



DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT



SERVICE PACKAGE FOR INTEGRATED DISABILITY SERVICE

1. INTRODUCTION

The service package for the integrated disability services has been developed to provide strategic guidelines in the delivery of social services that are compliant to departmental mandates and legislation within the social development context.

In order for People with Disabilities to achieve an improvement in their social functioning and that of their families, the service provider jointly with the client must determine current social functioning and develop an intervention strategy that will enable the client or person with disability to reach the optimum level of social functioning and be ready for reintegration into society. The levels of intervention presented below, are inter-related and intertwined.

Table 1: Percentage of persons aged 5 years and older with disability by gender and province (Numbers in thousands), 2010

Indicator	Statistic	Province									
		WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Male	Number	112	235	50	125	242	131	158	81	187	1321
	Percent	4,7	8,2	10,1	19,9	5,4	8,4	3,3	5,2	8,7	6,1
Female	Number	132	232	51	141	377	134	163	82	196	1509
	Percent	5,2	7,6	9,5	10,3	7,6	8,7	3,4	4,8	7,9	6,5
Total disabled	Number	244	467	101	266	619	265	322	163	383	2830
	Percent	5,0	7,9	9,8	10,1	6,6	8,5	3,3	5,0	8,2	6,3
Subtotal Unspecified	Numbers	4893	5919	1030	2634	9435	3108	9666	3250	4646	44581
	Percent	42	36	0	10	34	16	96	12	21	266
Total population	Number	4935	5955	1031	2643	9469	3124	9762	3262	4667	44847

2. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAM

To provide protection care and support services to persons with disabilities in Limpopo Province

3. VALUES AND PRINCIPLES

3.1. VALUES

The Department will encourage the organizations applying for funding under this program to uphold the following values and ethics that uphold the constitution of the Republic of South Africa through:

- Professionalism
- Honesty and integrity
- Fairness and equity
- Respect and dignity
- Efficiency and effectiveness
- Teamwork and partnership
- Patriotism
- Transparency; and

3.2. PRINCIPLES

A principle can be described as a fundamental belief, ethic, standard or morality. For example, one of the fundamentals principles of the DSD is that People with Disabilities are human beings and citizens that have the same equal rights as all other citizens. The following principles underpin service to People with Disability:

- **Right to self-representation:** People with Disabilities have the right to self-representation in processes and structures of decision-making on issues that affect them, to acquire or be represented by a family member, advocate in situations where they cannot represent themselves.
- **Accessibility:** Facilities, services, and information that enable equal participation in the mainstream of society, should be accessible to People with Disabilities.
- **Support system:** The family is promoted as a significant support system in meeting the needs of People with Disabilities.
- **Self-respect and self-sufficiency:** Independent living and integration of disabled people into the community should be enhanced.
- **Respect for difference** and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity and humanity; Respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities and respect for the right of children with disabilities to preserve their identities.
- **Access to appropriate services:** The need to provide specific interventions, conducive to the special needs of people with various disabilities, should be recognised, for example interpreter services and training in sign language for the deaf.
- **Social Integration:** A human rights and developmental approach is required in order to address the needs of disabled persons as well as to integrate disability issues into line functions of the department. Dedicated budgets should be available to give effect to this approach and all policies and services of the department should integrate disability.
- **Enhanced inter-sectoral collaboration:** The multi-faceted nature of disability, requiring inter-sectoral co-ordination, should be addressed.
- **Equitable resource allocation:** Resources and services available to meet the needs of People with Disabilities should be equitably distributed and deployed to eradicate the inequality and discrimination of the past. Redistribution of resources should be based on need, priorities and historical discrepancies.
- **Inclusion:** Issues concerning People with Disabilities should not be treated in isolation, but within the context of normal community services.
- **Batho Pele Principles :** People with Disabilities will be ensured good customer services, characterized by qualitative and accessible government services, in accordance with the Batho Pele principles.
- **Equity:** Resources will be equitably distributed and should address racial, gender, geographic, urban/rural and sectoral disparities. Equality of opportunity and the social mobility of groups of people with special needs will also be fostered.”
- **Non-discrimination:** Social welfare services and programmes will promote non-discrimination, tolerance, mutual respect, diversity, and the inclusion of all groups in society. Women, children, People with Disabilities, offenders, people living with HIV/AIDS, the elderly, and people with homosexual or bisexual orientations will not be excluded.”
- **Respect for inherent dignity,** individual autonomy including the freedom to make one’s own choices, and independence of persons;
- Non-discrimination;

