**Western Cape Street Children’s Forum**

**ALL REGIONS MEETING**

(Zoom)

11 May 2022

10h00-12h00

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**PRESENT:** Renee Gordon, Bijou Bakole, Nomvuyi Matshoba, Monica Woodhouse, Sonika Badenhorst, Wendy Bosse, Suzette Sampson, Amy Scheepers, Sive Vaaltein, Nandipha Dyan, Kim Jansen, Nyameka Mzamo, Nokwanda Mbekwa, Destino Nzonzidi, Siphamandla Hala-Hala, Tinashe Mhangara, Nokonwaba Mandlanti, Maritha Ellis, Vanessa Brink, Joy Adonis, Grace Nkomo, Owen Mdledle, Janessa Stockhall, Wendy Abrahams, Bettie Niewoudt, Maxine Moses, Lesley Fernandes, Rose Tshikalanke, Bridget Van Sensie, Nerissa Naidoo, Sharon La Meyer, Herman Smit, Janice King, Rushni Collins, Jenny Claasen

**Apology:** Wilma Piek

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**AGENDA:**

**A CONVERSATION AROUND PERMANCENCY PLANNING**

The Western Cape has 53 Level 2 CYCCs in the Western Cape (this excludes the Level 3 Centres, such as Lindelani, Clanwilliam, Vredelust etc) – these house 3830 children. These Centres (Level 2 and 3) are full, making it very challenging for Social Workers to get a place for a “child in need of care and protection” at these facilities. This is (another reason) why **Permanency Planning** is so important for children in institutions. If we could empty out the Level 2 Children’s Homes, placing the younger and stabilised children in families, then we would be able to use the institutions for children who are a flight risk or who are behaviourally difficult, but who also are at risk staying in their current home circumstances.

1. Welcome, Apologies & Introductions

2. Badisa Foster Care Placement Process - Badisa Elsiesriver Staff

3. DSD Foster Care Placement Process - Sharon La Meyer (DSD Cape Gate)

4. Q&A

5. Other:

6. Next Meeting: 24th August 2022

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**1. Welcome, Apologies & Introductions.** Rushni welcomed all and introductions went around.

**2. Badisa Foster Care Placement Process - Badisa Elsiesriver Staff: Maxine Moses**

Maxine explained the process used by Badisa for placing a child in Safety and Foster Care. There are 3 Foster Care Social Workers out of their team of 17 at Badisa Elsies River. Badisa has not had a Foster Care committee since 2019.

**The Foster Care committee**: It comprises of a few of the Social Workers that rotates every term. Two of their Social Workers also form part of the Foster Care committee at their Head Office. When a Social Worker wants to put a child in Foster Care, they will present their Foster Scheme Report to the committee, who discuss the case and determine if the circumstances are conducive for the child to be placed in that home. Criteria taken into account for the suitability of prospective parents include:

the environment, the accommodation, the schooling available in the area, their parental capacity to ensure the wellbeing of the child and the possible permanency of the placement.

Foster Care is for 2 years, initially, according to Section 159 in the Children’s Act. Foster Care Social Workers do supervision and support by making contact with the family about 4 times in the 2 years. If necessary, the Social Worker will have more frequent engagements with families, especially where the birth registration still needs to be done and if a child is not adjusting well. They need to follow up that the children are thriving in the placement. After two years the Social Worker goes back to court and extends the placement for another 2-year if it is working. If it is going really well, the Social Worker will recommend permanent placement - called a “186”. That child will then stay with that Foster Parent until they 18 years old.

A frequent challenge is when foster children reach adolescence and, due to their stage of development, start dealing with their identity. Due to a lack of early attention and intervention on their early family trauma, there arises a big gap in the bond and understanding between the Foster Parent and the child. The Foster Parent’s motivation when the child was young was often just to ensure that the child is safe, but often their emotional needs were not taken care of, due to lack of time and skill to attend to these needs. At this stage, permanent Foster Care placements begin to fail.

**No Foster Care Committee**: The Foster Care Committee would previously have considered and addressed the above challenges.

