



social development

Department:  
Social Development  
North West Provincial Government  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

**VOTE 12**

**ANNUAL  
PERFORMANCE**

**PLAN**

**2020/21**



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## MEC FOREWORD



**Hon Boitumelo Moiloa (MPL)**

**MEC for Department of Social Development**

It is with a heavy heart that I present the Annual Performance Plan (APP) of the Department of Social Development for 2020/21 fiscal year amidst the outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic. The outbreak and rapid spread of this virus has changed our lives in many ways. We have been forced by the current state of affairs to adapt to new ways of doing things dubbed the 'new normal.'

We are obliged to make great sacrifices by observing lockdown precautionary measures to the latter by wearing masks at all times, washing our hands regularly with soap or use sanitizer with alcohol content, use of elbow to greet, sneeze or cough and observe social distance and more importantly by staying at home to avoid the spread of the virus.

This is a critical period of the new administration that yearns to put the country on transformative development path and bring hope to the masses of our people who are adversely affected by this pandemic.

As we enter the next 25 years of democracy, and in pursuit of the objectives of the National Development Plan 2030, we are determined to implement our meticulous plans in a brisker pace to address the triple challenges of poverty, unemployment, inequality, flattening the curve of Covid-19 pandemic and more importantly to deal head-on with social pathologies that torment our communities.

As we implement these meticulous plans, we are anchored to the National Development Plan - Vision for 2030 which guides all government's planning for the betterment of the lives of our people. It is our blueprint for development, that urges all of us to unite behind an integrated programme to tackle all challenges facing our communities.

The Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) for 2019-2024 lays out the package of interventions and programmes that will ensure that we achieve NDP Vision 2030 outcomes including seven electoral priorities adopted by government in the 6<sup>th</sup> Administration. These priorities are:-

- Economic transformation and job creation
- Education, skills and health
- Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services;

- Spatial integration, human settlements and local government;
- Social cohesion and safe communities;
- A capable, ethical and developmental state and
- A better Africa and World

As we enter the last decade of Vision 2030, we must take stock of our previous milestones and work towards achieving the target set out in the NDP 2030. Despite the remarkable progress that we have registered with regard to bringing services to our communities, much still need to be done. At the top of our priorities in the current financial year are the following targets:

- Provision of Early Childhood Development services in the remotest parts of our province.
- Youth development
- Capacity building of women
- Provision of services to persons with disabilities
- Provision of services to older persons
- Provision of funding and capacity building of NPOs
- Operationalisation of state owned entities
- Adoption of district service delivery model

To achieve all these service delivery targets, we must work collectively with various stakeholders including Non-Profit Organisations (NPO's), Faith Based Organizations, civil society organizations, state owned entities, the private sector and the communities themselves.

In the spirit of Thuma Mina which is a people-centred approach, let us unite as a people and work together to confront social pathologies, the resurgence of gender based violence and the spread of Covid-19 pandemic during this period and beyond.

In conclusion, I commit to provide strategic and political leadership as the Executing Authority of the department, to ensure that the masses of people receive indispensable social services for the betterment of their lives.



Hon. B. T. MOILOA (MPL)

Member of Executive Council: North West Department of Social Development

**SIGN OFF:-**

It is hereby certified that this Annual Performance Plan:

- Was developed by the Management of the **Department of Social Development** under the guidance of **Hon MEC B.T. Moiloa (MPL)**
- Takes into account all the **relevant policies, legislation and other mandates** for which the **Department of Social Development** is responsible.
- Accurately reflects **the Outcomes and Outputs** which **Department of Social Development** will endeavour to achieve over the period of the **2020/21 Financial Year**.

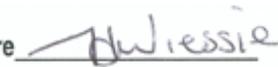
**Mr. A Mokgwasa**  
**Acting Chief Director: Corporate Services**

Signature 

**Ms T Koena**  
**Acting Chief Director: Social Welfare Services**

Signature 

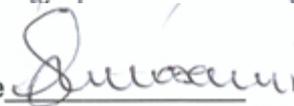
**Ms H Wiessie**  
**Acting Chief Director: Specialist Social Services**

Signature 

**Ms S Nyokong**  
**Acting Chief Director: Development & Research**

Signature 

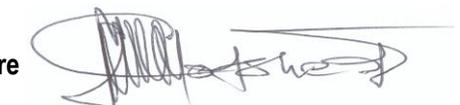
**Ms E. R. M Moremi**  
**Chief Financial Officer**

Signature 

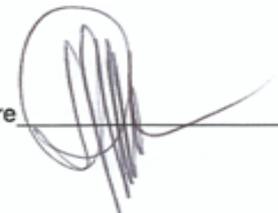
**Mr. TPL Mosieleng**  
**Acting Chief Director: District and Institutional Coordination**

Signature 

**Dr. M Motshedi**  
**Acting Director: Strategic Planning, Policy, Research,  
Monitoring & Evaluation**

Signature 

**Ms M Mekgwe**  
**Accounting Officer (Acting)**

Signature 

Approved by



Hon. B. T. MOILOA (MPL)

Member of Executive Council: North West Department of Social Development

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

### A

ACT	-	Agriculture, Culture & Tourism
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AG	-	Auditor General
APP		Annual Performance Plan
ARV	-	Anti –Retro Viral

### B

BAS	-	Basic Accounting System
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### C

CCC		Community Care Centres
CCG	-	Community Care Givers
CDP	-	Community Development Practitioners
CFO		Chief Financial Officer
CNDC		Community Nutrition Development Centre
CYCC		Child and Youth Care Centers
CYCW		Child and Youth Care Workers

### D

DMC		Departmental Management Committee
DSD	-	Department of Social Development
DPME	-	Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

### E

ECD	-	Early Childhood Development
EPWP	-	Expanded Public Works Programme

EXCO	-	Executive Council
F		
FCG	-	Foster Care Grant
G		
GHS	-	General Household Survey
H		
HCBC	-	Home Community Based Care
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HOD	-	Head of Department
HSD	-	Heads of Social Development
I		
IDP	-	Integrated Development Plan
IP	-	Infrastructure Plan
K		
KPA	-	Key Performance Area
KPI	-	Key Performance Indicator
L		
LGBTI		Lesbian, Gays, Bi-sexual, Transgender and Intersex
M		
M & E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEC	-	Member of the Executive Council

MINMEC	-	Minister and Members of the Executive Council
MOU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
MTSF	-	Medium Term Strategic Framework
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MPL	-	Member of the Provincial Legislature

## N

NDA	-	National Development Agency
NDP	-	National Development Plan
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
NPO	-	Not-for-Profit Organization
NYS	-	National Youth Services

## O

OHS	-	Occupational Health & Safety
OSD	-	Occupation Specific Dispensation
OVC	-	Orphans and Vulnerable Children

## P

PEI	-	Prevention and Early Intervention
PERSAL	-	Personnel and Salary System
PFMA	-	Public Finance Management Act
PMA	-	Performance Management Agreement
PMDS	-	Performance Management Development System
PPP	-	Public Private Partnership
PSS	-	Psycho-Social Support

## S

SANAC	-	South African National AIDS Council
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SASSA	-	South African Social Security Agency
SCM	-	Supply Chain Management
SLA	-	Service Level Agreement
SMS	-	Senior Management Structure
SOCPEN	-	Social Pensions
SOPA	-	State of the Province Address
StatsSA	-	Statistics South Africa
STD	-	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
V		
VEP	-	Victim Empowerment Programme

# **PART A**

# **OUR MANDATE**

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## **1. RELEVANT LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY MANDATES**

The Department derives its mandate from the Bill of Rights, Chapter 2, of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996 (herein the Constitution). More specifically the following sections:

Section 28(1)(c): “Every child has the right to basic nutrition, shelter, basic health care services and social services”

Section 27(1)(c): “Everyone has the right to have access to social security.”

Section 27(1)(b): “Everyone has the right to have access to food, water, and shelter.”

Section 29(1)(a): “Everyone has the right to a basic education including basic education.”

### **1.1 Legislative Mandates**

#### **1.1.1 Older Persons Act, 2006 (Act 13 of 2006)**

The Older Persons Act, 2006 (Act 13 of 2006), (herein the Older Persons Act) establishes a framework aimed at the empowerment and protection of older persons and the promotion and maintenance of their status, rights, well-being, safety and security. The Older Persons Act repealed the Aged Persons Act, Act 81 of 1967, and its amendments to facilitate accessible, equitable and affordable services to older persons and to empower older persons to continue to live meaningfully and constructively in a society that recognises them as important source of knowledge, wisdom and expertise. Section 3 of the Older Persons Act provides that the Act must be implemented by all organs of state rendering services to older persons in the national, provincial and where applicable, local sphere of government in an integrated, co-ordinated and uniform manner hence the applicability in the Department.

#### **1.1.2 Social Service Professions Act, 1978 (Act 110 of 1978)**

The Social Service Professions Act, 1978 (Act 110 of 1978), (Herein the Social Service Professions Act), formerly known as the Social and Associated Workers Act, Act 110 of 1978, provides for the establishment of the South African Council for Social Service Professions and defines the powers and functions of the Council. It also provides for the registration of Social Workers, Student Social Workers Social Auxiliary Workers and persons practising other than professions in respect of which professional boards have been established and determines the standards of their professional conduct.

#### **1.1.3 Children’s Act, 2005 (Act 38 of 2005)**

The Children’s Act, 2005 (Act 38 of 2005), (Herein the Children’s Act), gives effect to the rights of children as contained in the Constitution, such as the right to family care or parental care or alternative care when removed from the family environment, a right to social services, to protection from maltreatment, negligent, abuse or degradation and that the best interests of the child are of paramount importance in every matter concerning the

child. The Act gives effect to the Republic's obligations concerning the well-being of the children and provides for structures, services and means for promoting and monitoring the sound physical, psychological, intellectual, emotional and social development of children.

#### **1.1.4 Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act 75 of 2008)**

The Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act 75 of 2008), establishes a criminal justice system for children who are in conflict with the law and are accused of committing offences in accordance with the values underpinning the Constitution and the international obligations. The Act amongst other functions provides the minimum age of criminal capacity of children, a mechanism for dealing with children who lack criminal capacity outside the criminal justice system, makes special provision for securing attendance at court and the release or detention and placement of children and makes provision for the assessment of children. The Act aims to expand and entrench the principles of restorative justice in the criminal justice system for children who are in conflict with the law, while ensuring their responsibility and accountability for crimes committed.

#### **1.1.5 Prevention of and Treatment for Substance Abuse Act, 2008 (Act 70 of 2008)**

The Act provides for a comprehensive national response for the combating of substance abuse, mechanisms aimed at demand and harm reduction in relation to substance abuse through prevention, early intervention, treatment and re-integration programmes. The Act also provides for the registration and establishment of treatment centres and halfway houses, the committal of persons to and from treatment centres, the establishment of the Central Drug Authority and for matters connected therewith. The Act further provides for the registration and establishment of all programmes and services, including community-based services and those provided in treatment centres and halfway houses.

#### **1.1.6 Social Assistance Act, 2004 (Act 13 of 2004)**

The Social Assistance Act, 2004 (Act 13 of 2004) with its amendments provides for the rendering of social assistance to persons, provides mechanism for the rendering of such assistance, the establishment of an inspectorate for social assistance and provides for matters connected therewith. The Act further regulates the eligibility of men for an older persons grant, makes provision for the consideration of appeals against the Agency by an independent tribunal and provides for matters connected therewith.

#### **1.1.7 Non-Profit Organizations Act, 1997 (Act 71 of 1997)**

The Non- Profit Organization Act, 1997 (Act 71 of 1997) provides for an environment in which non profit organisations can flourish. It establishes an administrative and regulatory framework within which non profit organisations can conduct their affairs. This Act repealed certain portions of the Fund- Raising Act, 1978 (Act 107 of 1978). In terms of this Act, every organ of state must within the limits prescribed by law, determine and co-ordinate the implementation of its policies and measures in a manner designed to promote, support and enhance the capacity of non-profit organisations to perform their functions.

### **1.1.8 National Development Agency Act, 1998 (Act 108 of 1998)**

The National Development Agency Act, 1998 (Act 108 of 1998), establishes a National Development Agency (herein the NDA) aimed at promoting an appropriate and sustainable partnership between the Government and civil society organisations to eradicate poverty and its causes. It also determines the objects and functions of the Agency and the manner in which it is to be managed and governed. The NDA is mandated to grant funds to civil society organizations (CSO's) to enhance capacity and promote development dialogue, while also meeting the developmental needs of poor communities.

### **1.1.9 Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act 116 of 1998)**

The Act provides for the issuing of protection orders with regard to domestic violence, and matters connected therewith. The Act affords victims of domestic violence the maximum protection from domestic abuse that the law can provide and introduces measures which seek to ensure that the relevant organs of state including the Department of Social Development gives full effect to the provisions of the Act.

### **1.1.10 Probation Services Act, 1991 (Act 116 of 1991)**

The Probation Services Act, 1991 (Act 116 of 1991) as amended provides for the establishment and implementation of programmes aimed at the combating of crime, the rendering of assistance to and treatment of certain persons involved in crime. The Act makes provision for programmes aimed at the prevention and combatting crime, extends the powers and duties of probation officers, the duties of assistant probation officers and provides for the mandatory assessment of arrested children. The Act further provides for the establishment of a probation advisory committee, the designation of family finders and for matters connected therewith.

### **1.1.11 Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2013 (Act 07 of 2013)**

The Act gives effect to the Republic's obligations concerning the trafficking of persons in terms of international agreements. It provides for an offence of trafficking in persons and other offences associated with trafficking in persons, penalties that may be imposed in respect of the offences, measures to protect and assist victims of trafficking in persons and provides for the coordinated implementation, application and administration of the Act. The Act further seeks to prevent and combat the trafficking in persons within or across the borders of the Republic and to provide for matters connected therewith.

## **1.2 Policy Mandates**

### **1.2.1. National Disability Policy, 2006**

The policy aims to facilitate the achievement of priorities of the department through the development of integrated developmental services to people with Disabilities and parents of children with disabilities. It further sheds light on the rights of People with Disabilities by analysing all the relevant disability instruments, supporting equality and accessibility as a coherent whole.

### **1.2.2. Policy of Financial Awards to Service Providers, 2004**

The policy on financial awards is aimed at guiding the country's response to the financing of service providers in the social development sector, to facilitate transformation and redirection of services and resources and to ensure effective and efficient services to the poor and vulnerable sector of society.

### **1.2.3. White Paper on Families in South Africa, 2012**

The White Paper on Families in South Africa (2012) main aim is to promote family life and strengthen families in South Africa as resonated within the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa 1996. The policy takes the family as the key development imperative and call for a new approach towards the family in South Africa. It further seeks to mainstream family issues into government wide policy making initiative in order to foster family well-being in the country.

### **1.2.4. The National Policy Framework for Orphans and Other Children made Vulnerable by HIV and AIDS, 2005**

The purpose of the Framework is to promote an enabling environment for more effective delivery on commitments to orphans and other children made vulnerable by HIV and AIDS at legislative, policy and programmatic levels. It encourages flexibility, effective harmonisation and coordination between various legislation, policy and regulations within and between government departments and between stakeholders at all levels.

### **1.2.5 White Paper for Social Welfare, 1997**

The White Paper sets out the principles, guidelines, reposed policies and programmes for developmental social welfare in South Africa. As the primary policy document, the White Paper serves as the foundation for social welfare in the post-1994 era.

### **1.2.6 White Paper Population Policy for South Africa, 1998**

The White Paper aims to promote sustainable human development and quality of life for 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. Government departments and their counterparts in civil society should be capacitated and supported to understand the critical linkages between population and development, and to integrate population issues in development planning, through research and the dissemination of data and information.

## **2. INSTITUTIONAL POLICIES AND STRATEGIES**

### **2.1. South Africa's National strategic plan for HIV, TB, and STI's 2017-2022**

The Strategic Plan mandates the Department of Social Development to address the Department's mandate to the HIV response stems from the National strategic plan for HIV, TB and STIs 2017-2022. The mandate of the Department is to address the Social and structural drivers of HIV and link them to the NDP.

### **2.2. National HCBC Norms & Standard 2014**

The National Norms and minimum service standard aims to improve the quality of services within the programme. The Norms and Standards will act as a benchmark and reference for partners in the implementation of the programme when they are providing services to beneficiaries. They describe the process for each minimum service standard and provide norms and levels of intervention within each service cluster of the programme.

### **2.3. Psychosocial Support Interventions Guidelines for vulnerable children and Youth**

The Psychosocial Support guidelines are aimed at ensuring harmonization and uniformity in the provision of quality Psychosocial Support Services by implementing agencies and partners.

## **3. RELEVANT COURT RULINGS**

### **3.1 HIGH COURT JUDGEMENTS AND ORDERS AFFECTING THE CURRENT PROVISIONS OF THE CHILDREN'S ACT 38 OF 2005**

#### **3.1.1 C and Others v Department of Health and Social Development, Gauteng and Others (CCT 55/11) [2012] ZACC 1; 2012 (2) SA 208 (CC); 2012 (4) BCLR 329 (CC)**

This case concerns the confirmation of a declaration of constitutional in validity of sections 151 and 152 of the Children's Act. The North Gauteng High Court, Pretoria (High Court) declared these sections unconstitutional to the extent that they provide for a child to be removed from family care by state officials and placed in temporary safe care, but do not provide for the child to be brought before the children's court for automatic review of that removal. In terms of section 172(2)(a) of the Constitution, an order of constitutional invalidity by a High Court must be referred to the Constitutional Court for confirmation, without which it will have no force. More precisely, therefore, this case concerned the constitutionality of the statutory framework or the removal of children from their family environment and their placement in temporary safe care at the instance of the state.

At the Constitutional Court the Court found that the above provisions were aimed at catering for the best interests of children in an effort to comply with the Constitution. However, the Constitutional Court held that the laws did not provide sufficient safeguards for circumstances where a social worker or a police officer removed children wrongly or where the Children's Court makes an order on incorrect evidence. The provisions were accordingly found to be inconsistent with the Constitution. The concluded that the appropriate remedy was to read into the

provisions a requirement that all these removals should be automatically reviewed by the Children's Court shortly after the removals had taken place.

### **3.1.2 Centre for Child Law v Minister of Social Development, Case no 21726/11, North Gauteng High Court**

In this matter the Centre for Child Law made an urgent application to the Court for an interim relief against the Department of Social Development when thousands of foster care orders were lapsing as a result of Section 158 of the Children's Act 38 of 2005 which required that a foster care order be reviewed by the Children's Courts every two years, unless the Court has ordered that a shorter period be specified. The Court in this case held that:

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 314 of the Children's Act 38 of 2005, any foster care order that was granted prior to 1 April 2010 that has not yet expired, shall, when it becomes due to expire, be dealt with under an administrative process following the procedure previously provided for in terms of the Child Care Act 74 of 1983 and the regulations thereto.
2. The procedure set out in paragraph 1 will continue to be followed until 31 December 2014 or until such time as the Children's Act 38 of 2005 is amended to provide for a more comprehensive legal solution, whichever happens first.
3. All foster care orders that have expired since 1 April 2010 are deemed not to have expired and are hereby extended for a period of 2 (two) years from the date of the court order (10 May 2011).
4. All foster care orders that expired within a period of not more than 2 (two) years prior to 1 April 2011, are deemed not to have expired and are hereby extended for a period of 2 (two) years from the date of the court order (10 May 2011).
5. The MECs for Social Development shall direct the relevant social workers to identify foster care orders referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 that should be extended, and of must extend them administratively following the procedure that was previously provided for in terms of the Child Care Act 74 of 1983 and the regulations thereto.
6. The administrative extensions referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 shall be communicated to the South African Social Security Agency as soon as they are affected.

The above case was followed by the following with a similar impact:

### **3.1.3 Centre for Child Law v Minister of Social Development, Case no 72513/2017, North Gauteng High Court**

In this case the Centre for Child Law and the Department reached an agreement on the case and the court declared amongst others that:

1. The delay by the Department in preparing and introducing before Parliament amending legislation to produce a comprehensive legal solution in respect of the foster care system is unconstitutional, unlawful and invalid;
2. The delay in putting in place the necessary mechanism, structures, resources to ensure that the foster care system operates in a sustainable and effective manner is unconstitutional, unlawful and invalid.
3. The Court declared that the above invalidity was suspended for 24 months from the date of the order and gave the Department 15 months to prepare and introduce before Parliament the necessary amendments to the Children's Act 38 of 2005 and to produce a comprehensive legal solution regarding the foster care system.

4. The Court further held that during the time of the suspension, any foster care order which, as at the date of the order is in existence or has lapsed due to non-extension shall be deemed to be validly in place for 24 months from the date of the order or until the child subject to the order turns 18 whichever comes first.
5. At six months interval calculated from the date of the order, the Department must file a report with the Court and the Applicant setting out the progress made in giving effect to paragraph 4 of the order and any other matter considered necessary to be reported on.

### **3.1.4 National Association of Welfare Organisations and Non- Governmental Organisations and Others v the Member of the Executive Council for the Department of Social Development Case no 1719/2010 in Free State High Court**

In this case, an application was brought before the Free State High Court for an order declaring that government should pay them the transfers that had already been allocated to them but not yet transferred. Secondly that government must review its policies in respect of the Non-Profit Organisation funding. The Court ruled that the state's partial funding policy for Non Profit Organisations is unfair and unreasonable and ordered that the Free State Department of Social Development must review its policy on financial awards to the Non Profit Organisations and write a new one.

The Court provided that that in reviewing the policy the Department must:

1. Recognize that the organizations are providing services that the Department itself is obliged to provide in terms of the Constitution and various laws and
2. Have a fair, equitable and transparent method of determining how much the department should pay and how much the department should pay and how much the NPOs should contribute from other sources of income such as donations from funders.

### **3.2 Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development and others v Garreth Prince and others; National Director of Public Prosecution and Others v Jonathan David Rubin; and National Director of Public Prosecution and Others v Jeremy David Acton and Others, Case no CCT 108/17 at Constitutional Court of the Republic of South Africa**

In this case, confirmatory proceedings were brought before the Constitutional Court in terms of Section 167(5) of the Constitution of South Africa Act 108 of 1996 read with Rule 16 of the Rules of the Constitutional Court. Three different court proceedings were instituted at the High Courts which were consolidated by the High Court and heard as one matter as they all dealt with the same issue. They all dealt with certain sections of the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act 140 of 1992 and the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act 101 of 1965. The applicants were requesting the Court for an order declaring that Sections 4(b) and 5(b) of the Drug Trafficking Act 140 of 1992 read with Part III of the Schedule 2 of that Act and Section 22A(9)(a)(1) of the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act 101 of 1965 to be inconsistent with section 14 of the Constitution to the extent that they criminalise the use or possession in private or cultivation in a private place of cannabis by an adult for his or her own personal consumption in private. The invalidity is suspended for 24 months and interim relief granted.

The above prayer was made an Order of Court which led to the matters being referred to the Constitutional Court on an appeal. The Constitutional Court upheld the Judgement of the High Court confirming the unconstitutionality of the concerned provisions and suspending the invalidity for 24 months on the basis that they infringe the right to privacy entrenched in Section 14 of the Constitution as held by the High Court. This judgment decriminalized the use or possession of cannabis by an adult in private for that adult persons personal consumption in private and also decriminalized the cultivation of cannabis by an adult in a private place for that adult's personal consumption in private.

# **PART B**

# **OUR STRATEGIC FOCUS**

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## 1. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

For the effective and efficient development of a five year Strategic Plan and the Annual Performance Plan, the overall analysis of the external and internal Organizational environment, is highly recommended. In essence, this analysis will provide indication on areas of improvement in terms of service delivery and where there are gaps. This serves as a basis to guide planning, resource allocation and development of appropriate interventions.

### 1. External Environment Analysis

According to the 2019 Mid Term Population Estimates for South Africa, the North West province is the third-smallest province in South Africa. The Province is bordered by the neighbouring Botswana Country and the Limpopo Province in the North, the Northern Cape Province and the Kalahari Desert in the west, Gauteng province to the east, and the Free State province to the south. The capital city of the North West Province is called Mahikeng which is historically known for the Mahikeng Siege (1899) during the Anglo-Boer/South African War.

The North West Province is a home for all South Africans with the most dominant ethnic group being Setswana-speaking People, with minority groups speaking Afrikaans, Sesotho, and isiXhosa. English is also spoken throughout the Province. In terms of the economic activities in the Province, mining is the backbone of the economy in the Province. Mining contributes about 30% of the Provincial overall economy, followed by manufacturing at 5%, agriculture at 2%, and construction at 2%. Mining generates more than half of the province's gross domestic product and provides jobs for a quarter of its workforce. The main minerals mined in the Province is platinum. It is for this reason that the North West Province is affectionately known as the Platinum Province. The Province boasts with what is called the Platinum belt, found in Bojanala Platinum District. There are other minerals found in the Province such as gold, mined at Orkney and Klerksdorp; uranium, mined at Klerksdorp; and diamonds, mined at Lichtenburg, Christiana, and Bloemhof.

Agriculture is also the corner stone of the North West Provincial economy. The northern and western parts of the North West Province are well-known for agricultural farming. The Province is also known for its immense contribution in the poultry industry in South Africa. The eastern and southern parts of the North West Province produce a wide variety of crops including maize (corn), sunflower, tobacco, cotton, and citrus fruits. There are also special niche crops grown in the Province, such as cut-flowers (roses) and various vegetables such as mushrooms, cabbage, carrots, etc.

