

Difficulties in setting access targets

- Lack of resources
- Inadequate stakeholder participation
- Inadequate buildings/ infrastructure
- Lack of know-how/ understanding by staff
- Improper planning

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Barriers to improving access

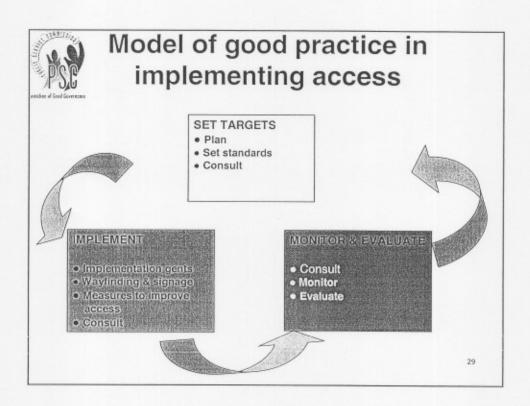
- Budgetary/ resource constraints
- Lack of skills/ capacity/ understanding
- Inadequate stakeholder participation



Measures to improve access

- Capacity building/ filling vacant posts
- Consultation with stakeholders
- Request for budget increase
- Public education and interaction
- Establishment of Batho Pele units
- Refurbishment/ erection of new buildings







Conclusion & Recommendations

- Measures to improve access- not backed by clear communication policy and strategy
- Development of standards & targetsnot all targets presented are access specific- need to:
 - (i) improve skills,
 - (ii) fill vacant posts,
 - (iii) consult: and
 - (iv) solicit funding



Conclusion & Recommendations (Cont.)

- Consultation- Level of consultation higher though there is a need to improve
- Physical access- covered groups are:
 - (i) rural communities
 - (ii) youth
 - (iii) women
 - (iv) people with disabilities

Not adequately catered for are:

- (i) pensioners
- (ii) functionally illiterate

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Conclusion & Recommendations (Cont)

- Monitoring & evaluation- Less than half of departments have M&E systems
- A need for use of M&E system. A template for monitoring compliance with Batho Pele developed by the DPSA could be utilised



Redress

Redress states that "if promised standard of service is not delivered, citizens should be offered an apology, a explanation and a speedy and effective remedy; and when complaints are made, citizens should receive a sympathetic, positive response"

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Redress

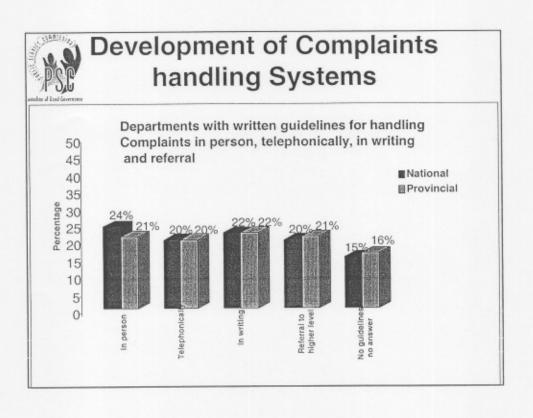
Important supporting legislation is the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act (PAJA) with its right of review or appeal and notice of the right to request reasons for administrative action

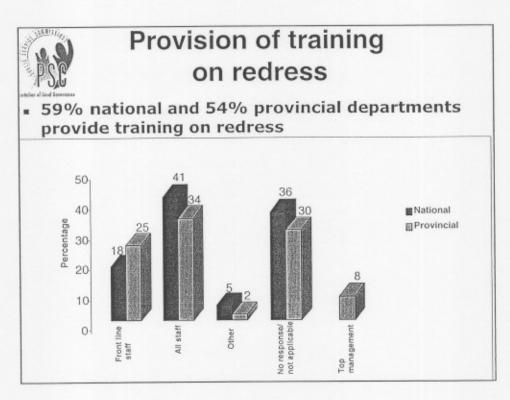


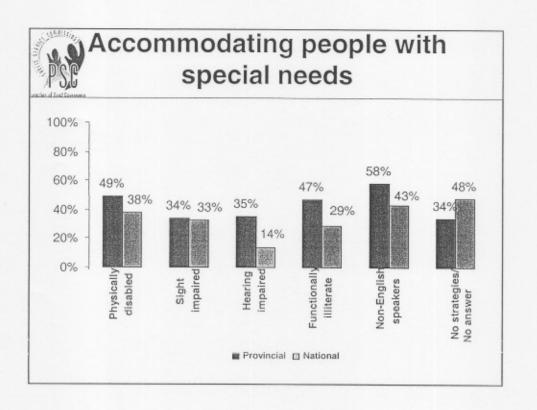
Departments with complaints handling mechanisms

- 90% of national and 83% of provincial departments have some form of complaint handling mechanism
- 71% of national and 55% provincial departments had complaints mechanisms linked to legislation or government policies other than *Batho Pele* e.g. PAJA, and or line department specific legislation like the Patient's Rights Charter, SA Schools Act

Development of Complaints handling Systems Liaison in the development of Complaints mechanisms 41% 45 39% 40 35 30 249 □ National 25 ■ Provincial 17% 20 15 10 5 36