Now, post Covid, the Designated Social Worker does the screening, liaises with the manager and the magistrate, with regards to the placement. Thereafter, a decision will be made about the placement. From the moment a child is found in need of care and protection, by affidavit or FORM 22 (child is neglected, abused or a new born baby left at the hospital) the Social Worker will investigate if there is anybody in the home that will be able to take care of the child. They explore neighbours, someone in the community. If there is no one, the Social Worker will place the child in temporary safe care with a Safety Parent or a CYCC (through Central Admissions: The Hub). The Social Worker opens a Children’s Court Inquiry (CCI) at the Court (Form 38) which state the reasons for the investigation and listing the possible interventions. This is open for 90 days, in which time an investigation and family strengthening interventions take place. Challenges faced by the biological parent/s (eg. Substances use, unemployment, etc) will be worked on by the Social Worker. By the end of the 90 days, the Social Worker presents a report to the Court which outlines their Permanency Plan to ensure the overall well-being of the child. Is the child going to be reunified with the biological parent/s or placed in Foster Care or CYCC? If the grandmother has already been taking care of the child, but needs assistance, she needs to get an affidavit.

Their frontliners work in sectors. The Social Workers that do the CCI investigation will then transfer the cases to the 90-day Social Workers (it can sometimes take a bit longer so it may be extended).

**Foster Care Package:** Once the prospective Foster Parent (grandmother, aunt, sister, other) are found eligible, they will be issued a Foster Care Package. This consists of all the documents and information required for the Foster Scheme, including:

* 2-3 letters from people in their family, community members or your pastor referencing your character;
* a background report of the prospective carers and go into detail about their life, upbringing, income and expenses and their character.
* the relationship between the prospective carers and the child concerned.
* a letter from an employer
* a report from a doctor. If a person is over the age of 60 years and has chronic illness, they will not be eligible to become a Foster Parent.

**FORM 30: Clearance against the Child Protection Register,** to determine if the person is on the sex offender list. These used to be processed in Pretoria, but recently, this process has been transferred for local processing within the province by Designated Social Workers. The long wait for these clearances caused much delay in the foster processes, but this new local arrangement will hopefully change this and make it easier to assist children and families. Everybody on the plot over age 18 years has to be cleared against the CPR.

* **Maritha:** Badisa is already doing their own FORM 30s and it is much quicker. They have two Social Workers that can access the system, check on the CP register and get the results.
* **Tinashe:** What is the process, especially with the street children, because in their area they have street children that are living with the parents that are using drugs. How can these children be placed in Permanent Foster Care Homes? How can they work together with Badisa?
* **Lesley Ann:** It starts with an Affidavit. Even a community member can come forward anonymously. Then it goes through the intake process. One of their frontline workers will then do the investigation based on the child’s living arrangements and that’s where the process continues. An organisation like The Homestead, who specifically works with children on the street, could maybe also assist.
* **Janice:** Let us not get into the actual process for a child on the street, because that is not the topic at the moment. If we can just put Tinashe’s question on hold for a while. Let’s just focus on Permanency Planning and then we will come back to that question.

**3. DSD Foster Care Placement Process - Sharon La Meyer (DSD Cape Gate)**

DSD has a similar process to Badisa when it comes to Foster Care Placements. The NGOs, mostly the Badisa’s, have a Foster Care Committee. Within DSD, maybe they are more pressed for the numbers, so they don’t.

**FORM 30 processing**. At the moment, Mrs Malan and Patricia Pillay are the only ones designated to process FORM 30 at DSD. They are currently waiting to go on training so that one or two Social Workers will be able to do their own FORM 30’s. This will help to decrease the backlog of Foster Placements.Sometimes they do an intake in the morning and the results would be available later the same day. If the government system is down, they do experience challenges with the system.

**4. Questions and Answers**

**Children’s Homes vs Foster Parents:** Janice asked ifany of the speakers are able to tell us:

* how many children in need of care and protection are removed from their families in a year in Western Cape.
* Do the Social Workers generally get a placement at a facility?
* What is the tendency, do they more often place them in Foster Care or in a facility?

**Lesley Anne:** They do not have the stats at the moment, but could email it later.

**Maxine (Badisa):** Her impression is that more children are placed in facilities, because of a lack of capacity and availability of people willing to foster children. Family reunification is most often done. Placement of children either in Foster Care or Foster Homes are happening on a weekly basis. She would estimate that the two options are equal used. Children do not always have the extended family members able to take over their care. And everyone is not eligible to be foster parents. The grandparents might be willing, but to old and no protective capacities are found. So, that is the reason the children might end up in a Children’s Home. But Homes are usually filled to capacity, making them not an option either. So then family reunification is often the only option.

