



**ASSESSING THE EFFECTS OF THE CHILD SUPPORT GRANT PROGRAMME
ON REFUGEE CHILDREN'S POVERTY STATUS IN CAPE TOWN, SOUTH
AFRICA**

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**A MINI -THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
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19/September/ 2016

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this study, “*Assessing the Impact of the Child Support Grant Programme on Refugee Children’s Poverty Status in Cape Town, South Africa*” is my own work and I have not previously submitted it at any University for a degree or examination. All sources that I have quoted have been indicated and duly acknowledged by means of referencing.

Marie Chantal Byukusenge



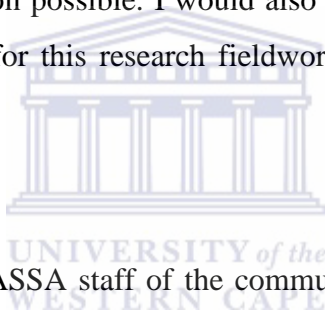
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Signature

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To you all, I am very grateful



The logo of the University of the Western Cape, featuring a classical building facade with columns and a pediment, with the text "UNIVERSITY of the WESTERN CAPE" below it.

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my brother Uwamahoro Jean-Pierre, and my husband Ferry Ferbrache. I also dedicate it to my late Grandmother Kanakuze Marie who, were she here, would have been so proud of me.



ABSTRACT

Cash transfers continue to be one of the tools used by many developing countries in order to alleviate poverty. South Africa was not left behind in applying this system. In 1998, the Government of South Africa introduced cash transfer programs in order to replace the old Social Maintenance Grant (SMG) that was available to single mothers when their husbands: die, get imprisoned, disabled or are untraceable. Also, this grant was supporting poor children during the apartheid era. In terms of children, the SMG did not achieve enough coverage, for instance, by 1990, it had assisted only 0.2% of African children and 1.5% of White children as well as 4.0% of Indian children and 4.8% of Coloured children (SASSA, 2012). However, the new democratic government managed to introduce a new program, which has now shown a very large achievement and has become one of the best social protection systems in Africa (UNICEF, 2012). Also, the new democratic government managed to expand the coverage to the children from age 0-16 to children of age 18 years, including refugee children.

With regards to refugees, after the fall of apartheid, the democratic Government of South Africa opened its doors to migrants and refugees. These refugees include children who are the most vulnerable persons. As such, in the first part of 2012, the Government of South Africa decided to provide and promote the well-being of refugee children, particularly those

who are exposed to vulnerable conditions and living in poverty (CoRMSA, 2007). Despite the provision of the Child Support Grant for refugees, the beneficiaries of the grant are still facing many challenges especially those who have a low income. The study explores the perceptions of the caregivers of refugee children in Cape Town on the utility of the grant. The study adopts a qualitative research approach which is exploratory and descriptive in nature. In this regard, this study draws on in-depth interviews, questionnaires and focus group discussions with women caregivers of the refugee children. In-depth interviews were conducted with 28 women participants who come from different countries but live in Cape Town, who were selected by using the snowballing sampling technique. The findings reveal that the grant was used for educational expenses and for food or clothing. The study also finds that the grant provides households with income security, improves school attendance and contributes towards improved access to health care and transport. However, the study also showed that there were challenges associated with the provision of the grant.

Firstly, some of the caregivers reported irregularities of the system and waiting in long queues. Secondly, the caregivers reported inadequacy of the grant. Lastly, the receivers of Child Support Grant for refugees noted that documentation required by the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) is also another major challenge they are facing. Unemployment and accommodation are also mentioned as the challenges the caregivers of refugees' children face. The majority of them stated that finding a job in South Africa is not easy. Furthermore, the caregivers reported the issue of finding a good place to rent. In terms of accommodation, the majority of the caregivers stated that landlords require many papers which they do not have and they cannot afford the rent required by them. The recommendations made are that participants felt that, they wish the Government of South Africa can allow them to work, as the majority of them have qualifications. However, others felt that it will be a good idea if the Government of South Africa increases the size of the grant. The SASSA staff advised that the caregivers of refugee children must submit the entire set of documentation required in order to receive or to apply for the Child Support Grant on time.

The study concludes that the Child Support Grant for refugees provides children with a safety net and enables them to access basic services. However, this program needs to be monitored and evaluated in order for the service to be better rendered. The findings of this study have the potential to influence social welfare policy-makers to address the challenges associated

with the provision of the grant. The findings of this study would also allow the policy makers to establish ways of ensuring the sustainable provision of the grant. The outcomes of this study will also have the potential to allow the policy makers to create ways of ensuring the sustainable provision of the Child Support Grant for refugees.



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACRWC:	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
CoRMSA:	Consortium for Refugees and Migrants in South Africa
CT:	Cash Transfers
CCT:	Conditional Cash Transfers
CSG:	Child Support Grant
CMG:	Child Maintenance Grant
CRC:	Convention on the Rights of the Child
DRC:	Democratic Republic of Congo
DHA:	Department of Home Affairs (South Africa)
DSD:	Department of Social Development
EMS:	Economics and Management and Sciences
ECRE:	European Council on Refugees and Exiles
FGD:	Focus Group Discussion
FCG:	Foster Care Grant
FARG:	Genocide Survivors Support and Assistance Fund
GD:	Group Discussion
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
GT:	Grounded Theory
ID:	Identity Document
INSP:	International Network on Strategic Philanthropy
IOM:	International Organisation for Migration
JICA:	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LEAP:	The Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty
MSA:	Migration in South Africa
OM:	Outcome Mapping
OECD:	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OAU:	Organization of African Unity
PSC:	Public Service Commission
RCSG:	Refugee Child Support Grant
SASSA:	South African Social Security Agency
SADHS:	South Africa Demographic and Health Survey
SMG:	Special Maintenance Grant
ToC:	Theory of Change
UNHCR:	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF:	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UN:	United Nations
UNEG:	United Nations Evaluation Group
UCL:	University College London
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UCT:	Unconditional Cash Transfers

WC Gvt Western Cape Government website
9YBE: Nine Years' Basic Education Policies

Keywords

- ❖ Child Support Grant
- ❖ Child Poverty
- ❖ South Africa
- ❖ Effects of Child Support Grant
- ❖ Refugees
- ❖ Refugee Children
- ❖ Theory of Change

Images 1, 2: Pictures showing researcher with participants





Source: Researcher field work 2015



CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Chapter overview

This chapter gives an introduction to the study. It highlights the background and context of the study, the research problem, research questions, aims and objectives of the study, as well as the significance and the methodology of the study. The chapter ends with a structural overview of chapters in the mini-thesis.

1.1.1 Background to the study

Children are believed to form the largest demographic age group amongst refugees in the world (Handmaker et al, 2008). In that regard, these authors state that: “despite the lack of comprehensive data, it is estimated that children make up almost half of the world’s forcibly displaced population” (Handmaker et.al, 2008:21).

The majority of these children, according to Mayer et al, (2008) come from developing countries and flee into countries that are better than their countries of origin. Statistics from the Department of Home Affairs (DHA) shows that South Africa has become one of the largest destination places for most asylum seekers and refugees in the world (Rademeyer, 2013). This is because of some of the developed countries having created restrictive policies towards refugees and asylum seekers. In addition to this, it is because South Africa is relatively stable in terms of political security and economic stability compared to other African countries (Schreier, 2011).

Handmaker et al, (2008) stated that the South African Department of Home Affairs recently received a total of 6,495 ‘child-related’ applications for refugee status. These cases include both children who are with their parents or guardians and unaccompanied or separated children who make an application with a legal representation (Schreier, 2011). More than half of these child applicants come from countries including the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Angola and Somalia. Out of these, 30% of Somali children have been recognized as refugees, and a further 34% of DRC children’s applications have been approved (Ngada, 2008).

However, many researchers and commentators, including CoRMSA (2007) argue that refugees and other asylum seekers face many challenges. For instance, refugees and asylum seekers are excluded from the private security industry, employment as well as from some programmes that are intended to improve conditions in informal sector businesses, street trading, hospitality, and farm work (CoRMSA, 2007). Therefore CoRMSA (2007) concluded that the majority of refugees and asylum seekers are in need of support from the government, the UN or other agencies in order to help themselves and their children survive. In line with the above, the Government of South Africa has, since 2012, moved to include recognized and qualifying refugees on social assistance programmes, including Child Support Grants to refugee children who are under the age of 18 (SASSA, 2010). As such, the Department of Social Development (DSD) believes that through the system of cash transfers, poor refugee

families will be economically empowered, similar to their South African counterparts, and they will be able to lift themselves out of extreme poverty and help their children (Samson, 2009).

This study, which focused on the Child Support Grant for refugees in South Africa, aimed to assess the effect of this programme on the poverty status among refugee children in Cape Town, South Africa. Through the use of a qualitative research methodology, the study focused on examining the extent to which the Child Support Grant for refugees Programme, which began in 2012, has helped improve the poverty status of refugee children in Cape Town, South Africa.

Chapter 1 presents the background to the study. The following sections of the chapter provide (a) significance of the study, (b) problem statement and research question, (c) aim and objectives of the research and (d) research design, which provides the contextualization of the research. The chapter concludes with an outline of the thesis.



1.1.2 Definition of a child

According to Article 1 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), a child is “someone who is under the age of 18, unless the laws of a particular country set the legal age for adulthood younger” (UNICEF, 1989:1). The Government of South Africa also uses the above definition in order to define a child. Furthermore, in defining a child, the Government of South Africa does not add any additional requirements such as South African citizenship or that the child is born in South Africa (Palmary, 2009). As such this means that foreign children are offered the same protective measures in terms of this legislation whilst they are in South Africa.

1.1.3 International recognition of children's rights

The rights of children are recognized internationally through the Convention on the Rights of Children that sets out the holistic set of children's rights in terms of civil, political, economic, social, cultural and environmental rights that oblige all governments to take actions into recognizing such rights (Coetzee and Streak, 2004). When a government accedes to the Children’s Convention, it commits to taking action legislatively, administratively and for the implementation of the programs that serve the rights of children as outlined in the CRC. Even though the CRC was introduced in 1989 by the United Nations, it was only in 1995 that the South African Government adopted it through the international legal obligation. The rights in the CRC are outlined in different articles shown in Table 1 (Coetzee and Streak, 2004).

Table 1: Convention on the Rights of Children

Article 23	Article 24	Article 26	Article 27	Article 28	Article 32
Rights specific to disabled children	Right to health and healthcare services	Right to benefit from the social security	Right to good enough standard of living	Right to education	Rights for protection against harmful work

Source: (UNICEF, 1990)

Additionally, the South African Government was sanctioned by the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) written agreement of 2000, which was formulated by the

Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to direct standards that are based on recognising the rights of children in Africa (Coetzee and Streak, 2004). These rights are represented in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Rights and Welfare of the Child

Article 5.2	Article 11	Article 11	Article 15	Article 20
Rights to development	Rights to education	Rights for disabled children	Child Labour and rights to health	Right to care and assistance

Source: (UNICEF, 1990)

1.1.4 The Constitutional Rights of children in South Africa

The South African Government is committed to protecting the rights of children and to eliminating poverty amongst children. Since 1994, the government has made provisions that have been aimed at ensuring that all children have access to basic standards of living as specified in the South African Bill of Rights. Thus drawing from the Constitution (RSA, 1996), Section 26 is concerned with the access to adequate housing, Section 27 is concerned with the health care services, nutrition, and social services, Section 28 is concerned with the special rights of children and Section 29 addresses education rights. The government has structured its commitment to sharing the responsibility of eliminating poverty amongst children and all people of South Africa through its different departments with each department focusing on formulating and implementing relevant programs. The South African Government is obliged with providing a basic standard of living and prioritizing the most vulnerable with regards to service delivery. Coetzee and Streak (2004) note that the Constitution and the Bill of Rights are central in guiding human rights, including those of children, with a set of particular values that are concerned with poverty reduction. As such, all the above children rights are also applicable to the refugee children who live in South Africa.

1.2 Child poverty in Cape Town, South Africa

1.2.1 Defining poverty

There are debates concerning the conceptualisation of poverty. Mestrum (2011:161) states that “there are no clear definitions of poverty”. Many authors, development practitioners, researchers,

governments, multinational corporations and non-governmental organizations have also tried to define the concept of poverty differently. Townsend (2004) stated that the reason for this is because there are many difficulties inherent in defining poverty because poverty is multi-dimensional and cannot be reduced to a single definition (Townsend, 2004). Furthermore, poverty is:

...characterized by the lack of purchasing power, exposure to risk, malnutrition, high mortality rate, low life expectancy, and insufficient access to social and economic services and few opportunities for income generation. Thus, the poor are often illiterate, in poor health, and have a short lifespan (World Bank,1995, quoted in Osinubi (2003:11).

Poverty can also be defined as being relative or absolute. Relative poverty, according to Magasela (2005) is determined within comparative socio- economic parameters defined by a given society or community. Essentially, this is poverty in relation to the situation of others. On the other hand, absolute poverty is defined as “a situation in which the individual's basic needs are not covered, in other words, there is a lack of basic goods and services (normally related to food, housing, and clothes” (Madden, 2000:3).

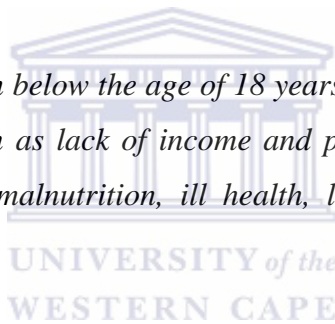
1.2.2 Definition and measurement of ‘Child Poverty’

According to Minujin et al (2005), there is also no uniform approach for defining, identifying or measuring child poverty. The debate over poverty is concerned with different potential causes of poverty and ways by which child poverty can be measured and compared nationally and internationally. However, Streak (2011) stated that it is very important to study child poverty separately from adult poverty because it has different causes, results and the impact it leaves on children goes a longer way than it does on adults. There are a number of different ways in defining child poverty. For instance, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF, 2005:481) states that a child may experience poverty as the result of:

... a lack of the material, spiritual and emotional resources needed to survive, develop and thrive, leaving them unable to enjoy their rights, achieve their full potential or participate as full and equal members of society.

The UNICEF's definition "believes that the poverty that children experience with their hands, minds, and hearts is interrelated" (UNICEF, 2005: 18). For example, "material poverty leads to malnutrition, which in turn affects health and education, and as such, impacts a child's long-term development" (Minujin et al, 2006:4). Furthermore, to address the lack of financial resources, children from poor households may engage in child labor, which may negatively impact a child's cognitive and physical development by depriving the child of the opportunity to attend school (Minujin et al, 2006). Children in rich households may not be free of suffering from deprivation either. According to UNICEF, "living in an environment that provides little stimulation or emotional support to children can remove much of the positive effect of growing up in a materially rich household" (UNICEF, 2005:18). In essence, UNICEF's definition stresses the multidimensional and interrelated nature of child poverty (Gonzalez, et. al 2006). Furthermore, the definition supplied by Chirwa (2009:2) defined child poverty as,

the situation whereby a person below the age of 18 years lacks access to what is required to fulfill basic human needs such as lack of income and productive resources to support the dignified livelihood, hunger, malnutrition, ill health, lack of access to education, basic housing, and services.



1.2.3. Traditional monetary approach

There are many ways of measuring child poverty. One of those is the traditional monetary approach. The traditional monetary approach, according to the report by the Presidency (2009) is normally focused on the households' income consumption where the child lives. Hall et al, (2012) state that a lack of sufficient household income compromises children's rights to nutrition, education and health care services. The report by Hall et al, (2012) showed that more than half of the children in South Africa lived below the poverty line in 2011, which is less than R604 per month, as up to 70% of the children in the Eastern Cape and Limpopo lived below the poverty line in 2011. The lowest levels of household poverty were identified in the Western Cape; these numbers included the refugee children.

1.2.4 Definition of a “refugee child”

The European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE) defines a “refugee child” as every child who is seeking refugee status or other international protection considered a refugee in accordance with applicable international or domestic law and procedures, whether unaccompanied or accompanied by his or her parents or by any other adult, or who is forced to flee across an international border (as a result, for example, of war, civil war or generalised violence (ECRE, n.d). Based on this definition, the Government of South Africa agreed to give grants to the vulnerable refugee children.

1.2.4.1. The Child support grant for refugees Programme (CSGRP) in South Africa

With regards to the Child Support Grant for refugees Programme in South Africa, at the beginning of 2008, the South African Government decided to provide for and promote the well-being of refugee children, particularly of those children who are exposed to vulnerable conditions and living in poverty, by exploring means through which they could support them (CoRMSA, 2007). Proposals on how to implement this support were made by civil society organizations and relevant child institutions to the Department of Social Development (DSD), which is the relevant department charged with the provision of social services programmes. This was accepted by the Constitutional Court of South Africa, as well as by the DSD, and started in 2012, in order to grant qualifying vulnerable refugee children the same rights as those of South African citizens (CoRMSA, 2007). Section 27 of the South African Constitution makes provisions that all the children in South Africa (regardless of their origin) have the right to access the health care services, nutrition, and social services, whilst Section 28 is concerned with the special rights of children (Coetzee and Streak, 2004). In South Africa, a caregiver of a child who is poor needs to fulfill certain criteria in order to qualify for a Child Support Grant (CSG).

1.2.4.2. Child Support Grant as a poverty-alleviating mechanism for refugee children

One of the key objectives of the Child Support Grant in South Africa is poverty alleviation. It believes that through Child Support Grants, refugee children will be able to move out of poverty. According to Barrientos and DeJong (2006), a Child Support Grant is a way of helping and giving access to poor children, preventing refugee children from unnecessarily entering or remaining in statutory substitute care and keeping refugee children off the streets and out of juvenile detention centers. The Child Support Grant is also a means used in order to alleviate refugee child poverty by

ensuring that the poorest refugee children are allowed the opportunity to access resources. As such, various countries from developing countries have started using this system in order to reduce poverty among the most vulnerable people. This is done through the system of cash transfers, which is similarly used in South Africa.

1.2.5. Problem Statement

Cash transfers are regarded by many policy makers as the best strategic part of the social protection that has been signed by many developing countries in order to reduce poverty and inequality (Masunzu, 2014). This strategy was also adopted, signed and ratified by the Government of South Africa on 1st April 2012, in order to allow primary caregivers who are legal refugees in South Africa to receive a Child Support Grant for their children. Nevertheless, Greyling (2008) notes that despite the growth of this Child Support Grant in South Africa, child poverty remains a significant problem in South Africa. If this is the general case, then what is the situation of refugee children? As discussed, refugees in South Africa are excluded from many things including finding employment as well as access to documentation. In addition, xenophobia remains a challenge for refugees in South Africa. Furthermore, research done by Greyling (2008) found that the majority of refugees in South Africa wished to leave the country and go to a place where their rights can be recognized because they believe that there is no future for them and for their children in South Africa. Also, since this programme was implemented, very few attempts have been made by researchers in order to find out whether this Child Support Grant for refugees has helped primary caregivers who live in Cape Town, South Africa to reduce poverty among refugee children. Therefore, this research seeks to investigate and analyze the effects that the CSGR is having on refugee children and their households in Cape Town as reported by their caregivers.

1.2.6 Research questions

According to Kissel (2013), a research question is derived from the problem statement and is rooted in the literature review. Therefore, based on the above research statement, the main purpose of this study will seek to answer the following questions:

- In what ways does the Child Support Grant for refugees have effects on refugee children's poverty status in Cape Town?

- What are the views of the recipients of the Child Support Grant for refugees on the utility of the grant in Cape Town?

1.2.7. Aims of the research

- To understand the contributions, if any, made by Child Support Grant for refugees household poverty.
- To explore the challenges faced by refugee children beneficiaries in applying for the Child Support Grant for refugees.
- To present lessons learned from the Child Support Grant for refugees in Cape Town.

1.2.7.1 Main objective

The main aim of this research is to assess whether the Child Support Grant for refugees has contributed to improving refugee children's poverty status in Cape Town, South Africa.

1.2.7.2 Specific objectives

The specific objectives of this research are:

- To investigate and analyze the effects that the Child Support Grant for refugees is having on refugee children and their households in Cape Town.
- To assess the challenges faced by caregivers in the process of receiving the Child support grant for refugees
- To investigate the challenges faced by the SASSA in relation to Child Support Grants extended to refugees.
- To give recommendations which will better inform the policy debate on how the Child Support Grant for refugees can be improved.

1.2.8 Rationale and significance of the study

The significance of this study is to explore the perceptions of beneficiaries of the Child Support Grant for refugees in Cape Town. Also, this study will provide an understanding of constraints and opportunities regarding Child Support Grants available to the refugees' children through their caregivers in Cape Town, South Africa. Apart from that, this study hopes to assist in policy

implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, which will help the government to improve the Child Support Grant Programme as it concerns refugee children. Finally, this study will help the researcher gain knowledge and understanding of the life of refugee children in Cape Town. Policy makers, government agencies, donors and international organizations will also benefit from this research as it will help inform current and future policies and practices in this field.

1.2.9. Thesis outline

This study comprises of six chapters which are structured as follows:

Chapter one introduces the background of refugee child poverty in Cape Town, South Africa and the measures of child poverty and the effects of the Child Support Grant for refugees child poverty. It provides an overview of the situation of refugees in South Africa and presents the research problem, study objectives and significance of the study.

Chapter two presents the literature review.

Chapter three provides a comprehensive contextual description of refugees in South Africa, specifically in Cape Town.

Chapter four presents the research methodology and theoretical frameworks used in this study.

Chapter five focuses on the empirical research, with the presentation and discussion of findings. The chapter explains the findings in relation to the theoretical and conceptual frameworks adopted for the study.

Chapter six concludes the study by summarizing the main findings, addressing research objectives and recommending solutions from caregivers of refugee children in Cape Town, South Africa, as well as the researcher's perspectives. A diagrammatic representation of this chapter outline is shown below.

