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Survival Mitigation Strategies – Challenges and Opportunities: A case of women in Stokvels in Botshabelo

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Presentation Overview

Introduction

- Background information
- Survey methodology
- Findings- Opportunities
- Recommendations
- Gaps

Introduction

- Purpose of the survey
- To explore how marginalised communities is South Africa particularly in Botshabelo,maintain credit and savings associations called "stokvels"
- Time survey was done between
 February to October 2009 in Botshabelo,
 Motheo district of Free State Province

Botshabelo



Background information

- Stokvels are mainly done by women
- Some form of local banking related to successful Grameen Bank in Bangladesh
- Some form of informal employment
- Participants cut across all social groupings

Background information (cont.)

- Based on self regulatory mechanisms voluntary recruitment of known members
- Group size is a factor group dynamics (average 10 people)
- Demographic data about Botshabelo community (

Number of people living in poverty (2003) (RICON, 2005)

	Black	White	Coloured	Asian	Total
RSA	22,059,252	203,400	840,440	89,646	23,192,738
	1,607,236	20,419	22,383	110	1,650,149
MLM					
	267,915	3,214	4,200	6	275,335
Botshabelo	134,027	0	230	0	134,257
	102,243	3,214	3,971	6	109,434
Thaba Nchu	31,644	1	0	0	31,645

Percentage of people living in poverty (2003) (RICON, 2005)

	Black	White	Coloured	Asian	Total
RSA	60.6%	4.0%	20.8%	7.8%	49.7%
	63.6%	5.8%	25.8%	3.1%	55.6%
MLM					
					38.4%
Botshabelo	66.3%	0%	48.3%	0%	66.1%
	39.8%	2.9%	11.5%	0.5%	27.0%
Thaba Nchu	36.1%	0.2%	0%	0%	35.8%

How the survey was conducted

- Literature review
- Purposeful sampling of existing groups-(use of local informants)
- In-dept interviews with members from 12 groups
- Coupled with Focus Group Discussions (verification of information)



Low illiteracy rates - heavy dependent on a few educated.

Poor record keeping – inconsistency calculations.

Complete reliance on social contract – unwritten rules.

Challenges cont.

- Swindling of funds by a few
- Rather too low loan fund limiting borrowing thresholds
 - Debt is taken over by surviving family members.



Local re-investment (housing & other assets)

Meetings demands for basic needs – paying bills, education, purchase of household effects

Financial savings – for future use.

Opportunities cont.

- Informal employment source of income & financial independence.
- Strengthening social capital networking, solidarity & sharing.
- Low overheads costs able to reach to more people.

Opportunities cont.

- Concept relevant to local context addressing real needs of members
- Window for promoting Small to Medium Enterprises (SMEs) – members graduating into small businesses.
 - Preparing creditworthy members for formal borrowing.



- Loan sizes range from R500 to R1000.
- Loan period is about one month
- Interests rates are as high as 30% per month.
- High repayment rates of about 80%.



- Members see stokvels as part of their life and reliable fall back in times of emergencies
- Group formation is based on known people.



Some of the stokvel money find its way into the formal banking system

Peer monitoring ensures enforcement of social contract.

Recommendations

- Government support e.g. subsidized match up funds
- Capacity building i.e.
- Group dynamics (roles, responsibilities, conflict resolution & management)
- ✓ Leadership skills
- Basic business skills record keeping, financial management.
- ✓ Civic education -

Gaps – possible research areas

- Impact of stokvels contribution to livelihoods, urban economy & poverty reduction.
- Gender dimensions access to, control over & decision making regarding benefits.

Impact of HIV/AIDS on local micro lending – feasibility of factoring insurance in the package aimed at reducing burden on surviving family members.



Thank You