**Sharon (DSD):** As Social Workers, they are told to always try and keep the child out of the Children’s Home. With the admissions into Children’s Homes being centralised now, it is even more difficult. In the past, they could phone 10-15 Children’s Homes and they would usually find somewhere to place the child - maybe in a day or two they would get an admission. Now, it takes a while before you receive any response from The Hub. So, the Social Workers rather do the assessment and try with the Safety Parent that they have in their pool, with certain supportive services. It is important to recruit Safety Parents so that they can assist the Social Workers that are sometimes too swamped in the number of cases that they have. It is crises intervention, so there is not actually time to wait on a response from The Hub. The most placements that happen are Safety Placements, followed by Foster Care. Foster Care would mostly be in the care of relatives. This is according to the stats she can recall from the DSD office.

**Safety Parents List:**

**Maxine:** Badisa does not have such a list. Agape and Kin Culture also have a list of prospective Foster Parents and Social Workers can contact them.

**Sharon:** As the Child Protection Coordinator, she recruits and find new Safety Parents. Despite the difficulty, she currently has 15 active parents on the database. They have been vetted and trained and are available to the Social Workers. Badisa Kraaifontein and Child Welfare also have access to these Safety Parents, however, they must always make sure that there are Safety Parents available for their own DSD Social Workers in case of an urgent placement. In any Child Protection System, it is important that you have Safety Parents. Every Office should have a pool of Safety Parents even if it is just a few to assist you, at least for the period the FORM 36 is valid for, which is 72 hours. After a valid removal, you need to be in court the next working day. Sometimes they do experience challenges around that, as things do not always run smoothly. They are required by law to complete the investigation in 90 days, but within the process a lot of things happens. Sometimes they might need to put an advertisement about the parent in a Newsletter, they might have to wait on DOHA to give access to registration or the magistrate might postpone the case if the Social Worker requests it.

**FORM 22:**

**Wendy:** Was told at DSD Atlantis that FORM 22 will not be used anymore. In her capacity as a community worker, she is told to phone in to report instead. Is this true?

**Maxine:** Badisa is still using FORM 22’s.

**Sharon:** This is not true. The Social Worker does not have the right to say that. The Standard Operating Plan is that a FORM 22 is received and with a FORM 22 the Social Worker or the one that is receiving it should know there is a response time. So irrespective whether it is not accepted, it is a FORM 22 that was already filled in and it should be attended to. She will try to find out who the office manager there is, and see what is the best way to get communication through. If one is are concerned about a matter where children might possibly be at risk and there is no proper investigation, that is a huge concern. The Social Workers know they are supposed to be follow up on a FORM 22, because within a month, depending on the investigation there is another form that follows - a FORM 23. In the FORM 23, the Social Worker that investigated the matter is supposed to confirm or nullify the suspicion of the FORM 22. It is easily accessible, but she will forward to Janice. Many institutions are still using the old form.

**Relatives as Foster Parents:**

**Wendy:** What happens if a grandparent is taking care of the children, but they are too old to become official Foster Parents. They do not re

ceive any funding or a SASSA grant. Will those children be left with the grandparent or would they be removed even if they are safe and taken care of?

**Sharon:** The Social Worker has the responsibility to do the *Safety and Risk Assessment*. That tool gives the Social Worker a holistic picture of what the child needs. When the child has been living with the grandmother for a couple of years and there is good care, it might not lead to a removal. There will be an investigation for Foster Care, because Foster Care is used as a temporary sage haven for a child for 2 years. Some Magistrates will not consider a grandparent as a Foster Parent, but each case has merit to it and must be attended to. It is important for the Social Worker investigating the matter to be able to, without reasonable doubt, say that the investigation proves that this child needs protection by way of an order, and that is the Foster Care Order. A Foster Care Order cannot be given to a relative while the parents are living there, unless there are specifications like, the parents are mentally challenged or there is physical disablement and they can’t care for the child. Then it is allowed and the Social Worker will put that in the report. If the parents are on drugs, the risk will still remain and the order does not serve a purpose. They can also give the option to the grandmother for a daughter or another family member that knows the child in the household to be the foster parent. They can ask for an investigation and explain the possibility of Foster Care. If that does not work, the grandparent needs to be prepared that the children might be removed and placed in alternative care, where she is still allowed contact as that is a child’s origin, which must not be taken away from them.

