners for the future they must be work in.	

Source: Stats SA GHS 2003, 2008, 2013; WEF Global competitiveness report 2008; 2013, CDE Reports 2011, 2013; Deloitte analysis

The South African ranking for quality of education by WEF dropped from 110th place in 2008 to 140th place in 2014nd although the figure has not been accepted by the SA government there is widespread, acceptance amongst policy makers that the quality of education is poor given local literacy studies that have been conducted

Tertiary education training entrance requirements is also very low and often fair assessments of teacher qualifications is not carried out. In developing this solution we would need to scope the need and prioritise regions or schools most in need of urgent assistance before plotting them geographically. We would also need to consolidate the mentors and service providers already available and working in this area checking who will unlock required funding.

Again there are a number of organisations including GBT and NMCF that already have a significant footprint. Another working example includes Partners for Possibility who have been building their programme for the past 5 years and is well supported by the DBE including the MEC Panyaza Lesufi who is pioneering the classroom of the future and will be attending their summit (perhaps an opportunity to open the dialogue here.)

[CAFEA](#) is another organisation seeking to increase and enhance social investment and stimulate the corporate sector to embrace developmental values and to support social entrepreneurs.

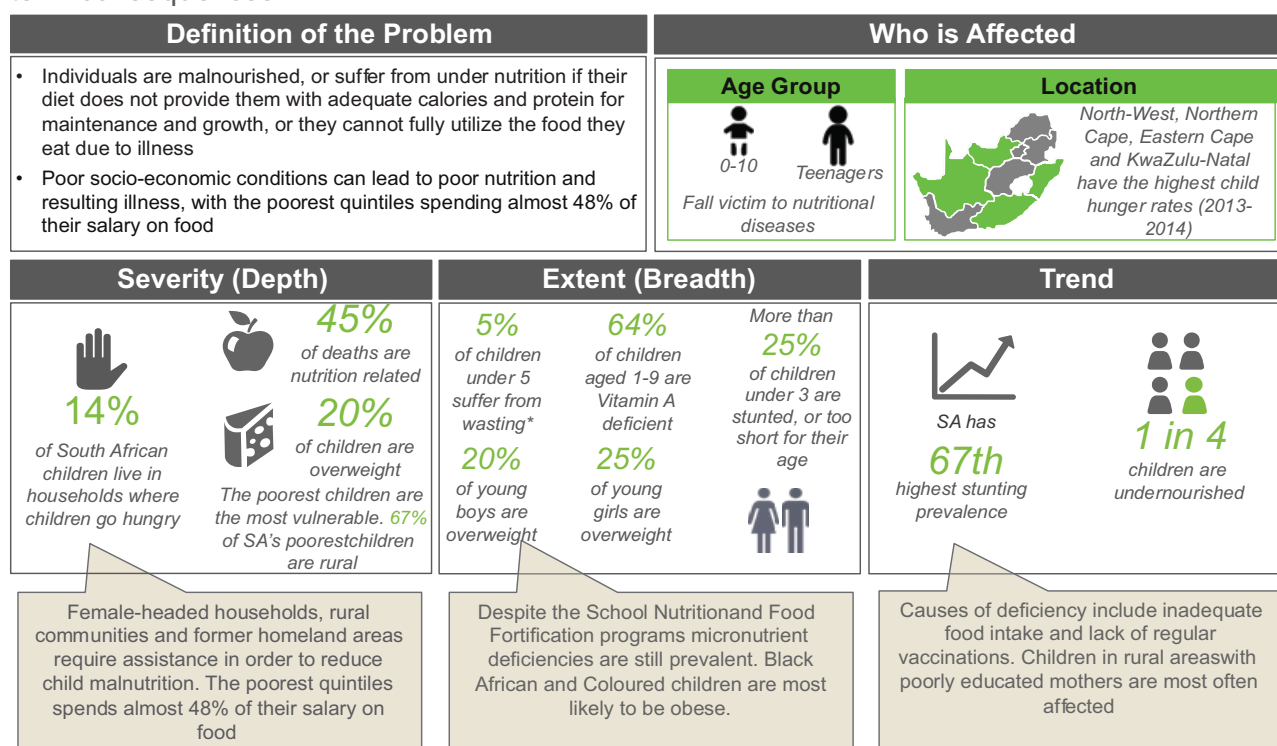
A different public schooling model is currently being explored by Gauteng and Western Cape which involves bringing non-profit providers to in-source expertise into the public school system (similar to UK Academy school model.) Finally the training of principals and the formation of principal forums should be included.



# Capacity building for health community workers and local nurses

## Malnutrition

2.5 million South African children go hungry each year which has far reaching and longer term consequences



Sources: Child Gauge, 2014; UNICEF, 2012; Oxfam, 2014; Health-e.org.za (2014); Children's Institute (2014); UNICEF South Africa Annual Report 2013

Note: \*Wasting -low weight for height

With SA being ranked 67th for the prevalence of stunting due to a variety of factors including access to healthcare and lack of regular vaccinations especially for those living in rural areas – a possible solution would be the reintroduction of community healthcare workers and local nurses. Similarly to the First 1000 initiative, this would also require the recruitment and training of family care workers to work closely with families on nutrition, immunisation etc. this could be done through community nursing training also linked to accreditations which will assist with job creation efforts in building sustainable communities. Recruitment within the community would also build trust and traditional and religious leaders can be involved in the recruitment process.

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Additional innovative delivery of content including soft skills, can be explored through it which is already aligned to the curriculum. There is also an opportunity to explore the gamification of material

# The up-scaling of teacher development programmes

Education is a significant challenge that affects South Africa's future pipeline of skills evidenced with an alarming 54% of job seekers not holding a matric certificate in 2013. There is a 50% drop out rate in grade 10 – 12 many of which are attributable to grade failures and grade repetition with a worrying 10% as a result of teenage pregnancy. With the lion's portion of the budget being allocated to education each year we have still seen a steady decline in the performance trend over the last 7 years as higher education continues to produce a decreasing quality of teacher into the system. Only 1/3 of the current teacher requirement is being produced and this challenge affects not only affects the delivery of the curriculum but also extends to their teaching methods.

We would need to start with a thorough analysis of the current programmes that are effective such as Penreach, GBT's Pendulwazi Academy and a needs analysis of exactly what form of support is required from the teaching body. The involvement of the SETA, educational institutions and universities would also play a critical role.

Mindset already has an active base of teachers and students across the country accessing their various platforms including mobile and social. Additional innovative delivery of content including soft skills, can be explored through it which is already aligned to the curriculum. There is also an opportunity to explore the gamification of material.

The incorporation of an adopt-a-school element in this solution could assist with performance monitoring, management and incentivising/recognition. A support network of young influencers can be accessed through [Activate](#) to expand reach and deepen influence across communities.

# Raising of hands

There was consensus amongst participants that the next step for The State of the South African Child is to commence a 90 day sprint which is initiated with the indication of which projects individuals would like to be included on. We would then invite the relevant government stakeholders to participate in moving towards implementation.









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