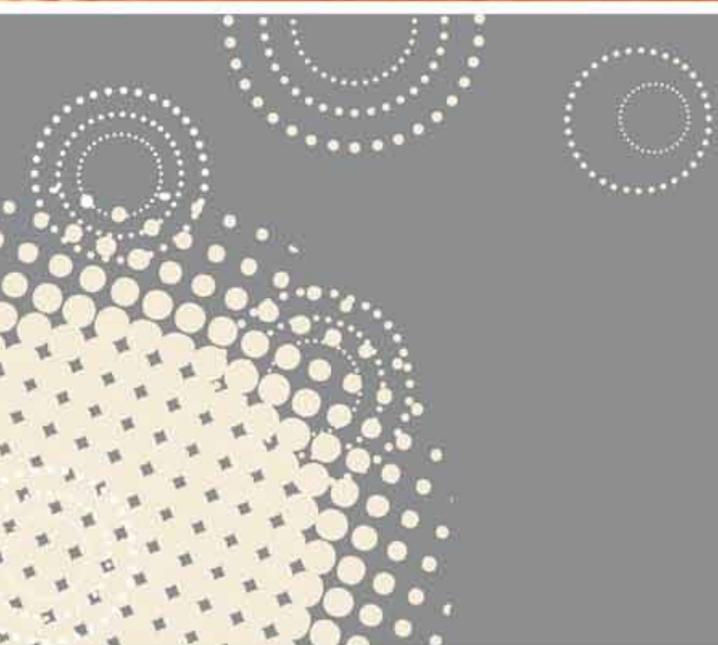


DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

STRATEGIC PLAN 2015-2020



Together Moving Gauteng City Region Forward



GAUTENG PROVINCE
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Publisher

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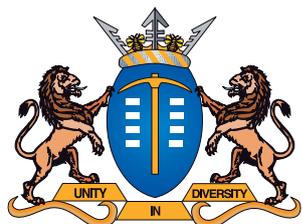
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STRATEGIC PLAN

FOR THE

FINANCIAL YEARS

2015-2020



GAUTENG PROVINCE
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Ms FN MAZIBUKO
MEC: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

FOREWORD BY THE MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

Gauteng Province has experienced considerable population growth since 1996. The Province housed 18.8% of South Africa's population in 1996, and by 2011 this had increased to 23.7%. Statistics South Africa's 2014 Mid-year population estimates states that the population of Gauteng had increased to approximately 12.91 million people. The population in the Province has been increasing at a rate of 2,4% per annum. The Labour Force Survey of 2006 placed the rate of unemployment in Gauteng at 23,%. While the percentage of households in which adults went to bed hungry had reduced from 6,9% in 2002 to 2,5% in 2006, the impact on the quality of life has not improved (Community Survey, 2007).

In line with the new priorities that were identified in the ANC Election Manifesto, and the Government's Medium Term Strategic Framework (2014-2019), the Department embarked on a comprehensive reprioritisation process in order to align itself with these mandates.

Our interventions will be focused on creating a more inclusive economy, by expanding opportunities for the poor to access the shrinking labour market and broadening the impact of growth as well as ensuring that the benefits reach all sectors of society, particularly the poor and vulnerable in a targeted way.

These interventions will include support for small and micro-enterprises and cooperatives. We have targeted young people in our efforts to create decent jobs and thus grow the economy. Investment in youth development will focus on the provision of skills.

We will promote sustainable development through our development centres where we will run income generating programmes. This youth development programmes will focus on mobilising young people to serve their country by promoting activism, and a spirit of patriotism in preparation for future leadership roles. It will also provide Gauteng with an exclusive opportunity to foster and groom a cadre of social scientists who will assist with the multitude of programmes planned to expand the rapid delivery of services to households and communities.

We will continue to assist in establishing cooperatives in previously disadvantaged communities. These cooperative are empowered in school uniform (textile) production and the rendering of cleaning, security, laundry, catering and gardening services at some of our service delivery points.

We will use procurement as another lever to empower those that have been historically disadvantaged. This is an important tool in the creation of decent jobs.

Our commitment to building human and social capital remains unshaken in order to improve the quality of human resources of our Province. This we will achieve through among others, Early Childhood Development. This programme promotes social protection and ensures reduced vulnerability.

Early Childhood Development is an important stage in enhancing the cognitive and human development of the child. Investing in Early Childhood Development is not only a means of giving children a good start but also contributes to the socio-economic development of the Province.

Therefore, in order to ensure legal compliance, we will continue with the programme of ensuring that unregistered home-based Early Childhood Development Centres comply with registration requirements.

We will therefore be developmental in our approach to unregistered crèches and expand and strengthen the relevant training provided to unregistered ECDs. We will also finalise and constantly update a database for all children in the Province to facilitate appropriate interventions by government where necessary. We will closely monitor construction of Early Childhood Development facilities to ensure that they are completed within schedule.

Programmes that are aimed at building and strengthening governmental, family and community capacities to provide a supportive environment for orphans and girls and boys living with and affected by HIV and AIDS will be intensified. This will include programmes to address the psychosocial problems encountered by children affected by HIV and AIDS.

Our programme to fight drug abuse will be intensified. We will create mechanisms for combating substance abuse through prevention, early intervention, treatment and integration programmes. Prevention services and programmes will continue to focus on the preservation of the family units of persons affected by substance abuse.

In the case of youth in conflict with the law, the focus is on diversion of the child away the criminal justice system.

We are committed to de-racialising old age homes. In this regard we will focus on:

- accessibility of services in old age homes; and
- development of more community-based services.

The Department will ensure that all residential facilities for older persons have a dedicated number of affordable beds to accommodate vulnerable older persons from disadvantaged communities.

A key element of this plan is the centralisation (at regional level) of the residential facilities admission waiting list database and admission registers. We will thus be able to ensure that we meet the transformational agenda in the admission of older persons on the waiting list at registered and funded residential facilities into actual residence at these facilities.



Ms FN MAZIBUKO (Executive Authority)

MEC: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT



Ms WR Tshabalala
HOD: Social Development

STATEMENT BY THE HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

As we enter the new political term, we do so with an understanding that the renewal of the mandates for this Government further solidifies our conviction towards the realisation of the long-term goals of this Government by 2020.

The Strategic Plan before you encapsulates the vision, mission, goals and objectives that will guide the operations of the Department for the period 2015-2020. It clearly articulates the approach that will be taken by the Department in responding to the priorities of the new government. It is a product of intensive consultations with stakeholders both external and internal to the Department and was primarily shaped by new political priorities subsequent to the changes in the political landscape that resulted from the national and provincial elections.

This Strategic Plan adheres to all statutory requirements as defined in Chapter 5 of the Public Finance Management Act (Act No. 1 of 1999) and Chapter 1, Part III B, of the new Public Service Regulations of 2001.

The first part of the plan contextualises the environment within which services are rendered and the challenges that the Department continues to face as it implements different intervention mechanisms to respond to the social ills that continue to plague our communities. This section outlines the mandate of the Department as guided by the basic tenets, vision, mission, values, strategic objectives and service delivery priorities as well as the legislative mandates that gives legal background to a variety of services rendered by the Department.

In line with the Gauteng Provincial Strategic Priorities 2014-19 of creating decent work and building a growing but inclusive economy and building cohesive and sustainable communities, the Department will continue to implement the Gauteng Social Development Strategy. The strategy provides a framework for sustainable social development that places children, youth, women, persons with disabilities and the elderly at the centre of its development efforts, through promoting a caring society, offering social protection and investing in human and social development.

The Department will intensify the implementation of the War on Poverty campaign. The objective of this programme is to identify and profile poor households in the Province so that they can be targeted for a package of services which includes the provision of water, electricity, social grants, food security and other poverty alleviation interventions.

This section also outlines the inter-linkages of policy positions at different levels of government and clearly positions the mandate and plans of the Department within the context of the National and Provincial policy priorities. Amongst others, in line with these strategic priorities, the Department plans to deliver on the following key strategic focus areas:-

- In support of the goal of creating decent work, the Department will develop and implement staffing norms for social workers to comply fully with the national norm of a ratio of 1:5000 social workers in the community; and increase the number of social workers and other professional workers to address shortage of skills in the country in partnership with institutions of higher learning.
- In support of the goal of tackling child, older persons and adult poverty, the Department will continue to intensifying and implementing comprehensive programmes geared towards these target groups through strengthening partnerships with business, civil society organisations, individual community members and other government departments.
- Empowerment of women also plays a central role in the strategic focus of the Department for the period ahead, including the promotion and protection of the rights of women and linking them to development and empowerment projects.

This section concludes by reflecting on the service delivery environment within which the Department renders its services, and the challenges presented by such environmental dynamics as well as the departmental organisational capacity to respond to the approved plans and implementation requirements.

The second part of the Strategic Plan presents the breakdown on how the strategic objectives outlined in the previous section are going to be achieved. It presents an outline of performance indicators and targets set and reviewed on a yearly basis to achieve broader goals. The section is organised into a breakdown of specific programmes and sub-programmes in the context of which the following focus areas will be implemented:-

Substance abuse remains one of the most harrowing problems in the Province with many young people becoming more and more involved in drug trafficking and abuse. It is also a major contributor to other social ills such as crime, poverty, reduced productivity, unemployment as well as the escalation of HIV and AIDS infection rates. To mitigate the effects of this harrowing social problem and reduce its prevalence, the Department will continue to intensify the implementation of existing programmes such as the implementation of Inter-sectoral National Drug Master Plan and improve the reach of awareness and prevention programmes geared towards conscientising people about the dangers of abusing substances.

The plight of older persons in society remains central to the plans of the Department in making sure that their rights are protected and that older persons are not exposed to conditions of abuse and neglect. The focus of the Department this year will be on older persons in disadvantaged communities, where the following interventions will be implemented:-

- Relocation of resources for older persons to priority areas to end discrimination, especially to historically disadvantaged communities.
- The admission of older persons from disadvantaged communities to residential facilities and mainly those in the suburbs. This will be done by ensuring that each residential facility has a dedicated number of affordable beds.
- To develop and implement programmes to support older persons (specifically granny-headed household) who care for children, through counselling and material assistance (food parcels through food banks).

In responding to the plight of persons with disabilities throughout Gauteng, the Department will continue to implement various intervention mechanisms based on the human rights approach and the developmental approach to disability. The focus will be on significantly improving access to services. This will be made possible by working together with the Health Department, as this will allow for service recipients to receive an integrated package of services in centres where they initially received only partial services. Furthermore, the Department will develop and implement a strategy to roll out Braille and sign language training to targeted families.

The Department also plans to intensify the implementation of the Bana Pele programme. This is a “single window” of an integrated package of services targeting orphaned and vulnerable children. The focus of this programme this year will be to intervene where there is a perpetuation of generational poverty through the provision of amongst other:-

- Free health services for children under the age of 6
- Increasing access to school transport for children living on farms and plots that are more than 5 km from schools
- Increasing access to primary school nutrition programme
- Increasing the number of children that will attend no fee schools
- Increasing the number of children linked to child support grants

The War on Poverty is an interdepartmental programme which aims to target households with anti-poverty measures. The overarching objective of the programme is to identify and profile poor households in the Gauteng Province so that they can be targeted for a package of services and interventions which will include opportunities within the EPWP programme. This project is meant as a holistic approach to social development that targets families and households. Its other objectives include the following:-

- Reduction of poverty levels within households and the number of poor households
- Improvement of the second economy and creation of viable bridges to the first economy
- Interruption of the intergenerational transmission of poverty and addressing the feminisation of poverty.

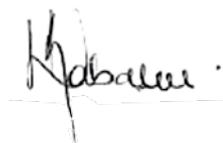
In addition to the key developmental goals laid out by the Millennium Declaration, an explicit commitment to the mainstreaming of women, youth and persons with disabilities was included. “No individual and no nation must be denied the opportunity to benefit from development. The equal rights and opportunities of women and men must be assured.”

Mainstreaming has become one of the most rapidly adopted, progressive, social justice-oriented initiatives endorsed by the international community. Mainstreaming is embraced by the Department by way of a sub-programme in the plan that specifically endeavours to monitor the Department’s programmes of health and social empowerment, social integration, social protection and social investment in respect of youth, women and persons with disabilities. We will ensure that, in terms of Legislation, Regulations, Policies and Departmental Objectives, all programs in this plan address the mainstreaming of gender, youth and disability.

The last part of the Strategic Plan outlines corporate strategies that flow directly from the implementation of the broader goals of the plan. It deals mainly with how the organisational capacity will be reorganised to deliver on the commitments in the Strategic Plan.

I am confident that our dedicated team, and led by MEC Mazibuko, will deliver on the commitments contained in this Strategic Plan and contribute in a meaningful way to Government’s commitment to ‘A long and healthy life for all South Africans.’

I hereby present the Strategic Plan for the Department of Social Development for the period 2015-20.



Ms WR Tshabalala

HOD: Gauteng Department of Social Development

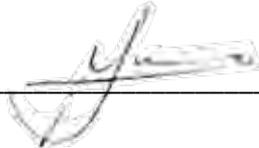
OFFICIAL SIGN-OFF

It is hereby certified that this Strategic Plan:

- Was developed by the management of the Gauteng Department of Social Development under the guidance of Ms FN Mazibuko: (Executive Authority)
- Takes into account all the relevant policies, legislation and other mandates for which the Department of Social Development is responsible.
- Accurately reflects the Strategic Goals and Objectives which the Gauteng Department of Social Development will endeavour to achieve in the period 2015-2020.

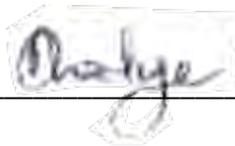
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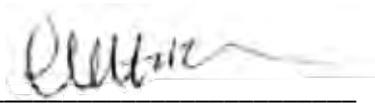
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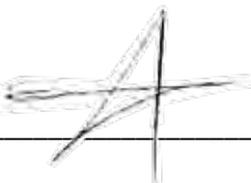
Ms Amanda Hartmann

DDG: Support Services
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Signature: 

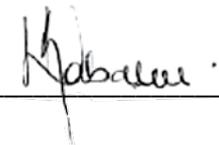
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Ms WR Tshabalala

Accounting Officer
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Approved by:

Ms FN Mazibuko:
Executive Authority
Date:

Signature: 

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INTRODUCTION

The Department of Social Development derives its mandate from several pieces of legislation and policies, including the White Paper for Social Welfare (1997) and the Population Policy (1998). The constitutional mandate of the Department is to provide sector-wide national leadership in social development.

Based on its mandate, the Department effectively develops and implements programmes for social protection and social development and for the eradication of poverty among the poorest of the poor and the most vulnerable and marginalised, through its partnerships with its primary customers/service recipients and all those sharing its vision. The main objective of the Gauteng Department of Social Development (GDSD) is to play a leading role in social empowerment, social integration and social protection of the poor and vulnerable individuals, families and communities of Gauteng. The strategic plan for the Gauteng Department of Social Development outlines the main direction and course that the Department will chart in the five years of the current term of office, in contributing to the ten-pillar Transformation, Modernisation, and Re-industrialisation programme of the Gauteng Provincial Government. The Strategic Plan is packaged into three parts.

Part A: Focuses on the strategic overview, which provides insight into the mandate of the GDSD, organisational and performance environments, situational analysis and financial information.

Part B: Provides information on the GDSD programmes and sub-programme plans, as well as information on risk management linked to the outputs.

Part C: Provides links to other plans and provides information regarding the Department's long-term infrastructure plan and other capital projects set out in the Strategic Plan.

PART A: STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

1. OVERVIEW

1.1 VISION

A caring and self-reliant society.

1.2 MISSION

To transform our society by building conscious and capable citizens through the provision of integrated social development services.

1.3 VALUES

- **Human Dignity** is a fundamental human right which facilitates freedoms, justice and peace that must be protected in terms of the Constitution of South Africa
- **Respect** is showing regard for one another and the other people we serve and is a fundamental value for the realisation of development goals.
- **Integrity** is ensuring that we are consistent in our values, principles, actions and measures and thus generate trustworthiness amongst ourselves and with our stakeholders.
- **Fairness** expresses our commitment to providing services to all South Africans without prejudice based on race, gender, religion or creed.
- **Equality** is seeking to ensure equal access to services, participation of citizens in the decisions that affect their lives and pursuit of equity imperatives where imbalances exist.

We care, We serve, We belong

PART A: STRATEGIC OVERVIEW



2. LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES

2.1 CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATES

The Constitutional mandate of the Department of Social Development is to provide sector-wide national leadership in social development.

2.2 LEGISLATIVE MANDATES

The Department derives its legislative mandate from several pieces of legislation and policies, including the White Paper for Social Welfare (1997) and the Population Policy (1998).

Based on its mandate, the Department effectively develops and implements programmes for the eradication of poverty and for social protection and social development among the poorest of the poor and the most vulnerable and marginalised, through its partnerships with its primary customers/service recipients and all those sharing its vision.

2.3 POLICY MANDATES

National norms and standards for Social Service Delivery

- White Paper on Disability – Integrated National Disability Strategy
- National Policy on Families National Drug Master Plan 2006-2011 (This is currently being reviewed and the Draft National Master Plan 2012-2016 has been developed)
- National Policy on the Management of Substance Abuse
- National Minimum Norms and Standards for in-patient treatment centers
- National Minimum Norms and Standards for out-patient treatment centers
- National Minimum Norms and Standards for Diversion
- National Policy Framework for Accreditation of Diversion Services in South Africa
- National Guidelines on Home-based Supervision
- Interim National Protocol for the Management of Children awaiting trial
- National Norms and Standards for Foster Care
- National Norms and Standards for Child Protection Services
- National Norms and Standards for Adoption
- National Norms and Standards for Drop-in Centers
- National Norms and Standards for Partial Care
- National Norms and Standards for Prevention and Early Intervention Programmes
- National Norms and Standards for Child and Youth Care Centers
- National Norms and Standards for ECD

National Department of Social Development Strategic Themes

Based on the priorities of government, the national Department of Social Development has formulated and committed itself to the following strategic themes:

- Tackling child poverty
- Tackling adult and older persons poverty
- Youth Development
- Prevention and Early Intervention
- Social cohesion
- Sector capacity building
- Governance and institutional development
- Regional and international solidarity

Gender, youth and disability mainstreaming

In September 2000, at the United Nations Millennium Summit, 189 governments across the world made a commitment to take collective responsibility for halving world poverty by 2015. The Millennium Declaration laid out a number of key development goals framed to reflect its fundamental values. Along with the reduction of poverty and hunger, these included commitments to the promotion of human development, environmental sustainability and development partnerships. In addition, they included an explicit commitment to mainstreaming as an end in itself: The equal rights and opportunities of women and men were to be assured. This principle included youth and persons with disabilities.

Mainstreaming has become 'one of the most rapidly adopted, progressive, social justice-oriented initiatives endorsed by the international community'.

'Gender' and 'mainstreaming' put together means to integrate a gender sensitive perspective into all fields and measures. This means to always consciously consider the unequal starting point and framework conditions of women and men and to design all projects and activities in a way that contributes to the promotion of gender equality. The reduction of existing inequalities between the sexes is therefore no longer only an issue of women's policy but becomes a duty of men as well, and a cross-sectional duty of all social sectors.

It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality.

'Youth mainstreaming' denotes a process for a meaningful engagement and broad integration of young people into structures and activities of health and social development on a daily basis. It requires consistent, committed youth-adult cooperation at every level, where young people are recognised as equal and valuable partners. A youth mainstreaming approach aims to support young people to fulfil their roles effectively and to take their rightful place in society. In practical terms, it means that all programme sectors are to take youth into account at all stages from programme planning to reporting, through monitoring and evaluation.

'Mainstreaming disability' into development cooperation is the process of assessing the implications for persons with disabilities of any planned action, including legislation, policies and programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making the concerns and experiences of persons with disabilities an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that persons with disabilities benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve disability equality. Mainstreaming is about persons with disabilities participating at all levels of society according to their choice without facing any barriers.

Mainstreaming disability and delivering developmental social services to all persons with disabilities requires sufficient and appropriate resource allocations to ensure the transformation from policy intent to implementation. These resources range from human capacity to financial support.

NATIONAL LAWS AND POLICIES

A range of national laws and policies inform equality, empowerment, human rights and human dignity processes. The mainstreaming mandates are derived from various pieces of legislation, and include amongst others:-

- Commission on Gender Equality Act (Act 39 of 1996)
- Employment Equity Act (Act 55 of 1996)
- Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act (Act 39 of 1996)
- Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act (Act 5 of 2000)

- National Youth Policy Framework (2009 – 2014)
- White Paper on Affirmative Action in the Public Service (1997)
- White Paper on Integrated National Disability Strategy (1997)
- South African National Policy Framework for Women’s Empowerment and Gender Equality (2000)
- Technical Assistance Guidelines on the Employment of Persons with Disabilities (2007)

Stigma Mitigation Framework

This document sets out the Stigma Mitigation Framework which contextualises the work of government and key partners in civil society, located in the National Strategic Plan (NSP) on HIV, STIs and TB.

The National Skills Development Strategy

The skills revolution in South Africa is governed and driven by a number of laws. The three main laws are: the South African Qualifications Authority Act (1995), the Skills Development Act (1998) and the Skills Development Levies Act (1999).

The National Strategic Plan (NSP) 2007-2011

The National Strategic Plan (NSP) on HIV and AIDS seeks to provide continued guidance to all government departments and sectors of civil society, building on work done in the past decade. It is informed by the nature, dynamics and character of the epidemic as well as developments in medical and scientific knowledge. It is based on the following basic principles:

- Supportive leadership, effective communication, effective partnerships, including meaningful involvement of people living with HIV and AIDS
- Promoting social cohesion and change and sustainable programs and funding.

Women Empowerment and Gender Equality Bill, November 2013

The aforementioned bill was passed in November 2013, and has the following implications:

- Specific measures to be implemented to ensure promotion of gender equality – equal participation and representation of women in the workplace and in the inclusion of women in programmes, projects and strategic planning.
- Expand economic empowerment, access to programmes and projects aligned to economic empowerment, supply chain processes, tender processes, inclusion in developmental programmes and projects, inclusion in learnerships, and bursaries.
- Strengthen women’s decision making role in organisations, as well as NPO Management Committees, through Leadership Development Assessment Courses.
- Socio-economic empowerment of women in rural areas, as well as socio-economic empowerment of women with disabilities.
- Barrier free access to education and training, gender-based no violence programmes and education, and reproductive health.
- Support women’s active participation in project related decision making bodies and committees.
- Ensure direct programme outreach to women, especially where the mobility and access is limited.
- Gender equitable participation in and benefit from programmes.

National Policy on the Provision of Social Services to Persons with Disabilities

The National Policy on the Provision of Social Services to Persons with Disabilities is informed by and aligned to a wide range of national policies, legislation and international instruments. As such it complements and

enhances the existing national and international legislative and policy framework that addresses disability issues. Since this policy focuses on the delivery of developmental social services to persons with disabilities and fundamentally incorporates the principle of mainstreaming disability, it is critical that it be read in conjunction with all legislation and policies dealing with equitable provision of social, political, economic and human rights.

Key in this regard is the Equality clause of the Constitution which states that:

- “1. Everyone is equal before the law and has the right to equal protection and benefit of the law.
2. Equality includes the full and equal enjoyment of all rights and freedoms. To promote the achievement of equality, legislative and other measures designed to protect or advance persons or categories of persons, disadvantaged by unfair discrimination may be taken.
3. The State may not unfairly discriminate directly or indirectly against anyone on one or more grounds, including race, gender, sex, pregnancy, marital status, ethnic or social origin, colour, sexual orientation, age, disability, religion, conscience, belief, culture, language and birth.”

This National Policy guides the overall provision of holistic and integrated developmental social services to all persons with disabilities in South Africa, in compliance with its constitutional and international obligations, and serves as the framework for any legislation that may be required to give effect to it. A mainstreaming perspective implies that all policies and legislation of government will inform this Policy.

At a national level, the Directorate: Disability in the Department of Social Development (DSD) has primary and lead responsibility for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of policies, legislation and programmes dealing with the delivery of developmental services to persons with disabilities. In fulfilling this task, the Directorate will work in close partnership with all senior managers within DSD, all relevant staff from related national line-function departments and with DSD provincial disability units and staff. The Directorate will establish the necessary coordination structures.

The following mandates apply:

- The National Policy Guidelines for the handling of Victims/Survivors of Sexual Offences, 1997
- The Service Charter for the Victims of Crime
- Minimum Standards for Victims of Crime
- National Anti- Rape Strategy
- Shelter Strategy and Framework
- Men and Boy strategy
- 365 Day Action Plan to end gender-based violence
- Protocols for the Thutuzela Care Centers
- The National Integrated Victim Empowerment Policy
- The National Policy Guidelines for Victim Empowerment
- Minimum Standards for Victim Empowerment and Shelters

Protection of Personal Information Act, Act 4 of 2013

The Act is about promotion and protection of personal information processed by the public and private bodies.

Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Person Act, Act 7 of 2013

The Act is concerned by the increase of trafficking in persons, especially women and children.

Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment Amendment Act, Act 46 of 2013

The Act is about promotion of compliance by organs of State.

Basic Conditions of Employment Amendment Act, Act 20 Of 2013

The Act prohibits employers from requiring employees to make a payment to secure employment; prohibits employment of children below the age of 15 and makes it an offence to require or permit a child to perform any work or provide any services risking the child's well-being.

Cooperatives Amendment Act, Act 6 of 2013

The Act provides for intergovernmental relations within the cooperatives sector.

Older Persons Act, Act 13 of 2006

The objective of the Act is to maintain, increase and promote the status, well-being, safety and security of older persons.

South African Policy for Older Persons

The Policy is aimed at creation of an enabling and supportive environment that ensures that both frail and mobile older persons receive services that respond to their needs.

Protocol on Management of Elder Abuse

The protocol defines abuse and explains the process to be followed in cases abused older persons.

South African Charter for Older Persons

The charter and the declaration promote and protect the rights of older persons e.g. the right to care, protection and to be treated with dignity and respect.

Policy on Residential Facilities to Persons with Disabilities

The policy provides guidelines for the establishment and management of residential facilities for persons with disabilities.

Minimum Standards on Residential Facilities for Persons with Disabilities

The document describes what constitutes an acceptable and adequate quality of care provided to Persons with Disabilities in residential facilities.

Policy on the Management and Transformation of Protective Workshops

The policy provides guidelines on development and management of workshops aimed at socio-economic empowerment of persons with disabilities.

White Paper on Families – 2013

The White paper on Families addresses the plight of families in South Africa and provides a policy framework that promotes family life and the strengthening of families.

Its objectives are to:

- Enhance the socialising, caring, nurturing and supporting capabilities of families so that their members are able to contribute effectively to the overall development of the country.
- Empower families and their members by enabling them to identify, negotiate around, and maximize economic, labor market, and other opportunities available in the country.
- Improve the capacities of families and their members to establish social interactions which make a meaningful contribution towards a sense of community, social cohesion and human solidarity.

Capacity building and preparations for implementation of the White Paper since promulgation in 2013 is underway.

Mediation in Certain Divorce Matters Act, Act 24 of 1987

This Act makes provision for mediation in certain divorce proceedings, and in certain applications arising from such proceedings, in which minor or dependent children of the marriage are involved, in order to safeguard the interests of such children; and to provide for the consideration by a court in certain circumstances of the report and recommendations of a Family Advocate before granting a decree of divorce or other relief. It also deals with the appointment of family counselors to assist the Family Advocate with an enquiry in terms of any applicable law.

Maintenance Act, Act 99 of 1998

The Act governs all the laws that relate to maintenance and honours the ruling that both parents have a legal duty to support their children and that in some cases a duty to support exists between family members. It governs all the legal procedures used by the Maintenance Courts officers and investigators to ensure a sensitive and fair approach to the payment of maintenance.

INTERNATIONAL POLICIES

A range of international policies inform equality, empowerment, human rights and dignity processes. These include, among others:-

- South Africa is a signatory to a number of regional, continental and international instruments and agreements on the promotion, protection and advancement of the rights of women, youth and persons with disabilities. At the regional and continental levels, the country is signatory to the African Union (AU) Heads of States' Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa (2004)
- Southern African Development Community (SADC) Protocol on Gender and Development (2008)
- AU Decade for African Women 2010-2020
- AU Member States Participation Protocols
- African Decade of Persons with Disabilities, extended until 2019

At the international level, the country has adopted and/or ratified:-

- The United Nations (UN) Beijing Declaration and its Platform for Action (1995)
- UN Convention for the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
- UN Declaration on the Rights of Older Persons
- UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)
- UN Convention on the Rights of the Child
- African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child

PROVINCIAL POLICIES

The Gauteng Strategic Policy Framework on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment

This policy guides the Gender Mainstreaming approach to be applied across GPG policies, programmes and projects and ensures that the goal of Gender Equality is part of the agenda across all business, programmes, projects and activities of the Gauteng City Region.

The Gauteng Provincial Government Strategic Policy Framework on Disability Rights

This policy guides all the GPG Departments to ensure that all persons with disabilities enjoy equal opportunity and participate fully in all the programmes and projects in the Gauteng Province.

Gauteng AIDS Strategic Plan

- Reduce new HIV infections by half.
- Treatment, care and support for 80% of people living with HIV and AIDS and families (Orphans and Vulnerable Children).
- Monitoring and Evaluation: UN General Assembly Special Sessions (UNGASS) and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
- Partnerships and human rights.

In relation to HIV and AIDS Programmes, the following significant policy development has been put in place:

Policy Framework on Orphans and other children made vulnerable by HIV and AIDS

The policy aims to ensure coordinated action at national, provincial, district and local level to realise the rights of orphans, families and communities, and that the legal, policy and institutional framework for the protection and promotion of the rights of affected children are implemented.

SOCIAL SECTOR STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

The Social Development Sector agreed that the following priorities be implemented over the MTSF cycle starting in 2014-2019. These are:

- **Reforming the welfare sector** through legislative and policy reforms. We seek to expand services by ensuring adequate numbers of trained social service professionals, review of funding models and the roles assigned to non-profit organisations.
- **Improving access to quality Early Childhood Development** through the provision of comprehensive ECD services as an instrument to make investments in health, development of capabilities, to mitigate vulnerabilities and to serve as the building blocks for future resilience. Effective ECD is also critical for ensuring equitable participation of women in the labour force and the productive and social life of communities.
- **Deepening social assistance and extending the scope for social security** to address both issues of coverage and policy instruments, including the defining of a social protection floor that provides a minimum set of guarantees coupled with a framework of progressive realisation of rights.
- **Enhancing the capabilities of the identified groups and communities to achieve sustainable livelihood and household food and nutrition security** through a combination of income, direct

provision and support to local economies through local procurement.