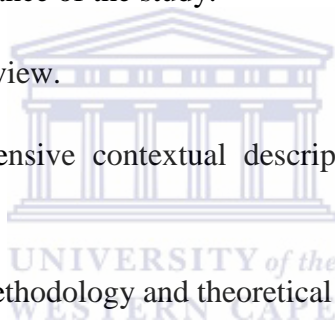
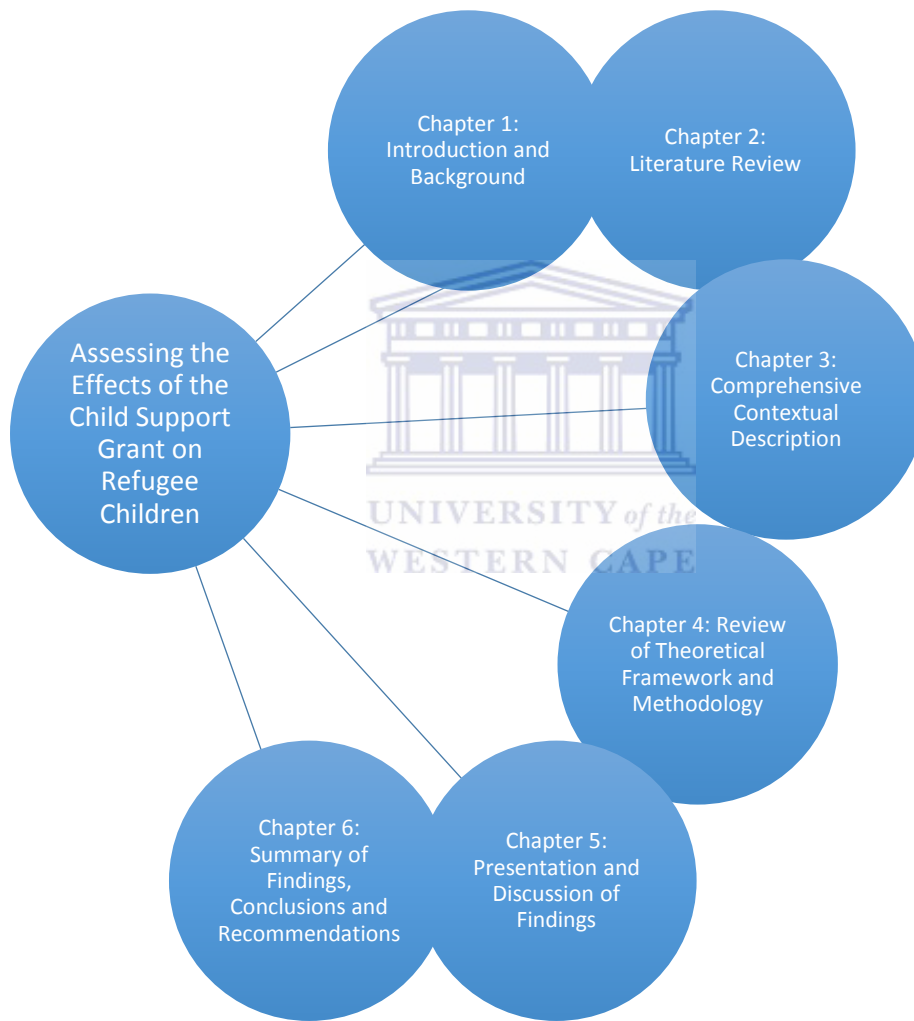


Figure 1: Logical relationships between the chapters that comprise the thesis.



Source: Researcher's Own Compilation

1.2.10 Chapter summary

This chapter looked at the background of refugee children, as well as the definition of refugee children under both domestic and international laws. Furthermore, this chapter looked at the poverty issues surrounding refugee children in Cape Town, South Africa. The chapter also looked at the different definitions of poverty, subsequent measures as well as approaches to poverty in general, and child poverty in particular. The chapter presented the potential impact of the Child Support Grant for refugees children and presented both the main objectives and specific research questions. The chapter concluded by expounding on the significance that the study will have and finally it gives a chapter outline of the thesis.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW



2.1. Chapter overview

This section of the study examines the various relevant literature on Child Support Grant Programmes and draws lessons from both international and national experiences in relation to cash transfer programmes, notably *Progresa* in Mexico and *Bolsa Escola* in Brazil. The chapter begins by presenting the concept of Social Assistance and the types of cash transfer programmes involved, and their impact on developing countries. This section focuses mostly on the above named two programmes, *Progresa* in Mexico and *Bolsa Escola* in Brazil. Finally, this section looks at some African countries such as Rwanda, Namibia, and Ghana and discusses what they have done to help poor children. The Child Support Grant Programme of South Africa is also discussed in this chapter, especially in its specific application to refugee children.

2.2. The concept of Social Assistance

Social assistance includes safety net programmes that are formally funded by the government through revenues collected from the working citizens and companies to provide cash transfers, in-kind transfers, vouchers and feeding schemes to people in need (Jacobs et al, 2010). Such provisions are often means tested and for persons to benefit, they must prove that they are eligible in terms of the criteria that are pre-identified (Jacobs, et .al, 2010). These programmes have gained global

credence as strategies for tackling the challenge of extreme poverty and vulnerability, especially in developing countries (GTZ, 2005; Hailu and Soares, 2008; Son, 2008, Hulme, 2008). In past years, different authors have written about these programmes and their effects on developing countries. For instance, Hulme (2008), stated that social assistance is essential in terms of reducing poverty and inequality in developing countries. Devereux (2006), opined that “Social assistance is a solution to vulnerability, but it needs to be adapted to the specific sources of vulnerability and forms that said vulnerability takes”. He gives an example of distinctions drawn between ‘demographic vulnerability’ and ‘economic vulnerability’. Demographic vulnerability, according to Devereux (2006) is:

... individual, and can be related to physical characteristics (e.g. disability that prevents someone from working for a living) demographic factors (e.g. households with high dependency ratios, such as ‘skip generation’ households comprising only older people caring for young children) and life cycle changes (e.g. retiring from the workforce, or needing to take maternity leave).

On the other hand,

Economic vulnerability constitutes the elements which could constitute a disadvantage to economic development by magnifying the element of risk in the growth process, without necessarily compromising the overall viability. (Briguglio et al, 2008:2).

2.3 Cash transfers

Generally, there are two main types of social cash transfers, namely conditional and unconditional cash transfers.

Unconditional Cash Transfers (UCT) refer to the cash transfers that do not explicitly impose any conditionality on the recipients (Agüero et al, 2007). These types of cash transfers are usually targeted at incapacitated poor individuals who are unable to participate in any form of labor activity (UNICEF, 2009). On the other hand, *Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT)* are the cash transfers which are transferred to the individual and usually require beneficiary individuals and households to fulfill some stipulated human development responsibilities such as investments in nutrition, health, and education (Fiszbein et al, 2009). According to Samson (2009:43), cash transfers are regarded as,

(the) regular non-contributory payments of money provided by governments and non-governmental organizations to individuals or households, with the objective of decreasing chronic or shock-induced poverty, addressing social risk and reducing economic vulnerability.

In most cases, these transfers target vulnerable people such as refugees, children, the poor, the disabled, pensioners and others. Cash transfers are important for the poor because they serve as a means of achieving the required levels of human capital investment necessary for breaking the cycle of intergenerational poverty (Son, 2008). Consequently, as mentioned earlier many developing countries nowadays apply the CCTs in order to reduce poverty. Various results have shown what cash transfers have done to the lives of many people in developing countries. For instance, Baird et al (2013), stated that the use of conditional cash transfers has improved the education outcomes of many developing countries. Other research done by the World Bank (2013:30) shows that since this programme was implemented in all eighteen countries in which the World Bank managed to conduct research, a lot has been achieved.

2.4. International experiences of social cash transfer programmes

2.4.1. Bolsa Escola in Brazil

Brazil is among the countries that have managed to successfully introduce cash transfer programmes in the country by targeting children from poor households (Barrientos and DeJong, 2006). One of the most well-known programmes in the country is the *Bolsa Escola* ('school bag') programme, which started in the 1990s and expanded in 2001 and 2002 (Glewwe et al, 2010). The main aim of this programme is to provide monthly cash payments to poor households with children aged 6 to 15, and as such, this programme pays R\$ 15 (Brazil Rea) per child per month in order to alleviate poverty. However, this benefit must be transferred to the mother of the child. *Bolsa Escola* is aimed at not only reducing poverty by providing cash transfers but also at encouraging parents to send their children to school and helping those who dropped out to go back to school.

As such, *Bolsa Escola* has managed to provide all the school materials such as school fees, books, and food at school to encourage children and their parents (Schwartzman, 2005). Consequently, research done in 2004 found that the stipend given by *Bolsa Escola* has encouraged its beneficiaries

to send their children to school and the children are proud of studying because they know where the money and the school materials are coming from (Schwartzman, 2005). Other research done in Brazil discovered that *Bolsa Escola* assisted vulnerable parents to find work opportunities and income generation in order to help themselves and their children (Santos, 2010). However, Beghin (2008), stated that despite the positive results that *Bolsa Escola* has managed to achieve in Brazil, the country is still facing a myriad of challenges in cash transfers and in its attempt to reduce extreme levels of child poverty and inequality in the country. Recently, research done by Beghin (2008), showed that the budget of non-contribution social programmes, especially *Bolsa Escola* is low compared to other government expenditure. In addition, some poor families in Brazil are complaining that *Bolsa Escola* is difficult to join and its benefits are too low (Beghin, 2008).

2.4.2. Progresa in Mexico

Progresa (an integrated approach to poverty alleviation in Mexico) has two main key features that the receivers must follow in order to receive this benefit. The older children who are receiving this benefit must attend school and younger ones must visit clinics for regular medical check-ups and nutritional monitoring (Agüero et al, 2007). Furthermore, due to the large numbers of girls who are not attending school in Mexico, the programme has made a big contribution in giving a slightly larger amount for girls than boys at the beginning of secondary school in order for the parents to send their girls to school (Agüero et al, 2007)). As a result, this programme has contributed positively on school enrolment for both boys and girls in primary and secondary schools in the country (Schultz, 2000). Besides, this programme has made a great improvement in terms of improving nutrition and against illness among the young children as well as elderly people (Schultz, 2000). Research done by Schultz (2000) found that *Progresa* has reduced the vulnerability of the poor people through asset accumulation and more stable income flows that allow them to better plan their expenses, pay their debts and get credit more easily, resulting in increasing consumption of goods and services (Schultz, 2000).

2.4.3 Refugee Child Support Grants in Europe

Research done by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development OECD (2009:24) in Europe found that cash transfers have improved the lives of many refugees in some European countries. The research found that cash transfers (CTs) impacted widely on education outcomes of refugee children in Holland and Belgium by increasing school enrolment at both secondary and

primary levels, respectively (OECD, 2009). Furthermore, a refugee child in Europe must be granted all those rights described in the UN Convention, whether they benefit from Refugee Convention status or from national protection or temporary protection measures (ECRE, n.d).

Non-discrimination should be accorded to the refugee children in Europe. In addition, a refugee child possesses the same social, economic, cultural, civil and political rights as other children living within the host state's jurisdiction (ECRE, n.d).

2.4.4 Social Protection in Rwanda

Nine Years Basic Education policy (9YBE)

In 2003, the Government of Rwanda decided to include the Child Support Grant Program into their social protection policies (Omilola and Kaniki, 2014). The main objectives of this policy are to reduce poverty in the country. As such, the Government of Rwanda has managed to provide free basic education for the first nine years of a child's life, through a benefit grant of government and subsidized schools. The Nine Years Basic Education policy (9YBE) was introduced in 2006 and it provides free and compulsory basic education which was expanded from 6 years covering Primary 1 (P1) to Primary 6 (P6) (school age 7 to 12 years old) to encompassing 9 years covering Primary 1 (P1) to Senior 3 (S3) (school age 7 to 15 years old) (Omilola and Kaniki, 2014). The President of Rwanda has recently pledged to extend 9 YBE to 12 Years Basic Education (12YBE) (Jicareport, 2012:4). Furthermore, the Government of Rwanda has managed to support genocide survivors in continuing their studies through the Genocide Survivor Assistance Fund programme (FARG). Since 2009, the Government of Rwanda, in cooperation with the development partners has managed to also feed children in approximately 300 schools that were identified as poor before and after 2009 (Omilola and Kaniki, 2014). Due to the implementation of these social programmes, poverty has reduced significantly in Rwanda among the poor families with children and there has been an increase in child nutrition and school enrolment (IMF, 2008:7). In addition, children from poor families are now able to receive free medicine (IMF, 2008). Despite the positive effects that have been realized by the social protection in Rwanda, the country still has a long way to go in order to reduce poverty and inequality. The National Social Protection Strategy of 2011 stated that poverty is still a problem in Rwanda, as shown by the poverty rate of 69.5% among youth, and 54.5% of

absolute poverty, as well as 15% who are relatively poor. Poverty among young people is a large problem due to the insufficient education and skills which limit job-finding (IMF, 2008).

2.4.5 Cash Transfer Programmes in Ghana

2.4.5.1 The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme

The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme is a social cash transfer programme, which is aimed at supporting extremely poor households, orphans, and vulnerable children, people over 65 years and people with disabilities in Ghana (Callistus, 2013). This programme started as a five-year programme from 2008 to 2012 and managed to cover almost 81 of 170 districts with 45,000 households (Callistus, 2013). With regards to children, LEAP has encouraged children to go to school and it has changed the household nutrition. However, this programme still has many challenges. This is because the monthly stipend paid by LEAP is still low and inadequate in order to allow families to meet basic household needs (Agbaam and Dinbabo, 2014). Besides this, the money is not paid on time, and sometimes beneficiaries do not receive it at all. In addition, it can take four to five months in order to receive it. Furthermore, this programme is critiqued as having staff that is not skilled enough, and the lack of incentives is another major problem that limits the effective implementation of the LEAP programme (Agbaam and Dinbabo, 2014).

2.4.5.2 The Ghana School Feeding Programme

The Ghana School Feeding Programme launched in 2005, in order to provide hot nutritious meals to children in public primary schools and kindergartens in the poorest areas of the country. The main aim of this programme is to contribute to the reduction of poverty among the vulnerable households, decrease food insecurity and increase the number of school enrolment in the country (Afoakwa, 2012). Research conducted in four districts of Central Region in Ghana showed that there has been an increase in school attendance and in school test performance since these children have started receiving breakfast or lunch at their schools (Afoakwa, 2012).

2.4.6 Namibia Child Support Grant

Namibia has a long history of state provision of cash transfers to needy populations (Levine et al, 2009). Namibia has four types of child social cash transfer programmes, namely: the Child Maintenance Grant (CMG), the Foster Care Grant (FCG), the Special Maintenance Grant (SMG),

and a Place of Safety Allowance of N\$10 per child per day is paid to a person or institution who is taking care of a child who is under the age of 21 (Levine, et al, 2009). Research conducted in 2008 shows that the Child Support Grant has helped many women in Namibia to become less dependent on men for financial support and to be able to help their children. The Namibia Statistics Agency Report (2012:18) stated that if households in Namibia would not receive the grant, poverty would have increased to 61.9%, rather than the 38.9% currently experienced in households receiving grants (Namibia Statistics Agency, 2012:18).

2.4.7 Experiences of the Child Support Grant (CSG) in South Africa

The Child Support Grant (CSG) in South Africa is one of the most substantial programmes of social assistance in the world. This programme was introduced in early 1998 in order to replace the old Social Maintenance Grant (SMG) that was available to the children during the apartheid era. The new programme has recorded significant success and has become regarded by many as one of the best social protection systems in developing countries (UNICEF, 2012:3). Also, the government has expanded the coverage of its beneficiaries from seven to eighteen years. At the beginning, this programme was set at R100 per child per month (up to a maximum of six children) but currently, is stands at R330 per child per month. According to a report by the Presidency (2009:21), social assistance through Child Support Grants has shown to be a rapidly growing intervention reaching the wide array of poor children in South Africa, growing from 2.7 million beneficiaries in 1994 to 16 million beneficiaries in 2013 (The Presidency, 2014). Table 3 below illustrates essential requirements to get a Child Support Grant in South Africa.

Table 3: Essential requirements to get a Child Support Grant in South Africa

Programme	Description	Essential Requirements
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Child Support Grant	- A monthly payment of R350 paid to primary caregivers (over 16 years) of children up to the age of 18 years old	- Caregivers must be citizens of SA, or refugees and earn less than R3100 per month or R6200 combined income per month - The grant will be suspended if the child does not live with the caregiver anymore, turns 19, is admitted to a state institution or has not claimed for 3 consecutive months
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Source: (SASSA, 2013).

2.5 Positive effects of the Child Support Grant in South Africa

Much has been written about the impact of Child Support Grants in South Africa, and researchers have shown that there are large positive connections between school enrolment and the conditions of a Child Support Grant (DSD et al, 2012). The Child Support Grant has played a significant role in addressing primary financial and social challenges in the households that can be identified as preventing children from the attainment of the education as their right to come out of poverty (Sanfilipo, 2012). With the purpose of adding to the income consumption in the household, Samson (2009) mentions that child social grants have a positive influence on schooling by providing financial resources to overcome the barriers for the poor that usually result in a child dropping out, such as school stationery, uniforms, fees, and transportation. In the view of Samson et al (2001), there is an existing positive correlation between labour participation and the child support. They believe that the Child Support Grant provides an opportunity for adults in the households to find and participate in employment and the grant enables adults to consider high-risk investments to secure more economic resources. Furthermore, a report by UNICEF (2010) confirmed that the provision of the Child Support Grant featured in many households as the most important financial resource that positively contributed to a number of children from poor households to stay in school as many were unable to finish school before, due to the need to look for employment to increase the income production of the family.

Furthermore, Aguero et al (2007) state that the Child Support Grant for refugees in South Africa has reduced some of the risks that can affect adolescent behaviors such as sexual activity, pregnancy,

alcohol use, drug use, criminal activity and gang membership. Another research is done through the analysis of current illness- and health-related expenditures reported that the Child Support Grant in South Africa has reduced illness of young children. This was also shown by a survey done that boys who received Child Support Grants at the early age had a 21 % likelihood of being ill, compared to a 30 % likelihood for boys enrolled later (SASSA and UNICEF, 2012:21). Evidence was also supported by Samson et al (2001) who state that the Child Support Grant in South Africa has decreased the expenditure on tobacco, alcohol, and gambling as it provides caregivers with a responsibility to be in control and contribute to the well-being of the children in the household.

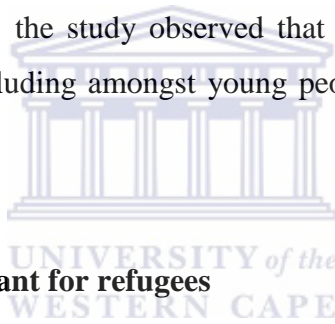
2.6 Challenges of child poverty in South Africa

The literature presented above has highlighted successes regarding the respective Child Support Grant programmes presented. However, this programme has had and still faces a lot of challenges. In the South African context in particular, there have been challenges, which are mentioned as cross-cutting challenges in the Presidency Report (2009:21), such as “allocation of adequate and equitable resources, collaboration between government departments, and promotion of the role of civil society and community participation and strengthening research on children.”

There is still a large gap in civil society's role in supporting the government in the fulfillment of children's rights. According to UNICEF (2009), local communities should actively engage in their role by identifying vulnerable children and providing them with the support they need. By having a strong civil society, an enabling environment will be secured for every vulnerable child with specific services such as early childhood development programmes, soup kitchens, and homes. UNICEF (2009) proposes that to achieve such effective participatory communities, local non-profit organizations and parents need to be empowered. It is believed that the Department of Social Development has supported the establishment of up to 1566 childcare forums and up to 11 328 community caregivers were trained (The Presidency, 2009).

Kubheka (2013) states that the South African Child Support Grant is blamed for encouraging premarital fertility through eligibility rules that penalize marriage and increase benefits with the birth of additional children. This was explained by some beneficiaries who asserted that South African young women become pregnant not because they value children, but because they wish to increase the number of benefits they receive (Kubheka, 2013). In contrast, Makiwane et al (2006)

argue that since the CSG was introduced in 1998 and extended its coverage dramatically between 1998 and 2010, the teenage fertility has declined compared to the previous years. In addition, in the Demographic Surveillance Site done in rural KwaZulu-Natal, teenage fertility rates fell from just over 100 births per 1000 teenage women in 1995 to 88 per 1000 and 73 per 1000 respectively in 2001 and 2005 (Moultrie and McGrath, 2007). According to the 2003 South Africa Demographic and Health Survey (SADHS), pregnancy rates decreased with increasing education. Thus, in this survey, 20% of 15-19-year-old women with a Grade 6 to 7 education, and only 7% with a higher education reported not ever being pregnant. Another study done by Richter (2009) shows that there was no relationship between teenage fertility and the grant. This opinion was based on the following three findings: first, while teenage pregnancy rose rapidly during the 1980s, it had stabilized and even started to decline by the time the CSG was introduced in 1998. Secondly, only 20 percent of teens who bear children are beneficiaries of the CSG. This is disproportionately low compared to their contribution to fertility. Thirdly, the study observed that increases in youthful fertility have occurred across all social sectors, including amongst young people who would not qualify for the CSG on the means test.



2.7 South African Child Support Grant for refugees

In the first part of 2008, the Government of South Africa decided to provide and promote the well-being of refugee children, in particular, those children who are exposed to vulnerable conditions and living in poverty, by providing them with social grants. This was accepted and started in 2012, by the Constitutional Court of South Africa in order to grant the vulnerable children refugees the same rights as the South African citizens (CoRMSA, 2007). Furthermore, this decision was encouraged by Section 27 of the South Africa constitution which enshrines that all the children in South Africa have the right to access the health care services, nutrition, and social services and Section 28 is concerned with the special rights of children (Coetzee and Streak, 2004). Table 4 below demonstrates what criteria and requirements a caregiver need to have in order to receive this benefit on behalf of the child.

THE CRITERIA FOR CHILD SUPPORT GRANT FOR REFUGEES	THE REQUIREMENTS OF CHILD SUPPORT GRANT FOR REFUGEES CAREGIVERS
1. The refugee child must be under 18 years of age.	1. As requirements for grants benefits, Refugee children's caretakers must comply with the normal means test.
2. This grant must be paid to the primary caregiver who is a person whether related or not to the child, who takes primary responsibility for the daily care needs of the child.	2. General procedures to be eligible for a grant. Means test: Assets and Income.
3. The primary caregiver must not receive remuneration for taking care of the child.	3. General SASSA procedure.
4. Primary caregiver (non-parent) qualifies for a maximum of six children.	4. Proof of identity. Refugee caretakers must present a valid refugee permit in terms of Section 24 of the 1998 Refugee Act.
5. Parent/caregiver must be a South African citizen, a legal resident or a refugee.	5. A copy of a refugee ID document or Receipt of ID application, if the refugee has applied for an Identity Document and has still not received it.
6. Complies with the prescribed conditions and the means test.	6. Registration of birth of the child (birth certificate).