**Table 1: KEY FACTS ABOUT THE NORTH WEST PROVINCE**

<b>North West Province Background</b>	
Area (KM <sup>2</sup> ):	104 882KM <sup>2</sup>
Share of total SA area:	8.7%
Capital:	Mahikeng
Population:	4, 027 160
Share of SA Population:	6.8%
Population Density:	33.5 people per square kilometres
Gross Domestic Product -2005 constant prices(2014):	102 693 066 (2013) IHS Global Insight
Contribution to National GDP (2011):	6.5%
Unemployment rate	30.5%
Economically Active Population:	1 054 060
Economically Active Population %:	32%
Literacy Rate:	70.5%
Rainfall:	400 – 700mm
Inflation:	6,59% ( Average 2016) STATSSA
Unemployment Rate:	26,6%
Principal Languages:	Setswana, English, Afrikaans
Major Cities & Towns:	Rustenburg, Brits, Mahikeng, Tlokwe, Matlosana and Vryburg
Airports:	Mahikeng and Pilanesberg
Infrastructure:	Good road, rail and air network Water

**Source:** Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) – Mid Year Population Estimates, 2019

## **POPULATION OF THE NORTH WEST PROVINCE**

According to the 2019 Population Estimates released by the Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) in July 2019, the estimated South African mid-year population was standing 58 775 022 (58.78) million. Approximately 51.2% (approximately 30 102 275 million) of the population is female. Gauteng comprises the largest share of the South African population, with approximately 15,2 million people (25,8%) living in this province. KwaZulu-Natal is the province with the second largest population, with an estimated 11,3 million people (19,2%) living in this province. With a population of approximately 1,26 million people (2,2%), Northern Cape remains the province with the smallest share of the South African population.

The black African population is in the majority 47 443 259 million and constitutes approximately 87% of the total South African population. The white population is estimated at 7,9 million, the coloured population at 8,8 million and the Indian/Asian population at 1 503 007 million.

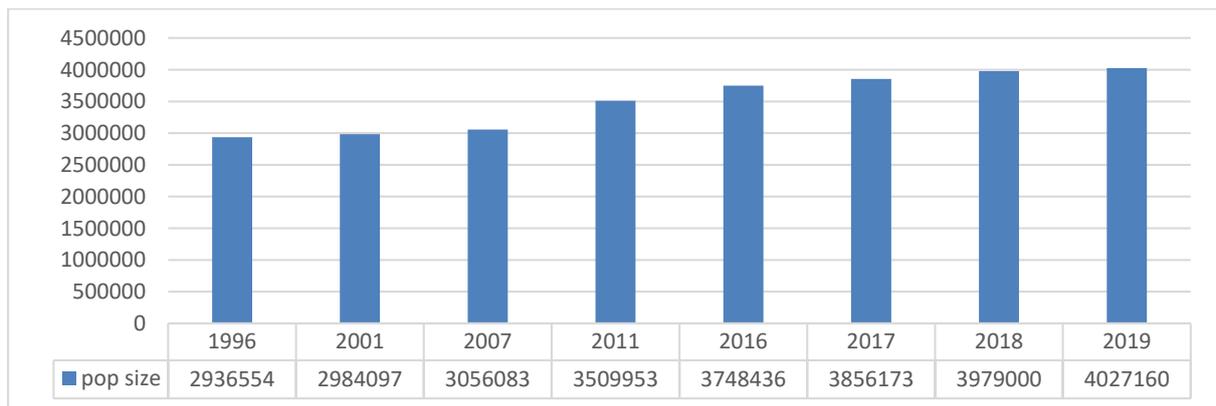
About 28,8% of the population is aged younger than 15 years and approximately 9,0% (5,3 million) is 60 years or older. Similar proportions of those younger than 15 years live in Gauteng (21,5%) and KwaZulu-Natal (21,1%). Of the elderly aged 60 years and older, the highest percentage 23,9% (1,27 million) reside in Gauteng. The proportion of elderly persons aged 60 and older is increasing over time.

The Life expectancy at birth for 2019 is estimated at 61,5 years for males and 67,7 years for females. For the infant mortality rate in 2019, it is estimated at 22,1 per 1 000 live births. It is appealing to note that the life expectancy is increasing in South Africa, and this may be related to marginal gains in survival rates among infants and children under-5 post HIV interventions in 2005. Infant mortality rate (IMR) has declined from an estimated 48,1 infant deaths per 1 000 live births in 2002 to 32,8 infant deaths per 1 000 live births in 2017. Similarly the under-five mortality rate (U5MR) declined from 71,3 child deaths per 1 000 live births to 42,4 child deaths per 1 000 live births between 2002 and 2018.

The 2019 Mid-Year Population Estimates released by the Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) in July 2019, demonstrated that the total population of the North West Province, was estimated at 4, 027, 160 million. There was a general growth of the Population in the country, such that the Provinces also experienced a population growth. The Province recorded the population growth from 3 509 953 in 2011; 3,856,200 million in 2017; in 2018; 3, 979, 000. There has been a proportional population growth by 1.5% between 2011 and 2019.

The implications of population growth can be traced from an increase of budgetary allocation from National Treasury to the Provincial Government. The population growth of any country or province exerts pressure on government fiscal resources especially the social assistance system and social security grants. The size and age structure of the North West Population demonstrates a long term unhealthy pressure on the economy. This is largely attributed to the growing number of the unemployed people and households in the Province. Aging populations often experience dependency, social and economic vulnerability and thus also increased strain on health and social care systems of the Province. It is therefore critical that the provincial gross domestic product grow in tandem with the population.

**Graph 1: NORTH WEST PROVINCIAL POPULATION GROWTH**



**STATS SA. Mid-Year Population Estimates 2019**

The graph above shows the population growth of the North West Province. The population growth for the South African population has increased between 2002 and 2019. The estimated overall growth rate increased from approximately 1, 17% between 2002 and 2003 to 1, 61% for the period 2016 to 2018. In 2019, the population growth for the North West Province was at 1.2%. It is notable that there has been a gradual increase of the population as shown in the above graph. The North West Province population growth is standing at 4, 027 165 million people. The population of North West has increased with a total of 122 827 between 2017, 2018 and 2019 which is bit higher as compared to 107 740 between 2016 and 2017. The implications of population growth for any government is that it will put undue pressure on government in terms of service delivery and other concomitants to cater for all people or communities. Increased population growth means a demand increase for public goods and services such as housing, health facilities, schools, construction of new roads, provision of water, sanitation, electricity, etc. With the current backlog in infrastructure and service delivery, this is likely to place more pressure on government as a provider of basic services.

This subsequently put strain on the already depleted or limited resources of government. It is against this stance that planners and decision makers or strategists need to take into cognizance the integration of population information when planning. The most fundamental questions to note are: How large is the population in relation to resources that will be made available to the sector during the planning period; How will the population distribution affect the provision of services?

The table below further demonstrate population growth as disaggregated per gender.

YEAR / DATA SET	Population	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Population growth rate
1996	2 936 554	1 483 722	1 452 833	102	
2001	3 193 676	1 605 547	1 588 129	101	1.6
CS 2007	3 271 948	1 645 904	1 626 044	101	0.4
2011	3 509 953	1 779 903	1 730 049	103	1.8
CS 2016	3 748 435	1 906 589	1 838 846	104	1.3
2017 Mid-year estimates	3 856 173	1 945 707	1 910 466	102	2.8
2018 Mid-year estimates	3 978 956	1 986 197	1 992 759	99.6	3.1
2019 mid – year estimates	4 027 160	2043202	1984008	103.0	1.2

Population growth rate (r)=  $\ln(P_{t+1}/P_t) * 100$

## AGE AND GENDER

**TABLE 2: NORTH WEST POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, COMPARATIVELY BETWEEN 2017 AND 2018 MID-YEAR POPULATION ESTIMATES**

**TABLE 2: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION OF NORTH WEST BY AGE**

AGE	2017 POPULATION			2018 POPULATION		
	MALE	FEMALE	GRAND TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	GRAND TOTAL
0 – 4	201,064	201,691	402,755	219152	221040	440192
5 – 9	206,049	208,246	414,295	208561	210895	419456
10 – 14	173,296	176,722	350,018	186448	190789	377237
15 – 19	150,888	150,521	301,409	158816	160895	319711
20 – 24	158,976	156,182	315,158	157605	158010	315615
25 – 29	179,442	173,588	353,03	178774	172329	351103
30 – 34	180,147	167,132	347,279	183672	169795	353467
35 – 39	155,511	137,548	293,059	158696	141281	299977
40 – 44	127,834	111,379	239,213	126795	114610	241405
45 – 49	104,886	95,158	200,044	104718	99943	204661
50 – 54	88,539	83,073	171,612	85365	87146	172511
55 – 59	76,928	69,192	146,12	75339	72526	147865
60 – 64	56,146	56,734	112,88	56872	59679	116551
65 – 69	37,082	42,032	79,114	37605	45032	82637
70 – 74	23,969	31,387	55,356	23733	33157	56890
75 – 79	14,161	22,043	36,204	14190	24597	38787
80+	10,789	27,838	38,627	9856	31035	40891
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,945,707</b>	<b>1,910,466</b>	<b>3856,173</b>	<b>1986197</b>	<b>1992759</b>	<b>3978956</b>

SOURCE: Mid-Year Population Estimates 2018

Population information forms an important foundation of planning process in many countries, governments, private institutions and communities. For effective budget planning processes and resource allocation, it is sacrosanct that government clearly understands population dynamics with special emphasis on age and gender. The Mid-Year Population Estimates of 2018, demonstrated that the population age groups are at different levels of development socially and economically.

It is clear from the table 2 above that the North West Province has more children aged between 0 – 9 years, followed by young people aged between 20 – 29 years and then 10 – 19 age cohort. This simply implies that the province has to ensure that there is sufficient budget allocation on education and healthcare services in the main. The population of the North West Province is mainly comprised of young people with population size decreasing gradually from the age of 35 to 85+ years. Demographers and Population experts will normally refer to this as demographic dividend or window of opportunity. This, in essence, is when the country has a large proportion of young/working age population and less people depending on the working class.

The North West population structure in terms of age and gender suggest that, it is critical that large investments are made to the Early-Childhood Development sector and the basic education in general. Post-matriculation training remains essential for young people aged between 20 – 34 years who form the largest population cohort in the province. There is a need therefore to implement viable economic policies that will adequately respond to the youth bulge in the Province.

**TABLE 3: NORTH WEST POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY GENDER PER MUNICIPALITY**

	Male	Female	Total
North West	1909589	1838846	3748435
Bojanala	876689	780459	1657148
Moretele	92548	97353	189900
Madibeng	287984	249531	537515
Rustenburg	342865	283657	626522
Kgetlengrivier	31906	27656	59562
Moses Kotane	121385	122263	243648
Ngaka Modiri Molema	439049	450060	889108
Ratlou	50247	55861	106108
Tswaing	64829	64223	129052
Mafikeng	153094	161300	314394
Ditsobotla	93421	88444	181865
Ramotshere Moiloa	77458	80232	157690
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	221111	238247	459357
Naledi	34771	34032	68803
Mamusa	31620	32380	64000
Greater Taung	77855	89972	167827
Lekwa-Teemane	27718	28307	56025
Kagisano/Molopo	49147	53555	102703
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	372740	370081	742821
Ventersdorp	33690	30233	63923
Tlokwe City Council	88976	90629	179604
City of Matlosana	208839	208443	417282
Maquassi Hills	41236	40776	82012

Source: Stats-SA, Community Survey (2016)

Table 2 and 3 above present the population distribution of the North West Province by age and gender between the years 2017 and 2019. It is salient that government clearly understands population dynamics with special emphasis on age and gender in order for the informed decision to be made. Human populations are very unevenly distributed in space and the distribution is constantly changing. A constant change has been observed for the province since the year 2001 to date. Therefore, the development targets are expected to be informed by these changes noticed in the population guided by the dynamic needs guided by independent functional groups.

The population structure of the North West Province resemble the South African picture of the pyramid which illustrate the expansive type of a pyramid with majority of population found in the younger ages (15 to 34 years). This is supported by a linear growth indicated in the year 2018 which has an implication for gradual growth in years to come. Majority of the population are found in the age groups 25 – 29 and 30 – 34 years with a slight increase in the age group 25 – 29 in the year 2018. The male population has shown increase between 2017 and 2018 in population groups 5 – 9, 20 – 24, 25 – 29, 40 – 44, 45 – 49, 50 – 54 and 55 – 59 years. The increase in the male population especially in the 20 – 24, 25 – 29 age cohorts could be as a result of the gradual positive increasing net migration the province has been experiencing since the 2006 – 2011 period to the current. This can further be linked with the population and economic growth experienced in the province in the past decade. As for females an increase has been shown in age groups 10 – 14 and mostly at the higher age groups from age 65 to 80 and over. This implies that females in the year 2018 are surviving more than males. This could be linked to the increase in the life expectancy at birth for women which has forever been higher than for males. Accordingly, life expectancy at birth reflects the overall mortality level of a population. The estimated life expectancy at birth for females is estimated at 64,6 years for 2016 – 2021 period which higher as compared to 58,4 for males in the province. It has however been increasing since the year 2001 from 49, 9 years for males and 54.0 years for females respectively. The improvement has been argued to be a result of the uptake of the antiretroviral therapy observed in the South Africa in general. This however has both economic and social implications. The pyramid shows that the province has a youthful population as most of the population is aged 15-34.

As highlighted in both table 2 and table 3 above, the North West Province has a composition of higher number of children and young people. This is a reflection of a demographic dividend or window of opportunity which essentially means the province a large proportion of young/working age population and less people depending on the working class. This calls for adjustments in focus as this group implies more economic demands thereby impacting on planning. Government therefore is likely to revise and review the current policies to address this challenge specifically economic and educational aspect to allow them access to higher and better education to allow them economic opportunities.

It is salient to consider the gender dynamics of the Province during planning and allocation of resources. The population of women in the world or globally are in the majority when compared to their male counter-parts. In the context of the North West Province there are more males compared to the female population as demonstrated in the findings of the Stats SA Community Survey of 2016. The survey recorded that there are 1909 589 males when compared to the 1838846 of the females in the Province. Migration is an important demographic process in shaping the age structure and distribution of the provincial population. The majority of the males were recorded in Bojanala Platinum District in particular at Rustenburg; Madibeng and Kgetleng-rivier local municipalities. This is attributable to the mining activities and other huge industrial zones found in these areas. Consequently the majority of men migrated to these areas in search of better employment opportunities. It must be borne in mind that, this on its own has fundamental implications for planning.

**TABLE 4: NORTH WEST POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY POPULATION GROUP PER MUNICIPALITY - 2016**

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
North West	3432379	61010	16686	238360	3748435
<b>Bojanala</b>	1554726	8406	5901	88116	1657148
Moretele	188890	252	649	110	189900
Madibeng	493474	3605	2105	38332	537515
Rustenburg	582951	3608	2070	37893	626522
Kgetlengrivier	47437	408	363	11353	59562
Moses Kotane	241973	533	713	429	243648
<b>Ngaka Modiri Molema</b>	850688	11673	4177	22570	889108
Ratlou	104763	656	268	421	106108
Tswaing	123509	1162	456	3926	129052
Mafikeng	305142	5096	1888	2268	314394
Ditsobotla	165688	3162	894	12122	181865
Ramotshere Moiloa	151587	1597	672	3833	157690
<b>Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati</b>	<b>420314</b>	<b>13747</b>	<b>1542</b>	<b>23755</b>	<b>459357</b>
Naledi	51726	8042	520	8515	68803
Mamusa	59588	850	295	3267	64000
Greater Taung	165694	1536	315	282	167827
Lekwa-Teemane	45538	2408	128	7951	56025
Kagisano/Molopo	97769	911	284	3739	102703
<b>Dr Kenneth Kaunda</b>	606652	27185	5066	103919	742821
Ventersdorp	58169	1342	268	4144	63923
Tlokwe City Council	129488	11646	1352	37119	179604
City of Matlosana	344527	13360	2878	56517	417282
Maquassi Hills	74469	837	569	6138	82012

Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2016

According to the Statistics South Africa 2017 mid-year population estimates, the estimated population of South Africa was at 56, 5 million. The black African population is in the majority (45, 7 million) and constitutes approximately 81% of the total South African population. The white population is estimated at 4, 5 million, the coloured population at 5, 0 million and the Indian/Asian population at 1, 4 million. Just over fifty-one per cent (28, 9 million) of the population is female. For the North West Province, since it is a melting point of all population

groups including the foreign nationals, the racial make-up of the Province comprises of the majority of the Black African Population. The White Population group rank second highest in the Province, followed by the Indian/Asian Community and lastly the Coloured community are the small population in the Province. It is therefore salient that when planning, such population dynamics are taken into consideration. The following map and table gives an exposition of the North West Population distribution per Municipality.

**MAP OF THE NORTH WEST POPULATION DISTRIBUTION PER MUNICIPALITY**



Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2016

**Table 5: NORTH WEST POPULATION DISTRIBUTION PER MUNICIPALITY**

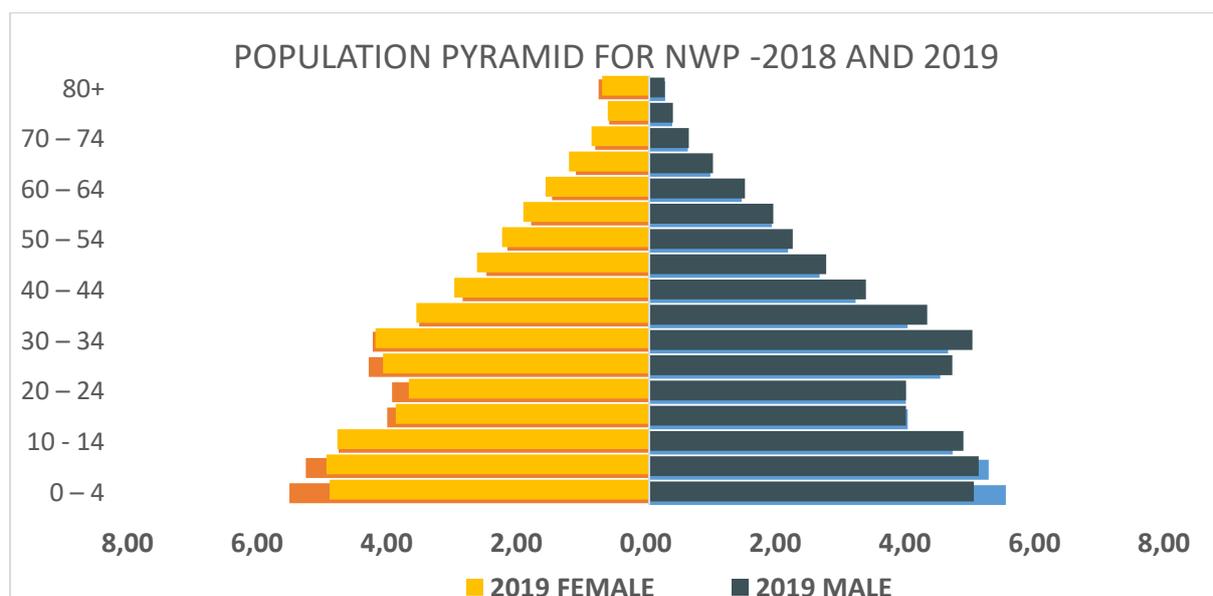
Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2016

North West	TOTAL
<b>Bojanala</b>	<b>1657148</b>
Moretele	189900
Madibeng	537515
Rustenburg	626522
Kgetlengrivier	59562
Moses Kotane	243648
<b>Ngaka Modiri Molema</b>	<b>889108</b>
Ratlou	106108
Tswaing	129052
Mafikeng	314394
Ditsobotla	181865
Ramotshere Moiloa	157690
<b>Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti</b>	<b>459357</b>
Naledi	68803
Mamusa	64000
Greater Taung	167827
Lekwa-Teemane	56025
Kagisano/Molopo	102703
<b>Dr Kenneth Kaunda</b>	<b>742821</b>
Ventersdorp	63923
Tlokwe City Council	179604
City of Matlosana	417282
Maquassi Hills	82012

The map and table 5 above gives a representation of the population distribution of the North West Province per local municipalities. It is worth noting that due to the population growth as demonstrated by the 2017 mid-year population estimates, these figures or statistics may have changed even though not that drastic. However, it was clear from the information provided that the majority of the population of the North West Province is concentrated in the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality. The Madibeng and Rustenburg local municipalities respectively show high population concentration. This may be attributed to the fact that Bojanala District has numerous mining activities and large industrial zones. It is therefore the melting pot and the anchor of many cultures and population groups in the Province.

The high population concentration is also observed in the Dr. Kenneth Kaunda District. The City of Matlosana local municipality was noted as having high concentration of population. The high population concentration in these areas was also attributed to the fact that there are mines that are found in the KOSH areas (Klerksdorp; Orkney; Stilfontein and Haartebeesfontein). The Capital City of the North West Province, Mafikeng local municipality also has proportional population concentration that may be attributed to the fact that it is the seat of the Provincial legislature and Government administration in general. Over and above other municipalities mentioned above, Moses Kotane, Moretele and Greater Taung local municipalities also show high population concentration to some degree. The rest of other municipalities in the province show fair population distribution. It can therefore be deduced from the above provincial image that the eastern and southern side of the North West Province has more economic activities hence high population concentration. The Northern part of the Province seems to be having less economic activities hence the fair or average population distribution.

**GRAPH 2: NORTH WEST PROVINCIAL POPULATION PYRAMID**

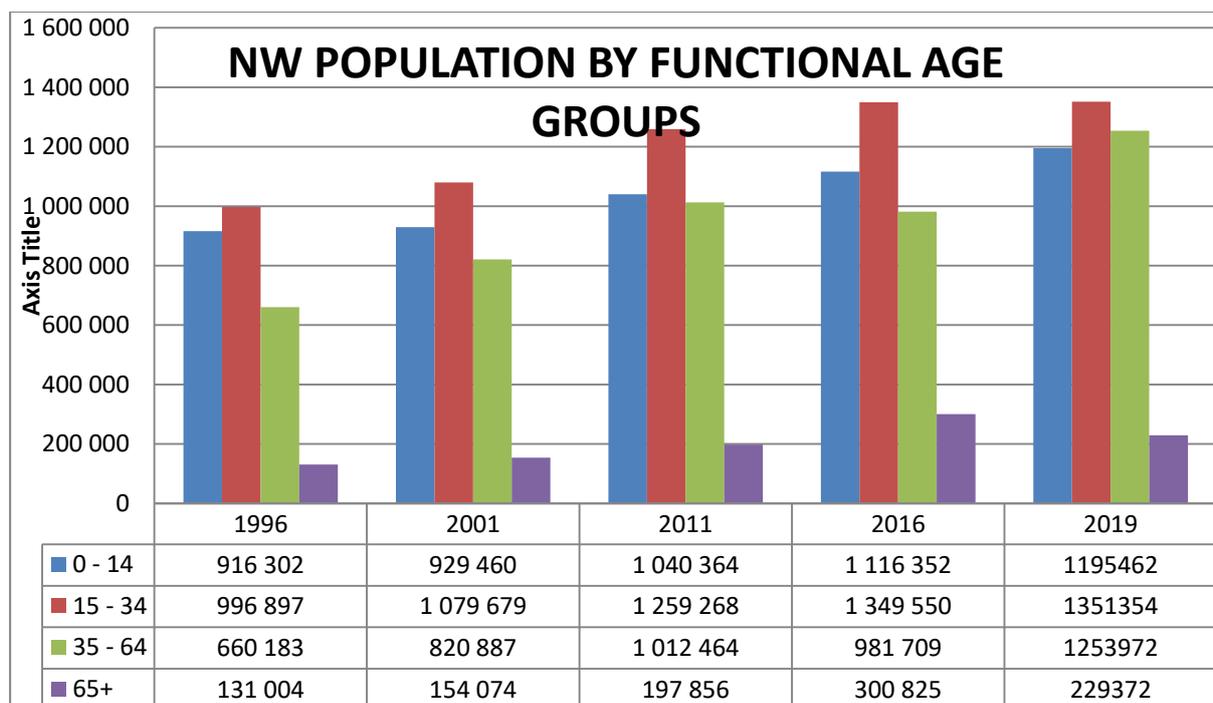


Source: STATSSA: 2018 & 2019 MID YEAR ESTIMATES

The population pyramid demonstrates the population structure of a particular country or Province. The above population pyramid gives an explicit representation of the population structure of the North West Province. This is a comparative analysis of the 2011, 2016 and 2017 Stats SA community surveys. According to this pyramid the age group 05 - 09 has increased, as well as age group 10 -14. It is against this growth that the secondary education and other services and resources needs of these age groups would automatically increase and subsequently yield pressure on government. The population has also increased in the age group 30-49, which suggest that there are more active people ready as the labour force.

The pyramid shows that the province has a youthful population as the majority of the population is aged 15-34. Also shown in the pyramid is the shrinkage in the population aged 0-4, then an increase in the age group 5-9. The pyramid shows that age group 0-14 contribute 30% of the total population, this means planning for this age group is critical as they need access to ECD's, basic education, health services and other basic services. The youth population (15-34) contributes 34% of the population which would greatly affect the labour force demand and supply for employment in this age group, also access to education and basic services. The adults population also contribute 30% this age group is already in the economically active population, but the question would be do they contribute effectively in the economy. The elderly population 65+; though it is decreasing, it contributes only 5% to the total population. This population group also needs basic services such as health services and social assistance services.

**Table 6: NORTH WEST FUNCTIONAL AGE GROUPS**



STATSSA: 2019 MID YEAR ESTIMATES

Table 6 above shows the functional age groups, percentage contribution, sex ratio and dependency ratio of the North West province based on the 2019 mid-year population estimates. Also shown in table 3 above, there is an increase in the population aged 0-14 which contributed 30% of the total population in the year 2017 to 31% in the year 2018 and 2019 respectively. This means planning for this age groups is critical as they need access to ECD's, basic education and health. The 2019 mid-year estimates projected a decrease in fertility in the period between 2016 and 2021 to an average Total Fertility Rate of 2.77. This is likely to shift the focus of the ECD interventions in the province or even from children to other functional age groups with more demand such as youth. ECD interventions can put more emphasis in issues of safety, cognitive development, and nutrition. This will therefore be able to address the main drive of the ECD interventions which is mainly to influence better educational outcomes leading to better and sustained life. This highly dependent on the quality of ECD programmes as opposed to current focus of increasing access through more facilities of ECDs. The immediate attention will then be put on after school care programmes in responding to challenge of higher number of kids out of school which will eventual assist in curbing the higher rate of drugs and substance abuse in the province.