4. **GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

According to the World Health Organization:

4.1. A disability is any restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being

The term "disability" summarizes a great number of different functional limitations occurring in any population in any country, of the world. People may be disabled by physical, intellectual or sensory impairment, medical conditions or mental illness. Such impairments, conditions or illnesses may be permanent or transitory in nature

4.2. An impairment is any loss or abnormality of psychological, physiological or anatomical structure or function. An 'impairment [is] lacking part of or all of a limb, or having a defective limb, organism or mechanism of the body'.

4.3. **Accessibility**

Accessibility is a broad term used to refer to the following terms:

➤ **Infrastructural access, access to information, environmental access**

It refers to a way to easily and safely approach, use and benefit from a physical building, facility or service, appropriately set to enhance participation in economic, social, cultural and political activities and to enjoy and exercise rights and responsibilities by all citizens.

➤ **Assistive devices**

An assistive device is any device and/or ergonomic solution, capable of reducing the social effects or barriers experienced by an individual with a disability.

4.4. **Community-based rehabilitation (CBR)**

Community based rehabilitation is a strategy within a community for the rehabilitation and social integration of People with Disabilities. It is implemented through the combined efforts of the people themselves, their families and communities and the appropriate health, vocational and social services. (ILO/WHO/UNESCO Joint Position Paper, 1994)

4.5. **Community development**

Refers to the process and the method aimed at enhancing the capacity of communities to respond to their own needs and improving their capacity for development, through community mobilisation, strength based approaches and empowerment programmes.

4.6. **Exclusion**

The term refers to the prevention by social systems, from participating or benefiting or being shut out or left out due to the inadequacy of society in accommodating differences / diversities.

Guideline to determine Disability

It must be recognised that disability is not as the result of the individual. It occurs as a result of interaction between individuals and the environment that is not intended or designed to enable fair participation (Roth 1983). The statement below shall be used as a guideline, to determine disability when developing and implementing departmental policies and programs.

4.7. **Inclusion**

Inclusion implies a change from an 'individual change model' to a 'system change model' that emphasises that society has to change to accommodate diversity, i.e. to accommodate all people.

4.8. **Independent living**

Independent living implies the ability of a person to live like anyone else-with opportunities to make decisions that affect one's life, being able to pursue activities of the person's own choosing (IND 1997)

4.9. **Disability Mainstreaming**

Disability mainstreaming is the integration of disability issues into an organization's analysis, planning, performance, personnel, policy, monitoring and assessment. It is a broad strategy for making the concerns and experiences of Children, Men and Women with Disabilities, not excluding Parents of Children with Disabilities, an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and social spheres so that they all benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal of disability mainstreaming is inclusion.

It involves ensuring that disability perspectives and inclusion become central to all activities - policy development, research, advocacy/ dialogue, legislation, resource allocation, planning, implementation and monitoring of programmes and projects.

4.10. **Personal Assistance or Care Attendants",**

Personal assistance services enable people with severe disabilities to exercise their rights to choice and dignity within their own homes. It provides an opportunity to People with Disabilities to regain a large percentage of their independence. "Personal" connotes that the assistance has to be customized to an individual's needs.

4.11. **Prejudice**

Prejudice is the judgment or opinion that is formed without proper understanding or investigation, in a way that is biased, unfair, hurtful, and discriminatory. It is also seen as a form of displaced aggression channeled towards a weak group. It leads to a social handicap whereby the inferior group is prevented from enjoying adequate schooling, library facilities, housing and social amenities. The result is poor education, mediocre skills and high unemployment within the group.

4.12.Rehabilitation

The UN Standard Rules (The Rules) define rehabilitation as a process aimed at enabling People with Disabilities to reach and maintain their optimal physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric and/or social functional levels, thus providing them with tools to change their lives towards a higher level of independence. It may include measures to provide, restore functions and compensate for the loss or absence of a functional limitation. Emphasis is placed on the abilities of the individual, whose integrity and dignity should be respected. Rehabilitation services for disabled persons should be provided, whenever possible, within the existing structures of society.

4.13.Social services

Social services refer to the broader and comprehensive range of services relating to social welfare services and community development provided in a continuum to ensure the sustainability of intervention efforts.

