2024/25

STATE OF SOUTH AFRICAN REGISTERED NONPROFIT ORGANISATIONS ISSUED IN TERMS OF THE NONPROFIT ORGANISATIONS ACT 71 OF 1997

"A REPORT FROM THE NATIONAL NPO REGISTER"

April 2024/25

Building a Caring Society. Together. www.dsd.gov.za

social development

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PART 1:
BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND LEGISLATIVE MANDATE

PART 1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND LEGISLATIVE MANDATE

1.1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Nonprofit Organisation Act (No. 71 of 1997) as amended through the General Laws Amendment (Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing) Act No 22 of 2022 provides a registration facility for an organisation to register as a non-profit organisation (NPO) as part of the legal framework to regulate the non-profit sector and grants supervisory authority powers to the NPO Directorate for NPOs in the fight against Money Laundering and the Terrorist Financing (ML/TF).

The DSD has developed systems and programmes to ensures that NPOs are not used to acquire, store, or transmit funds or material used in the terrorist activities or to support those who are engaged in such activities. The Directorate conducted education and awareness programmes with various stakeholders to raise awareness on good governance, compliance with NPO legislation and NPOs vulnerabilities to ML/TF.

The number of registered organizations has grown from 228,537 in the 2019/20 financial year to 288,178 in the 2024/25 financial year. This represents an average growth rate of approximately 21% over the five-year period, reflecting a continued interest among civil society organizations to formalise their operations, operate within a legal framework, and ensure accountability to the public.

The data indicates that a significant number of organizations opt to register as NPOs. This choice enables them to operate under a formal legal framework and be accountable to a public office, which maintains custodianship of registered NPOs' information and ensures public access to organisations records. The trend highlights the expanding role of NPOs in South African society and underscores the importance of maintaining a robust registration and regulatory system to support their governance, compliance, and operational transparency.

Whilst registration is not mandatory for a certain category of NPOs, registered NPOs are obligated to submit Annual reports 9 months after the end of their financial year. Most organisations do not comply with the legislation, and these are mainly organisations operating at community level. Over the years, the submission of reports is exceptionally low compared to the number of organizations that are due for reporting. The receiving of reports has been fluctuating over the years with slight increase in other financial year. In 2020/21 the number dropped drastically due to Covid-19 lockdowns. There has been a steady increase from 2021/22 and 2024/25FY. In the year under review the Department received 56 626 reports.

1.2 INTRODUCTION

Nonprofit Organisations play a significant role in nourishing our young democracy and addressing the needs of vulnerable communities and groups. These organisations are characterized by a wide variety of organisations of different sizes and shapes across the political, economic, and social spectrum of society.

South African government, like any other modern democratic government, has created an enabling legal environment to support and encourage the formation of organisations. This legal framework is rooted in the fundamental human rights culture of the Republic of South African Constitution. The right to freedom of religion, belief, and opinion; of expression and of association as contained in the Bills of Rights is fundamental for civil society's formations. This means that everyone has the right to associate with other people and form organisations and express themselves in whatever way they choose in compliance with existing laws. Recent international and national studies recognised that South African legislative framework on NPOs is the most progressive international and thus match the international good standards and practices for an enabling environment on civil society.

The Nonprofit Organisations Act 71 of 1997 (NPO Act) is the primary legislation within the legal framework for NPOs. The main purpose of the NPO Act is to create an enabling environment in which NPOs can flourish and to establish an administrative and regulatory framework within which organisations can conduct their affairs. Specifically, the Act aimed at encouraging NPOs to maintain adequate standards of governance, transparency, and accountability and to create an environment within which the public may have access to information on registered organisations. Therefore, this report is issued in terms of section 25 of the NPO Act, the report seeks to inform the

public and increase public knowledge on information about registered NPOs. The report entails a synoptic analysis of organisations that have chosen to register in terms of the NPO Act. The report outlines the size and scope of registered NPOs by sector and province. It also provides information on the noncompliant and compliant NPOs as per the reporting obligations.

1.3 STRATEGIC OVERVIEW OF THE NPO DIRECTORATE

To create a vibrant trusted Non-Profit sector that is valued for the public benefit it provides.

Mission Statement
To regulate the Non-Profit sector in the public interest to ensure compliance with the law and support best practice in the governance, management, and administration of NPOs.

Strategic Objective
To create an enabling environment for NPOs to flourish by establishing an administrative and regulatory framework within which NPOs conduct their affairs.

Strategic Outcomes
Increased Public trust and public confidence and accountability.

VALUES

- Transparency
- Accountability
- Fairness
- Accuracy
- Honesty/Integrity
- Customer focus
- Trust
- Empowerment

1.4 FUNCTIONS OF THE NPO DIRECTORATE

The NPO Act subsection (1) states that the Directorate is responsible for: (a) Facilitating the process for developing and implementing policy; (b) Determining and implementing programs, including programs: (i) To support non-profit organisations in their endeavor to register; and (ii) To ensure that the standard of governance within non-profit organisations is maintained and improved; (c) Liaising with other organs of state and interested parties; and (d) Facilitating the development and implementation of multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary programs. (e) Facilitate funding and capacity building towards the strengthening and sustenance of such organisations.

Subsection (2) asserts that: In order to promote the achievement of the objects of this Act and to perform its functions and duties, the Directorate may collaborate, co-operate, co- ordinate and enter into arrangements with other organs of state, which may include: (a) measures to co-ordinate their approach to performing their functions in terms of legislation; (b) entering a memorandum of understanding, which, among other matters, may provide for— (i) the sharing of information between the parties, including— (aa) the types of information to be furnished by each party; or (bb) measures to protect the confidentiality of the information, including limiting access to specified persons or incumbents of specified positions, subject to the provisions of applicable legislation ii) collaboration, co-operation between the parties, and assisting each other in the performance of their respective duties in terms of legislation, including through the provision of advice and support; and (iii) the delegation by the Directorate to another organ of state of specified administrative functions."

1.5 LEGISLATIVE MANDATE

The creation of an enabling legal framework for NPOs that was identified as a priority in the early nineties and various other initiatives to promote reform have yielded satisfactory results to the extent that the NPO Act is rooted in the fundamental rights as stated in the Constitution. The rights to freedom of religion, belief, opinion, and association as contained in the Bill of Rights are essential for the formation of non-profits, the normal functioning of democracy among citizens and the promotion and protection of freedom in our society. This means that everyone

has the right to associate with other people and form organisations and express themselves in compliance with existing laws and balance these actions with their rights and obligations. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa upholds freedom of association, expression and assembly. These freedoms contained in the Constitution accord these rights to any person or any group without any hindrance and undue burdens. The Constitution is therefore embedded within or integral to the NPO legislative framework.

The Department of Social Development is responsible for the administration of the NPO the Non- Profit Organisations Act 71 of 1997. Consequently, a Directorate for Nonprofit Organisations has been established, in terms of section 4, to administer the provisions of the Act. The core business of this Directorate is essential to provide an efficient registration facility for organisations and to ensure accessibility to records of registered organisations. The registration standards and procedures including the obligations of registered NPOs are articulated within the NPO Act. The NPO Act is therefore based on these fundamental principles of the Bill of Rights and serves three main functions:

i. It enables organisations to obtain an accreditation which shows that they are established themselves as non-profit legal entities.
ii. It regulates the way in which such legal entities operate. Part of this includes the registration of an organisation with the NPO Directorate in the DSD and. It provides credibility and transparency to allow registered entities to access funding and financially sustain themselves. This compares well with international best practices and accepted norms and standards for regulating the non-profit sector.

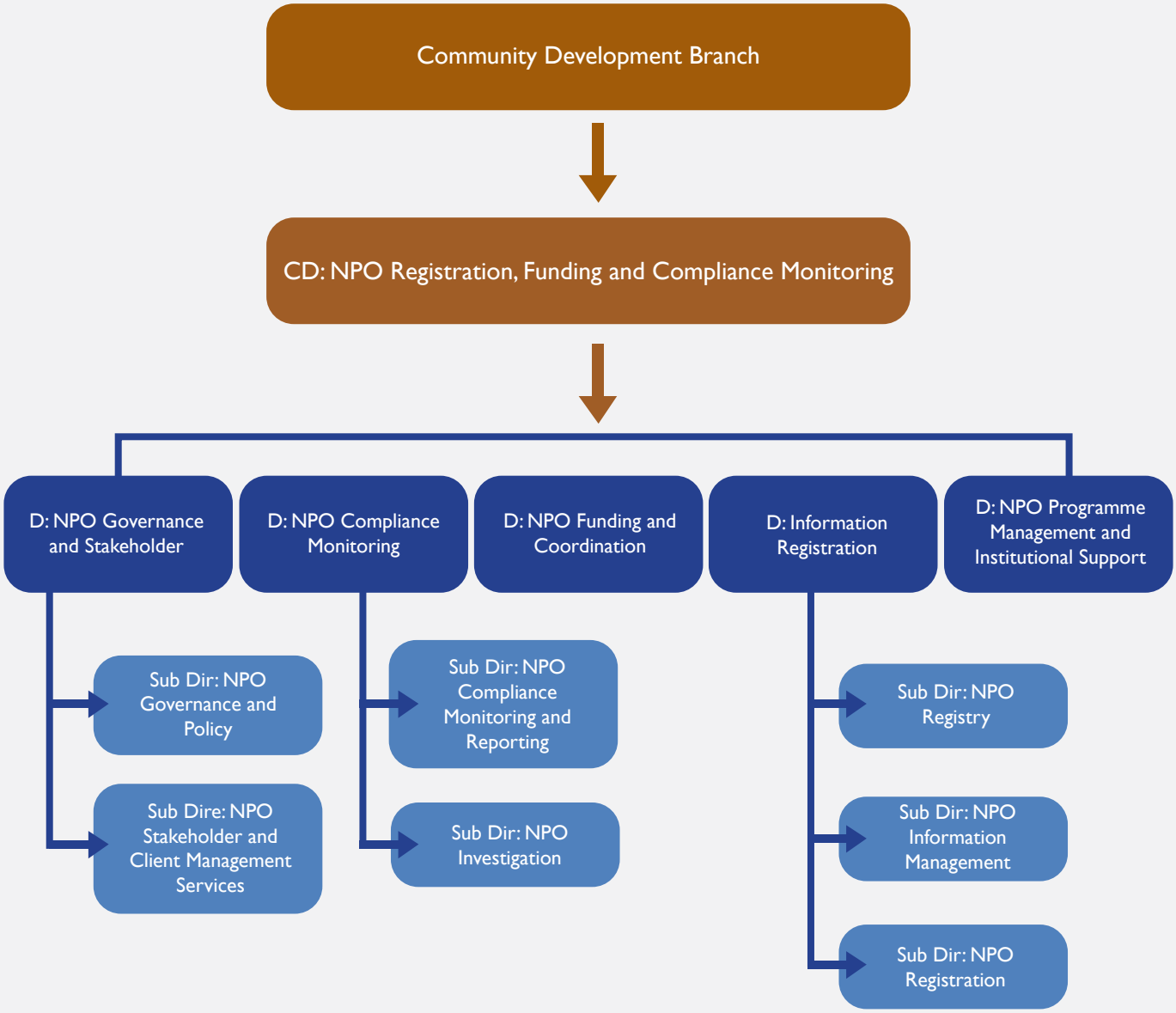
The NPOs can pursue three different options to become a legal entity within the current legal framework, namely: Voluntary Associations (Common Law); Trust Property Control Act of 1988 (Trust); Companies Act of 2008 (Non-Profit Companies). The NPO Act provides additional accreditation in the regulatory framework for NPOs within the legally established enabling environment as it provides a registration facility for all these NPO entities.