**Safety Placement limit:**

**Sharon:** Safety Parents are allowed 6 children, not including their biological children. However, the Social Worker needs to be realistic that if the Safety Parent has 6 children of her own, one cannot place 6 more children with one family, as that would be unfair to the household. The children’s developmental stages need to be considered as well. Parents with more biological children could maybe be used for an Emergency Placement, but not for the 90-day period.

**Foster Parents recruitment:**

**Sharon:** When she took responsibility in her current post, one of her roles is to actively recruit new Safety Parents. It has been very difficult. She has been in this post for over 5 years and it is a very huge responsibility. It cannot be done by 1 Social Worker alone, it is impossible. She did 2 Radio station presentations, Radio Tygerberg and Bok Radio, but it has to be done on various platforms and not limited to a particular field. The people that were interested in Safety Care were not from the Northern Suburbs, but from places like Vredenburg. She is liaising with pastors from churches, meaning to attend a service to do a presentation, but there were no results from that. She also got her department to draft a pamphlet. Their minister also had a media briefing about the recruitment of Safety Parents. Above were definite, deliberate efforts, but there is just very low interest of people in helping care for these children. The burden is getting heavier, especially after Covid, which is really taking its toll on families and parents, who are not able to provide for their children. This puts the children at risk and Social Workers then need to come in and remove children. She would really welcome any ideas that Janice would have in terms of them recruiting Safety Parents. Agape and Kin Culture have come to the party. Agape has a business plan that they have for the department for partnership where they train DSD Safety Parents. DSD are not allowed to use parents until Agape has trained them. After they have been trained, they go on a database. They have supportive sessions for the Safety and Foster Parents on a quarterly basis. The parents get skilled in terms of autism, special needs children, HIV or whatever need comes up in caring for these children. So, they do develop them and the database is kept up to date on a monthly basis. In terms of new parents, she has only 2 people that have showed interest. She refers them to the appropriate Social Worker and follows-up after a month - sometimes they have not been contacted. So, there is a lack of interest from people in becoming Safety Parents, but those people that do show interest are not always followed-up.

**Safety Parent Fees:**

**Maritha:** They really struggle to get Safety Fees paid out to Safety parents. The paperwork for the Safety Fees is very extensive, and many mishaps can happen along the way: They have to get an order from the court with the dates when the child was placed in Safety Care. IF the Court makes a mistake on the order, DSD will send it back and refuse to pay. The Social Worker then has to go back to the Court to have the order corrected and send it back to DSD. By then, the identity document of the parent that was certified might be outdated. The Safety Parent then has to go and have the document certified again. There is a case where a Safety Parent waited a year for fees and she now refuses to take any new children. DSD Goodwood does the payments. Safety Parents are reluctant to do Safety Care again if the fees not paid out on time by DSD.

**Sharon:** The amount of money that is paid to the Safety Parents is also a huge concern - R27 per day per child - very low. They wait longer than 30 days for their first payment. The emergency kit which the Social Worker gives to the Safety Parent does not even last a week. Safety Parents need to be registered on the pay system in order to get paid, this is explained to them when they are trained. In the past, they would submit a Safety Claim the moment they get their court order. The rule has changed now and they can only submit the claim on the last day the order is valid or the day after. This was a finance decision that was made with no input from any of the officials. In this way, Safety Parents are disadvantaged, as they now need to wait even longer before their fees are paid.

**The Foster Care System:**

**Janice:** It seems as if there way foster care is managed, by the Designated Social Workers, is problematic. If we look at the way CYCCs are maanged, they are run by a department on its own called The Directorate of Facilities. When it comes to Foster Care, which is also a huge, important sector, it is the Designated Social Workers, who have very high caseloads already, that are given the full responsibility to recruit their own Safety and Foster Parents, screen them, support them. (The training of these parents is done by the other organisations, like Agape and Kin Culture.) It does not make any sense that this is the system. The entire Foster Care System leans on the shoulders of designated Social Workers – the busiest people on the planet! Should we not be advocating for a different system, where there is perhaps a “Directorate of Foster Care”.

**Maxine:** This is a great idea, as they do struggle and do not have a Safety Parent list. Their Social Workers each have their own network of parents for possible placement. Only a few of the Safety Parents have updated FORM 39, which make it difficult for them as they still need to assist them in getting a FORM 39 before they can do a placement.