4.14.Special Needs Education

Special Needs Education focuses on the education system and its ability to accommodate learners with different special needs (social model). It refers to the education of learners with a wide range of educational needs of a specialised nature.

4.15.Support services

They are mechanisms or strategies to overcome social barriers and/or the effects of disability and enable People with Disabilities to maintain their dignity, assist them to increase their level of independence in their daily living to exercise their rights and to live independently within their communities.

4.16.Social Services

The broader and comprehensive range of services relating to social welfare services and community development provided in a continuum to ensure the integration and sustainability of intervention efforts.

4.17.Social Assistance

Social assistance refers to social grants in the form of a supplementary grant, a grant-in-aid, a foster care grant, a child-support grant, a care-dependency grant or a financial award, granted under the Social Assistance Act No 59 of 1992

4.18.The Department

This refers to provincial and national Departments of Social Development.

5. SUMMARY OF THE SERVICES

Indicator	Stimulation Center	Protective workshops	Community Rehabilitation Centers	Residential facilities for persons with disabilities
Age of admission (Target Group)	0-18 years	18 years and above	Children programme-0-18 years Adult programme-18 years and above	Children programme-0-18 years Adult programme-18 years and above
Area of operation	It is a community based project, where the services are rendered during the day and in the afternoon/evening the children with disability go back to stay and bond with the family	It is a community based project, where the services are rendered during the day and in the afternoon/evening the person with disability go back to stay and bond with the family	It is a community based project, where the services are rendered during the day and in the afternoon/evening the person with disability go back to stay and bond with the family	It is a home for people with disabilities where they are accommodated and all their need are taken care of
Hours of operation	The center operates for 8 or more hours depending on the needs of the community	The center operates for 8 or more hours depending on the needs of the community	The center operates for 8 or more hours depending on the needs of the community	The residential facility is a 24 hour services
Programmes in the facility	Occupational Therapy • Functional Living Skills Instruction • Social Stories Groups • Sensory Integration • Transition Skills • Assistive Technology • Nursing Services • Parent and Family Support	Occupational Therapy • Functional Living Skills Instruction • Social Stories Groups • Sensory Integration • Transition Skills • Assistive Technology • Nursing Services • Parent and Family Support	Occupational Therapy • Functional Living Skills Instruction • Social Stories Groups • Sensory Integration • Transition Skills • Assistive Technology • Nursing Services • Parent and Family Support	Occupational Therapy • Functional Living Skills Instruction • Social Stories Groups • Sensory Integration • Transition Skills • Assistive Technology • Nursing Services • Parent and Family Support

Indicator	Stimulation Center	Protective workshops	Community Rehabilitation Centers	Residential facilities for persons with disabilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physiotherapy services • Social work services • Speech/Language Therapy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physiotherapy services • Social work services • Speech/Language Therapy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physiotherapy services • Social work services • Speech/Language Therapy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physiotherapy services • Social work services • Speech/Language Therapy
Objectives	<p>Provide primary health and social welfare services for children with disabilities who have been admitted to the stimulation program.</p> <p>To offer continued home education and rehabilitation programs to young people with special needs annually along with orientation of families. Allowing these young persons to overcome their disabilities and reach their potential, as measured by their integration into their family, community, and the workforce.</p> <p>To provide community-based health and rehabilitation programs for disadvantaged children and families in areas of limited services.</p>	<p>Protective workshops refer to an institution or organization that provides rehabilitation services and work opportunities for people with disabilities, who due to their disability, environment and/or social situation experience barriers in accessing the open labour market. The people to be admitted in the Protective workshop should be between the ages of 18 and 59 years. It is encouraged that the older persons with disabilities be admitted in the Service Centers for Older Persons. Where there are not such facilities, the Older Person may remain in the Protective Workshop.</p>	<p>Provision of Psychosocial support to the a person with a disability</p> <p>Skills Development-Life skills such as activities for daily living, going to the toilet, washing hands before and after meals</p> <p>Rehabilitation services-referrals for assistive devices and personal assistance.</p> <p>Establishment and strengthening for support groups within and outside the center</p> <p>Training on communication skills such as Sign Language and Braille</p> <p>Empowerment programmes-According to the capability of a person- socio-economic empowerment programmes</p> <p>Community & Home Based Care programmes for the clients who cannot come to the center for services.</p> <p>Therapeutic rehabilitation programmes- Stimulation through puzzles, educational/stimulation toys, drawings, ball throwing, exercises, painting, cutting, etc.</p> <p>Personal assistance services that contribute to the prevention of further disabilities, secondary ailments and illnesses, and facilitate de-institutionalization.</p>	<p>It is a facility for the temporary or permanent care, protection, support, stimulation, skills development and rehabilitation of people with disabilities, who due to their disability and social situation need care, (When the need cannot be met at home and in the community) within a safe, secure and stimulating environment of a Home for People with Disabilities or in a Residential Care Facilities</p>
Methods of intervention	<p><u>Casework</u>-one to one or on an individual basis</p> <p><u>Group work</u> according to the identified needs</p> <p>Parent to parent <u>support group</u></p>	<p><u>Casework</u>-one to one or on an individual basis</p> <p><u>Group work</u> according to the identified needs</p> <p>Parent to parent support group</p> <p>Client to client support group</p> <p>Parent to client</p>	<p><u>Casework</u>-one to one or on an individual basis</p> <p><u>Group work</u> according to the identified needs</p> <p>Parent to parent support group</p> <p>Client to client support group</p> <p>Parent to client</p>	<p><u>Casework</u>-one to one or on an individual basis</p> <p><u>Group work</u> according to the identified needs</p> <p>Parent to parent support group</p> <p>Client to client support group</p> <p>Parent to client</p>