- **Establishing social protection systems and strengthening of monitoring and evaluation of services** so as to ensure that our interventions are responsive and yield sustainable outcomes.

2014-2019 MTSF GAUTENG PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES

1. Reforming the welfare sector through:

- Building the capacity of the state by expanding services and ensuring that adequate numbers of trained social service professionals (*Social Workers, Social Auxiliary Workers, Community Care Workers, Community Development Practitioners and Assistant Community Development Workers*) are appropriately deployed in line with the ward-based model-serving thus the dual role of being response teams and for provision of developmental services.
- A review of funding models and the gradual introduction of programme funding in line with the costing model currently being worked on at national level, once finalised and within available resources.
- A review of the roles assigned to non-profit organisations in order for them to do more developmental work and for the State to gradually take over statutory services in addition to the developmental work it is doing.
- **Transformation**
 - The focus is on transformation of services in previously advantaged communities and NPOs for inclusion of the vulnerable groups from the poorest of the poor (i.e. Old Age Homes and Children's Homes).
- **Modernisation**
 - On modernisation the Department has introduced the National Integrated Social Information System (NISIS) as a tool to be utilised in conducting household profiling.
 - The Department has further introduced the Supatsela IT system for NPO payment and Social Work Services case management.
- **Reindustrialisation**
 - In contributing to the township economy the Department facilitated the establishment of men and women cooperatives for the production of school uniforms and gardens as well as laundry services.

2. Improving access to quality Early Childhood Development

- ECD is a critical component of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in terms of universal access to education. The social cluster plays a critical role in ensuring integrated ECD services.
- The lack of appropriate infrastructure in communities calls for a radical transformation in how new settlements are built to include social infrastructure such as ECD centres.
- In line with the urban development plan the Department of Human Settlements is tasked with designing a strategy for human settlements that is child responsive and child friendly. Currently the Department of Social Development (DSD) is closing the gap by building ECD prototypes

- in the poorest communities, providing non centre based ECD through mobile ECD units, Toy Libraries and Play Groups.
- The care and protection of children is paramount at ECD centres. DSD implements the approved norms and minimum standards in upholding this function, regulates ECD funds and monitors the ECD centres, and ensures the provision of standardised meals and educational toys.
 - The Gauteng Department of Education trains ECD practitioners and does curriculum development, and the Gauteng Department of Health provides for health certificates and relevant immunisation programmes.
 - The Department of Community Safety conducts training with children from an early age on road safety matters as well as sensitisation sessions on drug and substance abuse.
 - The Department of Sports, Arts, Culture and Recreation is tasked with addressing the issue of indigenous games and child friendly sporting activities

This basket of services produces a child with sound cognitive, physical, and emotional development.

3. **Combating substance abuse and gender-based violence** and ensuring integration with Department of Community Safety programmes remains a priority of the Department.
4. **Expanding the War on Poverty Programme** to ensure a comprehensive profiling of all households situated within the 50 poorest wards, increasing the scale to include Coloured and Indian communities by partnering with Community Development Workers, Municipal Social Workers and Community Health Care Workers in profiling households, and fighting urban poverty through the food security programmes.
5. **Upscaling the Welfare to Work Programme** by making extensive use of the cooperative model and EPWP opportunities (including the Lulaway job centre project and the Tshepo 500 000 programme).

2.4 RELEVANT COURT RULINGS

The Constitutional Court judgments

- *S v Williams: 9 June 1995 (Punishment of children)*
Corporal punishment of juveniles was declared unconstitutional on the grounds that it violates their dignity and their right not to be treated or punished in a cruel, inhumane or degrading way.
- *Minister for Welfare and Population Development v Fitzpatrick and others: 31 May 2000 (Adoption)*
Prohibition of adoption of children born in South Africa by non-South Africans was declared unconstitutional. It was held that in some cases it could be in the best interests of the child.

The Supreme Court of Appeal judgments

- *BHP Billiton PLC Incorporated and another v De Lange and others (2013) 2 AllSA 523 (SCA) (Access to information)*
It was held that section 46 of the Promotion of Access to Information Act 2 of 2000 can be relied on where disclosure of information is in the public interest.

The High Court judgments

- *S v Melapi 2013 NGHC (Unreported) (Imprisonment of children)*
It was held that children below the age of 18 may be kept with persons above 18 but below 21 even though section 28 (1) (g) of the Constitution require that children be detained separately from adults.

- *Centre for Child Law v Minister of Social Development 2014 (1) SA 577 NGHC (Adoption)*
It was decided that section 230(3) of the Children's Act, Act 38 of 2005 does not preclude a child from being adoptable where the child has a guardian and the person seeking to adopt the child is the spouse or life-partner of the guardian. Furthermore, section 242 of the Act does not automatically terminate all parental responsibilities and rights of the guardian where such an adoption order is granted.

2.5 PLANNED POLICY INITIATIVES

- **Bill on the Ministerial Advisory Committee**
The draft bill is awaiting certification by Legal Services before it can be submitted to Cabinet for finalisation. Its aim is to enhance and formalise civil society participation in developmental social welfare debates and the regeneration of society.
- **Bill on the Commission for Children**
The draft bill on the Commission for Children was submitted to Cabinet for finalisation. The purpose of the bill is to monitor implementation of legislation, policies and international treaties, promote the rights, needs and best interests of children and ensure that these are given full consideration by private and public entities, individuals and organisations.
- **Trafficking in Persons Bill**
The purpose of the bill is to give effect to the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children, supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime, 2000, to provide for an offence of trafficking in persons, to provide for measures to protect victims of trafficking, to prevent trafficking in persons and to provide for matters connected therewith.

3. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

3.1 ANALYSIS OF THE 5 YEAR PERFORMANCE (2009-2014)

Early Childhood Development (ECD)

The Department has to date made significant progress in the regularisation of ECD Services in Gauteng. Since 2009, the Department has funded 1 221 partial care ECD facilities benefitting up to 333 374 children. The Department remains committed to expanding ECD services in 2014/15 and beyond. To ensure increased access to ECD services, the Department has built 20 ECD prototypes in selected disadvantaged communities reaching 2 520 children.

Over and above the strides made thus far, the Department has introduced the non-centre based ECD model to ensure that children who are not able to attend an ECD centre participate in a programme. Six buses have been procured to render mobile ECD programme in disadvantaged communities. The Department is also embarking on an assessment of children to assess the impact of meal distribution. So far 9 735 children from the ECD sites receiving meals have been assessed for Body Mass Index (BMI) and the psychosocial impact on the children's development.

School uniforms

The Government's interventions on child poverty through implementation of the Bana Pele programme focused on the provision of school uniforms to children in no-fee schools as well as schools located in previously rural nodes. Each school uniform package consists of a pair of shoes, one shirt, one jersey, one trousers/tunic and one pair of socks. Since 2009, a total of 481 403 school uniform packs have been distributed to deserving children. This programme has also ensured that 473 cooperatives are empowered through the school uniform project.

Research was conducted in 2011 to investigate the impact of the school uniform project. The key findings reflected on the impact of the project on children, parents, teachers, schools and cooperatives and revealed the following:-

- Children attended school more regularly, performed better, participated more in class and in extramural activities.
- The project reduced economic stigmatisation among learners.
- Parents were reported as having experienced reduced financial pressure as they were able to finance other necessities, such as groceries, school fees and transport.
- The project had provided unemployed women in the cooperatives with opportunities to develop their sewing skills and earn a wage. Over 3 000 jobs were created and the majority of beneficiaries were women.

The project was further used as a strategic economic springboard for training 600 young people in various aspects of the textile and leather industry.

Dignity Packs

The provision of dignity packs helped to keep many girls in school and to provide an income for the cooperatives packaging them.

Some of the benefits of the provision of dignity packs are that:

- The dignity and the rights of the girl child to school is restored
- The rate of school attendance improved
- The health and reproductive rights of the girl children are upheld.

In addition, a balance was maintained from a gender perspective for both the girl and boy child as dignity packs were distributed to both, as the Department provided some toiletries to the boy child as well. The service has also been expanded to children with albinism. Since the launch of the programme in 2011, about 424 000 girl children have benefited from the programme.

The programme has further ensured that our girl learners' rights to reproductive health and dignity are upheld, as opposed to previously when they had to resort to materials such as newspapers, rags and other unhygienic items during menstruation, which also had adverse health consequences such as children developing infections.

HIV and AIDS

The Department has delivered key interventions in programmes on HIV and AIDS. It intensified the provision of psychosocial support services to people who are living with and affected by HIV and AIDS – particularly orphans and vulnerable children. Greater emphasis was placed on the provision of quality services by Home and Community-Based Care (HCBC) Centres, where orphans and vulnerable children are provided with daily meals and psychosocial support services. The Department has provided psychosocial support services to 489 930 orphans and vulnerable children affected and/or living with HIV and AIDS since 2009.

The Department also provided community-oriented services which include early identification of orphans and vulnerable children and families in need of support, basic counselling, referrals to specialised care and immediate relief. The efforts to support community-based interventions were furthered by the provision of funding support to registered HCBC centres which provide care and support services to families.

There are interventions delivered by the Department towards capacitating the NPOs. These include continuous updating of and training on programme-related legislation, policies, and project management

related training, among others. HIV and AIDS, food insecurity and malnutrition are interlocked in a vicious cycle. Food insecurity can increase susceptibility to HIV transmission through various routes.

Substance Abuse Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation

The Department has intensified its substance abuse treatment interventions provided to persons abusing substances. It also strengthened its campaign to notify unregistered treatment centres about the process for registration in terms of Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependency Act, Act 20 of 1992. Furthermore, it also continued to provide prevention messages to children and youth through the implementation of the Ke-Moja Drug Prevention Programme.

Since President Zuma's visit to Eldorado Park in May 2013, the Department has taken a lead in the development of an integrated inter-sectoral plan to combat the scourge of substance abuse through the following interventions:

- Harm reduction, which is aimed at the provision of holistic treatment to service users and their families, and mitigating the social, psychological and health impact of substance abuse.
- Demand reduction, which is aimed at discouraging the abuse of substances by members of the public through prevention and awareness programmes.
- Supply reduction, which refers to efforts aimed at stopping the production and distribution of liquor and illicit substances and their associated crimes through law enforcement strategies as provided for in applicable laws.

As the lead agent in terms of the Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse, the Department of Social Development strengthened prevention, treatment, after care and reintegration interventions in the community by deploying additional social workers to render services in Eldorado Park, and partnering with organisations like the Jonathan Butler Foundation to divert the attention of the children and youth from potentially destructive activities during school holidays.

In pursuit of strengthening the existing interventions, the Department launched the following additional programmes:

- Counselling and Ke-Moja Buses to improve accessibility of social work services and services targeting youth.
- The Effective Parenting Programme to build and strengthen the capacity of parents and empowering them to build strong, responsible and resilient families who in turn will be the cornerstones of caring communities.
- The Bright Star Programme to empower children and young people with life skills to assist them to resist the pressure of taking drugs.
- The Addicted For Change Programme (A4C) targeting recovering young people to assist them to maintain sobriety.
- The removal of negative graffiti on walls.

Services to Older Persons

The care, support and protection of older persons remains a priority for the Department. Amongst other things mentioned in the legislation is to ensure social integration and independent living of older persons so that they can remain in their communities for as long as possible through the provision of a supportive and an enabling environment.

Since 2009, the Department has managed to reach 164 753 older persons accessing community-based care facilities. Through the active ageing programme, 89 268 older persons were reached during this period.

Services to Persons with Disabilities

Disability affects people's lives in a number of ways. Many persons with disabilities endure poverty and chronic under-employment and lack the means to become economically empowered. Provision of services to persons with disabilities is based on a human rights and developmental approach to disability. However, it is worth mentioning that the lack of legislation on disability that guides implementation of relevant programmes, and which enforces compliance with defined service standards by all delivery stakeholders, hampers the equitable provision of quality services to persons with disabilities.

In providing safety for all South Africans, the Department recognises that there is a need to provide services that foster greater access to opportunities for and social inclusion of persons with disabilities. The Department's interventions seek to promote the well-being, independent living and protection of persons with disabilities. Persons with disabilities, especially women and girls, are vulnerable to becoming victims of sexual and other forms of abuse with serious implications in terms of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), HIV and AIDS, and pregnancy. Intervention programmes in this regard, include awareness sessions and the provision of residential care and assisted living facilities.

Since 2009 the Department has reached 18 043 persons with disabilities accessing services in protective workshops and 9 589 who accessed residential facilities.

Whilst the service is dependent on referrals from the community, the Department continues to market this service in an effort to improve access. Services to persons with disabilities are also mainstreamed in all other programmes and services provided by the Department.

Crime Prevention and Support

South Africa's turbulent history has left us with a culture of violence which is a contributory factor to the high levels of violence associated with criminal activity that is endemic to society. Historically, South Africa's society has been shaped by poverty and underdevelopment which provides key contextual factors in understanding the high crime levels. Although poverty does not directly lead to higher crime levels, together with a range of social-economic, political and cultural factors, it contributes to an increase in crime and growth of criminal syndicates and gangs. In line with the Child Justice Act (Act 75 of 2008), the Department is responsible for the provision of assessments for all arrested children by probation officers within 48 hours.

The Department will continue to improve the effectiveness of the diversion programmes to reach previously disadvantaged communities. The approach will continue to emphasise a restorative approach and more accountability on the part of children in conflict with the law. Other key activities and support will include improvement of monitoring and evaluation of probation programmes for children and adults, expansion of social crime prevention and awareness programmes and strengthening of after-care programmes for families of children in conflict with the law.

The Department has assessed 18 532 children in conflict with the law and a further 160 000 children were reached through the social crime awareness and prevention programmes. A total of 10 452 children in conflict with the law received the services through home-based care supervision.

Child Care and Protection Services to Children

The work of the Department in relation to child care and protection services is informed by the objects of the Children's Act, Act 38 of 2005, which gives effect to the constitutional rights of children. Furthermore, the Department's programmes promote the protection, development and well-being of children. The Department also funds Child and Youth Care Centres (CYCCs). Foster care placements continue to be the first choice of alternative care for children in need. However, foster care is a lengthy process that involves placement of

children through the courts and continuous monitoring of the children once they have been placed with families.

Since 2009, 16 030 children have been placed in foster care and a further 189 905 children placed in foster care have received social work services. A total of 17 479 children in need of care and protection were placed in CYCCs between 2009 and 20014.

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)

The Department will also expand the participation of other programmes in the EPWP, e.g. ECD programmes and programmes for Older Persons, with an aim to massify the effort for the creation of jobs within the projects that are specifically implemented by these programmes. It will continue to provide the opportunity for the youth to participate in internship programmes, provide the opportunity for new youth to participate in learnership programmes, and provide the opportunity for new unemployed youth to participate in external bursary programmes. Young people of Gauteng Province still face challenges such as the threat of HIV and AIDS, dropping out of school for financial reasons, unemployment and poverty. The breakdown of communities and families has added to other social problems such as ill-health, disability, crime and violence, substance abuse and teenage pregnancy.

The Expanded Public Works Programme provides an important contribution towards the Millennium Development Goal of halving unemployment by 2014. This programme is a nation-wide government-led initiative aimed at drawing significant number of unemployed South Africans into productive work in a manner that will enable them to gain skills and increase their capacity to earn an income when they exit the programme. Jobs in Home and Community-Based Care organisations as well as the ECD sector are created through the EPWP volunteers.

Youth Development

The social exclusion of youth from the labour market coupled with youth poverty, substance abuse, crime and violence all points to the need to address how best we can improve the socio-economic conditions of youth in Gauteng.

The Department intends to improve the situation by, amongst other interventions, strengthening the protection of young persons with disabilities from violence and abuse, and by focusing on skills development, employment and entrepreneurial opportunities, recreation, leisure, the smooth transition from childhood to adulthood, and access to information and education on reproduction health needs and rights.

Sustainable Livelihoods

The Department employs a comprehensive strategy that combines short term relief to food challenges, community development and sustainable livelihoods. The pillars of the Department's interventions included the war on poverty programme, a range of food relief interventions and drawing the people of Gauteng Province into productive work in a manner that will enable them to gain skills and increase their capacity to earn an income.

The sustainable livelihoods programme seeks to support development that builds on the strengths of poor people and to provide them with opportunities to improve their livelihoods. The approach takes account of the way in which development decisions affect women, the youth and persons with disabilities.

Support to Cooperatives

Social cooperatives are organs of civil society that are intended to bring in the element of social cohesion and

local economic development synergy amongst organised communities. The strategy is premised on ensuring that communities can dialogue, save together, trade amongst themselves and create communal support systems through the means of social cooperatives. The strategy has a social bias rather than a profiteering motive and recognises the sustainable livelihoods approach as a key ingredient for mobilisation, enhancement of savings schemes and social upliftment.

In order to increase the cooperatives' participation and sustainability in the economy we have improved our partnerships with training institutions, development agencies and the private sector, as well as government enterprises such as parastatals and institutions of higher learning. To name a few, our focus has been on basic financial management, costing, marketing, business development and procurement.

The War on Poverty

The Department also implement the War on Poverty campaign. The strategic objectives of the War on Poverty campaign are provision of access to valuable information by the designated public service for proper planning and creation of a database of households and service needs, particularly information related to the poverty status of profiled households, in order to customise interventions; integration of services between departments; identification of areas or communities that are under-served; and to enable service-trend analysis for planning and monitoring purposes.

The War on Poverty continues to be an area of focus and the programme is implemented in partnership with the Department of Local Government as well as youth volunteers. The benefits range from employment opportunities, social relief of distress, access to a variety of government services including grants and identity document applications, school enrolments, participation in learnership programmes and accessing health services.

Whilst the country shows progress in the fight against poverty, Gauteng remains one of the provinces with the highest population, and hence also experiences serious challenges in relation to poverty and inequality. In the last 5 years, under the auspices of the War on Poverty Campaign championed by the former Deputy President of the Republic, Kgalema Motlanthe, the Province has targeted households within the 50 identified poorest wards in Gauteng to have a better understanding of the challenges these households are faced with and to better be able to refer them to various institutions of government and civil society for services.

The identified 50 poorest wards are the most affected by unemployment, poverty and inequality and yet they have the highest economically active population. As part of an integrated service delivery approach, the Department of Social Development will also deploy Assistant Community Development Practitioners (ACDPs) to work together with Community Development Workers (CDWs) in targeting all profiled households, with a view of providing after-care support to the households, and by referring and tracking the referrals to various government services.

This cadre of young people will further ensure that they identify change agents within each household and link them to various economic opportunities such as skills development, job opportunities and assisting them to initiate cooperatives. Through this approach we aim at promoting a movement of our people from being passive citizens into being an active citizenry, ensuring social and economic inclusion and developing their capabilities to become the champions of their own development. The approach further aims at creating an effective partnership between government and the people towards the elimination of poverty and inequality.

Gender transformation and gender mainstreaming

The impetus for including gender transformation and gender mainstreaming as a cross cutting strategic approach that underpins the values of the Department in the Departmental Strategic Plan, (2015 –2019) has become imminent. In this regard, the Department seeks organisational commitment and a coordinated,

integrated response from, as well as the meaningful involvement of, all stakeholders within the Department at the highest level – which will pave the way for change management processes as well as policy programme and budget alignment.

The importance of gender mainstreaming has been widely discussed since Government's commitment to the concept in the Beijing Platform of Action in 1995. In recent years it has become generally accepted that gender equality is a prerequisite for and not a result of sustainable human development. Gender mainstreaming is an essential strategy not only for attaining gender equality, but also for the sustainable development of society as a whole.

So far, however, the Department has been grappling with the task of turning concepts into a constructive planning approach that can realise the goals of gender transformation. Gender mainstreaming has been viewed in a one dimensional approach - which has led to gaps between policy commitments and actual implementation. In fact, Mac Donald (2003) asserts that "policy commitments to gender mainstreaming "evaporated" or became "invisible" in planning and implementation" in research that was undertaken regarding the implementation of the Beijing Platform of Action.

According to Moser and Moser (2005), during the decade of focus on internal organisational change, a new understanding began to emerge that gender mainstreaming required organisations to first demonstrate their own commitment to gender equality goals and values and that this had to be done through significant internal organisational change and strategic planning. This means changing the very conditions of participation for women as well as men, and changing the very values and norms that shape the roles and responsibilities for men and women.

Recent gender and development approaches recognise that:

- Gender is not a women's issue but a relational issue
- Women and men have different needs
- Women cannot be treated as a homogeneous group
- Women tend to be disadvantaged more than men
- The nature of inequality is often systematic and structural
- Gender differences can also result in men being disadvantaged.

3.2 PERFORMANCE ENVIRONMENT

The mandate of the Department is to provide services to the vulnerable groups of society, the poorest and the marginalised. These vulnerable groups are identified as children, women, youth, persons with disabilities, older persons and people living with and affected by HIV and AIDS.

Based on the information from Statistics South Africa on the prevalence of vulnerable people in South Africa and the demand model document from the National Department of Social Development, the Department has provided the information that will reflect demand for services for the vulnerable groups serviced by the Gauteng Department of Social Development.

The information to be provided to address the demand for services and to inform the Department's strategic intervention will include:

- The total population of Gauteng
- The total population of each focus area of vulnerable groups serviced by the Department
- The profile of the people serviced in each vulnerable group in terms of population, demographics and population factors

- The number of people in each vulnerable group who received services from the Department
- The number of people in each vulnerable group who were supposed to receive services but did not receive the services
- The number of people in each vulnerable group who will be targeted to receive services in the 2015-2020 financial years
- The level of prevalence of each focus area in the vulnerable group serviced by the Department

This information will inform the Department's strategic intervention through the programmes in terms of the envisaged increase, decrease or positive change in the lives of the people.

Gauteng Province remains the most densely populated and highly urbanised province in South Africa. It remains the economic powerhouse of South Africa and currently accounts for 33% of the country's GDP. The Province is also responsible for 49.6% of all employee remuneration in the country. However, as a result of poor employment levels, the benefits of economic growth have not yet been translated into broad-based income redistribution and poverty alleviation. Levels of inequality, as measured by the Gini coefficient, are increasing and are most noticeable within the African population. As already indicated, the high levels of migration into Gauteng Province and the resultant social factors contribute to an increase in the demand for services rendered by the Department. As the Gini coefficient approaches zero, the distribution of the income or consumption approaches absolute equality and it moves towards absolute inequality if it approaches 1. Gauteng has in the recent census recorded a Gini coefficient of 0.60 as opposed to 0.65 recorded in the Labour Force Survey of 2000. This decrease in the Gini coefficient signifies that the gap between the rich and the poor in Gauteng has narrowed.

In the 2014 mid-year population estimates Gauteng is presented as the most populous province with approximately 12.91 million inhabitants and accounting for a 23.9 % share of the country's population. What this translates into is that Gauteng government services will be in high demand as population numbers continue to soar. Labour migration into Gauteng is one major cause of the influx into this already land scarce province. The migration pattern into Gauteng has remained the same for more than a decade where in 2001 more than 566 760 people move in, and juxtaposed to the 901 622 recorded in 2011. This is growth of about 334 862 people over a period of 10 years and translates to almost 2 790 new people into the Province per month.

Recent figures by Stats SA not only show growth in terms of numbers but also in terms of land mass. The following illustrates the gains and losses of the Province's land. The following areas were integrated into Gauteng Province, thus necessitating the reprioritisation of Provincial targets and objectives:

- Portions adjacent to Madibeng and Moretele municipalities were added fully into Gauteng in 2011
- Merafong City municipality which was crossing North West and Gauteng was added to Gauteng in 2001
- The West Rand municipality which was not aligned to the Gauteng Provincial boundary in 2001 was officially absorbed fully into Mogale City by 2011
- Kungwini municipality is now part of the City of Tshwane in Gauteng.

Gauteng is presently home to 12.91 million people.

Table 1: Population by municipality

Gender	Sedibeng	West Rand	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane	Total
Male	455 358	428 175	1 627 724	2 225 137	1 453 483	6 189 875
Female	461 126	392 820	1 550 747	2 209 690	1 468 005	6 082 388
Total	916 484	820 995	3 178 470	4 434 827	2 921 488	12 272 263

Source: Stats SA 2011 Census

Table 2 Gauteng by population group (percentage)

Population group	%
Black African	77.4
Coloured	3.5
Indian or Asian	2.9
White	15.6
Other	0.7
Total	100

Source: Stats SA 2011 Census

Table 3: Employment status of the Head of household

Geography	Sedibeng	West Rand	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane	Total
Employed	154 166	174 741	640 994	944 685	590 634	2 505 220
Unemployed	38 819	34 078	145 277	170 948	101 112	490 234
Discouraged work-seeker	7 378	5 916	23 986	30 596	17 260	85 136
Other not economically active	79 205	52 438	204 327	287 162	201 600	824 733
Age less than 15 years	199	225	881	1 465	929	3 699
Total	279 768	267 397	1 015 465	1 434 856	911 536	3 909 022

Source: Stats SA 2011 Census

In delivering services to these groups, the Department engages in partnership with several stakeholders such as the Non-Profit Organisations (NPOs). The nature and content of these services are conceptualised in the White Paper for Social Welfare and the Integrated Service Delivery Model, which spell out the developmental and caring focus of services rendered.

The delivery of services in a highly-populated province such as Gauteng presents a significant challenge for the Department since the high levels of people migrating into the Province contribute to an increase in the demand for various services the Department renders. The Department continues to provide prevention, rehabilitation, aftercare and developmental services to all vulnerable groups as mentioned above.

The outcomes approach has become the central and key approach adopted by the Department in line with the requirements of the current government to position programmes carried out to respond directly to the commitments made to the electorate by the ruling party. Through its mandate, the Department serves as a lead department on one of the outcomes and plays a crucial delivery role for all the others.

Gender, Youth and Disability Mainstreaming

Gender, Youth and Disability Mainstreaming is considered as a broader strategy of the Department's performance monitoring and management role where it is able to better capture, articulate and make visible the relationship between Departmental programme performance and the achievement of social justice, social inclusion and social integration in terms of youth, women and persons with disabilities. The Department's strategic focus regarding gender, youth and disability mainstreaming since 2009 has been mainly aimed at strategic guidance, awareness and sensitisation, advocacy and capacity building to ensure the increased inclusion of the targeted groups.

The Department will continue to intensify the gender, youth and disability mainstreaming function by strengthening the role of focal points in the various regions and institutions of the Department. The role of the focal points is to assist in the facilitation of mainstreaming implementation. Furthermore, the Department will strengthen its mandate through monitoring the implementation of action plans, guidelines and tools developed, namely, the Gender Action Plan, the Action Plan for the Management of Disability in the Workplace and the Organisational Readiness Assessment Tool, as well as ensuring that relevant research towards the inclusion of a gender, youth and disability perspective is conducted.

In its efforts to strengthen accountability on the gender, youth and disability mainstreaming agenda, the Department has improved the formal departmental reporting instruments (Quarterly Performance Reports) and mechanisms by disaggregating programme performance data to account fully for the extent of reach with regards to women, men, youth and persons with disabilities. This has improved the monitoring mechanisms with regards to advancing the consideration of issues related to these targeted groups in the mainstream service delivery planning of the Department.

Early Childhood Development

The Province has made great strides in ensuring that Gauteng children have the necessary back-ground education to enter school. The Early Childhood Development (ECD) programmes rolled out in the Province has seen a tremendous increase in the number of children attending institutions that offer this kind of learning. The table below shows that in public schools alone, the overall number of ECD learners increased by 82% from 43,049 in 2007 to 78,386 in 2011/12. Grade R alone in public schools increased by 148.4% over the same period. However, there was a significant decline in the number of learners attending ECD learning at community centres (e.g. for Grade R, numbers fell by 30% between 2007 and 2011).

Table 4: Number of Gauteng children who enrolled for ECD

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	% change 2007-2011
Grade R in public schools	31 559	50 506	61 629	71 767	78 386	148.4%
Grade R in community schools	4 086	6 343	2 879	2 879	-	30%
Pre-Grade R in public schools	2 836	3 699	9 135	9 135	-	222%
Pre-Grade R in community schools	4 568	5 894	3 475	3 475	-	24%
Total	43 049	66 442	77 118	87 256	78 386	82%

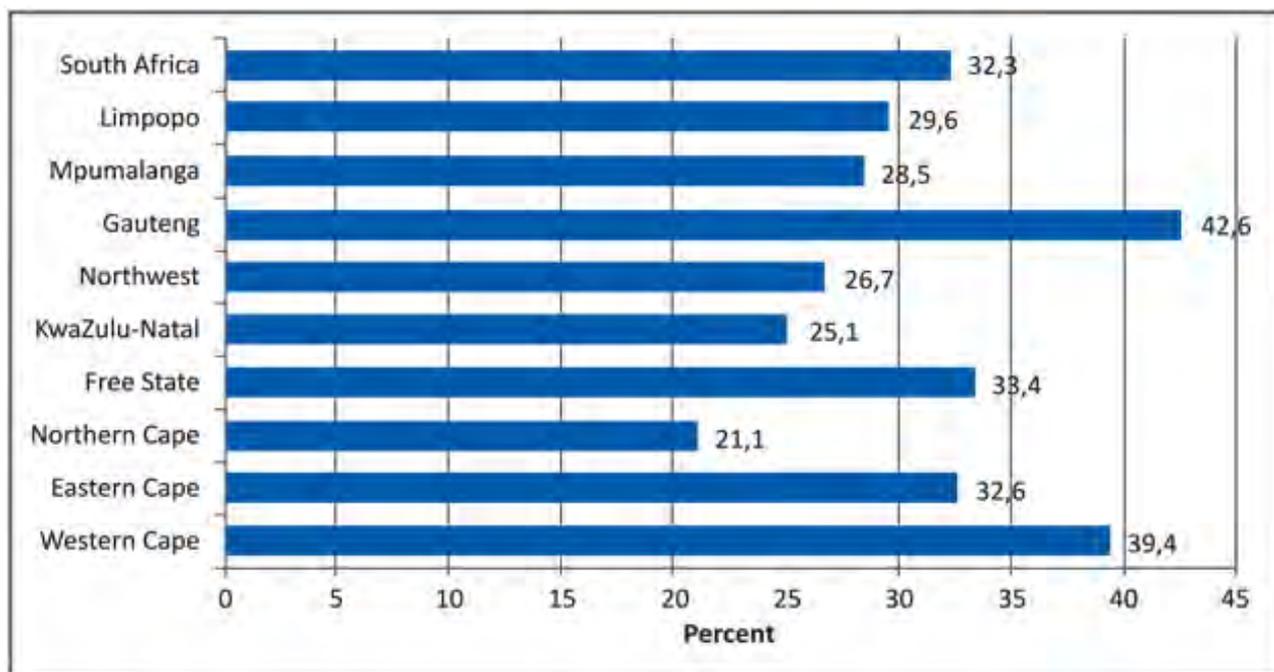
Early Childhood Development (ECD) remains one of the most important Departmental preventative intervention programmes implemented to mitigate the risks of children becoming vulnerable in their development. Hence ECD facilities have an important role to play in protecting, caring, stimulating and developing children. Access to such ECD services is still very uneven as a result of historical race-based discrimination. Considerable progress has been made in phasing in Grade R in public schools in the Province, but much still needs to be done to redress the imbalances in ECD provision and to ensure that the 1.1 million children who are not enrolled in any programme prior to Grade R receive the support they need.