The youth population (15-34) constantly contributes 34% of the population which would affect greatly the labour force demand and supply for employment of this age group, also access to education and basic services. Adult population still contribute 30% of the total population which has economic implications, though the question might be their effectiveness in contributing towards the provincial economy. The elderly population contribute 6% of the total population which increased slightly from 5% in the year 2017. Generally, this population group has special needs as outlined above.

One of the measure of the sex structure of the population is the sex ratio which measures the proportion of males per 100 females in a given population. Naturally, Sex Ratio at birth is expected to be 105 males per 100 females. Surprisingly, in the North West province the sex ratio at birth is estimated to be 99 males per 100 female population. This is likely to affect the sex structure at upper age groups as biologically males are expected to die at higher rate. This can be confirmed by the population pyramid where males presented to be slightly lower than females at upper ages. Normally women out-number men until age 60. As expected, the sex ratio at youth and adults age groups is higher indicating higher males than females. The sex ratio at older population groups is found to be lower at 64 males per 100 females indicating that there are more females than males in the 65+ age group. This can be supported by the increased number of women surviving to older ages as per 2018 mid-year estimates.

The age structure is also measured by the dependency ratio which measures the ratio of dependents to the working age population. Dependency ratio is regarded as one of the development indicators. An increase in the age dependency ratio can cause fiscal problems to the government as the economically active will be expected

to pay more income tax and spend lesser on sales and VAT taxes. Dependency ratio has implications on the Gross Domestic Product specifically on government spending as it places greater demands towards the state. Fortunately the dependency Ratio of the country and the province has been showing a decline which implies more government savings. This can be a challenge in the future given the increase in life expectancy as it indicates more survival. On the other hand, dependency ratio is likely to remain constant suppose net migration remains positive with possibilities of working group, and also a lower and declining fertility rates projected in the province. The dependency ratio of the province is at 58%, which means more than half of the population in the province are dependent. Unfortunately, the Dependency ratio of the province is showing a possibility of increasing in the future as per the mid-year estimates. This calls for government to adjust planning towards the economically inactive population in the coming years.

### 8.1.1. EDUCATION

**TABLE 7: PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 0 – 4 YEARS USING DIFFERENT CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS BY PROVINCE**

Care arrangements for children aged 0-4 years	Province (Per Cent)									
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Grade R, Pre-school, Nursery School, Crèche, Edu-Care centre	36,5	30,5	26,5	45,6	20,7	29,9	44,9	27,3	38,6	33,0
Day Mother	12,5	6,2	7,3	17,1	19,8	4,4	21,9	10,6	11,7	14,1
At home with parent or guardian	41,9	57,6	59,5	29,3	48,6	60,9	29,2	53,4	44,8	45,8
At home with another adult	7,5	4,8	4,8	7,2	9,3	2,8	3,5	7,3	4,0	5,9
At home with someone younger than 18 years	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,3	0,2	0,1
At somebody else's dwelling	1,7	0,6	0,9	0,9	1,4	1,8	0,4	1,1	0,6	1,0
Other	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Community Survey, 2016

According to the Stats SA, Community Survey 2016, it is a common knowledge that in the South African Context the policy decisions and investments by government in creating access to early childhood development (ECD) provisioning have increased over time. The critical indicator of these developments was an increase in the access to ECD activities in the Country and the North West Province in particular. Statistics South Africa, Community Survey of 2016, indicated that approximately (48,1%) of the South African children aged 0–4 years attended day-care or educational facilities outside their homes. Over and above that the highest edu-care centre attendance was reported in Free State (45,6%) and Gauteng (44,9%). More than a quarter of children attended these facilities or centres in the Northern Cape Province (26,5%). In the North West Province in particular, a large percentage of

children (63,7%) were reported to have stayed at home with their parents or other adults. These findings explicitly suggest policy development and improvement in this area. The North West Province through the Department of Social Development has the priority to ensure universal access to ECD services in the Province. The Directorate ECD and Partial Care Services is responsible to address this anomaly. Generally, ECD Services is the National, Provincial and Departmental priority programme.

**TABLE 8: DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 5 AND OLDER BY ATTENDANCE AT AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, PROVINCE AND SEX – PERCENTAGES**

Source: Stats-SA, Community Survey 2016

Type of institution	Province (Percentage)									
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Pre- school	4,3	1,8	2,8	2,9	2,4	2,6	4,5	2,7	0,8	2,8
School	84,6	92,7	91,0	85,5	92,0	89,2	78,3	89,4	93,3	88,0
AET	0,4	0,4	0,4	1,1	0,6	1,4	1,0	0,4	0,7	0,7
Literacy classes	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1
Higher education institutions	6,5	2,0	1,9	4,5	2,8	3,6	9,4	3,3	1,6	4,4
TVET	2,1	1,9	2,5	4,2	1,6	1,9	3,8	2,6	2,8	2,5
Other Colleges	1,2	0,8	1,0	1,0	0,5	0,7	2,1	1,3	0,7	1,1
Home schooling	0,4	0,3	0,0	0,4	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1
Other	0,5	0,1	0,5	0,2	0,2	0,6	0,8	0,1	0,1	0,3
<b>Subtotal (thousand)</b>	<b>1 495</b>	<b>2 263</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>3 351</b>	<b>1 048</b>	<b>3 340</b>	<b>1 343</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>16 068</b>
<b>Unspecified (thousand)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>Total (thousand)</b>	<b>1 500</b>	<b>2 273</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>3 475</b>	<b>1 057</b>	<b>3 377</b>	<b>1 345</b>	<b>2 037</b>	<b>16 176</b>

All South Africans have the right to basic education as enshrined in chapter 2, the Bill of Rights of the South African Constitution. The bill of rights enforces the South African Government to progressively make education available and accessible through all the reasonable means. The development of human capabilities constitutes the ultimate basis for the wealth of a nation. It is against this backdrop, that it is salient for the country and the North West Province in particular to develop skills and knowledge of its human population to the greater benefit of all.

In the table 8, above, trends in educational attainment and attendance between 1996 and 2016, comparatively by population groups, age and sex, were considered with special reference to the North West Province. The analysis of data pertaining to school attendance of the population aged 5 years and older demonstrate an improvement in the level of educational attendance from 1996 to 2016. Approximately 17 million individuals (35%) were attending educational institutions in 2016. The transformation of the whole educational sector that took place between 1994

and 2016 has greatly benefitted the sector. This was evident through the significant proportional increased access to education as one of the primary outcomes of these transformational interventions.

The North West Province has recorded a total of (50.1%) males and (49.1%) females attending educational institutions. The number of persons attending educational institutions has increased over time for persons 5 years and older. There are more females attending educational institutions than males. In terms of the non-attendance at the educational institutions the North West Province recorded 51.4 males compared to their female counterparts at 48.6%.

**TABLE 9: THE PERCENTAGE OF YOUNG PEOPLE NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT NOR TRAINING (NEET)**

	2015		2016				2017	
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Northern Cape	37.2%	30.9%	31.9%	35.6%	36.9%	37.5%	39.3%	40.0%
<b>North West</b>	<b>32.8%</b>	<b>31.4%</b>	<b>36.9%</b>	<b>37.8%</b>	<b>35.6%</b>	<b>36.8%</b>	<b>35.1%</b>	<b>36.7%</b>
Eastern Cape	30.3%	30.9%	34.6%	32.3%	30.8%	28.7%	34.1%	35.6%
KwaZulu-Natal	29.1%	28.0%	33.5%	30.1%	31.6%	34.6%	36.5%	35.3%
Mpumalanga	31.2%	31.7%	34.5%	32.5%	31.0%	32.5%	35.6%	33.9%
Free State	31.2%	31.8%	34.5%	32.0%	33.5%	29.9%	30.8%	32.3%
South Africa	29.6%	29.1%	33.0%	31.2%	30.6%	30.1%	32.4%	32.2%
Gauteng	29.6%	28.1%	32.1%	30.6%	31.7%	29.2%	30.3%	30.1%
Western Cape	26.9%	26.7%	31.1%	29.2%	26.7%	24.9%	28.2%	28.5%
Limpopo	26.7%	28.3%	30.2%	29.1%	24.9%	23.6%	26.6%	24.8%

Source: Stats SA, Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2018

Table 9 above shows the percentages of young people (15 - 24 years) who are categorized as NEET and considered to be disengaged from both work and education. The percentage of young persons aged 15–24 years who were not in employment, education or training (NEET) increased from 29,7% in Q4:2017 to 31,1% in Q4:2018. The NEET rate in this age group for males and females increased by 2,6 percentage points and 0,1 of a percentage point respectively. The NEET rate for females was higher than that of their male counterparts in both years. Compared to Q4: 2017, the percentage of young persons aged 15–34 years who were not in employment, education or training (NEET) increased by 0,5 of a percentage point from 38,4% to 38,9% in Q4: 2018. The NEET rate increased for males by 1,4 percentage points while for females, the rate declined by 0,4 of a percentage point in Q4: 2018. In both Q4:2017 and Q4:2018, more than four in every ten young females were not in employment, education, or training.

The table shows that North West province has the 3rd highest percentages of young people who are not in education, employment or in training as compared to other provinces. The data depicted in the table above clearly demonstrate that the North West Province experience high levels of unemployment among young people. It is very unfortunate that lack of education among young people, limit their chances of obtaining employment or other

economic opportunities. This then suggests that the Department of Social Development in partnership with all other stakeholders in the Province need to strengthen programmes that largely promote youth development in the North West Province through education and creation of employment opportunities.

### **8.1.2. VULNERABLE GROUPS – PRIORITIES RELATING TO WOMEN, CHILDREN, YOUTH AND PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES**

The Department of Social Development in the North West Province is charged with the responsibility of protecting and providing care to the vulnerable groups in the Province. These vulnerable groups involves Children; Women, Older Persons, People with Disabilities and Young people to mention but a few. The Department of Social Development is a strategic portfolio, positioned to respond to the plight and needs of these groups through the implementation of various programmes and services rendered across the North West Province. These are developmental social welfare services that provide support to reduce poverty, vulnerability and the impact of HIV and AIDS through sustainable development programmes in partnership with implementing agents such as the Non-Profit Organization, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), community-based organisations and faith-based organisations.

### **8.1.3. CHILDREN**

The majority of young children in South Africa are negatively impacted by a range of social and economic inequalities. Apartheid and the resultant socio-economic inequalities have created a childhood of adversity for most black South African children in the country, including inadequate access to health care, education, social services and quality nutrition. This has undermined the general holistic development of children. The South African constitution, through the Bill of Rights, makes provision for children's socio-economic rights, including the right to basic education and protection from neglect, abuse and exploitation. However, South Africa still has a long way to go, to effectively meet the needs of the majority of children, especially those in the North West Province.

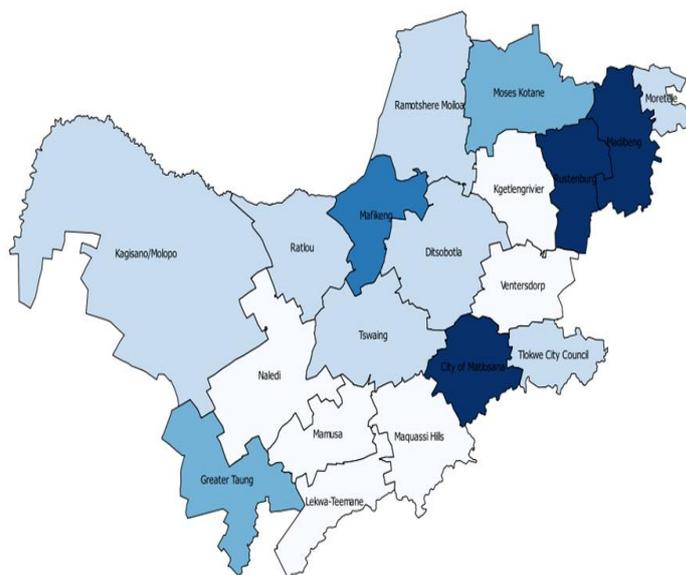
Children have a special place in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. That cannot be over-emphasized enough in the South Africa context. Accordingly Section 28 of South African Constitution Act 108 of 1996 embraces the rights to Care and Protection of Children. The Constitution off sets the Children and ensures that the enabling environment is developed for every child in all the developmental stages until they reach adulthood stage. In the context of the Department of Social Development, the right to Social Services is just one of a basket of service and Special Rights for Children. The realization of this right is critical if we are to overcome the effects of widespread Poverty on Children, Social disorganization, fragmentation and the deep seated culture of violence

against Children. For the Department of Social Development in the North West Province, Child Care and Protection Services is of a high priority in the Developmental agenda in the Social Sector.

Various stakeholders must ensure that the standards for children's rights, as outlined in the Constitution are fully designed to ensure that the best interest of the child is fulfilled. The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the child as well as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC); Article 19 of the UNCRC guarantees all children the right to protection from physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse.

The South African commitment to the realization of socio-economic rights of the Children is also contained in the Constitution, which includes provisions to ensure that no person should be without the basic necessities of life. These are specified in the Bill of Rights, particularly section 26 (access to adequate housing); section 27 (health care, sufficient food, water and social security); section 28 (the special rights of children) and section 29 (education). Children are specifically mentioned, and are also included under the general rights: every child has the right to basic nutrition, shelter, basic health care services and social services. These form part of what is collectively known as socio-economic rights. While these rights are guaranteed by the Constitution, the question is: to what extent is South Africa doing in realizing these rights for all children. It is therefore sacrosanct to monitor all the circumstances of children to gather information that is specific on the socio-economic rights of Children as espoused in the Constitution. The Department is responsible to safe-guard and embraces all these rights of Children.

## CHILDREN DISTRIBUTION IN THE NORTH WEST PROVINCE



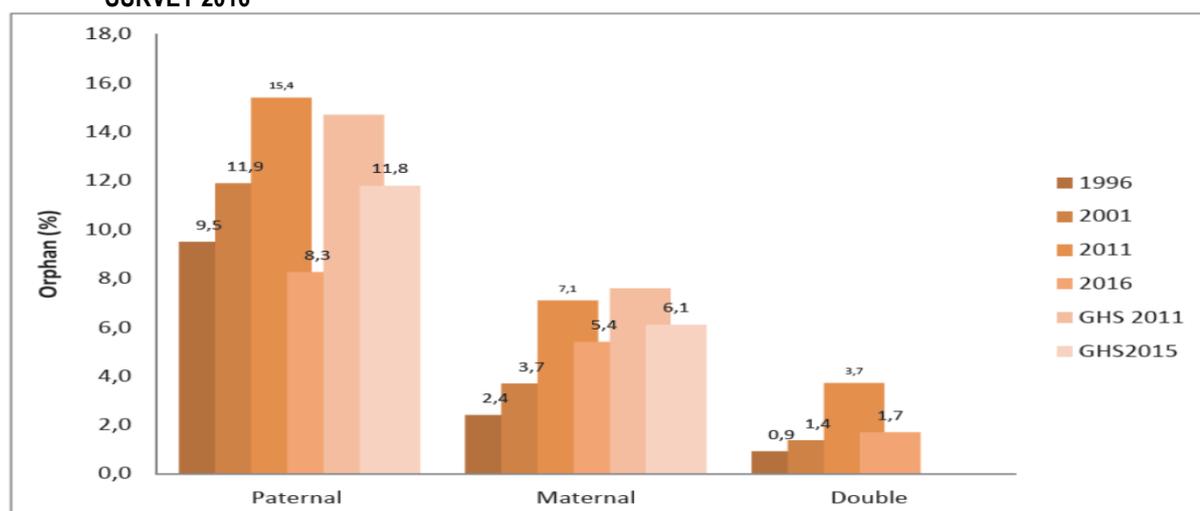
MUNICIPAL_NAME	CHILDREN
Moretele	57836
Madibeng	122689
Rustenburg	132462
Kgetlengrivier	14571
Moses Kotane	70795
Ratlou	41574
Tswaing	44757
Mafikeng	89703
Ditsobotla	55012
Ramotshere Moiloa	49528
Naledi	20683
Mamusa	22041
Greater Taung	63653
Lekwa-Teemane	16954
Kagisano/Molopo	39798
Ventersdorp	19069
Tlokwe City Council	40994
City of Matlosana	112612
Maquassi Hills	25634

Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2016

According to the map above there are areas or local municipalities in the North West Province, in where, high concentration of children were recorded. The high concentration of Children were found in Rustenburg, Madibeng and Matlosana local municipalities. It can therefore be deduced that this is as a result of the fact that the majority of the people in the province has since migrated or are migrating to these areas in search of better employment opportunities in the mines and other industries found in these areas. Subsequently, the majority of people settle in these areas for permanent residential purposes. Over and above these municipalities, Mafikeng local municipality also registered high concentration of children, probably by virtue of the fact that it is the capital city of the North West Province and a seat of the Provincial legislature. Moses Kotane and Greater Taung local municipalities also respectively demonstrated high concentration of children to some degree.

The Provincial Department of Social Development through the Child Care and Protection Services Programme or Directorate is responding at large to the diverse needs and challenges of Children in the province. The objective thereof is realized through the implementation of the following programmes; Child and Youth Care Services, foster care Programme, adoption Services and community based care programmes to mention few. The Department is also mandated to play an oversight role through the office on the rights of the Child in ensuring that the rights and needs of Children are embraced and upheld accordingly.

**Graph 3: PERCENTAGE OF ORPHAN TYPE, CENSUS 1996, 2001, 2011 AND COMMUNITY SURVEY 2016**



Source:

Stats-SA, Community Survey 2016

The AIDS epidemic in South Africa is devastating families and communities. The country has the world's largest number of HIV-infected people. There are an estimated 3.7 million orphans in South Africa - close to half of them have lost their parents to AIDS-related diseases and there are many more children living with sick and bedridden caregivers. According to the Stats-SA Community Survey of 2016, Orphan-hood estimates have become critical with the advent of HIV/AIDS which has resulted in the increased number of children that are orphaned especially in Southern Africa. The estimates give an indication of the number of children who are vulnerable and as such that necessitates significant policy implications. The number of children aged 17 years and younger who reported that they had lost one or both parents declined from 3,4 million in 2011 to 2,4 million in 2016, this could be traced back to possible misreporting of parental survival status by children. Paternal orphan hood is consistently higher than maternal orphan hood. The absence of both or single parent increases the burden on the state due to the reliance on foster care grant by the majority of the Orphans. Furthermore the absence of parents bears an adverse effect on the lives of children, as they are forced to fend for themselves from an early age which renders them vulnerable to many atrocities.

According to the Statistics South Africa Community Survey, the North West Province in 2016, recorded 102, 003 of Orphans with no mother alive and 120, 323 Orphans with no father alive. Due to the HIV epidemic, there has been a marked increase in the proportion of children in South Africa who are double orphans. It is against these circumstances that the Department needs to channel more interventions and resources in this area. The statistics of Orphans do not always indicate the nature or extent of care that these children are receiving. It is therefore salient that the Department through its foster care and adoption programmes respond to all these atrocities; the plight and needs of the Orphans in the Province.

**Table 10: TOTAL NUMBER OF ORPHANS IN THE NORTH WEST PROVINCE (0 – 18 Years)**

	MOTHER ALIVE	FATHER ALIVE
	NO	NO
<b>North West</b>	<b>102,003</b>	<b>120,323</b>
<b>Bojanala</b>	<b>36,989</b>	<b>45,344</b>
Moretele	5,791	5,981
Madibeng	10,802	14,360
Rustenburg	11,611	15,310
Kgetlengrivier	1,772	1,916
Moses Kotane	7,014	7,777
<b>Ngaka Modiri Molema</b>	<b>31,264</b>	<b>33,548</b>
Ratlou	5,086	6,022
Tswaing	5,957	5,710
Mafikeng	9,234	10,457
Ditsobotla	6,159	6,877
Ramotshere Moiloa	4,828	4,482
<b>Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati</b>	<b>15,467</b>	<b>17,081</b>
Naledi	1,567	1,690
Mamusa	2,541	2,500
Greater Taung	6,380	6,889
Lekwa-Teemane	1,373	1,915
Kagisano/Molopo	3,607	4,087
<b>Dr Kenneth Kaunda</b>	<b>18,283</b>	<b>24,350</b>
Ventersdorp	2,461	2,706
Tlokwe City Council	3,364	4,913
City of Matlosana	9,254	13,542
Maquassi Hills	3,203	3,188

**Source: Stats-SA, Community Survey 2016**

Nationally, the number of orphans has been increasing that is either maternal, paternal or double orphans. Currently the total number of orphans stand at 3,7 million which is around 18% of the total children in the country, with paternal taking the highest share of 10%. It is responsibility of the department to strengthen alternative care for orphans and vulnerable children. The table 10, above shows the total number of orphans in the Province, per local municipality, which guides the Departmental planning in terms of Child care and Protection services. The number of Orphaned Children varies from one district to another and from one municipality to another in the Province. As indicated, provincially majority of children without fathers are reported to be more as compared to those without mothers. The same pattern has been observed for all the districts. Orphans are likely to be faced by a number of challenges such as abuse, heading families at a younger age, being affected by poverty and to be out of school among others. The majority of the Orphans were found or recorded in Bojanala Platinum District and Ngaka Modiri Molema District respectively. These were followed by Dr. Kenneth Kaunda and Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati Districts. It is therefore critical that allocation of resources take into cognizance such dynamics.

**TABLE 11: CHILD HEADED HOUSEHOLDS IN THE NORTH WEST PROVINCE**

	<b>Child-headed household (10 - 18)</b>
North West	12,585
Bojanala	4,243
Ngaka Modiri Molema	4,281
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	1,958
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	2,102

**Source: Community Survey 2016**

Child-headed households are still a matter of a grave concern in the country. Child-headed households are at risk of having to cope without parental care and are they are found in areas where services are poor. In addition, this vulnerable group has to deal with emotional strain and is more likely to be abused and exploited. In 2016, the Statistics Community Survey showed that there were an estimated 3.7 million orphans in South Africa. About half of whom have lost one or both parents to AIDS; and 150,000 children are believed to be living in child-headed households.

The table above indicates the total number of Child-headed households in the North West Province, between the ages 10 – 18 years. In total the Province recorded 12 585 child headed households, with the majority recorded in the Ngaka Modiri Molema and Bojanala Platinum Districts respectively. The Department of Social Development through the Child Care and Protection Services Programme shall respond to the plight and all atrocities facing Child headed households in the Province.

#### **8.1.4. YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT**

##### **UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF YOUTH AGED 15 – 34 YEARS**

South Africa's unemployment rate has decreased by 0.4 percentage points from 27.5% in the third quarter in 2018 to 27.1% at the end of the year. South Africa, like most countries, is grappling with the challenge of youth unemployment. The South African working-age population increased by 153 000 or 0,4 per cent in the first quarter of 2018 compared to the fourth quarter of 2017. The rise in both employment (up by 206 000) and unemployment (up by 100 000) over the quarter led to the rise in the labour force participation rate now standing at 59,3%. The unemployment rate (26,7%) remained unchanged over the first quarter of 2018 compared to the fourth quarter of 2017. The general unemployment rate for the North West was sitting at 26.5. The South African youth are still vulnerable in the labour market. Youth unemployment, however, is not unique to South Africa; it is a global phenomenon. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), there are about 71 million unemployed youth, aged 15–24 years, globally in 2017, with many of them facing long-term unemployment. In South Africa those aged 15–34 years are considered as youth.

South Africa's unemployment rate is high for both youth and adults; however, the unemployment rate among young people aged 15–34 was 38,2%, implying that more than one in every three young people in the labour force did not have a job in the first quarter of 2018. Some of these young people have become discouraged with the labour market and they are also not building on their skills base through education and training – they are not in employment, education or training (NEET). The burden of unemployment is also concentrated amongst the youth as they account for 63,5% of the total number of unemployed persons. The unemployment rate among the youth is higher irrespective of education level. The graduate unemployment rate was 33,5% for those aged 15–24 and 10,2% among those aged 25–34 years, while the rate among adults (aged 35–64 years) was 4,7%. Just over 30% of the youth have jobs and about half of them participate in the labour market. Within the youth, those aged 15–24 years are more vulnerable in the labour market with an unemployment rate of over 52%, an absorption rate of about 12,2% and a labour force participation rate of 25,6%.

The Youth unemployment rate is higher than the National unemployment rate. The major contributing factor for the Youth unemployment in the South African context is the absorption rate of youth into the labour market which has declined over this period (from 36% to 33%). This suggests that despite policy discussions and interventions, the situation for young people has worsened over the past seven years. Young women are more vulnerable to unemployment than young men. African and Coloured youth are far more vulnerable to unemployment than their White and Indian counterparts. Over 40% of African youth and 32% of Coloured youth are unemployed, compared to 23% of Indian and 11% of White youth respectively.

For the North West Province, the unemployment rate of young men in 2016 was standing at 36.8% compared to 44.4% of the female counter-parts. This clearly calls for rigorous investments in the skills development programmes by all Provincial Departments including the Department of Social Development. It is critical of government to come up with significant strategies in developing and implementing effective interventions to address youth unemployment in South Africa. Significant interventions in enhancing the employability of young people in the Province are of great significance. These includes amongst others the learnerships, youth entrepreneurial development programmes, youth service programmes, and short-term skills development programmes run by the state, civil society and the private sector. The Department of Social Development in the North West Province is not an exception in this regard, therefore it is critical that the Department respond to issues of youth unemployment through the implementation of the following programmes; National Youth Service through its skills development programme, Extended Public Works Programme and various learnership programmes.

The Departmental Youth Development Programme is critical in this regard and needs to be strengthened to adequately respond to the plight of unemployment amongst young people in the Province. Coordination and Integration of all Youth Development Programmes in the Province is highly emphasised. This will be achieved by

addressing their needs; promoting positive outcomes, opportunities, choices and relationships; and providing the support necessary to develop all young people, particularly those outside the social, political and economic mainstream. The NYP 2020 emphasizes the need for various youth development efforts and interventions that holistically respond to all aspects or spheres of young people's lives.