Table 1: Summary of the Acts of Acts

Organisation Type	Legislation governing establishment	Legislation governing registration of all NPOs
Nonprofit companies (NPCs)	Companies Act 71 of 2008	Nonprofit Organisations Act 71 of 1997 as amended in 2022.
Nonprofit Trusts (NPTs)	Trust Property Control Act 57 of 1988	
Voluntary Associations (Vas)	Common Law	

In terms of section 1(x) of the NPO Act, a non-profit organisation is defined as a trust, company or other association of persons- (a) established for a public purpose; and (b) the income and property of which are not distributable to its members or office bearers except as reasonable compensation for service rendered.

1.6 HIGH LEVEL NPO DIRECTORATE STRUCTURE



PART 2:
SERVICE DELIVERY PROGRAMMES PER DIRECTORATE

PART 2: SERVICE DELIVERY PROGRAMMES PER DIRECTORATE

2.1 INFORMATION AND REGISTRATION MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE

Registration Requirements

The Directorate is established in terms of Section 13 (2) which obligates the NPO Directorate to register Organisations that meet the requirements in terms of section 15 of the NPO Act and those that do not meet the requirements are returned to the applicants with advice on how to meet the requirements.

Every organisation that seeks to register as an NPO in terms of sections 12 and 13 of the NPO Act must submit a constitution (founding document) and a completed prescribed application form that contains the organisation's contact and the office bearers' details. Section 13 (2) obligates the NPO Directorate to register Organisations that meet the requirements in terms of section 15 of the NPO Act and those that do not meet the requirements are returned to the applicants with advice on how to meet the requirements.

The annual registration target of the Directorate is to register 100% qualifying applications received within two (2) months in compliance with Section 13(2) of the NPO Act registered 13 158 (100%) qualifying applications according to the NPO Act were registered within two months and provided with the registration Certificate. In the year under review the directorate implemented the following interventions:

NPO Helpdesk

The NPO Chief Directorate has established an NPO Helpdesk, which is manned by 5 officials and is located at the national office in Pretoria. This facility provides NPO clients with an instant service from Monday to Thursday from 08:30 to 15:00 and provides the following services:

- Enquiring about NPO registration.
- Submitting new NPO applications.
- Checking NPO compliance status.
- Submitting NPO annual reports.
- Printing compliance letter/letter of good standing.
- Printing of new certificates and reprinting of old certificates.
- Submitting change requests, foundation changes and updates on contact details.
- Confirmation of office bearers.
- Reporting noncompliance with the NPO Act

In the financial year under review, the number of clients visiting the Helpdesk declined, due to the introduction of an after-hours drop-off box. Despite this, the NPO Helpdesk continues to serve approximately 2,700 clients monthly and more.

Electronic Documents

In line with the 5th Industrial Revolution, the Directorate is moving towards a paperless environment by sending registration documents through the organisation on registered email addresses. Although this is still a pilot project, it has proven to be more effective and efficient way of sending documents to the NPOs moving forward. For the financial year under review, about 12 992 registration documents including the NPO certificate were emailed directly to NPOs. Below is the breakdown of the number of certificates emailed for the financial year.

Table 2: Emailed Certificates by Province

Total	EC	FS	GP	KZN	L	MP	NW	NC	WC
12 992	1954	959	2412	2233	1679	1237	397	682	1439

Centralised email address

For some time now, the Directorate has been using different email addresses to facilitate enquiries and submissions on various service points of interest. This has proven to be efficient and has improved the turnaround time for responding. The NPO Chief Directorate received more than 200 emails daily in the period under review.

Below is the list of email addresses:

Type of enquiry	Email to use
Submission of documents Requests for compliance letter Requests for certificates **ONLY**	Npoenquiry@dsd.gov.za
For submission of new applications **ONLY**	Visit online registration on: http://**www.npo.gov.za**
Check application, Change Request and Foundation Change Status Query unsuccessful application **ONLY**	NPORegistration1@dsd.gov.za Send enquiry with APP number/NPO Name
Check compliance status Query incomplete reports Request voluntary deregistration **ONLY**	NPOReports1@dsd.gov.za
To report fraud or abuse of an NPO **ONLY**	npoinvestigations@dsd.gov.za

NPO System Users' Capacitation

The goal of this intervention was to equip users with the knowledge needed to implement the NPO registration and compliance monitoring system. The NPO system and its accompanying Manual are currently being finalised, and training sessions have been conducted for officials from all nine provinces to ensure they can effectively use the system. A total of 131 stakeholders attended these sessions, including representatives from eight funding/donor organizations, four members of the NPO Panel of Arbitrators, and sixteen officials from various government departments. The system is set to be implemented in the new financial year.

2.2 COMPLIANCE MONITORING AND REPORTING DIRECTORATE

NPO Compliance Requirements

The Directorate Compliance Monitoring and Reporting Monitoring primary mandate is to ensure that NPO reports are processed and verified in line with the requirements of section, 17 and 18 of the NPO Act. The submission of reports by NPOs promotes accountability, good governance and improves public confidence to NPOs. Additionally, the directorate has the responsibility to administer voluntary deregistration, cancel certificates of non-compliant NPOs from the national register of NPOs, safeguard NPO assets and provides secretariat services to the panel of arbitrators.

Section 17 (1-3) obliges every registered nonprofit, to the standards of generally accepted accounting practice to:

- Keep accounting records of its income, expenditure. assets and liabilities; and within six months after the end of its financial year, draw up financial statements.
- Every registered nonprofit organisation must arrange for a written report to be compiled by an accounting officer and submitted to the organisation stating whether or not— the financial statements of the organisation are consistent with its accounting records; the accounting policies of the organisation are appropriate and have been appropriately applied in the preparation of the financial statements; and the organisation has complied with the provisions of this Act and of its constitution which relate to financial matters.
- Every registered nonprofit organisation must preserve each of its books of account, supporting vouchers, records of subscriptions or levies paid by its members, income and expenditure statements, balance sheets and accounting officer's reports, in an original or reproduced form, for the prescribed period.

- Every registered NPO is obligated to submit any changes-the names and physical, business and residential addresses of its office-bearers, organisation physical address as per section 18(1) (b&c). Changes to the Constitution and Name can be made as per section 19.
- Once the organisation is registered, it is obligated, in terms of sections 18 and 19, to submit within nine months after the end of its financial year, annual reports (a narrative report, annual financial statement and an accounting officer's report) including any changes to the organisations constitution, physical address and office bearers.
- A registered NPO is also obligated to comply with the material provision of its constitution, failure to do so is also deemed to be non-compliance.

The annual reports processing target of the Directorate was to process 80% reports within two months. The Directorate received 84 030 and processed 65 818 (78.3%) within two months. From late 2024 into early 2025, the Department issued tens of thousands of notices of non-compliance to organisations failing to submit required annual returns. As a result, over 6 200 NPOs were deregistered for non-compliance by February 2025.

To support NPOs submitting annual reports and enforcing compliance as prescribed by NPO Act the Directorate implemented the following programmes.

Voluntary Deregistration

- A registered NPO may also voluntarily deregister in terms of section 23(1) or dissolve in terms of section 23(2) of the Act. In this case, the NPO must provide 30 days' notice of the intention to deregister or dissolve.
- In the year under review, the Directorate Compliance Monitoring and Reporting processed two hundred and seventeen (217) voluntary deregistration requests. Only sixty-five (65) requests for voluntary deregistration were approved as the organisations complied with the requirements of section 23 of the NPO Act and hundred and fifty-two (152) requests were denied due to failure to submit outstanding annual reports.
- Once an organisation has been cancelled, deregistered, or dissolved it is a criminal offence, in terms of section 29, for any such organisation to represent itself as being validly registered in terms of the NPO Act. The offense is also extended to a person(s) using the registration number of another organisation's and making any false representation in any report submitted to in terms of this Act. A person convicted for these offences is liable to a fine or to imprisonment or to both fine and imprisonment, in terms of section 30 of the NPO Act.
- The Directorate encourages nonprofit organisations that are not operational to make use of the voluntary deregistration option to be removed from the national NPO register. This will assist the Directorate to keep an updated database of active and compliant NPOs.

Panel of Arbitrators and Appeals

- According to the Non-Profit Organisations Act (Act No. 71 of 1997, as amended), the Minister is tasked with the appointment of a Panel of Arbitrators. This panel is responsible for adjudicating appeals submitted by non-profit organizations (NPOs) that have either been denied registration or have been deregistered due to noncompliance with the NPO Act and its regulations.
- A non-profit organization may appeal against a refusal to register under Section 14 and against the cancellation of registration under Section 22.
- Deregistered organizations that wish to appeal must submit a notice of appeal along with supporting documents to the Department. These documents will then be forwarded to the Chairperson of the Panel of Arbitrators, who will initiate the arbitration process. Independent tribunals will review each case. Arbitration decisions are typically made within three months of receipt. If the appeal is upheld, the NPO will be reinstated as if it had never been deregistered. If the appeal is denied, the organization has the option to pursue judicial review in a competent court.
- The Panel of Arbitrators is fully functional, with members appointed by the Minister as outlined in the NPO Act. Appointed panel members include legal professionals and community leaders, with Advocate Motlatjo Josephine Ralefatsane serving as the Chairperson.
- The appointed panelists convene a tribunal specifically to consider appeal cases, and each case is to be addressed within three months of submission. The decisions made by the Arbitration Tribunal are binding on both parties: the NPO Directorate and the appellant

NPO Compliance Supervision and Enforcement

- The unit received thirteen priority cases, all of which were successfully processed.
- Additionally, 37 whistleblower reports and emails were received and addressed.
- Thirteen affidavits were requested and submitted to the court as required.
- The unit began the process of canceling the registration status of nonprofit organizations that failed to submit their annual reports, as mandated by Section 18 (1) of the NPO Act.
- A total of 13 nonprofit organizations (NPOs) were voluntarily deregistered, while 6,500 NPOs were canceled or deregistered due to their failure to respond to compliance notices issued. In total, 6,300 compliance notices were issued as required by Section 20 (1) of the NPO Act. These cancellations and deregistrations were conducted in accordance with Section 21 (1) of the NPO Act, No. 71 of 1997, as amended.

Money Laundering and Terror Financing (ML/TF) NPO Sector Risk Assessment

The final Money Laundering and Terror Financing (ML/TF) NPO Sector Risk Framework was developed and consultation with key stakeholders was undertaken. The framework will be implemented in the following financial year.

Training Officials

The Unit facilitated training of four officials from the University of Pretoria and Johannesburg focusing on Money Laundering, Compliance Monitoring and Board of governance respectively in the year under review.