6. STRUCTURE OF THE SERVICES ACCORDING TO THE LEVELS OF INTERVENTION IN EACH OF THE CENTRES.

The service package will focus on the following programmes as delivered by Social Development

- Stimulation Center
- Protective workshops
- Community Rehabilitation Centers

- Residential facilities for persons with disabilities

Level	Description & Examples
Prevention	Services provided are aimed at strengthening and building the capacity and self-reliance of service recipients. Examples: awareness raising and advocacy (e.g. training and awareness on disability, education and counselling services, development programmes for women with disabilities etc.)
Early Intervention (non-statutory)	Services provided are developmental and therapeutic to ensure that those identified are assisted they require statutory services, more intensive intervention or placement in alternative care. Examples: promoting social integration, family support services, day care services, social security services etc.
Statutory Intervention /Residential /Alternative Care	Services must strengthen and support individuals that are no longer able to function adequately in their communities. Examples: rehabilitation services, provision of residential facilities, social security services, mediation services etc.
Reconstruction and Aftercare	The focus is on reintegration and support services to facilitate self-reliance and optimal function of those individuals who were temporarily removed from their normal places of abode and are under alternative care.

6.1. STIMULATION OR DAY CARE CENTER

Stimulation Programme: children with disabilities below the age of 18 years. The focus is on stimulation and not academic activities

Goals & Objectives

Goals:

- Provide primary health and social welfare services for children with disabilities who have been admitted to the stimulation program.
- To offer continued home education and rehabilitation programs to young people with special needs annually along with orientation of families. Allowing these young persons to overcome their disabilities and reach their potential, as measured by their integration into their family, community, and the workforce.
- To provide community-based health and rehabilitation programs for disadvantaged children and families in areas of limited services.

Objectives:

- ✓ Provide one health exam and the Guide developmental assessment upon admission to the program.
- ✓ Provide a yearly well-child health exam for all the children of the Community Based Rehabilitation program (Stimulation center).
- ✓ Provide checklist reassessments every six months.
- ✓ Pay for the costs of medical care to children when the child is ill.
- ✓ Keep accurate and complete health records for each child.
- ✓ Annually empower poor families with children with disabilities by teaching them low-technology home rehabilitation techniques to assist their special child to reach his or her potential.
- ✓ Assist communities to find solutions to their health problems. Focus especially on preventing malnutrition among the children under five in the communities and removing the causes of preventable diseases.
- ✓ Provide orientation, home education, and prevocational rehabilitation annually to youth with disabilities.
- ✓ Provide vocational training workshops and job placement assistance annually for youth with disabilities.

SERVICES RENDERED IN STIMULATION CENTERS

- Occupational Therapy
- Functional Living Skills Instruction
- Social Stories Groups
- Sensory Integration
- Transition Skills
- Assistive Technology
- Nursing Services
- Parent and Family Support
- Physiotherapy services
- Social work services
- Speech/Language Therapy

Developmental Therapy Services – Provides services to children with developmental disabilities or delays as well as those at risk for substantial delay.