<p>a. Income of parent – single: must not exceed R33 600.00 p.a.</p> <p>b. Income of parents – married: must not exceed R67 200.00 p.a.</p>		<p>Source: (SAS SA</p>
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and UNICEF, 2013).

2.8 Chapter summary

In brief, this chapter, through the review of relevant literature has provided a discussion on the concept of social assistance and its impacts on poverty alleviation in both children and families in developing countries. Different types of cash transfer programmes were also discussed in this section. This was followed by a discussion on *Bolsa Escola* in Brazil and *Progresa* in Mexico as they are the biggest programmes in the world that have managed to allocate monthly transfers to the poor families with children. A short discussion was presented on some strategies adopted by the governments of Rwanda, Ghana, and Namibia in order to support poor families with children. The literature also demonstrates that the South African Child Support Grant Programme has played a major role in addressing primary financial and social challenges in poor households. This in turn that can be identified as facilitating children to attain their right to come out of poverty. Finally, the literature concluded that this programme has had, and still faces a lot of challenges. In the next chapter, the researcher introduces the context of refugees in South Africa.

CHAPTER THREE

CONTEXT OF REFUGEES IN SOUTH AFRICA

3.1. Chapter overview

This chapter starts with a brief discussion on migration in South Africa. Thereafter it explains the refugee system in South Africa. From there it presents some information on how refugees enter South Africa, the challenges they face in general, and the socioeconomic challenges they experience, in particular, while they are in South Africa, such as xenophobia, access to services, corruption and the

lack of human rights. Finally, before examining the context of refugees in South Africa it is important to understand the concept of migration.

3.1.1 Migration in South Africa

Various authors have defined migration. For instance, Kok (1997:19) defines migration as:

... the crossing of the boundary of a predefined spatial unit by one or more persons involved in a change of residence.

Furthermore, the International Organisation for Migration's (IOM), (2004), defines migration as:

... a process whereby a human being decides to move from one place to another either across an international border or within a State permanently or for a short time.

This movement, according to IOM (2004), most of the time includes people such as refugees, displaced persons, uprooted people, and economic migrants. Migration is not a new phenomenon as it has been part of human experience for a long time. People have migrated within countries to search for a better life or from one continent to another, and from country to country (IOM, 2004).

The IOM World Migration Report (2011) states that there are almost one million migrants around the world. This number, according to the IOM World Migration Report (2011) includes 214 million international migrants and 740 million internally displaced persons. Some of these migrants have decided to come to South Africa due to the fact that after apartheid, the Government of South Africa opened doors for them and produced many opportunities and incentives for international migration.

3.1.2 Reasons for migration

There are many reasons why people choose to migrate. There are voluntary migrants and involuntary migrants. Voluntary migrants are people who choose to migrate from one place to another, and those people are mostly encouraged by economic reasons and sometimes searching for

a better life than what they had in their native countries (Hagen-Zanker, 2010), for instance, older people who want to live somewhere warm and sunny in their retirement. On another hand, involuntary migrants are people who do not have the choice of choosing where to stay; they are forced to leave their homes due to war(s) or a natural disaster(s). Those people are also called refugees.

There are a number of different ways in defining the concept of refugee. In 1951 the United Nations was called upon to define the concept of refugees. It defined it in its Article One of its Convention on the Status of Refugees as:

Any person who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country, or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence... is unable or, owing to such fear, unwilling to return to it. (UNHCR, 2011:21).

There are differences between voluntary migrants and refugees. Voluntary migrants can usually return to their countries while refugees and are not legally allowed to return to their home countries, from which they fled, unless fundamental changes occur back home, which addresses the issues which caused their flight (Wamundiya, 2014). Before that occurs, however, they remain under the protection of the host country, with no possibility of moving to and from home and host country (Wamundiya, 2014).

South Africa is ranked by the World Bank as an upper-middle-income economy and its economy is the second-largest in Africa, behind Nigeria's. This shows that it accounts for 24 percent of Africa's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Unsurprisingly both migrants and refugees from different countries have a preference for South Africa in order to search for a better life (Stats SA, 2012).

The Government of South Africa has managed to accommodate these two types of migrants by giving them corresponding rights, yet documentation to legalize and facilitate their stay in South Africa remains a challenge (Wamundiya, 2014). Research done by Stats SA (2012) found that in 2011, the Department of Home Affairs (DHA) managed to issue 10 011 Permanent Residence

Permits (PRP) to the migrants. These permits were grouped according to the qualifying criteria used by Department of Home Affairs (DHA). The largest number of permits 5 653 (56,5%) were issued based on the relatives category, which consisted of 2 470 spouses; 1 684 children and dependants and 1 499 other relations (Stats SA, 2012). The second category, work, was made up by those who applied for PRPs using their work permits (5799 or 19%). This group includes 2175 recipients who had the Special Work Permit for Extraordinary Skills (Stats SA, 2012). Additionally, 1 664 (16,6%) of the permits were issued based on the Refugees' Permit and 953 (3%) were given to retired persons. There were 875 (3%) of recipients who had Business Permits (DHA,2016). Table 5 below is adding more details about the applications of Permanent Residence Permits

Table 5: Applications for Permanent Residence Permits, 2014/2015 and 2015/16

Type of status	Frequency	Percent
Refugees	1664	16,6%
Spouse	9975	33%
Work	5799	19%
Dependent	5271	18%
Relative	2298	18%
Extra Ordinary Skills	2175	7%
Retired	953	3%
Business	875	3%
Dependent	621	2%
Worker	520	2%
Financially Independent	249	1%
Dependent	156	1%
Dependent	91	0%
Grand Total	30098	100%

Source: VFS System (16 June 2014 – 14 Jan 2016)

3.1.3 Refugees in South Africa

The Government of South Africa has done a lot in committing itself to the protection of refugees in South Africa. Onuoha (2006) notes that after the beginning of democracy in 1994, the Government of South Africa allowed many refugees to come to South Africa. This encouraged many refugees from African countries and all over the world to come to South Africa (Mohamed, 2011:3). Unlike in many parts of Africa, South Africa does not have an encampment policy for refugees but has one of the most progressive refugee protection laws in the world which grants refugees the right to stay anywhere in the country (Onuoha, 2006). Furthermore, refugees in South Africa are able to have access to social and economic services such as education, employment, and healthcare, which are equal to the rights granted to the South African citizens (Onuoha, 2006).

3.2 Refugee entry into South Africa: A situational overview

3.2.1 Definition of ‘refugee’

The South African Refugee Act (No.130 of 1998) defines a person as a refugee if she/he fulfills the following criteria:

Owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted by reason of his or her race, gender, tribe, religion, nationality, political opinion and is outside of his or her country and unable or unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country (RSA, 1998).

The foregoing definition of refugees has been able to show some of the pull and push factors that result in refugees fleeing their countries of origin and emigrating to other countries. Pull factors, according to Hristoski and Sotiroski (2012) are the good things that attract people to migrate to certain places, such as tourism, weather and so on. Push factors, on the other hand, are circumstances which oblige an individual to move from the country of origin to another area (Hristoski and Sotiroski (2012). Hristoski and Sotiroski (2012) state that the most common push factors that encourage people to move from their countries are poverty, political instability, natural disasters, and so on.

In accommodating refugees, South Africa then proceeded to provide them with identity documents which would allow them not only to legally stay but also to study or travel (Wamundiya, 2014). These identity documents allow refugees to also have access to the social, economic, and other

opportunities such as education and employment (Mohamed, 2011). Khan (2007) states that as soon as an asylum seeker applies for and receives asylum, he or she is allowed to seek employment and study in South Africa. Furthermore, refugees in South Africa are granted the same primary rights and emergency healthcare as are afforded to South African citizens (Khan, 2007).

As such the above factors have precipitated many refugees from across the world to come to South Africa. The analysis done by the Department of the Home Affairs (2015:30) (DHA) showed that almost about 1 061 812 asylum seeker temporary permits or Section 22 permits had been delivered to asylum seekers in 2014-2016, however, 983,473 of these permit according to DHA analysis were not active, only 78,339 were still active. This analysis also showed that 119,600 refugee status permit or Section 24 permits had been issued to refugees. And the numbers of the activated permit were almost 96,971 while 22,629 permits had expired. The expiration of these permits as its explained by DHA could be caused by many factors. For instance, it could be explained by the fact that the asylum seeker moved to refugee permit or obtaining other immigration visas or they just used SA as a transit country. Furthermore, this could be explained by the fact that some of these people returned to the home countries. Unfortunately, there are no available numbers of people who have returned to their countries. However, Schreier (2011) states that some of the people who have chosen to remain in South Africa illegally especially children and adolescents are the most vulnerable migrants and requires special protection appropriate for their situation (Schreier, 2011). Table 6 below presents the numbers of refugees in 2015 and their countries of origin.

Table 6: Refugees on record by end of 2015 and countries of origin

Top 15 African countries of origin asylum seekers	
Country	Numbers
Zimbabwe	20,405
Ethiopia	10,176
DRC	8,029
Nigeria	7,431
Bangladesh	5,110
Somalia	2,595
Pakistan	2,460
Malawi	2,310
Ghana	2,271
India	1,781
Congo Republic	1,485
Lesotho	1,437
Mozambique	1,220
Uganda	753
Burundi	678

Source:
NIIS

31 January 2016

However, these people who have chosen to flee into South Africa face serious problems. For instance, CoRMSA (2007) states that some of these refugees come by air and declare themselves as refugees when they reach the other country. Others cross the border illegally and as soon as they reach South Africa they receive a five-day transit permit which allows them to travel to a Refugee Reception Office at the Department of Home Affairs in Musina, Durban or Pretoria (*Times LIVE*, 2015). Afterward, they receive an asylum seeker permit which is valid for one month.

CoRMSA (2007) stated that those who choose to cross the border illegally suffer a lot in order to reach South Africa. The picture below shows two women who are risking their lives in order to enter South Africa. These women, according to *Times LIVE* (2015) are from Zimbabwe and are scrambling under a barbed wire fence in order to enter South Africa. One of them is pregnant but they both eventually managed to make their way to South Africa, although their journey is very long because after scrambling they have to cross the flooded Limpopo River which was a life risk for them (*Times LIVE*, 2015).

Image 3: Zimbabweans entering South Africa illegally.



Source: *Times LIVE*, 10 January 2015.

3.2.2 Poverty among refugees and low quality of life in South Africa

According to Woolard (2002), almost 12 million people in South Africa live in extreme poverty. Of those, 37% of people do not have enough money to purchase both adequate food items and non-food items so they have to sacrifice food to pay for things like transport and airtime; 53.8% of people can afford enough food and non-food items but fall under the widest definition of poverty in SA, surviving on under R779 per month (Woolard, 2002). This also applies to refugees who live in South Africa. According to CoRMSA (2007), there are a number of reasons why refugees living in South Africa are still experiencing poverty. CoRMSA (2007) states that even though the South African

government signed and agreed to protect refugees in South Africa, it has been observed that refugees in South Africa are still facing many challenges including physical and social protection, which have added barriers to their lives, thus increasing poverty among the refugee population.

In addition to the above, Bidandi and Wamundiya (2009) state that the majority of educated refugees and other migrants in South Africa are underemployed because their qualifications are not recognized by the respective South African authorities. This does not only reduce their opportunities, but it prevents them from contributing their valuable skills to the communities in which they live in South Africa (Bidandi and Wamundiya, 2009). Wamundiya (2014) uncovered that refugees not having appropriate documentation, in this case, a green coded South African Identity Document create barriers to accessing socio-economic opportunities in the country. In addition to the above, CoRMSA (2007) opines that refugees and asylum seekers in South Africa are still facing a lot of challenges and are mostly excluded from various programmes that are intended to improve the socio-economic conditions of people in informal sector businesses, street trading, hospitality, and farm work (CoRMSA,2007).

This study, therefore, builds on the work done by Wamundiya and others and aims to uncover the extent to which the Child Support Grant for refugees, which is seen as a poverty alleviation measure, contributes to the livelihoods of its refugee children recipients and their families in Cape Town.

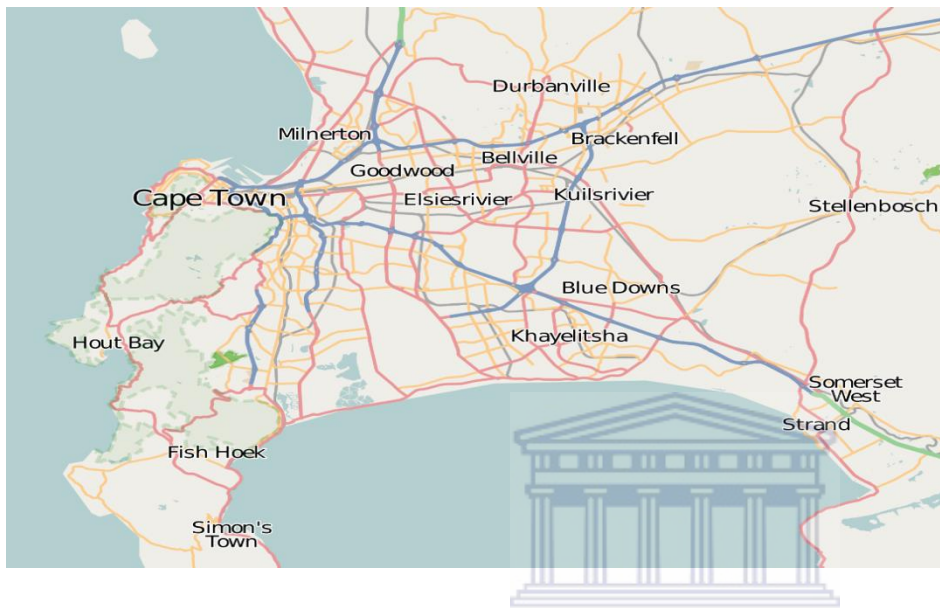
3.3 Refugees in Cape Town

3.3.1 A brief description of the research site: Overview of Cape Town

The research for this study was conducted in Cape Town, South Africa. Cape Town is situated on the southern coast of South Africa, and it is the provincial capital of the Western Cape Province. It is surrounded in the northwest by a national park, the east by the Indian Ocean, on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, and in the South by Cape Point (City of Cape Town, 2012:1). According to the City of Cape Town (2014:1), Cape Town is home to 3 928 148 people, mainly South Africans of four major races including Black Africans, Coloureds, Whites, and Asians. The official languages of the city are English, Afrikaans, and isiXhosa, whilst French, German, isiZulu, and Dutch are also spoken by some of the city's inhabitants. Cape Town is also a major role player in South Africa's

economy, driven by its vibrant tourism industry. Cape Town is also one of South Africa's most unequal cities in terms of wealth distribution and has been identified as one of the most expensive cities to live in South Africa (City of Cape Town, 2014:1).

Figure 2: Map of Cape Town and its suburbs.



Source: City of Cape Town, 2014.

According to Palmary (2002), Cape Town is among the cities in South Africa that have received a significant number of refugees. However, there are no official city statistics. Consequently a suitable set of nuanced statistics for refugees and asylum seekers in the

Province, specifically Cape Town, was constructed by researcher Wamundiya during her 2014 research, based on the 2011 Census data and information from the UNHCR *Mid-Year Trends Report* (UNHCR, 2013). According to the researcher's estimates, the Western Cape refugee population stands at 7,2483 with the number of asylum seekers at 25,6412 (Wamundiya, 2014).

3.3.2 Problems faced by refugees in Cape Town

Refugees in South Africa face many problems which include the lack of appropriate documentation, lack of employment, accommodation, issues of permit renewal, corruption and xenophobia and much more (Onuoha, 2006). In terms of documentation, it is the policy of the South African Government that anyone who wants to stay legally in South Africa must have legal documentation

(Wamundiya, 2014). As such, if a person comes to South Africa and declares himself as an asylum seeker or refugee, they must first apply for an asylum seekers permit in order for them to be legalized.

3.3.2.1 Asylum Seeker Permit (Section 22)

An asylum-seeker permit, also known as a “Section 22” permit is a type of temporary identity document that a person receives when he or she declares himself for the first time at the established Refugee Reception Offices located inland in Durban, Pretoria, and Musina (DHA website). This document used to be valid for six months but the Department of Home Affairs started giving newcomers initially one month’s stay and later on, six months. This document legalizes the asylum-seeker to work and study in South Africa while the Department of Home Affairs finalizes the decision on the application (DHA, 2013).

After receiving an asylum permit, the applicant must continually apply for the renewal of this permit, in person, at the relevant Refugee Reception Office before it expires, until the applicant is asked by the Department of Home Affairs (DHA) to undergo a “non-adversarial” interview with a Refugee Status Determination Officer, who determines whether to grant or reject the refugee status or Section 24 application (DHA, 2013). Image 4 below represents the asylum seeker temporary permit.

Image 4. The certificate of recognition of asylum seeker temporary permit.



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
DEPARTMENT: HOME AFFAIRS



Section 22 of the Refugees Act No. 130 of 1998

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

ASYLUM SEEKER TEMPORARY PERMIT

REFERENCE NO: CTRRWAS000409

Permission is hereby granted to the following person as holder of this permit to remain in the RSA of part Permit as determined in part B below.

A. PERSONAL PARTICULARS OF HOLDER

SURNAME: [REDACTED] FIRST NAME(S): [REDACTED]
DATE: [REDACTED] GENDER: Male
NATIONALITY: [REDACTED] COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Rwanda
FILE NUMBER: [REDACTED] PLACE OF ISSUE: Cape Town EXPIRY DATE: 09/01/2017
ALTERNATIVE: [REDACTED]



B. CONDITIONS

- The holder of the permit may reside temporarily in the Republic of South Africa for the purpose of applying for asylum in terms of the Refugees Act No. 130 of 1998.
- The permit holder shall, without expenses to the state, leave the Republic on or before 09/01/2017 or such later date as duly authorized by a Refugee Status Determination Officer (RSDO) if application for asylum has been rejected.
- The permit entitles the holder to: EMPLOYMENT AND STUDY IN THE RSA
- Failure to comply with the conditions of this permit will be deemed to be a breach of the provisions of the Refugees Act 1998.
- All permit holders are obliged to respect the laws of South Africa.
- This permit will lapse if the permit holder does not appear in person as required at the designated Refugee Reception Office or if he/she departs from the Republic without prior authorisation from the Director-General.
- All other permits issued prior to the issuance of this permit are automatically nullified.
- Other conditions: To be scheduled for appeal hearing (MS REFERRAL)

1. I, **KWISUKA EMBANUEL**, agree to the above conditions and understand that a breach thereof will result in an offence in terms of Section 37 of the Refugees Act.

PLACE: Cape Town DATE: 25/07/2016

REFUGEE RECEPTION OFFICIAL: Vermeulen, Doris
NAME: [REDACTED] PRINTED BY: [REDACTED] FINGER IMPRESSION: [REDACTED]
APPOINTMENT/FORCE NO: 22291741 2253908
DATE: 01/04/2009 25/07/2016
PLACE: Cape Town Cape Town

ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN: Cape Town NUMBER OF EXTENSIONS: 18 PERMIT EXPIRY DATE: 09/01/2017
PERMIT HOLDER SIGNATURE: [REDACTED] REFUGEE OFFICIAL SIGNATURE: [REDACTED]

201456432

201456432

652946-0101

Source: Author

3.3.2.2 Refugee Status (Section 24)

According to the Western Cape Government website (WC Govt, 2013) having refugee status means that someone has the protection of the South African Government and cannot be forced to return home until it is safe to do so. This permit is normally given to the people who have been in danger in their own countries. As such, if applicants receive this permit, it affords them the same rights as South African citizens, except the right to vote (Wamundiya, 2014). However, this permit is normally valid for the duration period of four years after which it may be renewed. However, the applicant in question must apply for the renewal of this document in person at the Refugee Reception Office prior to the expiry of the document. The image below represents the status, certificate of recognition of refugee status.

Image 5 'The Status', certificate of recognition of refugee status



Source: Author

The asylum seeker and refugee identity documents (also called refugee permits) are quite the same in the format.

In addition, the refugee status takes the time to be renewed (four years) while the one for asylum seekers is renewed after six months. However, from the beginning of 2013, some of the asylum seekers started to renew their asylum seeker permits after one month to three months. This change according to National Consortium for Refugee Affairs (2006) was caused by many factors such as delays in the system. This requires significant sacrifices in terms of time and money spent for travel and waiting and compromises their ability to work.

3.3.2.3 Issues of permit renewal

Renewing a permit is one of the main problem refugees and asylums seekers are facing in South Africa. People spend many hours, days in queues and some of them decide to sleep at the offices of the Department of Home Affairs in order to get their documents renewed (Onuoha, 2006). Onuoha (2006) found that in order to be able to renew the paper on time the applicants need to leave all their business or other activities in order to be able to get to the DHA for their papers or fall into the trap of having to pay a fine for delaying. Wamundiya (2014) also found similar findings in her research. Below showing refugees waiting for their papers at the Home Affairs office in Cape Town.