2.3 NPO PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

The Programme Management and Institutional Capacity Building Directorate was created in terms of Section 5 of the Non-Profit Organisation Act 71of 1997. This section mandates the department to develop programmes to enhance capacity of NPOs and improve their standards of governance to become more credible, accountable, and sustainable organisations. The Directorate implemented the following activities during the period under review:

- Conducted awareness campaign to educate NPOs, the donor community, government departments working and assisting NPOs, the private sector and the financial sector on the exploitation of NPOs for Terror Financing (TF) by terrorists and terrorist organisations to support their operations including the threats of Money Laundering (ML) to the NPO sector.
- ML/TF risks awareness on NPO's, targeting donor community, government departments, private sector and financial sector on implications of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) requirements to South African NPOs, the changes to NPO Legislation through the General Laws Amendment Act 2022 (GLAA), the threats and vulnerabilities of NPOs to ML/TF identified in the Terrorist Financing NPO Sector Risk Assessment (TF NPO SRA) that was conducted during the year 2024/25 and launched on the 18 April 2024 and how NPOs can mitigate these in order to protect themselves.
- These initiatives are initiative-taking measures designed to educate vulnerable NPOs on financial aspects and reporting requirements. This will assist the NPO sector to be vigilant as they can be susceptible to misuse or exploitation by terrorists through a variety of means. A Total number of 6 768A NPOs, officials and other stakeholders were trained during the financial year-end 2024/25 in all nine provinces.
- Partnership with CIBA on the Outreach to capacitate its members of the Accounting Profession on Recommendation 8 of FATF as they also support NPOs in the compilation of their annual reports. The outreach was successfully conducted in all nine provinces, and 401 accountants were reached.
- The Unit hosted Recommendation 8 Symposium on 03-05 March 2025, themed "Together-Countering the Financing of Terrorism in the NPO Sector– Promoting cooperation and compliance with the global standards. The engagement was attended by various stakeholders ranging from government, private sector, NPOs, funding institutions and NPO Panel of Arbitrators. The purpose of the Symposium was to create a platform for knowledge sharing and deepen mutual understanding amongst different stakeholders on R8 measures.
- The Symposium was a success and is part of outreach, an action contributing towards fulfilling Recommendation 8 Requirements set by FATF. The outcome of the Symposium was a declaration by stakeholders from both government and private sector including the NPO Sector, committing to work together to achieve recommendation eight.

The image below depicts a breakaway session held during the symposium
To enhance the institutional capacity of Non-Profit Organisations (NPOs), the Unit Directorate conducted a two-day capacity-building workshop for NPO Board members in KwaZulu-Natal. The workshop was designed to equip newly appointed Board members with a comprehensive understanding of their roles and responsibilities in leading and governing their organisations effectively. This initiative formed part of the province's corrective intervention aimed at addressing the challenges associated with dysfunctional boards among funded NPOs. Attendance was compulsory for all registered office bearers of organisations funded by the Department. The programme was extraordinarily successful, with participants reporting significant benefits from the sessions.

The workshops were conducted on the dates as depicted below:

- eThekwini North (Phoenix): 17 March 2025
- Durban Central/Pinetown: 18 March 2025
- eThekwini South: 19 March 2025
- uGu District (Port Shepstone): 20 March 2025

2.4 DIRECTORATE: NPO FUNDING AND COORDINATION

Implementation of the DSD Sector Funding Policy
The Department continued with the rollout of information and awareness sessions on the DSD Sector Funding Policy, aimed at capacitating officials on key policy provisions and administrative tools aligned to the Policy. This Policy provides guidance on the processes and procedures to be followed in managing transfers within the social development sector.

During the 2024/25 financial year, a total of 543 officials were trained across the Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Northwest, and Northern Cape provinces. In addition, 192 officials from the NPO sector participated in workshops conducted in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, and the Northern Cape. These sessions also provided a valuable platform for gathering feedback on areas that require strengthening to ensure the effective rollout of the Policy's tools and guidelines.

In preparation for the full implementation of the Sector Funding Policy (SFP), provinces were directed, through a circular, to adopt a phased-in implementation approach.

The accompanying Implementation Plan provides detailed guidance on the steps to be undertaken in applying various components of the Policy.

As part of the Department's broader strategy to improve efficiency and accountability in NPO funding, work is underway to develop an NPO Funding and Management System. Walkthroughs have been conducted alongside the development of training materials covering the system's various modules. The process has reached the stage of bilateral engagements with external stakeholders to address matters related to system interface, security, and risk management.

Regarding transfers and subsidies to entities outside of government, the Department continues to provide financial support to twenty-one entities implementing programmes aligned with its mandate. While most organisations receive transfers through their respective provinces, the National Department funds these twenty-one entities directly to support functions such as oversight, supervision, training, monitoring, and capacity building for their affiliates. Continuous monitoring and support are provided to ensure that allocated funds are utilized for their intended purposes and that services are effectively delivered to beneficiaries.

PART 3:
STATUS OF THE NPO REGISTER

PART 3. STATUS OF THE NPO REGISTER

This section of the report focuses on an analysis of organizations that were registered and submitted reports for the financial year 2024/25. There was a huge increase in terms of the intake for both applications and reports.

3.1 REGISTER OF NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS

By the end of the 2024/25 financial year, the Department of Social Development received a total of 21,626 applications from organizations seeking registration as nonprofit organizations (NPOs). Out of these applications, 13,158 were successfully registered.

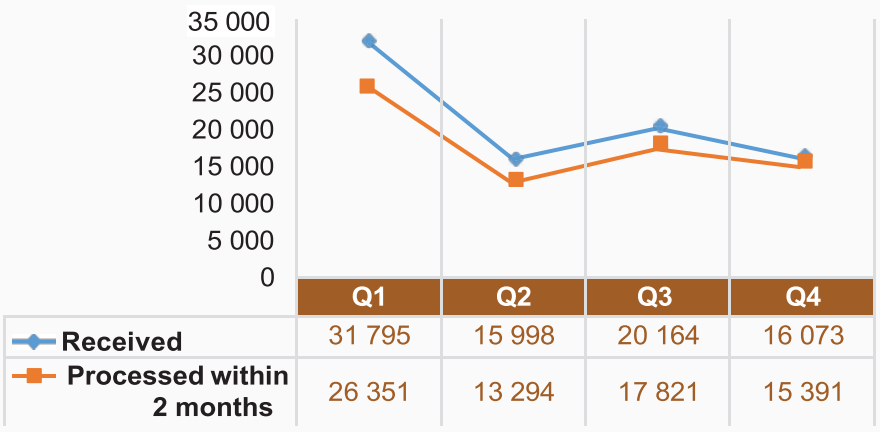
On average, the Department receives approximately 1,483 applications per month. Of the total applications received, 6,389 (48.6%) were registered within two months, while the remaining applications did not meet the requirements set out in Sections 12 and 13 of the Nonprofit Organizations Act, 71 of 1997.

Although registration is voluntary, the data indicates that a significant number of organizations opt to register as NPOs. This choice enables them to operate under a formal legal framework and be accountable to a public office, which maintains custodianship of registered NPOs' information and ensures public access to organizational records. The chart below illustrates the number of applications received and the number of organizations registered within two months during the 2024/25 financial year.

TABLE OF FIGURES

Chart 1: Status of the Quarterly report of 2024/25

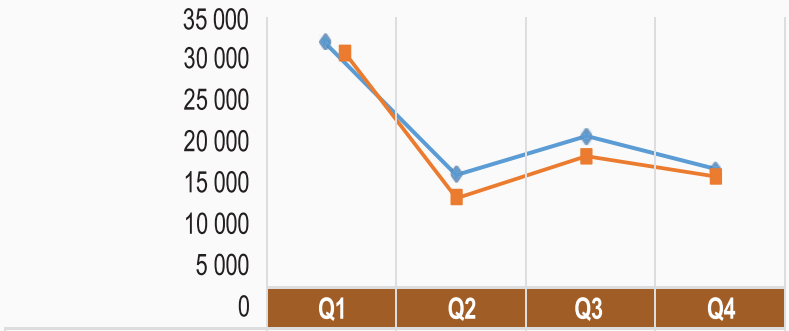
The table below provides Status of the Quarterly reporting of 2024/25 for Received and processed Applications as per the Quarterly Performance targets.



	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Received	31 795	15 998	20 164	16 073
Processed within 2 months	26 351	13 294	17 821	15 391

Chart 2: Status of the Quarterly report of 2024/25

The table below provides Status of the Quarterly reporting of 2024/25 for Received and processed Applications as per the Quarterly Performance targets.

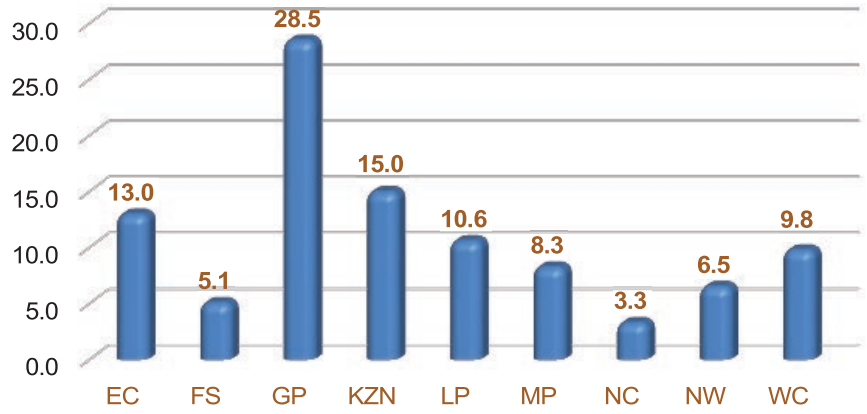


	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Received	31 795	15 998	20 164	16 073
Processed within 2 months	26 351	13 294	17 821	15 391

3.1.1 Registered Organizations

Chart 3: % Registered per Province

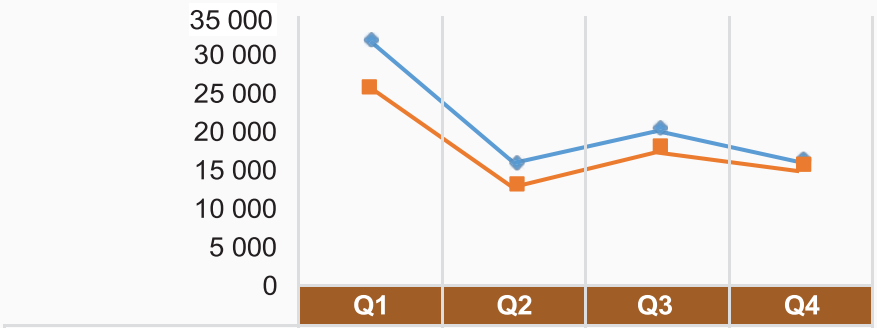
Gauteng Province has the highest number of registered NPOs, followed by Kwa-Zulu Natal, Eastern Cape, Limpopo, Western Cape, North West, Free-State, Northern Cape with the list registered NPO's.



Received and processed Reports

By end of financial year 2024/25, the Department received 84 030 which is an increase of 28% from the previous financial year. Of the total reports received 65 818 were processed within two months as per the quarterly performance target.

Chart 4: Quarterly Performance for Reports 2024/25FY

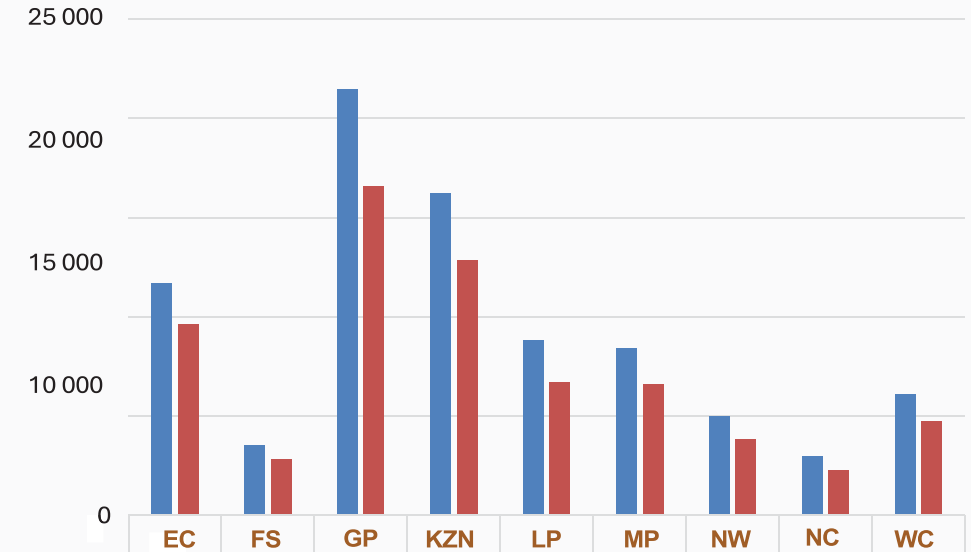


	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Received	31 795	15 998	20 164	16 073
Processed within 2 months	26 351	13 294	17 821	15 391

On average, the Department receives about 240 reports per day. Most of the reports come from Gauteng (24%), Kwa-Zulu Natal (18.6%), Limpopo (13%); Eastern Cape (12%), Mpumalanga (10%), Western Cape (8%), Northwest (5.3%), Free State (5.1%) and Northern Cape submitted the less reports (3.1%), respectively.