Early Childhood Development encompasses all the processes that enable emotional, cognitive, sensory, spiritual, moral, physical, and social and communication development of children from birth to school-going age. The programmes attempt to prepare children for compulsory schooling and their development into well-functioning adults.

The quality of this support is also a serious concern, as ECD sites in informal urban areas score markedly lower on measures of infrastructure, quality of programmes and training and experience of educators. The other

area of concern is the home-based ECD sites, which account for 42% of ECD enrolment. The other areas of focus relate to ensuring access to information and referral services, and promoting a healthy lifestyle among children and adolescents.

According to a study conducted by Deloitte on the strategic indicators of the Department, the number of children accessing ECD programmes is expected to increase to over 85 058 by 2015. This means that the number of children that need ECD and receive it will rise from 15% in 2012 to 18% in 2015.



At the end of 2013/14, a total of 1 206 partial care sites (ECD) registered with the Department were funded, benefiting about 70 593 children. This demonstrated a significant increase in the partial care services (ECD) from the 1 013 and 1 118 sites that existed at the end of March 2011 and March 2013 respectively. The number of beneficiaries also increased from 66 908 to 70 593 for the respective years.

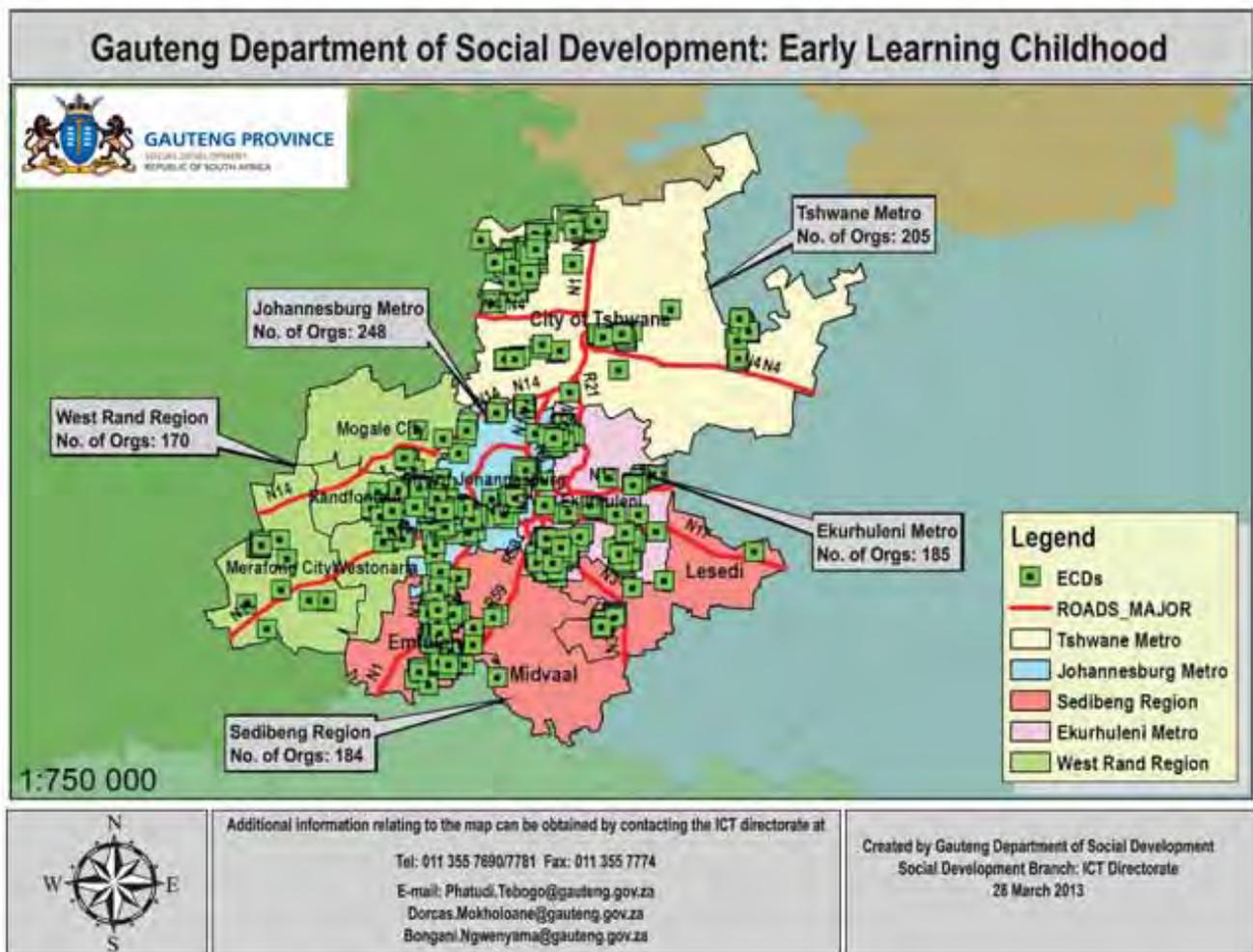


Figure 2: Early Childhood Development Centres

Figure 2 above reflects the geographic spread of ECD facilities in Gauteng Province. It is essential to note that Johannesburg region has an inverse relationship when comparing population size with the number of funded organisations. The bulk of the funded ECD facilities are situated in Johannesburg region which has the smallest amount of land as compared to other departmental regions. The West Rand Region has the least number of ECD facilities in comparison with other areas in Gauteng Province.

The Department also introduced the Toy Library and parenting programmes as alternatives to the ECD programme to ensure that children are stimulated and develop their mental and physical abilities to reach their fullest potential. This is supported by Article 29 of the United Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Demography of children

Children, defined as individuals under the age of 18 years by the Constitution, comprise almost 40% of the country's population. African children constitute almost 85% of all children in South Africa and are the largest group in all provinces except for the Western Cape. Almost a quarter of all children live in KwaZulu-Natal followed distantly by Gauteng. These two provinces are also demographically the two largest provinces (Social profile; Stats SA: pg. 8). Figures are indicating a slight or insignificant drop in the number of children in Gauteng. This does not imply that children are passing on, but rather that fewer children are being born into Gauteng's population. The reason for this insignificant drop of about 0.2% from 29.7% to 29.5% in 2007 and 2011 respectively can be as a result of the fertility decline that South Africa is presently subjected to. The decline in fertility can be due to a number of factors such as the improved status of women and their increasing participation in the labour market. This is further illustrated by the table below on the total fertility levels.

The total fertility rate refers to the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman (or group of women) during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age specific fertility rates of a given year.

Figure 3: Total fertility rates

Reference Period	TFR
2001 - 2006	2.06
2006 - 2011	1.99
2011 - 2016	1.87

Population handbook, 2000

Table 5: Children by age group and percentage

Age group	2007	%	2011	%
0-5 yrs	1 200 298	38.7	1 394 616	38.6
6-18 yrs	1 904 135	61.3	2 219 781	61.4
Total	3 104 433	100	3 614 397	100

Survey 2007 and Census 2011

The percentage of orphaned and non-orphaned children living in South Africa during 2010 by province and population group is presented in Tables 6 and 7. An orphan is defined as 'a child whose mother, father or both biological parents have died'. Children whose mothers have passed away, but whose fathers are still alive are defined as 'maternal orphans' while 'paternal orphans' refers to the death of only the father. When both biological parents have passed away, a child is defined as a 'double orphan'. According to Table 2.1.1.2 just under one fifth (19.6%) of all children in South Africa, representing approximately 3.6 million individuals, are orphaned.

Table 6: Percentage of Orphans by Orphanhood Status, Province and Population Group, 2010

Category	Province	Orphanhood Status (Percentage)					Total (thousands)
		Maternal	Paternal	Double	Not orphaned	Per Cent	
Province	Western Cape	1.7	6.3	1.1	90.9	100	1 753
	Eastern Cape	4.3	14.3	6.1	75.4	100	2 635
	Northern Cape	3.8	9.6	3.4	83.3	100	426
	Free State	3.9	11.6	6.4	78.1	100	1 041
	KwaZulu-Natal	5.2	15.2	6.5	73.2	100	4 224
	North West	3.4	9.2	4.2	83.2	100	1 215
	Gauteng	2.1	9.1	2.6	86.2	100	3 256
	Mpumalanga	4.5	11.0	5.0	79.5	100	1 440
	Limpopo	2.2	12.1	2.8	83.0	100	2 193
Population	Black African	3.9	13.0	5.1	78.0	100	15 389
	Coloured	2.5	6.2	0.9	90.4	100	1 467
	Indian/Asian	0.6	2.7	0.9	95.8	100	356
	White	0.2	2.2	0.1	97.5	100	971
South Africa		3.5	11.7	4.4	80.4	100	18 182

(Social Profile of Vulnerable People: Stats SA P. 6: 2002 – 2010)

Totals exclude unspecified and missing values

These percentages are reinforced by the figures presented in Table 7 which shows that the largest percentage of maternal, paternal and double orphans is located in KwaZulu-Natal, followed by Eastern Cape and then Gauteng. Approximately 40% of children who are not orphaned reside in KwaZulu-Natal (21.1%) and Gauteng (19.2%). The Department should therefore provide more services to children who have lost their mothers.

Table 7: Percentage Distribution of Orphans Per Province (2010)				
Province	Orphanhood Status (Percentage)			
	Maternal	Paternal	Double	Not orphaned
Western Cape	4.7	5.2	2.4	10.9
Eastern Cape	17.7	17.7	20.0	13.6
Northern Cape	2.5	1.9	1.8	2.4
Free State	6.3	5.7	8.4	5.6
KwaZulu-Natal	34.2	30.2	34.1	21.1
North West	6.4	5.3	6.3	6.9
Gauteng	10.7	14.0	10.5	19.2
Mpumalanga	10.1	7.5	9.0	7.8
Limpopo	7.5	12.5	7.6	12.5
Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (Thousands)	644	2 120	800	14 618

(Social Profile of Vulnerable People: Stats SA P. 6: 2002 – 2010)

Totals Exclude unspecified and missing values

The deterioration of South African family structures as a result of labour migration and poverty has led to many children not growing up with their biological parents. This is indicated in Table 8. While only one third (32.2%) of children consistently lived with both their parents, about 39% lived with only their mothers. Less than 4% of children lived exclusively with their fathers. Almost one quarter of all children (23.9%) lived with neither of their biological parents.

The percentage of children living with both parents is the highest in Western Cape (54.1%) and Gauteng (50.4%) and the lowest in Eastern Cape (22.1%) and Limpopo (25.3%). The percentage of children living with neither of their biological parents is the highest in Eastern Cape (34.1%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (29%) and Limpopo (26.9%).

The pattern varies substantially by race. While more than one quarter (26.7%) of black African children live with neither their biological parents, only 5.8% of Indian/Asian and 3.1% of white children live with neither of their biological parents. The extent, to which particularly African families have been disrupted, is further accentuated by the observation that only 28% of black African children live with both parents, compared to the 50.8% for coloured, 80.9% for Indian/Asian and 77.5% for white children.

Table 8: Percentage of children living with only their mothers, only their fathers, with both their parents, or with neither their parents by province and population group, 2010

Category	Province	Orphanhood Status (Percentage)					Per Cent	Total (thousands)
		Mother	Father	Both	Neither			
Province	Western Cape	31.9	3.5	54.1	10.6	100	1 708	
	Eastern Cape	40.8	3.0	22.1	34.1	100	2 641	
	Northern Cape	39.1	2.9	31.1	25.0	100	415	
	Free State	40.5	3.1	33.2	24.5	100	1 039	
	KwaZulu-Natal	39.3	4.7	25.9	29.0	100	4 125	
	North West	34.4	3.0	31.5	26.3	100	1 250	
	Gauteng	42.0	3.0	50.4	12.2	100	3 160	
	Mpumalanga	46.4	4.0	29.5	24.6	100	1 422	
	Limpopo	2.2	1.4	25.3	26.9	100	2 193	
Population	Black African	41.9	3.3	28.0	26.7	100	15 235	
	Coloured	34.0	3.4	50.8	11.8	100	1 417	
	Indian/Asian	11.2	2.1	80.9	5.8	100	342	
	White	16.1	3.3	77.5	3.1	100	958	
South Africa		39.3	3.3	33.5	23.9	100,0	17 952	

(Social Profile of Vulnerable People: Stats SA P. 7: 2002 – 2010)

Totals exclude unspecified and missing values

Most children are also orphaned according to their age categories. Tables 9 and 10 indicate that a large number of orphaned children are in the 0 – 4 age category. The Department's ECD programmes focuses on children in this age category.

Table 9 : Paternal Orphanhood by age group

Father alive	Yes	No	Do not know	Unspecified	Not applicable	Total
00 - 04	1 091 709	54 995	14 965	26 458	3 291	1 191 418
05 - 09	781 258	87 828	16 674	17 014	2 727	905 501
10 - 14	646 352	126 852	17 537	15 668	5 603	812 012
15 - 19	659 622	202 279	20 945	18 737	23 005	924 588
Total	3 178 941	471 954	70 121	77 878	34 626	3 833 520

Source: Stats SA 2011 Census

Table 10: Maternal Orphanhood by age group

Mother alive	Yes	No	Do not know	Unspecified	Not applicable	Total
00 - 04	1 150 608	17 609	1 514	18 396	3 291	1 191 418
05 - 09	851 120	38 190	1 722	11 742	2 727	905 501
10 - 14	731 065	62 752	1 756	10 836	5 603	812 012
15 - 19	780 736	105 280	2 356	13 211	23 005	924 588
Total	3 513 529	223 831	7 349	54 185	34 626	3 833 520

Source: Stats SA 2011 Census

HIV and AIDS and Orphaned and Vulnerable Children

In the Population Estimates report released by Statistics South Africa in July 2009, Gauteng continues to be amongst the provinces with the high prevalence of HIV and AIDS. A Maternal Orphan Count study conducted in the same year by the National Department of Social Development, Home Affairs and supported by UNICEF, revealed that Gauteng has a total of 141 467 maternal orphans living in the Province. On the other hand, statistics provided internally within the Gauteng Department of Social Development are giving an estimated figure of 1 393 000 in total (945 000 paternal and 448 000 maternal orphans). A total of 272 442 vulnerable children were serviced by the Department during the 2010/11 financial year, while in the 2011/12 financial year the Department serviced a total of 186 153 vulnerable children. For the period April to October 2012, 174 654 children were provided with services.

The map below shows the distribution of maternal orphans in Gauteng

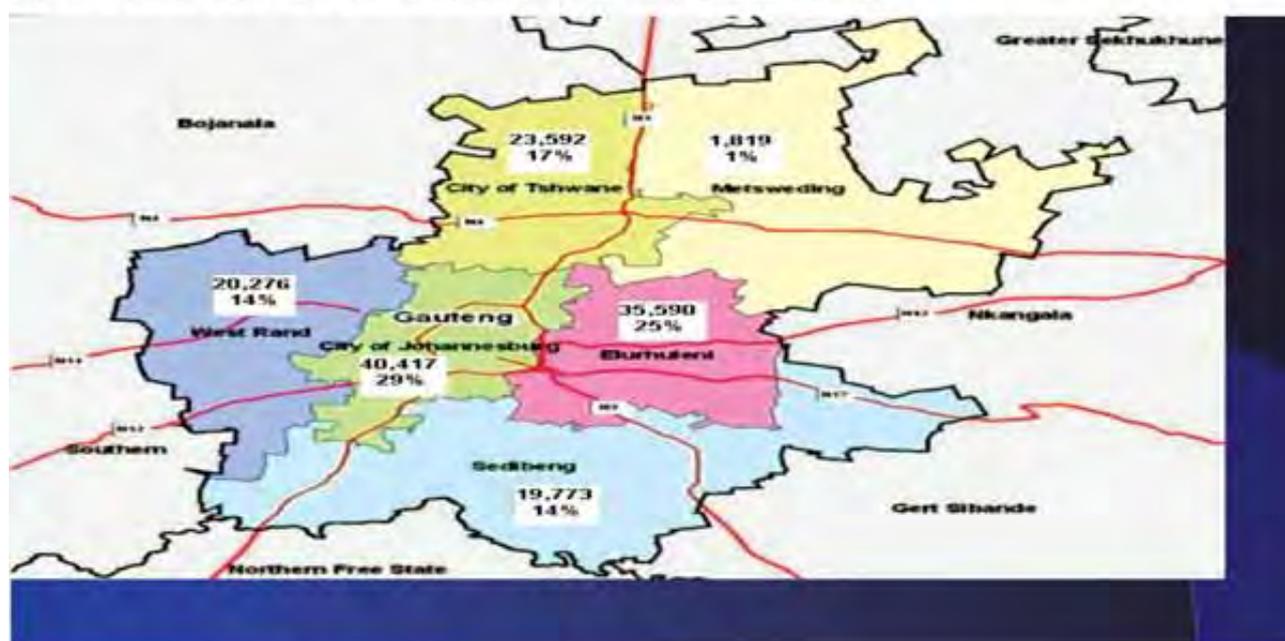


Figure 4: Distribution of maternal orphans in Gauteng

Due to the effects of HIV and AIDS most of the affected children find themselves becoming acting heads of or heading their family households. As indicated in figure 4 and Table 11, the City of Johannesburg has the highest number of orphaned children and therefore the Department's HIV and AIDS interventions should be focused in this area. A recent study by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) estimated that the overall prevalence of HIV in Gauteng currently stands at 12.4%. (South African National HIV Prevalence, Incidence and Behaviour Survey, 2012).

Age groups in 5 years	00 - 04	05 - 09	10 - 14	15 - 19	Total
Sedibeng	-	-	253	3 343	3 596
West Rand	-	-	269	1 941	2 211
Ekurhuleni	-	-	1 124	6 266	7 389
City of Johannesburg	-	-	1 788	11 701	13 489
City of Tshwane	-	-	1 165	9 195	10 359
Total	-	-	4 599	32 445	37 044

Source: Stats SA 2011 Census

Vulnerability to hunger

Access to food is essential to human well-being and development. Vulnerability to hunger mainly affects vulnerable groups under a common bond of poverty and is severe under conditions of high inequality and unemployment. Although the interrelationship between hunger and poverty has been studied intensively since the term 'food security' was first coined at the World Food Conference held in Rome in 1974 (Van Zyl, 1992:170), the concept is still plagued by imprecise and inconsistent definitions while lacking standard measures to monitor it (Altman et al, 2009).

Access to food is influenced by a variety of factors and a clear understanding of the interactions between these factors is vital to identifying and implementing appropriate policies and programmes. The General Household Survey (GHS) asks respondents a battery of questions to establish whether any household members experienced hunger during the preceding year and to establish the severity of hunger. Hunger is used as a proxy for inadequate food intake and is associated with not consuming enough food. Although this is definitely more imprecise than variables designed to measure under-nutrition, it does provide analysts with the opportunity to explore the relationship between vulnerability to hunger and poverty and the impact of social grants in alleviating hunger. Households are very sensitive to livelihood shocks and low income households with a large proportion of dependents remain vulnerable. The recent count puts the proportions of Gauteng's households where adults went hungry due to lack of enough food at 34.2%, and that of children at 24.5%. This presents a very gloomy situation in terms of food security, where more than a quarter of households in the Province are still exposed to hunger due to lack of food.

Access to Education

Just over 17% of children aged 7 to 13 years, and 20.4% of children aged 14 to 17 years of age in Gauteng did not live within 30 minutes from the closest school in 2009. The proportion of primary school aged children who live far from schools has increased. It is worrying to see that more than a fifth of children in the Province are still affected. Since there are fewer high schools in South Africa it is probably not unexpected that a larger proportion of children will live more than 30 minutes away from the closest school.

It is noticeable that the proportion of children living more than 30 minutes from the nearest school has actually increased in Gauteng whereas it is declining in South Africa as a whole. Census 2011 points out the fact that the proportion of households where children had to walk for less than two kilometres to a primary school is 82.3% as opposed to the 75.6% of households where children walk to a secondary school. Although the reasons for this might vary across provinces and by the type of school attended, it can at least in part be attributed to rapid population growth and migration. Both rapid population growth and migration are more likely to affect the poorest sectors of society who are often also living in informal areas on the periphery of established townships, often far from available schools. In rolling out partial care sites (ECD) the Department needs to consider the radius of proximity of these sites to encourage more participation.

Table 12: Proportion of children living more than 30 minutes away from the nearest school

Age	7-13		14-17	
	2002	2009	2002	2009
Gauteng	12.4	17.3	17.9	20.4
South Africa	17.7	16.3	22.8	22.2

Source: Statistics SA General Household Survey 2002 – 2009

To strengthen support to child-headed households and other vulnerable children, the Province will witness a Social Development led Child and Youth Care Work Programme called Isibindi over the next three years. The programme will realise the training and deployment of over 200 Child and Youth Care Workers to provide psycho-social support to child-headed households and other vulnerable children, including the establishment

of safe parks in prioritised areas. This initiative will see the recruitment, training and employment of young people in society, contributing immensely to the job creation drive by government.

Dignity Packs

The plight of girl children in schools who cannot afford to buy sanitary towels has been recognised and the Department has intervened in distributing dignity packs containing Vaseline, body lotion, tooth paste, roll-on and a pack of sanitary towels. Training has also been offered on how to dispose of the sanitary pads in an effort to maintain health standards and contribute to effective drainage management systems.

This project helped to keep many girls in school and to provide an income for one of the cooperatives producing them. Some of the benefits for provision of dignity packs are that:

- The dignity and the rights of the girl child to school are restored
- The rate of school attendance improves
- The health and reproductive rights of the girl children are upheld

Since the launch of the programme in 2011, 424 000 girl children have benefited from the programme. In addition, a balance was maintained from a gender perspective for both the girl and boy child as the Department expanded these services to boy children as well. The service will also be expanded to children with albinism. Their package will include sun screen and a hat in addition to the usual dignity pack.

Substance Abuse Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Services

Substance abuse can simply be defined as the overindulgence or dependence on addictive substances, especially alcohol and drugs. From a social science perspective, substance abuse is a serious social pathology that has a negative impact on the social and economic well-being of the individual, the family and broader society.

In Gauteng, the exposure of the youth to the abuse of substances is the highest compared to other provinces. The substances that are commonly used in South Africa include Alcohol, Cocaine/Crack, Mandrax, Heroin, Ecstasy, Dagga, Methamphetamine, CAT (methcathinone), OTC/PRE, and inhalants. According to the South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (SACENDU) [2010], in Gauteng the substances that are mostly used are Alcohol [44%], Dagga [27%], Heroin [12%] and Cocaine [6%] as shown in Figure 5.

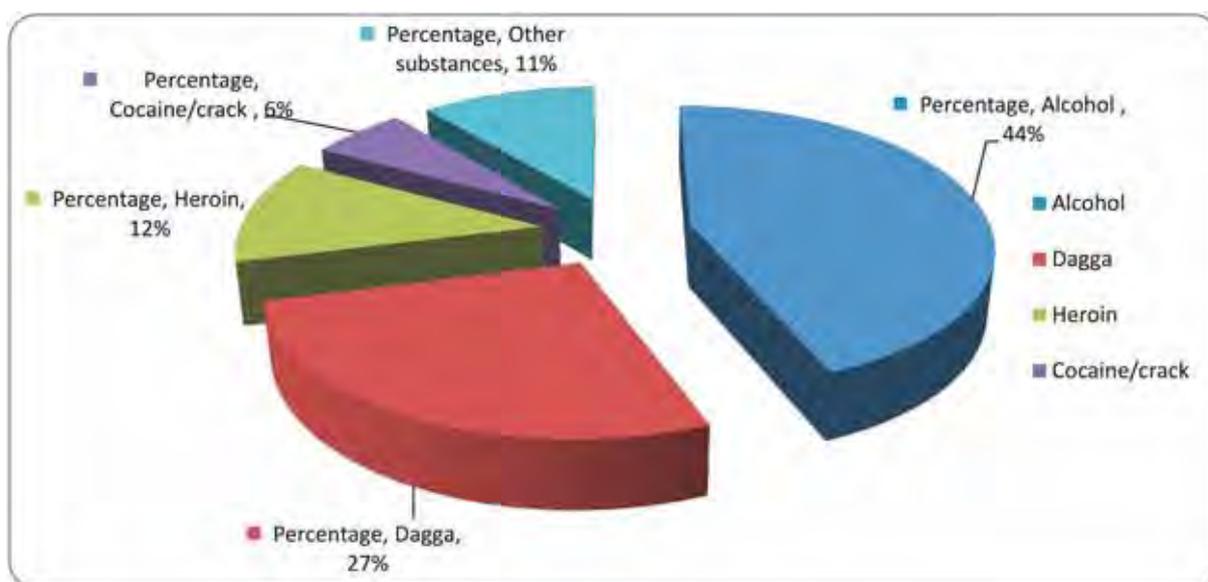


Figure 5: Substances mostly used in Gauteng. Source: SACENDU 2010.

The cost of substance abuse in lives, money and emotional turmoil has made it an issue of major concern in Gauteng, in South Africa as a whole and worldwide. Much too often stories of destruction and death due to substance abuse are heard. The wide-ranging consequences include physical debilitation, chronic impairment, injuries, marital and family problems, child abuse, violence in families and communities, trauma, depression, crime, traffic accidents, work stress and economic costs. In Gauteng, the problem is exacerbated by the increase in the number of young people migrating into the Province and the proliferation of entertainment places that sell alcohol. The Department of Social Development recognises the escalating rate of substance abuse in communities. Substance abuse has become a serious problem that has far reaching consequences for all facets of life. There are no reliable statistics to determine the scale of abuse of these drugs. There is also a notable increasing trend of children as young as 7 years old experimenting with alcohol and drugs.

According to the South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (SACENDU) statistics July – December 2011, 36% of admissions over the age of 20 reported alcohol as their primary substance of abuse and 10% of patients under 20 reported alcohol as their primary substance of abuse, 28% of patient over 20 reported cannabis as their drug of choice and 62% of patients under 20 reported cannabis as their drug of choice. Heroin is the third most abused drug in the Province. Twelve percent of patients over the age of 20 reported heroin as their drug of choice and 14% of patients under 20 reported it as their drug of choice. The increase in heroine use is due to the abuse of Nyaope which is a mixture of a cheap form of heroin and dagga.

The proportion of first-time admissions to treatment centres in Gauteng was 75%. This indicates an increasing demand for services by persons who have not been in treatment before. The mean age of patients seen at treatment centres who had alcohol as the primary substance of abuse is 29 years across sites. Gauteng has the highest number of patients younger than 20 years addicted to substances. In general, cannabis is still the most common illicit drug used, especially among youth attending specialist treatment centres. This was also the case among adolescent patients in the Western Cape (61% for adolescents), where the proportion admitted for methamphetamine declined significantly among adolescents to 25%.

The proportion of admissions for cocaine addiction in South Africa as a whole remained fairly low and stable across sites. In Gauteng, however, the proportion of patients reporting cocaine as primary or secondary substance of abuse remained high (19%). Heroin use remains a growing problem across sites, especially in Mpumalanga. In Cape Town heroin patients are now mostly from the Coloured population group, a marked increase over previous years. The proportion of Black heroin patients has also increased significantly in Gauteng and Mpumalanga over time. Club drugs and prescription or over-the-counter medicines are still more common as secondary substances. CAT (methcathinone), a synthetic stimulant, has shown an increase in Gauteng in recent periods. Alcohol still, however, remains the most common primary substance in most sites across the country and no doubt still causes the biggest burden of harm in terms of secondary risks including injury, premature non-natural deaths, foetal alcohol syndrome, and as a potential catalyst for risky sexual behaviour and hence HIV transmission.

The total exposed youth population is decreasing in line with growth estimates for the Gauteng youth population. The budget, however, has been steadily increasing from 2008 and is set to continue increasing in the forthcoming years.

The Prevention of and Treatment for Substance Abuse Act, Act 70 of 2008, was promulgated in April 2013 and this act will improve substance abuse interventions as it places more emphasis on prevention services. The Department of Social Development in consultation with the relevant departments and stakeholders is expected to take reasonable measures to combat substance abuse through the development and coordination of the following interventions:

- Demand reduction, which is concerned with services aimed at discouraging the abuse of substances by members of the public;
- Supply reduction, which refers to efforts aimed at stopping the production and distribution of liquor,

illicit substances and their associated crimes through law enforcement strategies as provided for in applicable laws;

- Harm reduction, which refers to the holistic treatment of service users and their families, and mitigating the social, psychological and health impact of substance abuse.

The Department, through an Integrated Anti-substance Abuse strategy designed to coordinate provincial response to the problem, provides prevention services in the form of awareness and prevention programmes to educate communities about the dangers associated with the abuse of substances. The Department also provides in-patient treatment services including specialised social, psychological and medical services to service users and to persons affected by substance abuse, as well as aftercare services to ensure that abusers maintain sobriety or abstinence and personal growth and enhance self-reliance and optimal social functioning.

Services to persons living with and affected by HIV and AIDS

In April 2013 StatsSA released the latest report on 'Mortality and causes of death in South Africa: Findings from death notification' with data to 2010. A key finding is that death rates nationally climbed significantly between 1997 and 2006, but then decreased noticeably between 2007 and 2010. There were 543,856 deaths nationally in 2010, 6.2% less than the 579,711 deaths in 2009. This is a very significant shift. It contradicts demographic modelling that show crude death rates continuing to increase. Quantec data based on this modelling, estimate crude death rates rising in Gauteng from 8.0 per 1,000 in 1995 to 15.4 in 2007, and then up to 16.4 in 2010. Analysis based on the StatsSA data shows instead that the death rate rose from 7.8 in 1997 to a high of 10.3 in 2007. It then fell to 8.8 in the three years to 2010. It is worth noting, however, that there are large intra-provincial variations in the death rate. While the death rate fell overall in Gauteng between 2007 and 2010 it did not do so evenly – it showed declines in the three metros but increased in two districts – as in the case of the West Rand where it increased from 9.9 per 1,000 per population in 2007 to 14.0 in 2010.