#### **8.1.5. FAMILIES**

Families and households are subjected to a number of social, economic, political and demographic challenges. In recent years, the AIDS epidemic has constituted a major challenge for already poor families and households due to its wide reaching social, economic and health consequences. Families in South Africa are undergoing tremendous changes and continue to experience difficulties in fulfilling their social roles due to the developmental social pathologies and challenges such as high levels of poverty, unemployment, HIV and AIDS, substance abuse and crime to mention but a few.

The devastating consequence of HIV and AIDS is being seen through the prolonged illness and death of family and household members of prime working age which subsequently impacts on the family and household livelihoods and the ability to provide for its members. Families are social groups connected by kinship, marriage or adoption with clearly defined relationships, mutual obligations and responsibilities (Amoateng, Richter, Makiwane & Rama, 2014). Families can either be nuclear (a couple with or without children) or extended (multigenerational) in nature. While nuclear families have tended to occur among societies in the north and extended families remain predominant in the south, it is important to note that several types of family and family organizations co-exist across time and space.

Family structures are also undergoing through transformational changes. Families and households, like other social institutions, are dynamic and not static entities. There is a need for an improved standard of service delivery in order to respond more effectively to these challenges and needs of a changing family and society. Fundamental to the objectives of government is to render effective services to all families that are vulnerable and at risk and needs social protection. The Draft National Family Policy, Strategies for Families, Children's Act and the Family Preservation Manual serve as guidelines for integrated service delivery to families.

The White Paper on Families in South Africa (2012) aims to promote family life and strengthen families in South Africa. The analysis of the type of families in the South African context shows that there are highest proportion of three generations, that is, the single headed families, child – headed families and multigenerational families. This is largely due to the high prevalence of HIV and AIDS and the fragmentation of families as a result of various factors. It is against this backdrop that the Department of Social Development through the Family Care and Support Services Programmes shall respond to all the issues and challenges facing families through the

implementation of the family care and support services and family preservation services Programme amongst others.

**TABLE 11: NORTH WEST NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS**

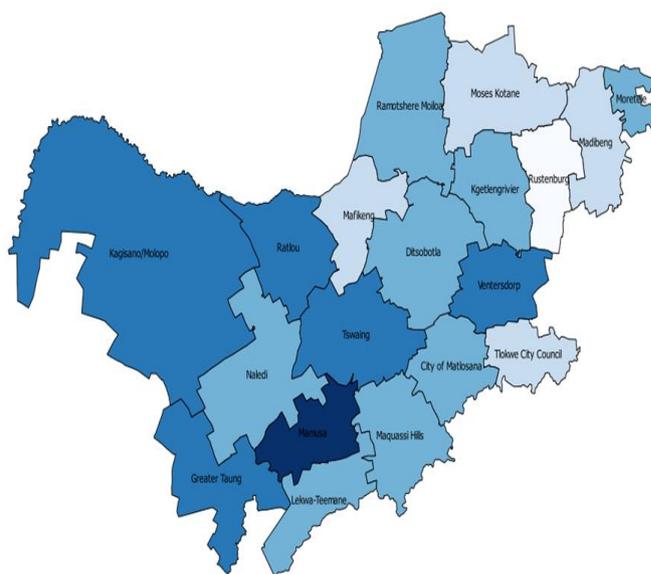
	Number of Households	
	2011	2016
North West	1,062,015	1,248,766
Bojanala	501,696	611,144
Ngaka Modiri Molema	227,001	269,977
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	125,270	127,103
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	208,047	240,543

Source: Community survey, 2016

HIV and AIDS have devastating impact, rendering African family systems in crisis. HIV and AIDS epidemic poses a challenge to the family systems. According to the findings of the community survey 2016, the number of households in the country has increased from 14, 5 million in 2011 to 16, 9 million in 2016. The North West Province in 2016, recorded a total of 1, 248, 766 households which demonstrated a proportional growth in the number of household in the province, when compared to 2011. It is therefore significant that planning for service delivery in this area, take into consideration the status of the households in the Province and its dynamics. The Department through the implementation of basket of services of different programmes shall clearly respond to the issues or problems experienced by different households.

**HOUSEHOLDS SIZE IN THE NORTH WEST PROVINCE**

MUNICIPAL NAME	HH_SIZE
Moretele	3.4
Madibeng	2.8
Rustenburg	2.4
Kgetlengrivier	3.2
Moses Kotane	3.0
Ratlou	3.6
Tswaing	3.7
Mafikeng	3.0
Ditsobotla	3.4
Ramotshere Moiloa	3.3
Naledi	3.3
Mamusa	4.1
Greater Taung	3.6
Lekwa-Teemane	3.4
Kagisano/Molopo	3.6
Ventersdorp	3.7
Tlokwe City Council	2.8
City of Matlosana	3.1
Maquassi Hills	3.4



Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2016

According to the information depicted in the map above, the Mamusa local Municipality recorded higher proportion of households, followed by Ratlou, Kagisano Molopo, Greater Taung, Tswaing and Ventersdorp local municipalities. The Department through the implementation of the basket of services of different programmes shall respond to the issues or problems experienced by different households in the North West Province.

### 8.1.6. MARITAL STATUS

**Table 12: DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS AND DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY 2016**

	Legally married (include customary; traditional; religious etc)	Living together like husband and wife/partners	Divorced	Separated; but still legally married	Widowed	Single; but have been living together with someone as husband/wife/partner before	Single; and have never lived together as husband/wife/partner
<b>North West</b>	<b>659128</b>	<b>280535</b>	<b>38797</b>	<b>13052</b>	<b>117897</b>	<b>151165</b>	<b>1561413</b>
<b>Bojanala</b>	<b>323786</b>	<b>123978</b>	<b>17792</b>	<b>6226</b>	<b>48359</b>	<b>79239</b>	<b>637336</b>
Moretele	29211	8237	1602	995	7649	5367	80746
Madibeng	107904	42201	6570	2176	14639	27729	202278
Rustenburg	138431	56035	6865	1869	15542	33216	227677
Kgetlengrivier	10595	8956	542	81	1684	3451	17973
Moses Kotane	37646	8550	2212	1106	8846	9476	108661
<b>Ngaka Modiri Molema</b>	<b>129868</b>	<b>58245</b>	<b>6817</b>	<b>2175</b>	<b>29930</b>	<b>36927</b>	<b>427554</b>
Ratlou	13232	5099	539	301	3386	7560	47478
Tswaing	19239	9383	667	372	5330	2811	60139
Mafikeng	46531	19702	3371	795	9661	11422	159772
Ditsobotla	28677	16506	1311	458	6359	9715	78566
Ramotshere Moiloa	22188	7555	929	249	5193	5419	81598
<b>Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati</b>	<b>60214</b>	<b>28125</b>	<b>3182</b>	<b>1313</b>	<b>15708</b>	<b>14962</b>	<b>208229</b>
Naledi	10657	7553	825	219	1711	3409	27619
Mamusa	7870	3195	491	177	1665	1046	30967
Greater Taung	20204	5494	1111	583	7510	3837	81482
Lekwa-Teemane	9080	4484	361	135	1672	955	24752
Kagisano Molopo	12402	7400	395	200	3150	5715	43409
<b>Dr Kenneth Kaunda</b>	<b>145260</b>	<b>70187</b>	<b>11006</b>	<b>3337</b>	<b>23900</b>	<b>20038</b>	<b>288294</b>
Ventersdorp	8135	9379	557	301	2141	2850	21909
Tlokwe City Council	36154	16302	2842	834	5120	4284	76304
City of Matlosana	88321	35796	6814	1779	13898	10179	159101
Maquassi Hills	12651	8710	793	423	2740	2725	30980

Source: Stats-SA, Community Survey 2016

The Marriages and Divorces report released by Statistics South Africa on 30 May 2017, shows an upward trend in civil marriages. Civil marriages increased by 0,6%, from 138 627 marriages registered in 2015 to 139 512 in 2016. In 2016, the highest number of marriages were registered in Gauteng 36 413 (26,1%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 21 440 (15,4%) and Western Cape with 20 565 (14, 7%) registrations. The report also shows an increase in customary marriages, which totalled 3 978 in 2016, constituting an increase of 14,7% from 3 467

marriages registered in 2015. Most marriages were registered in Kwa-Zulu-Natal (1 680 or 42, 2%), followed by Limpopo (1 110 or 27,9%) and Eastern Cape (405 or 10,2%).

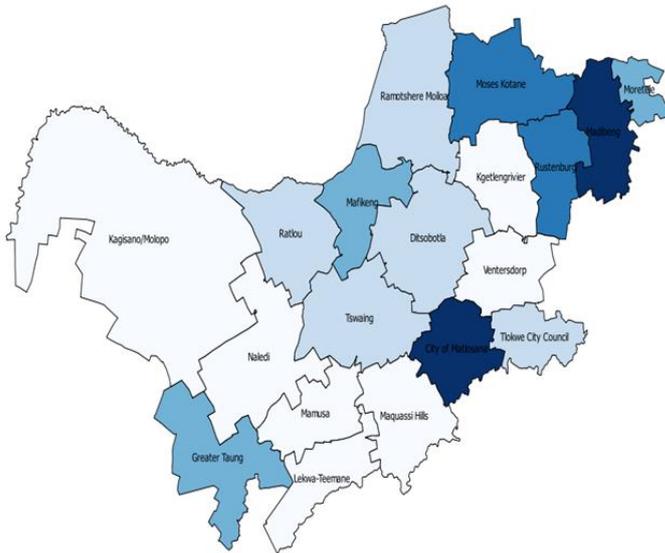
Divorces increased from 21 998 in 2012 to 25 326 in 2016, and constitute an increase of 0,3% from the 25 260 divorces granted in 2015. According to the report, Western Cape had the highest number of divorces granted with a total of 6 224 (24,6%), followed by Gauteng with 5 816 (23,0%), KwaZulu-Natal with 4 314 (17,0%) and Eastern Cape with 3 352 (13,2%). The report further shows that, irrespective of population group, a higher proportion (26,9%) of divorces came from marriages that lasted 5 to 9 years. In 2016, 13 922 (55,0%) divorce cases involved children aged less than 18 years.

Marriage in South Africa exists in a number of different forms, as a result of the diversity of religions and cultures in the country. Like most societies, the institution of marriage has always played a central role in shaping the family in the South African society. According to the findings of the results of Community Survey of 2016; the total number of the population of the North West Province, who are legally married including the customary; traditional; religious marriages etc. were 659128. The report also indicates that those who are living together like husband and Wife/partners were 280 535. In 2016 the total number of people who divorced in the North West Province were 38 797.

Current divorce rates in South Africa are steadily climbing. 53% of marriages are solemnized at the Department of Home Affairs, of which, 75.6% end up in divorce. The most common age of divorce is 42 for men and 38 for women, with most divorces taking place after between 5 and 9 years of marriage. Wives (51.7%) more than husbands (34.4%) are most likely to initiate a divorce. Most plaintiffs (initiators) were in professional, semi-professionals and technical occupations (12,0%); managers and administrators (9.3%) and 9.2% in clerical and sales occupations. A study by Professor Dori Posel and Dr Stephanie Rudwick (2016) of the University of KwaZulu-Natal found that the cost of lobola is a significant factor behind the decline in the number of marriages in South Africa. It is on the basis of these findings that the Department through its family support and preservation programmes shall ensure that families are supported, preserved and cared for.

### 8.1.7. OLDER PERSONS

#### DISTRIBUTION OF OLDER PERSONS IN THE NORTH WEST PROVINCE



Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2016

MN_NAME	OLDER PERSONS
Moretele	15275
Madibeng	24188
Rustenburg	18510
Kgetlengrivier	3007
Moses Kotane	18786
Ratlou	7938
Tswaing	7395
Mafikeng	14081
Ditsobotla	9288
Ramotshere Moiloa	11256
Naledi	3358
Mamusa	3026
Greater Taung	13990
Lekwa-Teemane	3242
Kagisano/Molopo	6246
Venterdorp	3482
Tlokwe City Council	9269
City of Matlosana	21438
Maquassi Hills	4081

The North West Provincial Government needs to also cater for the elderly by budgeting sufficiently to care for their needs. The elderly population account for 8,1% of South Africa's population, this is a proportional increase of 0,1 of a percentage point compared to 2011 (8,0%). For the period between 2001 and 2016, the proportion of older persons in the population increased by 0,8 of a percentage point from 7,3% in 2001, this is according to the Social profile of the older persons report of 2017. The demographic trend known as population ageing places numerous pressures on all social, economic and developmental fronts, requiring societies to reconfigure their developmental agendas, aims, programmes and policy in order to provide for an ageing population's needs. Thus, it is imperative to analyse the implications of ageing and South Africa's policy responses to such implications so as to provide vital information that will undoubtedly prove useful in planning and decision-making processes for the future when ageing has become significantly progressive. According to the Stats-SA med term year population estimates of 2015, ageing is an important biological phase in an individual's lifetime. It impacts on the demographic, socio-economic and social welfare of the country in diverse ways, generating policy interest, as governments seek to set national priorities that cater for elderly persons as a vulnerable group. Projections show that the older population will continue to increase and by 2030 there will be approximately seven million elderly persons in South Africa. The increase in the number of older people will be the greatest and the most rapid in the developing world, with Asia as the region with the largest number of older persons, and Africa facing the largest proportionate growth. With this in mind, it is critical that the Department focus much attention to the particular needs and challenges faced by many older people in the Province.

According to a research report on the plight of Older Persons' Abuse, Neglect and Violence in the North West Province, conducted by the Provincial Department of Social Development in 2015, this sector of the population, presents certain challenges to the state in terms of providing financial and social support to this particularly vulnerable group. In addition, older persons also encounter many challenges in accessing the support and social services provided to them through existing legislations and human rights provisions both internationally and nationally. Most of the Older Persons are therefore income poor, food insecure, discriminated against and lack access to basic social and health care services.

The South African population is ageing at a rapid rate and will most likely face a plethora of implications – challenges and opportunities – associated with ageing, such as: increased need of care for the growing older population and their families; increased demand for elderly healthcare services; increased social expenditure; greater provision of elderly household and consumptive needs; and enhanced role of older persons and focus on their needs in the political arena and so on. While an increasingly ageing population is a positive sign indicating, among other things, longer life expectancy and a better quality of life for all the citizens, old age also brings with it challenges for the ageing individuals, their families as well as the state. Older Persons also assumed added responsibilities due the burden of HIV and AIDS. The Department through the Older Persons Programme increased the access rate of services to Older Persons in the Province. This will be achieved through the implementation of residential care services, expansion of community based care services including frail care, active ageing and advocacy programmes aimed at protecting the welfare of the Older Persons in the Province. The Department also play an oversight role thorough the office on the rights of Older Persons in ensuring that the rights and needs of Older Persons are addressed accordingly.

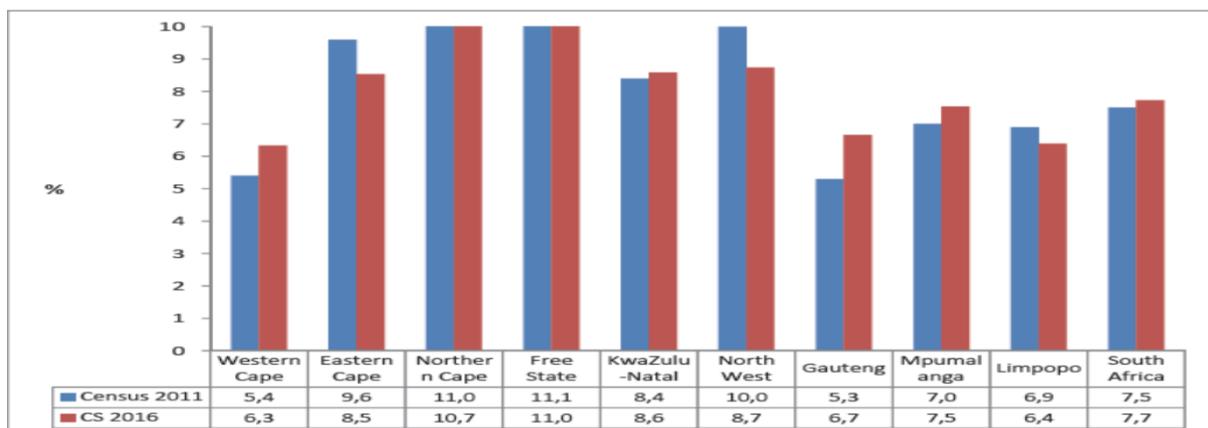
#### **8.1.8. DISABILITY**

Globally, people with disabilities are marginalised and excluded from full participation in society. In South Africa, people with disabilities face multiple forms of discrimination in various social spheres, including in respect of access to health care services, employment and education. According to the South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC or Commission) in relation to disability, it shows that the progress made by the South African government on matters pertaining to disability and the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) has been slow. It is salient to note that there is a serious lack of reliable information on the nature and prevalence of disability in the South African Context. This is because, in the past, disability issues were viewed chiefly within a health and welfare framework. This led naturally to a failure to integrate disability into mainstream government statistical processes. The majority of people with disabilities in South Africa has been excluded from the mainstream of society and has thus been prevented from accessing fundamental social, political and economic rights.

The new dispensation of South Africa, together with the adoption of the Constitution, brought hope of equal rights for all, including people with disabilities. The White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities of 2016, the first ever policy document in South Africa, was recently promulgated to accelerate transformation and redress with regard to full inclusion, integration and equality for persons with disabilities. The White Paper takes its cue from the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa and a number of international instruments, including the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol, Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action and the recently adopted Sustainable Development Goals which reaffirm the human rights of persons with disabilities.

The National Development Plan (NDP, Vision 2030) also outlines the roadmap towards disability strategies and interventions aimed at improving the lives of persons with disabilities. The national disability prevalence increased slightly from 7, 5% in Census 2011 to 7, 7% in the Community Survey of 2016. The provincial variations show that Free State and Northern Cape provinces had the highest prevalence of persons with disabilities (11%), followed by North West and KwaZulu-Natal Provinces (8,7% and 8,6%) respectively. Western Cape recorded the lowest percentage of persons with disabilities (6, 3%). It is therefore critical that government, civil society and the private sector work together to ensure the socio-economic inclusion of persons with disabilities.

**Graph 6: DISABILITY PREVALENCE BY PROVINCE, CENSUS 2011 AND COMMUNITY SURVEY 2016**



Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2016

The mainstreaming of disability in society has been well articulated at global, regional and national levels. It is widely recognised that such efforts can only be realised if statistics on disability prevalence, patterns and levels are availed at all levels of society. Disability statistics provide the basis for measuring progress in realising the rights of persons with disabilities. According to the Stats SA Community Survey Report of 2016, the results show a pattern similar to that of Census 2011, depicting disability prevalence at an older ages. The results show slight

decrease in children with disabilities 5–9-year-old age group. It is said that these results may be attributed to improve reporting on children. The disability index shows that disability in South Africa is more prevalent among females compared to males (8, 3% and 6, 5% respectively) and disability is generally positively correlated with age.

In the context of the North West Province, the findings of the Community Survey (2016) the profile of People with disabilities in the Province in terms of the disability prevalence was standing at 8.7%. The Department of Social Development has the portfolio to respond to the issues of disabilities in the Province through the implementation of the various programmes such as Services to People with Disabilities programme. It is through this programme that the Department ensures care and protection of people with disabilities and shall further respond to the needs and challenges of People with Disabilities across the North West Province. Since the Department has a leading role in issues of Disabilities in the Province, it also plays an oversight function through the office on the Status of Persons with Disabilities in ensuring that the rights and needs of Persons with Disabilities are met, upheld and embraced accordingly. To this end the Department will in the 2018/19 financial year, design the first state-run residential care facility for persons with disabilities for the Province, in Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District. The construction of the state-run residential facility will take place during the MTEF period.

**Table 13: TYPES OF DISABILITY IN THE NORTH WEST PROVINCE**

	Disability type (Cannot do at all)				
	Seeing	Hearing	Communication	Walking	Self-care
<b>North West</b>	<b>3,598</b>	<b>2,154</b>	<b>3,633</b>	<b>9,163</b>	<b>11,876</b>
<b>Bojanala</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>1,461</b>	<b>2,736</b>	<b>4,345</b>
Moretele	134	170	168	329	320
Madibeng	331	193	473	926	1,381
Rustenburg	458	200	515	850	1,687
Kgetlengrivier	11	20	19	54	68
Moses Kotane	302	169	285	577	889
<b>Ngaka Modiri Molema</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>2,139</b>	<b>3,368</b>
Ratlou	113	116	80	266	824
Tswaing	182	92	88	405	784
Mafikeng	352	229	321	681	980
Ditsobotla	153	87	214	366	354
Ramotshere Moiloa	182	82	222	421	425
<b>Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>1,751</b>	<b>2,774</b>
Naledi	87	67	95	272	159
Mamusa	110	-	56	208	295
Greater Taung	341	139	144	714	1,563
Lekwa-Teemane	53	39	59	197	146
Kagisano/Molopo	204	91	82	360	612
<b>Dr Kenneth Kaunda</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>2,537</b>	<b>1,388</b>
Ventersdorp	53	47	130	214	87
Tlokwe City Council	52	38	87	576	328
City of Matlosana	335	344	506	1,424	751
Maquassi Hills	145	31	88	323	223

Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2016

According to the table 13 above there are noticeable differences in the disability types per local municipality in the North West Province. It is important to note that these statistics may have changed given the increase of the population growth as demonstrated by the 2017 mid-year population estimates. This clearly shows that every district or municipality has its own unique dynamics as far as the disability issues are concerned, therefore planning needs to be in accordance to the contextual circumstances of a particular municipality. The National Development Plan (NDP, 2030) clearly articulates the roadmap towards disability strategies and interventions aimed at improving the lives of persons with disabilities. The Provincial Department of Social Development is a key stakeholder in ensuring the mainstreaming of people with disabilities in all areas of importance for better functioning of this community.

### **8.1.9. WOMEN**

In South Africa, discrimination against women was compounded by the apartheid system, which resulted in triple oppression for black women in terms of race, gender and class or any other disadvantaging factors. Hence there is need for women empowerment in the South African context. Empowerment is a social process involving change at the level of individuals, organizations, communities and society as whole. Women's empowerment entails a process of change in which patriarchal relations are challenged. There is need to accelerate the empowerment of South African Women, who in the main are mostly affected by the triple challenges of unemployment, Poverty, and inequality which are complex and long term if not strategically addressed. The mandate is that there is a need to champion the advancement of women's socio-economic empowerment and the promotion of gender equality in the country.

Women face hunger more often than men, due to the disparities in income, limited accesses to employment or means of production and cultural practices that put them last or allow them smaller portions when food is in short supply. The most food-insecure household were those headed by women and children. Hunger and insecure food supply make it difficult for people to escape the cycle of poverty especially women. While South Africa has put policies in place to protect vulnerable groups within the population, youth and women remain disproportionately vulnerable to poverty.

Despite a number of initiatives by government to empower women, they continue to be marginalised and discriminated against in terms of economic opportunities, the labour market as well as access to land, credit and finance. Women's financial dependency increases their vulnerability to marginalisation and all forms of abuse. Women have a crucial role to play in the fight against hunger. As mothers, famers and entrepreneurs, they hold the key to building a future free of malnutrition and hunger. Another important strategy to promote women's socio-economic empowerment is education, training and skills development. Education improves market participation,

and is therefore central to the achievement of gender equality. The Department of Social Development plays a significant role in the care, protection and support of women, especially rural women. It is the custodian and ambassador for Women Development in the North West Province.

**Table 14: NUMBER OF WOMEN IN THE NORTH WEST PROVINCE**

	<b>WOMEN (36-59)</b>
<b>North West</b>	<b>428 921</b>
<b>Bojanala</b>	<b>187 119</b>
Moretele	20 329
Madibeng	60 093
Rustenburg	70 250
Kgetlengrivier	6 949
Moses Kotane	29 499
<b>Ngaka Modiri Molema</b>	<b>101 210</b>
Ratlou	10 940
Tswaing	13 277
Mafikeng	38 217
Ditsobotla	20 160
Ramotshere Moiloa	18 617
<b>Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati</b>	<b>46 141</b>
Naledi	7 428
Mamusa	5 733
Greater Taung	16 524
Lekwa-Teemane	5 567
Kagisano/Molopo	10 889
<b>Dr Kenneth Kaunda</b>	<b>94 450</b>
Ventersdorp	7 070
Tlokwe City Council	23 370
City of Matlosana	54 467
Maquassi Hills	9 543

Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2016

The Department of Social Development implement a basket of services through which various programmes respond to priority issues of women in the Province. In particular the Department is housing a Women Development Programme, which is central and critical in addressing fundamental issues affecting women of North West Province. The Department is also amongst others mandated to play an oversight role thorough the office on the status of Women in ensuring that the rights and needs of Women in the North West Province are addressed and upheld accordingly.

#### **8.1.10. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGIES**

The current unfavourable economic conditions, should not be a stumbling block and an excuse for North West Government not to implement programmes that seek to comprehensively deal with the triple challenges of unemployment (youth and women in particular), poverty and inequality. HIV/AIDS, poverty, food insecurity, unemployment, lack of access to good education, and homelessness, they all have a direct bearing – in a relentless vicious cycle on family dysfunction, the lot of children and youth, crime and other social ills. The

Department of Social Development has the mandate to respond to the following social ills amongst others in the Province:

- **POVERTY**

According to new data released by Stats SA, poverty is on the rise in South Africa. The latest “Poverty Trends in South Africa” report shows that, despite the general decline in poverty between 2006 and 2011, poverty levels in South Africa rose in 2015.