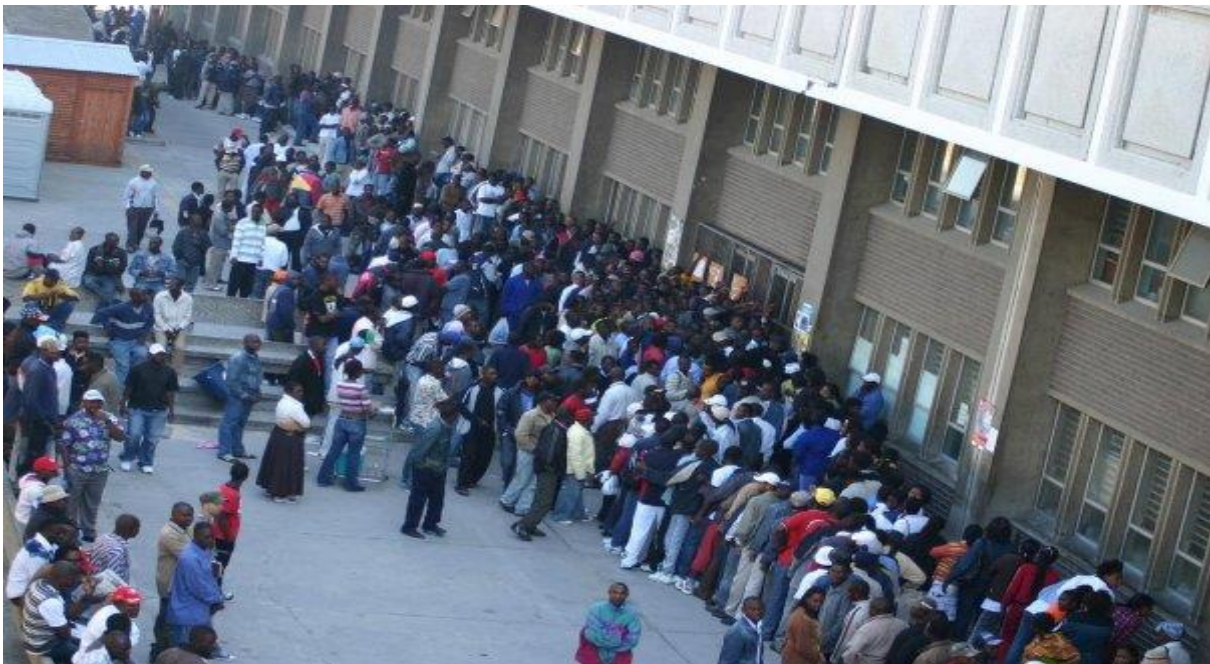


Image 6: Refugee and asylum seekers at the Department of Home Affairs in Cape Town.

Source:(<http://www.passop.co.za/programmes/ongoing-projects/refugee-reception-centre-monitoring>).



Image 7: Refugee and asylum seekers at the Department of Home Affairs in Cape Town.

Source: (<http://www.passop.co.za/programmes/ongoing-projects/refugee-reception-centre-monitoring>).

The images above also illustrate how refugee and asylum seekers at Home Affairs in Cape Town are struggling to get their paperwork done on time - evidence that the queues are very long outside the Home Affairs offices in Cape Town, it is crowded and it is raining. According to the views from the field participants, the majority of the people who are in the queues are newcomers or the people who are renewing their asylum seeker permits. But, those who have got status have got a chance of renewing it once every four years and do not have to stand in the queues for so long such as in the case of those with an asylum permit.

3.3.2.4 Employment

Employment is one of the pillars of the basic rights of refugees in South Africa. Normally, the Refugee Act 130 of (1998) in South Africa gives refugees the right to seek employment in both private and public establishments. However, in reality, many companies reject a refugee's status,

demanding a work permit. Onuoha (2006) states that employment is normally believed to provide refugees with a means of livelihood and subsistence to support themselves and their families in South Africa as well as assist them to access other opportunities such as prestige, upward mobility, and social status. Furthermore, access to the employment according to Onuoha (2006) will make refugees less dependent on NGOs or the Government of South Africa. This would allow them to contribute to the national economy and in poverty alleviation of the country (Wamundiya, 2014).

As explained, many potential employers in South Africa do not recognize Section 22 or Section 24 permits (Wamundiya, 2014). As such, many highly qualified asylum seekers and refugees are underemployed because they are unable to have their qualifications recognized. This reduces their opportunities and prevents them from contributing their valuable skills to the communities in which they live. This is especially evident in the education and medical professions (Wamundiya, 2014).

3.3.2.5 Access to accommodation and shelter

Access to accommodation and shelter is also one of the main problems for some refugees in Cape Town. There is exclusion from the public housing, and in private rental housing, these groups experience difficulties in securing adequate accommodation. Furthermore, Nyaminani (2015) found out from the participants that some of the landlords' lease conditions as well as excessive rentals limit refugees' ability to secure adequate accommodation in Cape Town's suburbs.

In addition, some of the Child support grant for refugees beneficiaries the researcher visited while doing fieldwork for this study, lived in a small room sharing with three to four people in order to reduce the burden of the rent. However, some of these people do not have any other choice than to share with their relatives due to the fact that they have unsuccessfully attempted many times to look for a two bedroom house in the area. According to those participants, in order to secure accommodation in the private rental sector, one must have a South African Identity Document or a foreign passport with a valid visa as these are the legal documents mostly required by landlords. However, for refugees to secure these documents is not possible, because of the nature of their asylum claims. This has exacerbated the requirement for documents such as payslips, and bank statements asked from people, in this case, refugees and asylum seekers, who are not formally employed.

3.3.2.6 Corruption

Tanzi (1998) defined corruption as, “the abuse of public power for private benefit”. Corruption, according to Tanzi (1998) is not a new phenomenon; it has been there for two thousand years. On 27 April 2004, “South Africa celebrated ten years of democracy and then President Thabo Mbeki signed the Preventive and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act 12 of 2004 into law”(Onuoha, 2006:21). The main purpose of this Act was to “punish those who offend and act as a deterrent for those contemplating corrupt activities” (Onuoha, 2006:6). However, in the last twelve years, corruption is still regarded as one of the major problems of the country. According to Onuoha (2006), this problem is mainly faced by some refugees and asylum seekers who are forced to pay bribes by some officials of the department or through their agents in order to obtain service from the department or get their documentation on time.

Accessing refugee documents or getting services from officials of the department is normally supposed to be free. However, research was done by Onuoha (2006) on 10 refugees, on the issues of corruption found that two of the respondents confirmed paying the sum of R1, 800 and R1,500 respectively in order to secure their refugee status. One of the respondents stated that he was asked to pay the sum of R500 in order to get refugee status but he refused. However, two refugee respondents who paid some money said they got their refugee status approved within one month while the remaining eight respondents got their refugee status approved within one to four years (Onuoha, 2006).

3.3.2.7 Xenophobia

Xenophobia is another major challenge facing refugees and asylum-seekers in South Africa. This term has been discussed and defined by various authors. For instance, Moge kwu (2005) defined xenophobia as:

... simply a word used to mean the fear or hatred of foreigners or strangers; it is embodied in discriminatory attitudes and behavior, and often culminates in violence, abuses of all types, and exhibitions of hatred” (Moge kwu, 2005 quoted in Solomon and Kosaka, 2014:5).

Solomon and Kosaka (2014) states that the majority of the people in South Africa who are using this word do not really have enough information about the people they hate and, since they do not know

how to deal with those people, they see them as a threat. Xenophobia has become a very serious problem in South Africa and has encouraged government policies toward refugee protection. This threatening behavior is most focused on black foreigners who are living in South Africa and this poses a serious threat to refugee protection and democracy in South Africa by negating the principles of human rights.

Xenophobia has many negative consequences on human life such as internal displacements, cyclic traumatisations, starting all over again. Starting all over again is mostly one of the negative consequences of xenophobia because xenophobic attacks often destroy the belongings of refugees and these refugees have to start all over again and accumulate basic belongings necessary in order to survive. Also, as it is explained by the UNHCR, words used by xenophobic attackers, like naming foreigners some derogatory names such as “*amakwerekwere*” is one way that xenophobia shows its ugly face. Harassment, hostility and violence are some of the other serious consequences of xenophobic attitudes in South Africa (Onuoha, 2006).

Xenophobia is normally caused or perpetuated by people who are ignorant and intolerant. Also, poverty, unemployment and high numbers of crime in South Africa have encouraged people to develop xenophobic attitudes (Gelb cited in Hassim et al, 2008).

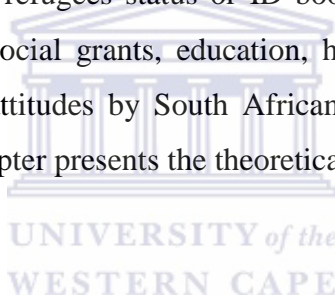
Furthermore, Solomon and Kosaka,(2014) state that that many citizens in South Africa do not have experience in terms of hosting refugees and other non-nationals particularly those from other African countries. Onuoha (2006) opines that South African did not have time to educate its people on the issues of refugees, the causes of refugee movement and government’s responsibilities towards refugees. As such, in order to avoid xenophobia, the Government of South Africa must put more effort to educate their people and try to explain to the citizens that the problem of xenophobia is motivated by the confusion created in differentiating refugees from other foreign immigrants as well as the economic impoverishment of the majority of South African citizens who see the presence of refugees as a threat to jobs, food, and education (Onuoha, 2006).

Cape Town is one of the cities in South Africa that have identified a serious number of attacks on foreigners in the last five to eight years (Palmary, 2002). The first attack in Cape Town began on 19th May 2008, after the first outbreak of violence in the Alexander Township (Palmary, 2002). These xenophobic attacks were focused mostly on certain locations in Cape Town such as Philippi,

Gugulethu, and Khayelitsha. However, this violence did not take long, because the Government of South Africa took quick action and put police units on standby. Some meetings were set up by the Western Cape Provincial Police Commissioner, a Safety Forum was established and more actions were taken in order to avoid that violence (Bekker et al, 2008). Similar attacks re-occurred in 2015, whereby the majority of foreigners living in Cape Town started to receive messages saying that they were going to be attacked.

3.4 Chapter summary

This chapter has discussed the challenges faced by the refugees in South Africa. The chapter gave a brief overview of the study area. The chapter also discussed refugees' pull and push factors, and relevant local refugee policies adopted in hosting refugees in South Africa. However, different arguments provided in this chapter have demonstrated that refugees in South Africa find it difficult to renew their documents and obtain refugees status or ID books. As a result, this hampers their official permission to work, access social grants, education, housing and other basic necessities needed in their lives. The negative attitudes by South Africans towards non-nationals were also identified in this chapter. The next chapter presents the theoretical framework and methodology used in this study.



CHAPTER FOUR

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND METHODOLOGY

4.1. Chapter overview

The objective of this thesis is to evaluate the outcomes of the Child Support Grant (CSG) for the subgroup of refugee children beneficiaries in South Africa comparing these to monitoring, evaluation and impact assessments of the CSG that have already been completed. As such, this chapter starts with a discussion on the concepts of monitoring and evaluation. Following that the chapter presents a discussion on the types of monitoring and evaluation available, as well as the importance of monitoring and evaluation. Furthermore, this chapter explains concepts such as impact assessment and outcome mapping, as well as the concept of evidence and its forms. Finally, this chapter discusses the theory of change with reference to the Child Support Grant.

4.2 Theory of Change and Evaluation of Child Support Grant

4.2.1 Definition of monitoring and evaluation

4.2.1.1 Monitoring

According to the South African Public Service Commission (PSC), Monitoring can be described as:

... a continuing function that uses a systematic collection of data on specified indicators to provide management and the main stakeholders of an on-going development intervention with indications of the extent of progress and achievement of objectives and progress in the use of allocated funds (PSC, 2008:2).

Monitoring has also been described as:

... the process of setting goals and milestones in order to measure progress and achievement that have been planned before, and find out whether the contributions are making the planned outputs (Menon et al, 2009).

In addition, Menon et al (2009) explain that the main goal of monitoring is not only to ask whether we are taking actions in what we have said we would take, but it is also to ask ourselves whether we are making progress in achieving the results that we said we wanted to achieve. In doing this,

stakeholders try to track their projects and the use of the agency's resources as well as undertaking regular reporting and surveillance systems in order to find out the final results.

4.2.1.2 Evaluation

On another hand, Evaluation is regarded as:

...the systematic and objective assessment of an on-going or completed project, programme or policy, its design, implementation, and results (PSC, 2008:4).

According to the Public Service Commission,

The main aim of evaluation is to determine the relevance and fulfillment of objectives, development efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability. An evaluation should provide information that is credible and useful, enabling the incorporation of lessons learned into the decision-making process of both recipients and donors (PSC, 2008:4).

Evaluation is also defined by Menon et al (2009) as an independent assessment tool used by many people in on-going activities in order to determine whether the period given to certain objectives will be achieved on time. Furthermore, Menon et al (2009) believe that evaluation is one of the most important tools organizations can use in order to identify whether or not they are on track, and if not, use the evaluation process as a tool to assist them in creating new strategies. Consequently, the evaluation process does not need to take place only at the end of a project, as a 'summative evaluation'. Evaluation can be done before the project starts or during the project's life, a process which is called formative evaluation.

4.2.2 The importance of Monitoring and Evaluation

It is very important to conduct monitoring and evaluation processes because it is good practice in managing an intervention (PSC, 2008:4). For instance, the monitoring phase of a project helps the stakeholders track progress and identify problems before and while implementing the project (PSC, 2008). As such, conducting monitoring at this stage provides huge opportunities and assists stakeholders in correcting identified errors. It also helps them change their plans in the early stages, should that be necessary. On another hand, evaluation assists the relevant personnel to manage their projects and programmes based on the results of the activities they undertake and therefore provides

accountability to those that fund projects (PSC, 2008). Evaluation is also forward looking and can assist with the planning of new policies, projects, and interventions.

Menon, et al. (2009) state that without effective planning, monitoring and evaluation, it would be impossible to judge if work is going in the right direction, whether progress and success can be claimed, and how future efforts might be improved. For this reason, the Government of South Africa is currently in the process of refining its Monitoring and Evaluation System, in order to improve the performance of the governance system and the quality of their outputs, providing an early warning system and a mechanism to respond speedily to problems, as they arise. According to the PSC (2008), this monitoring and evaluation system will be an improvement to the statistical and information base and will enhance the capacity of the Policy Coordination and Advisory Services (PCAS) unit within the South African Government Services (PSC, 2008:4).

4.2.3 Impact Assessment

The European Commission (2009:21) defines impact assessment as:

... a set of logical steps to be followed when you prepare policy proposals... It is also a process that prepares evidence for political decision-makers on the advantages and disadvantages of possible policy options by assessing their potential impacts.

In addition to the above, the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, (IFRC), opines in their monitoring and evaluation handbook that impact assessment is a means of measuring the effectiveness of organisational activities and judging the significance of changes brought about by those activities (IFRC,2013) It is therefore very important to assess and articulate impact assessment because it is a means of communicating, internally and externally, what is working and what is not (IFRC,2013).

In terms of the development arena, O’Flynn (2010:1) defines impact assessment as,

... the systematic analysis of lasting or significant change –positive or negative, intended or not – in people’s lives brought about by an action or a series of actions.

In an environmental context, impact assessment is regarded as “the process of assessing the consequences that are likely to flow from a proposed development” (O’Flynn, 2010:1). Moreover, it

is also a planning and management tool for sustainable development that seeks to identify the type, magnitude, and probability of environmental and social changes likely to occur as the direct or indirect result of a project or policy and to design the possible mitigation procedure.

According to Gosling (2010), impact assessment is mostly focused on visible changes and achieved things during the lifetime of some projects or programmes, and is it usually undertaken sometime after the project or programme implementation period (Gosling, 2010).

4.2.4 The importance of Impact Assessment

It is very important to assess the impact of a project or organization’s efforts because they are not usually easily visible. O’Flynn (2010) argues that we need to show donors, the public and even to ourselves the progress of our efforts. In addition to that, projects or organizations must justify funds received and solicit further funding as well as demonstrate what their funds have done for the intended communities (O’Flynn, 2010).

Furthermore, during impact assessment, organizations should also try to evaluate whether communication within the organization is effective and if messages are communicated throughout the organization. Also, organizations must make sure that information is being fed to appropriate people and places at the right times, and if everyone is aware and informed about the programmes. The table below demonstrates the differences between monitoring and evaluation on the one hand, and impact assessment on the other, in relation to development planning.

Table 7: The differences between Monitoring, Evaluation and Impact Assessment

Monitoring	Evaluation	Impact Assessment
Measures on-going activities	Measures performance against objectives	Assesses change in people’s lives: positive or negative, intended or not
Main work during implementation	Main work in middle or at end of project/programme cycle	Can be included at all stages and/or can be used specifically after the end of programme/ project

Focus on interventions	Focus on interventions	Focus on affected populations
Focus on outputs	Focus on outcomes	Focus on impacts
Asks: “What is being done?”	Asks: “What has happened? Did we achieve what we set out to achieve?”	Asks: “What has changed? For whom? How significant is it for them?”

Source:(O’Flynn,2010)

Outcome Mapping

Outcome Mapping (OM) is a relatively new tool for monitoring and evaluation. It is described as,

...a methodology for planning, monitoring and evaluating development initiatives in order to bring about sustainable social change. As the name suggests, its niche is understanding outcomes; the so-called ‘missing-middle’ or ‘black box’ of results that emerge downstream from the initiative’s activities but upstream from longer-term economic, environmental, political or demographic changes.

(http://www.betterevaluation.org/plan/approach/outcome_mapping)

Outcome mapping consists of two main stages, namely the planning stage, and the evaluation stage.

The planning stage of Outcome Mapping focuses on one specific type of result: outcomes as behavioural change. In this way, outcomes are defined as the resultant specific changes and accomplishments, experienced by people, groups and or organizations that were originally targeted by the intervention in question. Consequently, programme outcomes are about evaluating changes observed, defining what these changes mean, and ascertaining if said changes are a result of the interventions implemented. At the evaluation stage, Outcome Mapping

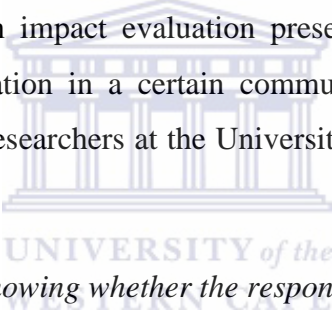
...Unpacks an initiative’s theory of change, provides a framework to collect data on immediate, basic changes that lead to longer, more transformative change and allows for the plausible assessment of the initiative’s contribution to results.

(http://www.betterevaluation.org/plan/approach/outcome_mapping)

In particular, the Theory of Change as it pertains to Outcome Mapping is an important aspect of monitoring and evaluation and is used in this study to make sense of the changes brought about by the Refugee Child Support Grant on their recipients.

4.2.5 Discussion on Evidence in Monitoring and Evaluation

Various authors have written about evidence, as regards to programme implementation and development planning. For instance, Taflinger (1996) define evidence as “the stuff of proof manifesting truth on particular facts or circumstances”. They added that without evidence, there is no proof and without proof, burdens are not met and convictions or judgments are an impossibility. Furthermore, Taflinger (1996) added that evidence is normally a piece of information that supports the conclusion of people beliefs or certain suggestions. This information, according to Taflinger (1996) must be valid and strong in order to act as proof to those who disagree with your conclusions. This can also be demonstrated by an impact evaluation presenting how a certain programme’s implementation by a certain organization in a certain community has changed the lives of the concerned community. According to researchers at the University College London (UCL), outcome or impact evidence



... can be empirical evidence showing whether the response was appropriate and valued by crisis-affected individuals and communities or even evidence on how a programme should get delivered (UCL,2014).

Taflinger (1996) has provided some types of evidence one can use in order to find support for papers and speeches. These are for example Personal Experience, Observation, Interviews, and Books, as explained in succeeding paragraphs.

4.2.5.1 Personal experience

Taflinger (1996) states that personal experience is the first place to look for evidence. After all, one can ask oneself as to who knows better than oneself and how to do something than someone (in this case the self) who has done it successfully? If you can say and demonstrate it then the majority of the people would agree with you and do it that way too.

4.2.5.2 Observation

According to Taflinger (1996), observation is the second place to look for evidence. If you have not done it yourself, it can be helpful to watch how someone else does it. In other words, observe: “I didn't do it myself, but I saw it done, and this is what/how he/she/it did.” (Taflinger, 1996:21). This approach is useful when you need to support a complex technique that you have not had an opportunity to do yourself (Taflinger, 1996).

4.2.5.3 Interviews

Taflinger (1996) regarded interviews as the major source of information that someone can use to support any contention he or she may wish to make. According to Taflinger (1996:21),

Somewhere there is someone who knows something better than you and who is willing to help and to talk to you. However, even although many people are willing to talk to you, you must, however, remember that they are not there to teach you how to understand what they are saying. In other words, your must do your homework. If you wish to gain information [on the refugee child support grant for instance], know what questions to ask and have the vocabulary to understand the answers you will receive, without also quite probably trying the patience of your interviewee. Remember the purpose of an interview is to get fresh information, insight and proof unavailable from other sources, not background (Taflinger,1996:21).

Of course, the background is absolutely vital not only to understanding what you are learning but to also communicate that understanding to others. Personal experience and observation are excellent sources according to Taflinger (1996) but no one can experience everything. Thus it is always a good idea to look in other places for background and evidence.

Furthermore, according to the University College London, (UCL), the evidence is “information that indicates whether a belief or proposition is valid” (UCL, 2014:4) this might be shown by an impact evaluation that demonstrates the changes a certain programme has brought to the community. It can also be shown by empirical evidence indicating whether the response from the participants was appropriate and valued by crisis-affected individuals and communities or even evidence on how a programme should get delivered. However, other types of evidence collected should depend on the questions asked, and what the evaluator or assessor wishes to know (UCL, 2014)

4.4 The Theory of Change

This study employs the notion of ‘theory of change’. According to the International Network on Strategic Philanthropy (INSP, 2005:6), the Theory of Change (ToC) refers to,

“... *the articulation of the underlying beliefs and assumptions that guide a service delivery strategy and are believed to be critical for producing change and improvement*”. Furthermore, a Theory of Change can be used as a model that explains how an intervention is expected to lead to intended or observed impacts. Also, Rogers (2014) noted that a ToC helps to explain how activities are understood to produce a series of results that contribute to achieving the final intended impacts. In this regard, Vogel, (2012) notes that ToC is a useful tool that can be applied throughout the project cycle from the outset of the research design until the end of the project in order to see the results. Using this ToC as a framework can assist and guide stakeholders in their project in many ways. For instance, ToC can help the stakeholders in terms of tracking the progress towards impact within the lifetime of the project. It can also assist in terms of communication, influence and co-production strategies, and monitor (Vogel, 2012). The ToC can also be used to support discussions and decision-making with funders, communities and other project stakeholders throughout the project cycle (Vogel, 2012).

4.4.1 How to develop a Theory of Change

Rogers (2014) states that before deciding to develop a theory of change, one should begin with a very good situational analysis. This includes the problem that the stakeholders need to address, the causes and the consequences of that problem. Hence, Rogers (2014) reminds us that if one needs to use a theory of change, it is very important to go back after implementation has been made and revised well in order to ensure that the intervention is attempting to solve the right problem. Then, the next step clarifies which aspects of the problem need to be addressed and the impacts that it seeks to produce (Rogers, 2014). Furthermore, UNEG (2013:15) states that,

Development of the theory of change is a key part of the evaluability assessment. A ToC is particularly useful in identifying potential evaluation questions and in helping to determine what it is realistic or possible to assess at given points of time in the programme cycle and with defined resources.