The HIV and AIDS pandemic has undoubtedly compromised the capacity of individuals, families and communities to provide care and support to those living with and affected by the disease. Children and women bear the brunt of the epidemic. In mitigating the risks and resultant depressive conditions associated with this disease, the Department continues to implement psychosocial care and support programmes for affected families, and particularly for children.

The implementation of Home and Community-Based Care (HCBC) services was intensified through the provision of funding to 242 HCBC organisations in the 2013/14 financial year. These organisations reached the following beneficiaries:

- 42 893 Orphans and Vulnerable Children
- provision of food parcels to 58 936 families
- provision of daily meals to 32 401 children at drop-in centres.

Care and Support Services to Older Persons

Using the World Health Organisation (WHO) classification of old, i.e. over 65 years, over the last two decades Gauteng has seen a huge increase in the number of persons over the age of 65. Between 1996 and 2011, the number of the elderly increased by 66.7% from 391 724 to 533 082.

In terms of gender, Gauteng has more elderly women than men, following typical demographic trends. According to the 2011 Census, 40.8% of the elderly population was male and 59.2% was female. Between 2001 and 2011 there was a significant increase in the number of both black African and white elderly people. However, when seen in the context of their low proportional size of the population, elderly white people make up a remarkably large share of those over 65. This may indicate relatively lower life expectancy in the black African population, or the continuation of historical labour migration trends wherein African residents

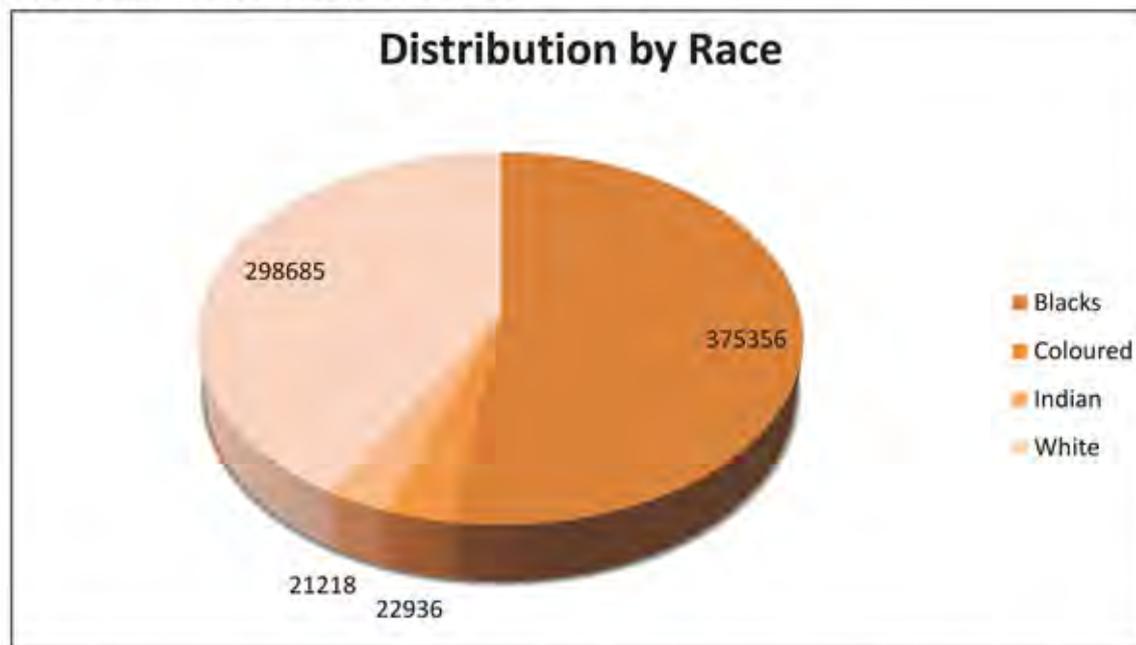
leave the Province upon retirement.

According to the StatsSa Census, 2011 there are 842 283 older persons in Gauteng. There has been an incremental trend observed whereby about 138 864 people entered the older persons age group, bringing the total number of older person to 981 147 from 2011 to 2013 (Mid-year estimates, 2013 Stats SA). The breakdown in terms gender is as follows:

Table 13: Oder Persons in Gauteng

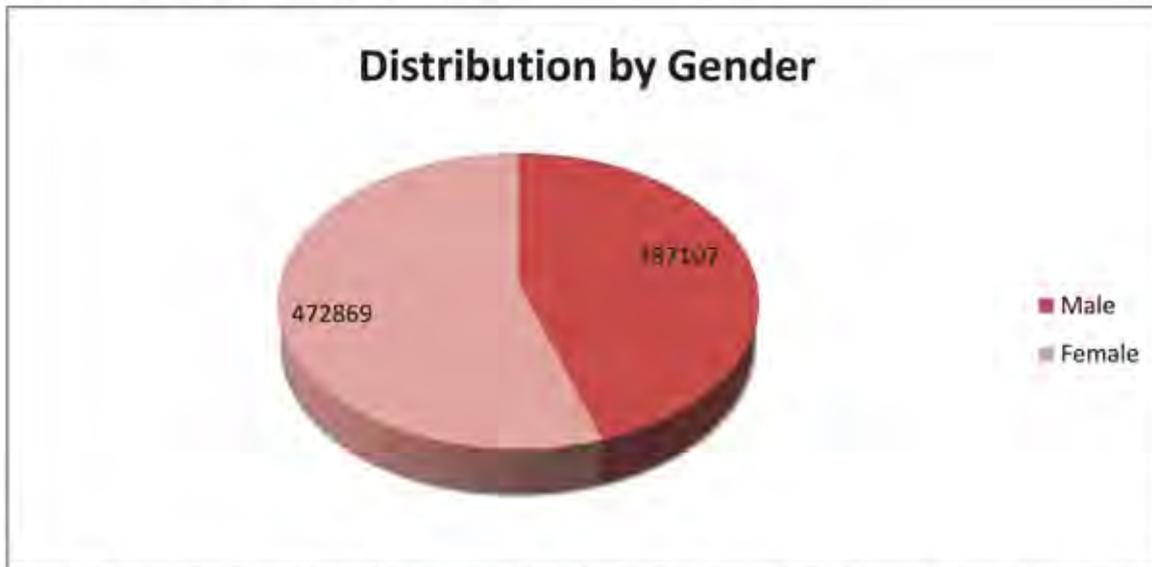
Age	Male	Female	Total
60-64	183555	193538	377093
65-69	118554	167067	285621
70-74	70334	105165	175499
75-79	35341	53139	88480
80+	19867	34587	54454
Total	427651	553496	981147

Figure 6: Distribution of older persons by race



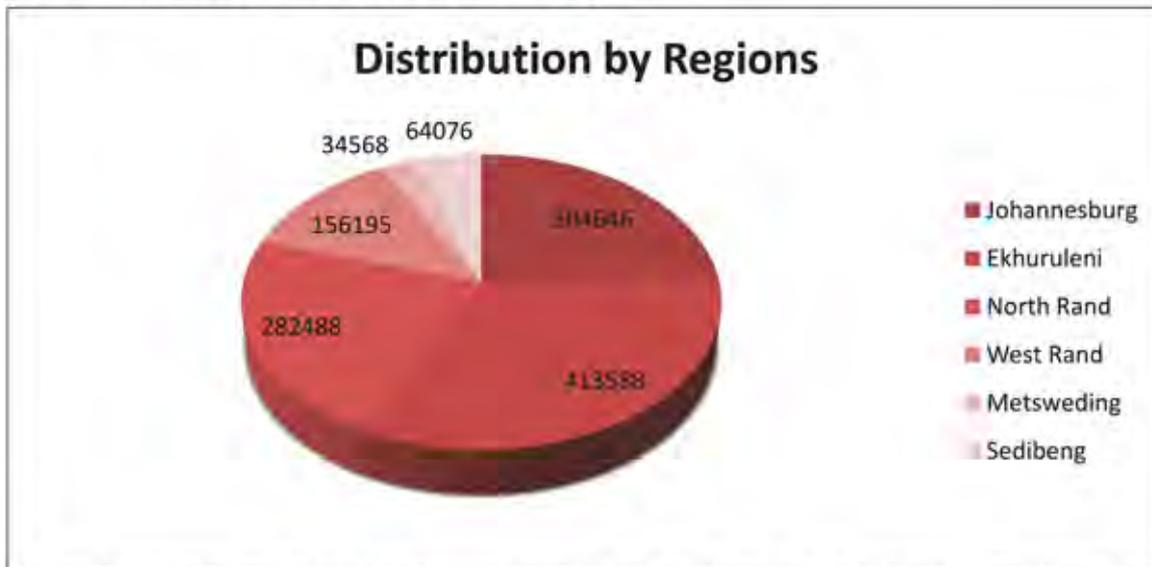
Source: Community survey 2007 – please note that this is only used as an indicative breakdown and does not represent the distribution of the total as per the Mid-Year population estimates for 2011

Figure 7: Distribution of older persons by gender



Source: Community survey 2007 – please note that this is only used as an indicative breakdown and does not represent the distribution of the total as per the Mid-Year population estimates for 2011

Figure 8: Distribution of older persons by Gauteng regions



Source: Community survey 2007 – please note that this is only used as an indicative breakdown and does not represent the distribution of the total as per the Mid-Year population estimates for 2011

The figure above demonstrates that the population of older persons is concentrated in Johannesburg, Ekurhuleni and Tshwane, which calls for more attention on services in the aforementioned regions.

Recipients of old age grants

As at the end of April 2012 there were 372 594 older persons in receipt of the State Older Persons Grants (South African Social Security Agency, Social Security System). This means that almost 7% of the population of the Province comprises of older persons and the majority are black females. The populations of older persons are also concentrated in Johannesburg, Ekurhuleni and Tshwane, hence the high number of funded NPOs in these areas to reach out to older persons. Amongst the key challenges confronting older persons are poverty,

HIV and AIDS, elderly abuse and health. This therefore calls on the Department to strengthen psycho-social support, parenting enrichment, active ageing, and protection programmes to address the aforementioned challenges. These programmes are delivered through community and residential facilities to which the Department is providing the funding.

There is a need for a concerted effort to strengthen education, awareness and capacity building in terms of the understanding of legislation and implications for service providers, as well as to assess the relevance and effectiveness of the programmes and services that are being provided to older persons. The problem of an ageing population is a phenomenon that the Province needs to pay close attention to. The decline in levels of fertility and the increase in life expectancy at birth in most cases have the consequence of an ageing population. This comes with an increased demand for geriatric and palliative care services.

Older persons are vulnerable to various forms of abuse from the younger generation and to opportunistic diseases associated with old age and they are therefore in need of dedicated care and protection. Presently the majority of older persons accessing services live in urban areas where services are generally developed to meet their demands. The demographic shift implications include amongst others, increase in both health costs and care needed. There is a need for investment in prevention, for example, active ageing programmes and early detection of diseases, which will lead to a decline in chronic impairment. Changes in lifestyle are also needed to achieve a decrease in health and care costs. Both women and men aged sixty years and older receive old age grants. Though the safety net approach encourages older persons to plan for their retirement and for functional independence, it is a reality that this is not always viable.

Ensuring the dignity for older persons and ensuring service provision continues to be of importance to the Department. In accordance with the legislation for older persons which enjoins the State to provide community-based services to enable older persons to enjoy active, healthy, independent lives as part of their families and communities for as long as possible, the Department has provided subsidies to NPOs and community-based care facilities (service centres, luncheon clubs and home-based care facilities) which continue to benefit older persons living in these communities.

Child Care and Protection Services

Children are defined as all persons aged 18 years and younger. Over the past two decades, Gauteng has seen a significant rise in the number of children, mimicking the overall population growth trend in the Province. The 2011 Census revealed that Gauteng had 3,595,946 children, 81% of whom are of Black/African origin. Such high numbers of children has important implications for basic education, child health as well future prospects in terms of jobs. The high number is also reflective of birth rates as well children migrating into the Province.

Children are the future of any society in the world, and should therefore be treated with the highest level of care and protection and their development should form the cornerstone of each and every society. However, children's rights continue to be violated across societies. In South Africa, according to the Midyear Population Estimates, there is an estimated 15.3 million children aged 0-14 of which about 2 million of them live in Gauteng Province.

An increasing number of children are being orphaned on a yearly basis, and in fact the rate in South Africa is particularly high. Orphans are not only traumatised by the loss of their parents, they may also lack the necessary parental guidance through the crucial life stages of identity formation and socialisation into adulthood. The leading cause of an increase in the number of orphans is HIV and AIDS and therefore the increase in the number of infections and deaths related to the scourge could heavily increase the number of orphans. The Department implements a variety of services for orphans and vulnerable children in partnership with HCBC organisations throughout the Province.

The trend has been that there are three times as many boy street children as there are girl street children. These children are usually exposed to some forms of abuse, and substance abuse is common among them,

and this negatively affects their ability to stabilise and makes reunification with their families very difficult. In this regard, despite the growing nature of the problem, the Department continues to increase the number of facilities for the care and protection of children, including those on the street, such as shelters for street children, children's homes, places of safety (CYCCs) and drop in centres.

An increase in the demand for foster care also continues to be a challenge which is inherent in the diverse interpretation of the Children's Act and the insufficient capacity and resources to render appropriate support and services to children in need of care. The non-accreditation of DSD Social Workers to provide adoption services further exacerbates the challenge of providing care and protection for children in need of care.

During the 2013/14 financial year, the Department provided services to 42 893 orphaned and vulnerable children and provided psychosocial support services to 62 629 children placed in foster care.

Services to Persons with Disabilities

Disability is a major challenge affecting communities, in particular poor households who can hardly afford the equipment required to aid them. Although it is not possible to directly compare rates of disability in Gauteng using census data, there is an indication from the 1996 and 2001 Census that rates of disability in Gauteng are lower compared to other provinces. In 1996, 6% of the Gauteng population had a disability compared to 3.5% in 2001. In 2011, 4% of the Gauteng population were found to have a lot of difficulty either with vision or were blind, with hearing, with walking/climbing stairs, or had memory or communication problems. The table below shows the number of persons with disability challenges between 1996 and 2011.

Table 14: Number of persons with disabilities in Gauteng counted in Census 1996, 2001 and 2011

	Sight	Hearing	Physical	Mental	More than one	Unspecified	Total
1996	211,769	59,868	69,936	24,033	26,030	63,906	455,541
2001	91,304	39,318	84,917	32,970	37,847	36,067	331,611
2011	146,175	55,039	104,754	114,205	n/a	n/a	495,726

There are a number of challenges that continue to face persons with disabilities. Amongst these are the restrictive environments and barriers that continue to marginalise and exclude them from participating in the daily activities of mainstream society as well as exposure to poverty and unemployment.

In terms of persons with disabilities, the Department strives to achieve their full and equitable integration and inclusion into mainstream society through the implementation of community-based and residential care programmes to improve the quality of life for persons with disabilities. Provision of services to persons with disabilities is based on a human rights and a developmental approach to disability. Services continue to afford persons with disabilities with the opportunity to develop, work and acquire social skills in a barrier-free environment in order to ensure that their rights are promoted and protected through mainstreamed programmes.

In an endeavour to promote the well-being, independent living, socio-economic participation and protection of persons with disabilities the Department provides:

- Residential facilities
- Assisted living facilities
- Protective workshops

In realising and promoting the rights of persons with disabilities, the Department:

- Established institutional level structures and support to ensure mainstreaming of disability issues

- Provides support and funding to NPOs to implement programmes that support persons with disabilities
- Implements various awareness raising interventions about the rights of persons with disabilities.

Services to persons with disabilities are further enhanced through collaboration with other government departments and NPOs, for example, to address problems with accessing services, resources and promoting economic opportunity as well as social inclusion.

Victim Empowerment Programme

The role of the Department in victim empowerment is two-pronged. The first role is to provide care and protection of vulnerable groups, especially women and children. The execution of this role means that the Department must develop and offer a service to victims. In addition to this internal role of service delivery, the Department must ensure the development or establishment of a network of service providers in terms of NGOs to assist with the delivery of services to victims. In order to fulfil this role the Department has focused to a large extent on victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse, and therefore has developed programmes such as shelters and other psycho-social support services.

The second role is the one assigned by the National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS), which is to lead the government's response to empowerment of victims. This entails the coordination, establishment and development of inter-sectoral mechanisms, interventions and partnerships to ensure that government services to victims are offered seamlessly. This role is outward looking, with the Department occupying two seats, namely that of leader and of deliverer of services.

The Department, in cooperation with the Departments of Community Safety and Health, developed the "Integrated Strategy for the Management of Sexual and Domestic Violence". The Department has also played a key role in respect of the development and implementation of the No Violence against Women and Children Strategy.

NPOs are funded to deliver services to victims of domestic violence and crime. The increased sensitisation about gender-based violence, victims' rights and sexual assault resulted in a large number of individuals accessing Victim Empowerment Programme (VEP) services. In partnership with shelters for abused women, abused women who are dependent on abusers are linked to economic empowerment opportunities. There has also been a shift towards prevention and early intervention services through the rendering of psycho-social services by NGOs at identified victim-friendly rooms at police stations as well as the establishment of 'Green Doors' – safe houses in communities.

In strengthening prevention programmes the Department endeavoured to ensure participation of men and boys through education and awareness to reduce gender-based violence. The strategy for the engagement of men and boys in the eradication of gender-based violence has been approved and training is being rolled out.

Crime Prevention and Support

For many years, Gauteng, and Johannesburg in particular, were deeply associated with crime in the minds of local residents and international visitors and commentators. However, the tide seems to be turning. While official statistics demonstrate significant achievements in the fight against crime, surveys of Gauteng residents reveal a similar perceptual shift, with crime dropping from the major perceived problem to something much more manageable. Crime is still a problem, but it does not appear to be as much of a challenge as it was a decade ago.

Since the promulgation of the Child Justice Act in 2008, the Department has continued to align its services to the requirements of the Act. In line with this Act, the Department is responsible for the provision of assessments for all arrested children by probation officers within 48 hours. All children arrested must be assessed before their first court appearance.

The Department is rendering a social crime awareness and prevention programme. The Department, in partnership with NPOs, manages secure care centres for children in conflict with the law who are awaiting trial. With regards to the diversion programme, children in conflict with the law participate in programmes that are more restorative by nature and afford the child the opportunity to be accountable for his or her actions.

The Department will continue to improve the effectiveness of the diversion programmes and their reach to previously disadvantaged communities. The approach will continue to emphasise a restorative approach and more accountability on the part of those children in conflict with the law. Other key activities and support will include the improvement of monitoring and evaluation of probation programmes to children and adults, expansion of social crime prevention and awareness programmes and strengthening of after-care programmes for families of children in conflict with the law. In strengthening social crime prevention and awareness programmes, the Department developed a social crime prevention strategy. The purpose of the Gauteng DSD Social Crime Prevention Strategy is to enable the Department to promote safety in a coordinated and focused manner looking at factors causing crime, particularly crimes committed between people who are known to each other.

Employment and Poverty

The Labour Force Survey of 2006 placed the official rate of unemployment in Gauteng at 23.3%, just below the national rate of 25.5%. The unemployment rate has come down significantly from a peak of 30.4% in 2001. The 2007 Labour Force Survey found that unemployment dropped from 22.9% in 2006 to 22.4% by March 2007. In the recent census, 40% of individuals interviewed indicated that they had no source of income, and the Census in brief publication 2012, places Gauteng's unemployment rates at 26.3% signifying a significant increase in the number of people who are jobless and are actively looking for jobs. The Stats SA 2011 Census reported that Gauteng had the second highest percentage of households whose main dwelling was informal (18.9%).

Over the period 2002 to 2006, the percentage of households in which an adult went hungry declined steadily – from 6.9% in 2002 to 2.5% in 2006. The percentage of female-headed households in which an adult went hungry was higher than in male-headed households from 2002 to 2005 but in 2006 a similar picture is observed for both female-headed and male-headed households. In 2006, the percentage of households in which at least one child went hungry (2.4%) was lower than in earlier years (6.7% in 2002, 7% in 2003, 5.1% in 2004 and 4.7% in 2005). An analysis of the child poverty rate showed that in 2007 the child poverty rate for children that lived in households with a per capita income below R350 was calculated at 48%. (National calculation is 68%).

Table 15: Unemployment and poverty calculation is 68%

Employment status of household head	Sedibeng	West Rand	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane	Total
Employed	154 166	174 741	640 994	944 685	590 634	2 505 220
Unemployed	38 819	34 078	145 277	170 948	101 112	490 234
Discouraged work-seeker	7 378	5 916	23 986	30 596	17 260	85 136
Other not economically active	79 205	52 438	204 327	287 162	201 600	824 733
Age less than 15 years	199	225	881	1 465	929	3 699
Total	279 768	267 397	1 015 465	1 434 856	911 536	3 909 022

According to the February 2015 Quarterly Labour Force Survey, the Gauteng unemployment rate is 24.6 %. This is slightly down when compared to 25.5% in the last quarter of 2014. Unemployment is one of the serious dimensions of poverty as it is associated with lack of income and lack of access to basic resources.

Poverty Measure

The headcount on poverty reveals that Gauteng has significantly reduced the number of people living in poverty. In 2006 32.4% of people lived in poverty and that reduced to 22.9% in 2011, achieving a 9.5% reduction in the space of 5 years.

Table 16: Poverty measure

Headcount (P_0)			Poverty (P_1)			Severity (P_2)		
2006	2009	2011	2006	2009	2011	2006	2009	2011
32.4	33.0	22.9	11.3	13.1	8.1	5.3	6.8	4.1

Source: Stats SA- Poverty trends in South Africa (2006 and 2011) 2014

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)

The conceptualisation of the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) provided the most sought after contribution towards halving unemployment by 2014. This programme is a nation-wide government-led initiative aimed at drawing significant number of unemployed South Africans into productive work in a manner that will enable them to gain skills and increase their capacity to earn income when they exit the programme. It is therefore against this background that the programme emphasises broadening of the skills base and increasing the capacity of beneficiaries to earn an income when they exit the programme.

The work opportunities in the EPWP are created through the Home and Community-Based Care (HCBC) and Early Childhood Development (ECD) programmes. There are EPWP caregivers providing services to people affected by HIV and AIDS. To date, a total of 6 123 work opportunities were created through the EPWP within the HCBC programme, whilst a total of 527 work opportunities were created through the ECD programme. The Department plans to invest more in this programme and grow the said figures in the next financial year.

The Department has identified and prioritised cooperatives as an ideal tool in pursuit of local economic development and sustainable livelihoods for poor households. The Department has provided technical training to cooperatives in different economic sectors, with 473 cooperatives having been contracted to produce school uniforms and shoes mainly for disadvantaged schools.

Development Centres

Through this programme, the Department implements integrated development interventions that facilitate the empowerment of communities towards sustainable livelihoods. At the core of these interventions is the belief that the people of Gauteng are able to perform productive work in a manner that will enable them to gain skills and increase their capacity to earn a living. As a result, the focus is on skills development and empowerment programmes that seek to support development that builds on the strengths of poor people and provide them with opportunities to improve their livelihoods. The focus continues to be on the youth, women, and persons with disabilities

The Department provides funding support to social cooperatives managed by women in previously disadvantaged communities. Funding support was also provided to NPOs rendering a range of services to the youth. These young people were provided with training that seeks to impart life skills, technical skills and business skills. As a result of these capacity-building initiatives, youth were placed in economic opportunities, youth participated in the National Youth Service, and young people participate in the Masupatsela Youth Pioneer Programme.

The Development Centre Model is internationally acclaimed as one of the best community development practice models. The model was implemented in Gauteng in 2003 and it was found to fit with the development needs of South Africans living in poverty. It emphasises a holistic approach to poverty eradication and socio-economic development. The following are the 4 pillars of the model:

- Pillar 1: Information, advice and referrals
- Pillar 2: Social programmes
- Pillar 3: Skills development
- Pillar 4: Entrepreneurship

In 2010 research was done on the impact of development centres on poverty alleviation and the findings reflected that 79% of the beneficiaries were successfully assisted to meet their basic needs and that 84% of community members perceived development centres as an appropriate model to alleviate poverty.

Job Creation

As stipulated in the National Development Plan (Vision 2030) of South Africa, “the country needs an economy that is more inclusive, more dynamic and in which the fruits of growth are shared more equitably”.

The main priorities of Government therefore include focusing on raising employment through faster economic growth, improving the quality of education, skills development and innovation and building the capability of the State to play a developmental, transformative role.

In contributing to Government’s agenda of job creation, in the medium-term the Department will implement the following measures to ensure empowerment of targeted groups and which in turn will result into job creation.

Tenders:

The Department will ensure that all tenders are awarded to companies falling within the Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDI) groups.

Procurement of Goods and Services:

The Department will ensure that the following is implemented in the procurement of goods and services:

- 80% of all goods and services procured will be from HDI owned companies
- 30% of all goods and services procured will be from women owned companies
- 10% of all goods and services procured will be from youth owned companies
- 5% of all goods and services procured will be from companies owned by persons with disabilities.

The Department will also be involved in other indirect initiatives that will contribute to the Government target of creating 5 million jobs by 2020.

In contributing to the government’s agenda of job creation, over the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) the Department will continue to make strides in the area of providing internship programmes to

261 youth in the 2015/16 and 303 in the 2017/18 financial years respectively. In relation to the learnership programmes the number of youth that will be supported will be 200 in the 2015/16 and 232 in the 2017/18 financial years. In supporting formal education and training through the financial assistance of bursaries to unemployed youth the number of bursaries to be awarded over the period will be 24 for the 2015/16 and 27 for the 2017/18 financial years.

Food Security

Food security – ensuring that residents have sufficient food intake on a day to day basis given the human right to sufficient food and water entrenched in the Constitution – is a key policy goal for government. The Gauteng Provincial Government (GPG), working with municipalities, has made significant progress in addressing food security and rural development over the last 20 years by developing food gardens, implementing disease control programmes and investing in the development of the maize triangle project. The GPG has drafted an Integrated Food Security Strategy that provides a framework to guide a sustainable approach to the challenge of food insecurity in Gauteng. The main goal of this strategy is to promote and support farmers with production and technical expertise. The strategy uses agricultural areas as a means to link together food security and rural development in the Province and is paving the way for better links between agriculture and food security to ensure that there is accessible food for all.

The Department's response to promoting vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all has been that of a comprehensive approach that recognises sustainable social development as the best strategy. This strategy combines short-term relief to food challenges, community development and sustainable livelihoods as its main activities.

In Gauteng, children continue to face a number of challenges all caused and exacerbated by the socio-economic conditions they find themselves in. The first critical challenge facing children is child poverty, as it is well established that conditions associated with poverty have the most powerful and pervasive impact on the broadest range of negative outcomes for children. Despite other influences, as poverty conditions increase, the risks to prenatal and neonatal development and to child health and child care, exposure to accidents and violence, and poor educational preparation all increase. This is an indication that poverty at an early age may be more damaging than when it occurs later, particularly where health and educational outcomes are concerned.

In a review study carried out by the Human Sciences Research Council in November 2008, Gauteng Province accounted for 10% of the total of child poverty in the country. This, however, should not undermine the seriousness of the problem and the required interventions by the Gauteng Government.

In mitigating the effects of child poverty in the Province, the implementation of the Gauteng Programme of Action for Children, which promotes the well-being of children, was intensified in an effort to make Gauteng Province fit for children. Intergovernmental forums were formed by different levels of government in the Province and facilitation meetings were held to properly coordinate child care services in the Province. The flagship programme to tackle child poverty known as "Bana Pele" was also implemented. This programme aims to ensure that vulnerable children receive a comprehensive package of services from Gauteng Provincial Departments through a single window. The programme was implemented in partnership with the Department of Education and so far has benefited more than 1 million children through services such as the no-school-fee policy, free school uniforms and school nutrition programmes.

War on Poverty

The primary objective of the War on Poverty campaign is to identify through a process of door-to-door visits, households which are in dire poverty and link them with a range of government interventions that will assist to improve the quality of life of the members of identified households.

- Households are profiled to benefit from the basket of services provided by the various Gauteng Provincial Departments.
- The Department provides food relief to households through referrals made to its five food banks established in the Ekurhuleni, Sedibeng, Tshwane, West Rand and Johannesburg Regions.
- In order to intensify this programme, households profiled are also referred to various other government departments for services. Furthermore, partnerships have been brokered with the National Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Reform as well as with the Community Development Worker (CDW) programme in the Province.
- In promoting service integration and comprehensive care and support to priority groups, women receiving child support grants are profiled to be referred for beneficiation on the basket of services offered by the various departments within the Gauteng Provincial Government through the War on Poverty campaign.
- In order to intensify the War on Poverty campaign, the Department brokered a partnership with the National Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Reform to provide capacity for the profiling of households in the rural areas of Gauteng Province.

The Department will continue to strengthen partnerships with state-owned enterprises, civil society and the private sector such as the Independent Development Trust, Vodacom and Nestle SA. This is in addition to the partnerships established through the National War Room structure at the Presidency which includes all national departments and organisations such as the South African Local Government Association (SALGA). The primary role of this partnership is to develop poverty stricken communities to a point of self-reliance using a sustainable development framework model.

A challenge which has impacted on the programme performance is that the Department is still operating on a manual profiling system. This creates a time lag of almost a month between the first visits to a household to the end of the process where the particulars of the household are captured onto the National Integrated Social Information System. To mitigate this, the Department is conducting investigations into a viable mobile data capturing solution which will expedite the process of capturing data after household visits. In the 2015/16 financial year, the Department plans to profile 9 540 households as part of the War on Poverty.

Youth Development

According to the Youth Development Strategy (2012), “economic participation of youth in South Africa is poor and characterised by high unemployment and poor entrepreneurial levels”. Research shows that, since 2011, South Africa has had an unemployment rate of 25%, and about 70% of the unemployed are youth between the ages of 14 and 35 years. Arguably, unemployment is not only a function of the ability of the economy to absorb labour, but it is also a function of the level of education and work experience of young people.

A total of 70.2% of Gauteng’s population is comprised of people under the age of 35 years. The age cohort 15–34 (youth) comprises 40.7% of the total population (Statistics South Africa, 2011) and it is significant to note that, largely due to declining levels of fertility, this cohort has been growing faster than the population as a whole (based on the growth between Census 2001 and Census 2011).

The relative upsurge in the proportion of people in their working ages relative to the proportion of dependents such as children and older people might provide a demographic impetus for development in which fewer investments are needed to meet the needs of the youngest age groups and resources are released for investment in economic development and family welfare. This opportunity is known as the demographic ‘dividend’ (Bloom, Canning, Sevilla, 2002; Ross, 2004).

