



planning, monitoring & evaluation

Department:
Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT SYSTEM (SEIAS)

FINAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT TEMPLATE (PHASE 2)

OLDER PERSONS AMENDMENT BILL, 2016

The Final Impact Assessment [Older Persons Amendment Bill, 2016]

The Final Impact Assessment provides a more detailed assessment of the ultimately policy/legislative/ regulations/ other proposal. In addition, it identifies **(a)** mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation and modification as required; and **(b)** a system for managing appeals that could emerge around the implementation process.

1. The problem Statement/ Theory of Change

1.1. Give summary of the proposal, identifying the problem to be addressed and the root (causes) of the problem that will be addressed by the new rule.

a) Background of the Older Persons Amendment Bill

The Older Persons Act 13 of 2006 came into operation on 1 April 2010. Soon thereafter, some challenges were experienced in its implementation. Key amongst include the institutional and coordination mechanisms in relation to the implementation of the Act; implementation gaps and compliance measures.

The Department received complaints from the sector in relation to implementation challenges faced by residential facilities as well as Community Based Care and Support Services and some of the challenges were confirmed by the Department during monitoring and evaluation of services in provinces. These included challenges in relation to compliance to the norms and standards due to the financial constraints, mushrooming of organisations opened by individuals and those that operates without registration and using older persons for income generation purposes and lack of cooperation by key organs of state.

The Department embarked on the process to amend the Older Persons Act 13 of 2006 from 2012. As part of the amendment process, all provinces were consulted on the amendment and inputs received from provinces and other key stakeholders were consolidated into the draft bill. A national consultation workshop was also held in March 2015 with provinces and key national departments were all the inputs received were discussed and more inputs were gathered to incorporate into the Draft Bill. The

Draft Bill was further presented to two internal structure (DDG Forum and WSF) for more inputs. The Draft Bill was then finalised in consultation with the Legal Unit.

The Older Persons Amendment Bill was subsequently submitted to the Office of the Chief State Law Adviser for pre certification in August 2016 in order to solicit public comments. Equally, the Final Socio- Economic Impact Assessment System (SEIAS) was conducted on the Older Persons Amendment Bill, 2020 by the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) in November 2016.

The Older Persons Amendment Bill was presented to the Technical Working Group (TWG) and the Social Protection, Community and Human Development Cluster (SPCHD) in November and December 2016 respectively for support and submission to Cabinet for approval to publicise the Bill for public inputs.

The Older Persons Amendment Bill was subsequently presented to Cabinet on the 21st February 2017 and approved for gazetting for public comments. The Older Persons Amendment Bill was then gazetted in June 2017 for 30 days in the Government Gazette Number 40883, (Notice Number 426) of 2017, for soliciting public comments.

Public comments were received from 32 stakeholders groupings which comprised of the Non-Profit Organisations (NPO) sector, Government Departments, Law Firms, Institutions of Higher Learning, South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC), South African Older Persons Forum (SAOPF) and the general public. In overall, the majority welcomed the amendments with few additions and most comments were about definitions. Relevant inputs were considered and incorporated into the Amendment Bill.

After incorporation of the public inputs, the Older Persons Amendment Bill was consulted with the Social Protection, Community and Human Development (SPCHD) Cluster and the SPCHD Technical Working Group in January and February 2018 respectively.

Before the Older Persons Amendment Bill, 2020 was presented to Cabinet, there were new developments regarding the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and

People’s Rights of Older Persons in Africa and the Department of Social Development had to align the Older Persons Amendment Bill, 2020 with the said new developments. Furthermore, there were general elections in 2019, which led to delay in presenting the Older Persons Amendment Bill, 2020 to Cabinet.

Upon alignment of the Older Persons Amendment Bill with the Protocol, it was presented to the TWG and the SPCHD in November and December 2020 respectively and approved to be tabled in Cabinet.