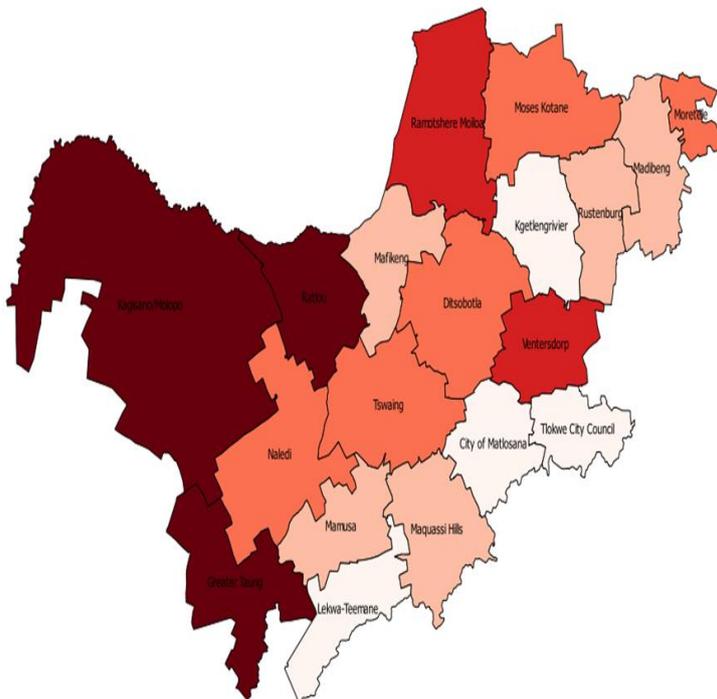
The North West Province faces the challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequality. The province is predominantly rural with a poverty headcount of 8.8% and poverty intensity of 42.5%. Poverty levels are consistently highest among female-headed households, black South Africans, the less educated, the unemployed, large families, and children. Members of female-headed households are up to 10 percent more likely to slip into poverty and 2 percent less likely to escape poverty than members of male-headed households. Race remains a strong predictor of poverty in South Africa, with black Africans being at the highest risk of being poor. Large families, children, and people in rural areas are especially vulnerable to being in poverty for a long time.

The 2016 Community Survey findings demonstrated that the North West Province still maintains the fourth highest position of poverty headcount of all provinces. The North West Province was rated 8.8% of the Poverty Head Count with a total of 42, 5% of the intensity of poverty. North West province as the rest of the country faces the triple challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequality. The majority of the parts of the North West Province are rural in nature. In 2016, Bojanala Platinum District Municipality had a poverty head count of 8.8% with the poverty intensity of 42,9% and Ngaka Modiri Molema District was at 10,6% with the poverty intensity of 41,9%. For Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati, they had a poverty head count of 12,8% with the poverty intensity of 42,2%. Finally, Dr Kenneth Kaunda District had a poverty head count of 4.9% with the intensity of poverty standing at 42,5%. In 2016 the municipalities with the highest poverty headcount were Greater Taung at 17, 3%, followed by Ratlou at 16, 9% and Kagisano/Molopo at 14.8%.

Poverty in the North West Province requires intensive investment in rural development with emphasis on programmes and projects such as agriculture, manufacturing and provision of basic service including access to technology. National Development Plan (NDP) which aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality as measured by the Gini coefficient to 0.5 by 2030. This compels provincial government and municipalities to work collaboratively and tirelessly towards attaining these goals.

In the North West Province, there is a relationship between poverty, unemployment and inequality for both males and females. The relationship between the rates of unemployed females living in poverty is slightly higher than that of their male counter-parts. This could be attributed to the fact that there are a large number of unemployed females in the province and consequently that result in more females being trapped in poverty compared to their male counter-parts. This is largely attributed to the high rate of unemployment, lack of education, gender inequalities to mention a few. Furthermore, lack of food security leads to poor nutrition. Accelerated economic growth is needed to reduce inequality and poverty, and improve people’s lives across the Province. This includes linking families with poverty alleviation projects and other developmental services in the community, such as food security initiatives and Early Childhood Development services.

**NORTH WEST POVERTY HEADCOUNT (2016)**



MUNICIPAL NAME	Poverty headcount
Moretele	11.7
Madibeng	8.5
Rustenburg	8
Kgetlengrivier	6.1
Moses Kotane	10.6
Ratlou	16.9
Tswaing	10.8
Mafikeng	8.2
Ditsobotla	9.3
Ramotshere Moiloa	13
Naledi	10.5
Mamusa	8.8
Greater Taung	17.3
Lekwa-Teemane	3.6
Kagisano/Molopo	14.8
Ventersdorp	12.4
Tlokwe City Council	4.8
City of Matlosana	3.7
Maquassi Hills	6.4

Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2016

The above image shows poverty headcount of the province as per the 2016 community survey conducted by Statistics South Africa. Ratlou, Kagisano Molopo and Greater Taung local municipalities show greater amount of poverty headcount which is followed by Ramotshere Moiloa and Ventersdorp local municipalities. The Department of Social Development has various programmes in place that serves as poverty alleviation interventions. This includes amongst others: Sustainable livelihoods Programme through funding of cooperatives and Community

Nutrition Development centres (CNDC); ECD programme through subsidizing centres for meals of children and HIV and AIDS programme through funding of home community based care centres, to mention few.

- **CHILD POVERTY**

The importance of addressing child poverty is widely recognised, and numerous efforts have been made, both globally and within individual countries, to monitor the situation of children and take steps towards improving the living conditions of the poorest. UNICEF has highlighted the importance of tackling child poverty not only because of the impact a childhood spent in poverty can have on future outcomes, but also because the period of childhood itself should be a positive experience.

Growing up in poverty is one of the greatest threats to healthy childhood development. About 63% of young South African children live in poverty, which can affect their physical, cognitive and emotional development. Six out of ten South African children are estimated to be living in poverty of which those living in the rural areas are more likely to be poor than their urban counterparts. Poor households have a disproportionately large burden of care for young children. This includes situations where grandparents and other family members care for the children of parents who must migrate to find work. Four million children under 6 years live in the poorest 40% of households. This is a relative poverty line, and there has been no significant change in the number of young children living in the poorest 40% of households since 2003. Many children live in rural households which, although they may have the human resources to provide care, are largely dependent on social grants for survival. One of the manifestations and consequences of household poverty is the participation of children in labour. Child labour is not highly prevalent in South Africa.

Following the development and ratification by most countries of the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (CRC), rights-based monitoring of children has emerged in many countries. Through the CRC, national governments have committed to protect and ensure children's rights, to develop and undertake all actions and policies with the best interests of the child in mind, and they have agreed to hold themselves accountable to the international community.

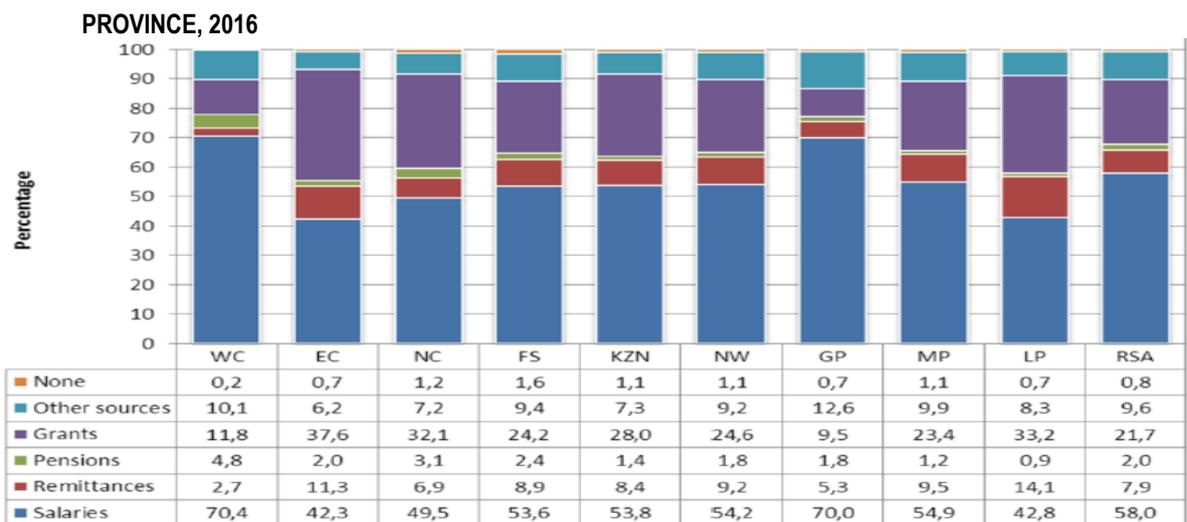
According to the Child Gauge Report of 2015, over half of children (54%) lived below the poverty line (with a per capita income below R671 per month), and 31% lived in households where no adults were employed. Social assistance grants are therefore an important source of income for caregivers to meet children's basic needs. In August 2017, the government of South Africa paid 470, 488 Foster Care Grants to caregivers of children in foster care. South Africa has very high rates of child poverty. Most children in South Africa are still living below the poverty line and have seen the least improvement of all the age groups. Income poverty is often closely related

to poor health, reduced access to education, and physical environments that compromise personal safety. A lack of sufficient income can therefore compromise children’s rights to nutrition, education and health care services.

The Child Gauge Report (2015) expressed that the North West Province has experienced a decline of 18% on children living in income poverty, between 2003 and 2012. This decline may be attributed to the efforts made by Government to expand services such as social assistance, school nutrition programmes, free and subsidized education geared towards meeting the basic needs of the Children. More than half of South Africa’s children live in severe poverty, which jeopardises the realisation of their rights as contained in the South African Constitution. Children living in poverty are extremely vulnerable, discriminated against and isolated. There is an important role for measurement of child poverty, and it is widely recognised that the measurement of child poverty should be undertaken from a child-focused perspective, using approaches that focus on children specifically and not just the household in which they live.

- **POVERTY AND INCOME**

**Graph 7: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN SOURCE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY PROVINCE, 2016**



Source:

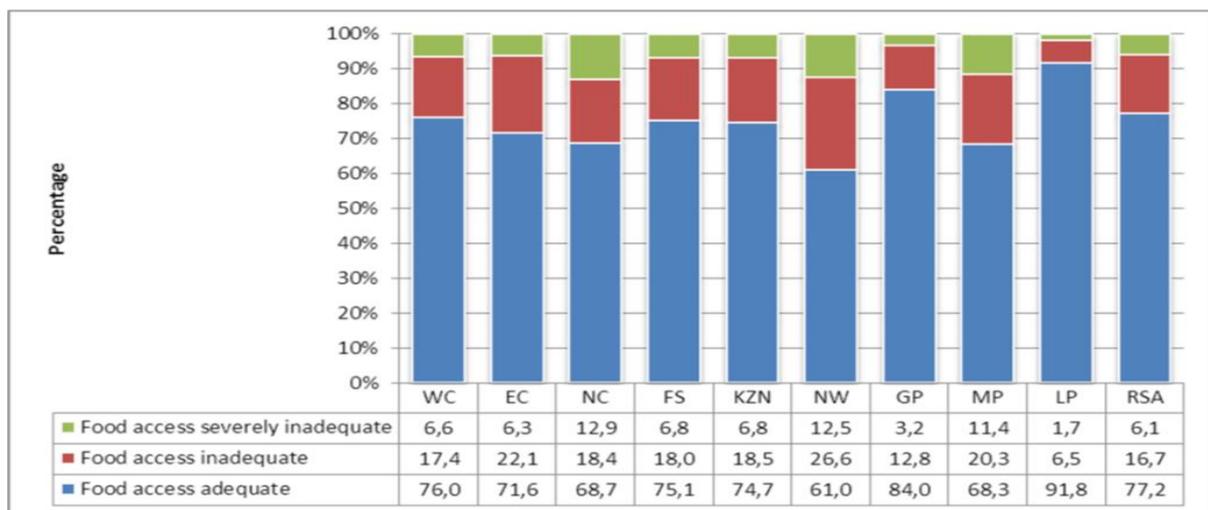
Stats SA, Community Survey 2016

Generally, income is derived from different sources including social grants which are paid by government to deserving individuals. The impact of social grants on poverty in South Africa can never be undermined. According to IHS global insight (2014), income inequality remains one of the major challenges in South Africa with North West Province not being an exception. Income inequality is one of the indicators showing the extent to which the large population in a country remains excluded from participating in the economy. According to the Stats SA, Community Survey, 2016; the main source of income for the majority of households in the North West Province are salaries which accounts for 54,2%, followed by social grants as the second main source of household income, grants are received by 24,6% of the population, other population depends on other remittances which accounts

for 9,2%. A share of 9,2% of the population depends on other sources of income. A share of 1, 8% of the population depends on pensions, while 1,1% of the Province's households have no access to income.

It can therefore be deduced that sources of income for the North West Province's largest population consists of the working class, followed by those depended on social assistance grants such as Old age Grant, child support grant, foster care grant, war veteran grant, to mention few. The sustainability of the latter is therefore questionable. This further calls on the Department to encourage active citizenry or communities to participate in sustainable livelihoods programmes offered in the Department and other food security programmes implemented across the Province by other Departments.

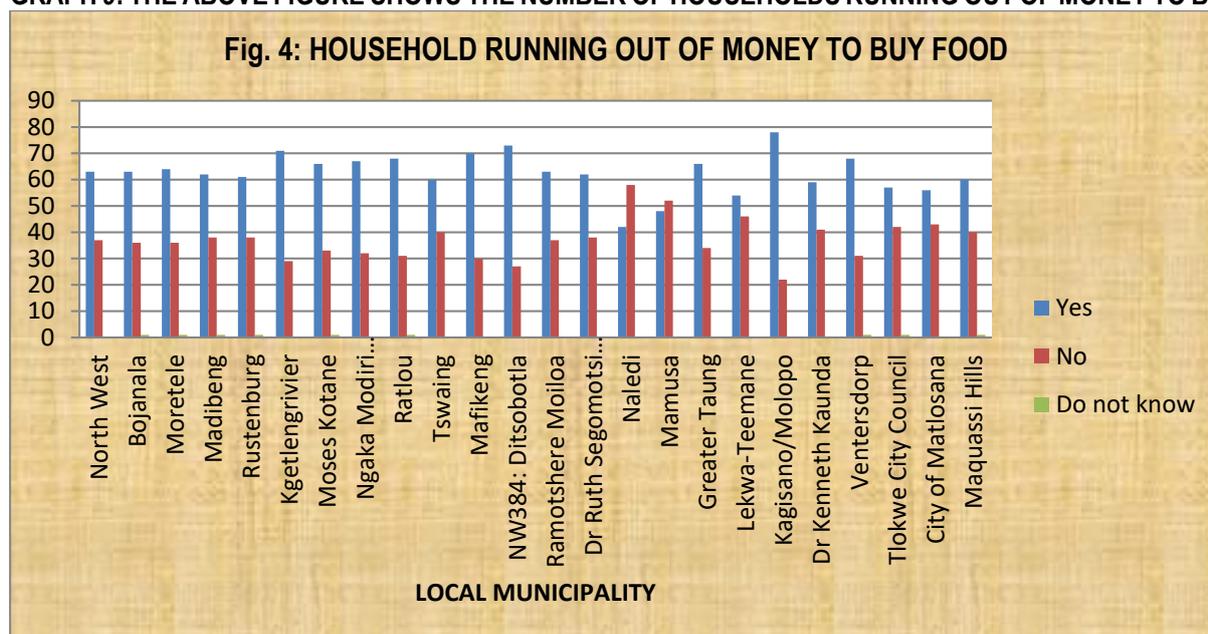
**GRAPH 8: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS EXPERIENCING FOOD ADEQUACY/INADEQUACY BY PROVINCE, 2016**



Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2016

According to the World Food Summit (FAO, 1996) as cited in Stats-SA Community Survey 2016, food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active life. An estimated 14 million South Africans go hungry every day. The table above shows that food access problems were also most common in the North West Province where 39% of households had inadequate or severely inadequate food access. Inadequate or severely inadequate access to food were also observed in Mpumalanga (31,7%), Northern Cape (31,3%) and Eastern Cape (28,4%). The condition in the North West Province may be exacerbated by the fact that the majority of the households had no access to income and rather depended on the social assistance grants and other remittances for survival. Only 61, 0% of the households enjoyed adequate access to food. It is therefore sacrosanct that the Departmental Poverty Eradication Coordination and the Sustainable livelihoods Programmes be reinforced to adequately respond to issues of food security in the Province.

**GRAPH 9: THE ABOVE FIGURE SHOWS THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS RUNNING OUT OF MONEY TO BUY FOOD**



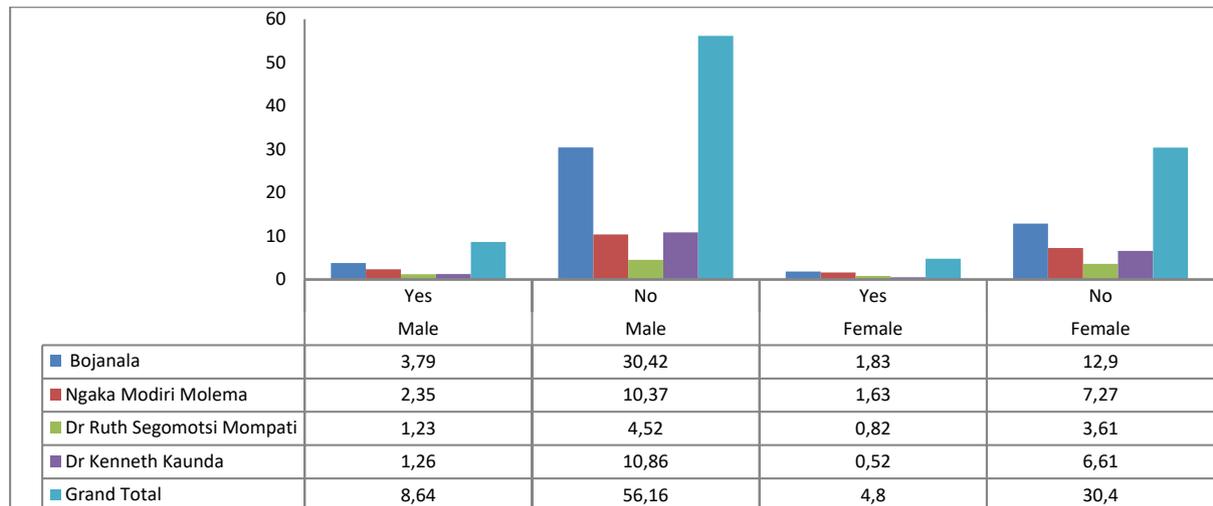
**Source: Stats-SA, Community Survey 2016**

Graph 9 above shows the percentages of households who ran out of money to buy food, in the North West Province by local municipalities. The data indicates that households residing in the Kagisano-Molopo local municipality has the highest households which ran out of money to buy food followed by those in the Ditsobotla (73%), Kgetleng-rivier (71%) and Mafikeng (70%) local municipalities. The data suggest that as a result of having not enough money to buy food, households may go hungry without food on certain days. Therefore a total percentage of households that might go hungry in the North West Province stands at 63%. The contributing factors can be associated with high unemployment rates and poverty levels experienced in the Province. This means that employment opportunities need to be created through various Departmental programmes. Agricultural opportunities need to be established since most of households are not exploring it for own reasons. Alternatively interim measures can be established through the Community Nutrition Development Centres.

South Africa as one of the developing countries in the world is struggling to reach its goal of being self-sufficient in food production in order to cater for its population. There is a say that ‘people are hungry not because the population is growing so fast that food is becoming scarce, but because people cannot afford it. Oftentimes, people make the argument about population increases and lack of food or ability to provide enough food to sustain such growth. Achieving this goal is a challenge because the food production rate often fails to keep pace with the population growth rate. Thus if the population problem persists, governments will continue relying on other countries for supplies of even their staple foods. Food is one of the basic needs in order to sustain their lives. Provision and access to food is one of the key responsibilities of the government. Accordingly, as per food access prescripts, every person is entitled to sufficient access to relevant resources to allow them proper food to survive.

Access to food is depended on a number of issues including among others gender, age and employment status. The condition of not being able to access food due to some of the reasons stated earlier in the study might result in starvation, hunger and malnutrition that affect the health status of a person. Figure 4 below present the status of people who ran out of money to buy food and those who are involved in agricultural activities.

**GRAPH 10: HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD INVOLVED IN AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES BY GENDER**



**Source: Stats-SA, Community Survey 2016**

Graph 10 shows the percentages of head of households involved in agricultural activities by gender. This is motivated by the fact that food insecurity is generally measured at the household level, with significant differences occurring by the gender of the household head. The above table indicates that 30.4 % of female headed households are not involved in any agricultural activities except 4.8%. Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati and Dr Kenneth Kaunda districts are the least districts which are participating in agricultural activities. This data suggest fewer women are involved in agricultural activities therefore, agricultural activities need to be promoted to ensure that poverty is eradicated or poverty levels are reduced and sustainable development is promoted. In terms of 2016 Community Survey, the North West Poverty levels are mostly influenced by the following four (4) dimensions, that is, health, education looking at years of attendance and school attendance, living standards and economic activities.

- **UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN SOUTH AFRICA – NORTH WEST PROVINCE**

The official unemployment rate declined by 0,4 of a percentage point in Q4: 2018 compared to Q3: 2018. The official unemployment rate decreased in seven of the nine provinces, with the largest declines in Free State (down by 3,4 percentage points), Limpopo (down by 2,4 percentage points), and Northern Cape (down by 2,0 percentage points). KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape were the only provinces that recorded increases in the unemployment

rate (2,6 Statistics South Africa 8 P0211 Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Quarter 4: 2018 percentage points and 0,5 of a percentage point respectively).

The official unemployment rate increased in five of the nine provinces; the largest increase was observed in Mpumalanga (up by 3,1 percentage points) followed by North West (up by 2,7 percentage points) and KwaZulu-Natal (up by 1,5 percentage points).

The expanded unemployment rate declined by 0, 3 of a percentage point from 37,3% in Q3: 2018 to 37,0% in Q4: 2018. Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo were the only provinces that recorded increases of less than 1, 0 percentage point each in the expanded unemployment rate during this period. Compared to the same period last year, the expanded unemployment rate increased by 0, 7 of a percentage point in Q4: 2018 to 37,0%. The largest increase was recorded in North West (up by 2, 3 percentage points).

According to the labour Quarterly Force Survey, (2018) The working-age population increased by 149 000 or 0,4% in the fourth quarter of 2018 compared to the third quarter of the same year. Compared to Q4: 2017, the working age population increased by 608 000 or 1,6%. The number of employed persons increased by 149 000 to 16,5 million in Q4: 2018 while the number of unemployed persons declined by 70 000 to 6,1 million compared to Q3: 2018, resulting in an increase of 79 000 (up by 0,3%) in the number of people in the labour force. This survey demonstrated that the employment increased in three of the four sectors in Q4: 2018; with the formal sector recording the largest employment gains of 92 000 followed by Private households (65 000) and Agriculture (7 000). The informal sector employment declined by 15 000 jobs.

The largest decline in the number of employed persons was recorded in Eastern Cape (down by 15 000) followed by North West (down by 6 000). Compared to Q4: 2017, employment declined in North West by (27 000). The provincial statistics show that the number of employed persons increased in five of the nine provinces between Q3: 2018 and Q4: 2018. The largest increase in the number of the employed persons was recorded in Gauteng (172 000), KwaZulu-Natal (135 000) and Limpopo (59 000).

It is clear that there is a need for call on all relevant interventions by government departments and private sector to forge partnership with the view to create more job opportunities for people and put more emphasis on skills development Programmes. The Department of Social Development responds to issues of unemployment in the province through the implementation of the extended public works programme, learnerships and internship programmes to mention few.

**TABLE 15: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN THE NORTH WEST PROVINCE**

	Official unemployment rate					Expanded unemployment rate				
	Jan-Mar 2016	Oct-Dec 2016	Jan-Mar 2017	Qtr-to-qtr change	Year-on-year change	Jan-Mar 2016	Oct-Dec 2016	Jan-Mar 2017	Qtr-to-qtr change	Year-on-year change
	Per cent			Percentage points		Per cent			Percentage points	
<b>South Africa</b>	26,7	26,5	27,7	1,2	1,0	36,3	35,6	36,4	0,8	0,1
Western Cape	20,9	20,5	21,5	1,0	0,6	23,0	23,6	24,7	1,1	1,7
Eastern Cape	28,6	28,4	32,2	3,8	3,6	44,6	41,3	43,6	2,3	-1,0
Northern Cape	27,8	32,0	30,7	-1,3	2,9	38,7	43,3	43,9	0,6	5,2
Free State	33,9	34,7	35,5	0,8	1,6	39,4	40,9	41,7	0,8	2,3
KwaZulu-Natal	23,1	23,9	25,8	1,9	2,7	38,8	40,7	41,0	0,3	2,2
North West	28,1	26,5	26,5	0,0	-1,6	43,1	40,9	41,7	0,8	-1,4
Gauteng	30,2	28,6	29,2	0,6	-1,0	33,3	32,1	32,0	-0,1	-1,3
Mpumalanga	29,8	31,0	31,5	0,5	1,7	41,2	42,1	41,2	-0,9	0,0
Limpopo	18,3	19,3	21,6	2,3	3,3	38,5	34,1	38,2	4,1	-0,3

Source: Labour Quarterly Force Survey: 2017

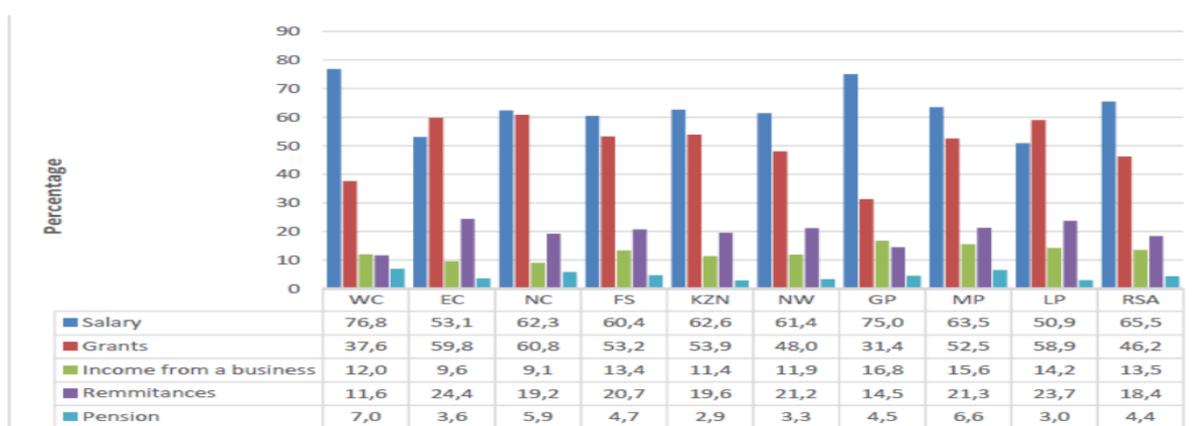
**TABLE 16: UNEMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PEOPLE IN THE NORTH WEST PROVINCE**

	2018-Q4
Unemployment rate	26,6
Expanded Unemployment rate	42,9
Absorption rate	37,7
Labour Force participation rate	51,4

Source: Quarterly Labour Force Survey; 2018

The table above shows the unemployment status of people in the North West Province, as per the Quarterly labour Force Survey of 2018. According to the 4th quarter of the labour force Survey, 2018; the unemployment rate of the North West Province was standing at 26.6. According to 2018 Quarterly Labour force survey, Quarterly increases in the official unemployment rate were observed in six of the nine provinces, with the largest increases occurring in the North West Province (3,2 percentage points).