In order to capitalise on this opportunity, effective policies are needed in key areas. Health and sanitation interventions need to be prioritised in order to lay the foundation for a healthy workforce, while education and training needs to be improved in order to transform the population into a productive work force. The

developmental potential can, however, only be unlocked if adequate job opportunities are created. The inability to engage the youth meaningfully with society and into the economy might lead to high unemployment, increased crime and ultimately political instability (Bloom, Canning, Fink and Finlay, 2007:4).

To reap the impending benefits and to realise the potential of our youth, South Africa has been successful in developing integrated and comprehensive legislation and policies aimed at protecting and promoting the rights and development prospects of young people. Despite improvements, the marginalisation of the youth persists as can be seen with unemployment, poverty, often poor education, family and community disintegration, and exposure to crime and violence (Morrow et al, 2005).

Table 17: Gauteng youth and employment status

	Male	Female	Total
Age groups in 5 years			
15 - 19	455 071	469 517	924 588
20 - 24	698 191	676 432	1 374 623
25 - 29	774 154	706 693	1 480 847
30 - 34	656 232	568 539	1 224 772
Total	2 583 648	2 421 182	5 004 830

Source: Stats SA 2011 Census

The core challenges hampering meaningful participation of youth in the mainstream economy are unemployment, poverty and inequalities. It is a global trend, and in South Africa it is even more evident that young people are most affected by unemployment. The Gauteng Department of Social Development will implement initiatives that will focus on the youth, women and persons with disabilities.

Amongst others, the initiatives of the Department, through the Directorate: Gender, Youth and Disability Mainstreaming, will include the empowerment of departmental young women through the Departmental Young Women's Forum.

3.3 ORGANISATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

The Department embraced the upgrading of infrastructure to meet Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) requirements, office accommodation and maintenance of existing infrastructure.

The need to improve governance and the demands of results-based management with an emphasis on accountability called for standardisation of monitoring and evaluation practices within the Department. The implementation of the policy framework on managing performance information during the year under review was very successful. The outcomes of Gauteng Audit Services (GAS) audits of performance information attest to this assessment.

Performance Management Development System (PMDS)

The monitoring of the individual performance as per the PMDS resulted in contracting with staff in line with Departmental objectives and service delivery mandates. This process resulted in management being able to better identify outstanding performance.

Structure of the Department

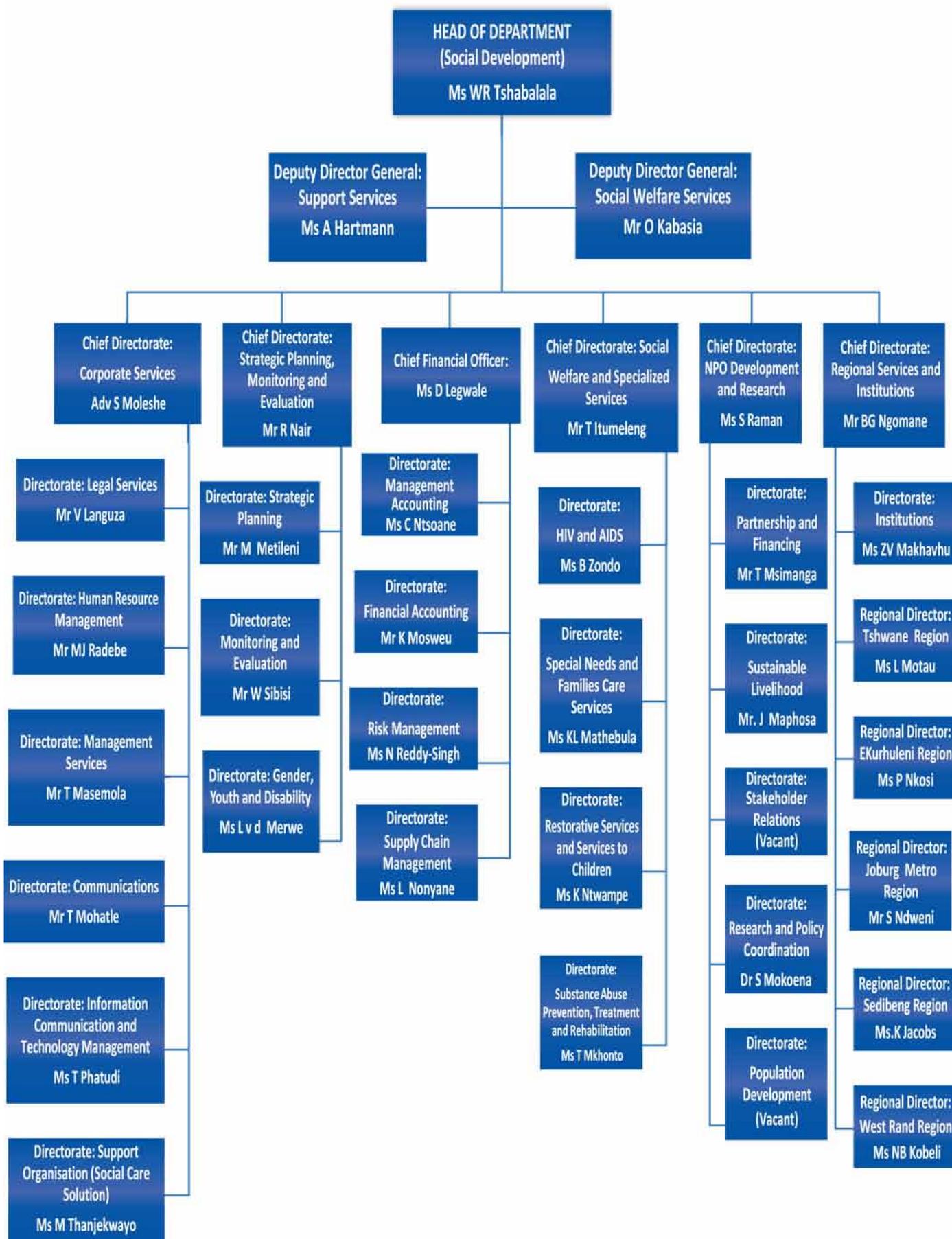
The Department does not have an approved organisational structure. The Department has concluded job evaluations and the service delivery model to meet Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) resubmission requirements. The Department await a date for submission.

Pillar Contract

The GPG pillar contract was finalised and that assisted in employee wellness services.

Foster care

An increase in the demand for foster care also continues to be a challenge which is inherent in the diverse interpretation of the Children's Act and the insufficient capacity and resources to render appropriate support and services to children in need of care.



3.4 DESCRIPTION OF THE STRATEGIC PLANNING PROCESS

1. A guideline was developed in line with the National Treasury Framework for Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans and forwarded to the various programme managers.
2. A project plan with a breakdown of activities was forwarded to all programme managers.
3. The first Departmental strategic planning session was held on 12 and 13 June 2014. Various external specialists were invited and presented on various topics.
4. Various internal consultation sessions were held with programme managers to finalise the goals, objectives, indicators, and the demand for services.
5. The second Departmental strategic planning session was held on 29 July 2014.
6. A strategic planning session was conducted on 8 September 2014 to align the plans to the Gauteng Province 10 Pillar programme.
7. An analysis was compiled and feedback given to relevant managers.
8. A strategic planning review session was conducted on 23 and 24 October 2014.
9. Further consultation sessions were held with the programme managers to finalise the performance indicators, targets and the capital plans.

3.5 OUTCOMES TO TRACK OVER THE 5-YEAR TERM

The Department will track certain outcomes over the next five years, and these are captured in the section below on strategic objectives, and in each chapter dealing with the budget programme. Most of them are selected because they are, to a large extent, within the span of control of the Department. However, there are also additional outcomes and impacts that the Department will monitor – beyond the span of control of the Department alone, but necessary to monitor because of the trends they illustrate, and because they can suggest the progress being made towards human development goals. The Department will deliver on the following:

PROGRAMME 1: CORPORATE MANAGEMENT SERVICES

- DSD to have an approved organisational structure
- Payroll certification to be implemented on Employee Self Service (ESS)
- Finalisation of all disciplinary cases within 60 days
- Vacancies to be filled within 3 months
- Implementation of leave management through ESS
- Department to have an approved HR plan in place
- Records management to be fully implemented according to Departmental file plan
- Full implementation of Public Access to Information Act (PAIA) requirements
- Conduct audits to ensure legal compliance
- ICT infrastructure plan to be in place
- Ensure development and implementation of the ICT corporate governance strategy
- Develop a Business Continuity Plan and have it tested for implementation
- Develop and implement an Infrastructure plan for the Department
- Develop a Departmental footprint/brand in the Province

PROGRAMME 2: SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

Care and Services to Older Persons

- Older persons are cared for, protected, sustain good quality of life and enjoy a healthy lifestyle
- Older persons have access to community-based care and support services
- Improved access for older persons from historically disadvantaged communities to residential facilities
- Older persons are valued as important members of society that have the right to dignity and social security in their senior years
- Improved quality of services responsive to needs of older persons

Services to Persons with Disabilities

- Persons with disabilities achieve their full and equitable integration and inclusion into mainstream society to improve their quality of life
- Persons with disabilities have opportunities to develop, work and acquire social skills in a barrier free environment in line with the mandate of the Department
- The rights (including social security rights) of persons with disabilities are promoted and protected through mainstreamed DSD programmes

HIV and AIDS

- Children as well families affected by HIV and AIDS are enabled with the capacity to cope with depressive conditions associated with HIV and AIDS.

- Skilled NPOs and HIV and AIDS competent communities that deal effectively with prevention and the psychosocial impact of HIV and AIDS

Social Relief

- Ensure that people are provided with necessary basic services in cases of emergency

PROGRAMME 3: CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Care and Services to Families

- Functional families which contribute towards social cohesion in communities
- Families are empowered and preserved through preventative and remedial services
- Increased incomes, assets and capabilities of poor families and communities

Child Care and Protection

- Children are and feel safe. The rights and needs of children are protected
- Children have access to effective care and support services
- Investing in the care, protection and development of children leads to well-balanced citizens of tomorrow
- Reduction in the prevalence of abuse, violence and related deaths

ECD and Partial Care

- Children prepared for compulsory schooling and their emotional, cognitive, sensory, spiritual, moral, physical, social and communication development into well-functioning adults

Child and Youth Care Centres

- Improved infrastructure
- Improved access to ECD services

PROGRAMME 4: RESTORATIVE SERVICES

Crime Prevention and Support

- Citizens are and feel safe. Reduced involvement of children and youth in crime
- Reduction in the number of children reoffending
- Increased access to probation services for adults in conflict with the law
- Improved quality of social crime prevention

Victim Empowerment

- Citizens are and feel safe. Reduced gender-based violence.
- Reduction in the prevalence of abuse, violence and related deaths
- Increased effectiveness of advocacy on gender-based violence
- Patriarchal notions dismantled

Substance Abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation

- Citizens are ensured sustained good quality of life and a healthy lifestyle
- Citizens have access to treatment and support services
- Youth and children in and out of school are aware of the effects of substance abuse

PROGRAMME 5: DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH

Community Mobilisation

- Provide community mobilisation programmes to create strong community networks

Institutional Capacity Building and Support for NPOs

- An enabling environment in which non-profit organisations can be strengthened and sustained (Sector priorities document)
- Improved compliance by NPOs with the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), the Policy on Financial Awards and other relevant service delivery policies and legislations
- New and existing NPOs assessed and capacitated in all regions
- A transformed budget and equitable redistribution of resources
- NPO funds used for the intended purposes

Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Livelihoods

- Individuals in poor households have opportunities to develop work skills
- Poor households provided with material support and basic services
- Women on the child support grant access economic opportunities

Community-Based Research and Planning

- Poor households provided with material support and basic services

Youth Development

- Young people have opportunities to develop work and social skills
- Young people are in work, education, training or another activity that contributes to their long-term economic independence and well-being
- Appropriate and effective youth programmes available
- Empowered and self-reliant youth
- Increased participation of youth in the community

Women Development

- Ensure that women have opportunities to develop work and social skills
- Women are in work, education, training or another activity that contributes to their long-term economic independence and well-being
- Appropriate and effective women development programmes available
- Empowered and self-reliant women

Population Policy Promotion

- The high incidence and severity of poverty in both rural and urban areas identified (list of all concerns separately provided)
- Increased capabilities to interpret population and demographic information by stakeholders
- Increased general awareness of the interrelation between population, environment and development
- Research informed departmental service delivery

4. STRATEGIC OUTCOMES ORIENTED GOALS

Strategic Outcomes Oriented Goal 1	Cooperate Management Services
Goal statement	To provide support to core business in rendering effective and efficient services

Strategic Outcomes Oriented Goal 2	Provision of integrated developmental social welfare services
Goal statement	Efficient and effective integrated developmental social welfare services to 7 522 198 service recipients focussing on children, youth, older person, persons with disabilities and women by 2020 financial year

Strategic Outcomes Oriented Goal 3	Provision of anti-poverty community interventions, youth development and women empowerment services
Goal statement	Efficient and effective anti-poverty community interventions, youth development and women empowerment services to 5 202 971 beneficiaries promoting sustainable livelihoods by 2020 financial year

PART B: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES



PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION



PART B: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1. PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

Programme Purpose

To provide political and strategic direction and leadership and to guide and support the development policy frameworks and guidelines for the implementation of priority programmes.

Composition of the Programme

Programme	Sub-programme
Administration	<p>1.1 Office of the MEC</p> <p>1.2 Corporate Management Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Resources Management • Information and Communication Technology • Facilities Management • Gender, Youth and Disability Mainstreaming • Fraud and Risk Management • Supply Chain Management • Legal Services • Financial Management <p>1.3 District Management</p>

Sub-programme 1.2.1 Human Resource Management

Strategic Objective	Human Resource Management
Objective Statement	To provide effective and efficient Human Resource Management and Development services
Baseline	659 youth participated in internship programme 450 participated in external bursaries 360 have been awarded with external bursaries

Sub-programme 1.2.2 Information and Communication Technology

Strategic Objective	Information and Communication Technology
Objective Statement	To provide Information Communication and Technology services
Baseline	32 social care maintenance reports have been produced

Sub-programme 1.2.3 Facilities Management

Strategic Objective	Facilities Management
Objective Statement	To provide infrastructure support services
Baseline	17 ECDs constructed 12 Old age homes constructed 4 Service Delivery Accommodation facilities constructed 5 Drop-in Centres constructed 4 Out-patient substance abuse treatment centres constructed

Sub-programme 1.2.4 Gender, Youth and Disability Mainstreaming

Strategic Objective	Gender, Youth and Disability Mainstreaming
Objective Statement	To advocate for the equality of women, youth and persons with disabilities
Baseline	Training on Gender, Youth and Disability Interventions (GEYODI) mainstreaming conducted

Sub-programme 1.2.5 Fraud and Risk Management

Strategic Objective	Fraud and Risk Management
Objective Statement	To provide risk management and internal control services
Baseline	Effective risk management and internal control services provided

Sub-programme 1.2.6 Supply Chain Management

Strategic Objective	Supply Chain Management
Objective Statement	To provide effective and efficient financial management
Baseline	Current level of efficacy of supply chain management systems

Sub-programme 1.2.7 Legal Services

Strategic Objective	Legal Services
Objective Statement	To provide effective and efficient legal services to the Department
Baseline	Current rate of compliance to legislative framework

Sub-programme 1.2.8 Financial Management

Strategic Objective	Financial Management
Objective Statement	To provide effective and efficient financial management
Baseline	Unqualified audit

Sub-programme 1.2.9 Strategic Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

Strategic Objective	Strategic Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
Objective Statement	To provide strategic planning, performance information management, monitoring and evaluation
Baseline	Effective and efficient monitoring systems in place

Sub-programme 1.3 District Management

Strategic Objective	District Management
Objective Statement	Provide effective and efficient services to all our clients
Baseline	Effective and efficient service delivery to all clients

Resource Considerations

The Department will focus on building capacity in human resources and finance in the entities and also on improved capacity in the institutions. We will also ensure that by 2020, 100% of advertised posts will be filled, and we will create, upgrade and fill management posts in the entities.

Risk	Measures to mitigate the risk
Inability to resuscitate departmental services in case of a disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full implementation of the phase 1 approach of the Business Continuity Plan (BCP) at Head office. • To develop the BCP phase 1 approach at regions and institutions. • Identification and training of BCP champions. • Regular testing of the BCP.
Unsafe working conditions – Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval and implementation of the OHS policy and procedures. • To finalise the establishment of all OHS committees in order to ensure effective implementation and monitoring of the OHS policy and procedures. • To re-define the roles and responsibilities of the staff to address capacity challenges.
Loss of Departmental information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To monitor and manage the back-up implementation. • Realignment of the structure to address capacity needs. • Execution of the Records Management Implementation Plan. • Continuous monitoring of the Records Management Policy. • To conduct awareness sessions on ICT Policy and the Record Management Policy. • To review the Knowledge Management Strategy.
Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of all funded Non-Profit Organisations (NPOs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the revised strategy. • Deployment of additional human capacity. • Re-prioritisation of budget to secure funding for additional resources e.g. vehicles.
Fraud and corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realignment of the structure to address capacity. • Implementation of the minimum Anti-Corruption Compliance Standards. • Implementation of Minimum Information Security Standards (MISS). • To ensure compulsory attendance of awareness sessions. • Monitoring the implementation of the Fraud Prevention Plan. • To ensure monitoring and implementation of the action plans on the fraud risk register. • To conduct fraud detection reviews.
Litigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the utilisation of various communication tools e.g. media products. • Quarterly monitoring of the Compliance Framework. • All officials including social workers and service providers to be vetted in line with the Children’s Act requirements. • To ensure on-going awareness sessions, workshops, monitoring and capacity building on the Children’s Act, PAIA and PAJA.

Expenditure Estimates

TABLE 1.1 : SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS AND ESTIMATES BY SUB-PROGRAMME: ADMINISTRATION

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2014/15	Revised estimate	Medium- term estimates		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
1. Office Of The MEC	–	404	1,067	1,193	3,541	3,616	7,779	8,187	8,596
2. Corporate Management Services	161,997	188,015	204,504	200,534	233,628	230,939	240,891	250,011	262,512
3. District Management	152,301	162,074	195,899	223,854	225,090	224,806	230,580	246,264	258,143
Total payments and estimates	314,298	350,493	401,470	425,581	462,259	459,361	479,250	504,462	529,251

TABLE 1.2 : SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS AND ESTIMATES BY ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION: ADMINISTRATION

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2014/15	Revised estimate	Medium- term estimates		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Current payments	296,654	324,882	376,682	403,577	441,684	439,796	461,805	485,642	509,490
Compensation of employees	161,310	164,496	186,368	191,389	221,348	221,348	233,865	242,179	254,288
Goods and services	135,317	160,386	190,314	212,188	220,336	218,448	227,940	243,463	255,202
Interest and rent on land	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers and subsidies to:	5,266	4,922	4,257	6,112	5,684	5,459	6,410	6,750	7,087
Provinces and municipalities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Departmental agencies and accounts	–	114	74	90	67	67	95	100	105
Higher education institutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign governments and international organisations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public corporations and private enterprises	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-profit institutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Households	5,266	4,808	4,183	6,022	5,617	5,392	6,315	6,650	6,982
Payments for capital assets	12,365	19,989	20,188	15,892	14,867	14,039	11,035	12,070	12,674
Buildings and other fixed structures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Machinery and equipment	12,296	19,772	18,658	15,892	14,867	14,039	11,035	12,070	12,674
Heritage Assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specialised military assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Biological assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Land and sub-soil assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Software and other intangible assets	69	217	1,530	–	–	–	–	–	–
Payments for financial assets	13	700	343	–	24	67	–	–	–
Total economic classification	314,298	350,493	401,470	425,581	462,259	459,361	479,250	504,462	529,251

The programme expenditure increased from R314 million in the 2011/12 financial year to R401 million in the 2013/14 financial year. The increase in expenditure is attributed to filling of critical posts and renewal of contracts at head office, regional offices and service point during the 2012/13 financial year. The expenditure for annual software licenses has increased substantially from the 2013/14 financial year due to the intake of social graduates. The budget for software licenses is centralised in the administration programme.

Over the MTEF period, the budget in Programme 1: Administration increases from R479 million in 2015/16 financial year to R529 million in the 2017/18 financial year. The allocated budget will cover the escalating cost of outsourced services at regional offices, head office and service points. The growth in the budget is also attributed to the centralised budget in the Administration programme for items such as internal and external training, bursaries, Microsoft licenses, G-fleet payment for regional offices, and for procurement of machinery and equipment.

PROGRAMME 2: SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES



2. PROGRAMME 2: SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

Purpose of the Programme

To provide integrated developmental social welfare services to poor and vulnerable beneficiaries in partnership with stakeholders and civil society organisations.

Composition of the Programme

Programme	Sub-programmes
Social Welfare Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Management and Support• Services to Older Persons• Services to Persons with Disabilities• HIV and AIDS• Social Relief of Distress

Classification of services

There are a number of ways to classify the services provided in the sphere of social services. The following section will use two classifications which, although different in theory, are in practice integrated when services are provided.

CLASSIFICATION IN TERMS OF LEVELS OF INTERVENTION

In order to achieve the desired outcome, namely, an improvement in social functioning, services are rendered at different levels. These levels are on a continuum, so while they may seem to follow a distinct hierarchy, a client may enter the system at any of the levels, and the levels may overlap in practice.

The service provider and client must together determine the client's current social functioning and develop an intervention strategy that will enable the client to reach the optimum level of social functioning and be ready for reintegration into society.

The levels of intervention are as follows:

Prevention

This is the most important aspect of social service delivery. Services delivered at this level are aimed at strengthening and building the capacity and self-reliance of the client. At this level the client is functioning at an adequate level but there is a possibility of at-risk behaviour at a later stage.

Early intervention (non-statutory)

Services delivered at this level make use of developmental and therapeutic programmes to ensure that those who have been identified as being at risk are assisted before they require statutory services, more intensive intervention or placement in alternative care.

Statutory intervention/residential/alternative care

At this level an individual has either become involved in some form of court case or is no longer able to function adequately in the community, and services are aimed at supporting and strengthening the individual involved. At this level a client may have to be removed from his/her normal place of abode, either by court

order or on the recommendation of a service provider, to alternative care (e.g. foster care), or placed in a residential facility.

Reconstruction and aftercare

The previous intervention is aimed at providing alternative care which should wherever possible be a temporary measure, followed by reconstruction/aftercare services to enable the client to return to the family or community as quickly as possible. Services delivered at this level are aimed at reintegration and support services to enhance self-reliance and optimal social functioning.

CLASSIFICATION IN TERMS OF THE NATURE OF SERVICES

Social welfare services focus on meeting the needs and building on the strengths of individuals, families, communities and other social groups through the provision of a comprehensive range of services and programmes that extend beyond the inherent capacity of individuals and their natural support networks.

Promotion and Prevention Services

Promotion and prevention programmes and services aim to enhance the process whereby people are provided with ways and means of taking greater control of factors that impact on their well-being. These are anticipatory actions to reduce the likelihood of undesirable conditions. Prevention services take into account individual, environmental and societal factors that contribute to problem development.

Promotion and prevention services work towards the upliftment of all people and communities by promoting well-being, encouraging people to make healthy choices, and supporting them in these choices. Prevention and promotion services are also where developmental social welfare services intersect with community development services, which address the needs of target groups whose problems are compounded by poverty and other under-development (socio-economic) problems.

Protection Services

Protection services aim to safeguard the well-being of individuals and families. Protection services are usually provided within the context of a legislative and/or policy framework and include statutory services. These empower designated people or institutions to take specific actions that are deemed necessary to protect the integrity and well-being of the person within the social context of the family and community.

Protective services work towards having families, children and individuals living in a safe and nurturing environment where their rights are promoted and their well-being is ensured.

Rehabilitation Services

Rehabilitation services are aimed at improving and maintaining the social functioning of clients whose functioning is impaired as a result of injury, disability or any other chronic condition. In addition to improving the quality of life of an individual, rehabilitation services are an effective way of reducing the demands on families and publicly funded support systems. Services are provided in a wide range of settings, including the home, service agencies and residential facilities.

The vision for rehabilitation services is to enable clients to maximise their functional abilities, minimise the impact of their impairment and maintain a healthy, independent lifestyle.

Continuum of Care

Continuing care services are those services that maintain or improve the physical, social and psychological

well-being of individuals who, for a variety of reasons, are not able to care for themselves fully. The goal of continuing care is to improve their independence and quality of life. Continuing care requires a progressive and flexible system that allows people to access all the services that they need.

Continuing care services work toward meeting needs in the least intrusive manner possible, and provide the greatest opportunity for lasting well-being and functional independence.

Mental Health and Addiction Services

These services encompass the area of mental health, addiction and family violence through prevention, treatment and aftercare, delivered as an integrated programme to enable the affected to receive the care and support they need to live optimal lives.

These services work towards assisting people to live balanced lives by promoting, protecting and restoring their mental well-being.

Sub-programme 2.2: Care and Services to Older Persons

Sub-programme purpose

To provide integrated services for the care, support and protection of older persons.

Sub-programme goals and objectives

Strategic Objective	Care and Services to Older Persons
Objective Statement	To provide integrated developmental social welfare services for the care, support and protection of 243 572 older persons in the 2015-20 financial years
Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 164 753 older persons accessing community-based care and support facilities • 89 268 older persons participating in active aging programmes • 6 272 older persons per year accessing funded residential facilities

Description and Structure

Support Structures

- Financial Support to Non-Governmental Organisations; Community-Based Organisations and Faith-Based Organisations
- Establish and manage the Provincial Forums on Older Persons matters.

Governance

- Management of government facilities
- Partners
- Develop and implement South African Plan of Action on Ageing
- Develop and implement programmes to prevent abuse
- Develop and implement Operation Dignity Programmes

Interventions

- Develop and implement community-based programmes of Action on Ageing

Quality assurance

- Ensure compliance with legislation and policies
- Establish response Units for the National Helpline
- Implementation of minimum norms and standards for residential and non-residential facilities and programmes
- Adhere to international obligations for international days
- Promote transformation of service to older persons to be accessible to all

Capacity Building and Evidence Management

- Train care givers
- Monitoring and evaluation of implementation of service delivery partners
- Establish and Administer a national register on Abuse
- Develop and implement community-based programmes.
- Registration of facilities
- Research on older persons
- Establish and maintain a provincial register for abuse of older persons

Resource Considerations

- Dedicated personnel at provincial and regional offices to maintain the notification register and to monitor the investigations of older persons abuse
- Resources e.g. Transport, IT. Equipment, offices.

Risk management

Risk	Measures to mitigate the risk
Non-transformation of facilities for older persons, persons with disabilities and CYCCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue with the withdrawal of funding if the vision is not aligned with the departmental mandate. • Involve relevant Chapter 9 institutions to strengthen monitoring.
Mentoring and monitoring of services policy, related legislation and norms and standards	Services must conform with International, national, provincial and local needs
Litigation where services are not provided in accordance with legislation	Accountability according to the law and ensure equitable and accessible services to older persons
To divert the focus to include Community-Based Care and Support Services	The Department needs to budget and provide the necessary resources for the implementation of Chapter 3 of Act 13 of 2006
Coordination of services to protect older persons in accordance with the law	The coordination and reporting of older persons abuse must get priority attention and a unit with dedicated personnel must be established at provincial, regional and local level
Grannies heading households who support people living with and affected by HIV and Aids	Providing them with material support

Sub-programme 2.3: Services to Persons with Disabilities

Sub-programme purpose

To provide of services that facilitate the promotion of the well-being and the socio-economic empowerment of people with disabilities

Strategic Objective	Services to Persons with Disabilities
Objective Statement	To provide integrated developmental social welfare services to facilitate the care, social inclusion and economic empowerment of 125 397 persons with disabilities in the 2015-20 financial years
Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 18 043 persons with disabilities accessing services in protective workshops• 9 589 persons with disabilities in residential facilities per year

Description and Structure

Intervention programmes and services

- Care and support services
- Education and awareness programmes on disability
- Development and implementation of community-based programmes

Evidence-based management and information support

- Monitoring and evaluation of implementation of service delivery partners
- Research on disability issues
- Registration of facilities

Resource Considerations

- Dedicated personnel at regional level
- Office Accommodation, transport and IT equipment

Risk management

Risk	Measures to mitigate the risk
Limited resources to address the needs of persons with disabilities internally and externally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upscale the training and awareness campaigns • Finalise guidelines for persons with disabilities • Monitor the implementation of the job access • Implement the recommendations of the assessment report regarding the needs of persons with disabilities
Non-transformation of facilities for older persons, persons with disabilities and CYCCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue with the withdrawal of funding if the vision is not aligned with the departmental mandate. • Involve relevant Chapter 9 institutions to strengthen monitoring.
Not enough appropriate alternative care for children with special needs	Specialised services must be developed to accommodate children with special needs.
No specific legislation governing services to persons with disabilities in Social Development	National Department of Social Development must develop legislation.
Each category of Disability requires a unique approach to services delivery	Fair treatment and equal accessibility to services
Mentoring and monitoring of services policy, related legislation and norms and standards	Services must conform with international, national, provincial and local needs

Sub-programme 2.4: HIV and AIDS

Sub-programme purpose

To provide integrated community-based care programmes and services aimed at mitigating the social and economic impact of HIV and AIDS

Strategic Objective	HIV and AIDS
Objective Statement	To provide integrated community-based care programmes aimed at mitigating the social and economic impact of HIV and AIDS to 1 168 005 people living with and affected by HIV and AIDS in the 2015-20 financial years
Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 240 funded NPOs delivering HIV and Aids services • 199 538 beneficiaries receiving psychosocial support services • 77 805 vulnerable households receiving psychosocial support services

Description and Structure

Intervention programmes and services

- Establish and maintain home and community-based care and support services

Financial and management support

- Financial Support to Non-Governmental Organisations, Community-Based Organisations and Faith-Based Organisations

Evidence management and information support

- Monitoring and evaluation of service delivery partners and implementation of programmes
- Research on HIV and AIDS

Capacity building and HR development

- Manage capacity building of community care givers
- Manage programme specific capacity building of NGOs
- Facilitate and manage awareness and prevention programmes
- Manage life skill programmes for youth
- Facilitate communication strategies

Risk management

Risk	Measures to mitigate the risk
Budget	Detailed plans. Documentation with verification. System for monitoring and evaluation. Use models which contain costs.
Sustainability of NGO and CBO services	Analyse the contributions of donors. Sustain volunteers.
Shortage of professionals	Continue to train mid-level workers. Provide professional supervision and support. Monitor quality of services
Sustainability of partnerships	Effective governance led by AIDS Councils Appropriate working relationships: collaboration, respect etc.
The scale of the epidemic	Re-orientate the Department to the new phase of leadership – acknowledgement of the problem. Adjust standard models of care and monitor whether they are effective.
Socio-economic drivers of HIV infections	An intensive drive to reduce new HIV infections.

