

## ENDNOTES

- 1 Article 26.
- 2 See [www.unicef.org/crc/reppline.htm](http://www.unicef.org/crc/reppline.htm) par 19 and 20.
- 3 Shung-King M *et al* “Child Health” in *South African Health Review* (2000) 383.
- 4 Child Health Unit (1997) “An evaluation of South Africa’s Primary School Nutrition Programme” Health Systems Trust.
- 5 See, for example, McCoy D *et al* (1997) *An evaluation of South Africa’s Primary School Nutrition Programme* Health Systems Trust: Durban 23.
- 6 Magardie K “The poison in the peanuts” *Mail and Guardian* May 4 to 10 (2001) 4.
- 7 McCoy *et al* 23.
- 8 McCoy *et al* 21.
- 9 See McCoy *et al* 23.
- 10 Departments of Health, Agriculture, Social Development and Education “Integrated nutrition and food security system for children 0–18 years” (2001) Working document.
- 11 Cabinet Directive 3.1 of 22 November 2000.
- 12 Committee on the Rights of the Child “Concluding observations on the rights of the child: South Africa” 28/01/2000.CRC/C/15Add.122. (Concluding Observations/Comments).
- 13 Synthesis document “Strategies for eliminating child labour: Prevention, removal and rehabilitation” International Conference on Child Labour, Oslo, 27—30 October 1997 at 4.
- 14 Synthesis Document “Strategies for eliminating child labour: prevention, removal and rehabilitation” International Conference on Child Labour, Oslo, 27—39 October 1997: 7.
- 15 Nelson Mandela Children’s Fund “Report on: A Study into the Situation and Special Needs of Children in Child-Headed Households” June 18, 2001.
- 16 Information from research conducted on child-headed households, by the Nelson Mandela Children’s Fund.
- 17 These submissions include (and are based on) information supplied by the Child Health Policy Institute, UCT “Special Focus on Social Security for Children infected and affected by HIV/AIDS”, 2001.
- 18 Information on this section was partly obtained from a contribution by Dr L Jansen Van Rensburg prepared for the Committee “Social Assistance and Indirect Social Security Committee: Means testing and Targeting” as well as from a report submitted to the Government on Social Security: Olivier MP “Social Insurance and Social Assistance—Towards a Coherent Approach”, December 1999.
- 19 Olivier MP “Towards a coherent approach to social protection, labour market policies and financing of social security: A new paradigm for South Africa?” ISSA Conference 2000 on 27.
- 20 This entails that individuals make the choice as to whether to apply for certain benefits. The programmes/ benefits are designed in such a manner that only the poorest would want to participate therein. The problem with self-targeting programmes/benefits is that the quality of service/products/benefits are low.
- 21 Jansen Van Rensburg L “Paper prepared for the Committee—Social Assistance and Indirect Social Security Committee: Means testing and Targeting”).
- 22 As far as income is concerned, the full amount of the grant is only payable if the beneficiary earns R1 944 or less per year. If the amount is exceeded the value of the grant is reduced on a sliding scale basis. If the beneficiary is a single person, 50c is deducted for every Rand more than the grant, in the event of a married person the deduction is 25c for every Rand exceeding R1 944 per year. The cut-off point for the minimum value of the grant, i.e. R100, is R12 504 per annum (single person) and R23 064 per annum (married person). The bottom of the scale is exceptionally low (R1 944 per year or R162 per month). See Olivier MP “Towards a coherent approach to social protection, labour market policies and financing of social security: A new paradigm for South Africa?” ISSA 2000 on 27.
- 23 Olivier “Social Insurance and Social Assistance: Towards a Coherent Approach” p.8.
- 24 Liebenberg & Tilley “Poverty and Inequality Hearings Social Security Theme Background paper for South African National Non-Governmental Organisation, the South African Human Rights Commission and the Commission for Gender Equality” (28 April 1998) 13-14.
- 25 Reg 3 GN R418 in GG 18771 of 1998-03-31.
- 26 Janse Van Rensburg “Social Assistance and Indirect Social Security Committee: Means testing and Targeting”.
- 27 Reg 5(1) GN R418 in GG 18771 of 1998-03-31.
- 28 The new means test was introduced by GN R813 in GG 20235 of 1999-06-25.

<sup>29</sup> See Reg 9(3)(a) GN 418 in GG 18771 of 1998-03-31.

<sup>30</sup> Janse Van Rensburg “Social Assistance and Indirect Social Security Committee: Means testing and Targeting”.

<sup>31</sup> If the child and the primary caregiver live in an urban area in a brick-built house, personal income of above R9,600 would exclude them from receiving the grant. In the case of a rural informal dwelling, the primary caregiver’s personal income must be below R13,200 in order to qualify for the grant. For these purposes an “informal dwelling” means a house, which is, whether partly or wholly, without brick, concrete or asbestos walls.

<sup>32</sup> Norms and Standards Report to MINMEC, 22 June 2001 Department of Social Development.