**Janice:** If we were to approach DSD Provincial Government with a request to overhaul the Foster Care System it might be good coming from a DSD person. Appealing up the hierarchy. Complaining that this is an impossible job they have given you. You are unable to do it well. What do you think, being in the system, should be done to overhaul the system?

**Sharon:** They send in their monthly stats. They do report that there are complaints and challenges with the systems they are working with. She was in the NGO sector for a long time and now in the department for almost 10 years - one does get a feel of how things are working. If you are an official in the department it is very difficult for you to influence any change. It is better if it comes from outside. That is why in the past Forum meetings that we had, she would go back to her manager with whatever was said in the meeting, especially when it comes from Janice because she gets a sense that Janice is very involved and very vocal about the care of children. There are a lot of challenges with the Foster Care System, but a lot of strides was also made and a lot has changed.

**Adoptions:**

**Janice:** Can anyone give feedback on what is happening with adoptions?

**Rushni:** Tried to get someone from Abba Adoptions, but did not receive a response.

**Bettie:** Adoptions are specialised services, not all organisations are accredited to do adoptions. It is every Social Workers responsibility to make a decision on the adoptability oof a child. There is a lot of criteria to be met. They will refer the case immediately to an adoption agency.

**Janice:** Maybe this was amendment to the Children’s Act that did not happen: They were going to make change the specialised services approach and make it the job of every designated Social Worker?

**Bettie:** That was about the cost to adopt. That is still under investigation as far as she knows. If one is accredited, one is allowed to do adoptions, irrespective.

**Janice:** So, it remains a specialised service. That means that adoptions are not prioritised at the designated level?

**Bettie:** Not necessarily. You can never prioritise adoptions because there is till the basic human rights of the parents to keep their children. Social Workers have a pretty good idea about the possibility of reunification or not and the capacity of the parent. It is a process and it is very sensitive. They have recommended 5 children for adoption this year. That is a responsibility in terms of permanency and the right of every child to have a family. They give high priority to the possibility of whatever is in the best interest of the child.

**Rene:** Statistics shows a decline in adoptions and there were only 1123 adoptions in 2020

**Rushni**: People are also more willing to adopt a baby than a toddler or older child. Parents would need training to deal with the traumatised child, so age also plays a role.

**Sive:** Is there any presentation that is documented around the process that can be shared, to share with colleagues as well? **Janice**: The process will be in the Minutes of the meeting. Asked Sharon/Maxine be able to provide us with a page explaining it? **Sharon:** Yes, she will forward a 2-page document on process to Janice and Rushni, to forward to the members of the Forum.

**5. Other**

**5.1. Give a child a family**

**Monica Woodhouse** (**Give a Child a Family NGO Director**, based in Margate KZN): Congratulated the WCSCF for having this group and working with DSD. They are battling to get everyone to work together on their side (KZN). They have been working with Safety and Foster Parents for 30 years and have been running a Foster Care programme for 20 years. They have a whole Foster Care training system for Social Workers on how to access the family. For the last 5 years, they have been working on temporary Safety Parents, to start transforming Care, so that children don’t have to go into Children’s Homes, which they find do damage to the children. They refer adoptions, but recruit the parents too. They have a database of 25 Foster Parents and 12 Safety Parents. They try to be like a HUB that Social Workers can come to get Foster or Safety Parents. They are continuously recruiting, screening and training. The Foster Care Form is slightly different for biological Foster Parents, but they all need to go through the same training.

**Nomvuyi** (Also from Give a Child a Family NGO)**:** GCF does the pre-statutory processes: recruiting, screening, assessing and training. The database is available to the whole district, not only for the children in their care. Children’s Homes use parents from their database for Holiday Placement or Foster Care Placement. They work with different case managers and once the child is placed, they take over responsibility. Their interventions are through the support group that sustains the programmes. The Foster Parents come to the **support group every month** which is facilitated by one of the Auxiliary Social Workers. They also have some interventions with the children twice a year, but due to Covid it was just once last year. They are in the process of being registered as a Cluster Home so that they can continue until the children reach the age where they are no longer in the system. Their other programme is to start transformation in the CYCC’s: They recruit Safety Parents from various communities, assess and train them. They have placed all the children under 3 years with these parents and are moving on to the under 5s. If there are siblings, the one sibling can be up till 9 years. The longest a child has been with a Safety parent is 9 months. Children either go back to their families through their reunification programme (assess, train and referring family to resources in the community); or Safety Parent can decide to become Foster Parents; or they have to look at the database for possible Foster Parents.