**Graph 11: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN SOURCES OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY PROVINCE IN 2016**



Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2016

According to the Stats SA, Community Survey 2016; 58, 0% of households reported salaries/wages/commission as their main sources of income, followed by grants (21,7%), other sources (9,6%) and remittances (7,9%). There are considerable

provincial variations that are noted. In the North West Province as the rest of the country 61.4% of the household's income comes from salaries and the social grants as a means of source of income for the majority of the households was at 48.0. Furthermore other households (21, 2%) depend on the remittances as a source of income. In a very unequal society, the social security system can play a stabilizing role, and is also a mechanism for redistribution of income amongst our communities. Social Welfare policies and programmes that provide cash transfers, social relief and development services ensure that people have adequate social protection measures.

- **SOCIAL GRANTS**

The South African Social Security Agency touches the lives of most South Africans through the provision of social assistance. The provision of social assistance is a Constitutional imperative and the main purpose is to combat poverty, especially amongst the poor and the most vulnerable members of our society. Since 1994, the South African government had embarked on an extensive programme to attack poverty on all fronts. There is extensive empirical evidence that the social assistance programme in South Africa has been effective in alleviating child and adult poverty amongst the vulnerable who otherwise would have been subjected to destitution.

SASSA is a Social Development entity established in terms of the Social Assistance Act 13 of 2004 to relieve poor South Africans from Poverty, Unemployment and Inequality as directed by the National Development Plan (NDP). The NDP requires Government and its social partners to lead the creation of an inclusive social protection system that addresses all areas of vulnerability and is responsive to the needs, realities and conditions of those who are most at risk. To date, SASSA pays social grants to more than Seventeen Million South Africans and In North West, SASSA pays social grants to One Million Two Hundred Thousand beneficiaries.

The South African Government accepts that it has a responsibility to care for people who cannot take care of themselves. When people are too young, sick, old or injured to look after themselves, then government will provide social support where possible. This kind of support is called 'social assistance. Social grants have had a major effect on poverty reduction and some effects on reducing inequality. But without growth in employment it will be difficult to reduce income poverty substantially. Despite the achievements of the social protection system, there is still considerable debate about whether or not this is the right way forward for the country. It is expected that by 2018, nearly 17,5 million South Africans would receive some form of social grants. South Africa's social assistance system is one of the largest in Africa and is government's most direct means of combating poverty. Social assistance continues to form an important part of government's strategy to fight the triple challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment. The Child-Support and Old-Age grants are the two largest social grants programmes, constituting about 75% of total grant spending.

More than half of all households in South Africa benefit from government's social assistance programme. More than one-third of black African individuals (33, 5%) received a social grant, compared to 27% of coloured individuals, and 12% of Indian/Asian individuals. Only 6,3% of the white population received grants. Comprehensive social security alleviates and

reduces poverty, vulnerability, social exclusion and inequality through an inclusive, responsive and comprehensive social protection system.

- **SOCIAL GRANTS BENEFICIARIES IN THE NORTH WEST**

Social assistance is an important instrument for poverty reduction in South Africa especially among the vulnerable groups who are needy and without the means to support themselves. The following is a statistical summary of social grants in South Africa as at 31 August 2017. This provides a statistical summary of social grants in the 9 regions (provinces) of South Africa which are: Eastern Cape (EC), Free State (FS), Gauteng (GP), KwaZulu-Natal (KZN), Limpopo (LP), Mpumalanga (MP), Northern Cape (NC), North West (NW) and Western Cape (WC). Social grants refer to Old Age grant (OAG), War Veteran's grant (WVG), Disability grant (DG), Grant in Aid (GIA), Care Dependency grant (CDG), Foster Child grant (FCG) and Child Support grant (CSG).

**TOTAL NUMBER OF SOCIAL GRANTS BY GRANT TYPE AS AT 31 AUGUST 2017**

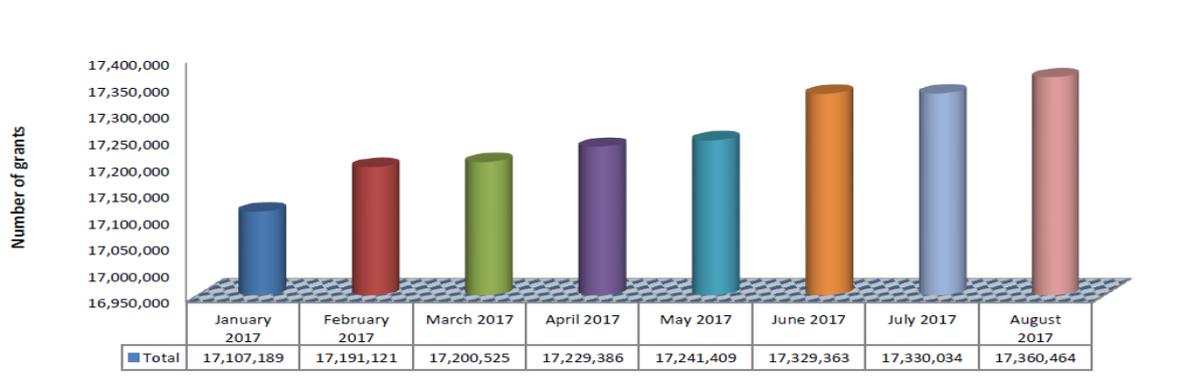
Region	Grant type							Total
	OAG	WVG	DG	GIA	CDG	FCG	CSG	
EC	554,400	23	180,755	21,064	22,325	108,556	1,883,846	2,770,969
FS	196,079	1	74,987	5,156	7,996	35,850	680,402	1,000,471
GP	563,825	51	116,592	5,911	18,886	55,650	1,801,038	2,561,953
KZN	669,634	22	240,050	54,222	39,646	100,162	2,776,098	3,879,834
LP	456,348	6	94,707	40,472	15,115	51,659	1,793,880	2,452,187
MP	244,939	4	78,312	12,626	11,178	34,602	1,074,857	1,456,518
NC	84,998	4	50,994	9,664	5,999	14,240	305,533	471,432
NW	251,607	2	75,914	10,105	10,073	37,015	836,518	1,221,234
WC	330,039	46	158,061	17,152	14,776	32,754	993,038	1,545,866
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,351,869</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>1,070,372</b>	<b>176,372</b>	<b>145,994</b>	<b>470,488</b>	<b>12,145,210</b>	<b>17,360,464</b>

Source:

**SOCPEN system, 31 August 2017**

According to the Social Security Pension System as at 31 August 2017, the total number of Persons who received or benefited from social grants in the North West Province was standing at 1, 221,234. When looking at the Old Age and the Child Support grants respectively, the North West Province recorded 251, 607 of the Old Age grant and the 836, 518 of the Child Support Grant. This is largely attributed to the high rate of unemployment, poverty and inequalities to mention a few. This state of affairs is worrisome since it is not sustainable and encourages dependency on the state. It is therefore salient for the Department to redirect focus towards this area through promoting active participation of communities in sustainable government intervention programmes, such as Extended Public Works Programmes; Skills Development Programmes and other developmental Programmes. The total dependence on the social grants is a risk factor for any government since this phenomenon is not sustainable. The Department invested more on the sustainable livelihoods programme or interventions with special emphasis on economic development initiatives.

**Graph 12: TOTAL NUMBER OF SOCIAL GRANTS AS AT 31 AUGUST 2017 AS PER THE SOCPEN SYSTEM**



Source: SOCPEN system

NB: The totals include grant in aid

The graph 12 above shows the trend of social grants from 30 April 2017 to 31 August 2017. It is clear from the information provided in this graph here, that there is a rapid growth of the number of people who receive or benefited from the social grants. It should be borne in mind that the dependence on the social assistance grants is not a sustainable phenomenon. However, this is largely attributed to the high rate of unemployment in the country generally and the North West Province in particular. It is therefore sacrosanct that economic development initiatives be strengthened in the Province and encourages participation of communities in these initiatives. Entrepreneurial and other economic development Programmes will come handy in this situation.

- **CHILDREN RECEIVING THE FOSTER CHILD GRANT BY PROVINCE IN 2017**

In August 2017, the government of South Africa paid 470, 488 Foster Care Grants to caregivers of children in foster care. According to the SOCPEN System as at 31 August 2017, the North West Province registered 37, 105 children receiving foster care grant. There was a decline of the number of beneficiaries in 2015 but for 2017 there was a significant increase, and this could be attributed to a number of factors. Accessibility to the foster grant improves the lives of the beneficiaries as it serves as the source of income for many households in the Province. The Department will continuously ensure effective general management of the foster care programme in the Province. Research in this area is required to establish the rationale for the decline or increase of Children receiving foster care grant and continuing monitoring the management of foster care programme.

- **SUBSTANCE ABUSE**

In South Africa, alcohol and drug abuse was highlighted by former President Nelson Mandela in his opening address to Parliament in 1994, as a problem among the social pathologies that needed attention. Substance abuse, is a public health and social problem that has gradually become a cause for concern in Africa. Use of

drugs among adolescents is a global phenomenon eating deep into the fabrics of our society. Students are most vulnerable at this transformative stage in their life. Substance abuse by people in all parts of the world, particularly adolescents, has long been of scientific, political and public concern. This concern is due to the potential short- and long-term adverse effects associated with the use of substances such as cigarettes, drugs, cannabis (dagga) etc., on individual well-being. Various studies have revealed that substance use amongst adolescents may lead to poorer health and negative social consequences. For instance, substance abuse is associated with unintentional injuries, cancer, homicides and suicides, depression, personality disorder, unplanned sexual activity and increased sexually transmitted diseases. Moreover, substance abuse has also been documented to contribute to the high rate of school dropout, unemployment, and high level of crime as well as poverty, which in turn affects the economy of a country.

Substance abuse is a key social challenge in many South African communities, and the Prevention of and Treatment for Substance Abuse Act of 2008 prescribes that each province must have at least one public treatment Centre. It is a worldwide phenomenon affecting large numbers of people. Substance abuse is recognized as one of the greatest health and social problems in South Africa.

According to the National Drug Master Plan (2006-2011) the scourge of substance abuse continues to ravage communities, families and, particularly, the youth. It is destroying the social fabric of society and leads to medical, mental and social ills which impact negatively on social cohesion and productivity. Substance abuse mostly affects poor and vulnerable groups such as the unemployed, children, orphans, workers, people with disabilities, and older persons. Efforts should be directed at ensuring that all government departments take responsibility for preventing and combating substance abuse, and that all vulnerable groups are capacitated to know their rights and to access support when necessary.

According to the Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health (2014), there is an extended knowledge of the causal relationship between alcohol consumption and more than 200 health conditions including infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, HIV and AIDS and pneumonia. This is supported by the World Drug Report (2014) released by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) which is aimed at helping the international community to address the toll that illicit drug production, trafficking and consumption continues to take on all our societies.

A 2014 research report on the Substance Abuse Phenomenon among Secondary School Learners in the North West Province released by the Department of Social Development (NW) indicated that majority of the learners (50%) abuse substances regularly at schools. It further revealed that both male and female learners are vulnerable to abuse of substances alike. Learners who are more prone to abuse substances are within the age category 15 – 19 years. These findings signify that the implementation of prevention and other intervention programmes

should be geared towards both female and male learners alike including all age groups. In addressing issues of substance abuse in the province, the Department of Social Development through the implementation of substance abuse, prevention and rehabilitation services programme respond to this pathology. Social Development is the lead government department in implementing the National Drug Master Plan which serves as a blue print of national action and programmes to stamp out drug abuse and its associated challenges. The NMDP commits government and all important sectors of society to work together on key areas such as to reduce the demand and supply of illegal drugs through a wide range of coordinated action from national to local levels.

- **CRIME**

A total of 2.09 million crimes were recorded in 2018 – down from the 2.12 million recorded in 2017. Crimes that have increased. South Africa has seen a 1 **320** increase in murders, from 19 016 in 2016/2017 to 20 336 in 2017/2018. An average of 57 people are killed a day in the country, 46 of which are men, eight women and two children. The murder rate is up by 6.9% in 2017/2018. Robbery with aggravating circumstances dropped by 1.8% to 138 364 this year from 140 956 in 2016/2017.

Common robbery also saw a notable decrease of 5% from 53 418 in 2016/2017 to 50 730 in 2017/2018. Violence against women and children in the public forum, the numbers were up by 146 reported cases in 2017/2018. South Africa has always been characterized by crime, from the time of colonization, through the Apartheid up until the post-apartheid period in relation to Crime. Bezuidenhout (2008) also expressed that the violent crime in South Africa is outstandingly high and that crime puts severe threats to the South African economy and negatively affects the country's development. South Africans are constantly threatened by crime. People are murdered, raped. Tortured and robbed each day. Bezuidenhout is also of the opinion that many people believe that crime is out of control and that cause South Africans to live in fear. Business Tech (2017) complemented the Statistics South Africa by outlining the most common perceived crime in South Africa.

The figures as published by the South African Police Service show that drug abuse accounts for 60% of all crime in the country. According to the report "Exploring the extent of and circumstances surrounding housebreaking/burglary and home robbery" released by Statistics South Africa in May 2017, it is estimated that 670 000 households in South Africa experienced housebreaking/burglary while about 160 000 households experienced home robberies in 2015/16. Housebreaking/burglary accounted for over 50% of all crimes experienced by households, followed by home robbery which was experienced by 12% of households in South Africa. Although the prevalence of housebreaking/burglary and home robbery declined during the last five years, the proportion of households that think that crime is increasing has been growing. Moreover, an increasing

proportion of households do not feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhoods during the day and at night. These perceptions may have emanated from the fact that home robbery reporting has been increasing.

Crime and violence impact every life in South Africa. High levels of crime pose a serious threat to democracy, freedom and the rights of all South Africans. Findings of the Community Survey; 2016 show that about 7,5% of all households in South Africa experienced crime in the 12 months prior to the survey. The majority (79, 4%) of households in South Africa indicated that they felt safe during the day, however disparities existed between provinces, population groups and sex. Housebreaking/burglary was the most widely experienced crime type in South Africa. The following crimes were reported in the North West Province by the Community Survey 2016; murder (01%); home robbery (1.7%); house breaking (3, 6%); robbery (1.8%); theft of livestock, poultry and other animals (0.4%); theft of motor vehicle/motorcycle (0.3%) and other crimes (7%).

Over and above that, according to the factsheet: South Africa's crime statistics for April to December 2016; the police recorded a total of 30,069 rapes between April and December 2016, down from 32,161 for the same period the previous year. Between these two time frames, the rape rate decreased from 58.5 to 53.8 per 100,000 people. For the period between April and December 2016, an average of 109.3 rapes were reported to the police each day in South Africa.

Substance abuse issues are encountered at every level of the criminal justice system. Most substance related crimes are a culmination of a variety of factors (personal, situational, cultural, and economic) but the South African Drug Abuse Monitoring project demonstrates a strong link between substance abuse and crime. The departmental social crime prevention and support services programme come handy in addressing issues of social crime in the province.

The 2016 Demographic and Health Survey, further shows that 17% of younger women aged 18 to 24 had experienced violence from a partner in the 12 months before the survey – 2.1% described this as often, and 8% as sometimes – compared to 16.7% among women 65 years old and older. Separated and divorced women were more likely to experience violence (40%), followed by those living together (31.1%). While there was no statistically significant difference between urban and rural areas, the survey noted, women in the poorest households (24.4%) were more likely to experience physical violence compared to the top earning homes (13%). "Experience of partner violence varies by province, ranging from a low of 14% in KwaZulu-Natal to high of 32% in the Eastern Cape," according to the survey.

And 6% of women older than 18 years experienced sexual violence by a partner, with 2% reporting this happened in the 12 months before the survey. While 5.2% of young women aged 18 to 24 experienced sexual violence, this rose to 7% among women aged 25 to 34 and 7.1% for women aged 55 to 64 years.

Again, women who are separated from their partners or are divorced experience the highest levels of sexual violence (16.4%), followed by women living together with partners (10%). Intimate partner sexual violence was most common among women in the North West (5%) and, at 1%, least common in the Western Cape and Limpopo, the survey showed. Violence against women and children continues unabated despite efforts by both government and civil society groups to curb this scourge.

The Department of Social Development in the North West Province participates in the broader government strategy in dealing with crime through prevention mechanisms as well as establishment of the most effective justice system. Since the inception of this programme the government has come up with pieces of legislation and policies that seek to provide protection and services to the victims of crime, violence and abuse of which the majority is women and children. These pieces of legislation include but not limited to Domestic Violence Act 116 of 1998, Minimum standards for service delivery, National Policy guidelines for Victim Empowerment, Service Charter for victims of crime, Shelter Strategy for victims of crime and violence. According to his State of the Province address, the former Premier of the North West Province, Mr Mahumapelo emphasised that a multi-disciplinary approach is still needed in addressing crime. It is therefore important that other key stakeholders such as the Community through the Community Policing Forums, other Government departments and the business community participate in bringing the crime levels down.

- **SEXUAL OFFENCES**

In 2017/18, a total of 50,108 sexual offences were recorded by the police, up from 49,660 in 2016/17. The majority of the sexual offences recorded were rapes. The police recorded 40,035 rapes in 2017/18, up from 39,828 in 2016/17. An average of 110 rapes were recorded by the police each day.

Household crimes increased by 5% to a total of 1,5 million incidences of crime while individual crime also increased by 5% to a total of 1,6 incidences, affecting 1,4 million individuals aged. Northern Cape had the highest increase in both household and individual crimes. Housebreaking or burglary was the most dominant (54%) crime category among crimes measured by the Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS). An estimated total of 830 thousand incidences of housebreaking occurred in 2017/18, affecting 4,25% of all South African households. Nearly 32% of items stolen during housebreaking were clothes, followed by cell phones (24%) and food (22%).

An estimated 156 thousand home robberies occurred last year, affecting 0,8% of all South African households. This was an increase of 3% compared to the previous year. Theft of livestock, poultry and other animals which occurred in 2017/18, is estimated at 159 thousand incidences, affecting 0,77% of households in South Africa. The number of incidences increased by 1% compared to the previous year.

Studies have shown women in the province being exposed to high numbers of sexual violence. This undermines the development efforts and aggravates women's vulnerability. The findings indicates that in 2016 the North West Province had 4164 sexual crimes reported cases and was ranked 6<sup>th</sup> in comparison with other provinces. However, it was identified that most of sexual offenses took place at Jouberton (225 cases) and Rustenburg (204) being serious offenders, followed by Mmabatho (182) and Boitekong (169) being one of the worst precincts, and Taung (126) and Klerksdorp (125) being the least worst out of 10. The data suggest most sexual crimes committed in the townships where there are mining areas and fewer cases in rural areas that are reported.

Furthermore, it was established that sexual offences mainly happens indoors or at secluded places at night. The influence of alcohol consumption by both victim and the offenders seem to be a contributing factor in sexual crimes. In most cases, victims of sexual offences know the perpetrators. In terms of SAPS annual Crime Report 2015, the North West Province shows that in 2014, there were 4.585% sexual offences and in 2015, there were 4.164% sexual offences. The data shows that there was a significant decrease of sexual offenses recorded in 2015/16. This is a significance decrease of 9.2%. This information suggest that more intervention strategies around sexual offenses is needed from various stakeholders.

An analysis in the North West reveals that 35.4% of rape cases in the Province include victims younger than 18 years of age. For younger survivors, this can be as a result of negligence by parents leaving children unattended at home or in the care of other minors may have contributed to the high number of minors raped. The involvement of older people in the community known to their victims who use this to exploit the trust and respect of children can also not be disregarded.

- **HIV AND AIDS**

The total number of persons living with HIV in South Africa increased from an estimated 4, 25 million in 2002 to 7, 52 million by 2018. According to the 2018 Mid-Year Population Estimates, the estimated overall HIV prevalence rate is approximately 13,1% among the South African population. The total number of people living with HIV is estimated at approximately 7,52 million in 2018. For adults aged 15–49 years, an estimated 19, 0% of the population is HIV positive. Approximately one-fifth of South African women in their reproductive ages (15–49

years) are HIV positive. HIV prevalence among the youth aged 15–24 has declined over time from 6, 7% in 2002 to 5,5% in 2018.

The HIV prevalence is the number of people living with HIV at a particular time. The number of new HIV infections (incidence) significantly declined in 2017 when compared to findings of a similar survey conducted in 2012. This decreasing trend is consistent with the previous estimates of HIV incidence. This is one of the main findings of the South African National HIV Prevalence, Incidence, Behaviour and Communication Survey, 2017. The survey found that there has been a significant decline in the HIV incidence rate at 0.48%. This translated to an estimated 231,100 new HIV infections in the country in 2017. Although still high, this was a decline of 44% from an incidence rate of 0.85% reported in the 2012 survey. The HIV incidence rate was generally higher among females aged 15 to 24 years old where the number of new infections was three-times that of their male counterparts.

The North West Provincial Implementation Plan (PIP) (2017-2022) is a major milestone in which the HIV and AIDS, epidemic is addressed comprehensively together with its sister diseases – TB and STIs, taking into consideration geographical, age and gender disparities of these epidemics. There is more prominence bestowed on a multi-sectoral involvement to facilitate a better managed, well resourced, efficient and effective multi-pronged response.

Provincial Implementation Plan (PIP) on HIV, TB and STIs (2017-2022) builds upon the achievements of previous interventions and takes lessons from the shortcomings established in the review of the North West Strategic Plan on HIV, TB and STIs (2012–2016). It is contextualised to the specific needs of North West Province.

It was estimated that in the North West Province there were 503 766 (13,5%) people living with HIV (PLHIV) of whom 26 790 are children under the age of 151. Nearly half (46,2%) of PLHIV were on treatment as of mid-year 2016. New HIV infections decreased by 12% between 2011 and 2016; with the most significant achievement being the 52% reduction in the number of new HIV infections in infants at or before birth. The HIV epidemic remains feminized with adolescent girls and young women being most at risk. The HIV incidence in the North West Province was estimated at 0.70% (22 577) in 2016.

TB incidence has steadfastly decreased between 2011 and 2015; however, TB remains the main cause of death in the province. HIV and TB prevalence and incidence varies according to geographic area, population group, age and sex. Bojanala, Dr Kenneth Kaunda and Ngaka Modiri Molema are identified as HIV/TB high burden areas. ART coverage has increased steadily since 2011 to 2016. Of the 503 766 estimated to be living with HIV in 2016, about 46,2% were receiving ART. Bojanala Platinum District, Ngaka Modiri Molema and Dr Kenneth Kaunda were identified as the high HIV and TB burden districts in the province, where intensified and concentrated efforts to

prevention, treatment, care and support will be provided. These three districts are part of the 27 priority districts in the country.

According to the 2017 8<sup>th</sup> South African AIDS Conference (held on 13 -15 June 2017) HIV/AIDS is universally acknowledged as a massive peril to the health of the population and to Socio-economic development in South Africa, the African continent and the world. The National Strategic Plan, a guide for the country's response to these infections, seeks to reduce new HIV infections by 63% – from 270 000 in 2016 to less than 100 000 by 2022. South Africa has made exceptional progress in tackling these infections, however HIV, TB and STIs remain national health, social and development priorities. 270 000 people became newly infected with HIV last year, 100 000 of whom were adolescent girls and young women and more than 3 million more people need to receive lifelong HIV treatment. TB is our leading cause of death and large numbers of South Africans have untreated, asymptomatic sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

About 33 million people around the world are living with HIV/AIDS, 25 million of whom are from across Sub Saharan Africa. Despite, concerted efforts by Southern African Governments to tack the rapid diffusion of HIV/AIDS, the prevalence statistics continue to escalate at alarming rate. The Statistics Mid-Year Population Estimates of August 2016, demonstrated that the estimated overall HIV prevalence rate is approximately 12, 7% of the total South African population. The total number of people living with HIV is estimated at approximately 7,03 million in 2016. For adults aged 15–49 years, an estimated 18,9% of the population is HIV positive.

Approximately one-fifth of South African women in their reproductive ages are HIV positive. South Africa has the biggest and most high profile HIV epidemic in the world with the total number of persons living with HIV in South Africa. The HIV epidemic in South Africa has a profound impact on society, the economy, as well as the health sector. It contributes to a decline in life expectancy, increased infant and child mortality and maternal deaths as well as a negative impact on socio-economic development. The drivers of the HIV and AIDS pandemic are complex and multi-faceted. The Department of Social Development acknowledges that close collaboration between government and civil society partners and leadership at all levels is needed for a sustainable response.

HIV prevalence among women was nearly twice as high as men. Globally, young people aged 15 – 24 comprise 41% of new HIV infections in those older than 15 years. In South Africa, young women aged 15 – 19 are at highest risk of HIV and eight times more likely to be HIV positive than similar aged young men (5.6%vs 0.7%). Rates of new infections among young women aged 15-24 were more than four times greater than that of men in the same age range, and this age group accounted for 25% of new infections in South Africa. It is therefore critical that the Department need to intensify HIV and AIDS prevention programmes to mitigate this pandemic. According to the

GHS (2015) the HIV & AIDS prevalence among sexually active South Africans by province demonstrated that North West Province was standing at 17.7%.