In particular, the theory of change should specify how far along the results chain can be realistic to expect changes attributable to the intervention to have occurred at any given point in time and this can aid in identifying how best to focus the evaluation (UNEG, 2013).

4.4.2 The purpose of a Theory of Change

As the earlier definitions states, Theory of Change has a variety of purposes. Stein and Valters (2012), identified four broad categories of Theory of Change. The first one is Strategic Planning. Strategic Planning helps individuals and organizations plan clearly, organize and see the changes they can make and try to predict the expected outcomes (Stein and Valters, 2012). The second one is Monitoring and Evaluation. Monitoring and Evaluation, as mentioned earlier helps the organization to articulate expected processes and outcomes that can be reviewed over time (Stein and Valters, 2012). The third one is Description. Description, according to Stein and Valters (2012) allows organizations to communicate their chosen change process to internal and external partners. The fourth one is learning. The Learning process assists people to clarify and develop the theory behind their organization or programme (Stein and Valters, 2012).

Furthermore, Stein and Valters (2012) reveal how the Theory of Change can be understood across the continuum. Firstly, organizations and donors believe that ToC is a planning tool. In other words, it is a tool that people use in order to start planning. Secondly, ToC is a way of ‘thinking’ about how a project is expected to work (presented in the middle of continuum graph below). Thirdly, ToC is understood as a political literacy that assists people in understanding how change happens and allows them to respond to unpredictable events (represented on the right side of continuum graph).

Planning tool

ToC thinking

Political literacy



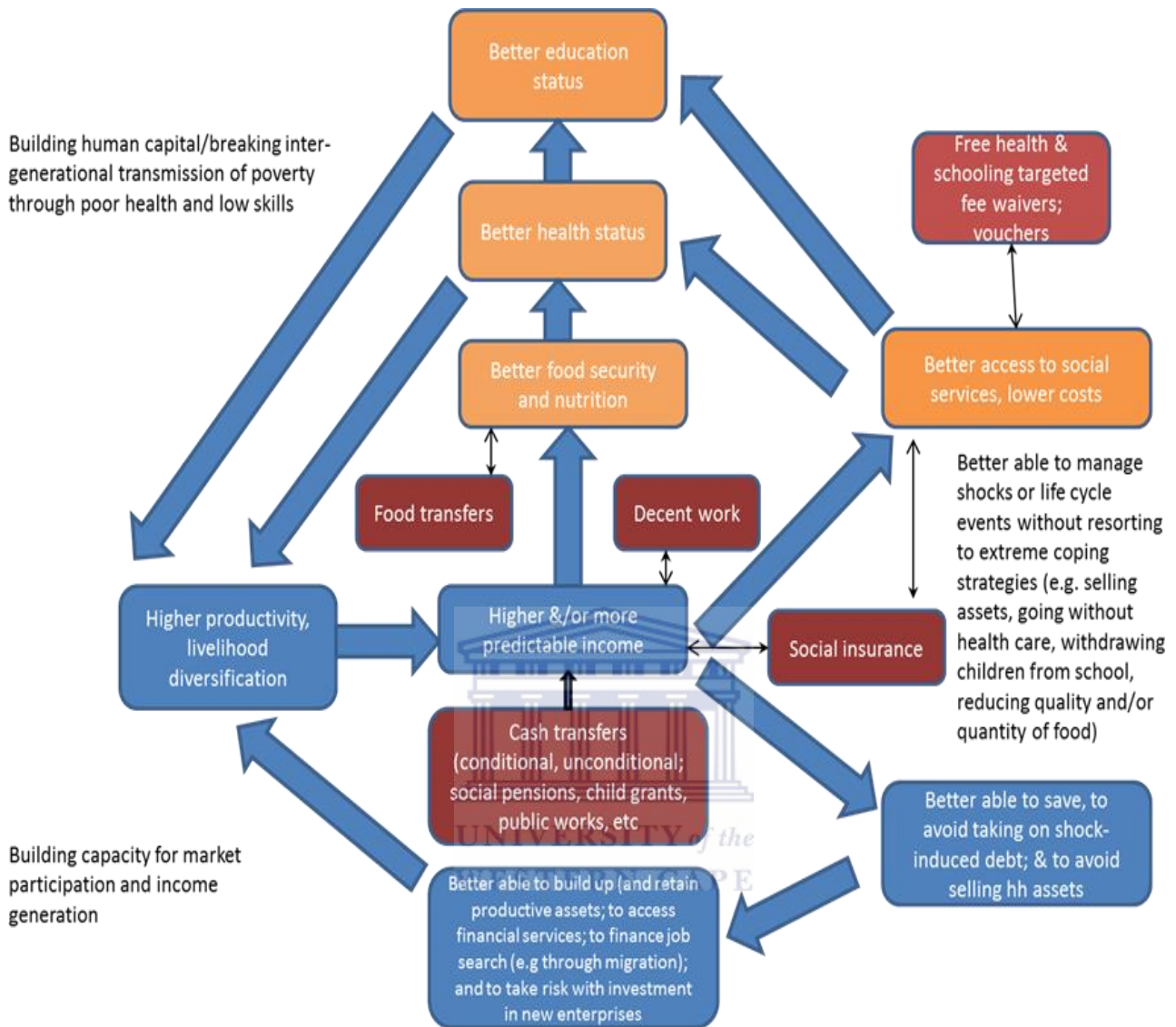
With the above in mind, it becomes clear then that a shift has been made from general discussions of Monitoring and Evaluation as general development tools to the Theory of Change as the particular tool and framework to be employed in assessing the CSG, because of its comprehensive features, discussed above.

The Theory of Change was used in an important assessment of the CSG undertaken by UNICEF (2012) in South Africa. This evaluation concluded that Child Support Grants had a positive impact on children who started receiving the grant at an early age. Also, DSD et al (2012) found that this grant keeps children healthy and reduced the risk of common illnesses, such as flu and stomach-ache. Furthermore, this evaluation found that the children who have had the chance of receiving the CSG early and had learned mothers gained significant benefits. This subgroup of children was less likely to be ill and likely to grow more than children who received the grant later in life. In addition to that, qualitative research done by UNICEF (2012) revealed that access to a Child Support Grant has improved the wellbeing of vulnerable children living in poor households. Again, the money received by beneficiaries increased consumption and allowed poor households to participate in a productive economic activity such as looking for jobs, investing in physical and social activities and human capital assets, such as education, health, nutrition, that can produce future streams of income (UNICEF (2012)).

4.4.3 Conceptual model for assessing the impact of Child Support Grant on households

The conceptual framework for this study is based on an adaptation of the ToR model put forward by DFID (2011) for reviewing evidence of the impact or causal paths by which the Child Support Grant can improve household welfare. This conceptual model makes a direct theoretical case for social cash transfers based on the assumption that, “individuals can be trusted and empowered to make effective use of resources available to them to improve their living standards” (DFID, 2011:5). The conceptual model is depicted in Figure 3 below.

Figure 3: Causal pathways by which the Child Support Grant for refugees alleviated the poverty on the households



Source: DFID (2011:5)

4.4.4 Operationalization of key variables

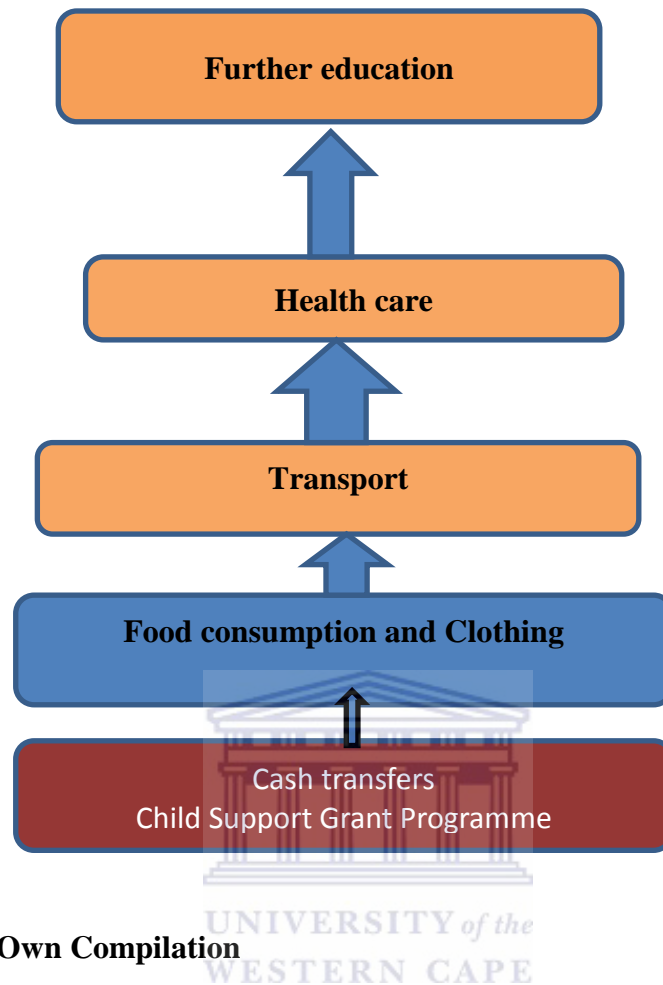
According to Babbie and Mouton (2001), operationalization is the final specification of how the different characteristics of a given variable in the real world will be recognized. Mouton (1996) added that the process of operationalization normally seeks to give practical meaning to the major theoretical concepts employed in the research questions. In this study, these concepts are mainly the independent variable (beneficiary of RCSG) and the dependent variable (children's poverty status). However, within the framework of this study, child poverty status is measured via a set of proxy

variables (health status, education, food consumption transport). These variables are in turn measured by a corresponding set of defined clearly indicators as stated in the table below.

Table 8: Proxy variables that measure child poverty

<p>1. Health: This is measured by the frequency of utilization of healthcare facilities by the Refugee Children since they started receiving this Child Support Grant for refugees.</p>
<p>2. Education (School enrolment rate): This is measured by the performance of refugee children before and after receiving this Child Support Grant.</p>
<p>3. Food consumption (satisfaction after meals): This is measured by looking whether refugee children were satisfied by meals before and after receiving this Child Support Grant.</p>
<p>4. Transport: Is measured by looking whether the caregivers are now able to afford to pay transport of their children comparing before.</p>

The choices of above proxy variables are based on the respondents' perceptions of poverty and can be reorganized as follows.



Source: Researcher's Own Compilation

4.5 Chapter summary

This chapter has provided the theoretical framework used for the research, as the aim of this research is to evaluate the outcomes of the Child Support Grant (CSG) for the subgroup of refugee children beneficiaries in South Africa. This chapter started by presenting and discussing the concepts of monitoring, evaluation, and impact assessment. Furthermore, the theory of change was also discussed as the main theory used in this study. The concepts of impact assessment and outcome mapping, as well as the concept of evidence and its forms, were also discussed in this chapter. Finally, the chapter discussed the theory of change with reference to the Child Support Grant. Finally, this chapter concluded with Causal Pathways by which the Refugee Child Support Grant alleviated the poverty of refugee children.

CHAPTER FIVE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

5.1 Chapter overview

This chapter presents the research methodology used in the study. It expounds on the research design, data collections methods, sampling techniques and sample size used in the collection of the research material. The chapter further presents the research procedure, the ethics statement, data analysis, and limitations encountered throughout the research. Finally, this chapter presents a discussion on theoretical frameworks used in this study.

5.2 Research design

Durrheim and Terre Blanche (2004:29) state that a research design is normally a plan or method which a researcher has in his or her mind on how he or she will conduct the research. An exploratory research design was adopted for this study as this type of research “is conducted on a research problem where there are few or no earlier studies to refer to” (Cuthill, 2002:7). This exploratory study, therefore, aimed to explore the role that the Child Support Grant for refugees Programme in South Africa plays in alleviating the poverty of refugee children in Cape Town, South Africa. As such, this exploratory study made use of qualitative data. Due to the nature of the research being one that seeks to give understanding and explain what the Child Support Grant has done to alleviate poverty among refugee children grant recipients in Cape Town, the interpretive approach was also applied. According to Rowlands (2005), researchers normally use the interpretive approach in order to understand the phenomena under study through assessing the meanings that participants assign to them. Consequently, this analysis was carried out deductively using the grounded theory approach. No hypothesis was used due to the exploratory and subjective nature of the study, although as already discussed, the Theory of Change used by the DSD impact assessment has been adopted to ensure that this study can be compared to the qualitative component of that assessment.

5.2.1 Qualitative research methods

Babbie and Mouton (1998:278) define qualitative research as the study of human action from the perspective of the social actors. They argue that the qualitative research method seeks to understand rather than to simply provide an explanation for human behaviour and that this approach places

value on the insider perspective of society (Babbie and Mouton 1998:278). Babbie and Mouton (1998) add that qualitative research is a broad methodological approach whose focus is on gaining access to subjects, collecting data and analyzing it. Therefore, this method should have evidence of engagement with the concerned participants. In addition, qualitative research is interested more in narrative rather than numbers and it seeks to explore phenomena and not to simply confirm it according to Babbie and Mouton (1998). Tesch (1990), stated that early research leaned towards positivism as applied in the laws of social science research, where scholars used natural science procedures and experiments to measure social behaviour. However, some scholars who wanted to understand and highlight human feelings, emotions and interactions, questioned this approach. Consequently, in order to understand the opinions of caregivers on the Child Support Grant for refugees in Cape Town, South Africa, the researcher decided to use qualitative research methods as a data gathering tool through literature review, semi- structured interviews and focus groups.

5.2.2 Data collection methods

Mouton (2001) notes that the types of methods used in any research work mostly depend on the topic to be studied. With regard to this study, the researcher then attempted to provide answers to the research problems and questions raised, which are a reflection of the objectives of the research, described earlier. The researcher used the following tools during the course of the research:

5.2.3 Literature review

Mouton (2001) contends that through a literature review, the existing body of knowledge can be built upon, while it also helps researchers avoid duplication of what has already been done. In that regard, the reviewing of relevant literature was a major undertaking in this study, as it enabled the researcher to place the study in a research context, demonstrate the utilization of appropriate theoretical and conceptual framework, while it also helped to address the issues and concepts surrounding the topic. The literature review also helped to identify gaps related to the research topic. The literature review focused on literature drawn from academic sources such as articles, books, journals, internet sources and policy and process documents from SASSA, all of which were then used to inform the analysis.

5.2.4 In-depth interviews

Boyce and Neale (2006) contend that an in-depth interview assists the researcher and provides much more detailed information than what is normally available through other data collection methods, such as surveys. Furthermore, in-depth interviews permit the researcher to cross the boundary and journey into another's perspective about a circumstance or event (Mears 2012:171). In-depth interviews also allow the researcher to understand the experiences of people and what those experiences mean to them. The purpose of in-depth interviews in this study was to gather detailed information from the people who are receiving the Child Support Grant for refugees. For the purpose of this study, each of the identified 20 beneficiaries of the Child Support Grant for refugees was interviewed through individual in-depth interviews using a semi-structured checklist of questions. These questions were prepared beforehand and were structured to provide participants with enough room to answer questions and express their views on the subject. These questions were also structured into two languages (French and English). French was mostly important as the majority of the respondents were from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and were mainly French speakers.

Interviews were carried out in 4 suburbs of Cape Town namely: Bellville, Maitland, Salt River and Athlone. In addition, the researcher had a research assistant who knows many people that are receiving Child Support Grant for refugees. This assistant has been receiving a Child Support Grant for refugees for 3 years and has been living in South Africa for 15 years. As such, the researcher had a chance of getting accurate and comprehensive information on Child Support Grant for refugees by hiring the lady who connected the researcher to friends with similar experiences and also pointed out things that the researcher did not find in the literature.

5.2.5 Focus group discussions (FGDs)

A focus group discussion is regarded as an extended form of the interview which gives room for research participants to have more interactive discussions. Kitzinger (1995) argues that focus groups are a form of group interviews that capitalize on communication among research participants in order to generate data as it focuses explicitly on group interactions as part of the method. The main purpose of the focus group discussions was to give the respondents the opportunity to freely express themselves and provide detailed information to the researcher on what the Child Support Grant for refugees has done with regards to the lives of their children.

A total of two FGDs were conducted in two different locations of Cape Town comprising of 7-10 persons per group in each community. The FGDs were organized in different areas due to the fact that the identified receivers of Child Support Grant for refugees all live in different areas and it was hard to find them all at the same time and in the same location. The researcher, therefore, organized two central meeting places (Maitland and Athlone) to meet them. The underlying questions and themes for the focus groups were formulated around their understandings and experiences of the Child Support Grant and the impact it has brought to the lives of their children. The questions also touched on the problems they faced while applying for and receiving the Child Support Grant for refugees. Lastly, their perceptions and opinions on whether this Child Support Grant had alleviated the status of refugee child poverty were also explored. This discussion did not take long, with each FGD taking about 50 minutes to 1 hour per group discussion. These discussions began by a short introduction from the researcher to the participants on the subject to be discussed in order to get accurate information as well as a deeper outlook on the subject. Participatory methods such as the provision of snacks during breaks (sandwich, juice), taking notes, recording and discussions among others were applied.

5.3 Data analysis and presentation

According to Caudle (2004:417), data analysis is making sense of relevant information gathered from various sources, which include documents, in-depth interviews, focus groups and then responsibly presenting what the data reveals (Caudle, 2004:417). Data is examined, categorized, tabulated, compared and contrasted and reduced by shifting trivia from that which is significant. Data is summarized, coded and clustered and patterns are identified (Caudle, 2004:421). With regards to this study, the researcher analyzed the data after the collection process of in-depth interviews and after each focus group to see the initial results, which could influence the rest of the information that was gathered. The researcher then correlated the empirical findings to the literature done on the Child Support Grant internationally and in South Africa. The researcher then established how these findings compared and contrasted with the stated literature and theory. In light of the above, data was presented through texts, verbal descriptions, and quotations. As a basis for analysis, the research study used the Grounded Theory method in order to fulfill the objectives of the study.

5.3.1 Grounded Theory (GT)

Grounded Theory was first introduced by Glaser and Strauss in 1967 (Bitsch, 2005). According to Lee and Fielding (1996), various qualitative researchers choose to use Grounded Theory in order to justify their research approaches, particularly in more quantitative fields. Grounded theory is defined by Bitsch (2005:21) as “a methodology of developing inductive theories that are grounded in systematically gathered and analyzed data”.

Crooks (2001:3) added that many researchers chose Grounded Theory (GT) techniques to analyze their case study interview text because it is “ideal for exploring integral social relationships and the behaviour of groups where there has been a little exploration of the contextual factors that affect individuals’ lives.” Strauss and Corbin (1990) opine that Grounded Theory is well suited to capturing the interpretive experiences of owners/managers and developing theoretical propositions from them. In the same line of thought, an application of GT is appropriate when the research focus is explanatory. Furthermore, Grounded Theory aims to generate and discover a theory from social research (Glaser and Strauss, 1967:2).

Grounded Theory normally involves the “use of an intensive, open-ended, and iterative process that simultaneously involves data collection, coding (data analysis), and memo-writing (theory building)” (Groat and Wang, 2002:181). This research study applied this theory in order to analyze the data collected because GT is significant to the study and it is used in research circumstances that require researchers to be independent of the research study in that preconception of the needs in the community is not allowed. Rather, the participants have the right to express what they know about the projects and the problems inherent in them by deciding to use the Grounded Theory, the researcher coded and partly coded relevant data with the scientific qualitative software, Atlas ti. V5. This software was used in order to organize a large amount of rich data collected and made it easier for the researcher to write the subsequent chapters. Furthermore, the researcher used it to bridge the gap of lost meanings in translation.

5.4 Sampling procedure

According to Webster (1985), a sample is a part of a statistical population whose properties are studied in order to gain information about the whole. For instance, if one is dealing with people, it

can be defined as a set of respondents (people) selected from a larger population for the purpose of a survey (Webster, 1985). To Babbie and Mouton (2001), sampling is a process of selecting participants from a large population. In addition, Webster (1985:32), sees sampling “as the act, process, or technique of selecting a suitable sample, or a representative part of a population for the purpose of determining parameters or characteristics of the whole population.” There are different sampling techniques used by researchers, but for the purpose of this study, only one sampling technique was adopted to select samples out of the population for in-depth interviews and focus group discussions. This sampling technique is the snowball sampling technique, which was used in order to select the beneficiaries of the Child Support Grant in Cape Town. According to Vogt (1999), snowball sampling is defined as: “a technique for finding research subjects. One subject gives the researcher the name of another subject, who in turn provides the name of a third, and so on.” It is normally used when it is difficult to find members of a particular group, such as refugees, the homeless and much more. Five participants known to the researcher helped the researcher to find more participants.

5.5 Research procedure



This research was carried out using the following procedures:

- a) A literature review including secondary data from different sources was compiled.
- b) Permission to carry out research from the Institute for Social Development, University of the Western Cape was requested and received.
- c) Permission letter to collect data at SASSA from Institute for Social Development (ISD) was issued.
- d) Travel arrangements, hiring an assistant, and gathering cultural knowledge on what to do and not do, and what to expect before carrying out the study, were performed.
- e) Gathering of information from the focus group discussions and in-depth interviews were done.
- f) Reviewing responses and comparing with preliminary data was performed.
- g) Doing translations, review, data processing, and interpretation to examine the effects of child support grant.
- h) Doing analysis and data presentation.

5.6 Ethics Statement

According to Dey, (1993) a research design should always reflect careful attention to ethical issues embodied in research projects. The essential purpose of ethical statement planning is to protect the welfare rights of research participants. Consequently, the five pillars of ethical research that an ethical researcher should follow are:

1. Do not deceive and always keep your word.
2. Do no harm.
3. Observe and keep the privacy and confidentiality of the participants.
4. Voluntary participation.
5. The openness of purpose and intended outcome.

In order to follow all the above steps, the study was conducted in accordance with the ethical research standards of the University of the Western Cape. The study commenced only after the research proposal was duly approved by the University of the Western Cape Senate, the Economics and Management and Sciences (EMS) Faculty Board and the Institute for Social Development (ISD).

Permission was also sought from South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) office in order to collect data from them as they are the agency of the Child Support Grant for refugees in South Africa.