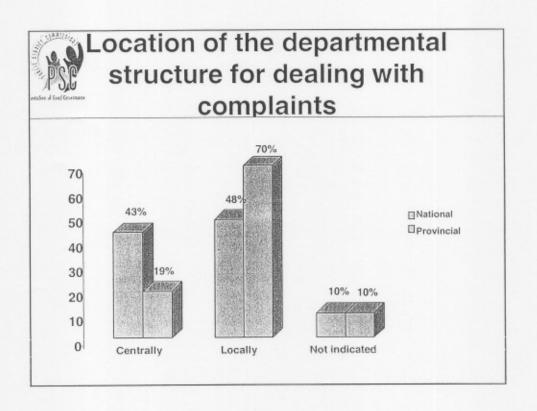


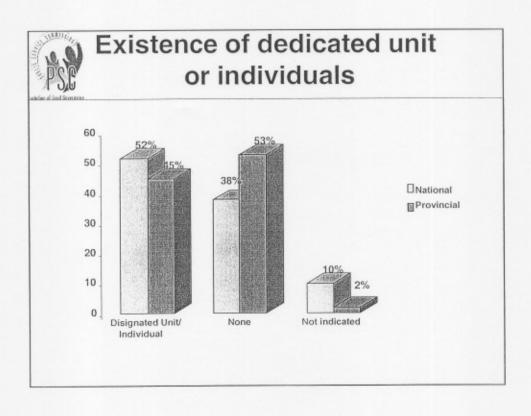


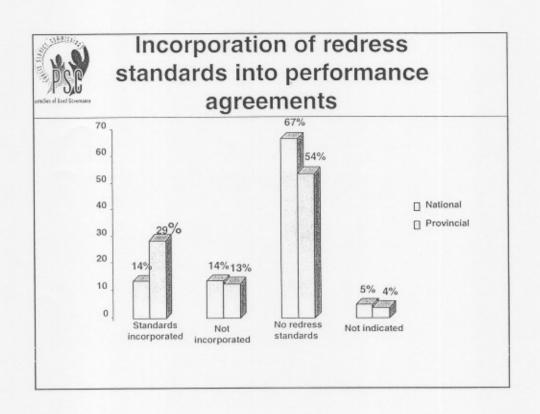


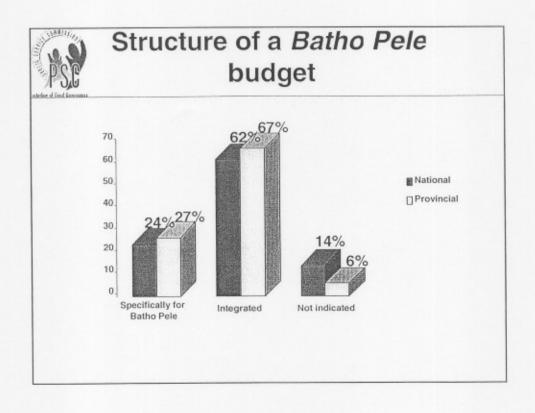
Time limits for dealing with complaints

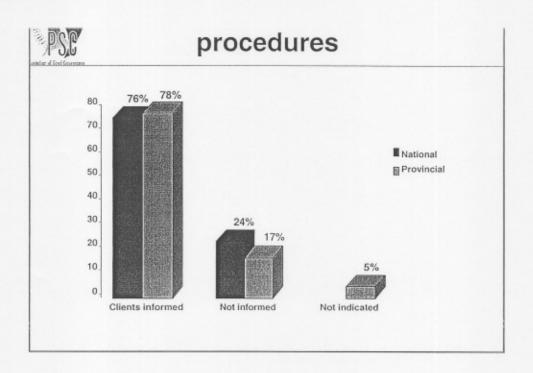
- 33% of national and 57% of provincial departments have time limits within which to deal with complaints
 - e.g 7 days acknowledge receipt and 30 days to resolve it.













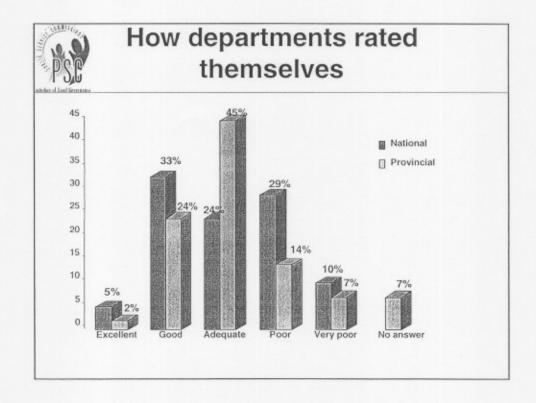
Existence of methods for recording complaints

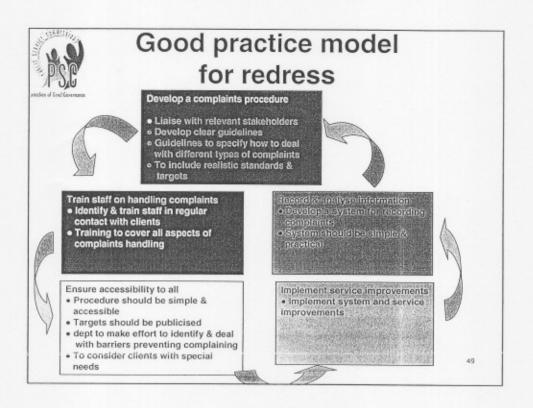
 67% of the national and 63% of the provincial departments have methods for recording complaint



Systems to monitor and evaluate redress

- Only 29% of national and 18% of provincial departments had a redress specific M&E system
- The rest the departments that had an M&E system, it was a department-wide system (14% of national and 28% of provincial a department)







Conclusions & Recommendations

- Three broad areas requiring further attention:
 - Need to formalise complaint handling systems
 - Strengthen the implementation of the M&E system
 - 3. Review of these systems on a regular basis