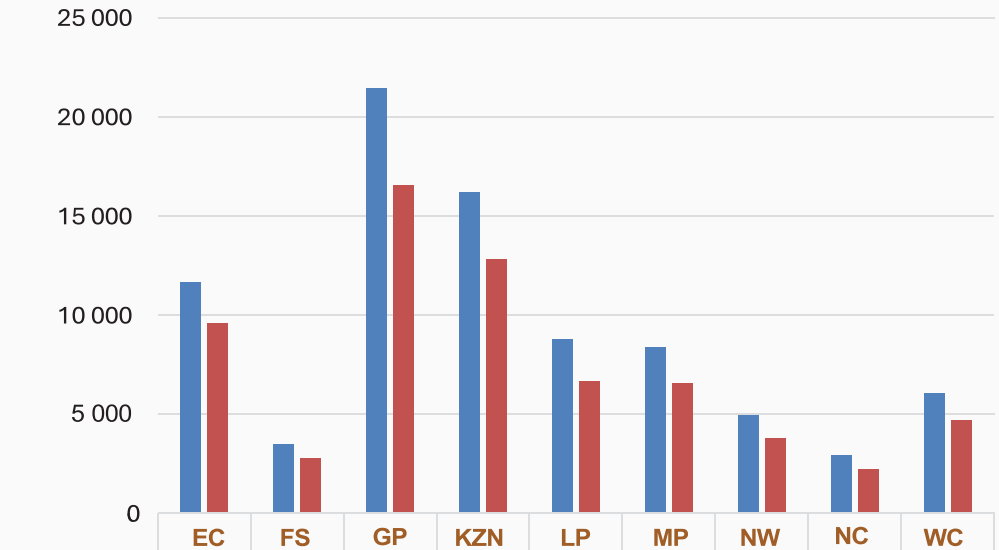
Chart 5: Received and processed Report per Province for 2024/25FY

Registered NPO's are grouped, informed but their founding documents mission and objectives, according to the international classification of Nonprofit Organizations (ICNPO).



	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP	NW	NC	WC
Received	11 668	3 507	21 449	16 218	8 810	8 406	4 972	2 945	6 055
Processed	9 589	2 796	16 587	12 844	6 691	6 548	3 803	2 229	4 731

The table below indicates the number of received and processed reports per sector, though the processing is on first come first serve. On this basis, the table explains which sector has the highest submission of reports, which is the Social Services sector.



	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP	NW	NC	WC
Received	11 668	3 507	21 449	16 218	8 810	8 406	4 972	2 945	6 055
Processed	9 589	2 796	16 587	12 844	6 691	6 548	3 803	2 229	4 731

3.1.2 NPO register and Overview of the Sector's Growth

In terms of Section 24 of the Nonprofit Organizations Act, 71 of 1997, the Department of Social Development is mandated to maintain a register of all nonprofit organizations that are registered, as well as those whose registration has been cancelled under the Act. The Department is obligated to make this register accessible to the public, ensuring transparency and accountability within the sector. By the end of March 2022, the total number of registered NPOs stood at 256,212, representing a 6% increase from the previous financial year.

This section presents a synoptic analysis of the nonprofit sector, including:

- The growth rate of registered NPOs over the past five years
- The legal forms under which organizations are registered
- The primary areas of activity and focus of registered organizations
- Compliance and non-compliance rates over the last five years.

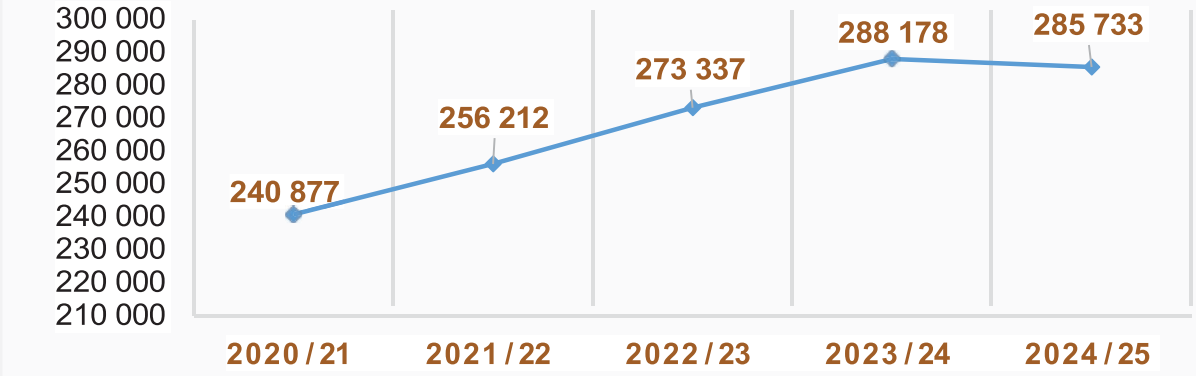
The analysis provides insights into sectoral trends, governance patterns, and the overall development of civil society organizations within South Africa.

3.1.3 Annual Growth Rate of Registered NPO

The past five years, there has been a significant increase in demand for NPO registration. As illustrated in the chart below, the number of registered organizations has grown from 228,537 in the 2019/20 financial year to 288,178 in the 2024/25 financial year. This represents an average growth rate of approximately 21% over the five-year period, reflecting a continued interest in civil society.

Organizations to formalise their operations, operate within a legal framework, and ensure accountability to the public. The trend highlights the expanding role of NPOs in South African society and underscores the importance of maintaining a robust registration and regulatory system to support their governance, compliance, and operational transparency. There has been a decrease of 2 445 NPOs and this could be due to deregistration process of NPOs.

Chart 6: Growth of NPO's Register of the past five years



3.1.4 Distribution by Province over a five-year period

Table 3: Registration by Province

Province	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
EC	22 913	24 632	26 569	28 243	28 778
FS	12 136	12 998	13 952	14 807	14 952
GP	76 638	81 278	86 260	90 632	88 296
KZN	42 937	45 500	48 537	50 860	50 165
LP	24 195	25 461	27 043	28 773	29 170
MP	17 688	18 910	20 211	21 314	21 584
NW	13 975	14 749	15 729	16 600	16 760
NC	5 493	5 824	6 170	6 567	6 684
WC	24 902	26 860	28 866	30 382	29 343
Total	**240 877**	**256 212**	**273 337**	**288 178**	**285 733**

Since 2019/20 financial year, there has been a noticeable increase in the number of registered nonprofit organizations (NPOs) across all provinces. This growth can be attributed to several factors, including:

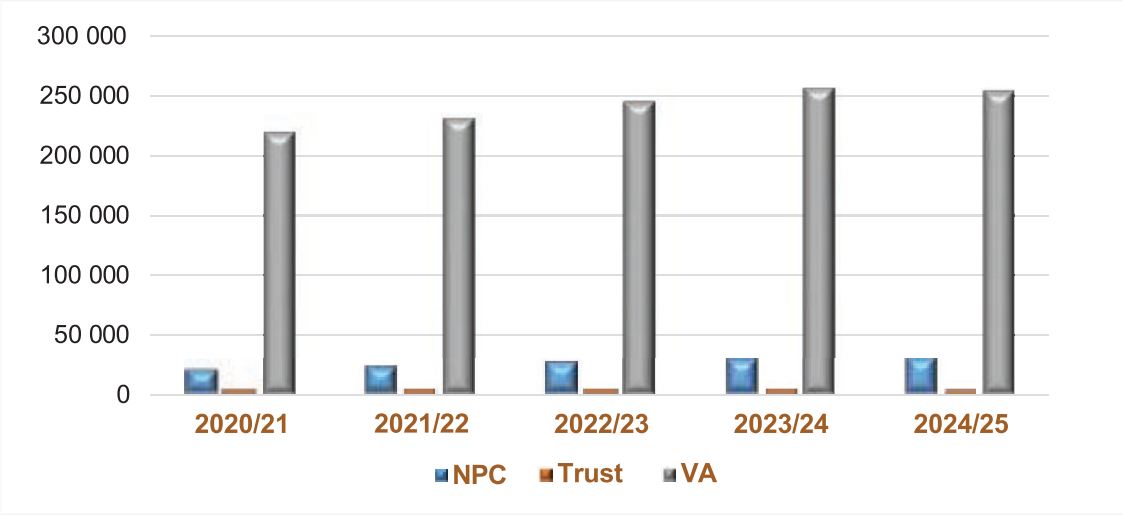
- High unemployment rates, which have prompted communities to establish organizations aimed at creating economic and social opportunities.
- Growing community needs, particularly in areas such as social services, health, education, and development.
- Provincial funding initiatives that support the establishment and sustainability of NPOs.

Registered NPOs serve as critical service delivery vehicles for government programs at the community level, ensuring that interventions reach vulnerable populations effectively. The increase in provincial registrations reflects the expanding role of civil society in complementing government efforts and addressing local development challenges

3.1.5 Distribution by Legal Form over five-year period

The graph below shows that majority of registered NPOs are Voluntary Associations over the years followed by Non-profit companies and Non- profit Trusts.

Chart 7: Registration Growth of NPO's over five-year



3.1.6 Distribution by Sector over a five-year period

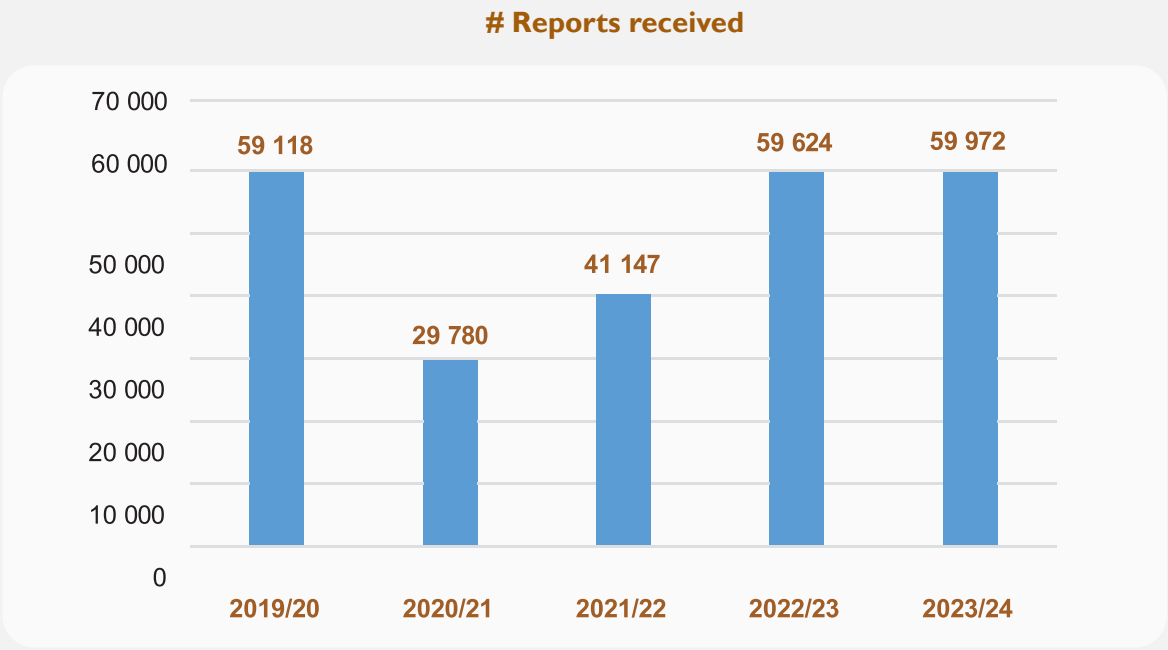
Table 4: Registration by Sector

CLASSIFICATION	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Business and Professional Associations, Unions	2 757	2 910	3 088	3 272	3 155
Culture and Recreation	17 676	19 262	20 884	21 932	21 763
Development and Housing	63 040	70 060	77 153	84 419	86 611
Education and Research	11 332	11 530	11 810	11 963	11 362
Environment	2 460	2 559	2 774	2 866	2 708
Health	14 566	14 882	15 192	15 377	14 236
International	104	107	112	117	103
Law, Advocacy, and Politics	5 255	5 506	5 803	5 956	5 670
Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion	1 821	1 864	1 905	1 931	1 577
Religion	33 708	35 155	36 863	38 603	37 366
Social Services	88 158	92 377	97 753	101 742	101 182
OVERALL	**240 877**	**256 212**	**273 337**	**288 178**	**285 733**