The amendment seeks to insert new definitions; insert new provisions relating to the monitoring and evaluation of all services to older persons and for the removal of older person to a temporary safe care without a court order; to tighten up the existing implementation and compliance measures; to effect some textual amendments for greater clarity and to provide for matters connected therewith.

b) Problem/s and root causes that the proposal is trying to address

Identified Problem	Root causes
Challenges that comes with definitional issues. E.g. residential facility creates problem of accessibility, inequality and tension as it highlights services to frail older persons excluding other categories of services and this affects social cohesion.	Some definitions in the Act are not aligned to other legislative prescripts and in conflict of Section 9(3) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa.
Older persons are not always able to access key services from key organs of state as older persons’ services are always not prioritised. As a result, older persons suffer discrimination and inequality.	Lack of commitment by some of the organs of state to implement the Older Persons Act and to commit resources in line with their mandate. The Act and the Regulations on the Act did not allocate roles and responsibilities to all key organs of state responsible for provision of services to older persons.
Mushrooming of individually owned Community Based and Support Services	The Act allowed individuals to register for provision of services to older persons Due to high levels of

Identified Problem	Root causes
and residential facilities where older persons are used for income generation purposes	unemployment, individuals view older persons as a business opportunity and their operation is more focused on benefitting the individual instead of older persons
Increase in unregistered or illegal Community Based Care and Support Services and residential facilities	No clear or strict penalties for such operations
Most residential facilities and Community Based Care and Support Services does not comply with the norms and standards for services to older persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services to older persons not properly monitored and evaluated • There are no clear guidelines for enforcing compliance to monitoring and evaluation of older persons services in terms of Section 15 and 18 of the Act.
Increase in incidences of abuse of older persons	<p>-No provision in Section 25(5) to protect older persons from abuse by family members, caregivers and those accused of witchcraft due to Alzheimer’s and related Dementia and elder abuse cases not prioritised.</p> <p>-Older women who are abused due to cultural practices were also not protected.</p> <p>-Older persons with disabilities were also not protected</p>
<p>Older persons not protected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When undergoing court processes - When they need to be removed temporarily from their homes 	<p>-No provision in Chapter for older persons to testify in camera and to have access to intermediary services when undergoing court processes either as victims or even offenders.</p> <p>No provision for removal of older persons to temporary safe care facilities without the court order.</p>
Older Person’s rights not respected and promoted	The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People’s Rights of Older Persons in Africa was not fully embedded in the Older Persons Amendment Bill.

Identified Problem	Root causes
	Additionally, there were no responsibilities assigned to older persons in the Amendment Bill.

1.2. Describe the intended outcomes of the proposal

The proposal seeks to achieve the following outcomes:

Improved protection and well - being of Older Persons with access to quality services such as social services, health services, community based services and residential care services through:

- Partnerships, networks and community services are attuned to the well-being of older persons.
- Ensuring that communities are caring, responsive and supportive to older persons.
- Better regulated Residential facilities and Community Based Care and Support Services.
- Improved access to and quality of older persons’ services.
- Cooperation and coordination among key stakeholders without duplication of services.
- Improved safety and security for older persons.
- Reduced incidence of elder abuse.
- Ensure protection of older persons through registration and tightening compliance.
- Ensure protection of older persons through provision of conducive environment when they undergo court processes.
- Ensure that older persons’ rights are respected, protected and promoted.
- Increased opportunities for older persons to engage in community life.

1.3. Describe the groups that will benefit from the proposal, and the groups that will face the cost. These groups could be described by their role in the economy or in society. As a minimum, consider if there will be specific benefits or costs for the poorest households (earning R 7000 a month or less); for black people, youth or women; for small and emerging enterprise; and /or for rural development. Add more rows if required.

Groups that will benefit	How will they benefit?
Older persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessing quality services such as social services, health services, community based services and residential care services. • Protection from abuse

Groups that will lose	How will they lose?
Individuals operating Community Based Care and Support Services and residential facilities	They will lose the income they generate from older persons
Illegal operators operating unregistered Community Based Care and Support Services and residential facilities	They will lose the income they generate from older persons and their donors

Groups that will bear the cost	How will they incur the costs?
Department of Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of social services to older persons • Funding of NPOs for provision of services to older persons • Human resource • Training on the Amendments • Awareness campaigns • Tools of trade • Electronic systems for protection of older persons (Older Persons Abuse Register) • Monitoring and Evaluation of social services
Department of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of health services to older persons • Assistive devices • Human resources • Monitoring of health services
South African Police Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of safety and security services to older persons