Sub-programme 2.5: Social Relief of Distress

Sub-programme purpose

This sub-programme responds to emergency needs identified in communities affected by disasters not declared, and or any other social condition resulting in undue hardships

Strategic Objective	Social Relief of Distress
Objective Statement	To respond to emergency needs identified in communities affected by disasters not declared, and or any other social condition resulting in undue hardship to 9 395 beneficiaries in the 2015-20 financial years
Baseline	1 951 social relief applications were recommended for social relief.

2. Description and Structure

- Provide counselling and support to affected individuals and families
- Develop care plans for short, medium and long-term interventions
- Financial and material assistance to individuals or households directly or via suitable and approved service delivery partners

Resource Considerations

- The regional offices provide material assistance to communities affected by disasters not declared, and or any other social condition resulting in undue hardships

Risk management

Risk	Measures to mitigate the risk
The magnitude of the disasters that might occur.	The Department to redirect resources in times of disasters

Expenditure Estimates

SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS AND ESTIMATES BY SUB-PROGRAMME: SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

TABLE 2.1 : SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS AND ESTIMATES BY SUB-PROGRAMME: SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2014/15	Revised estimate	Medium - term estimates		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
1. Management And Support	-	-	2,569	4,677	3,630	3,633	5,652	5,041	5,293
2. Services To Older Persons	254,802	228,340	218,958	253,373	252,522	254,096	297,822	319,047	337,366
3. Services To Persons With Disabilities	106,766	93,241	97,442	108,912	107,577	107,755	114,005	122,318	131,284
4. HIV And Aids	232,625	242,130	236,000	272,043	272,043	272,397	279,776	274,821	288,562
5. Social Relief	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total payments and estimates	594,193	563,711	554,970	639,005	635,772	637,881	697,055	721,227	762,505

TABLE 2.2 : SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS AND ESTIMATES BY ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION: SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2014/15	Revised estimate	Medium - term estimates		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Current payments	67,719	58,002	65,334	78,616	75,001	76,519	81,098	89,560	98,855
Compensation of employees	32,906	35,208	41,150	45,585	45,585	45,585	46,642	51,015	53,566
Goods and services	34,795	22,794	24,164	33,031	29,416	30,934	32,456	38,545	45,289
Interest and rent on land	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies to:	467,583	473,046	485,152	558,089	558,089	558,215	614,757	629,667	661,150
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	467,278	472,532	484,682	557,655	557,655	557,655	614,300	628,184	660,645
Households	305	514	470	434	434	560	457	483	507
Payments for capital assets	58,891	32,657	4,461	2,300	2,682	3,147	1,200	2,000	2,500
Buildings and other fixed structures	57,700	31,823	3,621	2,300	2,162	2,162	1,200	2,000	2,500
Machinery and equipment	1,191	834	840	-	520	985	-	-	-
Heritage Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	6	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total economic classification	594,193	563,711	554,970	639,005	635,772	637,881	697,055	721,227	762,505

The expenditure in this programme increased from R594 million in the 2011/12 financial year to R555 million in the 2013/14 financial year. The increase in expenditure is attributed to interventions in the Department which focused on older persons and persons living with disabilities. The implementation of the Older Persons Act also contributed to the increase in expenditure as the Department is striving to meet the norms and standard set out in the Act. The Department, through its social infrastructure programme, constructed old age homes in the 20 prioritised townships.

Non-profit institutions receive a lion share of the allocation over the MTEF as the Department continues to work in partnership with the NPO sector to deliver service to communities. The Department will heighten awareness on the abuse of persons with disabilities and continue with the funding of protective workshops which provide services to persons with disabilities. Additional allocations will fund the newly completed old age homes which are operating as NPOs. The Department will also increase funding for organisations delivering HIV and AIDS prevention/social protection programmes. The Department received an EPWP conditional grant allocation amounting to R18.8 in the 2015/16 financial year which is allocated within the HIV and AIDS sub programme.

PROGRAMME 3: CHILDREN AND FAMILIES



3. PROGRAMME 3: CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Purpose of the Programme

To provide comprehensive child and family care and support services to communities in partnership with stakeholders and civil society organisations.

Composition of the Programme

Programme	Sub-programmes
Children and Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Management and Support• Care and services to Families• Child care and protection• ECD and Partial Care• Child and Youth Care Centres• Community-Based Care Services for Children

CLASSIFICATION OF SERVICES

There are a number of ways to classify the services provided in the sphere of social services. The following section will use two classifications which, although different in theory, are in practice integrated when services are provided.

CLASSIFICATION IN TERMS OF LEVELS OF INTERVENTION

In order to achieve the desired outcome, namely an improvement in social functioning, services are rendered at different levels. These levels are on continuum, so while they may seem to follow a distinct hierarchy, a client may enter the system at any of the levels, and the levels may overlap in practice.

The service provider and client must together determine the client's current social functioning and develop an intervention strategy that will enable the client to reach the optimum level of social functioning and be ready for reintegration into society.

The levels of intervention are as follows:

Prevention

This is the most important aspect of social service delivery. Services delivered at this level are aimed at strengthening and building the capacity and self-reliance of the client. At this level the client is functioning at an adequate level but there is a possibility of at-risk behaviour at a later stage.

Early intervention (non-statutory)

Services delivered at this level make use of developmental and therapeutic programmes to ensure that those who have been identified as being at risk are assisted before they require statutory services, more intensive intervention or placement in alternative care.

Statutory intervention/residential/alternative care

At this level an individual has either become involved in some form of court case or is no longer able to function adequately in the community, and services are aimed at supporting and strengthening the individual

involved. At this level a client may have to be removed from his/her normal place of abode, either by court order or on the recommendation of a service provider, to alternative care (e.g. foster care), or placed in a residential facility.

Reconstruction and aftercare

The previous intervention is aimed at providing alternative care which should wherever possible be a temporary measure, followed by reconstruction/aftercare services to enable the client to return to the family or community as quickly as possible. Services delivered at this level are aimed at reintegration and support services to enhance self-reliance and optimal social functioning.

CLASSIFICATION IN TERMS OF THE NATURE OF SERVICES

Social welfare services focus on meeting the needs and building on the strengths of individuals, families, communities and other social groups through the provision a comprehensive range of services and programmes that extend beyond the inherent capacity of individuals and their natural support networks.

Promotion and prevention services

Promotion and prevention programmes and services aim to enhance the process whereby people are provided with ways and means of taking greater control of factors that impact on their well-being. These are anticipatory actions to reduce the likelihood of undesirable conditions. Prevention services take into account individual, environmental and societal factors that contribute to problem development.

Promotion and prevention services work towards the upliftment of all people and communities by promoting well-being, encouraging people to make healthy choices, and supporting them in these choices. Prevention and promotion services are also where developmental social welfare services intersect with community development services, which address the needs of target groups whose problems are compounded by poverty and other under-development (socio-economic) problems.

Rehabilitation services

Rehabilitation services are aimed at improving and maintaining the social functioning of clients whose functioning is impaired as a result of injury, disability or any other chronic condition. In addition to improving the quality of life of an individual, rehabilitation services are an effective way of reducing the demands on families and publicly funded support systems. Services are provided in a wide range of settings, including the home, service agencies and residential facilities.

The vision for rehabilitation services is to enable clients to maximise their functional abilities, minimise the impact of their impairment and maintain a healthy, independent lifestyle.

Continuum of care services

Continuing care services are those services that maintain or improve the physical, social and psychological well-being of individuals who, for a variety of reasons, are not able to care for themselves fully. The goal of continuing care is to improve their independence and quality of life. Continuing care requires a progressive and flexible system that allows people to access all the services that they need.

Continuing care services work toward meeting needs in the least intrusive manner possible, and provide the greatest opportunity for lasting well-being and functional independence.

Mental health and addiction services

These services encompass the area of mental health, addiction and family violence through prevention, treatment and aftercare, delivered as an integrated programme to enable the affected to receive the care and support they need to live optimal lives.

These services work towards assisting people to live balanced lives by promoting, protecting and restoring their mental well-being.

Sub-programme 3.2: Care and Support Services to Families

Sub-programme purpose

To promote functional families and to prevent vulnerability in families.

Strategic Objective	Care and Support Services to Families
Objective Statement	To provide integrated developmental social welfare services promoting functional families to 410 706 families/ service recipients in the 2015-20 financial years
Baseline	29 671 family members participating in family preservation services provided by government 71 611 family members participating in family preservation services provided by NPOs 4 664 families participating in the parenting programme 27 116 families receiving crisis intervention services

Description and Structure

Evidence-based management and information support

- Research on extent of vulnerability in families
- Monitoring and evaluation of service delivery partners

Intervention programme and services

- Awareness and prevention programmes on family life to prevent vulnerability
- Implementation of family policies and programmes to mitigate vulnerability in families
- Family preservation programmes on all levels of service delivery
- Early intervention programmes and services to prevent the removal of family members
- Psychosocial support services to families in crisis (e.g. bereavement; incarceration; terminal illness; birth and confirmation of an intellectual challenged disability)
- Family therapy, marriage guidance and counselling
- Support to the Office of the Family Advocate for the interests of children of divorcing parents
- Family reunification services

Governance

- Ensure coordination mechanism through forums

Financial and management support

- Financial Support to Non-Governmental Organisations; Community-Based Organisations; Faith-Based Organisations
- Monitoring of NGOs and support.
- Programmes on Moral Regeneration for families and communities

Resource Considerations

- Dedicated personnel at provincial and regional offices to monitor and implement programmes for families
- Resources e.g. Transport, IT equipment, offices.

Risk Management

Risk	Measures to mitigate the risk
Mentoring and monitoring of services policy, related legislation and norms and standards	Services must conform with international, national, provincial and local needs

Sub-programme 3.3: Children Care and Protection

Sub-programme purpose

To design and implement integrated programmes and services for the development, care and protection of the rights of the children.

Strategic Objective	Children Care and Protection Services
Objective Statement	To provide alternative care and support to 552 850 vulnerable children in the 2015-20 financial years
Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 16 030 children placed in foster care• 189 905 children placed in foster care that receive social work services

Description and Structure

Intervention Programmes and Services

Parental responsibilities and rights

- Render Children's Court inquiries
- Proceedings of the Children's Court
- Implementing Children's Court orders
- Prevention and early intervention services
- Protection of children including management of the child protection register, management of reported cases of child abuse and neglect and exploitation
- Provision of designated child protection services
- Management of designated child protection organisations

- Foster care services
- Adoptions services
- Surrogate Motherhood

Evidence-based management and information support

- Monitoring and evaluation of service delivery
- Facilitation and monitoring including the gathering, analysis and interpretation of information to inform planning and decision making
- Research on child care and protection issues

Human resource development and capacity building

- Capacity building on child care services to provincial staff and NGOs partners
- Administration of the Children's Act, Act 38 of 2005 e.g. canalisation, extension of court orders, dealing with disputes

Resource Considerations

- Budget allocations are informed by strategic priorities and targets set by the Programme.
- Major incremental increases and massive change is expected in the next 5 years due to the implementation of the new Children's Act, Act 38 of 2005.
- Other resource considerations are insufficient infrastructure, equipment/facilities; human and financial resources are required.

Risk management

Risk	Measures to mitigate the risk
Expertise and sufficient staff to implement the new Children's Act.	Create sufficient capacity to deliver on objectives.
Adequate funding and financial implications of the Children's Act.	Treasury Proposals for allocation to implement all sections pertaining to the Children's Act.

Sub-programme 3.4: ECD and Partial Care

Sub-programme purpose

To provide comprehensive Early Childhood Development services.

Strategic Objective	ECD and Partial Care
Objective Statement	To provide Early Childhood Development and partial care services to 481 621 children in the 2015-20 financial years
Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 221 funded partial care sites • 313 416 children accessing funded ECD programmes • 1 948 registered partial care sites (ECDs)

Description and Structure

- Provincial Strategy and profile for ECD and partial care
- Provision of ECD services and partial care
- Norms and Standards compliance
- Registration of ECD and partial care programmes and services
- Assignment of functions to municipalities
- Funding of ECD sites

Resource Considerations

- Budget allocations are informed by strategic priorities and targets set by the Programme.
- Major incremental increases and massive change is expected in the next 5 years due to the envisaged implementation of the new Children's Act, Act 38 of 2005 (see Risk Management Implementation Challenges).
- Other resource considerations are insufficient infrastructure, equipment and facilities including computers, scanners, photocopiers, printers etc.; human and financial resources are required.

Risk management

Risk	Measures to mitigate the risk
Expertise and sufficient staff to implement the new Children's Act.	Create sufficient capacity to deliver on objectives.
Adequate funding and financial implications of the Children's Act.	Treasury Proposals for allocation to implement all sections pertaining to the Children's Act.

Sub-programme 3.5: Child and Youth Care Centres

Sub-programme purpose

To provide alternative care and support to vulnerable children.

Strategic Objective	Child and Youth Care Centres
Objective Statement	To provide integrated developmental social welfare services for the care and protection of 28 107 children in CYCCs in the 2015-20 financial years
Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 17 479 children in need of care and protection placed in CYCCs▪ 93 Child and Youth Care Centres managed by NPOs

Description and Structure

Governance

- Registration of CYCCs, Children's Homes, Shelters, Places of Safety
- Funding of facilities
- Monitoring and evaluating of facilities

Capacity building

- Training of all relevant stakeholders on the Children's Act, Act 38 of 2005.

- Facilitation and monitoring including the gathering, analysis, and interpretation of information to inform planning and decision making.

Resource Considerations

- Budget allocations are informed by strategic priorities and targets set by the Programme.
- Major incremental increases and massive change is expected in the next 5 years due to the envisaged implementation of the new Children’s Act, Act 38 of 2005 (see Risk Management Implementation Challenges)
- Other resource considerations are insufficient infrastructure, equipment and facilities including computers, scanners, photocopiers, printers etc.; human and financial resources are required.

Risk management

Risk	Measures to mitigate the risk
Non-transformation of facilities for older persons, persons with disabilities and CYCCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue with the withdrawal of funding if the vision is not aligned with the departmental mandate. • Involve relevant Chapter 9 institutions to strengthen monitoring.
Expertise and sufficient staff to implement the new Children’s Act.	Create sufficient capacity to deliver on objectives.
Adequate funding and financial implications of the Children’s Act.	Treasury Proposals for allocation to implement all sections pertaining to the Children’s Act.

Sub-programme 3.6: Community-Based Care Services for Children

Sub-programme purpose

To provide protection, care and support to vulnerable children in communities.

Strategic Objective	Community-Based Care Services for Children
Objective Statement	To provide community-based care support programmes for the care and protection of 53 238 orphans and vulnerable children through the Isibindi programme in the 2015 - 20 financial years
Baseline	160 488 orphans and vulnerable children receiving psychosocial support

Description and Structure

Provision of services:

- Services to children with disabilities
- Child headed households
- Children living and working on the streets
- Children accessing Drop-in Centre services
- Orphans and vulnerable children (due to other various reasons)
- Registration of children in Child Headed Households
- Public awareness and education on orphans and vulnerable children, and services available
- The Isibindi community-based care model

Resource Considerations

- Budget allocations are informed by strategic priorities and targets set by the Programme.
- Major incremental increases and massive change is expected in the next 5 years due to the envisaged implementation of the new Children's Act, Act 38 of 2005 (see Risk Management Implementation Challenges)
- Other resource considerations are insufficient infrastructure, equipment for instance scanners, photocopiers, overhead projectors, printers, laptops etc.; human and financial resources are required.

Risk	Measures to mitigate the risk
Expertise and sufficient staff to implement the new Children's Act.	Create sufficient capacity to deliver on objectives.
Adequate funding and financial implications of the Children's Act.	Bidding for Allocations implementation in terms of the Children's Act, Act 38 of 2005.

Expenditure Estimates

TABLE 3.1 : SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS AND ESTIMATES BY SUB-PROGRAMME: CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2014/15	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
1. Management And Support	5,126	5,057	5,288	5,061	5,449	5,510	5,493	5,757	6,045
2. Care And Services To Families	96,989	102,962	114,246	115,290	115,860	116,167	121,248	127,489	133,863
3. Child Care And Protection	281,036	282,932	280,283	462,811	384,540	385,335	559,376	610,835	642,123
4. ECD And Partial Care	232,008	266,697	291,371	404,090	376,669	376,810	431,332	437,110	443,245
5. Child And Youth Care Centres	268,627	375,116	462,628	485,707	450,904	450,572	484,228	516,796	541,067
6. Community-Based Care Services For Children	130,848	69,799	217,748	274,045	269,045	269,045	391,788	417,054	437,907
Total payments and estimates	1,014,634	1,102,562	1,351,564	1,747,004	1,602,487	1,603,439	1,993,465	2,115,041	2,204,251

TABLE 3.2 : SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS AND ESTIMATES BY ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION: CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2014/15	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Current payments	482,225	494,491	550,428	763,632	656,025	656,585	848,494	907,970	972,600
Compensation of employees	369,235	395,650	470,494	641,665	550,957	550,957	737,904	786,413	825,734
Goods and services	112,980	98,841	79,934	121,967	105,068	105,608	110,590	121,557	146,866
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies to:	514,035	570,061	774,856	875,972	863,972	863,972	1,029,371	1,084,810	1,139,051
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	513,286	569,519	773,187	874,917	862,917	862,917	1,028,229	1,083,573	1,137,752
Households	749	542	1,669	1,055	1,055	1,055	1,142	1,237	1,299
Payments for capital assets	18,318	37,856	25,958	107,400	82,461	82,798	115,600	122,260	92,600
Buildings and other fixed structures	17,000	34,773	21,480	107,400	81,404	81,404	115,600	122,260	92,600
Machinery and equipment	1,318	3,083	4,498	-	1,057	1,394	-	-	-
Heritage Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	56	154	322	-	29	104	-	-	-
Total economic classification	1,014,634	1,102,562	1,351,564	1,747,004	1,602,487	1,603,439	1,993,465	2,115,041	2,204,251

The expenditure in this programme grew from R1 billion in the 2011/12 financial year to R1.3 billion in the 2013/14 financial year. The increase in expenditure is attributed to the Department's introduction of innovation ways of expanding access to ECD services within the non-centre programme in the form of toy libraries, mobile toy libraries and mobile ECD facilities. These innovations were introduced in the 2013/14 financial year. The implementation of the Children's Act and the expansion of school uniform projects contributed to the increase in expenditure in this programme.

The Department's budget increases from R2 billion in the 2015/16 financial year to R2.2 billion in the 2017/18 financial year due to the Department's continuous implementation of the Children's Act and national priorities such as the Isibindi programme.

The significant increase in the budget on non-profit institutions is evident as the Department continues to partners with the NPO sector to implement service delivery programmes. The budget for non-profit institution includes an allocation for the school uniform project which will be expanding over the MTEF period to cover more rural children. Provision has been made on compensation of employees to appoint additional staff to address the foster care backlog and other service delivery challenges experienced in the Department.

PROGRAMME 4: RESTORATIVE SERVICES



4. PROGRAMME 4: RESTORATIVE SERVICES

Purpose of the Programme

To provide integrated developmental social crime prevention and anti-substance abuse services and victim empowerment programmes to the most vulnerable in partnership with stakeholders and civil society organisations.

Composition of the Programme

Programme	Sub-programmes
Social Welfare Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Management and Support• Crime Prevention and Support• Victim Empowerment• Substance Abuse Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation

CLASSIFICATION OF SERVICES

There are a number of ways to classify the services provided in the sphere of social services. The following section will use two classifications which, although different in theory, are in practice integrated when services are provided.

CLASSIFICATION IN TERMS OF LEVELS OF INTERVENTION

In order to achieve the desired outcome, namely an improvement in social functioning, services are rendered at different levels. These levels are on continuum, so while they may seem to follow a distinct hierarchy, a client may enter the system at any of the levels, and the levels may overlap in practice.

The service provider and client must together determine the client's current social functioning and develop an intervention strategy that will enable the client to reach the optimum level of social functioning and be ready for reintegration into society.

The levels of intervention are as follows:

Prevention

This is the most important aspect of social service delivery. Services delivered at this level are aimed at strengthening and building the capacity and self-reliance of the client. At this level the client is functioning at an adequate level but there is a possibility of at-risk behaviour at a later stage.

Early intervention (non-statutory)

Services delivered at this level make use of developmental and therapeutic programmes to ensure that those who have been identified as being at risk are assisted before they require statutory services, more intensive intervention or placement in alternative care.

Statutory intervention/residential/alternative care

At this level an individual has either become involved in some form of court case or is no longer able to function adequately in the community, and services are aimed at supporting and strengthening the individual involved. At this level a client may have to be removed from his/her normal place of abode, either by court

order or on the recommendation of a service provider, to alternative care (e.g. foster care), or placed in a residential facility.

Reconstruction and aftercare

The previous intervention is aimed at providing alternative care which should wherever possible be a temporary measure, followed by reconstruction/aftercare services to enable the client to return to the family or community as quickly as possible. Services delivered at this level are aimed at reintegration and support services to enhance self-reliance and optimal social functioning.

CLASSIFICATION IN TERMS OF THE NATURE OF SERVICES

Social welfare services focus on meeting the needs and building on the strengths of individuals, families, communities and other social groups through the provision a comprehensive range of services and programmes that extend beyond the inherent capacity of individuals and their natural support networks.

Promotion and prevention services

Promotion and prevention programmes and services aim to enhance the process whereby people are provided with ways and means of taking greater control of factors that impact on their well-being. These are anticipatory actions to reduce the likelihood of undesirable conditions. Prevention services take into account individual, environmental and societal factors that contribute to problem development.

Promotion and prevention services work towards the upliftment of all people and communities by promoting well-being, encouraging people to make healthy choices, and supporting them in these choices. Prevention and promotion services are also where developmental social welfare services intersect with community development services, which address the needs of target groups whose problems are compounded by poverty and other under-development (socio-economic) problems.

Rehabilitation services

Rehabilitation services are aimed at improving and maintaining the social functioning of clients whose functioning is impaired as a result of injury, disability or any other chronic condition. In addition to improving the quality of life of an individual, rehabilitation services are an effective way of reducing the demands on families and publicly funded support systems. Services are provided in a wide range of settings, including the home, service agencies and residential facilities.

The vision for rehabilitation services is to enable clients to maximise their functional abilities, minimise the impact of their impairment and maintain a healthy, independent lifestyle.

Continuum of care services

Continuing care services are those services that maintain or improve the physical, social and psychological well-being of individuals who, for a variety of reasons, are not able to care for themselves fully. The goal of continuing care is to improve their independence and quality of life. Continuing care requires a progressive and flexible system that allows people to access all the services that they need.

Continuing care services work toward meeting needs in the least intrusive manner possible, and provide the greatest opportunity for lasting well-being and functional independence.

Mental health and addiction services

These services encompass the area of mental health, addiction and family violence through prevention, treatment and aftercare, delivered as an integrated programme to enable the affected to receive the care and support they need to live optimal lives.

These services work towards assisting people to live balanced lives by promoting, protecting and restoring their mental well-being.

Sub-programme 4.2: Crime Prevention and Support

Sub-programme purpose

The purpose of the sub-programme is to develop and implement social crime prevention programmes and provide probation services targeting children, youth and adult offenders and victims in the criminal justice process.

Strategic Objective	Crime Prevention and Support
Objective Statement	To provide integrated social crime prevention programmes, probation and after care services to 797 307 children, youth and adults in conflict with the law in the 2015-20 financial years
Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 18 532 children in conflict with the law assessed• 34 366 children in conflict with the law awaiting trial in registered secure care centres• 160 000 children benefiting from social crime awareness and prevention programmes• 10 452 children in conflict with the law in home-based supervision

Description and Structure

Provision of services

- Provide probation services
- Assess all children in conflict with the law
- Monitor children awaiting trial in secure care facilities and home-based supervision
- Provide reunification services to families of incarcerated people
- Provide re-integration and after care services
- Provide and develop crime prevention services and programmes

Policy and legislation

- Implement social crime prevention strategy and developed child justice policies
- Capacity building on policies, strategies and existing programmes and legislation

Quality assurance

- Ensure accredited and sufficient non-custodial or alternative sentencing options (e.g. diversion, home-based supervision)

Financial and management support

- Financial Support to Non-Governmental Organisations; Community-Based Organisations and Faith-Based Organisations

Governance

- Interface with the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster (JCPES) cluster and other government structures to enhance service delivery
- Participate in established Provincial Child Justice Forums and Probation Advisory Committees
- Establish and ensure registration and management of secure care facilities for children awaiting trial
- Establish and ensure registration and management of Reform Schools for sentenced children

Evidence-based management and information support

- Monitoring and evaluation of service delivery partners
- Research on Crime Prevention
- Keep database of all service providers in the sector

Maintain information management system

Resource Considerations

Implementation of the Criminal Justice Act and expanding of capacity and resources to enable the following:

- Filling of vacant posts
- Provision of resources for Probation Officers and Assistant Probation Officers (cell-phones, laptops, vehicles)
- Funding of diversion service providers

Risk management

Risk	Measures to mitigate the risk
Unavailability of probation officers to assess children in conflict with the law after hours.	The Department will provide resources for Probation Officers to work during weekends and on standby to ensure that all children in conflict with the law are assessed within 24 hours.
Insufficient diversion programmes for children in conflict with the law.	Expand diversion programmes to the previously disadvantaged communities. Review the funding model of diversion service providers.

Sub-programme 4.3: Victim Empowerment

Sub-programme purpose

To provide support, care and empower victims of violence and crime, in particular women and children.

Strategic Objective	Victim Empowerment
Objective Statement	To provide integrated developmental social welfare services for the care, support and protection of 221 475 victims of gender based violence and crime in the 2015-20 financial years
Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 6 335 victims of crime and violence in VEP service sites (shelters)• 93 278 victims of crime accessing VEP services (excluding the services rendered at shelters)• 3 168 victims of gender-based violence who accessed the command centre services, provided with VEP services

Description and Structure

Prevention of substance abuse

- Implementation of the Ke-Moja National Awareness Programme
- Implementation of minimum norms and standards for inpatient treatment, outpatient treatment and community-based centres

Governance

- Registration of Treatment Centres (Administration of Act, Act 20 of 1992)

Policy and legislations

- Policy implementation for substance abuse
- Implement legislation on substance abuse
- Adhere to national and international obligations

Establishment of support structures

- Establishment and support of the provincial Substance Abuse Forums and Local Drug Action Committees

Therapeutic service implementation

- Provide treatment services for substance abuse dependent persons
- Implementation of youth model to treat young people who are substance dependent

Stakeholder management and support

- Establishment and Management of Government Facilities
- Financial Support to Non-Governmental Organisations, Community-Based Organisations and Faith-Based Organisations
- Mentorship and coaching for less established organisations

Capacity building and evidence management

- Research on substance abuse
- Establish and manage a helpline for Substance Abuse
- Train lay-counsellors, NGOs and service providers

Resource Considerations

- Donor funding has been allocated for the establishment of the One Stop Victim Empowerment Centre in Sunnyside. The Department has to ensure the sustainability of the centre after 2 years.
- Increase in the number of funded NPOs through the process of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) funding for the strengthening of the Victim Empowerment Programme (VEP). The sustainability of these additional programmes has to be considered.
- The absorption of the donor funded posts for the VEP at levels 13 and 8 after December 2010 which should be taken into consideration with the merger
- Critical to consider is an increase in the subsidisation of the shelters for abused women and their children

Risk management

Risk	Measures to mitigate the risk
Lack of commitment from relevant stakeholders	Heads of departments to designate/ mandate officials to participate in forums
Lack of dedicated victim empowerment personnel and budget at all levels of service delivery	The provincial structure/ specialisation should be replicated at the regions
Insufficient social workers	To apply the retention strategy to the NPO sector
Lack of commitment from relevant stakeholders	Heads of departments to designate/ mandate officials to participate in forums

Sub-programme 4.4: Substance Abuse Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Services

Sub-programme Purpose

To provide integrated services for substance abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation.

Strategic Objective	Substance abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation
Objective Statement	To provide integrated developmental social welfare services for substance abuse prevention, treatment and after care to 3 430 525 beneficiaries in the 2015-20 financial years
Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 58 075 service users accessing treatment centres • 119 420 children reached through the Ke-Moja drug prevention programme • 384 075 beneficiaries reached through substance abuse prevention programmes

Description and Structure

Prevention of Substance Abuse

- Implementation of the Ke-Moja National Awareness Programme
- Implementation of minimum norms and standards for inpatient treatment, outpatient treatment and community-based centres

Governance

- Registration of Treatment Centres (Administration Act, Act 20 of 1992)

Policy and Legislation

- Policy implementation for substance abuse
- Implement legislation on substance abuse
- Adhere to national and international obligations

Establishment of Support Structures

- Establishment and support of the provincial Substance Abuse Forums and Local Action Drug Action Committees

Therapeutic Service Implementation

- Provide treatment for substance abuse dependent persons
- Implementation of youth model to treat young people who are substance dependent

Stakeholder Management and Support

- Establishment and management of government facilities
- Financial support to Non-Governmental Organisations, Community-Based Organisations and Faith Based Organisations

Capacity Building and Evidence management

- Research on substance abuse
- Establish and manage helpline for substance abuse
- Train lay-counsellors, NGOs and service providers
- Monitoring and evaluation of service delivery and service delivery partners
- Programme specific capacity building of service providers

Resource Considerations

- Filling of vacant posts
- Availability of social workers/social auxiliary workers
- Budget constraints
- Availability of social infrastructure (NGOs) in previously disadvantaged communities

Risk management

Risk	Measures to mitigate the risk
Delegations of the Administration Act, Act 20 of 1992	The office of the premier has to finalise the process of accepting the delegations
Specialisation in the field of substance abuse	The National Department of Social Development has embarked on a process of specialisation with the South African Council for Social Service Professions (SACSSP)
Insufficient NPOs specialising in substance abuse	The Department will identify facilities that can provide detoxification and comprehensive substance abuse services
Shebeens in close proximity to schools	The Department will collaborate with the Department of Economic Development to identify those shebeens and close them

Expenditure Estimates

TABLE 4.1 : SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS AND ESTIMATES BY SUB-PROGRAMME: RESTORATIVE SERVICES

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2014/15	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
1. Management And Support	845	854	830	1,290	1,086	1,086	1,362	1,405	1,475
2. Crime Prevention And Support	122,863	150,890	158,807	196,920	191,801	191,834	219,516	219,566	230,519
3. Victim Empowerment	40,459	36,208	51,497	70,043	66,549	68,323	81,055	82,114	86,220
4. Substance Abuse, Prevention And Rehabilitation	79,372	82,192	92,164	102,927	101,180	101,423	121,317	129,558	158,321
Total payments and estimates	237,629	280,142	303,098	371,180	362,616	362,666	423,250	442,643	476,535

TABLE 4.2 : SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS AND ESTIMATES BY ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION: RESTORATIVE SERVICES

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2014/15	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Current payments	97,073	95,654	104,331	128,100	125,361	137,497	169,872	170,877	182,781
Compensation of employees	63,502	61,675	65,736	80,923	77,477	77,477	90,884	88,432	92,854
Goods and services	33,523	33,979	38,585	47,177	47,884	60,020	79,008	82,445	86,927
Interest and rent on land	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies to:	139,226	144,623	177,621	232,880	232,880	217,249	235,778	249,766	262,254
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	138,779	144,510	177,511	232,686	232,686	216,989	235,358	249,324	261,790
Households	447	113	110	214	214	250	420	442	464
Payments for capital assets	1,330	39,840	21,054	10,200	4,361	7,906	17,600	22,000	31,500
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	39,080	20,891	10,200	3,660	3,860	17,600	22,000	31,500
Machinery and equipment	1,330	760	163	-	501	4,046	-	-	-
Heritage Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	25	92	-	14	14	-	-	-
Total economic classification	237,629	280,142	303,098	371,180	362,616	362,666	423,250	442,643	476,535

In the 2013/14 financial year. The increase on expenditure is attributed to the implementation of integrated substance abuse interventions. The Department strengthened existing interventions by launching additional programmes such as counselling, Ke-Moja buses and the Addicted for Change Programme amongst others.