These include:

- Child Development Activities Individual and Group
- Developmental Screening of children for placement in the relevant programmes that will promote their development.
- Parent Education / Support, Activities / Groups
- Lekotek Services (Toy Lending Library)
- Family Support for:
 - o Children in Community Child Care Settings
 - o Promoting Positive Parent / Child Interaction
 - o Meeting Needs of Children Who Are Medically Fragile
 - o Community Library Groups

Family Support Services – Provides individualized services and support to families who have a child with developmental disabilities or delays. These include:

- Limited Funding Assistance
- Early Intervention Parent Liaison
- Support Activities and Training for Families / Siblings of Children with Disabilities
- The Corner Room, a Family Library Resource organizations mostly initiated by the community. They largely depend on support from the members and the community and on fundraising and member contributions.

Services and programmes are designed in such a way that they promote personal development, independence and enhance social functioning, cohesion and integration.

Ensure provision of community-based care programs e.g. community home based care and support.

Day care services for People with Disabilities, early childhood development programmes for Children with Disabilities.

Level of intervention	Purpose Of The Level	Activities
Prevention	Services delivered at this level are aimed at strengthening and building the capacity and self-reliance of the client. Prevention programmes include awareness, educational/ information programmes, as well as advocacy programmes aimed at: These are services that are aimed at preventing disabilities from occurring, getting worse, multiplying,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Raising awareness on disability issues e.g. the rights of People with Disabilities. ✓ Conscientising and educating communities (both able and disabled) on the rights, needs and abilities of People with Disabilities. ✓ Advocating on behalf of People with Disabilities to access services, resources, equal opportunities and ensuring the development and empowerment of People with Disabilities, to enhance self representation on advocacy issues. ✓ Awareness raising about causes of disabilities and where possible, how disability can be prevented.
Early Intervention Programs	Intervention programs are aimed at mitigating against conditions that promote marginalization, exclusion, isolation, poverty and contribute to further disability. Emphasis will be on the abilities of the individual, whose integrity and dignity must be respected. Services delivered at this level make use of developmental and therapeutic programmes to ensure that those who have been identified as being at risk are assisted before they require statutory services, more intensive intervention or placement in alternative care.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Social protection programmes aimed at promoting the protection of people with disabilities and ensuring their access to safety nets. ✓ Care and support services. ✓ Developmental and rehabilitation programmes (socio-economic empowerment) including information and training. ✓ Family therapy/enrichment programmes. ✓ Family preservation ✓ Engagement ✓ Assessment/treatment ✓ Individual Development Plan ✓ Safety ✓ Rights of people with disabilities ✓ Complaints and grievance procedure ✓ Physical care and environment ✓ Transitional planning ✓ Privacy and confidentiality ✓ Emotional and social care ✓ Health care ✓ Behaviour management
Statutory Services	At this level an individual has either become involved in some form of court case or is no longer able to function adequately in the community and services are aimed at supporting and strengthening the individual involved. These services include residential care, assisted living programme and community based care.	<p>These services encompass the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ protection, care and support through alternative care placement for people in need of care in exceptional cases through statutory process; ✓ Protection of the rights of people with disabilities within communities and within the welfare and justice system to prevent secondary abuse.

Reconstruction And After Care	Services and programmes are designed in such a way that they promote personal development, independence and enhance social functioning, cohesion and integration. These services are to be provided within the context of the individual's family and community	They incorporate the following: ✓ Family Reunification and reintegration programs ✓ Personal assistance services ✓ Empowerment programmes e.g. social skills ✓ Care plan ✓ Therapeutic programmes ✓ Education ✓ Disengagement
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6.2. Protective Workshops

Protective workshops refer to an institution or organization that provides rehabilitation services and work opportunities for people with disabilities, who due to their disability, environment and/or social situation experience barriers in accessing the open labour market. The people to be admitted in the Protective workshop should be between the ages of 18 and 59 years. It is encouraged that the older persons with disabilities be admitted in the Service Centers for Older Persons. Where there are not such facilities, the Older Person may remain in the Protective Workshop.