Furthermore, the researcher made sure to listen to the responses of caregivers of refugee children in Cape Town as they had much more information to provide on the Child Support Grant. In this research, respondents' participation was voluntary. At all stages of data collection, the researcher made clear the purpose and objectives of the study to all who participated in the study. Finally, the researcher ensured anonymity and all gathered information was kept confidential and used for the intended purposes of this study only.

5.7 Limitations of the study

One of the limitations of this study that the researcher would like to highlight is that it was quite a challenge trying to identify and select participants, as the study was focused on a group of people, specifically one type of refugees who are not settled in one place. Consequently, this led to the slowdown of the research process and increased the associated costs. However, the researcher was very committed to the research and was able to gather a few participants who then helped the researcher identify other potential candidates, in the snowball sampling methodology discussed above.

Another limitation was the language barrier as the majority of the participants were from French-speaking countries. The researcher, therefore, had to design questionnaires in both English and French to compensate for the language barrier and explained to them where necessary. A lack of participation was also another problem especially during focus groups because some participants felt that researcher was an outsider asking them about their lives. However, the researcher tried to welcome all the participants, and make clear the purpose and objectives.

Of this study, the researcher also reminded participants that all the gathered information will be kept confidential and will be only used for the purposes of this study. Another bad experience that the researcher met with was the issue of some participants refusing to respond to the questionnaires claiming that their colleagues had recommended the researcher to meet them and it was not their business. However, it was not the fault of the researcher or of the other participants; it was the fact that the researcher used the snowball sampling method, and the researcher assured them that they did not have to participate if they did not want to, simply because they had been identified.

Venue costs were also high and some participants needed transport to take them back home, which led to the researcher having to arrange the necessary transport and pay for the venue. Finally, it was difficult for the researcher to align relevant information to objectives as all information received seemed important, interesting and uncovered a myriad of related issues. The researcher had to carefully use the objectives of the research as a guideline and leave out any information that was not aligned.

5.8 Chapter summary

This chapter has provided the research methodology used for the research, as well as data collections methods used in the study. Sampling techniques and sample size used in the field research were also given, snowball sampling was used to sample respondents for the qualitative research. In this chapter, the researcher also discussed the Grounded Theory and how it is used by many researchers in order to justify their research approach. The chapter also presented the research procedure, the ethics statement and limitations the researcher met throughout the study.



CHAPTER SIX

ASSESSING THE EFFECTS OF THE CHILD SUPPORT GRANT PROGRAMME ON REFUGEE CHILDREN'S POVERTY STATUS IN CAPE TOWN SOUTH AFRICA: EMPIRICAL FINDINGS

6.1 Chapter overview

This chapter presents and discusses the research findings, which emerged from the data collected in the study. The chapter first discusses the demographic profile of the research participants. Thereafter it presents and discusses the findings according to the objectives of the study. The objectives of the study are to investigate and analyze the effects that the Child Support Grant for refugees has on refugee children and their households in Cape Town, South Africa. This chapter also reveals the challenges faced by refugee children beneficiaries in applying and receiving the Child Support Grant for refugees. Furthermore, this chapter gives recommendations which can better inform policy debates on how the Child Support Grant for refugees can be improved. Finally, the responses from SASSA are also presented and analyzed. The following tables represent the demographic data of the respondents.

TABLE 9: Demographic data of Refugee Participants (p=28)

Name ¹	Marital status	Categories	Gender	Age	Education	Origins	Occupation	N. of children	Gender of Children	Age	N.of people in the household
Alice(P1)	Married	Refugee Status	Female	30	Baccalauréat ²	Congo (DRC)	Unemployed	2	1 F 1 M	2 and 7years	5
Chantelle(P2)	Married	Refugee Status	Female	32	Certificate	Congo (DRC)	Unemployed	3	2 F 1 M	7,10 and15years	5
Carine(P3)	Divorce	Refugee Status	Female	40	License (Bachelors)	Congo (DRC)	Selling fruit and vegetables	2	2F	8and12 years	3
Claudine(P4)	Married	Refugee Status	Female	48	Baccalauréat	Congo (DRC)	Unemployed	4	2F 2M	10,12,14 and17years	6
Coco(P5)	Single	Refugee	Female	43	Certificate	Congo	Hairdresser	3	2F	7	5

¹ Names have been changed to protect the identity of the respondent,

² The responses used the French word Baccalauréat to explain (an academic qualification which French students earned at the end of high school same as MATRIC).

		Status				(DRC)			1M	and10,12 Years	
Copine(P6)	Married	Refugee Status	Female	39	Certificate	Uganda	Shop Assistant	2	1F 1M	3and5 Years	4
Claire(P7)	Married	Refugee Status	Female	39	Baccalauré at	Rwand a	Unemployed	2	2F	13and15 Years	5
Tclementine (P8)	Single	Refugee Status	Female	36	Certificate	Rwand a	Occasionally employed	2	1M	10and14 Years	4
Divine(P9)	Married	Refugee Status	Female	32	Certificate	Congo (DRC)	Hairdresser	3	2F	14and17 Years	5
Elodie(P10)	Single	Refugee Status	Female	42	License(Ba c ³ helors)	Congo (DRC)	Hairdresser	2	2M	14and16 Years	4
Francoise(P11)	Married	Refugee Status	Female	37	Baccalauré at	Rwand a	Unemployed	2	1M ⁴ 1F	2and4 Years	4
Gloria(P12)	Single	Refugee Status	Female	31	Certificate	Congo (DRC)	Domestic worker	2	2M	3and13 Years	5
Gisele(P13)	Married	Refugee Status	Female	34	Certificate	Rwand a	Unemployed	3	2M 1F	3,4and7 Years	8
Gentille(P14)	Married	Refugee	Female	36	Baccalauré	Congo	Waitress	3	3F	5,10and1	5

³ The responses used the French word licence to explain (an academic qualification which French students earned at the end of their undergraduate studies same as Bachelors).

⁴ F: Means Female

		Status			at	(DRC)				2 years	
Julie(P15)	Divorced	Refugee Status	Female	32	Certificate	Congo (DRC)	Car guard	2	2M	15and17 years	6
Kaka(P16)	Married	Refugee Status	Female	36	Baccalauréat	Congo (DRC)	Occasionally employed	3	3F	2,4,and6 years	5
Keicha(P17)	Single	Refugee Status	Female	34	license(Bachelors)	Uganda	Shop assistant	2	2F	12and16 years	5
Louise(P18)	Single	Refugee Status	Female	39	Certificate	Congo (DRC)	Selling crafts	2	2M ⁵	8and10 years	4
Lorraine(P19)	Single	Refugee Status	Female	39	Certificate	Congo (DRC)	Domestic worker	2	2M 1F	8and10 Years	5
Lilianne(P20)	Divorced	Refugee Status	Female	38	license(Bachelors)	Congo (DRC)	Occasionally employed	3	3F	16,12 and14 Years	5
Malakai(P21)	Divorced	Refugee Status	Female	37	Certificate	Congo (DRC)	Waitress	2	2M	15and16 years	5
Marylse(P22)	Married	Refugee Status	Female	31	license(Bachelors)	Congo (DRC)	Occasionally employed	1	1M	6 years	3

⁵ M: Means Men

Merveille(P23)	Married	Refugee Status	Female	31	Certificate	Congo (DRC)	unemployed	2	2F	6and10 years	4
Pacifique (P24)	Married	Refugee Status	Female	30	Baccalauré at	Congo (DRC)	Unemployed	2	2F	10,12 Years	4
Ruth(P25)	Married	Refugee Status	Female	43	license(Bachelors	Congo (DRC)	Unemployed	3	4M	2,6,7,and 10 Years	6
MamaPetience (P26)	Married	Refugee Status	Female	39	Baccalauré at	Congo (DRC)	Selling fruit and veg	3	4M	2,4,6,and 7 Years	6
Sephora(P27)	Single	Refugee Status	Female	31	Baccalauré at	Congo (DRC)	Hairdresser	2	2F	12and15 Years	5
Solange(P28)	Widow	Refugee Status	Female	34	Certificate	Congo (DRC)	Hairdresser	3	2FM 1Frl	10,14and 16 Years	5

6.2. Demographic Information of the Participants

The 28 Participants in this study were all female and primary caregivers to the children. As noted by Case et al (2005), the Child Support Grant is awarded to the child's primary caregiver since this is the very person who takes primary responsibility in the everyday life of the child. However, a point to note is that this does not necessarily have to be the child's mother. Thus grandmothers, aunts and single fathers can also take up this role. However, in most cases, mothers are the most common primary caregivers for the majority of children in receipt of a Child Support Grant (Case et al ., 2005). With regards to this study, participants differed in marital status, employment, education, the number of children, the numbers of the people in the household and in age. The youngest Participant in the study was 30 years old and the oldest was 48 years old. The majority of the Participants were in their 30s and a few of them were in their 40s.

In addition, 21 out of 28 Participants were from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). This is due to the effect of the snowballing sampling technique used for the research as the researcher had a chance to meet a woman from DRC who introduced the researcher to other Congolese women who are receiving the Refugee Child Support Grant. Furthermore, only two respondents were English first-language speakers - these Participants were from Uganda, and the rest were French speakers. The researcher, therefore, had to design two separate questionnaires - one in French and the other in English. Furthermore, 15 out of the 28 women were married parents; 8 of the 28 women were single, 4 were divorced and 1 was a widowed parent. The children of the Participants differed in age from 2 years to 17 years.

All the respondents are educated, with some holding a certificate, matric, and others holding a bachelor's degree. This finding could be a result of the researcher using the snowball technique, which resulted in connecting with respondents with a similar educational background. However, it is evident from Table 9 that the majority of the respondents were unemployed, and this may perhaps be due to the fact that these Participants obtained their qualifications back in their home countries. Only 15 Participants were employed, although they earned very low incomes hence supplementing

their incomes with the Child Support Grant. This was explained by some of the Participants as follows:



The Child Support Grant is helping me a lot, for instance, I can buy school shoes, uniform, buy food but still it's not enough because I'm single mother and have 3 children. (Participant 5).

Participant 4 also added that:

My husband is the only breadwinner at our house and we have four children, his salary is very little. For instance, he has to pay rent and solve other problems at home. I am not working so he must also look after me and after our four children. But we are now lucky because the grant we are receiving is adding something to his income; we are now able to save some school fees for our children (Participant 4).

The extract above shows that the Child Support Grant is adding a little to their expendable income and helping the receivers to buy school materials. Both Participants 4 and 5 above demonstrated this. For example, the response from Participant 4 shows that this family has many responsibilities and although the husband is working, his income is not enough. This indicates that this family is struggling to support the children and themselves. However, the participant is happy for the grant being received because it is adding something to the family's income.

Kelly (2014:3) notes that,

The Child Support Grant may not be issued to persons with high incomes or to single persons whose annual income is more than R34 800 and married couples with a combined income of more than R69 600 per annum are not eligible to receive the grant.

Case et al (2005) argued that children for whom the grant is being obtained have caregivers who are most likely unemployed or earned less than R69 600 per annum and are eligible to receive the grant. This reflects that when one is unemployed or earns a little, then the grant becomes a key source of additional income.

Other important characteristics of participants

The majority of participants in this research came to South Africa to seek refuge. The majority of respondents are from countries with political instability and civil wars such as in the Democratic Republic of Congo. This is supported by the following comments:

I came here because of the war in my country, mostly political reasons (Participant 3).

I came to South Africa because of the political instability in my country (Participant 4).

To seek refuge from the war in my country (Participant 5).

I came to South Africa because of war in the Eastern part of Congo; there was oppression, political unrest, and insecurities (Participant 10).

The two Participants from Uganda differed and stated that they came to South Africa for job opportunities and to search for a better life. One participant from Rwanda stated that:

I came to South Africa to join my husband who was a refugee in South Africa for many years. As such, I become a refugee as well. (Participant 8).

6.2.1 Participants' perspectives and attitudes relating to the Child Support Grant for refugees (CSGR)

A number of perspectives on the CSGR were evidenced in the study findings. There was very little negative sentiment towards the RCSG from the group of CSGR recipients in this study. The majority of Participants stated that they got to know about Child Support Grant for refugees either from a family member or friends, while others said that they found out from the Department of Social Development website and the Department of Home Affairs Offices. The study found that some of the recipients of the CSGR have benefitted from the programme for a period of 3 to 4 years. Others stated that they recently became part of the programme in 2014.

6.3 Utilisation of the Child Support Grant for refugees

6.3.1 Further education

The study revealed that the receivers of Child Support Grant for refugees made use of the grant to cater for the various school-related expenses for their children. To illustrate this point, Participant 2 highlighted that:

I use the grant for educational expenses in different ways, for instance, I pay for the children's school fees, buying school uniforms, as well as for buying food for the lunch boxes that the children can carry to school. (Participant 2).

This was also indicated by Participant 1 who added that:

Yes, it helps somehow. It contributes to some of my expenses, for example, I am now able to send my children to school with some snack and buy some school uniforms for my children. (Participant 1).

Another Participant supported this by saying:

Yeah! Child Support Grant for refugees helps a bit. I can now be able to send my children to school and pay for their fees. (Participant 5).

This was also captured in a response by Participant 18 who felt that:

The grant is not enough but I can be able to save and pay for the school trips of my children, and pay for other school parties. (Participant 18).

Thus, as evidenced in the extracts above, although the Child Support Grant may not be a panacea to all the refugee children's welfare challenges of beneficiaries, the grant seems to be making meaningful contributions to improving school enrolment and retention amongst school-going children in beneficiary households.

It shows that the majority of refugee children may have been lacking uniforms and snacks, and the caregivers were not able to pay their wards' fees. The expression above by Participant 1 that the Child Support Grant contributes to some of her expenses shows that the beneficiaries have a lot of problems and are unable to cover their entire daily and other economic problems. It means that priority for the Child Support Grant goes into fees and another basic foodstuff such as snacks for school. The above extracts correspond to the findings in the literature by Schwartzman (2005) stating that the research done in Brazil in 2004 found that the stipend given by *Bolsa Escola* to the poor families with children has encouraged its beneficiaries to send their children to school and the children are proud of studying because they know where the money and the school materials are coming from.

Furthermore, another Participant had this to say:

Yes, it helps. I can now save school fees of my children from that money. Unlike before, now I am able to buy uniforms, pencils, crayons and books for my children to go to school. I think the Child Support Grant for refugees, although not fully sufficient has helped me and my children a lot. (Participant 3).

Another Participant added:

Yes, the Child Support Grant for refugees does help me to pay for the crèche fees and buy basic food stuff such as snacks at school. If I didn't have it my child wouldn't be attending crèche. (Participant: 1).

The extract reveals that, after receiving the Child Support Grant for refugees, the beneficiaries were now able to make some savings. The issue of savings helps us understand that the Child Support Grant for refugees goes beyond the basic needs, as it enables parents and guardians who are beneficiaries to make savings for school fees. Furthermore, one of the participants contends that the Child Support Grant for refugees goes further in not only paying school fees but buying other necessary items such as pencils, books, and uniforms. This reveals that the Child Support Grant for refugees is being used to assist the intended beneficiaries and is important in providing for what they lack. These findings above are in line with the research done by Patel (2012) on Child Support Grants in Soweto, South Africa which highlighted that several recipients of the child support grant reported that they used the grant to pay for the children's school fees and other school needs such as uniforms.

6.3.2 Healthcare

It was also revealed in the study that the Child Support Grant for refugees helped the caregivers to access health care facilities for the children. The Participants highlighted that the grant enabled them to take their children to hospitals when they fall sick as well as when they want to buy some medication from pharmacies in cases where the medication is unavailable at the hospitals for free. The grant also allowed access to health care facilities as it provides money to cover the transport costs in circumstances where the hospital is far. One of the Participants explained it this way:

Yes, it helps a bit to me because sometimes I use the money to buy the medicine and visit the clinic if my children are sick. (Refugee Focus Group Discussion - RFGD).

Similarly, another Participant confirmed:

This Child Support Grant helps me a lot, for instance, if my children are sick I use the money to buy the medicine at Clicks in case our clinics don't have the medicine and I use it for transport when my children are sick. (FGD).

The above statement from the focus group discussions reveals that this grant is helping recipients buy medicine if their children are sick. This shows us that the Child Support Grant is contributing to their wellness; they are now able to seek medicine and afford to visit the clinic. In connection with the statement above, the research was done by DSD et al, (2012) in South Africa found a very important reciprocal relationship between the CSG and health care services: health services facilitate access to the CSG, and CSG cash is used to access health care (DSD et al, 2012). According to DSD et al, (2012) the Child Support Grant is normally spent on many basic needs, including health care. Since children are prone to childhood illnesses and injuries, the CSG plays an important role in protecting the health of poor children. Furthermore, the findings of Hall et al (2012) suggested that that the Child Support Grant enables recipients to have improved access to health care.

6.3.3 Transport

The study also found that that the Child Support Grant for refugees helped the caregivers to access transport for their children. One of the Participants highlighted:

The Child Support Grant has contributed a bit I can now use this money to pay transport for my children as it was one of my problems. (Participant 14).

It reveals that transport is a pre-requisite for these beneficiaries to send their children to school. Many of these children stay far from their schooling areas. Another Participant noted:

Before my child became a beneficiary of the Child Support Grant for refugees, I was usually having a problem of transport for my child. Taxi fares were a big problem for me as my child is studying far from home. However, today with this grant, although not so much, I am able to buy a train ticket for both my children and give them some money to use at school. I think it is better than before. (Participant17).

The transport costs are mainly for local taxis. This indicates the extent of the Participants' vulnerability in the South African context. However, even though this money is not enough,

at least they do have a starting point to aid their children to go to school with the cheapest mode of transport such as railway trains. One of the participants highlighted these issues:

I can tell you the truth; this money they give to us is not helping us much but it's better than nothing. Look, they give us R350 per month per child, normally what I do with this money I just buy bus tickets to my children because it is a problem to get train where we are staying. But I can't say that I use this money to buy food or clothes for my children because it is very little. (Participant 19).

According to Participant 19, she can now afford to pay for transport for her children since they live very far from where they are studying and have no access to trains. This shows that the Child Support Grant plays a major role in helping refugee children to do their daily activities by being able to transport themselves from one place to another with the money they receive. In connection with the above statements, a research done by Jacobs (2008) on the effectiveness of the Child Support Grant in Gugulethu township in Cape Town, South Africa, found that the majority of respondents reported that the Child Support Grant has improved the lives of their children by providing them with the money to pay for their children's transport in order to attend school. Other respondents have reported that they give that money to their children and buy clothes or other things they want because it is their money.

6.3.4 Food consumption and clothing

The study also found that the Child Support Grant for refugees helped the caregivers to at least buy some food.

Not really, I only use it to buy some groceries: such as vegetables and I buy breakfast for my children. But my kids are happy for what I buy from that money and they get pocket money. (Participant 20).

Another Participant added:

My children are no longer crying for the food; they are always having something to eat either at school or at home. (Participant 12).

The extract also reveals that apart from using Child Support Grants to pay fees they also buy some groceries, which are consumed by the family and the beneficiaries at most. However, the grant helps to sustain some of the needs as indicated below.

It does not contribute a lot, it is too little for my children but I can buy porridge for them for their breakfast. (Participant 23).

Another Participant stated:

Not to complain about this grant, we are now having more food at the house; my children can eat as much as they can.(RFGD).

Participant 19 added:

As a single mother with three children, I can say that this money is not enough but, it is better than nothing. Normally once I get this money I first check whether my children have groceries and the rest I can use it to buy other missing stuff. (Participant 19).

Without food, especially breakfast, we do not have enough energy to do our daily activities. Participant 24 explained it this way:

Once I receive this grant I check whether my children have food, yogurt and after that the rest I use it to buy my children's clothes. (Participant 24).

The statement above by Participant 24 shows us that Child Support Grant plays a major role in helping the caregivers of refugees' children by being able to buy food for their children with the money they receive. Similarly, Hall et al (2012) argue that the Child Support Grant improves and enables children to have access to basic needs such as food as well as other basic human needs which are essential in their everyday life. In addition, Patel (2011) reveals that most beneficiaries of the Child Support Grant use the grant to buy food. As noted by the participant below,

Yes! I can't complain about the Child Support Grant, it is better than nothing; once I receive it, I buy food for my children. (Participant 21).

The statement from Participant 21 shows that she appreciates the Child Support Grant money that she receives, as it allows her to buy some food for her children. As a refugee, she

believes that it is better to receive something rather than nothing at all. In connection with the above statements, Lombard (2008) confirms that the majority of the Child Support Grant recipients in South Africa, according to the research done by Social Development Department, 2012 have indicated that they spent the grant mainly on food.

6.3.5 Other uses of the Child Support Grant for refugees

The use of the grant for personal benefits by some Participants was observed in this study. In other words, grant diversion to some other people apart from the main beneficiary was noted. Given that the majority of the Participants were unemployed, there was a tendency to use the grant not only for the children's needs but also to meet the caregivers' needs and wants. This was explained by one of the Participants in this way:

Yeah, sometimes this grant helped us as parents to save and use the money for other things. For instance, if my children are not studying I am not worried about the transport or uniform so I can buy some clothes for myself or go to the salon. (RFGD).

Another Participant had this to say:

Yes, it does help a lot; I am no longer worried about the porridge of my children, it is also helping us as adults, for instance, if I buy food we cook and eat together. (RFGD).

Furthermore, another Participant added:

This grant assists us financially, I can now save some money for emergency problems. (Participant 25).

The statement above shows that the Child Support Grant for refugees is extended to the adults as well. This reveals the ways in which the small grant for the child is stretched to include the adults who are not part of the grant support; this was confirmed in the findings of a study that was conducted by Khosa (2013), in the Limpopo Province of South Africa, which revealed that some of the caregivers of the Child Support Grant recipients utilized it for their own benefits.

However, there is an example of a person who does not use the grant for personal gains, but rather gives the daughter freedom to decide what to do with the money. For example, Participant 27 explained in this way:

Yes, this grant contributes a lot to the performance of my children, normally when the money comes I give the card to my daughter so that she can decide to buy what she wants. (Participant 27).

The views of Participant 27 are rather different to other Participants' views on how they use the Child Support Grant for refugees. This shows that the Participant seems to have other sources of income and she does not normally depend on that grant alone, compared to the others. Also, this might be explained by the difference in educational background. Participant 27 is highly educated with her Baccalauréat, which can also have an influence on her decision to allow her daughter to make a choice on how to spend the grant. Furthermore, what Participant 27 is demonstrating here also shows how she is using the grant as a resource to teach her teenage children decision-making and financial skills. In other words, the grant allows her to teach her children responsible behaviour and leaves them with positive psychological behaviour.