The budget increases over the MTEF from R423 million in the 2015/16 financial year to R476 million in the 2017/18 financial year due to the implementation of the Substance Abuse Act and victim empowerment programmes. The allocation over the MTEF includes allocation for provision of shelters to victims of gender-based violence. The Department will continue with the implementation of the gender-based violence command centre and the information management system of the victim empowerment programme.

The Department completed the construction of the Soshanguve Secure Care Centre in March 2014. The Department initially planned to run and manage the centre through a non-profit organisation and a budget was allocated to transfer payment to the non-profit institution. The Department took a decision, however, to run the centre in-house and as a result funds were reprioritised from the non-profit institution to goods and services, including machinery and equipment to cover the operational costs of the Centre.

PROGRAMME 5: DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH



5. PROGRAMME 5: DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH

Purpose of the Programme

To provide sustainable development programmes which facilitate empowerment of communities based on empirical research and demographic information.

Programme	Sub-programmes
Development and Research	Management and Support Community Mobilisation Institutional Capacity Building and Support for NPOs Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Livelihoods Community-Based Research and Planning Youth Development Women Development Population Policy Promotion

Sub-programme 5.2 Community Mobilisation

Sub-programme Purpose

To build safe and sustainable communities through the creation of strong community networks, based on principles of trust and respect for local diversity, and nurturing a sense of belonging and confidence in local people.

Strategic Objective	Community Mobilisation
Objective Statement	Building safe and sustainable communities through the creation of strong community networks, based on principles of trust and respect for local diversity, and nurturing a sense of belonging and confidence in local people to 55 922 recipients in the 2015-20 financial years.
Baseline	Communities mobilised through programmes provided by the Department

Description and Structure

Financial and Management Support

Community mobilisation

- Awareness campaigns
- Dialogues

Community-led programming

Supporting the socio-economic well-being of individuals and communities

Generating a sense of commonality and positive relationships

- Facilitate meaningful interaction between people

People engagement and involvement

Myth-busting communications

- Communication activities to alleviate concerns must be integrated alongside service delivery work

Strengthening capacity and coordination of Community-Based Organisations to facilitate community development services and programmes

Resource Considerations

Availability of funds

Sub-programme 5.3 Institutional Capacity Building and Support for NPOs

Sub-programme Purpose

To support NPO registration and compliance monitoring, NPO stakeholder liaison and communication, provide institutional capacity building, manage NPO funding and monitoring and create a conducive environment for all NPOs to flourish.

Strategic Objective	Institutional Capacity Building and Support for NPOs
Objective Statement	To support NPO registration and compliance monitoring, NPO stakeholder liaison and communication, provide institutional capacity building, manage NPO funding and monitoring and create a conducive environment for all NPOs to flourish.
Baseline	1 973 NPOs capacitated according to the capacity building guidelines

Description and Structure

- Provision of support for NPO registration and compliance monitoring
- Establishment and facilitation of NPO Forums throughout the districts
- Provision of interventions that will improve governance of non-profit organisations
- Establishment and management of the NPO help desks
- Dissemination of NPO related information to all civil society organisations
- Facilitation and Management of NPO Customer-related enquiries
- Implementation of civil society and NPO capacity-building programmes
- Coordination of all NPO funding and related activities
- Provision of the funded NPO monitoring activities

Resource Considerations

There is a need to beef up the capacity of NPOs so that they are able to deliver on their mandate in supporting the Department's vision. The issue of disparity in the working conditions and salary disparities between social workers in government and those in the NPO sector should be addressed.

Risk management

Risk	Measures to mitigate the risk
Inability to reach equitable distribution of resources	In line with GPG priorities, more funds will be made available to identified disadvantaged areas (20PTP)
Funded NPOs not utilising funds according to the SLA	NPO monitoring unit will continue to enforce the SLA and ensure cost effective delivery of services by NPOs
Transfer Payments (subsidies) not paid on time as according to SLA	Introduction of the new social care solution (Supatsela) will ensure adherence of agreed dates of subsidy payments
Lack of Good Governance by NPO boards	A new unit will be established to expand the training and development of NPOs to reach all funded NPOs particularly the new and emerging organisations

Sub-programme 5.4: Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Livelihoods

Sub-programme purpose

To manage Social Facilitation and Poverty Alleviation for the Sustainable Livelihoods programmes (including EPWP)

Strategic Objective	Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Livelihoods
Objective Statement	To provide poverty alleviation and sustainable livelihood services to 3 987 217 recipients in the 2015-20 financial years
Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 464 cooperatives empowered to provide goods and services to the Department and other service users ▪ 10 small-scale farmers providing goods to food banks ▪ 240 585 beneficiaries of food relief from food banks ▪ 270 930 dignity packs distributed

Description and Structure

Intervention programmes and services

- Food for All (DSD feeding programmes included e.g. food parcels; soup kitchens; Drop-in centres etc.)
- Social cooperatives
- Income generating projects

Community food security

- Community education and awareness
- Providing support to vulnerable groups
- Promoting local food production and consumption of healthy foods

Women empowerment programmes

Financial and Management Support

- Financial Support to Non-Governmental Organisations, Community-Based Organisations, and Faith-Based Organisations

Capacity Building and HR Development

- Facilitate the development and implementation of appropriate SLA Capacity Building programmes and Community Development Practitioners
- Implementation of programmes that facilitate effective linkages of households of beneficiaries of grants and other poor and marginalised groups to poverty eradication and sustainable income opportunities
- Facilitate the leveraging of growth and economic opportunities from social development programmes
- Transform income generation projects into viable cooperatives
- Provide support to orphans and vulnerable children as well as other groups that may be living in poverty and without grant support, e.g. disabled, elderly and mentally challenged people

Resource Considerations

Availability of funds

Risk management

Risk	Measures to mitigate the risk
Human Resource capacity	Asses human capacity needs prior implementation
Mismanagement of Funds by NGOs	Control measures put in place prior to committing resources

Sub-programme 5.5: Community-Based Research and Planning

Sub-programme purpose

To provide communities an opportunity to learn about the life and conditions of their locality and uplift the challenges and concerns facing their communities, as well as their strengths and assets to be leveraged to address their challenges

Strategic Objective	Community-Based Research and Planning
Objective Statement	To provide community-based research and planning to 922 721 households in the 2015-20 financial years
Baseline	38 828 households profiled

Description and Structure

- Household and community profiling
- Integrated Information Management (NISIS)
- Data capturing, analysis, referrals and reporting
- Community and Relationship/Network Mapping
- Community Economic Analysis

- Community-Based Planning
- Development Monitoring and Evaluation
- Social Impact Assessment

Resource Considerations

Availability of funds

Sub-programme 5.6: Youth Development

Sub-programme purpose

To create an environment to help young people to develop constructive, affirmative and sustainable relationships while concurrently providing opportunities for them to build their competencies and needed skills to engage as partners in their own development and that of their communities.

Strategic Objective	Youth Development
Objective Statement	Create an environment to help young people to develop constructive, affirmative and sustainable relationships while concurrently providing opportunities for them to build their competencies and needed skills to engage as partners in their own development and that of their communities to 185 618 youth in the 2015-20 financial years
Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23 716 youth participating in skills development programme • 346 companies owned by youth participating in preferential procurement spend • 38 funded youth development structures

Governance

Intervention Programmes and Services

- Leadership and Life-skills
- National Youth Service
- Youth Service Centres
- Inter-generational programmes

Evidence-based management and information support

- Support Structures

Resource Considerations

Availability of funds

Risk management

Risk	Measures to mitigate the risk
Human Resource capacity	Asses human capacity needs prior implementation
Mismanagement of Funds by NGOs	Control measures put in place prior to committing resources

Sub-programme 5.7: Women Development

Sub-programme purpose

To create an environment to help women to develop constructive, affirmative and sustainable relationships while concurrently providing opportunities for them to build their competencies and needed skills to engage as partners in their own development and that of their communities.

Strategic Objective	Women Development
Objective Statement	Create an environment to help 51 493 women to develop constructive, affirmative and sustainable relationships while concurrently providing opportunities for them to build their competencies and needed skills to engage as partners in their own development and that of their communities
Baseline	900 women on child support grants linked to economic opportunities

Description and Structure

- Governance
- Intervention Programmes and Services
 - o Leadership and Life-skills
 - o Service Centres
 - o Inter-generational programmes
- Evidence-based management and information support
- Support Structures

Resource Considerations

Availability of funds

Sub-programme 5.8: Population Policy Promotion

Sub-programme purpose

To promote the implementation of the Population Policy within all spheres of government and civil society through population research, advocacy, capacity building and by monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the policy.

Strategic Objective	Population Policy Promotion
Objective Statement	To promote the implementation of the Population Policy within all spheres of government and civil society through population research, advocacy, capacity building and by monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the policy in the 2015-20 financial years
Baseline	Departmental policies are compliant with all national legislation Research conducted to improve the social development services

Description and Structure

Governance and Capacity Building

- Assist government departments to interpret the Population Policy in relation to their areas of responsibility
- Develop means to assist government departments to enhance their capacity and expertise in analysing the linkages between demographic variables and different line function policies and programmes

Resource Considerations

- Budget allocation was based on the objective to be achieved and guided by previous spending patterns
- In terms of goods and services the programme has previously endured to operate with a meager budget, especially on the item of professional services, where research was to be outsourced
- This financial year has seen the allocation of resources that will be used not for commissioning the whole research project, but the professional write-up. The programme will employ its internal workforce for conducting the study
- The programme occasionally receives mandates from the National office which most of the time are unfunded

Risk Management

Risk	Measures to mitigate the risk
Shortage of staff	Filling of vacant posts
Deployment of officials	Proper planning for the deployment of officials and the allocation of appropriate resources
Programmes failure in releasing funds for prioritised committed researches	Funds to be ring-fenced for researches on committal to the APP

Expenditure Estimates

TABLE 5.1 : SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS AND ESTIMATES BY SUB-PROGRAMME: DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2014/15	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
1. Management And Support	3,335	2,870	4,900	4,881	7,084	7,105	4,886	5,147	5,404
2. Community Mobilisation	4,520	3,808	5,115	5,194	5,545	6,873	4,527	5,835	8,128
3. Institutional Capacity And Support For Npos	93,459	98,808	121,640	132,156	137,198	137,069	137,548	145,550	152,828
4. Poverty Alleviation And Sustainable Livelihoods	77,382	109,871	143,208	169,185	170,860	189,640	191,433	202,439	212,680
5. Community-Based Research And Planning	2,261	3,042	3,134	3,455	4,068	4,068	3,936	4,568	4,794
6. Youth Development	8,084	7,832	8,977	18,952	16,407	16,356	19,639	20,733	21,769
7. Women Development	-	-	-	8,100	15,100	15,100	6,500	7,000	7,350
8. Population Policy Promotion	1,218	1,757	1,607	2,169	1,966	2,004	2,481	2,812	2,743
Total payments and estimates	190,259	227,818	288,581	341,892	358,228	358,015	370,952	393,882	413,576

TABLE 5.2 : SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS AND ESTIMATES BY ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION: DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2014/15	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Current payments	124,387	133,801	146,670	158,217	162,098	161,804	168,917	181,138	190,195
Compensation of employees	116,844	125,269	139,446	148,239	153,475	153,475	161,349	170,041	178,544
Goods and services	7,543	8,332	7,224	8,978	8,623	8,329	7,568	11,097	11,651
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies to:	65,777	94,058	141,640	183,875	196,080	196,143	202,035	212,743	223,381
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	65,666	93,677	141,358	183,595	195,595	195,595	201,950	212,653	223,286
Households	111	181	282	80	485	548	85	90	95
Payments for capital assets	65	145	74	-	47	63	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	65	145	74	-	47	63	-	-	-
Heritage Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	30	14	197	-	3	5	-	-	-
Total economic classification	190,259	227,818	288,581	341,892	358,228	358,015	370,952	393,882	413,576

Spending in this programme increased from R190 million in the 2011/12 financial year to R289 million in the 2013/14 financial year. The significant increase on expenditure is evident on non-profit institutions where expenditure increased by 115.3 per cent from R65.7 million in the 2011/12 financial year to R141.3 million in the 2013/14 financial year. The Department expanded its food bank and dignity pack projects in the past three years to cover rural areas and children with disabilities.

The Departmental budget over the 2015 MTEF increases from R371 million in the 2015/16 financial year to R414 million in the 2017/18 financial year. The growth in the budget is attributable to the Department's plans to expand dignity packs and food banks programmes. The Dignity packs project seeks to address the plight of girl and boy children from underprivileged communities by ensuring uninterrupted access to education.

The Department will use the additional funds to continue with the implementation of the Welfare to Work programme over the MTEF period. The programme seeks to integrate welfare recipients into skills development programmes and work opportunities for the betterment of their livelihoods and to reduce their dependency on the welfare system in the country and the Province.

The Department intends to expand its food relief programme as part of ensuring further access to nutritional food, targeting vulnerable communities and people on ARV treatment. It is anticipated that more beneficiaries will benefit from the food bank programme from the allocated budget.

A total budget of R51 million was allocated to non-profit institutions within the sub-programme Institutional Capacity and Support for NPOs, which will be utilised to capacitate and monitor compliance of NPOs on the allocated funds.

PART C: LINKS TO OTHER PLANS



PART C: LINKS TO OTHER PLANS

6. LINKS TO LONG-TERM INFRASTRUCTURE AND OTHER CAPITAL PLANS

The long-term infrastructure and other capital plans are being completed and will be attached to the final draft. The plan will outline the Department's infrastructure investment needs for the next 10-20 years. The attached spread sheet indicates which of the projects outlined in the long-term capital investment plan the GSDS intends implementing or initiating during the period of the Strategic Plan.

No.	Nature of Investment	Project Name	Type of Infrastructure		Project Status	Targeted number of jobs	Total Project Cost	MTEF Forward Estimates (R'000)									
			Description	Implementing Agency				2014/15 Expenditure	ADJUSTMENT 2014-15	GPT 2014/15 Final Allocation	Expenditure at end of December	MTEF 2015/16	GPT 2015/16 Final Allocation	MTEF 2016/17	MTEF 2017/18	MTEF 2018/19	
1	New Construction	Ft. Smitengiso Mkhatsiwa Secure Care Centre	New Secure Care Centre Equipment	Social Development	Procurement	15	4,500	8,000	4,500	2,500		2,000					
2	New Construction	Ratanda Shelter	Shelter for Vulnerable Women & Children	Infrastructure Development	Construction	800	15,500	500	500	500		5,000		10,000			
3	New Construction	Hammanakraal Social Integrated facility	Early Childhood & Appt. Care Centers, Regional Offices, Guardhouse, Mini-substation, Wall & Landscaping	City Of Tlwane	Construction	800	33,200	18,000	10,200	10,200		6,492	13,000	13,000	10,000		

No.	Nature of Investment	Project Name	Type of Infrastructure		Project Status	Targeted number of jobs	Total Project Cost	MTEF Forward Estimates (R'000)								
			Description	Implementing Agency				2014/15 Expenditure	ADJUSTMENT 2014-15	GPT 2014/15 Final Allocation	Expenditure at end of December	MTEF 2015/16	GPT 2015/16 Final Allocation	MTEF 2016/17	MTEF 2017/18	MTEF 2018/19
4	New Construction	Winterville Social Integrated facility	Early Childhood & Aged Care Centres, Regional Offices, Guardhouse, Min-substation, Wall & Landscaping	City Of Tswane	Construction	800	32,500	500	500	500	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	12,000	
5	New Construction	Mabopane Social Integrated facility	Early Childhood & Aged Care Centres, Regional Offices, Guardhouse, Min-substation, Wall & Landscaping	City Of Tswane	Construction	800	32,500	500	500	500	10,000	10,000	12,000	10,000		
6	New Construction	Evaton	Early Childhood Development Centre	Emmeleni	Construction	450	8,000	500	500	500	7,500	7,500	-	-	-	
7	New Construction	Sharpsville ECD and Aged Day Care	Early Childhood Development Centres & Aged Day Care Centres	Emmeleni	Construction	650	28,500	8,800	4,400	4,400	2,400	4,400	4,400	-	-	
8	New Construction	Sebokeng	Inpatient Substance Rehab Facility	Infrastructure Development	Construction	1900	20,500	500	500	500	10,000	10,000	10,000			
9	New Construction	Mispella Social Integrated facility	Early Childhood & Aged Care Centres, Regional Offices	Infrastructure Development	Feasibility	800	21,500	500	-	-	500	500	5,000	16,000		

No.	Nature of Investment	Project Name	Type of Infrastructure		Project Status	Targeted number of jobs	Total Project Cost	MTEF Forward Estimates (R'000)										
			Description	Implementing Agency				2014/15 Expenditure	ADJUSTMENT 2014-15	GPT 2014/15 Final Allocation	Expenditure at end of December	MTEF 2015/16	GPT 2015/16 Final Allocation	MTEF 2016/17	MTEF 2017/18	MTEF 2018/19		
																	2014/15	
			Guardhouse, Mini-substation, Wall & Landscaping															
10	New Construction	Mohlaleng Early Childhood Centre 2	Early Childhood Development Centre	Randolstein	Construction	450	13 000	4 500	8 500	8 500	5 990	2 000	2 000					
11	New Construction	Bophelong Social Integrated Facility	Early Childhood & Aged Care Centres, Regional Offices, Guardhouse, Mini-substation, Wall & Landscaping	EmMeli	Construction	600	33 000	10 000	16 000	16 000	10 089	14 000	14 000					
12	New Construction	Bopalong Social Integrated Facility	Early Childhood & Aged Care Centres, Regional Offices, Guardhouse, Mini-substation, Wall & Landscaping	EmMeli	Construction	600	29 000	500	7 000	7 000	3 000	10 000	10 000	12 000				
13	New Construction	K'rubong Social Integrated Facility	Early Childhood & Aged Care Centres, Regional Offices, Guardhouse, Mini-substation, Wall & Landscaping	Infrastructure Development	Construction	600	30 500	500	500	500	500	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000			

No.	Nature of Investment	Project Name	Type of Infrastructure		Project Status	Targeted number of jobs	Total Project Cost	MTEF Forward Estimates (R'000)								
			Description	Implementing Agency				2014/15 Expenditure	ADJUSTMENT 2014-15	GPT 2014/15 Final Allocation	Expenditure at end of December	MTEF 2015/16	GPT 2015/16 Final Allocation	MTEF 2016/17	MTEF 2017/18	MTEF 2018/19
16	New Construction	Soweto Rehab Centre	Inpatient Substance Rehab Facility	Infrastructure Development	Feasibility	1800	45,500			-			500	15,000	20,000	
17	New Construction	Westonia Social Integrated Facility	Early Childhood & Aged Care Centres, Regional Offices, Guardhouse, Met-substation, Wall & Landscaping	Infrastructure Development	Feasibility	800	28,000			-			500	10,000		
18	New Construction	Kwesehulum Early Childhood Centre	Early Childhood Development Centre	Infrastructure Development	Feasibility	350	4,000			-			250		2,500	
19	New Construction	Banubonke Early Childhood Centre	Early Childhood Development Centre	Infrastructure Development	Feasibility	350	4,000			-			250		2,500	
20	New Construction	Helipoot Early Childhood Centre	Early Childhood Development Centre	Infrastructure Development	Feasibility	350	4,000			-			250		2,000	
21	New Construction	Devon Early Childhood Centre	Early Childhood Development Centre	Infrastructure Development	Feasibility	350	4,000			-			250		3,500	
Total New Construction							557,200	1,974	59,974	53,574	30,945	99,900	99,900	96,000	95,500	172,000

No.	Nature of Investment	Project Name	Type of Infrastructure		Project Status	Targeted number of jobs	Total Project Cost	MTEF Forward Estimates (R'000)									
			Description	Implementing Agency				2014/15 Expenditure	ADJUSTMENT 2014-15	GPT 2014/15 Final Allocation	Expenditure at end of December	MTEF 2015/16	GPT 2015/16 Final Allocation	MTEF 2016/17	MTEF 2017/18	MTEF 2018/19	
																	2014/15
22	Rehabilitation and Refurbishments	Zanele Mbeki Home Renovations	Residential Home	Infrastructure Development	Implementation	Not identified		1,000	62	1,000	562	639	500	400	500	500	1,000
23	Rehabilitation and Refurbishments	Zanele Mbeki Bolar replacement	Residential Home	Infrastructure Development	Tender	Not identified		1,000	339	1,000	1,000						
24	Rehabilitation and Refurbishments	Garekhwa Zone 5 Offices	Regional Offices	Infrastructure Development	Completed	Not identified							500	400	500	500	1,000
25	Rehabilitation and Refurbishments	Desmond Tulu	Child & Youth Care Residential Home	Infrastructure Development	Implementation	Not identified		1,000		1,000	300		500	400	500	600	1,000
26	Rehabilitation and Refurbishments	Don Matern	Child & Youth Care Residential Home	Infrastructure Development	Implementation	Not identified		6,058		6,058	1,817		500	400	500	500	1,000
27	Rehabilitation and Refurbishments	Dr. Ribeiro	Child & Youth Care Residential Home	Infrastructure Development	Implementation	Not identified		1,000		1,000	300		500	400	500	500	1,000
28	Rehabilitation and Refurbishments	Fr. Mkhalswa Centre	Child & Youth Care Residential Home	Infrastructure Development	Implementation	Not identified								400		500	1,000

No.	Nature of Investment	Project Name	Type of Infrastructure		Project Status	Targeted number of jobs	Total Project Cost	MTEF Forward Estimates (R'000)									
			Description	Implementing Agency				2014/15 Expenditure	ADJUSTMENT 2014-15	GPT 2014/15 Final Allocation	Expenditure at end of December	MTEF 2015/16	GPT 2015/16 Final Allocation	MTEF 2016/17	MTEF 2017/18	MTEF 2018/19	
																	2014/15
29	Rehabilitation and Refurbishments	Fr. Mkhathwe Boiler replacement	Child & Youth Care Residential Home	Infrastructure Development	Implementation	Not identified		1,000	1,000	1,000		500					
30	Rehabilitation and Refurbishments	Gashkura Rearable	Child & Youth Care Residential Home	Infrastructure Development	Implementation	Not identified		500	500	150		500	400	500			
31	Rehabilitation and Refurbishments	Igqalethu	Child & Youth Care Residential Home	Infrastructure Development	Implementation	Not identified		4,370	4,370	1,311		500	400	500			1,000
32	Rehabilitation and Refurbishments	Igqalethu Boiler replacement	Residential Home	Infrastructure Development	Implementation	Not identified		1,000	1,000	1,000							1,000
33	Rehabilitation and Refurbishments	Iireng Protective Workshop	Residential Home for the Blind	Infrastructure Development	Implementation	Not identified		1,000	1,000	300		500	400	500			1,000
34	Rehabilitation and Refurbishments	Mary Moody	Child & Youth Care Residential Home	Infrastructure Development	Implementation	Not identified		4,153	4,153	1,443	197	1,281	500	500	500		1,000
35	Rehabilitation and Refurbishments	Walker Ssulu	Child & Youth Care Residential Home	Infrastructure Development	Implementation	Not identified		9,073	9,073	2,722				500	400	500	1,000

No.	Nature of Investment	Project Name	Type of Infrastructure		Project Status	Targeted number of jobs	Total Project Cost	MTEF Forward Estimates (R'000)									
			Description	Implementing Agency				2014/15 Expenditure	ADJUSTMENT 2014-15	GPT 2014/15 Final Allocation	Expenditure at end of December	MTEF 2015/16	GPT 2015/16 Final Allocation	MTEF 2016/17	MTEF 2017/18	MTEF 2018/19	
36	Rehabilitation and Refurbishments	Water Sulu Boiler replacement	Residential Home	Infrastructure Development	Implementation	Not identified		1,000	1,000	1,000							
37	Rehabilitation and Refurbishments	Pem Belling and Thuislong	Regional Offices	Infrastructure Development	Implementation	Not identified		2,000	2,000	2,210	3,465	1,000	1,000	2,860	3,000		3,000
38	Rehabilitation and Refurbishments	J.W. Luckhoff	Child & Youth Care Residential Home	Infrastructure Development	Implementation	Not identified		1,000	1,000	300	806	500	500	1,500	7,000		7,000
39	Rehabilitation and Refurbishments	Emmesal	Child & Youth Care Residential Home	Infrastructure Development	Implementation	Not identified		8,348	8,345	2,597	1,509	500	500	1,500	7,000		7,000
40	Rehabilitation and Refurbishments	Bemo Pele House	Regional Offices	Infrastructure Development	Implementation	Not identified		200	200	60							
Total Rehabilitation and Refurbishments								43,700	43,700	18,072	7,700	7,500	7,000	11,360	22,500	28,000	
41	Upgrading and Additions	Garekwal CYCC Office Facility	New Administration Offices	Infrastructure Development	Implementation	700		7,000	4,500	4,500		8,000	8,000	10,000			
42	Upgrading and Additions	Desmond Tutu CYCC Office Facility	New Administration Offices	Infrastructure Development	Implementation	700		7,000	4,500	4,500		8,000	8,000	10,000			
43	Upgrading and Additions	Mary Moody CYCC Office Facility	New Administration Offices	Infrastructure Development	Implementation	700		7,000	4,500	4,500		8,000	8,000	10,000			

No.	Nature of Investment	Project Name	Type of Infrastructure		Project Status	Targeted number of jobs	Total Project Cost	MTEF Forward Estimates (R'000)										
			Description	Implementing Agency				2014/15	Expenditure	ADJUSTMENT 2014-15	GPT 2014/15 Final Allocation	Expenditure at end of December	MTEF 2015/16	GPT 2015/16 Final Allocation	MTEF 2016/17	MTEF 2017/18	MTEF 2018/19	
	OHSAs			Infrastructure Development								1,520						
44	OHSAs Upgrading	Desmond Tulu OHSAs	Child & Youth Care Residential Home	Infrastructure Development	Implementation	Not identified		100		126	30		500	200	500	500	500	500
45	OHSAs Upgrading	Don Mahara OHSAs	Child & Youth Care Residential Home	Infrastructure Development	Implementation	Not identified		100		100	100		500	200	500	500	500	500
46	OHSAs Upgrading	Dr. Ribeiro OHSAs	Child & Youth Care Residential Home	Infrastructure Development	Implementation	Not identified		200		200	60		500	200	500	500	500	500
47	OHSAs Upgrading	Fr. Mbatshwa OHSAs	Child & Youth Care Residential Home	Infrastructure Development	Implementation	Not identified		200	200	200	200		500	200	500	500	500	500
48	OHSAs Upgrading	Gankwena OHSAs	Child & Youth Care Residential Home	Infrastructure Development	Implementation	Not identified		200		200	200		500	200	500	500	500	500
49	OHSAs Upgrading	Iqulathu OHSAs	Child & Youth Care Residential Home	Infrastructure Development	Implementation	Not identified		100		100	30		500	200	500	500	500	500
50	OHSAs Upgrading	Iinkeng OHSAs	Child & Youth Care Residential Home	Infrastructure Development	Implementation	Not identified		100	43	100	100		450	200	500	500	500	500
51	OHSAs Upgrading	Mary Moodley OHSAs	Child & Youth Care Residential Home	Infrastructure Development	Implementation	Not identified		100		100	100		500	200	700	700	700	700
52	OHSAs Upgrading	Walter Sisulu OHSAs	Child & Youth Care Residential Home	Infrastructure Development	Implementation	Not identified		200		200	200		700	200	700	700	700	700
53	OHSAs Upgrading	Zanele Mbeki Home OHSAs	Residential Home	Infrastructure Development	Implementation	Not identified		200	120	200	200		500	200	500	500	500	500
54	OHSAs Upgrading	Pem Building and Thusanong OHSAs	Regional Offices	Infrastructure Development	Implementation	Not identified		200	200	200	200		1,000	200	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

No.	Nature of Investment	Project Name	Type of Infrastructure		Project Status	Targeted number of jobs	Total Project Cost	MTEF Forward Estimates (R'000)								
			Description	Implementing Agency				2014/15 Expenditure	ADJUSTMENT 2014-15	GPT 2014/15 Final Allocation	Expenditure at end of December	MTEF 2015/16	GPT 2015/16 Final Allocation	MTEF 2016/17	MTEF 2017/18	MTEF 2018/19
55	OHSa Upgrading	Johannesburg Region OHSa	Regional Offices	Infrastructure Development	Implementation	Not identified		200	200	60		500	200	500	1,000	1,000
56	OHSa Upgrading	West Rand Region OHSa	Regional Offices	Infrastructure Development	Implementation	Not identified		200	69	200	69	500	200	500	500	500
57	OHSa Upgrading	Ekurhuleni Region OHSa	Regional Offices	Infrastructure Development	Implementation	Not identified		200	200	200	200	500	200	500	500	500
58	OHSa Upgrading	Soweto Region OHSa	Regional Offices	Infrastructure Development	Implementation	Not identified		200	200	200	623	500	200	500	200	200
59	OHSa Upgrading	Tshwane Region OHSa	Regional Offices	Infrastructure Development	Implementation	Not identified		200	200	200		500	200	500	500	500
Total OHSa Upgrading								23,700	1,496	15,780	2,212	32,650	27,500	38,900	9,100	9,100
60	Maintenance and repair	Johannesburg Region	Regional Offices	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		2,241	2,241	672		1,000	750	1,789	1,769	2,769
61	Maintenance and repair	Ekurhuleni Region	Regional Offices	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		1,800	1,800	540		1,000	750	1,000	1,000	2,000
62	Maintenance and repair	Tshwane Region	Regional Offices	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		1,800	1,800	678	306	1,000	750	1,200	1,200	2,200
63	Maintenance and repair	Soweto Region	Regional Offices	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		1,800	1,800	540		1,000	750	1,200	1,200	2,200
64	Maintenance and repair	West Rand Region	Regional Offices	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		1,800	1,800	547	6	1,000	750	1,000	1,000	2,000
65	Maintenance and repair	H/O Palm Building and Thusemang	Regional Offices	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		2,000	2,000	1,058	584	1,000	750	2,500	2,500	2,500
66	Maintenance and repair	Walter Sisulu CYOC	Child & Youth Care Residential Home	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		3,000	3,000	1,020	123	1,000	750	2,000	4,000	4,000
67	Maintenance and repair	Meyi Moolloy CYOC	Child & Youth Care Residential Home	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		3,000	3,000	1,367	1,545	2,000	1,000	2,400	4,000	4,000