Level of intervention	Purpose Of The Level	Activities
Prevention	Services delivered at this level are aimed at strengthening and building the capacity and self-reliance of the client. Prevention programmes include awareness, educational/ information programmes, as well as advocacy programmes aimed at: These are services that are aimed at preventing disabilities from occurring, getting worse, multiplying,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Raising awareness on disability issues e.g. the rights of People with Disabilities. ✓ Conscientising and educating communities (both able and disabled) on the rights, needs and abilities of People with Disabilities. ✓ Advocating on behalf of People with Disabilities to access services, resources, equal opportunities and ensuring the development and empowerment of People with Disabilities, to enhance self-representation on advocacy issues. ✓ Awareness raising about causes of disabilities and where possible, how disability can be prevented.
Early Intervention Programs	Life Skills & Capacity building Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Access to developmental opportunities through the IDP (Individual Development Plan-SWOT Analysis) ✓ Life skills on self-care etc. ✓ Job coaching ✓ Monitoring progress ✓ Family preservation ✓ Engagement ✓ Assessment/treatment ✓ Individual Development Plan ✓ Safety ✓ Rights of people with disabilities ✓ Complaints and grievance procedure ✓ Physical care and environment ✓ Transitional planning ✓ Privacy and confidentiality ✓ Emotional and social care ✓ Health care ✓ Behaviour management
Statutory Services	The services and programmes are aimed at protection, care and support through alternative care placements for people in need of care, protection of their rights within communities and within the welfare and justice system to prevent secondary abuse; ensuring proper handling of abuse cases concerning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Empowerment of people about their legal rights ✓ Linking them with the Legal fraternity ✓ Referral for legal presentation in court ✓ Support during the legal process
Reconstruction and after care	Services and programmes are designed in such a way that they promote personal development, independence and enhance social functioning, cohesion and integration. These services are to be provided within the context of the individual's family and community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Family Reunification and reintegration programs ✓ Personal assistance services ✓ Empowerment programmes e.g. social skills ✓ Care plan ✓ Therapeutic programmes ✓ Education ✓ Disengagement

Some of the programmes within the Protective workshops

6.3. COMMUNITY BASED REHABILITATION CENTERS

Level of intervention	Purpose Of The Level	Activities
PREVENTION	ADVOCACY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Coordination of services to ensure integration of people with disabilities ✓ Lobbying for mainstream of disability and access to services ✓ Educational campaigns-engage people with disabilities, and their family ✓ Addressing the problems of attitudes and misconceptions about disability ✓ Advocate for equalisation of opportunities for people with disabilities
	AWARENESS & EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Information Dissemination on all programmes: HIV/AIDS, VEP, Poverty eradication programmes, Crime prevention, Substance abuse, Systematic Training On Effective Parenting (STEP) ✓ Awareness on the rights and responsibilities of people with disabilities ✓ Awareness on the different disability types and abilities of people with disabilities ✓ Awareness raising on the available services and procedure to access them.
EARLY INTERVENTION (NON-STATUTORY)	COORDINATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Coordination of services to ensure integration of people with disabilities ✓ Assessment of the people with a disability to ensure proper placement ✓ To prepare an integrated and coordinated Individual Development Plan (IDP) or Personal Plan of Support (PPS) for each individual client
	SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Counseling services- individual, family or peer group ✓ Provision of social security services-assistance and referral for a grant application ✓ Services against abuse e.g. promotion of the rights of people with disabilities
	CARE AND SUPPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provision of Psychosocial support to the a person with a disability ✓ Skills Development-Life skills such as activities for daily living, going to the toilet, washing hands before and after meals ✓ Rehabilitation services-referrals for assistive devices and personal assistance. ✓ Establishment and strengthening for support groups within and outside the center ✓ Training on communication skills such as Sign Language and Braille ✓ Empowerment programmes- According to the capability of a person- socio-economic empowerment programmes ✓ Community & Home Based Care programmes for the clients who cannot come to the center for services. ✓ Therapeutic rehabilitation programmes- Stimulation through puzzles, educational/stimulation toys, drawings, ball throwing, exercises, painting, cutting, etc. ✓ Personal assistance services that contribute to the prevention of further disabilities, secondary ailments and illnesses, and facilitate de-institutionalization.
	EMPOWERMENT OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Social skills-table etiquette, communication, respect of elders, self love and respect, greeting, how to answer a phone etc. ✓ Development of a positive self-image and self perception- to regard oneself with high esteem, accept self as is, understand oneself etc. ✓ Coping skills especially after an accident or bereavement or any social problem ✓ Understanding and comprehending policies and available social services ✓ Link People with Disabilities to developmental programmes for skills development, income generation and socio economic activity, e.g. poverty relief and self-help projects. ✓ Protective workshops and activity centres for People with Disabilities ✓ Provide therapeutic social rehabilitation, support and an enabling environment for the social and economic empowerment of People with Disabilities in order to promote their full potential, independence, opportunities for economic participation, dignity