Groups that will bear the cost	How will they incur the costs?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resources
Department of Justice and Constitutional Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Court services • Provision of safety and security services to older persons • Human resources
Department of Sport and Recreation South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of sports and recreation services to older persons • Human resources
Department of Arts and Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding of arts and culture activities for older persons • Human resources
Department of Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of housing to older persons
Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of infrastructure to ensure compliance and environmental safety for protection of older persons

Describe the behaviour that must be changed, main mechanisms to achieve the necessary changes. These mechanisms may include modifications in decision making process systems; changes in procedures; educational work; sanctions; and or incentives. Also identify groups inside or outside government whose behaviour will have to change to implement the proposal. Add more rows if required.

Groups inside Government	Behaviour that must be changed (Current Behaviour)	Main mechanism to achieve the necessary changes
Social Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services to older persons not monitored and evaluated continuously. • Delay in handling elder abuse cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train Social Workers on the new amendments • Adherence to the time frames for handling elder abuse cases

Groups inside Government	Behaviour that must be changed (Current Behaviour)	Main mechanism to achieve the necessary changes
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-disciplinary collaboration in dealing with elder abuse cases • Enforcement and penalties for non-compliance • Disciplinary procedures in line with code of ethics for social workers
Police Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-compliance by some Police Officers to the National Instruction no 1 of 2014 on the Implementation of the Act • Not opening and investigating cases reported by Older Persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train Police Officers on the new amendments in relation to the roles and responsibilities of SAPS • Enforcement and penalties for non-compliance • Disciplinary procedures in line with code of ethics for police officers
Health Care Practitioners	Health care services to Older Persons not monitored and evaluated continuously	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train Health Care Practitioners on the new amendments in relation to the roles and responsibilities of DOH • Enforcement and penalties for non-compliance • Disciplinary procedures in line with code of ethics for health practitioners

Groups inside Government	Behaviour that must be changed (Current Behaviour)	Main mechanism to achieve the necessary changes
DSD & SASSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services to older persons not monitored continuously • Services to Older Persons not prioritised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness and educational programmes on the new amendment • Amendment of Forms and business process • Systems and procedures in place to ensure effectiveness and efficiency in the implementation of the new amendment
Other Organs of State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not supporting implementation of the Act • Services to Older Persons not prioritised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness and educational programmes in relation to their roles and responsibilities in implementation of the new amendment • Enforcement and penalties for non- compliance
Offices of the State Attorneys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cases of older persons always dismissed in court • Representation of older persons not prioritised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising and training on the rights of older persons and measures in place to protect Older Persons • Systems and procedures in place to ensure effectiveness and efficiency in the implementation of the new amendment

Groups outside Government	Behaviour that must be changed (Current Behaviour)	Main mechanism to achieve the necessary changes
Older Persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not reporting cases of abuse especially if family members are involved • Loaning money from loan sharks • Taking multiple funeral covers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness and educational programmes to capacitate older persons to be able to take informed decisions • Universal funeral benefit for older persons supported by government
NGOs, CBOs and Civil Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not fully utilising the funds allocated to provide quality services to older persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness and educational programmes to protect older persons' rights and dignity • Signing of SLAs with clear objectives, targets and time frames. • Monthly and quarterly reporting
Private Sector Organisations (Private Residential Facilities)	Not implementing the Act because they are not funded by the state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness and educational programmes to ensure all older persons including

Groups outside Government	Behaviour that must be changed (Current Behaviour)	Main mechanism to achieve the necessary changes
		<p>those in private facilities are protected</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement and penalties for non-compliance
Family members of older persons and community members	<p>Not treating Older Persons with respect and dignity</p> <p>Abusing older persons</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness and educational programmes to promote the rights and dignity of older persons • Law enforcement

1.4. Report on consultations on the proposal with the affected government agencies, business and other groupings. What do they see as the main benefits, costs and risks? Do they support or oppose the proposal? What amendments do they propose? And have these amendments been incorporated in your proposal?