There is a noticeable increase in registered NPOs per sector. Significant increase is noticed on the Development and Housing Sector from 57 600 in 2019/20 to 84 419 for 2024/25FY, which is an increase of 7 266 from the 2022/23 FY. Social Service Sector has increased from 84 887 in 2019/20 to 101 742 in 2024/25FY. Though the Social Services is the highest in terms of percentage registered during 2024/25FY, a noticeable increase is seen in the Development and Housing Sector as indicated above.

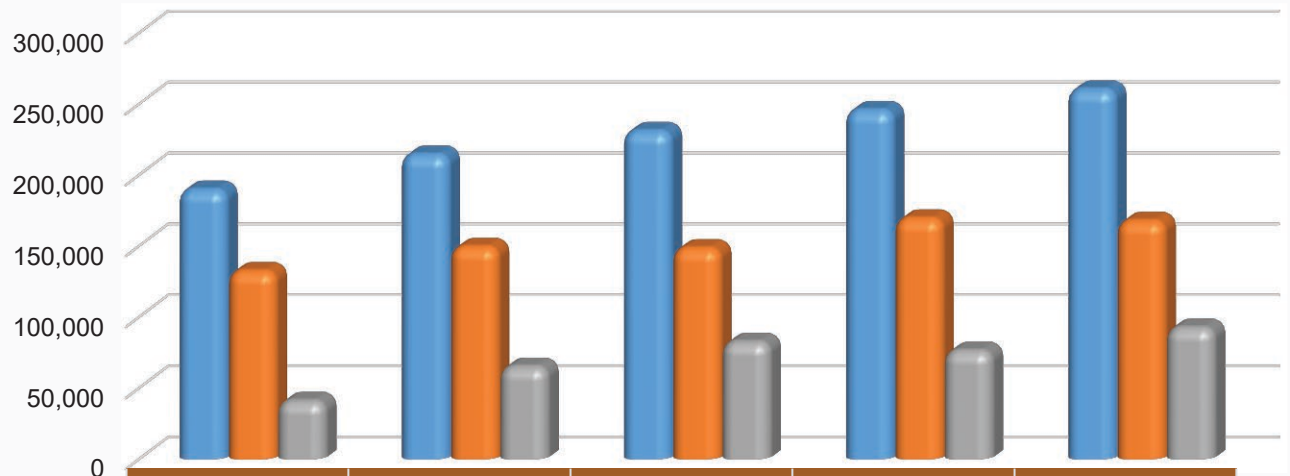
3.1.7 Reports received over past five-years

Chart 8: Reports received over past five-years



The receiving of reports has been fluctuating over the years with slight increase in other financial year. In 2020/21 the number dropped drastically due to Covid-19 lockdowns. There has been a steady increase from 2021/22 and 2024/25FY. The Chief Directorate has an outreach, called "Know Your NPO Status" campaign for Compliance Monitoring, which has assisted with an increase of submission of reports.

Chart 9: Compliant and Non-Compliant NPO's due to Report



	2019/20	2020/212	021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Duef or reporting	189,6922	14,433	230,9822	45,706	260,314
NonCompliant	132,3671	49,383	148,4231	69,394	167,739
Compliant	40,962	65,050	82,559	76,312	92,575

For the year 2024/25 the non-compliance reduced by 1 655 from the previous financial year. The compliance number increased by 16 263 from the previous financial year.

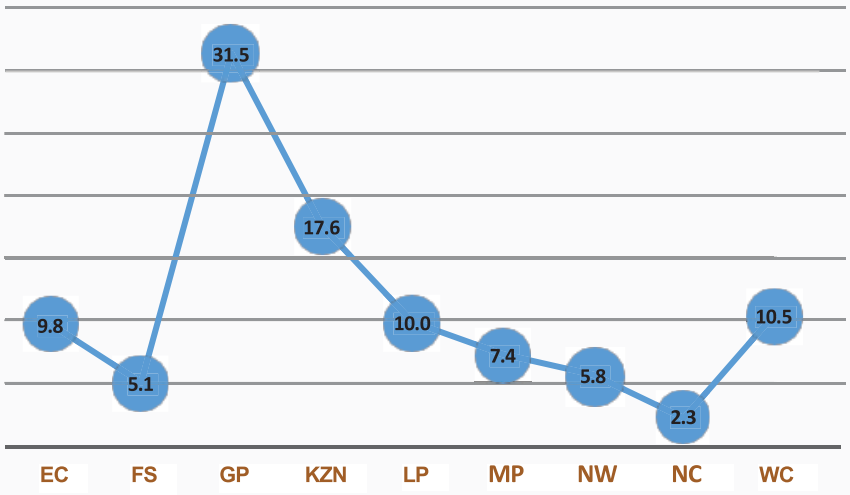
3.1.8 Distribution of The NPO Register until March 2025

Distribution of registered NPOs is illustrated at provincial level, by legal forms of organizations and objective classification for the period. The information depicted covers the period since the inception of the NPO Act 71 of 1979 until the end of March 2024. The NPO register constitutes 288 178 registered NPOs for the period.

3.1.9 Distribution per Province

Chart 12 below depicts the percentage distribution of registered organizations per province. Most of the registered organization are from Gauteng (31.6%), KwaZulu Natal (17.8%), followed by Western Cape (10.6%) respectively. The Northern Cape has the least registered NPOs with 2.3%.

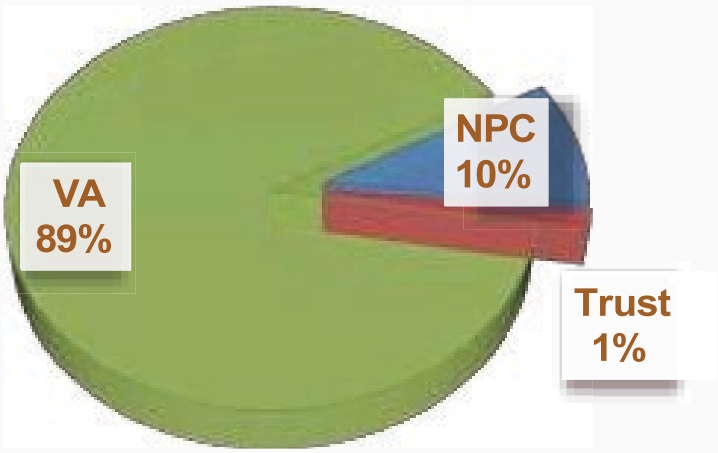
Chart 10: Distribution of registration across provinces



3.1.10 Distribution By Legal Forms

A registered NPO can be a Voluntary Association in terms of common law, nonprofit company incorporated in terms of the Company Act, or a Trust in terms of the Trust Property Control Act. The chart below indicates the legal forms of registered NPO.

Chart 11: Legal Form of Registered NPO's



The majority of registered NPOs are Voluntary Associations (89%), Non-profit companies (10%), and Trusts (1%). Voluntary Associations are mostly organizations that are at the cold phase of Service Delivery.

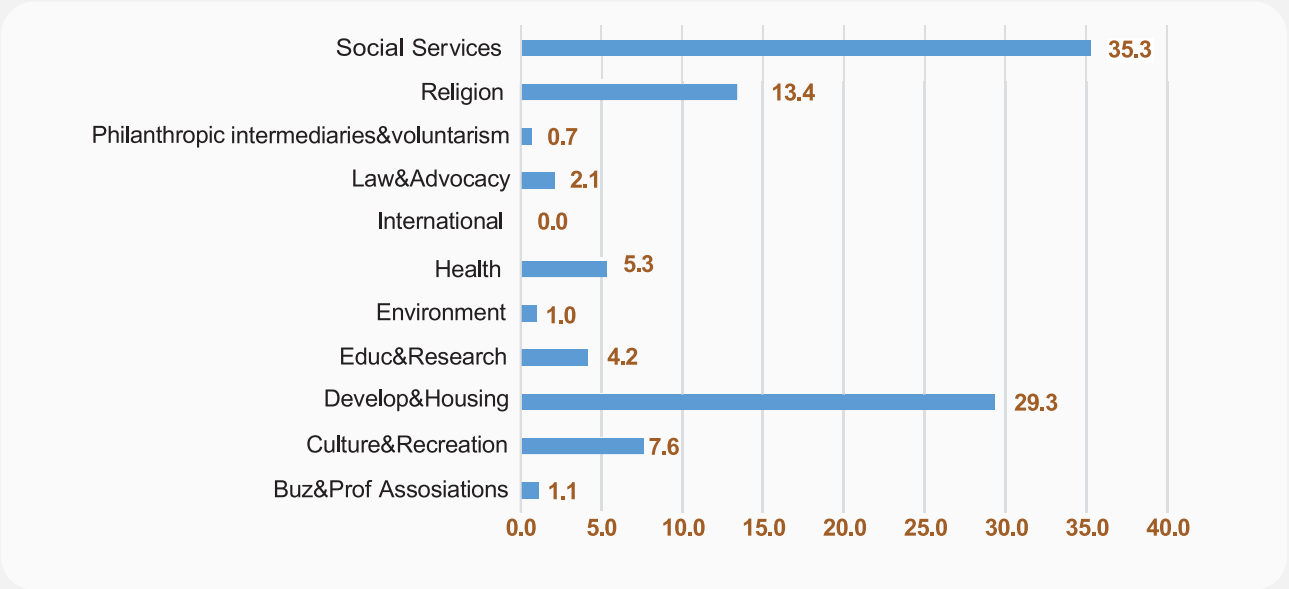
3.1.11 Distribution by Sector

Registered NPOs are grouped, informed by their founding documents mission and objectives, according to the International Classification of Nonprofit Organizations (ICNPO).

The graph below indicates the percentage of NPOs operating in different sectors.

Chart 12: Registration by sector

Social Services is the leading sector (35.3%) followed by development and housing sector (29.3%), religion (13.4%) respectively. The other Sectors have a recorded less than 10% of registered NPOs as indicated on the above graph.