6.4 Challenges faced by the recipients of the Child Support Grant for refugees in Cape Town, South Africa

The third objective of this study sought to identify the challenges associated with the provision of the Child Support Grant for refugees. This objective focused on the challenges that confront the smooth implementation of the Child Support Grant programme in the study area. The participants identified the challenges discussed below.

6.4.1 Irregularities of the system and waiting in long queues

The recipients stated that one of the main challenges they face is the process of getting their children into the SASSA system. The recipients stated that the system is complicated because it involves a lot of paperwork. This was highlighted by a participant who said the following:

They make it difficult to get into the system. I don't see any reason why they should do that since it's a grant system. (Participant 6).

Another Participant stated:

My youngest child has withdrawn abruptly from the system and thus doesn't benefit any longer from the programme. Prior to this time, the child had been a recipient but her name was removed from the system without any notification. I was told by the

officials that my daughter was withdrawn because she doesn't have a birth certificate. (RFGD).

In this case, the SASSA staff responded as follows:

If the child is born or not born in South Africa, the caregiver must show a birth certificate, so this is a problem because the caregiver must provide us with a birth certificate of the child in order to receive the grant.(SASSA communications staff).

Another Participant added:

...they don't care much about refugees' time; they leave us in the queue for the whole day. (Participant21)

Another Participant said,

...they help South Africans and they leave us in the queue waiting, even though we came first. (Participant 22).

The Participants have revealed an issue of long queues and xenophobia. Refugees are seen as the 'other', while the local South Africans are served first, according to the above statement. In connection with the above statements, research done by DSD et al (2012) stated that the complex and time-consuming administration process alongside the lack of hospitality and long queues at the SASSA service points acted as key barriers to accessing the Child Support Grant. In some way, this is an inhibiting factor to caregivers who often have very little time to be in the queues and this demotivates them in their applications.

6.4.2 Inadequacy of the grant

Some Participants felt that this grant is not very helpful. Some of them stated that this grant is inadequate as they were unable to meet all their needs. This was explained by a participant who said:

The monthly cash amount being paid out under the Child Support Grant programme is too low and usually insufficient to enable us to meet basic household needs. Due to that, some of us are still relying on families in order to help our children and ourselves". (Participant 25).

Another Participant highlighted:

I am happy for this money because I can be able to do something from this like my children can eat or buy something at school but, I wish that the Government of South Africa can increase it because things are now very expensive. (Participant 26).

This reveals that some of the refugee caregivers still have a problem relying on the child grant especially in light of the rising inflation in South Africa. As a result, they are requesting the Government of South Africa to increase it because the grant is not able to cover all the basic needs of the beneficiaries.

This is similar to Zembe (2015) who highlighted that although it is important to acknowledge the fiscal constraints which limit the coverage and benefit levels of South Africa's social security system and Child Support Grant, the amount of the Child Support Grant is very low. For Zembe (2015), beneficiaries have to pool other sources of income as the Child Support Grant alone is not enough to meet the children's basic needs.

Furthermore, another Participant had this to say:

Yes, it helps to buy Pampers for my kid and milk but on the other hand, it is very small. (Participant 12).

She added:

As a single mother who is working as a domestic worker, I am happy for this grant. It is not enough but at least it adds something to my expense because my salary is very little to support my children. (Participant 12).

As clearly shown in the above comments, the Child Support Grant impacts on food consumption at the household level. Evidently, beneficiaries of Child Grant Support for refugees acknowledge the fact that, although the amount paid out is not wholly sufficient, some positive welfare effects can be observed.

6.4.3 Documentation required

The issue of documentation was revealed in this study as one of the challenges associated with the provision of the Child Support Grant. Among the documents mentioned as being needed were: the parents' refugee status, the child's birth certificate, a clinic certificate

(immunization or 'road to health') and proof of address were needed. One of the participants highlighted:

One time they stopped the CSGR, because my permit was expired, without any notification, which was a challenge for me because I had to wait until they cleared me as well. (Participant 6).

Another Participant added:

They disturb us, sometimes asking us to bring bank statements and proof of address after every two years. (RFGD).

Furthermore, Participant 19 added:

My husband left me to Angola for work and he refused to send me the original of the child's certificate and I had a certified copy, but these people are refusing to help me; instead they are saying that I should go get the certificate. I asked them how because the father is refusing and they tell me they have no idea how, because "we want the certificate otherwise we will not register you." (Participant 19).

In addition, one Participant said:

The other challenge we face is 'file misplaced', you go to receive your grant and while you're there knowing that everything is in order and you hear them telling you that your file is missing or birth certificate is not submitted. As a refugee who is looking forward to receiving that money, you will be disturbed because sometimes we plan for that money in advance. (Participant 13).

The extracts above reveal that some of the beneficiaries of the Child Support Grant for refugees still have issues of documentation, which prevent them from receiving their children's grants. Apart from that, the very fact that someone is a refugee with his or her family including children, means that they had very limited time to prepare for the journey into South Africa. Hence they do not always carry with them all the documentation to prove who they are.

In connection with the above statements, research done by SASSA and UNICEF (2013) reported that the lack of correct documentation is a barrier to accessing the grant. Furthermore, research was done by DSD et al, (2012) explained that they heard many stories of South African citizens who tried to apply for the CSG but failed because of problems with their documents. Furthermore, this is corroborated by Wamundiya's (2014) research, which also showed that some refugees were unable to access grants because of documentation issues. This reveals that the documentation issue is not only a problem for the refugees but local South Africans as well.

6.4.4 Unemployment

The issue of finding jobs was also revealed in this study as one of the main challenges caregivers of refugee children are facing. The beneficiaries of the Child Support Grant for refugees encountered during this research mentioned that they are not allowed to work even with the refugee status. However, the Government of South Africa allows refugees to work and study. Some stated that they used to work as car guards or work in the factories, which brought in some income to sustain themselves and children but lately, they were stopped. Most of them have resorted to doing unskilled work like street vending, etc. just to survive.

Participant 16 suggests,

Look, this money is not enough to us but we wish the Government of South Africa can allow us to work. My husband used to work in the factory but is now no longer working because the factory said that refugees must have a work permit in order to work. (Participant 16).

Another Participant narrated her ordeal,

I came to South Africa in 2005 as an asylum seeker. One year later, I was recognized as a refugee and issued with a refugee status. In 2009, I separated with my husband and I am having three children from him. I am currently working as a car guard for two years. My life is not easy for me and for my children due to the fact that I don't have a proper job, and I have a bachelor degree in communication studies from Congo (my country). I am now a beneficiary of Child Support Grant for refugees but what I can

tell is that it is better than nothing, because I can now buy groceries and pay other expenses which I could not do it before. But I wish the Government of South Africa can allow us to work because of the majority of us have skills.” (Participant 15).

The statements above show that the failure to respond to refugees creates social and economic problems among them. Many of them are unable to work because in the first place there are limited exemptions for refugees to work. The above extracts correspond to the research done by Onuoha (2006) who said that many refugees and asylum seekers have acquired tertiary education and abandoned their jobs in their home countries to seek asylum in South Africa and cannot go back again to secure their previous employments. However, many of the South African companies rejected their refugee status demanding a work permit. Bidandi and Wamundiya (2009) have also exposed how refugee documents, including their academic qualifications and their identity documents, are not recognized or are under-recognized, resulting in under-employment or no employment at all.

6.4.5 Accommodation

Another issue pointed out by the majority of caregivers of refugee children is accommodation. They stated that rentals for them are very high and they cannot afford it. Therefore, the majority of them prefer to share one or two rooms with three or four people in order to contribute to rent charges.

One of the Participants had this to say:

I have lived in South Africa since 2004. And I am a single mother aged 39 with 2 children. I'm selling crafts at the Green Market for someone in Cape Town. But my boss does not pay me a lot, and my income can't help me to afford to rent a nice house. As such I have decided to share a room with three young girls and share the monthly rent. In terms of the Child Support Grant for refugees, I am so grateful because I can now use that money to buy groceries for my children and pay for their transport. But for rent and other expenses, it is still a big problem for me. (Participant 17).

The above statement reveals that accommodation is quite problematic and it tends to persist among refugees. On the other hand, the Child Support Grant for refugees is not able to cover

all these expenses, thus leaving refugees with limited options. The above extracts correspond to the research done by Nyaminani (2015) on everyday experiences of Rwandan refugees in Cape Town, South Africa. The findings from his research established that many of the refugees in Cape Town decided to share the rooms because they cannot afford the rent themselves. Also, the landlords' lease conditions in Cape Town, as well as excessive rent charges, serve as constraining factors to access secure and adequate accommodation in Cape Town's suburbs.

6.5 Respondents' positive responses to the Child Support Grant for refugees CSGR

A positive development relating to the grant is the early receipt of monthly payments. Recipients of the CSGR Programme were of the view that once their children's names are registered in the system, there is hardly ever any problem with payments. They are given cards, which they can use at the ATMs and also they are able to get cash transfers at any supermarket such as Shoprite, Pick 'n Pay, etc. on the 1st of the month. Thus, the results show that the system is effective.

One of the Participants explained it this way:

Yes, once the grant is on, I can use my card to access credit whether at Shoprite or Pick 'n Pay. (Participant 13).

Another Participant added:

I normally go to SASSA to receive my money from there because of the bank charges, so I rather go there. (Participant 28).

6.6 Ways of improving the provision of the Child Support Grant for refugees

After indicating the challenges and the impact of the Child Support Grant for refugees, the participants also highlighted the various ways they thought would improve the provision of the Child Support Grant for refugees. The suggestions are discussed below.

6.6.1 Employment creation

The majority of the recipients stated that they wished the South African Government would allow them to work, as the majority of them have qualifications. For instance, a participant noted:

I wish the employers can accept my qualification and that I can be able to work because this thing of relying on the government money is not good.
(Participant 9).

6.6.2 Increasing the grant

Same other Participant said that if the government failed to let them work, at least it can increase the money. Nevertheless, the majority want to work and earn their own money, not depending and raising their children on government money. Participant 13 demonstrated this:

Yeah, I will be happy if the government increases this grant, at least it will help a lot as I am not working and I only depend on that money and the income of my husband is not enough to support all of us in the house.
(Participant 13).

Another Participant rejected the above statement by saying that:

I don't want the government to increase the money if the government increased this money many people will refuse to work and start relying on this money. As such, this will destroy the country and the numbers of unemployment will grow more. I wish the government can create the jobs for refugees as well. (Participant 7).

The difference in terms of views over the increase of the grant is based on at least two levels: education and the dependents they have. In terms of education, it can be deduced here that as one or the higher educated respondents, Participant 7 has an understanding of the economy; that if the government keeps on increasing money on social grants then that will affect the economy greatly. This is quite different from Participant 13 who has a Certificate only and thinks about the increase in social grants without an understanding of how that might affect the economy. In addition to this, the number of dependants seems to put more economic pressure on Participant 13, who thinks the government can have all the responsibility to take care of the dependants. Participant 7 has teenage children, which means they have less remaining time to receive the support grant, which means less time to benefit, compared to Participant 13 who has young children who can benefit from the grant for a longer period as compared to Participant 7. Moreover, the educational background of Participant 7 is high and it can help her to have a greater chance of getting a job with her qualification whereas

Participant 13 may see herself depending more on the government because of her low educational status.

Finally, demographic details of the above participants suggest that with 8 household members Participant 13 has a big economic burden to carry in supporting her family and therefore needs more financial support than Participant 7 who only has 5 household members and may have a smaller economic burden.

On the other hand, the view of Participant 7 is similar to the research done by Kubheka (2013), which found that there is a perception that the Child Support Grant encourages people to be less productive. Also, Kubheka (2013) added that some of the beneficiaries asserted that South African young women become pregnant not because they value children, but because they wish to increase the number of benefits they receive (Kubheka, 2013). However, this was disproved by research done by Makiwane et al (2006) who argued that since the CSG was introduced in 1998 and extended its coverage dramatically between 1998 and 2010, teenage fertility has declined compared to the previous years.

6.7 Examining explanations from SASSA

It is very important to consider other outcomes of the project from the perspective of officials working for the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA). This is because SASSA is the agency that ensures the efficient and effective management, administration and payment of social assistance (including the Child Support Grant for refugees).

Interviews conducted explored other possible outcomes of the project by asking one of the SASSA staff (Communication staff) to talk about the general outcomes of the project. According to him, the project had improved the livelihoods of refugee beneficiaries.

As the staff of SASSA, we have heard positive responses from the recipients of Child Support Grant for refugees. The majority of recipients stated that the Child Support Grant for refugees ...has been a way of lifting their livelihood in terms of education, health, and nutrition. (P1: SASSA Communication staff).

Despite the improvement, the SASSA staff was asked to talk about some of the problems they encountered in the process of giving and applying for Child Support Grant for refugees.

SASSA staff described the situation by saying:

We ensure that they are able to produce all the documents in order to meet the requirements. But still, some of them are failing to submit all the requirements on time saying that Home Affairs is delaying (SASSA communications staff).

One of the SASSA staff explained that the majority of the beneficiaries are still encountering many problems in order to receive or to apply for a Child Support Grant. This is not because SASSA does not want to give them the grant. Rather, it is because they fail to submit all the required documents. For instance, a birth certificate is one of the issues - some of the refugees are failing to submit these. Thus what it means is that, for those without birth certificates of their children, accessing the grant becomes problematic. Therefore considering that the majority of refugees interviewed for this study that had their babies back in their countries and left their birth certificates back home, this remains an issue of concern.

6.7.1 Recommendations from SASSA

SASSA informed the beneficiaries of the Child Support Grant for refugees that the information is kept in their system to determine eligibility in applying, and they will be able to keep records of all the would-be grant recipients and to track the current recipients. Information kept includes the age, caregiver name and status of the applicants, and so forth. SASSA believes that there is no way the applicants' documents will get lost. It might be that those who claim to have not been on the system did not submit all the required documentation for them to be captured on the system.

6.8. Chapter summary

This chapter highlighted the findings from 28 recipients of the Child Support Grant for refugees in Cape Town, South Africa. It gave detailed accounts from recipients about how the grant affects the lives of their children. All 28 Participants of CSGRs for this qualitative study are women and the caregivers of the children. This study employed the Theory of Change to understand the people's lives after getting the grant, while the Theory of Change stated that after the intervention of the Child Support Grant the lives of the people are likely to change. Furthermore, the Theory of Change was used to understand how the Refugee Child Support Grant was used by the receivers. The findings of this study indicate that the Child Support Grant for refugees has some positive and potentially observable effects on the refugee children in many ways. For instance, the Child Support Grant for refugees has

managed to assist the caregivers of refugee children to support the children in need of such support in education, health, transport and most importantly food when going to school.

In terms of education, the findings reveal that the caregivers use the grant for the various school-related expenses of their children, for instance, they use the money to pay for the children's school fees, buying school uniforms, as well as for buying food for the lunch boxes that the children can carry to school. Furthermore, the finding shows that the grant enables the caregivers to take their children to hospitals when they fall sick as well as when they want to buy some medication from pharmacies in cases where the medication is unavailable at the hospitals for free. The grant also allows access to health care facilities as it provides money to cover the transport costs in circumstances where the hospital is far.

The above findings are similar to the evaluation done by UNICEF (2012) in South Africa, which revealed that access to the Child Support Grant has improved the wellbeing of vulnerable children living in poor households. Also, the evaluation done by DSD et al, (2012) in South Africa found that the Child Support Grant had a positive impact on children who started receiving the grant at an early age. Furthermore, DSD et al, (2012) conclude that the Child Support Grant in South Africa keeps children healthy and reduced the risk of common illnesses, such as flu and stomach-ache. In addition, DSD et al (2012) found that the children who received a grant at an early age were less likely to be ill and likely to grow more than children who received the grants later in life.

What is interesting in these findings of this study is that one of the participants stated that she gives her daughter the freedom to decide what to do with the money whereas others use the money for their personal benefits. This suggests some risk of leakage of the grant to beneficiaries whose incomes exceed the means test applied for the CSG. Moreover, what seems to be the different with the findings of this study and the evaluation done by DSD et al, (2012) is that this evaluation found that the money received by beneficiaries in South Africa allowed poor households to participate in productive economic activity such as looking for jobs, and investing in many activities. However, the majority of the refugee caregivers used the money to provide for the needs of their children.

CHAPTER SEVEN

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND CONCLUSION

7.1 Chapter overview

This chapter provides a summary of research findings. It further reveals and provides recommendations to the various stakeholders, which can better inform the policy debate on how the Child Support Grant for refugees can be improved. It answers the fundamental questions of the research study and additionally, demonstrates in what ways the Child Support Grant for refugees has affected the refugee children's poverty status in Cape Town, and the views of the recipients. Furthermore, the conclusion of the study will be presented in this chapter.

7.2 Summary of findings and conclusions

As highlighted earlier, this study is aimed to assess the effects of the CSGR programme on refugee children's poverty status in Cape Town, South Africa. By using qualitative analytical approaches in social sciences, the findings from this study confirm that the Child Support Grant for refugees has a positive impact on the refugee children's poverty status in Cape Town, South Africa. The impact of the Child Support Grant for refugees on the utilization of the Child Support Grant for refugees was observed on main 5 key household poverty indicators: education; healthcare facilities; school enrolment rate; food consumption; and the use of the grant for personal gains.

This study revealed that the Child Support Grant for refugees is used for purchasing basic necessities such as food and clothing. Child Support Grant for refugees has been found to have increased the quality and quantity of meals consumed in the household, as the majority of the caregivers explained. The findings also revealed that the Child Support Grant for refugees is used to meet the children's educational or school-related needs or expenses. In this regard, the grant was used to pay for school fees, to buy school uniforms, to pay for school organized trips and to buy school materials such as pens or books.

The grant was also used in isolated cases for pocket money for the children to buy lunch at school. The Child Support Grant for refugees was therefore used to cater for the children's nutritional needs thus allowing these children an opportunity to attend school or crèche. Furthermore, the findings of this study revealed that the Child Support Grant for refugees was sometimes used for the caregivers' personal gains and not for the benefit of the children. The findings of the study showed that some caregivers used the grant to maintain their hair, buying clothes or saving for emergencies, at the children's expense.

Furthermore, in line with the arguments of the (Theory of change)ToR conceptual model put forward by DFID (2011) in Figure 3, the findings of this study also support the fact that the Child Support Grant for refugees can assist the caregivers of refugee children to persevere against the shocks of extreme poverty and other life cycle events. This is done through the key human development areas such as education, health, and food consumption.

The literature review of this study has also shown that the Child Support Grant has had an impact on poverty alleviation in both children and families in developing countries. This was most seen in Brazil and México whereby *Bolsa Escola* and *Progresá* have respectively managed to allocate monthly transfers to the poor families with children and have helped parent(s) send their children to school. Also, countries such as Rwanda, Ghana, and Namibia have managed to help children stay out of extreme poverty by using a Child Support Grant and a big change has been seen among the children from poor families.

However, from the views of caregivers of the Child Support Grant for refugees, the majority pointed out that the money they receive from SASSA is not fully sufficient to allow them to meet the basic needs of their respective households. This is large because the majority of them are unemployed or others are working but the income is very small. Resultantly, some caregivers wished to find jobs; others wished that the government could increase the grant in order to help their children and themselves. Besides this, the majority of the participants mentioned the issue of documentation and wished that SASSA and the Department of Home Affairs could help them finding those papers on time to facilitate their smooth CSG application process.

Furthermore, most caregivers mentioned the issue of finding jobs. Some stated that they are not allowed to work even with the refugee status. However, the Government of South Africa allows refugees to work and study. Some stated that they used to work as car guards or work in the factories, which brought in some income to sustain themselves and children but lately, they were stopped.

Another issue the caregivers of refugee children pointed out was the issue of accommodation. They stated that rentals for them are very high and they cannot afford it as the majority of them earn a little money. The majority of them rather prefer to share one or two rooms with three or four people in order to contribute towards rental charges.

Finally, from the institutional perspective, one of the SASSA staff explained that the majority of the beneficiaries are still encountering many problems in order to receive or to apply for Child Support Grants. Some of the caregivers failed to submit the required documents such as the child's birth certificate, and this brings problems to them in order to receive the grant on time.

7.3 Policy recommendations

Based on the above findings, the researcher proposes a number of policy recommendations, in a bid to help enhance the effective implementation of the Child Support Grant for refugees. This study proposes appropriate solutions to tackle these problems.

7.3.1 Scrutinising the effectiveness of other child support grant programmes which provide grants to refugees.

This study revealed that most caregivers of refugee children are wishing the programme to work effectively because they are not happy with the services they receive while applying for and receiving the grant. It is strongly recommended that the South African Government should learn from other countries with a successful cash system, such as Brazil and Mexico to find out how their systems function. With such information, they will be able to learn from them and improve the current South African system.

7.3.2 Recruit more staff and provide training opportunities to the citizens

Since the findings found that there is a mistreatment of foreigners during the application process, it is recommended that the Government of South Africa and SASSA should recruit qualified staff and give them training on the rights of refugees. Furthermore, the Government of South Africa should educate their citizens on how to treat strangers (foreigners, refugees, etc.) Finally, the South African Government and the UN should create organizations which can assist in facilitating the integration of refugees into the host local communities in order to avoid discrimination.

7.3.3 Simplifying the application procedure

Since the findings of the study indicate that the caregivers are facing problems of applying for this grant, it is recommended that SASSA officials should advise applicants on the required documents they need, in advance. Also, the Department of Home Affairs should help those who want to renew their documents as soon as possible in order to continue receiving the grants. The application process should be made simple and be easily accessible. According to a respondent, “there should not be too many requirements of which those who have failed to get them on time such as proof of birth certificate for those who had their children back in their countries.”

7.3.4 Increase the Child Support Grant for refugees

The finding also found that the cash amount being paid is not fully sufficient to support the caregivers of child refugees in order to support the needs of their children. It is therefore recommended that the Government of South Africa reviews the current amount being paid, in an upwards manner to enable it to become more meaningful to caregivers of refugee children. Furthermore, increasing this money will assist the caregivers to look after their children and plan for their future.

7.4 Conclusion

Like other studies, this study, although it answered its research questions and objectives clearly, it also had some limitations.