Table on consultations:

Affected Stakeholders	What do they see as main <u>benefits, costs and risks?</u>	Do they <u>support or oppose</u> the proposal?	What <u>amendments</u> do they propose?	Have these amendments been <u>incorporated</u> in your proposal?
Government Departments and Agencies (Name them) 1. DOH, DOJ&CD, SAPS,SRSA,DAC & COGTA, DOE,SALGA,DIRCO,D of Energy, DOT & DHS	Indicated that the amendment will assist in ensuring proper coordination and inter-sectoral collaboration in provision of services to older persons	Supportive	Strengthening the institutional and coordination mechanisms in relation to the implementation of the Act to enable them to commit resources in line with their mandates	Yes. Section 3 Subsections (1, 2 & 3) of the Act. The roles and responsibilities of key organs of state will also be outlined in the Regulations
2. Business (Name them)	Still to be engaged	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
3. Organised Labour (NEHAWU)	Indicated that current provisions made for caregivers and employees in residential facilities must be strengthened to protect caregivers	Supportive	Provisions made for caregivers and employees in residential facilities must be revised to ensure that workers are protected	No. It is a Labour related issue and DSD should enforce compliance with the norms and standards through monitoring and evaluation of services

Affected Stakeholders	What do they see as main <u>benefits, costs and risks?</u>	Do they <u>support</u> or <u>oppose</u> the proposal?	What <u>amendments</u> do they propose?	Have these amendments been <u>incorporated</u> in your proposal?
4. Civil Society	Indicated that the amendments will ensure that older persons are protected and receive quality services	Supportive	Strengthening provision of Community Based Care and Support Services, Residential Facilities, protection of older persons and monitoring and evaluation of services	Yes. Section 25, 25, 31 & 33 of the Act Only relevant inputs
5. Older Persons	Indicated that the amendments will ensure that older persons are protected and receive quality services	Supportive	Strengthening provision of Community Based Care and Support Services, Residential Facilities, protection of older persons and monitoring and evaluation of services	Yes. Section 13,15,18,22, 25, 25, 31 & 33 of the Act Only relevant inputs

Affected Stakeholders	What do they see as main <u>benefits, costs and risks?</u>	Do they <u>support or oppose</u> the proposal?	What <u>amendments</u> do they propose?	Have these amendments been <u>incorporated</u> in your proposal?
6. Other groupings (Name them) South African Older Persons Forum	Indicated that the amendments will ensure that older persons are protected and receive quality services	Supportive	Strengthening provision of Community Based Care and Support Services, Residential Facilities, protection of older persons and monitoring and evaluation of services	Yes. Section 13,15,18,22, 25, 25, 31 & 33 of the Act Only relevant inputs
7. The Public	Still to be engaged	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

1.5. Describe possible disputes arising out of the implementation of the proposal, and system for settling and appealing them. How onerous will it likely be for members of the public to lodge a complaint and how burdensome and expeditious is the proposed dispute-settlement procedure?

Possible disputes are minimal as this amendment will accelerate service delivery and make it easier for key stakeholders to provide quality services to older persons. Furthermore, it will ensure that older persons remain in communities for as long as possible and protected from abuse and treated with dignity.

The only possible disputes envisaged are from individuals operating Community Based Care & Support Services and residential facilities and illegal operators operating unregistered Community Based Care and Support Services and residential facilities as they will lose the income they generate from older persons and their donors.

The Department will use law enforcement and penalties for non-compliance as a mechanism to deal with possible disputes envisaged.

2. Impact Assessment

2.1. Describe the costs and benefits of implementing the proposal to the groups identified in point 1.5 above, using the following chart. Add more rows if required

Group	Implementation Costs	Costs of changing behaviour	Costs/Benefits from achieving desired outcome	Comments
Government Departments and Agencies (Name them) Department of Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff IT Systems Infrastructure Tools of trade Funding of services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training Awareness campaigns Izimbizo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved systems to protect older persons Reduced elder abuse cases Older persons receiving special 	Most organs of state are presently providing services to older persons