3.1.12 Deregistered NPO's

There are four types of deregistration:

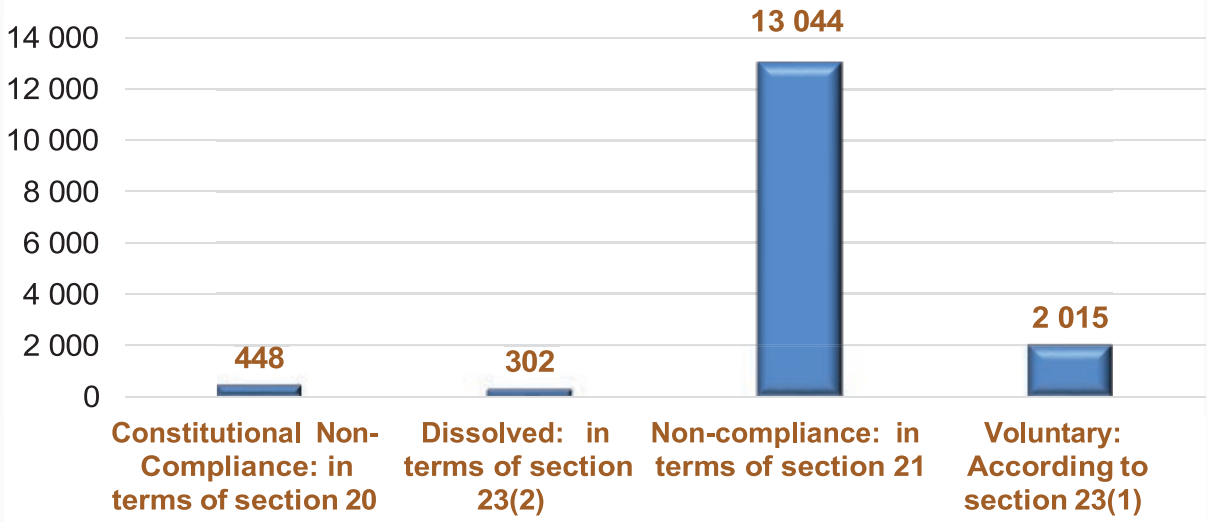
a) Noncompliance with the constitution and obligations by registered non-profit organization (Section 20). This refers to organizations that have not complied with the(i) a material provision of its constitution; (ii) a condition or term of arty benefit or allowance conferred on it in terms of section 11; or (iii) its obligations in terms of sections 17.18 and 19 and any other provision of this

b) Cancellation of registration s21. (1) If a registered non-profit organization which has received notice in terms of section 20 does not comply timeously with the notice or makes false material representations in any document or a narrative, financial or other report submitted to the director.

c) Voluntary deregistration: It applies to organization that chooses to voluntary deregister as per section 23(1) of the NPO Act 71, 1997

d) Winding up or dissolution: It applies to organizations that have dissolved as per in terms of section 23(2) of the NPO Act 71, 1997

Chart 13: Types of Deregistration



There are 15 809 deregistered NPO's in the register by the time the report was compiled. The chart depicts the types of deregistration.

Chart 14: Deregistration by Province

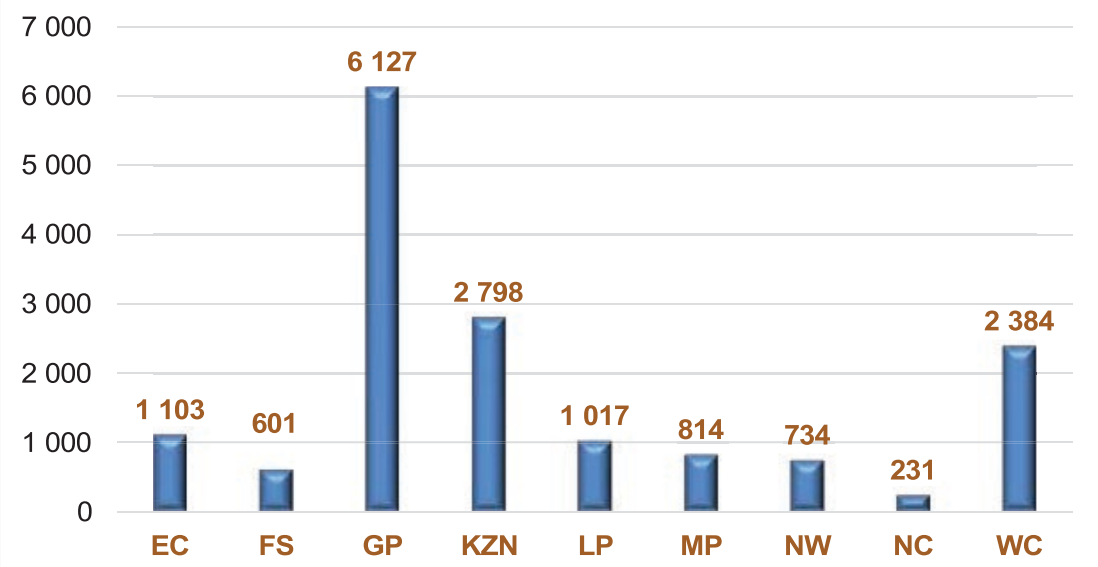


Chart 15: Deregistered by Sector

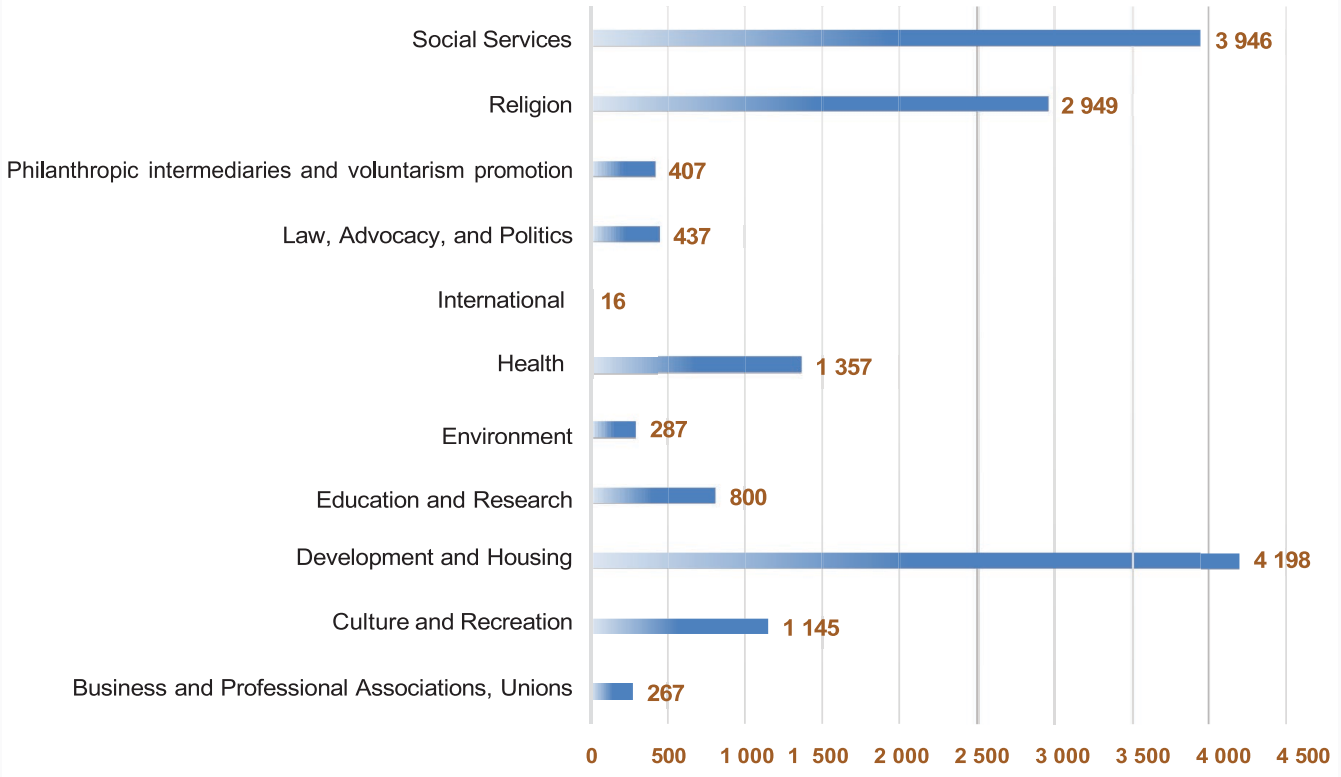
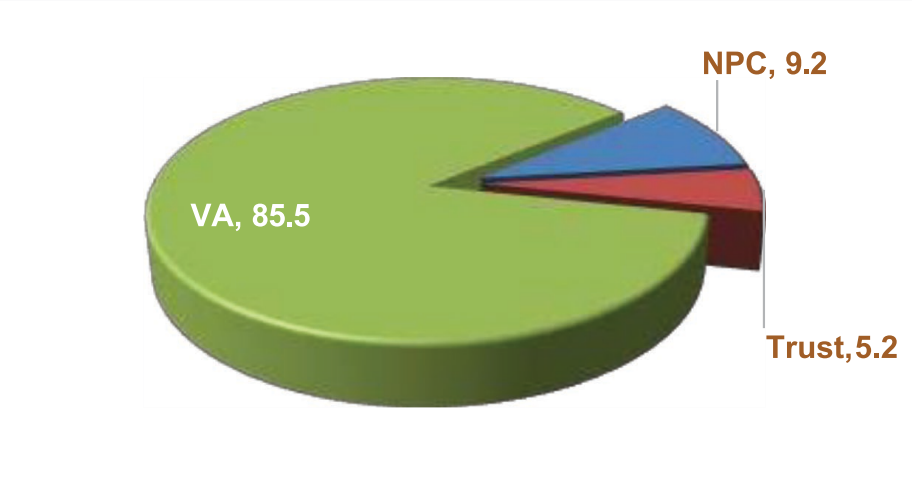


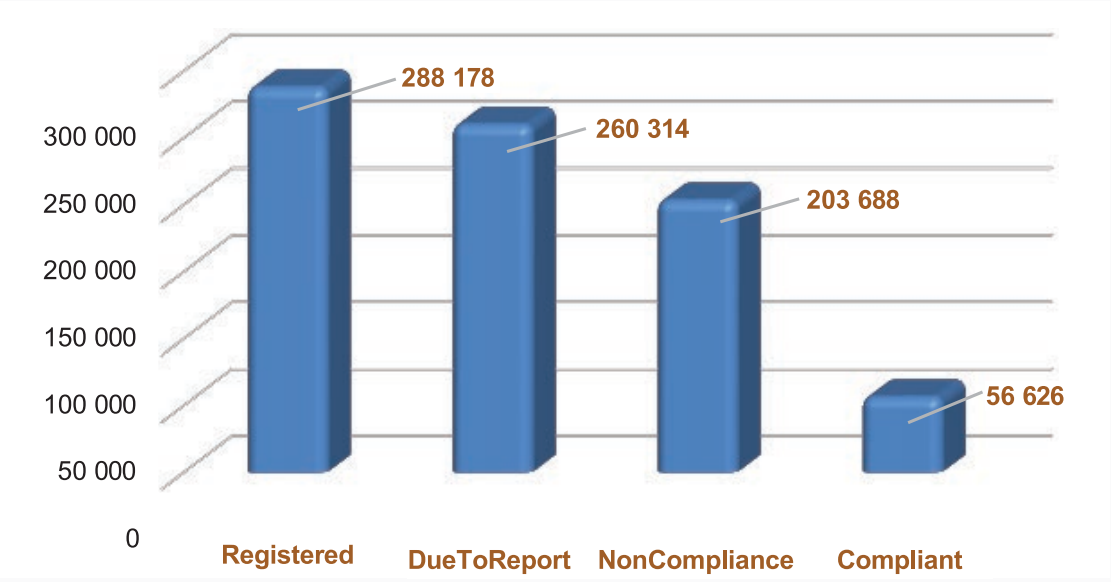
Chart 16: Deregistration by Type



3.1.13 NPO's Registered, Due for Reporting, Non-Compliance and Compliance

By the end of March 2025, a total of 260 314 registered NPOs were expected to submit their annual reports. Of these, 203 688 NPOs (78.2%) were non-compliant, while only 56 626 (21.8%) were compliant with reporting requirements. Overall, 84 030 annual reports were received for the 2024/25 financial year, indicating ongoing challenges in statutory reporting and compliance among registered organizations.