		<p>and self worth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provide support and appropriate linkages to socio-economic programs linked to entrepreneurship development to enhance probabilities of People with Disabilities to become self-employed. ✓ The program provides information and /or training to People with Disabilities and their immediate families. Empowering programmes may include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Life and social skills (e.g. skills for goal-setting, money management) ✓ Development of positive self-image and self-perception ✓ Development of positive inter-personal relations and communication ✓ Coping and parenting skills ✓ Understanding and comprehending relevant policies and available social services
	FAMILY THERAPY & ENRICHMENT PROGRAMMES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Therapeutic and support services to the family of a person with a disability ✓ Link the families with relevant services ✓ Provision of programmes that facilitate deinstitutionalization ✓ Provide day care services ✓ Provide Early Childhood Development (ECD) services
STATUTORY INTERVENTION	EMPOWERMENT OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES	<p>The services and programmes are aimed at protection, care and support through alternative care placements for people in need of care, protection of their rights within communities and within the welfare and justice system to prevent secondary abuse; ensuring proper handling of abuse cases concerning Children with Disabilities provision of mediation services etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Social Skills-the knowledge about the court procedures and preparations for the court ✓ Coping skill- cope with the problem at hand ✓ Understanding and comprehending policies and available social services
RECONSTRUCTION AND AFTER CARE	EMPOWERMENT OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES	<p>Services and programmes are designed in such a way that they promote personal development, independence and enhance social functioning, cohesion and integration. These services are to be provided within the context of the individual's family and community. They incorporate the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Family Reunification and reintegration programs ▪ Personal assistance services <p>Empowerment programmes e.g. social skill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Social skills- CBR to be information centers for People with disabilities ✓ Development of a positive self image and self perception ✓ Coping skills ✓ Understanding and comprehending policies and available services ✓ General life skills
	LIFE AND SOCIAL SKILLS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provision of assistive devices ✓ Reunification and integration ✓ Support services and counseling ✓ Outreach programmes to families and communities, e.g. to encourage payments of fees to the centers ✓ Community/home based care and support ✓ Day care services for children and people with disabilities Early Childhood Development (ECD) ✓ Access to grants ✓ Integrated abuse programmes ✓ Strengthening of support groups for parents of children with disabilities ✓ Services and support to day care centers-skills development, training on specialized care, understanding and the use of sign language etc. ✓ Provision of socio-economic skills and linkage to resources ✓ Therapeutic social rehabilitation services. ✓ Care plan ✓ Therapeutic programmes ✓ Education ✓ Disengagement

6.4. RESIDENTIAL FACILITY

It is a facility for the temporary or permanent care, protection, support, stimulation, skills development and rehabilitation of people with disabilities, who due to their disability and social situation need care, (When the need cannot be met at home and in the community) within a safe, secure and stimulating environment of a Home for People with Disabilities or in a Residential Care Facilities