Group	Implementation Costs	Costs of changing behaviour	Costs/Benefits from achieving desired outcome	Comments
			treatment and prioritised	
Department of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff • Tools of trade • Funding of services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training • Awareness campaigns • Izimbizo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved quality of life for older persons • Increased life expectancy • Older persons receiving special treatment and prioritised 	
Department of Justice & Constitutional Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff • Special Courts for Older Persons • Legal representation for Older Persons 	Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety and Security of older persons upheld • Older persons protected and prioritised 	
South African Police Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff • Special Courts for Older Persons 	Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety and Security of older persons upheld • Older persons protected and prioritised 	
Department of Sports & Recreation South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff • Sports equipment 	Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Older persons living active and healthy lives 	

Group	Implementation Costs	Costs of changing behaviour	Costs/Benefits from achieving desired outcome	Comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding of sports activities for older persons 			
Department of Arts & Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff Funding of arts and cultural activities 	Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inter-generational solidarity Social cohesion Older persons transferring values and skills to younger generation 	
Department of Cooperative Governance & Traditional Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff Funding for basic services Indigent services to older persons 	Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Older persons receiving services in safe and environmentally safe facilities 	
Business (Name them)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Older persons allocated special queues in banks, supermarkets e.tc. Special sale day for older persons in supermarkets Corporate Social Responsibility for services to older persons 	Pamphlets	Older persons prioritised and receiving quality services	

Group	Implementation Costs	Costs of changing behaviour	Costs/Benefits from achieving desired outcome	Comments
Organised Labour: NEHAWU	None	N/A	N/A	
Civil Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Costs of infrastructure Human Resource 	Funds for compliance	Older Persons will access quality services	
Other groupings (Name them) South African Older Persons Forum, HRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness and Advocacy campaigns 	Funds for awareness and advocacy campaigns	Rights and dignity of older persons protected	

2.2. Describe the changes required in budgets and staffing in government in order to implement the proposal. Identify where additional resources would be required for implementation. It is assumed that existing staff are fully employed and cannot simply absorb extra work without relinquishing other tasks.

Limited number of additional staff and additional budget will be required to implement the new amendments as most of the key organs of state are already expected to provide services to older persons and they can use existing budget allocations and human resource to provide quality services to older persons. However, there should be additional financial resources for training, awareness raising as well as strengthening services to older persons.

2.3. Describe how the proposal minimises implementation and compliance costs.

The amendment would not necessarily reduce implementation and compliance costs but it would also not increase these costs as most key organs of state are already

allocated budget to provide service to vulnerable groups and older persons forms part of the group.

The amendment will further bring efficiency and effectiveness in provision of services to older persons. Finally, the strengthened inter-sectoral collaboration will ensure cooperation and coordination of services to older persons and reduce duplication thus ensuring effective and efficient utilisation of state resources.

3. Managing Risk

3.1. Describe the main risks to the achievement of the desired ends of the policy/bill/regulations/other and/ or to the national priorities (aims) that could arise from adoption of the proposal. Also describe the measures taken to manage the identified risks. Add more rows if necessary.

Identified Risk	Mitigation Measures
Organs of state not committing financial resources for implementation of the Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roles and responsibilities assigned and discussed and agreed upon with key organs of state • Enforcement in line with intergovernmental relations legislation
Individuals operating Community Based Care and Support Services and residential facilities taking the Department to Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and awareness campaigns in communities • Shut down and transfer of older persons to Community Based Care and Support Services compliant with the registration requirements and norms and standards for services to older persons

Identified Risk	Mitigation Measures
Operators of unregistered Community Based Care and Support Services and residential facilities taking the Department to Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and awareness campaigns in communities • Shut down and transfer of older persons to Community Based Care and Support Services compliant with the registration requirements and norms and standards for services to older persons
Civil Society Organisations not compliant to the new amendment due to financial constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising to encourage key stakeholders to fund Civil Society Organisations to provide quality services to older persons • Training of Civil Society Organisations on fund raising to ensure their sustainability
Communities not protecting older persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and awareness campaigns in communities to ensure protection of older persons • Moral regeneration programmes and intergenerational solidarity programmes
Older persons not reporting cases of abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness campaigns and izimbozo on the rights of older persons to ensure that their voice is strengthened and they make informed decisions on issues affecting their lives

3.2. Describe the mechanisms **included in your proposal** for monitoring implementation, evaluating the outcomes, and modifying the implementation process if required.