Chart 17: Registered, Due for Reporting, Non-Compliance and Compliance



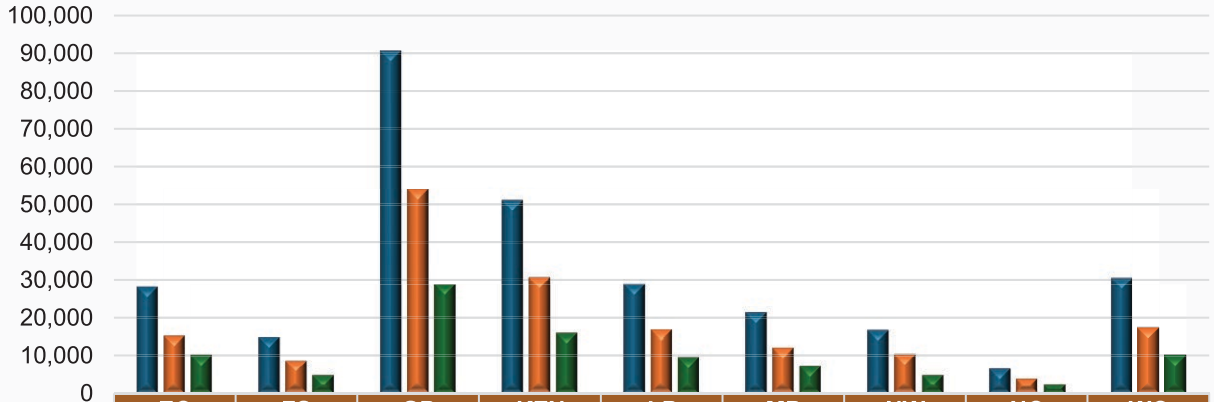
3.1.14 Distribution by Province

Chart below presents a comparative analysis of NPOs due for reporting, compliance, and non-compliance across provinces for the 2020/21 financial year. The findings indicate notable provincial disparities. Gauteng, which has the highest number of organizations due to submitting reports, also records the highest numbers in both compliance and non-compliance. This suggests that while the province has a large and active NPO presence, it simultaneously faces significant compliance management challenges due to the volume of registered organisations.

3.1.15 Distribution by Type

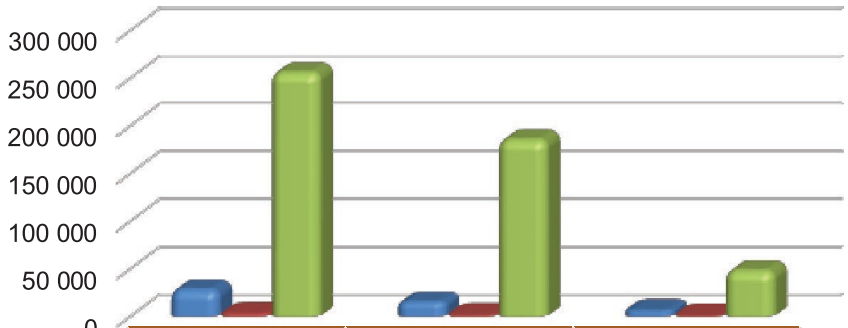
The table below illustrates the reporting status of nonprofit organizations (NPOs), indicating levels of compliance and non-compliance across different organizational typologies. The percentage of non-compliance varies significantly by type. Voluntary Associations (VAs) account for the highest proportion of non-compliance at 89%, followed by Nonprofit Companies (NPCs) at 9.9%, while Trusts reflect the lowest non-compliance rate at 1.2%.

Chart 18: Registered, Compliant and Non-Compliant NPO's



	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP	NW	NC	WC
Registered	28,243	14,807	90,632	50,860	28,773	21,314	16,600	6,567	30,382
NonCompliance	15,233	8,503	53,798	30,533	16,516	11,977	10,265	3,595	17,319
Compliant	9,904	4,733	28,546	15,771	9,398	7,161	4,741	2,301	10,020

Chart 19: Comparison of registered , Compliant, and Non-Compliant NPOs by Legal Forms



	Registered	Noncompliance	Compliant
NPC	28 516	16 091	6 991
Trust	3 319	1 892	1 294
VA	256 343	185 705	48 341

3.1.16 Distribution By Sector

The table below illustrates the distribution of registered nonprofit organizations (NPOs) across various sectors, distinguishing between those that are compliant and those that are non-compliant.

Table 5: Registered Compliance and Non-Compliance NPO's by sector

Sector	Registered	Noncompliance	Compliant
Business and Professional Associations, Unions	3 272	2 352	603
Culture and Recreation	21 932	15 718	3 978
Development and Housing	84 419	55 242	16 553
Education and Research	11 963	8 967	2 629
Environment	2 866	1 973	636
Health	15 377	11 733	3 216
International	117	80	28
Law, Advocacy, and Politics	5 956	4 375	1 177
Philanthropic intermediaries and voluntarism promotion	1 931	1 259	615
Religion	38 603	28 552	6 953
Social Services	101 742	73 437	20 238
Total	**288 178**	**203 688**	**56 023**

Sectoral Compliance Analysis

Based on the data presented in the table above, there is a notably high rate of non-compliance across all sectors within the nonprofit organization (NPO) landscape. This trend points to persistent challenges in ensuring that registered NPOs submit their annual reports, maintain accurate financial records, and comply with the provisions of their constitutions, as mandated by the Nonprofit Organisations Act 71 of 1997.

Elevated levels of non-compliance undermine transparency, accountability, and overall organizational effectiveness, and may erode public trust in the sector. These findings highlight the urgent need for targeted support mechanisms, strengthened monitoring systems, and comprehensive capacity-building initiatives to assist NPOs in fulfilling their statutory obligations and improving standards of governance.

PART 4:
ANNEXURES

PART 4: ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE 1: NONPROFIT ORGANISATIONS CLASSIFICATION

Sector	Objective	Organizational Services	Description
Businessand Professional Associations, Unions	Professional associations	Professional associations	Organizations promoting, regulating, and protecting professional interests e.g.. bar association, medical association.
	Labor unions	Labor unions	Organizations that promote, protect, and regulate the rights and interests of employees.
	Business associations	Business associations	Organizations that work to promote, regulate, and safeguard the interests of special branches of business such as Manufacturers associations, farmers association, bankers' association.
Culture and Recreation	Culture and Arts	Museums	General and specialized museums covering art, history, sciences, technology, and culture.
	Culture and Arts	Media and communications	Production and dissemination of information and communication, including radio and TV stations, publishing of books, journals, newspapers, newsletters, film production, libraries.
	Culture and Arts	Performing arts	Performing arts centres, companies, and associations; includes theatres, dance, ballet, opera, orchestras, choral and music ensembles.
	Culture and Arts	Historical, literacy and humanistic societies	Promotion and appreciation of the humanities, preservation of historical and cultural artifacts, commemoration of historical events; includes historical societies, poetry and literary societies, language associations, reading promotion, war memorials, com.
	Culture and Arts	Zoos and aquariums	Provision of recreational facilities and services to individuals and communities zoo's and aquariums.
	Culture and Arts	Visual arts, architecture, ceramic art	Production, dissemination and display of visual arts and architecture; include sculpture, photographic societies, painting, drawing, design centres, and architectural associations.
	Sports	Sports	Provision of amateur sport, training, physical fitness, and sport competition services and events; includes fitness and wellness centres.

Sector	Objective	Organizational Services	Description
Culture and Recreation	Recreation social-and service clubs	Service clubs	Membership organizations providing services to members and local communities, for example: Lions, Zonta International, Rotary Club, Kiwanis.
	Recreation social-and service clubs	Recreation and social clubs	Provision recreational facilities and services to individuals and communities, including Playground associations, Country clubs, Men's and women's clubs, Touring clubs, Leisure clubs.
	Culture and recreation research	Culture and recreation research	Research with regards to culture and recreation activities.
Development and Housing	Economic, Social and Community Development	Community and neighborhood organizations	Organizations working towards improving the quality of life within communities or neighborhoods - e.g., squatters' associations, local development organizations, poor people's cooperatives
	Economic, Social and Community Development	Economic Development	Programs and services to improve economic infrastructure and capacity; includes building of infrastructure like roads, financial services such as credit and savings associations, entrepreneurial programs, technical and managerial consulting & rural devel.
	Economic, Social and Community Development	Social Development	Organizations working towards improving the institutional infrastructure and capacity to alleviate social problems and to improve public wellbeing.
	Employment and Training	Job training programs	Organizations providing and supporting apprenticeship programs, internships, on-the-job training, and other training programs.
	Employment and Training	Vocational rehabilitationand sheltered workshops	Organizations that promote self-sufficiency and income generation through job training and employment.
	Employment and Training	Vocational counseling and guidance	Vocational training and guidance, career counseling, testing, and related services.
	Housing	Housing assistance	Organizations providing housing search, legal services, and related assistance.
	Housing	Housing association	Development, construction, management, leasing, financing, and rehabilitation of housing.
	Development and housing research	Development and housing research	Research with regards to development and housing activities.

Sector	Objective	Organizational Services	Description
Education and Research	Higher Education	Higher education	Higher learning, providing academic degrees; including universities, business management schools; law schools; medical schools.
	Other Education	Vocational/technical schools	Technical and vocational training specifically geared towards gaining employment; includes trade schools; paralegal training, secretarial schools.
	Other Education	Adult/continuing education	Institutions engaged in providing education and training in addition to the formal educational system; include schools of continuing studies, correspondence schools, night schools, sponsored literacy and reading programs.
	Primary and Secondary Education	Elementary, primary, and secondary Education	Education at elementary, primary, and secondary levels includes pre-school organizations other than day care.
	Education research	Social sciences, policy studies	Research and analysis in the social sciences and policy area.
	Education research	Medical research	Research in the medical field includes research on specific diseases, disorders, or medical disciplines.
	Education research	Science and technology	Research in the physical and life sciences, engineering, and technology.
Environment	Environmental Research	Animal research	Research into the lifestyle and habitats of cheetahs for the purpose of promoting their welfare.
	Environmental Research	Air pollution	Air pollution and related kinds of research.
	Environmental Research	Water pollution	Water pollution and related kinds of research.
	Environmental Research	Land use	Land use and related kinds of research.
	Environmental Research	Mineral	Mineral and related kind of research.
	Environmental Research	Biodiversity	Biodiversity and related kinds of research.
	Environmental Research	Marine coastal	Marine-coastal and related kind of research.
	Environmental Research	Forest conservation	Forest conservation and related kind of research.
	Environmental Research	Another environmental research	No other research is not classified in the other unit-groups of environment research.