The National Strategic Plan on HIV, AIDS, Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and Tuberculosis (TB) 2017 – 2022, which addresses the social drivers and social impact of HIV and AIDS, is a key component of the department's fight against the spread of HIV and AIDS. The South African National AIDS Council (SANAC) is calling on South Africans to support and implement the National Strategic Plan (NSP) for HIV, Tuberculosis (TB) and sexually transmitted infections (STIs). The Departmental HIV and AIDS Programme come handy in this regard, through the implementation of prevention, care and support services to people affected and infected by this pandemic. The Department recognises that these diseases impact on the development of individuals and society as a whole. The Department places strong emphasis on addressing all levels of society, including the individual, inter-personal relationships, the family communities, relevant stakeholders and sectors.

The decline in the percentage of AIDS-related deaths from 2007 can be attributed to the increase in the roll-out of ART over time. National rollout of ART began in 2005 with a target of one (1) service point in each of the 53 districts of South Africa. The number of AIDS-related deaths declined consistently since 2007 from 345 185 in 2006 to 126 755 AIDS related deaths in 2017. Access to antiretroviral treatment has changed historical patterns of mortality. Access to ART has thus extended the lifespan of many in South Africa, who would have otherwise died at an earlier age, evident in the decline of AIDS deaths post-2006.

## **2. INTERNAL ENVIRONMENT ANALYSIS**

The Department of Social Development has the mandate of providing social protection services to all the deserving people in the North West Province and South Africa generally. An inclusive social protection system addresses all areas of vulnerability and is responsive to the needs, realities, conditions and livelihoods of those who are most at risk. Social protection is an important mechanism for poverty alleviation and income redistribution in South Africa. Comprehensive social protection systems comprise several components, including: social assistance, social insurance, developmental mechanisms that simultaneously “protect” and “promote” livelihoods, and “transformative” measures that promote social inclusion and social justice. The Department of Social Development in the North West Province has made an immense impact on the lives of all deserving People through a comprehensive social protection. Social Protection serves as a safety net when all efforts were exhausted.

### 1.2.1. ORGANIZATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

The National Department of Social Development and the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) ensured Ministers and Members of the Executive Committee (MINMEC) and the Heads of Social Development (HSD) approval of the Generic Functional Structure for the Provincial Departments of Social Development across the country. The Office of the Premier, urged the Department to review the organisational structure and to ensure alignment to the generic structure. The Departmental structure was reviewed as such, and the approval and implementation thereof is anticipated during the MTEF period.

The office of the Premier, further promulgated transfer of the Special Programme function from the Department of Social Development to the Office of the Premier. The Special Programmes involves the Office on the status of Women and rights of the Child and the Office on the status of Older Persons and Persons with Disabilities. The Provincial Coordination of the Promotion of Population Policy function is retained in the Department. The two functions were part of the approved Departmental Interim Organisational Structure. The proposed organisational structure is prompted by the DPSA Directive to ensure alignment to budget as well as compliance to the Public Service Regulations 2016 on the Development of Organizational Design.

Shortage of social services professionals, especially Social Workers has been an impediment in ensuring adequate and satisfactorily provision of social services by the Department. This anomaly has resulted in certain functions or services of the Department being rendered by the NPOs. The monitoring of these funded Non Profit Organizations (NPOs) has also been a grey area for the Department, owing to the shortage of social service professionals. In an attempt to addressing this challenge the Department planned to recruit Social Work Graduates through the Social Work Scholarship Programme funded by National Department of Social Development. Over and above that, the recruitment of Social Workers through Grant funding is also unfolding in the MTEF cycle and it is prioritized annually.

The Department is implementing a ward based model (WBM) for increased service delivery in various municipalities across the province. This is in tandem with the District Municipal Model pronounced by his Excellency, President of the Republic of South Africa. It is against this model that placement of Social Workers continues to be done in the most deprived rural areas of the province prioritized by the district management teams using needs analysis and ward based approach. The Department has embarked on sourcing funding for Social Work Internship Programme from the Health and Welfare Seta (HWSETA) to inhibit the rate of unemployment among Social Work graduates.

The Department of Social Development is still facing challenges of shortage of office accommodation for the employees. In most instances the office spaces are shared by officials and overcrowding in the offices has become

a challenge for the Department. The sharing of offices has potentially affected the effective operation of individual employees, especially Social Workers. This arrangement is also compromising the right to privacy of the Clients, thus the principle of confidentiality for the clients is not maintained. This remains a serious challenge for the Department and needs an immediate interventions. As a recourse, the Department is continuously engaging the Provincial Treasury and the Department of Public Works and Roads in a bid to explore alternative accommodation to the current situation of shortage office space. The Political head of the Department and the Management team are continuously attending to staffing and the occupational Health and safety issues raised by the labour movements. This is with the view to improve service delivery environment and create a conducive environment for working.

The Department experiences challenges with the funding of the Non Profit Organizations. This is largely around the expenditure patterns for the transfer of payments as a result of non-compliance and other technical issues within the processing of the business plans. The Department has, however developed a Policy on the funding processes of the Non Profit Organizations. This was with the view to close all policy gaps and other pertinent issues and to facilitate the funding of NPOs in a very responsible and accountable manner. Thus, to ensure efficient and effective use of financial resources. The Department is providing support to NPOs in terms of the capacity building to ensure compliant business plans. Technical assistance is being provided to the beneficiaries prior to funding and for the implementation of these projects. The guidance and support that the Department is providing to the NPOs improves their sustainability.

The Department has always been working with various stakeholders as an extension arm of the Department in terms of service delivery. The Department continuously strengthen the relationships with relevant government institutions, NGO's, NPO's; CBO's; FBO's etc. and will continue to ensure that all stakeholders are brought on board to assist in providing integrated social development services. This is mainly intended to improve the social and economic livelihoods of South Africans.

The Department has made strides and significant improvement in compliance with the Employment Equity Act, No 55 of 1998 as amended in terms of targets on appointment of people with disabilities, appointment of women at SMS level and reasonable accommodation.

## **INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL AUDITS**

During the 2019/20 financial year, the Department was subjected to various audits (internally and externally) by both the Provincial Internal Audit and the Auditor General of South Africa. The table below gives summary of the findings raised by the **Provincial Internal Audit** and the action plans to address such findings.

	Progress as at the 31 March 2020
Total Number of Findings raised	191 (100%)
Number of Findings that are in progress	159 (83%)
Number of Findings that have been addressed	32 (17%)
Percentage of Resolved Findings	0%

The following is a summary of the Implementation of action plans to address **External Audit Findings by Auditor General of South Africa.**

#### Progress on the 2017/18 and 2018/19 Post Audit Action Plan

SUMMARY	TOTAL NUMBER OF FINDINGS	ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN	IMPLEMENTED	NOT YET IMPLEMENTED
Financial	15	15	13	2
Human Resource Management	5	5	3	2
Information Communication Technology	4	4	3	1
Governance	1	1	0	1
Supply Chain Management	13	13	8	5
Strategic Management	22	30	26	6

SUMMARY OF 2017/18 AND 2018/19 FINDINGS	Progress as at the 31 March 2020
Total Number of Findings raised	60(100%)
Number of Findings that are in progress	15 (25%)
Number of Findings that have been addressed	45 (75%)

#### THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON DEPARTMENTAL PROVISION OF SERVICES TO COMMUNITIES

On the 15 March 2020, his excellency, the President of the Republic of South Africa declared a State of National Disaster (COVID-19) in line with the Disaster Management Act 2000 (Act No. 57 of 2002). The President in response to the Covid 19 pandemic, declared the state of national disaster and subsequently a nationwide lockdown in terms of the Disaster Management Act, 2002. This with the view to prevent the escalation of the disaster or to alleviate, contain and minimise the effects of the disaster. The easing of the lockdown takes place in a phased approach depending on the progress made with the containment of the infection rate of the Covid 19.

On the 17<sup>th</sup> March 2020, the Provincial EXCO established the Provincial Command Council to co-ordinate and issue directives on the implementation of the pronouncements and the declaration of the national disaster of COVID-19. The structure comprises of the Premier (Chairperson) and all Members of the Executive Council (MECs). The Provincial Command Council meets on a daily basis or as and when necessary to deal with issues relating to COVID-19 and any other matters related thereto.

The Provincial Command Council further established an Ad-Hoc committee of EXCO to oversee the implementation of the national declaration and the pronouncement by the State President including the regulations and directives issued by various Ministries in response to COVID 19. The Provincial Disaster Management Centre (PDMC) was also activated for the purpose of facilitating and coordinating response activities by various departments and municipalities, and this structure meets on a daily basis; supported by the Office of the Premier (OoP). All district municipalities have established District Command Centres (DCC) for the purpose of overseeing the district-wide response plans and implementation thereof. The District Command Centres are supported by the District Joint Operation Centres (JOCs) now functional in all municipalities and are meeting on a daily basis.

The Department of Social Development amidst responding to the Corona Virus Pandemic, is utilizing the existing departmental structures such as Departmental Executive Committee; Executive Management Team; Departmental Management Committee to deal with matters that relate to the covid-19 implementation, reporting and monitoring of daily operations of the department. In accordance to the Covid 19 Protocols, the Department appointed the Covid 19 Compliance Officer and constituted the Occupational Health and Safety Committees in each district across the Province.

The Department, by its own mandate, is a service delivery oriented entity with a more direct face to face contact with the service users across all the three sphere of governance. The Covid 19, has thus highly affected service delivery provision to various communities, households and individuals. The majority of the Departmental offices across the Province drastically scaled down its operations due to compliance with the Covid 19 lockdown regulations.

Early Childhood Development Centres as of 18 March 2020 were closed. All stakeholders were restricted from visiting all Social Development facilities including Child and Youth Care Centre (CYCCs), Shelters, One Stop Centres, Community Nutrition Development Centres, Treatment Centres. All Old Age Homes (Luncheon Clubs for Older Persons), all Child and Youth Care Centres (for children in conflict with the law and children in need of care and protection) both state and NPO run, Temporary Safe Care and Non-Profit Organisations providing services.

**The following services were suspended with immediate effect.**

- Community dialogues, outreach and visits are suspended.
- Meetings with more than 100 people were suspended.
- Reduced direct monitoring support to NPOs/NGOs

- Managers were requested to use and share the skype facilities to enable communication between offices. Alternatively, teleconferencing should be used for meetings.

The Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) called for all government departments to ensure that all necessary precautions are in place to mitigate the spread of the pandemic among public servants and the citizens interfacing with government at frontline service delivery points. The Department further called for government Departments that provide frontline services that require officials to have direct contact with members of the public to develop internal protocols and communication strategies to manage the interactions so as to ensure the continuation of service delivery in their respective sectors in line with protocols on the management of COVID-19. In order to mitigate transmission and spread of the virus at service points and that citizens are served in a safe and secure service delivery environment. Public servants are playing a leading role in the response to the pandemic. Public sector workforces are being asked to work in new ways and new contexts.

The Department developed a Risk Adjusted Plans for Covid-19 in preparation for the gradual return of employees to work. The Workplace Preparedness and the Business Continuity Plan were also developed to ensure the gradual return of employees to work. The De-Congestion Plans were developed to ensure sufficient social distancing due to the challenges of lack of Office space, overcrowding and insufficient ventilation. The COVID-19 period is characterized by frequent work disruptions due to unforeseeable challenges of infections which should urgently be followed by self-quarantine, sick leave and high impact of fear which continue to demoralize the workplace. Service delivery plans are frequently disrupted and should frequently be adjusted in relation to the limited number of available human resource due to the high rate of absenteeism. There are challenges in organizational culture and the need for readjustment of people management. The challenges of COVID-19 are not just a temporary inconvenience but calls for new strategies on the maximum utilization of financial, physical and human resources. The re-allocation of resources resulted in the reduction of Compensation Budget and the lack of budget to fill in existing vacancies. It also creates challenges on the acquisition of technological resources which should provide support for remote working arrangements. The Department experienced a significant budget reduction of R 98 507 million to fund the COVID 19.

Existing policies like the Occupational Health and Safety Policy had to be reviewed, budget had to be re-allocated for emergency responses to COVID-19 challenges and policy measures had to be developed to ensure effective remote working arrangements which should be adopted and sustained as realities for the future.

The Department appointed 81 Social Work Interns for a period of 3 months in line with the National call to appoint Social Work Graduates to assist in the fight against Covid 19. In an attempt to deal with Gender based Violence, especially during this critical period of Covid 19, the Department advertised the 10 Social Work Posts for the Gender-Based Violence Programme.

### 1.2.2. National Development Plan (Vision 2030)

Core elements of a decent standard of living	DSD Role
1. Housing, water, electricity and sanitation	Household Profiling & Referrals
2. Safe and reliable public transport	Promotion of universal access to people with disabilities
3. Quality education and skills development	Early Childhood Development Programme EPWP Capacity Building Programme National Youth Service Programme NPO Capacity Building Programme Government Capacity Building and Support Programme – HIV & AIDS Programme/ OVCY Isibindi Model for OVCY Workplace Skills Development Programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bursaries</li> <li>- Internships</li> <li>- Government/Public Service Capacity Building Programme</li> </ul>
4. Safety and Security	Social Crime Prevention Programme Victim Empowerment Programme Protection of State Information Act 1982 and Minimum Information Security Standards Ethics, Risk Management, Fraud and Corruption Prevention
5. Quality Health Care	Substance Abuse Prevention and Rehabilitations Services HIV and AIDS Support Programmes
6. Social Protection	<b>Promotion</b> ( community education; universal access to basic human rights services; and social cohesion) <b>Development</b> ( human capital, social infrastructure and economic empowerment) <b>Prevention</b> (undue suffering due to unemployment, natural disasters etc.) <b>Transformation</b> ( addressing inequality) <b>Protection</b> ( statutory services)
7. Employment	EPWP Employment opportunities National Youth Service Programme – Exit opportunities NPOs Employment opportunities Departmental Appointments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SW Scholarship &amp; Bursary beneficiaries</li> <li>- Internships</li> <li>- Other critical funded vacant posts</li> </ul>
8. Recreation and Leisure	ECD Play Parks Residential Care based facilities Youth Camps Golden Games
9. Clean Environment	Recycling throughout the sector EPWP Infrastructure
10. Adequate Nutrition	Centre based day care services Residential Care Provincial Food Distribution Centre and Community Nutrition Development Centers: Household food security SRD: Household food security

### 1.2.3. Government Seven Main Growth Priorities of the Sixth Administration

Priorities	DSD Role responding to priorities
1. A capable, ethical and developmental state	Provision of strategic leadership and support to all programmes through the implementation of systems that promote good governance
2. Economic transformation and job creation	Internships (Social Work, Community Development, and Administration EPWP Integrated Grant Work opportunities in Community Nutrition and Development Centres National Youth Service (NYS) 12 months training in mixed farming, civil construction Employment of Social work bursary holders
3. Education, skills and health	Provision of Social work Bursary scheme Child and Youth Care Worker trainees who receive training through community based prevention and early intervention programmes Implementers on social and behavior change programmes trained Early Childhood development programmes NPO capacity building programmes Capacity building programmes targeted at Cooperatives Women Empowerment programmes Youth capacity building programmes
4. Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services	Provision of Social grants through the South African Social Security Agency Funding of Non Profit Organizations Implementation of EPWP programme Family Care and Support Services Child Care and Protection Services Child and Youth Care Services Partial Care and Early Childhood Development Services
5. Spatial integration, human settlements and local government	Household and Community Profiling for purpose of providing appropriate cohesive interventions
6. Social cohesion and safe communities	Social Crime Prevention and Support Services Victim Empowerment Services Substance Abuse Prevention and Rehabilitation Services
7. A better Africa and World	Creation of a Self-reliant society by building conscious and capable citizens through the provision of integrated social development services

## DEPARTMENTAL OVERVIEW OF 2020/21 BUDGET AND MTEF ESTIMATES

Table 2.1 : Summary of payments and estimates by programme: Social Development

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2019/20	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19				2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
1. Administration	178 525	196 363	206 458	215 771	216 571	216 571	213 079	230 828	238 766
2. Social Welfare Services	427 059	470 445	523 079	576 243	567 143	541 654	601 887	649 416	706 079
3. Children And Families	364 260	384 271	463 706	474 108	465 308	483 869	534 078	581 205	624 841
4. Restorative Services	219 899	237 681	243 560	294 222	292 322	290 802	287 199	326 636	331 758
5. Development And Research	159 494	166 298	183 147	186 689	180 689	189 137	183 660	203 634	210 131
6. Special Programs	11 322	17 235	16 485	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total payments and estimates</b>	<b>1 360 559</b>	<b>1 472 293</b>	<b>1 636 435</b>	<b>1 747 033</b>	<b>1 722 033</b>	<b>1 722 033</b>	<b>1 819 903</b>	<b>1 991 719</b>	<b>2 111 575</b>

Table 2.2 : Summary of provincial payments and estimates by economic classification: Social Development

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2019/20	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19				2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>1 044 003</b>	<b>1 144 117</b>	<b>1 282 725</b>	<b>1 332 187</b>	<b>1 361 337</b>	<b>1 361 337</b>	<b>1 351 276</b>	<b>1 470 274</b>	<b>1 562 319</b>
Compensation of employees	747 131	825 714	903 755	978 862	993 973	993 973	1 069 329	1 140 459	1 225 636
Goods and services	296 860	318 352	378 943	353 325	367 364	367 364	281 947	329 815	336 683
Interest and rent on land	12	51	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transfers and subsidies to:</b>	<b>264 500</b>	<b>289 561</b>	<b>315 939</b>	<b>368 702</b>	<b>327 292</b>	<b>327 292</b>	<b>433 216</b>	<b>477 792</b>	<b>506 135</b>
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	4 167	2 342	2 580	2 730	2 730	2 730	2 880	3 038	3 184
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	256 095	285 758	309 272	363 528	321 318	321 318	427 758	472 035	500 101
Households	4 238	1 461	4 087	2 444	3 244	3 244	2 578	2 719	2 850
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>51 970</b>	<b>38 615</b>	<b>37 771</b>	<b>46 144</b>	<b>33 404</b>	<b>33 404</b>	<b>35 411</b>	<b>43 653</b>	<b>43 121</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	25 072	16 597	5 780	28 495	15 695	15 695	15 694	24 787	25 977
Machinery and equipment	26 898	22 018	31 991	17 649	17 709	17 709	19 717	18 866	17 144
Heritage Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total economic classification</b>	<b>1 360 559</b>	<b>1 472 293</b>	<b>1 636 435</b>	<b>1 747 033</b>	<b>1 722 033</b>	<b>1 722 033</b>	<b>1 819 903</b>	<b>1 991 719</b>	<b>2 111 575</b>

# **PART C**

# **MEASURING OUR PERFORMANCE**

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## 1. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION:

### 1.1. PROGRAMME ONE: ADMINISTRATION

Purpose: To provide strategic leadership, management and support to the implementation of Departmental priorities

#### 1.1.1. SUB-PROGRAMME: OFFICE OF THE HOD

Purpose: To provide strategic leadership, management and support to the implementation of departmental priorities

#### 1.1.2. SUB-PROGRAMME: CORPORATE SERVICES

Purpose: To provide strategic leadership and support to all programmes through implementation of effective and efficient systems that promotes good governance.

#### Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
			Audited / Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Functional and efficient department	Residential Facilities (state run) provided COVID 19 essentials	Number of residential facilities (state run) provided with COVID 19 essentials	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19	19	19
	Departmental offices provided COVID 19 essentials	Number of departmental offices provided with COVID 19 essentials	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	31	31	31

#### Output indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets

Output Indicator	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1. Number of residential facilities (state run) accessing COVID 19 essentials	19	0	0	0	19
2. Number of departmental offices provided with COVID 19 essentials	31	0	0	0	31

#### Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

On the 15 March 2020, his excellency, the President of the Republic of South Africa declared a State of National Disaster (COVID-19) in line with the Disaster Management Act 2000 (Act No. 57 of 2002). The President in response to the Covid 19 pandemic, declared the state of national disaster and subsequently a nationwide lockdown in terms of the Disaster Management Act, 2002. This with the view to prevent the escalation of the disaster or to alleviate, contain and minimise the effects of the disaster.

The Department of Social Development amidst responding to the Corona Virus Pandemic, is utilizing the existing departmental structures such as Departmental Executive Committee; Executive Management Team; Departmental

Management Committee to deal with matters that relate to the covid-19 implementation, reporting and monitoring of daily operations of the department. In accordance to the Covid 19 Protocols, the Department appointed the Covid 19 Compliance Officer and constituted the Occupational Health and Safety Committees in each district across the Province.

The Department, by its own mandate, is a service delivery oriented entity with a more direct face to face contact with the service users across all the three sphere of governance. The Covid 19, has thus highly affected service delivery provision to various communities, households and individuals. The majority of the Departmental offices across the Province drastically scaled down its operations due to compliance with the Covid 19 lockdown regulations.

The Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) called for all government departments to ensure that all necessary precautions are in place to mitigate the spread of the pandemic among public servants and the citizens interfacing with government at frontline service delivery points. It is against this background that the Department seeks to ensure functional and efficient Department through provision of COVID 19 essentials in all the residential facilities (State run) and other Departmental offices.

#### **1.1.3. SUB-PROGRAMME: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION**

Purpose: To provide sound financial planning, financial reporting and development of internal control measures and procedures to prevent risk and fraud and also to safeguard departmental immovable and movable assets.

#### **1.1.4. SUB-PROGRAMME: DISTRICTS AND INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT MANAGEMENT**

Purpose: To ensure efficient and effective coordination, administrative support and quality assurance of districts and institutions

## PROGRAMME RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS 2020/21: ADMINISTRATION

Table 3.1 : Summary of payments and estimates by sub-programme: Programme 1: Administration

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2019/20	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19				2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
1. Office Of The Mec	10 245	10 437	10 646	12 182	12 982	12 982	10 641	13 631	14 142
2. Corporate Services	117 386	124 007	137 025	134 343	134 343	138 924	132 664	141 247	145 952
3. District Management	50 894	61 919	58 787	69 246	69 246	64 665	69 774	75 950	78 672
<b>Total payments and estimates</b>	<b>178 525</b>	<b>196 363</b>	<b>206 458</b>	<b>215 771</b>	<b>216 571</b>	<b>216 571</b>	<b>213 079</b>	<b>230 828</b>	<b>238 766</b>

Table 3.2 : Summary of payments and estimates by economic classification: Programme 1: Administration

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2019/20	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19				2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>157 874</b>	<b>192 123</b>	<b>196 938</b>	<b>206 676</b>	<b>206 676</b>	<b>206 676</b>	<b>207 410</b>	<b>226 427</b>	<b>234 503</b>
Compensation of employees	116 051	141 407	142 614	150 772	150 772	150 772	158 689	165 119	171 335
Goods and services	41 811	50 675	54 304	55 904	55 904	55 904	48 721	61 308	63 168
Interest and rent on land	12	41	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transfers and subsidies to:</b>	<b>8 238</b>	<b>3 803</b>	<b>6 667</b>	<b>5 174</b>	<b>5 974</b>	<b>5 974</b>	<b>5 458</b>	<b>3 757</b>	<b>3 938</b>
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	4 167	2 342	2 580	2 730	2 730	2 730	2 880	3 038	3 184
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	4 071	1 461	4 087	2 444	3 244	3 244	2 578	719	754
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>12 327</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>2 853</b>	<b>3 921</b>	<b>3 921</b>	<b>3 921</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>325</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	12 327	437	2 853	3 921	3 921	3 921	211	644	325
Heritage Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total economic classification</b>	<b>178 525</b>	<b>196 363</b>	<b>206 458</b>	<b>215 771</b>	<b>216 571</b>	<b>216 571</b>	<b>213 079</b>	<b>230 828</b>	<b>238 766</b>

## **Explanation of the resources' contribution to achieving the outputs.**

### **Economic classification**

The budget for compensation of employees is R158.6 million in 2020/21, R165.1 million in 2021/22 and R171.3 million in 2022/23 for payment of salaries and wages for existing and vacant critical funded posts.

The budget for goods and services is R48.7 million in 2020/21, R61.3 million in 2021/22 and R63.1 million in 2022/23. This is provision for lease payments, operating payments and COVID -19 related procurements.

The budget for transfers and subsidies is R5.4 million in 2020/21 and to R3.7 million in 2021/22 and R3.9 million in 2022/23. This is mainly for compliance to legislation for payments of Departmental agencies and accounts such as HWSETA and household transfers. The reduction on households is due to redirection of funds to core programmes.

The budget allocation for machinery and equipment is R211 thousand in 2020/21, R644 thousand in 2021/22 and R325 thousand in 2022/23. This is mainly for procurements of furniture and equipment for new and existing staff.