Level of intervention	Purpose Of The Level	Activities
Prevention	Services delivered at this level are aimed at capacity building and the strengthening of self-reliance within the person with a disability. Prevention programmes include awareness, education and information programmes, as well as advocacy programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising awareness on disability issues, such as the Constitutional and Basic Human Rights of people with disabilities. • Elevating the community consciousness regarding the dignity and rights of people with disabilities. • Creating access for people with disabilities to various services, commercial opportunities, financial and other resources. <p>The Standard discussed in this Category is: Prevention, including outreach and awareness programmes.</p>
Early Intervention (non-statutory)	<p>Services delivered at this level make use of early developmental and therapeutic programmes to ensure that those who have been identified as being at risk are assisted before they require statutory services, more intensive intervention or placement in alternative care.</p> <p>Intervention programmes are aimed at decreasing conditions that may promote marginalisation, exclusion, isolation, poverty and which could contribute to further disability.</p>	<p>Social protection programmes aimed at promoting the safeguarding of people with disabilities and ensuring their access to safety nets. Care and support services. Developmental and rehabilitation programmes aimed at socio-economic empowerment, including information and training. Family therapy and enrichment programmes</p> <p>The Standards addressed in this Category are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Family preservation ✓ Engagement ✓ Assessment/treatment ✓ Individual Development Plan ✓ Safety ✓ Rights of people with disabilities ✓ Complaints and grievance procedure ✓ Physical care and environment ✓ Transitional planning ✓ Privacy and confidentiality ✓ Emotional and social care ✓ Health care ✓ Behaviour management
Statutory intervention	At this level an individual has either become involved in some form of legal process or is no longer able to function adequately in the community. These services include residential care, assisted living programmes and community based care.	<p>These services encompass the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection, care and support through alternative care placement for people in need of care in exceptional cases through statutory process. • Protection of the rights of people with disabilities within communities and within the welfare and justice system to prevent secondary abuse. <p>✓ One Standard is addressed and examined in this Category, being: Access to legal counsel, court and court proceedings</p>
Reconstruction and aftercare	Services at this level are aimed at reintegration and support services to enhance self-reliance and optimal social functioning in preparation for discharge from the residential facility and after the discharge procedure. These services are provided within the context of the individual, family and the community	<p>They include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family reunification and reintegration programmes. • Personal assistance services. • Empowerment programmes e.g. social skills. • Advocacy, education and awareness. <p>Four Standards are addressed in this Category, being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Care plan ✓ Therapeutic programmes ✓ Education ✓ Disengagement

7. LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES

The Department derives its legislative mandate from the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (section 27(1) (c), providing for the right of access to appropriate social assistance to those unable to support themselves and their dependents. Section 28(1) of the Constitution enshrines the rights of children with regard to appropriate care, basic nutrition, shelter, health care and social services

7.1. Constitutional mandates

The Department implement its Constitutional mandates in terms of Section 27 (1), 28 (1) and schedule 4 of the Constitution of Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996

7.2. Legislative mandates

The following national legislation and policy documents form the legal and policy framework being implemented within the Department

- **Social Assistance Act (Act no13 of 2004)**

The Social Assistance Act, 1992 provides for the rendering of social assistance to persons, national councils and Social Development Organizations.

- **White Paper for Social Welfare (1997)**

Aims to transform social welfare services through developmental approach

- **Social Service Professions Act, 1978 (Act no. 110 of 1978)**

Promotes and regulates the practice of social service practitioners for social service professions

- **Child Care Act, 1983 (Act No. 74 of 1983)**

Provides the framework for the care of vulnerable children

- **Probation Services Act, 1991 (Act no.116 of 1991)**

Provides for the transformation of the child and youth care system

- **Domestic Violence Act (Act no. 61 of 2003)**

Provides for the protection of the victims of domestic violence and the vulnerable members of the society

- **The Child Justice Act (Act no. 75 of 2008)**

Provides the framework for dealing with children in conflict with the law

- **Prevention of and treatment for substance abuse Act (Act no.70 of 2008)**

Provides for a comprehensive national response for the combating of substance abuse.

- **Older persons Act (Act no.13 of 2006.)**

Provides a framework for the empowerment and protection of older persons

- **Advisory Board on Social Development Act, 2001 (Act no. 3 of 2001)**

Provides for a national advisory structure in the social development sector

- **Non-Profit Organizations Act, 1997 (Act no. 71 of 1997)**

Provides framework for the regulations of non-profit organisations

- **Children's Amendment Act No. 38 of 2005**

Provides the framework for the care and protection of children

- **Sexual Offences Related Matters Amendment Act no 32 of 2007**

Provides for the regulation of sexual offences against vulnerable groups

7.3. Policy mandates

- Limpopo Economic Growth and Development Plan
- Department of Health and Social Development Strategic Plan (Vote 12
- Policy on financial awards to service providers 2004
- National Integrated Disability Strategy
- Disability policy 2006
- Relevant conventions and agreements
- Population policy 1998
- National Crime Prevention Strategy

- Minimum Standards For Residential Facilities on People with Disabilities
- Policy on Substance Abuse
- Family Policy
- Policy Framework on Orphaned and Vulnerable Children

8. REGISTRATION MATTERS

Presently there is no binding service legislation for the registration of facilities for persons with disabilities especially regarding services to adults. All the centres rendering service to children with disabilities should be registered according to the Children's Act

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