**Bettie:** According to the Children’s Act, a child may not stay longer than 3 months with a Safety Parent. How can a child stay with Safety parents for 9 months? **Nomvuyi:** They had to go back to court to renewed the placement, on a month-to-month basis, because the family was not ready to receive the children. And the Safety Parents were willing. **Bettie:** We do it completely different. It is interesting that a Presiding officers would allow that. **Nomvuyi:** Once the expiry time gets closer and if the case manager or the family is not ready, the Social Worker/case manager will consult with the presiding officer prior to date placement expires.

**Nomvuyi: Reunification:** If the child is able to go back to their family, then they work with the family (the primary caregiver) of the child. They asses them and the situation. They do the mapping of resources in the community, so that they will be able to make use of that in an attempt to close the revolving door of the child being in and out of the system. They try to stabilise the placement with the family. They do the same with the Foster Parent so that they don’t solely depend on them, but that they make use of the resources in their own community, as they are scattered. As an organisation they are blessed because they do not have a lot of boundaries (like gov depts). They work over the whole country and in Africa. They render their services wherever they are needed.

**Janice**: You’ve mentioned that you struggle to work with DSD or your local designated organisations in KZN. Do you partner and work alongside, parallel with them?

**Monica:** GCF usually working with the other organisations, offering their services - as an NGO, they often have resources, like vehicles to go to the families. For the best interest of the child, they are prepared to go the second mile, but it is not as structured as it seems to be in the Western Cape. They are part of Forums and they try to be there to support. They do work with the case managers and do risk assessments for them when a child needs to be removed. A lot of the Foster Care Placements have become permanent because the screening was done so well. The just have to top up screening for adoption. All Foster Parents are trained and have to attend ongoing training in the support groups.

**Janice** is hopefully meeting soon with the new Chief Directorate of DSD(WC) to look at the roll-out of the Street Children’s Programme in the Western Cape. It is still in its very early stages. The Chief Directorate has mentioned that Foster Care is going to be an important factor in the way that they roll out the Street Children Programme. JK is excited to hear what this entails.

**5.2. Vacancies in WC for Children and Youth**

* **Home from home: Suzette:** She works at an NGO called Home from Home, which is a Cluster Foster Care Scheme. The have different homes all over the Western cape. They have foster moms that take care of 6 children (up to 7 if there are siblings). At the moment they have 26 vacancies for children and Social Workers can apply directly to them (application does not need to go via Central Admissions /The HUB). They screen and employ foster moms specifically to run a Foster Home in the community. All the children come to them through the court system. They will check if they can find a match with the moms and the children that are currently in the Foster Homes and the needs of the child applied for. Social Workers provide supervision services on a weekly basis. They have good insight into the foster moms and children in the home. Therapy and training are provided by their team or they sometimes outsource it. They have homes in Ocean View, Masiphumelele, Khayelitsha, Kayamandi, Cloetesville, Goodwood, Mowbray, Observatory, Ruiterwacht and Zonnebloem. In total they have 31 homes in the Western Cape. They also have 1 home in Villiersdorp and 2 in Plettenberg Bay. They do not have an official directive from DSD to say that they need to place children in the area they are from.
* **Baphumelele Foundation: Owen:** He is coordinating a project at a branch in Phillipi that focusses mainly on **post-residential care**. They do not need a court order to place any children. When child in facilities turn 18, Children’s Homes do not have a safe place for the children to go next; or Foster Parents might not want to continue with the Foster Care (Grants cease to be provided). The children might end up on the streets, again. **Baphumelele Fountain of Hope** currently have about 20 youth, but they have capacity for about 50 youth from 18-22 years. These youth can be place there by community leaders, Social Workers, Children’s Homes etc. Their programme is more structured and these young people are given training in various skills After the 2-year programme, they will be able to be independent. They assist them further with their studies at university or College or run the process of reunification, or exit them via employment and them having their own accommodation.

Details of both of these placement offers will be posted in our next WCSCF Newsletter.

Rushni thanked everyone for attending the meeting, especially our guest from Badisa and DSD and the meeting was closed.

**6. Next meeting 24 August 2022**

**Enquiries**: Janice King (WCSCF Director Operations)

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