No.	Nature of Investment	Project Name	Type of Infrastructure		Project Status	Targeted number of jobs	Total Project Cost	MTEF Forward Estimates (R'000)									
			Description	Implementing Agency				2014/15 Expenditure	ADJUSTMENT 2014-15	GPT 2014/15 Final Allocation	Expenditure at end of December	MTEF 2015/16	GPT 2015/16 Final Allocation	MTEF 2016/17	MTEF 2017/18	MTEF 2018/19	
																	2014/15
68	Maintenance and repair	Iqbaljethu CYOC	Child & Youth Care Residential Home	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		3,000	536	3,000	1,436	2,278	2,000	1,000	2,300	5,000	5,000
69	Maintenance and repair	Don Matthea CYOC	Child & Youth Care Residential Home	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		2,000	234	2,000	834	263	2,139	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000
70	Maintenance and repair	Desmond Tutu CYOC	Child & Youth Care Residential Home	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		2,000	57	2,000	657	119	2,100	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000
71	Maintenance and repair	Fr. Mbatshwa CYOC	Child & Youth Care Residential Home	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		2,000	74	2,000	674	771	2,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000
72	Maintenance and repair	Garonkand Resebethe CYOC	Child & Youth Care Residential Home	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		2,200		2,200	660	-	2,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000
73	Maintenance and repair	Irreleg Protective Workshop	Residential Home	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		2,500	27	2,500	777	27	2,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000
74	Maintenance and repair	Di. Ribauro Center	Child & Youth Care Residential Home	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		3,500	1,219	3,500	2,269	1,219	2,000	1,000	2,000	5,500	5,500
75	Maintenance and repair	Zawle Mbeki home	Residential Home	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		3,000	88	3,000	988	105	2,000	1,000	2,000	4,000	4,000
76	Maintenance and repair	Emmasali CYOC	Child & Youth Care Residential Home	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		1,000	323	3,000	1,223	865	3,000	1,000	2,000	4,000	4,000
77	Maintenance and repair	David Bosape ECD and Aged Day Care	Early Childhood & Aged Care Centres, Regional Offices, Guardhouse, Mis-subsidization, Wall & Landscaping	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		300		300	60	299	100	300	300	300	300

No.	Nature of investment	Project Name	Type of infrastructure		Project Status	Targeted number of jobs	Total Project Cost	MTEF Forward Estimates (R'000)									
			Description	Implementing Agency				2014/15 Expenditure	ADJUSTMENT 2014-15	GPT 2014/15 Final Allocation	Expenditure at end of December	MTEF 2015/16	GPT 2015/16 Final Allocation	MTEF 2016/17	MTEF 2017/18	MTEF 2018/19	
																	2014/15
78	Maintenance and repair	Sharpeville ECD and Aged Day Care	Early Childhood & Aged Care Centres, Regional Offices, Guardhouse, Mini-substation, Wall & Landscaping	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		300	300	90		300	300	300	300	300	
79	Maintenance and repair	Rolanda Integrated Facility	Early Childhood, Drop In, & Aged Care Centres	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		400	400	400	397	400	400	400	400	400	
80	Maintenance and repair	Temlisa ECD and Aged Day Care	Early Childhood & Aged Care Centres, Regional Offices, Guardhouse, Mini-substation, Wall & Landscaping	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		300	300	300	294	300	300	300	300	300	400
81	Maintenance and repair	Temlisa Old Age Home	Early Childhood & Aged Care Centres, Regional Offices, Guardhouse, Mini-substation, Wall & Landscaping	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		300	300	300	144	300	300	300	300	342	347
82	Maintenance and repair	Eswatini ECD	Early Childhood Centre	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300

No.	Nature of Investment	Project Name	Type of Infrastructure		Project Status	Targeted number of jobs	Total Project Cost	MTEF Forward Estimates (R'000)								
			Description	Implementing Agency				2014/15 Expenditure	ADJUSTMENT 2014-15	GPT 2014/15 Final Allocation	Expenditure at end of December	MTEF 2015/16	GPT 2015/16 Final Allocation	MTEF 2016/17	MTEF 2017/18	MTEF 2018/19
83	Maintenance and repair	Dareyton ECD and Aged Day Care	Early Childhood & Aged Care Centres, Regional Offices, Guardhouse, Mini-substation, Wall & Landscaping	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		200	300	90		300	300	300	300	300
84	Maintenance and repair	Kalshring ECD	Early Childhood Development Centre	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		300	300	300	290	300	300	300	300	300
85	Maintenance and repair	Ntshema ECD	Early Childhood & Aged Care Centres, Regional Offices, Guardhouse, Mini-substation, Wall & Landscaping	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		300	300	300	295	300	300	300	300	300
86	Maintenance and repair	Protea Glen ECD and Aged Day Care	Early Childhood & Aged Care Centres, Regional Offices, Guardhouse, Mini-substation, Wall & Landscaping	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		500	300	300	128	300	300	300	300	300

No.	Nature of Investment	Project Name	Type of Infrastructure		Project Status	Targeted number of jobs	Total Project Cost	MTEF Forward Estimates (R'000)								
			Description	Implementing Agency				2014/15 Expenditure	ADJUSTMENT 2014-15	GPT 2014/15 Final Allocation	Expenditure at end of December	MTEF 2015/16	GPT 2015/16 Final Allocation	MTEF 2016/17	MTEF 2017/18	MTEF 2018/19
87	Maintenance and repair	Gamkuluwa ECD & Aged Day Care	Early Childhood & Aged Care Centres, Regional Offices, Guardhouse, Mini-substation, Wall & Landscaping	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		300	300	90				300	300	300
88	Maintenance and repair	Fr. Mkhobisi ECD and Aged Day Care	Early Childhood & Aged Care Centres, Regional Offices, Guardhouses, Mini-substation, Wall & Landscaping	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		200	152	212				300	300	300
89	Maintenance and repair	Fr. Mkhobisi Secure Care Centre	Child & Youth Care Residential Home	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		400	400	120				500	500	500
90	Maintenance and repair	Refuge ECD and Amino'Bezi	Early Childhood & Aged Care Centres, Regional Offices, Guardhouse, Mini-substation, Wall & Landscaping	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		300	300	90				300	300	300
91	Maintenance and repair	Refuge Substance Abuse Centre	Outpatient Rehab Centre	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		300	300	90				300	300	300

No.	Nature of Investment	Project Name	Type of Infrastructure		Project Status	Targeted number of Jobs	Total Project Cost	MTEF Forward Estimates (R'000)								
			Description	Implementing Agency				2014/15 Expenditure	ADJUSTMENT 2014-15	GPT 2014/15 Final Allocation	Expenditure at end of December	MTEF 2015/16	GPT 2015/16 Final Allocation	MTEF 2016/17	MTEF 2017/18	MTEF 2018/19
92	Maintenance and repair	Rehabbing Integrated Facility	Early Childhood, Drop In, Substance Rehab & Aged Care Centres.	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		400	400	120			400	400	400	400
93	Maintenance and repair	Mursville ECD	Early Childhood Centre.	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		300	300	90			300	300	300	300
94	Maintenance and repair	Mansville Integrated Facility	Early Childhood & Aged Care Centres, Regional Offices, Guardhouse, Mini-substation, Wall & Landscaping	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		400	400	120			400	400	400	400
95	Maintenance and repair	Kaggo Integrated Facility	Early Childhood & Aged Care Centres, Regional Offices, Guardhouse, Mini-substation, Wall & Landscaping	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		400	400	133	13			400	400	400
96	Maintenance and repair	Mamsod Integrated Facility	Early Childhood & Aged Care Centres, Youth Drop In Centre, Substance Rehab Centre.	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		300	300	90			300	300	300	300

No.	Nature of Investment	Project Name	Type of Infrastructure		Project Status	Targeted number of jobs	Total Project Cost	MTEF Forward Estimates (R'000)								
			Description	Implementing Agency				2014/15 Expenditure	ADJUSTMENT 2014-15	GPT 2014/15 Final Allocation	Expenditure at end of December	MTEF 2015/16	GPT 2015/16 Final Allocation	MTEF 2016/17	MTEF 2017/18	MTEF 2018/19
97	Maintenance and repair	Duizoa ECD	Early Childhood & Aged Care Centres, Regional Offices, Guardhouses, Mini-substation, Wall & Landscaping	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		300	300	300	713	400	500	400	400	400
98	Maintenance and repair	Keipho ECD	Early Childhood & Aged Care Centres, Regional Offices, Guardhouses, Mini-substation, Wall & Landscaping	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		300	300	300		400	400	400	400	400
99	Maintenance and repair	Mohlweni ECD	Early Childhood & Aged Care Centres, Regional Offices, Guardhouses, Mini-substation, Wall & Landscaping	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		300	300	90		300	300	300	300	300
100	Maintenance and repair	Mohlweni Old Age Home	Old Age Residential Home	Social Development	Implementation	Not identified		500	500	300	552	500	500	676	700	700
Total Maintenance								48,441	48,441	20,615	11,623	36,539	23,850	39,865	68,831	73,831
101	Expanded Public Works Programme	Various		Infrastructure Development		72		2,000	2,000	2,000			2,000			
Total New Construction								52,500	59,974	53,574	30,945	99,900	99,900	96,000	95,500	172,000
Total Rehabilitation and Refurbishments								43,700	43,700	18,072	7,700	7,500	7,000	11,560	22,500	28,000

No.	Nature of Investment	Project Name	Type of Infrastructure		Project Status	Targeted number of Jobs	Total Project Cost	MTEF Forward Estimates (R'000)									
			Description	Implementing Agency				2014/15 Expenditure	ADJUSTMENT 2014-15	GPT 2014/15 Final Allocation	Expenditure at end of December	MTEF 2015/16	GPT 2015/16 Final Allocation	MTEF 2016/17	MTEF 2017/18	MTEF 2018/19	
	Total OHSA Upgrading						-	23,700	1,496	16,226	15,780	2,212	32,650	27,500	38,900	9,100	9,100
	Total Maintenance					-	48,441	3,973	48,441	20,615	11,623	36,539	23,850	39,865	68,831	73,831	73,831
	Grand Total					557,200	170,341	9,744	170,341	110,041	52,480	176,589	160,250	186,125	195,931	282,931	282,931

7. CONDITIONAL GRANTS

The Department is not receiving any conditional grants.

8. PUBLIC ENTITIES

The Department does not have public entities.

9. PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS (PPPs)

Not applicable to the Department.

ANNEXURE A: LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACDP	Assistant Community Development Practitioner
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
APP	Annual Performance Plan
ARV	Anti-Retroviral
AU	African Union
BCP	Business Continuity Plan
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CDP	Community Development Practitioner
CDW	Community Development Workers
CPD	Continuous Professional Development
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CYCC	Child and Youth Care Centre
CYCW	Child and Youth Care Worker
DSD	Department of Social Development
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
ESS	Employee Self Service
FBO	Faith-Based Organisation
FY	Financial Year
GAS	Gauteng Audit Services
GDP	Gauteng Development Plan
GDSD	Gauteng Department of Social Development
GEYODI	Gender, Youth And Disability Interventions
GHS	General Household Survey
GPG	Gauteng Provincial Government
GYDM	Gender, Youth and Disability Mainstreaming
HBC	Home-Based Care
HCBC	Home and Community-Based Care
HDI	Historically Disadvantaged Individual
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HOD	Head of Department
ICT	Information Communication Technology

LDAC	Local Drug Action Committee
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEC	Member of the Executive Council
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
NCPS	National Crime Prevention Strategy
NDP	National Development Plan
NDSD	National Department of Social Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NISIS	National Integrated Social Information System
NPO	Non-Profit Organisation
NSP	National Strategic Plan
PAIA	Promotion of Access to Information Act
PAJA	Promotion of Administrative Justice Act
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PMDS	Performance Management Development System
PoA	Programme of Action
PPI	Programme Performance Information
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PTP	Prioritised Township Programme
QPR	Quarterly Performance Report
SACENDU	South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use
SADC	South African Development Community
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SASSA	South African Social Security Agency
SAPS	South African Police Service
SAW	Social Auxiliary Worker
SDIP	Service Delivery Improvement Plan
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SMME	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise
SW	Social Worker
UN	United Nations
VEP	Victim Empowerment Programme

ANNEXURE B: LEGISLATIVE MANDATES

The **White Paper for Social Welfare (1997) and Population Policy (1998)** provide the overarching policy framework for the Department.

The **Social Service Professions Act, Act 110 of 1978** provides the framework for the development of the Council, which is a statutory, autonomous body, tasked with the development of the Social Service Professions, protecting the interests of the beneficiaries and promoting the interests of registered social service professionals. It also sets out the ethics and code of conduct of social service and related professions and sets standards for education and training.

The **White Paper for Social Welfare (1997)**, a primary policy document and a foundation for social welfare in the post 1994 era, gives effect to the Constitutional obligations by setting out the principles, guidelines, proposed policies and programmes for developmental social welfare in South Africa. While the Population Policy for South Africa (1998) promotes sustainable human development and the quality of life of all South Africans, through requiring the integration of population issues into development planning in all spheres of government and in all sectors of society, the population policy mandates the Department to monitor its implementation and its impact on population trends and dynamics, in the context of sustainable human development.

In addition to the White Paper for Social Welfare (1997), and the Population Policy for South Africa, the Department administers the following legislation or parts thereof, or is informed by the following:

Older Persons Act, Act 13 of 2006

Act 13 of 2006, which aims to represent a new developmental approach to ageing and promoting the dignity and status of older persons, has not been implemented as yet due to the fact that the Regulations are still with National Treasury for the review of the financial implications. Therefore, Act 81 of 1967, as amended in Act 100 of 1998, has not yet been repealed. The South African Policy for Older Persons and Act 13 of 2006 are based on the Madrid Resolutions and the Madrid Plan of Action and are designed to meet the specific needs of older persons in the country.

National Welfare Act, Act 100 of 1978

The Act provides for the registration of welfare organisations on a regional basis, the establishment, functions and operations of regional welfare boards and the establishment of a national Welfare Board.

Child Care Act, Act 74 of 1983 as amended

This Child Care Act provides for the establishment of children's courts and the appointment of commissioners of child welfare, for the protection and welfare of certain children, for the adoption of children and for the establishment of certain institutions for the care and the treatment of children. The Act was amended in terms of the rights of certain natural fathers where the adoption of their children born out of wedlock had been proposed, establishment of secure care facilities, and prohibition against the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

Adoption Matters Amendment Act, Act 56 of 1988

The Act amended the Child Care Act, 1983 to simplify the granting of legal representation for children in Children's Court proceedings; to provide for the rights of natural fathers where adoption of their children born out of wedlock had been proposed and for certain notice to be given to amend the Natural Fathers of Children Born Out of Wedlock Act, 1997; to consolidate the law on adoption under the Child Care Act, 1983;

and to amend the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1992, to afford a father of a child born out of wedlock the opportunity to record his acknowledgement of paternity and his particulars in the birth registration of the child.

Probation Service Act, Act 116 of 1991

This Act provides for the establishment and implementation of programmes aimed at combating crime and rendering of assistance and treatment to certain persons involved in crime. The Act further stipulates the powers and duties of Probation Officers. The Probation Services Act was amended in 2002 (Act 35 of 2002) to include mandatory assessment of all arrested children before their first appearance in court and also the appointment and duties of Assistant Probation Officers. Importantly, the Amendment Act introduced a legal framework for concepts such as diversion, early intervention, home-based supervision and restorative justice.

Criminal Procedures Act, Act 55 of 1971

The Criminal Procedure Act 51 of 1977 sets out the procedural system that governs the prosecution of all persons who come into conflict with the law. The Criminal Procedure Act allows for different approaches for children accused of committing crimes e.g. different sentencing options.

Child Justice Act, Act 75 of 2008

The Child Justice Act was signed into law on 7 May 2009 and its implementation date was 1 April 2010. This legislation created a new procedural framework for dealing with children who come into conflict with the law. It promotes a rights-based approach to children accused of crimes, but also seeks to ensure accountability, respect for the fundamental freedoms of others, and through the use of diversion, alternative sentencing and restorative justice to prevent crime and promote public safety.

This Act aims to create incrementally, where appropriate, special mechanisms, processes or procedures for children in conflict with the law by-

- raising the minimum age of criminal capacity for children;
- ensuring that the individual needs and circumstances of children in conflict with the law are assessed;
- providing for special processes or procedures for securing attendance at court of children, and the release or detention and placement of children;
- creating an informal, inquisitorial, pre-trial procedure, designed to facilitate the disposal of cases in the best interests of children by allowing for the diversion of matters involving children away from formal criminal proceedings in appropriate cases.

Welfare Laws Amendment Act, Act 106 of 1997

The Act amended the Social Assistance Act, 1992 in order to provide for uniformity of, equality of access to, and effective regulation of social assistance throughout the Republic, the introduction of a child-support grant, doing away with capitation grants, abolishing maintenance grants subject to the phasing out of existing maintenance grants, and to provide for the delegation of certain powers and extension of application of the provisions of the Act to all areas in the Republic.

Public Service Act, Act 111 of 1994

The Act provides for the organising and administration of the public service of the country, the regulation of the conditions of employment, terms of office, discipline, retirement and discharge of members of the public service, and matters connected therewith.

Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999

To regulate financial management in the national government and provincial governments; to ensure that all revenue, expenditure, assets and liabilities of these governments are managed efficiently and effectively; to provide for the responsibilities of persons entrusted with financial management in these governments; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependency Act, Act 20 of 1992

This Act provides for the establishment of programmes for prevention and treatment of drug dependency, establishment and registration of institutions as treatment centres and hostels, and the committal and detention of certain persons in treatment centre for treatment and training. The Act was amended in 1999 to establish the Central Drug Authority. This Act makes provision for the development of the National Drug Master Plan which has to be reviewed every five years.

The Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependency Act 20 of 1992 was reviewed in 2005 as it was outdated and not addressing the current challenges pertaining to substance abuse. The new act (The Prevention of and Treatment for Substance Abuse Act 70 of 2008) was signed into law in 2008 and will be implemented as soon as the regulations have been approved by the National Minister.

Non-Profit Organisations Act, Act 71 of 1997

This Act repealed the Fundraising Act, 1997, excluding the chapter which deals with relief funds. It provides for an environment in which non-profit organisations can flourish by establishing an administrative and regulatory framework within which non-profit organisations can conduct their affairs. The Act was amended in 2000 to effect certain textual alterations.

Advisory Board on Social Development Act, Act 3 of 2001

The Act provides for the creation of an Advisory Board on Social Development as a national advisory structure in the social development sector with the aim of building and consolidating partnerships between government and civil society.

White Paper on Population Policy for South Africa (1998)

The White Paper aims to promote sustainable human development and the quality of life of all South Africans, through the integration of population issues into development planning in all spheres of government and in all sectors of society. The policy mandates the Department of Social Development to monitor the implementation of the policy and its impact on population trends and dynamics in the context of sustainable human development.

Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, Act 12 of 2004

The Act provide for the strengthening of measures to prevent and combat corruption and corrupt activities. It makes provision for offences relating to corruption, investigative measures, the establishment and endorsement of a Register in order to place certain restrictions on persons and enterprises convicted of corruption activities relating to tenders and contracts, and places a duty on certain persons holding a position of authority to report certain corrupt transactions.

Fundraising Act, Act 107 of 1978

The Fundraising Act, 1978 provides for the control of collection of contributions from the public and for the

establishment of various relief funds, except for the relief fund chapter thereof, repealed in 1997 by the Non-Profit Organisations Act, 1997. The Department is in the process of amending the remaining part of the Act.

Social Service Professions Act, Act 110 of 1978

This Act, formerly known as the Social Work Act, provides for the establishment of the South Africa Council for Social Service Professionals and defines its powers and functions. The Act was amended on a number of occasions and the 1998 amendment established the South African Council for Social Service Professions and professional boards for social service professions.

Domestic Violence Act, Act 116 of 1998

This Act defines domestic violence as any controlling or abusive behaviour that harms the health, safety or well-being of the applicant or any child in the care of the applicant and includes but is not limited to physical abuse; sexual abuse; emotional, verbal and physiological abuse; economic abuse; intimidation and harassment. It also makes provision for the issuing of protection orders and for provision of shelters for abused women and their responsibilities.

South African Social Security Agency Act, Act 9 of 2004

The principal aim of this Act is to make provision for the effective management and control of the delivery of social benefit administration and payment services through the establishment of the South African Social Security Agency.

Children's Act, Act 38 of 2005

The Children's Act, Act 38 of 2005, as well as the Children's Amendment Act, Act 41 of 2007, constitutes a comprehensive re-write of the Child Care Act, Act 74 of 1983 and, amongst others, is aimed at addressing South Africa's legislative, International law and Constitutional obligations towards children. The Children's Act, Act 38 of 2005 and the Children's Amendment Act, Act 41 of 2007 have been tabled and enacted in Parliament. These critical pieces of children's legislation will be implemented upon the finalisation of the Regulations for the Act. Thus, the Department and all relevant stakeholders currently continue to render services to children in terms of the Child Care Act, Act 74 of 1983.

Mediation in Certain Divorce Matters Act, Act 24 of 1987

This Act makes provision for mediation in certain divorce proceedings, and in certain applications arising from such proceedings, in which minor or dependent children of the marriage are involved, in order to safeguard the interests of such children; and to provide for the consideration by a court in certain circumstances of the report and recommendations of a Family Advocate before granting a decree of divorce or other relief. It also deals with the appointment of family counsellors to assist the Family Advocate with an enquiry in terms of any applicable law.

Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, Act 32 of 2007

This Act, also referred to as the Sexual Offences Act, reformed and codified the law relating to sex offences. It repealed various common law crimes (including rape and indecent assault) and replaced them with statutory crimes defined on a gender-neutral basis. It expanded the definition of rape, previously limited to vaginal sex, to include all non-consensual penetration; and it equalised the age of consent for heterosexual and homosexual sex at 16. The Act provides various services to the victims of sexual offences, including free post-exposure prophylaxis for HIV, and the ability to obtain a court order to compel HIV testing of the alleged offender. It also created the National Register for Sex Offenders, which records the details of those convicted

of sexual offences against children or people who are mentally disabled.

Films and Publications Act, Act 3 of 2009

The Act deals with the prohibition of pornography.

Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, Act 13 of 2005

National government continues to develop policy and the legislative framework to facilitate collaboration and cooperative governance. The Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act is intended to facilitate service delivery allowing all the three spheres of government to adopt an activist hands-on approach to deal with the challenges of poverty and underdevelopment.

Occupational Health and Safety Act, Act 85 of 1993

Provides requirements that employers must comply with in order to create a safe working environment for employees in the workplace.

Public Service Act, Proclamation 103 of 1994

Provides for the administration of the public service in its national and provincial spheres, and empowers the Minister to appoint and dismiss officials.

Public Service Commission Act, Act 46 of 1997

Provides for the amplification of the constitutional principle of accountable governance, and incidental matters.

Basic Conditions of Employment Act, Act 75 of 1997

Provides for the minimum conditions of employment that employers must comply with in their workplaces.

Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations Act, Act 97 of 1997

Provides for the harmonisation of financial relations between the various spheres of government, and incidental matters.

Employment Equity Act, Act 55 of 1998

Provides for the measures that must be put into operation in the workplace in order to eliminate discrimination and promote affirmative action.

Skills Development Act, Act 97 of 1998

Provides for the measures that employers are required to take to improve the levels of skill of employees in workplaces.

Promotion of Access to Information Act, Act 2 of 2000

Amplifies the constitutional provision pertaining to accessing information under the control of various bodies.

Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, Act 3 of 2000

Amplifies the constitutional provisions pertaining to administrative law by codifying it.

Promotion of Equality and the Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act, Act 4 of 2000

Provides for the further amplification of the constitutional principles of equality and elimination of unfair discrimination.

Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, Act 5 of 2000

Provides for the implementation of the policy on preferential procurement pertaining to historically disadvantaged entrepreneurs.

The Division of Revenue Act, Act 7 of 2003

Provides for the manner in which revenue generated may be disbursed.

Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, Act 53 of 2003

Provides for the promotion of black economic empowerment in the manner that the state awards contracts for services to be rendered, and incidental matters.

Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, Act 13 of 2005

Provides for formalisation of relations between (and within) the three spheres of government through facilitating coordination in the implementation of policy and the establishment of intergovernmental structures.

Commission on Gender Equality, Act 39 of 1996

To provide for the composition, powers, functions and functioning of the Commission on Gender Equality; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

Other policy imperatives guiding the work of the Department include the following:

- Provincial Government's five-year strategic Programme of Action
- The Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
- The Gauteng Global City Region Strategy
- The Social Development Strategy

Stigma Mitigation Framework

This document sets out the Stigma Mitigation Framework which contextualises the work of government and key partners in civil society, located in the National Strategic Plan (NSP) on HIV.

The National Skills Development Strategy

The skills revolution in South Africa is governed and driven by a number of laws. The three main laws are: the South African Qualifications Authority Act (1995), the Skills Development Act (1998) and the Skills Development Levies Act (1999).

The National Strategic Plan (NSP) 2007-2011

The National Strategic Plan (NSP) on HIV and AIDS seeks to provide continued guidance to all government departments and sectors of civil society, building on work done in the past decade. It is informed by the nature, dynamics and character of the epidemic as well as developments in medical and scientific knowledge. It is based on the following basic principles: supportive leadership, effective communication, effective partnerships, including meaningful involvement of people living with HIV and AIDS, promoting social cohesion and change and sustainable programs and funding.

Gauteng AIDS Strategic Plan

- Reduce new HIV infections by half.
- Treatment, care and support for 80% of People Living with HIV and AIDS and families (Orphans and vulnerable children).
- Monitoring and evaluation: UN General Assembly Special Sessions (UNGASS) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
- Partnerships and human rights.

Relevant Court Rulings

The Constitutional Court has handed down a number of judgments that, directly or indirectly, have affirmed children's rights.

- S v Williams
Judgment date: 9 June 1995

This case involved six juveniles who had been sentenced to receive "moderate correction" of a number of strokes with a light cane in terms of section 294 of the Criminal Procedure Act of 1977. The Constitutional Court had to decide whether the sentence of juvenile whipping was unconstitutional.

The Court declared corporal punishment unconstitutional on the ground that it violates dignity and it violates the right not to be treated or punished in a cruel, inhuman or degrading way. It found that juvenile whipping violated the dignity of the juvenile as well as that of the person administering the whipping. The Constitutional Court declared section 294 unconstitutional. The effect of this is that whipping is no longer a punishment that the courts may impose.

- Minister for Welfare and Population Development v Fitzpatrick and others
Judgment date: 31 May 2000

Section 18(4)(f) of the Child Care Act of 1983, which prohibited the adoption of a child born in South Africa by people who were not South Africans, was held to be unconstitutional by the Cape High Court.

In the confirmation hearing in the Constitutional Court, Justice Goldstone held that the prohibition was inconsistent with section 28(2) of the Constitution, which required that the best interests of a child be paramount in every matter concerning the child.

The Court recognised that in some cases it might be in the best interests of a child born in South Africa to be adopted by non-South Africans. It confirmed the order of invalidity.

PLANNED POLICY INITIATIVES

Bill on the Ministerial Advisory Committee

The draft bill is awaiting certification by Legal Services before it can be submitted to Cabinet for finalisation. Its aim is to enhance and formalise civil society participation in developmental social welfare debates and the regeneration of society.

Bill on the Commission for Children

The draft bill on the Commission for Children was submitted to Cabinet for finalisation. The purpose of the bill is to monitor implementation of legislation, policies and international treaties, promote the rights, needs and best interests of children and ensure that these are given full consideration by private and public entities, individuals and organisations.

Trafficking in Persons Bill

The purpose of this bill is to give effect to the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children, supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000; to provide for an offence of trafficking in persons; to provide for measures to protect victims of trafficking; to prevent trafficking in persons and to provide for matters connected therewith.

Extension of the Child Support Grant to children up to 15 years of age

A phased approach in implementing this policy shift was agreed whereby children under the age of nine years qualified for this benefit in the 2003/04 financial year. Since then there has been an annual increment in terms of the qualifying age. In the 2009/10 Financial Year, children up to the age of 15 qualified for this grant.

In relation to HIV and AIDS Programmes, the following significant policy developments have been put in place:

Policy Framework on Orphans and other children made vulnerable by HIV and AIDS

The policy aims to ensure coordinated action at national, provincial, district and local level to realise the rights of orphans, families and communities, and to ensure that the legal, policy and institutional framework for the protection and promotion of the rights of affected children are implemented.

National Coordinated Action

The National Conference which called for Coordinated Action for Children Affected by HIV and AIDS, successfully held on the 2-5 June 2002, recommended the following:

- Establish or strengthen effective coordination structures at all levels of government including community level to ensure that the rights of children to food, shelter, social services and grants, education, health, counselling, alternative care, protection and non-discrimination are protected.
- Engage in a national drive for identifying orphans, vulnerable children and duty bearers, and creating a community, district, provincial and national database.
- Fast-track the process for accessing the social security grants – especially the foster care grant, child support grant and care dependency grant.

- Facilitate the involvement of civil society with emphasis on identifying vulnerable children and linking them to available services.
- Engage in a national process for creating awareness about services available to orphans and vulnerable children.
- Fast-Track the establishment of Home and Community-Based Care Programmes in all communities that are severely affected by HIV and AIDS and poverty.
- Identify and capacitate NGOs, FBOs and CBOs that offer services to children and streamline the processes of funding to these.
- An annual conference to monitor progress and make recommendations for future action.