Sector	Objective	Organizational Services	Description
Health	HIV/AIDS	Prevention of HIV and AIDS	The prevention of HIV infection and/or the distribution of information relating to HIV/Aids.
	HIV/AIDS	HIV and AIDS Education	Distribution of information relating to HIV and AIDS in order to educate people.
	Hospitals and rehabilitation	Rehabilitation	Inpatient health care and rehabilitative therapy for individuals suffering from physical impairments due to injury, genetic defect or disease and requiring extensive physiotherapy or similar forms of care.
	Hospitals and rehabilitation	Hospitals	Primarily inpatient medical care and treatment
	Mental Health and Crisis Intervention	Mental health treatment	Outpatient treatment for mentally ill patients; includes community mental health centres, and halfway homes.
	Mental Health and Crisis Intervention	Psychiatric hospitals	Inpatient care and treatment for the mentally ill.
	Mental Health and Crisis Intervention	Crisis intervention	Outpatient services and counsel in acute mental health situations; includes suicide prevention and support to victims of assault and abuse.
	Nursing Homes	Nursing Homes	Inpatient convalescent care, residential care as well as primary health care services; includes homes for the frail elderly, nursing homes for people with disabilities.
	Other Health Services	Public health and wellness education	Public health promoting and health education; includes sanitation screening for potential health hazards, first aid training and services and family planning services.
	Other Health Services	Health treatment, primarily outpatient	Organisations that provide primarily outpatient health services- e.g., health clinics, vaccination centres.
	Other Health Services	Rehabilitative medical services	Outpatient therapeutic care; includes nature cure centres, yoga clinics, physical therapy centres.
	Other Health Services	Emergency medical services	Services to people in need of immediate care, include ambulatory services and paramedical emergency care, shock/trauma programs, and lifeline programs; ambulance services.
	Health research	Health research	Research on specific diseases, Disorders, or medical disciplines.

Sector	Objective	Organizational Services	Description
International	International Activities	International human rights and peace organizations	Organizations which promote and monitor human rights and peace internationally.
	International Activities	International disaster and relief organizations	Organizations that collect, channel, and provide aid to other countries during times of disaster or emergency.
	International Activities	Exchange/friendship/cultural programs	Programs and services designed to encourage mutual respect and friendship internationally.
Law, Advocacy, and Politics	Civic and Advocacy Organisations	Advocacy organizations	Organisations that protect the rights and promote the interest of specific groups of people- e.g., the physically handicapped, the elderly, children, and women.
	Civic and Advocacy Organisations	Ethnic associations	Organizations that promote the interests of, or provide services to, members belonging to a specific ethnic heritage.
	Civic and Advocacy Organisations	Civic associations	Programs and services to encourage and spread civic mindedness.
	Civic and Advocacy Organisations	Civil rights associations	Organisations that work to protect or preserve individual civil liberties and human rights.
	Law and Legal Services	Legal services	Legal services, advice and assistance in dispute resolution and court related matters.
	Law and Legal Services	Crime prevention and public policy	Crime prevention to promote safety and precautionary measures among citizens.
	Law and Legal Services	Rehabilitation of offenders	Programs and services to reintegrate offenders; include halfway houses, probation and parole programs, prison alternatives.
	Law and Legal Services	Victim support	Services, counsel, and advice to victims of crime.
	Law and Legal Services	Consumer protection associations	Protection of consumer rights and the improvement of product control and quality.
	Political Organisations	Political parties and organizations:	Activities and services to support the placing of candidates into political office; include dissemination of information, public relations, and political fundraising.
	Community policing	Community policing	Activities and services to support prevention of crime in the community: Education and problem-solving workshops, Joint police community sports and cultural activities, Anti-crime marches and patrols, Domestic violence, and Human trafficking.
	Law, advocacy, and politics research	Law, advocacy, and politics research	Research with regards to law, advocacy, and politics kind of activities

Sector	Objective	Organizational Services	Description
Notelsewhere classified			
Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion	Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion	Grant making foundations	Private foundations, including corporate foundations, community foundations, and independent public-law foundations
	Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion	Voluntarism promotion and suppor	Organizations that recruit, train, and place volunteers, and promote volunteering
	Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion	Fund-raising organizations	Federated, collective fund-raising organizations, includes lotteries
	Philanthropic intermediaries and voluntarism promotion research	Philanthropic intermediaries and voluntarism promotion research	Research with regards to philanthropic intermediaries and voluntarism promotion
International activities	International activities	Development	Programs and projects that promote social and economic development abroad.
	International activities	Exchange/friendship/cultural programs	Programmes and services designed to encourage mutual respect and friendship internationally.
	International activities	International disaster and relief organizations	Organisations that collect, channel, and provide aid to other countries during times of disaster or emergency.
	International activities	International human rights and peace organizations	Organisations which promote and monitor human rights and peace internationally.
	International research	International research	Research with regards to International kind of activities
Religion	Religious Congregationsand Associations	Religion research	Churches, synagogues, temples, mosques, shrines, monasteries, seminaries and similar organizations promoting religious beliefs and administering religious services and rituals
	Religious Congregationsand Associations	Fund-raising organizations	Associations and auxiliaries of religious congregations and organizations supporting and promoting religious beliefs, services, and rituals
	Religion research	Religion research	Research with regards to religion kind of activities and theology
Social Services	Emergency and Relief	Refugee assistance	Programs and projects that promote social and economic development abroad.
	Emergency and Relief	Temporary shelters	Programs and projects that promote social and economic development abroad.

Sector	Objective	Organizational Services	Description
Social Services	Emergency and Relief	Refugee assistance	Organisations providing food, clothing, shelter and services to refugees and immigrants.
	Emergency and Relief	Temporary shelters	Organisations providing temporary shelters for the homeless, including travelers aid, and temporary housing.
	Emergency and Relief	Disaster/emergency prevention and control	Organisations that work to prevent, predict control, and alleviate the effects of disasters, to educate or otherwise prepare individuals to cope with the effects of disasters, or provide relief to disaster victims, include volunteer fire departments, life.
	Income Support and Maintenance	Material assistance	Organisations providing food, clothing, transport, and other forms of assistance, including food banks and clothing distribution centres.
	Income Support and Maintenance	Income support and maintenance	Organisations providing cash assistance and other forms of direct services to people unable to maintain a livelihood.
	Services to Children	Child protection	An organisation involved identifying, reporting, and supporting abused and neglected children. Also provides for placement of children in foster care.
	Services to Children	ECD and Partial Care Centres	A place that cares for more than six pre-school children for part of the day. It is non-residential. ECD services include crèches, pre-schools & day-care centres & also; • After- school supervision & partial care for children of all ages• ECD outreach program
	Services to Children	Temporary Safe Care/ Place of Safety	A facility where vulnerable or orphaned children are placed by court orders in case of emergency. These are usually short term until permanent alterative arrangements are made.
	Services to Children	Secure Care	A facility for children who are awaiting trial or sentence or have been sentenced.
	Services to Children	Children's Homes	A facility for the provision of residential care to more than six children outside their family's environment. Also known as an orphanage or child and youth care centre (CYCC). They accommodate:
	Services to Children	Homes for Children with Special Needs	A facility for children with psychological and emotional difficulties, disabilities, chronic illnesses, alcohol or drug addictions, psychiatric conditions or who need assistance with the transition when leaving the centre at the age of eighteen.

Sector	Objective	Organizational Services	Description
Social Services	Services to Children	Schools of Industry/Reform Schools	A residential facility where children with Behavioural difficulties are sentenced to by the Children's or Criminal Court.
	Services to Children	Community-Based Care Services for Children	Drop-in-centre/ISIBINDI. A drop-in centre is a community-based, non-residential facility providing basic services aimed at meeting the emotional, physical, and social development needs of vulnerable children.
	Services to Children	Adoption Services	A facility which helps in the process of adoption. Adoption is defined as a child being placed in the permanent care of a person other than a biological parent, by a court order.
	Services to people with disabilities	Services to people with disability	Services for people with disabilities include homes, other nursing homes; transport facilities, recreation, and other specialized services.
	Services for the elderly	Services for the elderly	Organisations providing geriatric care, includes in-home services, homemaker services, transport facilities, recreation, meal programs, and other services geared towards senior citizens. (Does not include residential nursing homes).
	Youth services and youth welfare	Youth services and youth welfare	Services to youth, include delinquency prevention services, teen pregnancy prevention, drop-out prevention, youth centres and clubs, job programs for youth, includes YMCA, YWCA, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Big Brothers/Big Sisters.
	Self-help and other personal social services	Self-help and other personal social services	Programs and services for self-help and development, includes support groups, personal counseling, credit counseling/money management services.
	Family services	Family services	Services to families, including family life/parent education, single parent agencies and services, family violence shelters, and services
	Day Care	Day Care	Infant-care centres and nurseries, day care
	Social		

ANNEXURE 2: REGISTERED NPOS PER SECTOR PER PROVINCE

Prov	Business&Pro Assoc		Cult&Rec		Dev&HSNG		Educ&Res		Environ		Health		Intl		Law,Advoc, Pols		PhilaInter&Vol Promo		Religion		Soc Service	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EC	316	10.0	1 682	7.7	8 349	9.6	2 196	19.3	179	6.6	1 299	9.1	2	1.9	574	10.1	108	6.8	2 744	7.3	11 329	11.2
FS	147	4.7	1 263	5.8	4 568	5.3	472	4.2	118	4.4	780	5.5	1	1.0	294	5.2	62	3.9	1 944	5.2	5 303	5.2
GP	1 230	39.0	7 658	35.2	26 906	31.1	3 336	29.4	685	25.3	3 736	26.2	67	65.0	1 946	34.3	625	39.6	13 525	36.2	28 583	28.2
KZN	368	11.7	2 865	13.2	16 223	18.7	1 586	14.0	361	13.3	2 920	20.5	7	6.8	813	14.3	266	16.9	5 718	15.3	19 038	18.8
LP	195	6.2	1 841	8.5	7 638	8.8	1 010	8.9	496	18.3	1 750	12.3	4	3.9	438	7.7	62	3.9	3 222	8.6	12 514	12.4
MP	215	6.8	1 642	7.5	5 877	6.8	730	6.4	194	7.2	1 259	8.8	4	3.9	314	5.5	48	3.0	3 022	8.1	8 279	8.2
NW	165	5.2	1 675	7.7	4 674	5.4	542	4.8	134	4.9	1 026	7.2	2	1.9	363	6.4	42	2.7	2 186	5.9	5 951	5.9
NC	76	2.4	708	3.3	2 158	2.5	247	2.2	70	2.6	363	2.5	2	1.9	136	2.4	26	1.6	805	2.2	2 093	2.1
WC	443	14.0	2 429	11.2	10 218	11.8	1 243	10.9	471	17.4	1 103	7.7	14	13.6	792	14.0	338	21.4	4 200	11.2	8 092	8.0

 # - Number of Registered NPOs *% - Percentage Registered NPOs*

Provinces: *GP (Gauteng); MP(Mpumalanga); EC (Eastern Cape); NW (Northwest); FS (Free State); NC (Northern Cape); KZN (Kwa-Zulu Natal); WC (Western Cape); LP (Limpopo)*

Sectors: *(Biz&Prof Assoc) Business and Professional Associations; (Cult&Rec) Culture and Recreation; (Dev&HSNG) Development and Housing; (Educ&Res) Education and Research; (Environ) Environment; Health; (Intl) International; (Law,Advoc, Pols) Law,Advocacy and Politics; (PhilaInter&VolPromo) Philanthropic intermediaries and voluntarism promotion; (Rel) Religion; (Soc Service) Social Services*

STATE OF SOUTH AFRICAN REGISTERED NONPROFIT ORGANISATIONS ISSUED IN TERMS OF THE NONPROFIT ORGANISATIONS ACT 71 OF 1997

"A REPORT FROM THE NATIONAL NPO REGISTER"

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social development

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