Estimate the minimum amount of time it would take from the start of the implementation process to identify a major problem and remedy it.

- There will be inter-departmental structures consisting of the Social development, Health, Sport and recreation, Arts and culture, Cooperative governance and traditional affairs, Correctional services, Police service, and Justice departments at national, provincial and where applicable, local levels of government and which may include any stakeholder, to integrate, co-ordinate and monitor the effective implementation of this Act and their heads of departments or nominees shall meet at least twice a year for this purpose.
- The key organs of state will have a development plan and this plan will be monitored on a quarterly basis for progress
- South African Older Persons Forum will be used monitor provision of services to older persons to ensure that older persons received quality services
- All existing forums at national, provincial and local level will be used to access progress on the implementation of the amendments.
- Offices of the Premiers in provinces will be used as an oversight structure to ensure compliance and provision of services to older persons.
- Formal monitoring processes will be established to assess the progress and impact during implementation phase.
- The national Department of Social Development designated officials shall undertake monthly field visits to ensure compliance with the amendments and the norms and standards as prescribed. The monitoring of the amendments will focus on the Batho Pele Principles.
- Quarterly quality assurance meetings with key stakeholders would ensure that issues of expenditure and implementation are discussed to ensure that service delivery deliverables adhere to agreed-upon norms and standards.

Monitoring process

Monitoring process planning elements	Description	Timeframe
Aim	To monitor implementation progress of the amendments	Ongoing
Instrument to measure progress	Set deadlines for achieving targets in the implementation plan	On starting
Method to collect information	Quarterly progress reports	Ongoing
Method to Report results	Quarterly progress reports to Management	Ongoing

4. Summary

4.1. Summarise the impact of the proposal on the main national priorities

National Priority	Impact
1. Social Cohesion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Older persons accessing quality services, unity in communities and families, increased social cohesion inequality in terms of receiving services and tension on services removed, Older Persons receiving discounts in supermarkets and given special guess in banks. Protection of the rights of Older Persons
2. Security (Safety, Financial, Food, Energy and etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Older persons protected from abuse, safety of older persons in communities Financial security – Older persons receiving social grants that will sustain their livelihoods and in case they are second time parents or taking care of orphaned grandchildren receiving the necessary

National Priority	Impact
	grants to support their grandchildren and not carrying the burden using their own old age grants
3. Economic Growth	N/A
4. Economic Inclusion (Job Creation and Equality)	N/A
5. Environmental Sustainability	N/A

4.2. Identify the social and economic groups that would **benefit most** and that would **bear the most cost**. Add more rows if required.

Main Beneficiaries	Main Cost bearers
Older Persons	DSD and other organs of state

4.3. In conclusion, summarise what should be done to reduce the costs, maximise the benefits, and mitigate the risks associated with the policy/bill/regulations/other. Note supplementary measures (such as educational campaigns or provision of financing) as well as amendments to the draft itself, if appropriate. Add more lines if required.

- a) DSD will utilise SASSA, GCIS and South African Older Persons Forum to create awareness
- b) DSD would focus on improving policies relating to gaps identified in the implementation of the programme
- c) Amendment of legislative provisions would enhance a seamless response to the needs of older persons
- d) Awareness campaigns and Izimbizo will be conducted to appraise all affected partners, stakeholders and older persons
- e) DSD would use existing structures and systems in place to ensure a seamless implementation of the amendments.
- f) The DSD must work with GCIS to develop a communication strategy and plan.

- g) The DSD will continue to identify gaps in policy and conduct research to develop strategies to close the gaps.
- h) SASSA with its infrastructure, footprint and network would enhance service provision to affected communities
- i) Contracts or service level agreements with service providers, monitoring and evaluation, enforcement of legislation will facilitate the administration and implementation of the proposed amendments effectively and efficiently.

4.4. Please identify areas where additional research would improve understanding of the costs, benefits and/ or risks of the policy/bill/regulations/other

N/A

For the purpose of building SEIAS body of knowledge please complete the following:

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