The first was that the study was only able to cover a limited scope, namely Child Social Grant for refugees recipients in Cape Town. This automatically excluded other refugee children in general, and other refugee children living in poverty but not on the CSGR in particular.

In addition, due to limited time, the study was only able to explore the effects of the CSGR on the recipients through the eyes of their caregivers, and not the direct recipients (children) themselves, given their age and issues of sensitivity. This was also done within a short time frame. It would have been very interesting to conduct (resources and time permitting), a longitudinal study to better track the effects of the CSGR over a longer period, to determine if there were longer term benefits. These other aspects, however, are interesting topics that might, therefore, be of interest to future social scientists.

Furthermore, there are a number of questions which could have enhanced the plausibility of this research, for example, “What are the perceptions or experiences of the single father on this grant?” And “what is the view of the refugee children recipients themselves about their perceptions on the grant? However, all these were not addressed by this study primarily because they were beyond the scope of this Master’s thesis. Therefore, these questions could be a basis for future studies aimed at presenting a more exhaustive understanding of the effects of the Child Support Grant for refugees on refugee children’s poverty status.

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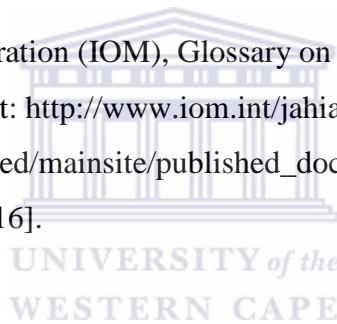
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APPENDICES

Appendix I – SASSA Interview Questions



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University of the Western Cape



**UNIVERSITY of the
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Private Bag X17, Bellville 7535, Cape Town, South Africa

Telephone : (021) 959 3858/6 Fax: (021) 959 3865

E-mail: pkipie@uwc.ac.za or spenderis@uwc.ac.za

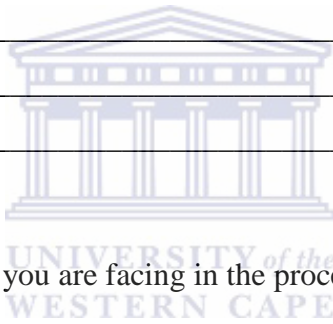
SASSA INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

My name is Marie Chantal Byukusenge, a student at the University of Western Cape in South Africa. I am conducting research to assessing the effects of the Child Support Grant programme on refugee children's poverty status in Cape Town South Africa. It is believed that the results of this study will assist policy makers, development practitioners and other interested stakeholders with information that might improve Child Support Grant on refugee child (Please note that any information which is provided will be handled with the strictest confidentiality. Your co-operation is needed and will greatly be appreciated).

SECTION 1: Information on Child Support Grant for refugees

1. What is the Child Support Grant all about and what the purpose of this programme?

3. What is your target group of refugee children?



4. What are some of the challenges you are facing in the process of providing Child Support grant to the caregivers of refugee children?

5. What are some of the recommendations you will make as SASSA to the caregivers of refugee children or to other stakeholders?

If you have any questions feel free to contact Marie Chantal Byukusenge, the student assistant at the University of the Western Cape. My phone number is +27747654824 and my e-mail address is 3013074@myuwc.ac.za. If you have any questions about the research study itself, please contact my supervisor Professor Julian May, Tel 0027219593846, julian.may120@gmail.co

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION.





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INDIVIDUAL IN DEPTH INTERVIEW

The purpose of this study is to assess the effects of Child Support Grant for refugees Children's Poverty Status in Cape Town South Africa. Please respond to the following questions. (Please note that any information which is provided will be handled with the strictest confidentiality. Your co-operation is needed and will greatly be appreciated).

SECTION 1: Demographic Information

1.1. What is your age and education level?

1.2. Sex of respondent: Male Female Other



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1.3. Marital status of respondent? Married Never married Widowed

Other

1.4. Which country are you from?

1.5. Why did you choose to come to South Africa?



1.6. What is your occupation?

1.7. Is anyone else in this household employed? How many people?

1.8. How many children are there in this household?

1.9. How many adults are there?



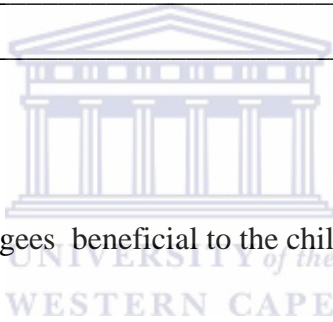
1.10. Has there been any change in the number of people living in this household since you first started receiving the grant? If so, why did this happen?

SECTION 2: Information on Child Support Grant for refugees

2.1. As a beneficiary of Child Support Grant support when did you become a beneficiary and how many children are receiving the CSG?

2.2. How did you get to find out about the Child Support Grant?

2.3. How long have you been receiving this grant?



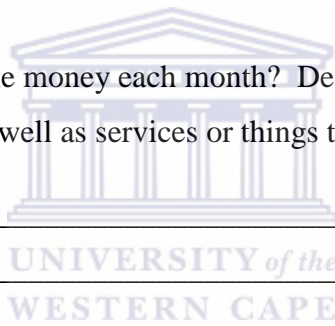
2.4. Is Child Support Grant for refugees beneficial to the child who is receiving it? How?

2.5. Is Child Support Grant for refugees beneficial to you personally? How?

2.5. Is Child Support Grant for refugees beneficial to others in this household? How?

2.6. Is Child Support Grant for refugees beneficial to anyone else? How?

2.7. On average, how do you use the money each month? Describe what you purchase, think of commodities that you purchase, as well as services or things that you do.

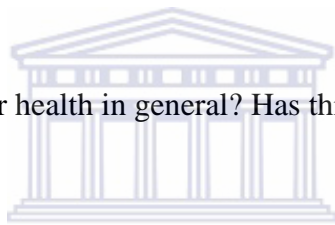


2.8. In your opinion, on which items did you spend more of the Child Support Grant for refugees and why?

2.9. What are some of the challenges are you facing in the process of applying for Child Support Grant for refugees ?

2.10. What are some of the challenges are you facing in the process of collecting the Child Support Grant for refugees ?

2.11. How would you describe your health in general? Has this changed at all since receiving the Child Support Grant?



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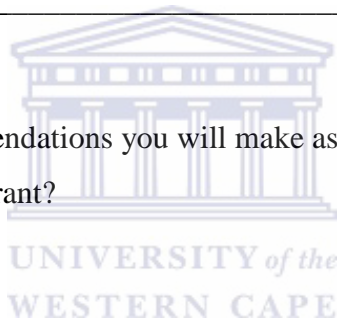
2.12. How would you describe the health of the child in general? Has this changed at all since receiving the Child Support Grant?

2.13. Is the child who is receiving the CSG attending school? Was the child attending school before you started receiving the CSG?

SECTION 3: Recommendations

3.1. What are some of the recommendations you will make as a Child Support Grant for refugees receiver to improve the usefulness of the grant?

3.2. What are some of the recommendations you will make as a Child Support Grant for refugees receiver to improve access to the grant?



If you have any questions feel free to contact Marie Chantal Byukusenge. My phone number is +27747654824 and my e-mail address is 3013074@myuwc.ac.za.If you have any questions about the research study itself, please contact my supervisor Professor Julian May, Tel 0027219593846, julian.may120@gmail.com

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION

Appendix III interview approfondi



Private Bag X17, Bellville 7535, Cape Town, South Africa

Telephone : (021) 959 3858/6 Fax: (021) 959 3865

E-mail: pkippie@uwc.ac.za or spenderis@uwc.ac.za

INTERVIEW APPROFONDI

Ce travail a pour d' évaluer les effets du programme d'appui a l'enfant sur l'état de pauvreté des enfant refugies vivant dans la ville de Cape Town en Afrique du Sud .répondez oux questions suivantes ,s'il vous plait .toute information qui me sera donnée restera confidentielle, s'il vous plait .votre coopération est nécessaire et sera grandement appréciée .

SECTION 1: Information démographique

1.1. Quel est votre âge et le niveau d'éducation ?

1.2. Sexe du respondant: Male Femalle Autre

:

1.3. Etat matrimonial du respondant? Marie Jamais marie Veuf

Autre

1.4. Etes-vous ressortissant de quel pays ?

1.5. Pourquoi avez -vous choisi de venir en Afrique du sud ?

1.6. Que faites -vous ?



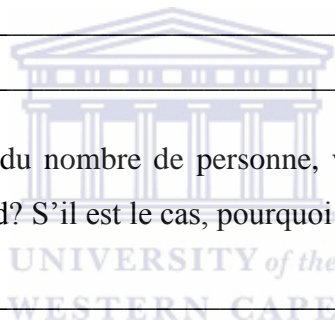
1.7. Y-a-t-il d'autres membres de ta famille restreinte qui travaille? combien sont -ils /elle

1.8. Combien d'enfants avez-vous ?

1.9. Combien d'enfants y-a-t-il sous votre toi?

1.10. Combien de personnes adultes y-a-t-il sous votre toi?

1.11. Y'aurait-t-il eu changement du nombre de personne, vivant sous votre toit depuis que vous avez commencé a percevoir de fond? S'il est le cas, pourquoi ce changement?



SECTION 2: information sure l'appui aide a L'Enfant refugies

2.1. En tant que bénéficiaires de l'aide aux refugies, quand es -tu devenu bénéficiaires de cet appui et combien d'enfants en bénéficient ?

2.2. Comment as-tu découvert ce programme?

2.3. Depuis quand es-tu bénéficiaire de cette aide ?

2.4. Est-ce que cette aide profite à l'enfant qui la reçoit? Si oui, comment l'enfant en profite-t-il/elle ?



2.5. Les autres membres de ton foyer profitent-ils aussi de cette aide? Comment en profitent-ils ?

2.6. Aurait-il d'autres personnes qui profitent de ce programme? Comment en profitent-ils?

2.7. En tant qu'individu profites-tu personnellement de cet aide? Comment en profites-tu ?

2.8 Dans l'ensemble, comment dépenses-tu cette argent décris tes achats et pense aux articles que tu achètes ainsi qui aux autres besoins que tu combles avec cet argent ?

2.9. A ton avis, quels sont les articles sur lesquels tu as dépense le gros de ton argent venant de l'aide aux réfugiés ?pourquoi ?



2.10. Quelles problèmes faites-vous face lors de votre demande de l'aide aux réfugiés?


2.11. A quels problèmes faites-vous face lors de la perception de cet aide ?

2.12. Comment pouvez-vous décrire l'état de santé de l'enfant en général? Aurait-il change/ depuis que vous perceviez cet aide ?

2.13. L'enfant qui bénéficie du (CSG) va-t-il à l'école ?allait-il/elle à l'école avant que vous ne perceviez cet aide?

SECTION 3: Recommandations

3.1. Quels recommandations donneriez-vous ,en tant qu'enfant bénéficiaires de R CS, pour améliorer l'accès à ce fond?



3.2. Comment conseilliez- vous le bénéficiaire de cet aide de bien le gérer?

(Source: Marie Chantal Byukusenge)

MERCI BEAUCOUP DE VOTRE PARTICIPATION

Appendix IV Interview guide for focus group discussions



University of the Western Cape



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E-mail: pkipie@uwc.ac.za or spenderis@uwc.ac.za

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

The purpose of this study is to assessing the effects of the Child Support Grant Programme on Refugee Children's Poverty Status in Cape Town South Africa. Please feel free to participate and note that all the information which is provided will be handled with the strictest confidentiality. Your co-operation is needed and will greatly be appreciated).

Beneficiaries only

1. How did you get to find out about the Child Support Grant? Raise hands.
2. How long have you been receiving this grant? Raise hands.
3. Is the timing and period of receiving this Refugee Child Support Grant regular?
4. Is the mode of receiving this grant convenient for you?
5. What are the problems do you think are facing this programme?

6. What can be done to resolve these problems?

7. Reflecting on the situation before and after the receipt of the refugee Child Grant Support, do you think the grant has contributed to your household?. Please explain

8. Any other relevant concerns about this Refugee Child Support Grant to share?

If you have any questions feel free to contact Marie Chantal Byukusenge. My phone number is +27747654824 and my e-mail address is 3013074@myuwc.ac.za.Or contact my supervisor Professor Julian May, Tel 0027219593846, julian.may120@gmail.com.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION.



Appendix V UWC research project registration and Ethics Clearance application form

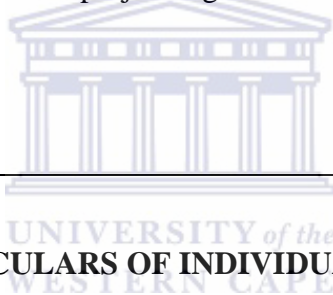


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DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT

SR1

**UWC RESEARCH PROJECT REGISTRATION AND ETHICS CLEARANCE
APPLICATION FORM**

This application will be considered by UWC Faculty Board Research and Ethics Committees, then by the UWC Senate Research Committee [SR]. SR may also consult outsiders on ethics questions, or consult the UWC ethics subcommittees, before registration of the project and clearance of the ethics. No project should proceed before project registration and ethical clearance has been granted.



A. PARTICULARS OF INDIVIDUAL APPLICANT	
NAME: Marie Chantal Byukusenge	TITLE: Ms
DEPARTMENT: ISD	FACULTY: EMS
FIELD OF STUDY:	

ARE YOU:				
A member of UWC academic staff?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
A member of UWC support staff?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
A registered UWC student?	Yes	X	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
From outside UWC, wishing to research at or with UWC?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>



B. PARTICULARS OF PROJECT

PROJECT NUMBER: TO BE ALLOCATED BY SENATE RESEARCH COMMITTEE:

EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE:

PROJECT TITLE:

Assessing the effects of the Child Support Grant Programme on Refugee Children's Poverty Status in Cape Town South Africa



❖ **THREE KEY WORDS DESCRIBING PROJECT** Child support grant, Refugee, Refugee Children, Child Poverty, Cape Town, South Africa Government, Theory of change, Right of refugee children

PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT: MASTERS DEGREE

M-DEGREE: MASTERS DEGREE

D-DEGREE:

POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH:

C. PARTICULARS REGARDING PARTICULAR RESEARCHERS

FAMILY NAME: **BYUKUSENGE**

INITIALS: **M.C**

TITLE: **MS**

PRINCIPAL RESEARCHER: Marie Chantal Byukusnge



OTHER RESEARCH PROJECT LEADERS:

OTHER CO-RESEARCHERS:

THESIS: STUDENT RESEARCHER: **Marie Chantal Byukusenge**

THESIS: SUPERVISOR: **Prof Julian May**



C. GENERAL INFORMATION

STUDY LEAVE TO BE TAKEN DURING PROJECT (days):

IS IT INTENDED THAT THE OUTCOME WILL BE SUBMITTED FOR PEER REVIEWED PUBLICATION?

YES NO

COMMENTS: DEPARTMENTAL CHAIRPERSON:

SIGNATURE OF THESIS STUDENT RESEARCHER – WHERE APPROPRIATE:

DATE

SIGNATURE OF THESIS SUPERVISOR – WHERE APPROPRIATE:

DATE

SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL RESEARCHER – WHERE APPROPRIATE:



DATE:

SIGNATURE OF DEPARTMENTAL CHAIRPERSON:

DATE:

NOTE: THESE SIGNATURES IMPLY AN UNDERTAKING *BY THE RESEARCHERS*, TO CONDUCT THE RESEARCH ETHICALLY, AND AN UNDERTAKING BY THE THESIS SUPERVISOR (WHERE APPROPRIATE), AND THE DEPARTMENTAL CHAIRPERSON, TO MAINTAIN A RESPONSIBLE OVERSIGHT OVER THE ETHICAL CONDUCT OF THE RESEARCH.

E. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT AND RESEARCH ETHICS STATEMENT

Research Problem

Cash transfers are regarded by many policy makers as the best strategic part of the social protection that has been signed by many developing countries in order to reduce poverty and inequality (Masunzu, 2014). This strategy was also adopted, signed and ratified by the government of South Africa on 1st April 2012, in order to allow primary caregivers who are legal refugees in South Africa to receive a Child Support Grant for their children. Nevertheless, Greyling (2008) notes that despite the growth of this Child Support Grant in South Africa, child poverty remains a significant problem in South Africa. If this is the general case, then what is the situation of refugee children? As it has been discussed, refugees in South Africa are excluded from many things including finding employment as well as access to documentation. In addition to all this, xenophobia remains a big challenge for refugees in South Africa. Furthermore, research done by Greyling (2008) found out that the majority of refugees in South Africa wished to leave the country and go to a place where their rights can be recognized because they believe that there is no future for them and for their children in South Africa. Also, since this programme was implemented, very few attempts have been made by researchers in order to find out whether this R Child Support Grant for refugees has helped primary caregivers who live in Cape Town, South Africa to reduce poverty among refugee children. Therefore, this research seeks to investigate and analyze the effects that the R CSG is having on refugee children and their households in Cape Town as reported by their caregivers.

Research Question

According to Kissel (2013), a research question is derived from the problem statement and is rooted in the literature review. Therefore, based on the above research statement, the main purpose of this study will seek to answer the following questions:

- In what ways does the Child Support Grant for refugees has effects on refugee children's

poverty status in Cape Town?

- What are the views of the recipients of the Child Support Grant for refugees on the utility of the grant in Cape Town?

Aims of the Research

- To understand the contributions, if any, made Child Support Grant for refugees household poverty.
- To explore the challenges faced by refugee children beneficiaries in applying for the Child Support Grant for refugees.
- To present lessons learned from the Child Support Grant for refugees Programme in Cape Town.

Main objective

The main objective of this research is to assess whether the Child Support Grant programme has contributed to refugee children poverty status in Cape Town South Africa.

Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of this research are:

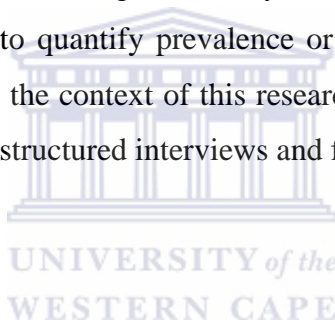
- To investigate and analyse the effects that the CSG is having on refugee children and their households in Cape Town.
- To assess the challenges faced by caregivers in the process of receiving th Child Support Grant for refugees.
- To investigate the challenges faced by the SASSA in relation to child support grant extend to refugees
- To give recommendations which will better inform the policy debate on how Child Support Grant for refugees can be improved

Research Design

In the context of this study, the research design outlines the methodology of research, the data collection method, particularly tools to be used to collect the data and analysis of the data.

Methodology

This research will use a qualitative methodology to guide the research process. Qualitative methods will help the researcher to understand the context and experience of problems that refugees with children are facing in Cape Town. Using qualitative research method will also encourage the respondents to expand on their responses and to explore their own perspectives and ideas with regards to the Child Support Grant for refugees. Finally, as the purpose of this study is to understand pathways of change, rather than to quantify prevalence or impact, a qualitative methodology best suits the purpose of the study. In the context of this research, qualitative research will be used as a data-gathering tool through semi- structured interviews and focus groups.



Data Collection

Literature review

Review of relevant literature will be a major undertaking in this study as it will enable the researcher to place the study in a research context, demonstrate the utilization of appropriate theoretical and conceptual framework, while also helping to address the issues and concepts surrounding the topic. The literature review will focus on literature drawn from academic sources such as articles, books, journals, internet sources and the documents from SASSA and will be used to inform the analysis.

In-depth Interviews

The purpose of in-depth interviews in this study is to gather detailed information from the people who are receiving refugee child grant. As such the researcher will use Snowball sampling in order to find the participants. Snowball sampling is a non-probability sampling technique, which is used in

qualitative field research. For this purpose, five child grant receivers already known by researcher will facilitate the invitations to another 30 participants and this research will produce a total sample of 35 participants. All these participants would necessarily be fulfilling the criteria meeting the requirements of the study namely being caregivers and the CSD support staff.

Focus group discussions (FGDs)

It is the purpose of this study that in order to get sufficient information about the impact of child support grant on refugee children five focus group discussions will be undertaken each comprising 7 caregivers. As result, these focus groups will help the researcher to get more information about child support grant as every member has equal opportunity to express their views. Furthermore, participants will give respondents free will of expression, which also helps the researcher detailed information that could not be accomplished in the questionnaire. The people who will be participating in these groups are the people who are receiving child support grants, such as the parents of the children or the caregivers, spouse, extended family, adult sisters and brothers of the children. I shall not divulge any information that was raised during the focus group discussion to anyone

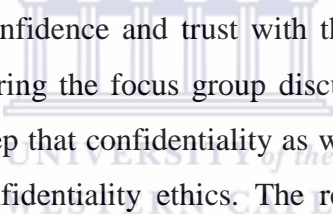
Data Analysis and Presentation

The researcher will correlate the empirical findings to the literature done in the area and establish how these findings compare and contrast with the stated literature and theory. In light of the above, data will be presented through diagrams, texts, and graphs. As a basis for analysis, the research study will use grounded theory method. The research will use this method for analysis because it is “ideal for exploring integral social relationships and the behaviour of groups where there has been a little exploration of the contextual factors that affect individual’s lives” (Crooks, 2001:3).

Ethics statement

This research will only be carried on after approval is gained from the University of the Western

Cape Senate, the Arts Faculty board and the Institute for Social Development. First of all, this research is not intended to cause any harm to the participants and the researcher knows that conducting research on refugees' children is quite sensitive. Therefore, the researcher will ask the caregivers of the Child Support Grant permission to participate. Furthermore, by conducting this research, the researcher will carefully be listening to the responses of caregivers of refugee children in Cape Town as they have much more to provide the Child Support Grant. In this research, the participants will be voluntary. Confidentiality will be guaranteed, and the participants will reserve the right to withdraw from the research at any stage and for whatever reason. In addition, the researcher will make sure that all the information are kept confidential and used for the intended purposes only. I shall not divulge any information that was raised during the focus group discussion to anyone.



The researcher will also build confidence and trust with the participants assuring them with total confidentiality and anonymity during the focus group discussion and self-administered. Also, the participants are encouraged to keep that confidentiality as well. They should be explained about the risks and issues involved in confidentiality ethics. The researcher will seek clearance from the University of the Western Cape in order to have the permission to do research in Cape Town with caregivers of Child Support Grant for refugees. The researcher will adhere to the ethical and academic requirements of the Western Cape where the data and findings to be presented should be true and relevant to the university and other academic spheres.

A form issued by Professor Renfrew Christie, UWC Dean of Research, February 2002.

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