## 2. PROGRAMME TWO: SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

Purpose: To provide comprehensive social welfare services to vulnerable groups through social protection, social investment and social cohesion programmes in partnership with stakeholders

### 2.1. SUB-PROGRAMME: SERVICES TO OLDER PERSONS

Purpose: To provide comprehensive care and services to older persons

#### Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
			Audited / Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Reduced levels of poverty, inequality, vulnerability & social ills	Older Persons accessed Community Based Care Services	1. Number of older persons accessing community-based care and support services.	5 024	5 516	6 131	5 770	6 447	6769	7108
	Older Persons accessed Residential Care services	2. Number of Older Persons accessing Residential care facilities	1826	1 683	2 145	1 600	1 559	1616	1697
	Funded residential facilities for Older Persons	3. Number of funded residential facilities for older persons	22	27	28	27	27	28	29
	Older Persons Accessed Psychosocial services	4. Number of older persons accessing statutory services	4 979	1 992	2 422	4 000	1040	4232	4443
	Older Persons accessed Active ageing services	5. Number of Older Persons participating in active ageing programmes	N/A	N/A	2 034	7 100	0	3 675	3 858

#### Output indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets

Output Indicator	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1. Number of older persons accessing community-based care and support services.	6 447	6 447	0	0	0
2. Number of Older Persons accessing Residential care facilities.	1 559	1 559	1 559	1 559	1 559
3. Number of funded residential facilities for older persons	27	0	27	0	0
4. Number of older persons accessing statutory services	1 040	940	33	34	33
5. Number of Older Persons participating in active ageing programmes	0	0	0	0	0

## 2.2. SUB-PROGRAMME: SERVICES TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Purpose: To provide comprehensive care and protection services to Persons with Disabilities

### Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
			Audited / Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Reduced levels of poverty, inequality, vulnerability & social ills	Persons with disabilities accessed Day care services.	1. Number of Persons with Disabilities accessing Day care services.	820	983	931	750	709	744	782
	Persons with disabilities accessed funded protective workshops	2. Number of persons with disabilities accessing funded protective workshops.	121	152	163	120	120	126	132
	Persons with disabilities accessed Residential Care services	3. Number of Persons with Disabilities accessing Residential care facilities	348	467	421	354	379	398	418
	Funded residential facilities for Persons With Disabilities	4. Number of funded residential facilities for persons with disabilities.	6	7	10	7	7	8	8
	Persons with disabilities and able bodied persons accessed Psychosocial and rehabilitation services	5. Number of persons accessing social rehabilitation services.	2789	4 726	4 771	2 400	2 723	2859	3002

### Output indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets

Output Indicator	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1. Number of Persons with Disabilities accessing Day care services.	709	709	0	0	0
2. Number of persons with disabilities accessing funded protective workshops.	120	120	0	0	0
3. Number of Persons with Disabilities accessing Residential care facilities	379	379	379	379	379
4. Number of funded residential facilities for persons with disabilities.	7	0	7	0	0
5. Number of persons accessing social rehabilitation services.	2 723	2 723	680	680	680

## 2.3. SUB-PROGRAMME: HIV&AIDS PREVENTION, CARE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Purpose: To provide comprehensive social welfare service to vulnerable groups through social protection, social investment and social cohesion programmes in partnership with stakeholders

### Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
			Audited / Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Reduced levels of poverty, inequality, vulnerability & social ills	Responsive Social and Behavior change programmes to empower vulnerable groups	1. Number of beneficiaries reached through Social and Behavior change programmes	N/A	N/A	7 040	10 000	10 819	27 000	27 300
	Psychosocial support services provided	2. Number of beneficiaries reached through Psychosocial Support Services	78 318	52 541	29 665	50 000	27 151	35 100	36 000
	Responsive Community based care services(Isibindi sites) to empower children	3. Number of children reached through community based care centres. (Isibindi sites)	45 000	54 450	32 868	21 581	20 060	22 100	22 200
	Trained Social Service practitioners on social and behavior change programmes	4. Number of Social Service practitioners trained on Social and behavior change Programmes	N/A	N/A	54	90	100	110	110
	Trained of Community caregivers on Child and Youth Care programme	5. Number of Community caregivers trained on Child and Youth Care programme	750	472	751	400	200	50	50

### Output indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets

Output Indicator	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1. Number of beneficiaries reached through Social & Behaviour Change Programmes	10 819	4059	2254	2253	2253
2. Number of beneficiaries reached through Psychosocial Support Services	27 151	27 151	6 000	6 000	6 000
3. Number of children reached through Community Based Care Centers (Isibindi Model)	20 060	20 060	4 060	4 060	4 060
4. Number of Social Service practitioners trained on Social and Behaviour change Programmes	100	25	25	25	25
5. Number of community care givers trained on Child & Youth Care Programmes	200	0	0	0	200

## 2.4. SUB-PROGRAMME: SOCIAL RELIEF OF DISTRESS

Purpose: Provision of material assistance to persons who experience disasters and undue hardships

### Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
			Audited / Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Reduced levels of poverty, inequality, vulnerability & social ills	Social Relief of distress services provided to individuals	1. Number of individuals benefiting from interventions through SRD programme	13 509	N/A	3 584	4 720	15 000	5 250	5 513
	Social Relief of distress services provided to individuals	2. Number of people benefiting from sanitary dignity programmes	11 140	N/A	11 876	5 250	5 500	5 775	6 064

### Output indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets

Output Indicator	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1. Number of individuals benefiting from interventions through SRD programme	15 000	787	5000	4606	4607
2. Number of people benefiting from sanitary dignity programmes	5 500	5 500	5 500	5 500	5500

## 2.5 Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

- a) The main objective of social development is to bring about qualitative growth and development of society. – This would be no discrimination on any basis and equal opportunities for all. - Social development interventions must ensure a good quality and dignified life for the people of the North West Province.

Social protection consists of policies and programs designed to reduce vulnerability by lessening people's exposure to risks to be abuse, and enhancing their capacity to manage economic and social risks, such as exclusion, sickness, disability and old age and others.

- b) White paper on Social Welfare of 1997, chapter 2(7)(a-e) outlines the National goal - To facilitate the provision of appropriate developmental social welfare services to all South Africans, especially those living in poverty, vulnerable and those that have special needs. This programme aims at providing comprehensive social welfare services to vulnerable groups through social protection, social investment and social cohesion programmes in partnership with stakeholders These key functions are:-

- provide comprehensive care and services to older persons
- provide comprehensive care and protection services to Persons with Disabilities
- material assistance to persons who experience disasters and undue hardships

### HIV/AIDS SERVICES

- a) The Department's mandate to the HIV response stems from the National strategic plan for HIV, TB and STIs 2017-2022. The mandate of the Department is to address the Social and structural drivers of HIV and link them to the NDP. All the outcome indicators are geared towards achievement of this mandate. The Department has a responsibility of doubling its efforts in the next five years and ensuring increased coverage of all its prevention, care and support services and contributing to the prevention of new HIV, TB, STIs and reduction of new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women.
- b) The Department through its HIV and AIDS programme will be responding to chapter 11 of the NDP which calls for Creation of an inclusive social protection system that addresses all areas of vulnerability and is responsive to the needs, realities, conditions and livelihoods of those who are most at risk. Providing support that builds and utilises the capabilities of individuals, households, communities and NGOs to promote self-reliant sustainable development. The programme will be also contributing to the creation of public employment through capacitation of the NPO workforce in accredited training programmes and payment of stipends to unemployed

## PROGRAMME RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS: SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

Table 4.1 : Summary of payments and estimates by sub-programme: Programme 2: Social Welfare Services

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2019/20	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19				2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
1. Management And Support	131 809	174 269	191 706	217 141	214 041	208 353	200 384	245 193	281 049
2. Care And Services To Older Person	134 638	135 283	163 671	181 381	174 881	158 488	188 068	190 714	200 666
3. Services To Persons With Disabilities	63 058	77 599	80 968	78 884	78 884	82 112	79 832	87 353	90 883
4. Hiv And Aids	86 282	73 106	74 871	82 817	83 317	77 295	99 703	108 326	115 546
5. Social Relief	11 272	10 188	11 863	16 020	16 020	15 406	33 900	17 830	17 935
<b>Total payments and estimates</b>	<b>427 059</b>	<b>470 445</b>	<b>523 079</b>	<b>576 243</b>	<b>567 143</b>	<b>541 654</b>	<b>601 887</b>	<b>649 416</b>	<b>706 079</b>

Table 4.2 : Summary of payments and estimates by economic classification: Programme 2: Social Welfare Services

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2019/20	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19				2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>318 798</b>	<b>336 394</b>	<b>395 886</b>	<b>450 348</b>	<b>456 648</b>	<b>431 159</b>	<b>462 434</b>	<b>483 506</b>	<b>533 764</b>
Compensation of employees	239 056	241 272	278 938	338 841	339 641	314 152	360 579	354 648	397 435
Goods and services	79 742	95 120	116 941	111 507	117 007	117 007	101 855	128 858	136 329
Interest and rent on land	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transfers and subsidies to:</b>	<b>89 139</b>	<b>102 954</b>	<b>112 252</b>	<b>102 494</b>	<b>95 994</b>	<b>95 994</b>	<b>125 993</b>	<b>138 188</b>	<b>144 686</b>
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	89 056	102 954	112 252	102 494	95 994	95 994	125 993	137 188	143 638
Households	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 000	1 048
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>19 122</b>	<b>31 097</b>	<b>14 941</b>	<b>23 401</b>	<b>14 501</b>	<b>14 501</b>	<b>13 460</b>	<b>27 722</b>	<b>27 629</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	10 476	13 927	1 201	16 495	7 595	7 595	5 400	19 287	19 267
Machinery and equipment	8 646	17 170	13 740	6 906	6 906	6 906	8 060	8 435	8 362
Heritage Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total economic classification</b>	<b>427 059</b>	<b>470 445</b>	<b>523 079</b>	<b>576 243</b>	<b>567 143</b>	<b>541 654</b>	<b>601 887</b>	<b>649 416</b>	<b>706 079</b>

## **Explanation of the resources' contribution to achieving the outputs.**

### **Economic classification**

The budget for compensation of employees increases to R356.7 million in 2020/21, R354.6 million in 2021/22 and R397.4 million in 2022/23 financial years, mainly for improvement on conditions of services and appointment of additional Social Workers.

The budget for goods and services is R121 million in 2020/21, R128.8 million in 2021/22 and R136.3 million in 2022/23 financial years. This is mainly for provision of services during emergency situations and allocation for contractual obligations.

The budget for transfers and subsidies is R126.7 million in 2020/21, R138.1 million in 2021/22 and R144.6 million in 2022/23. This is mainly for funding of Provincial Policy Priorities and strengthening of services to older persons through the establishment of service clubs, provision of services to people with disabilities and people affected and infected by HIV & AIDS.

The budget for buildings and other fixed structures is R14.3 million in 2020/21, R19.2 million in 2021/22 and R19.2 million in 2022/23 financial years to allow for payments of final accounts for completed infrastructure projects.

The budget for machinery and equipment is R8 million in 2020/21, R8.4 million in 2021/22 and R8.3 million in 2022/23 financial years, mainly for procurement of machinery and equipment and motor vehicles for completed Welfare facilities and service points.

### 3 PROGRAMME THREE: CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Purpose: To provide comprehensive social welfare services to vulnerable groups through social protection, social investment and social cohesion programmes in partnership with stakeholders.

#### 3.1. SUB-PROGRAMME: FAMILY CARE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Purpose: Provision of care and support services to families

##### Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
			Audited / Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Reduced levels of poverty, inequality, vulnerability & social ills	Family Preservation Programmes provided to families	1.Number of family members participating in Family Preservation Programmes	23 502	11 450	9 084	10 200	4 000	10 665	11 198
	Parenting programmes provided to families family members	2. Number of family members participating in parenting programmes.	8 671	25 565	9 936	15 060	3 600	15 120	15 876
	Reunification programmes provided to families	3. Number of family members reunited with their families.	113	83	69	75	50	82	86
	Services rendered for homeless	4. Number of people accessing services in shelters for the homeless	-	-	-	-	100	100	100

##### Output indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets

Output Indicator	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.Number of family members participating in Family Preservation Programmes	4 000	2 610	390	500	500
2. Number of family members participating in parenting programmes.	3 600	3 600	0	0	0
3. Number of family members reunited with their families.	50	13	20	10	7
4. Number of people accessing services in shelters for the homeless	100	40	20	20	20

#### 3.2. SUB-PROGRAMME: CHILD CARE AND PROTECTION SERVICES

Purpose: Provision of a safe, caring and nurturing environment for children

##### Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
			Audited / Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Empowered, resilient individuals, Families and sustainable communities	Children newly placed in foster care	1.Number of children placed in foster care	3 025	2 746	1440	1 670	841	1769	1858
	Foster care orders extended for Persons to remain in care	2. Number of foster care orders extended	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	4 800	8042	8444
	Community based temporary safe care placement approved	3. Number of approved community based temporary safe care.	28	16	19	15	10	11	11

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
			Audited / Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	Children assessed for adoption	4. Number of children assessed for adoption	60	50	51	60	40	63	66

#### Output indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets

Output Indicator	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.Number of children placed in foster care	841	391	120	150	180
2. Number of foster care orders extended	4 800	1835	900	1000	1065
3.Number of approved community based temporary safe care	10	0	0	0	10
4. Number of children assessed for adoption	40	10	10	10	10

### 3.3. SUB-PROGRAMME: CHILD AND YOUTH CARE SERVICES

Purpose: To provide a safe, caring and nurturing environment for children

#### Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
			Audited / Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Empowered, resilient individuals, Families and sustainable communities	Children benefitting from child and youth care services	1. Number of children in need of care and protection in Child and Youth Care Centers	898	397	896	755	755	793	832
	Child and youth care centres sustained	2.Number of funded child and youth care centres	9	12	11	11	10	12	12

#### Output indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets

Output Indicator	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1. Number of children in need of care and protection in Child and Youth Care Centers	755	755	600	600	600
2. Number of funded Child and Youth Care centers.	10	0	10	0	0

### 3.4. SUB-PROGRAMME: COMMUNITY BASED SERVICES

Purpose: To provide a safe, caring and nurturing environment for children

#### Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
			Audited / Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Empowered, resilient individuals, Families and sustainable communities	Children and other beneficiaries reached through Prevention and Early Intervention Programme (PEI) services	1.Number of beneficiaries reached through Prevention and Early Intervention Programme	100 000	N/A	18 057	46 500	10 825	48 405	50 825

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
			Audited / Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	Children benefitting from Drop In centres	2.Number of children accessing services in funded Drop In Centres	194	403	917	210	260	273	287
	Children receiving social work services	3. Number of children receiving social work services	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	950	1 706	1 792

### Output indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets

Output Indicator	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.Number of beneficiaries reached through Prevention and Early Intervention Programme	10 825	10 825	0	0	0
2.Number of children accessing services in funded Drop In Centres	260	260	260	260	260
3. Number of children receiving social work services	950	372	128	200	250

### 3.5. SUB-PROGRAMME: PARTIAL CARE AND EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Purpose: To provide early Childhood development services to 0-4 children

### Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
			Audited / Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Reduced levels of poverty, inequality, vulnerability and social ills	Children accessing quality ECD services	1. Number of ECD programmes registered	449	85	270	69	61	64	67
		2. Number of children accessing registered ECD services	49 227	48 621	36 948	40 000	34 406	36 126	37 933
		3. Number of children subsidized through Equitable share		21 777	24 284	12 964	13 055	13 708	14 393
		4. Number of children subsidized through ECD Conditional Grant Subsidy				10 734	10 074	10 578	11 107
		5. Number of children with disabilities accessing registered ECD services	N/A	N/A	N/A	54	92	97	101

### Output indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets

Output Indicator	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1. Number of ECD Programmes registered	61	10	0	0	51
2. Number of Children accessing registered ECD services	34 406	34 406	0	0	0
3. Number of Children subsidized through equitable share	13 055	13 055	0	0	0
4.Number of Children subsidized through ECD Conditional Grant Subsidy	10 074	10 074	0	0	0
5. Number of children with disabilities accessing registered ECD services	92	92	0	0	0

### 3.6. Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

- a) The Children and Families programme is at the heart of the Department of Social Development 10 year Integrated Service Delivery Strategy. Five key functions that are all geared towards facilitating optimally functioning families and communities where children are well cared for, protected and developed constitute this programme. These key functions are:-
- Family Care And Support Services

- Child And Youth Care Services
- Child Care And Protection Services
- Community Based Services For Children
- Partial Care And Early Childhood Development Services

While the children's socio-economic rights are enshrined in the Bill of Rights and in other key legislations, such as the Children's Act 38/2005 as amended, it is common knowledge that the high levels of poverty in South Africa adversely affect these rights. Poverty prevails predominantly in rural families, women-headed households, households headed by older persons and households headed by retrenched farm workers, families affected by HIV/AIDS and child headed households. Despite these challenges, a family remains an important source for protecting children. When there are problems in the family, children are more likely to be at risk, as families do not provide them with the desired protection.

- b) The purpose of the programme is to facilitate resilient, optimally functioning families and communities that care for, protect and develop children appropriately. This programme underpins all the work that the Department of Social Development does because families are the backbone of society and have a responsibility for the wellbeing of children.

In line with the Social Transformation Programme, the children and family programme will strengthen the current safety nets for children and families. The programme will further intensify its efforts towards integrated service delivery through mobilizing, partnering and collaborating with a range of service providers across the province, working closely with other government departments, other spheres of government and community structures

One of the Strategic Goals of this programme is to decreased incidents of Abuse, Neglect, Exploitation and Trafficking of children, including those with disabilities and chronic illnesses and who are refugees or who have refugee status. The Goal Statement is to invest and ensure the provision of quality social welfare services to children, including those in need of care and protection.

The White paper for Social Welfare clearly articulates the government's committed to giving the highest priority to the promotion of family life and to the survival, protection and development of all South Africa's children.

The aim of family and child welfare services is to preserve and strengthen families. A range of services to families must be made available to enhance the development of all its members and special attention must be given to vulnerable and "at risk" families.

## **ECD SERVICES**

- a) Chapter 9 of NDP 2030: access to early childhood development- contributes to quality basic education as it lays foundation to formal schooling through provision of ECD Stimulation Programmes.

The Department in partnership with Department of Education will ensure improved quality ECD Services through availability of qualified practitioners, learning material, and compliant structure to norms and standards as it lays a foundation to formal schooling. Improved quality of ECD Services contributes to quality basic education as it lays a foundation to formal schooling.

- b) In ensuring improved quality ECD Services the Department will prioritise compliance through full registration of facilities and programme. Practitioner training in partnership with Department of Education, Health, local government and partners in the ECD Sector will increase number of stimulation programmes implemented at ECD Facilities.

To ensure that 0-4 children are exposed to ECD stimulation programmes preparing them to formal schooling through ECD Stimulation Programme to ensure quality education.

### 3.7. PROGRAMME RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS: CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Table 5.1 : Summary of payments and estimates by sub-programme: Programme 3: Children And Families

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2019/20	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19				2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
1. Management And Support	14 395	20 055	11 721	9 664	9 664	13 005	9 897	1 202	1 259
2. Care And Services To Families	48 364	57 636	60 424	55 492	55 492	63 163	81 118	65 096	68 029
3. Child Care And Protection	100 476	93 894	99 893	97 493	95 693	105 669	111 711	151 538	157 207
4. Ecd And Partial Care	145 430	157 407	217 552	235 167	229 167	226 740	256 531	279 912	301 337
5. Child And Youth Care Centres	54 089	53 292	72 498	75 419	74 419	74 419	73 151	81 712	95 180
6. Community-Based Care Services Fo	1 506	1 987	1 618	873	873	873	1 670	1 745	1 829
<b>Total payments and estimates</b>	<b>364 260</b>	<b>384 271</b>	<b>463 706</b>	<b>474 108</b>	<b>465 308</b>	<b>483 869</b>	<b>534 078</b>	<b>581 205</b>	<b>624 841</b>

Table 5.2 : Summary of payments and estimates by economic classification: Programme 3: Children And Families

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2019/20	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19				2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>227 031</b>	<b>239 640</b>	<b>277 667</b>	<b>265 089</b>	<b>274 906</b>	<b>293 467</b>	<b>283 067</b>	<b>302 017</b>	<b>324 791</b>
Compensation of employees	176 283	204 559	219 507	222 245	222 882	241 443	233 396	262 162	283 988
Goods and services	50 748	35 078	58 160	42 844	52 024	52 024	49 671	39 855	40 803
Interest and rent on land	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transfers and subsidies to:</b>	<b>126 184</b>	<b>142 964</b>	<b>171 506</b>	<b>201 532</b>	<b>182 855</b>	<b>182 855</b>	<b>241 608</b>	<b>271 423</b>	<b>290 967</b>
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	126 166	142 964	171 506	201 532	182 855	182 855	241 608	270 923	290 443
Households	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	524
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>11 045</b>	<b>1 667</b>	<b>14 533</b>	<b>7 487</b>	<b>7 547</b>	<b>7 547</b>	<b>9 403</b>	<b>7 765</b>	<b>9 083</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	9 106	-	4 371	6 000	6 000	6 000	7 294	5 500	6 710
Machinery and equipment	1 939	1 667	10 162	1 487	1 547	1 547	2 109	2 265	2 373
Heritage Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total economic classification</b>	<b>364 260</b>	<b>384 271</b>	<b>463 706</b>	<b>474 108</b>	<b>465 308</b>	<b>483 869</b>	<b>534 078</b>	<b>581 205</b>	<b>624 841</b>

## **Explanation of the resources' contribution to achieving the outputs.**

### **Economic classification**

The budget for compensation of employees is R233.3 million in 2020/21, R262.1 million in 2021/22 and R283.9 million in 2022/23. This is mainly for appointment of additional Social Workers and improvement on conditions of services.

The budget for goods and services is R49.6 million in 2020/21 to allow for procurement of COVID-19 requirements i.e. catering for the homeless, R39.8 million in 2021/22 and R40.8 million in 2022/23. This is mainly for the payment of contractual obligations and maintenance of ECD Centres which are conditionally funded to be fully registered.

The budget for transfers and subsidies is to R241.6 million in 2020/21, R271.4 million in 2021/22 and R290.9 million in 2022/23. The increase is mainly due to ECD grant expansion of funding days to 264 days at R17 per child per day and payments of social benefits to retired and deceased employees.

The budget for buildings and other fixed structures is R7.2 million in 2020/21, R5.5 million in 2021/22 and R6.7 million in 2022/23 for construction and completion of 2 ECD centers and upgrades and additions of 2 Child and Youth Care Centre.

The budget for machinery and equipment is R2.1 million in 2020/21, R2.2 million in 2021/22 and R2.3 million in 2022/23, mainly for procurement of pool vehicles and machinery and equipment for completed Welfare facilities and new employees.

#### 4. PROGRAMME FOUR: RESTORATIVE SERVICES

Purpose: To provide effective Restorative services to vulnerable groups through social protection, social investment and social cohesion programmes in partnership with stakeholders.

##### 4.1. SUB-PROGRAMME: SOCIAL CRIME PREVENTION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Purpose: To provide integrated Social Crime Prevention and Support Services to vulnerable communities in partnership with relevant stakeholders

##### Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
			Audited / Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Reduced level of poverty, inequality, vulnerability and social ills	Persons reached through social crime prevention programmes	1. Number of persons reached through social crime prevention programmes	N/A	N/A	N/A	50 628	12 100	54 275	56 988
	Persons who completed diversion programme	2. Number of persons who completed diversion programme	715	469	107	275	100	305	320
	Children in Secure Care Centres	3. Number of children in Secure Care Centres	1 012	60	186	130	130	137	143
	Children in conflict with the law assessed	4. Number of children in conflict with the law assessed.	1 282	977	550	715	238	670	703

##### Output indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets

Output Indicator	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1. Number of persons reached through social crime prevention programme	12 100	12 100	0	0	0
2. Number of persons who completed diversion programme	100	54	25	21	0
3. Number of children in Secure Care Centres	130	130	130	130	130
4. Number of children in conflict with the law assessed	238	138	25	50	25

##### 4.2. SUB-PROGRAMME: VICTIM EMPOWERMENT SERVICES

Purpose: To provide coordinated Victim Support Services to vulnerable groups in partnership with relevant stakeholders

##### Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
			Audited / Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Reduced level of poverty, inequality, vulnerability and social ills	Persons reached through Community Engagement Programmes	1. Number of persons reached through Community Engagement Programmes	N/A	N/A	N/A	13 950	2 269	11 432	12 004
	Victims of Gender Based Violence receiving psycho-social support services	2. Number of Victims of Gender Based Violence receiving psycho-social support services	N/A	N/A	N/A	New Indicator	2 706	9923	10 419

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
			Audited / Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	Human trafficking victims who accessed social services	3.Number of human trafficking victims who accessed social services	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	2	5	6

#### Output indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets

Output Indicator	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1. Number of persons reached through Community Engagement Programmes	2 269	2 269	0	0	0
2. Number of Victims of Gender Based Violence receiving psycho-social support services	2 706	2 106	200	200	200
3.Number of human trafficking victims who accessed social services	2	0	0	1	1

### 4.3. SUB-PROGRAMME: SUBSTANCE ABUSE, PREVENTION AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

Purpose: To provide integrated Substance Abuse Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Services to vulnerable communities in partnership with relevant stakeholders

#### Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
			Audited / Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Reduced level of poverty, inequality, vulnerability and social ills	People reached through substance abuse prevention programmes	1. Number of people reached through substance abuse prevention programmes.	397 838	130 850	87 202	93 500	18 299	103 084	108 239
	Service users who accessed Substance Use Disorders (SUD) treatment services.	2. Number of service users who accessed Substance Use Disorders (SUD) treatment services.	300	1 383	692	1 340	482	1 407	1 380

#### Output indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets

Output Indicator	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1. Number of people reached through substance abuse prevention programmes.	18 299	18 299	0	0	0
2. Number of service users who accessed Substance Use Disorders (SUD) treatment services.	482	282	75	50	75

### 4.4. Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

- a) Reduced Social Crime, incidents of Gender –based violence and Substance Abuse cases will contribute to building safer community as well as ensuring social protection as part of the NDP Vision 2030 through the implementation of Restorative Service programmes at prevention, early intervention, and statutory level. Reintegration and after care services will be imperative to prevent recidivism and relapse of service users and survivors within community based setting. The programme further emphasises capacity building of internal and external stakeholders to strengthen state capacity to deliver.
- b) The Restorative Services will implement programmes which includes community engagement, developmental life-skills, capacity building as well as the provision of statutory and residential services (secure care for children in conflict with the law, shelters for victims of gender based violence, and treatment & rehabilitation) for vulnerable groups to realize set outputs. The programmes will be implemented at Service Point (Ward-based model), State-run Institutions and through partnering with NPOs and in line with District Development Model to ensure that, youth at risks, vulnerable women, children in trouble with the law access social services and the outcome is achieved. All these will be implemented in line the legislative frameworks and all relevant policies that will yield responsive social services.

## 4.5. PROGRAMME RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS

Table 6.1 : Summary of payments and estimates by sub-programme: Programme 4: Restorative Services

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2019/20	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19				2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
1. Management And Support	4 578	7 872	6 910	9 421	9 421	7 901	6 942	14 734	14 440
2. Crime Prevention	114 810	120 114	108 329	116 790	120 149	120 149	119 729	123 830	126 574
3. Victim Empowerment	47 266	47 714	53 007	57 692	57 692	57 692	67 680	75 497	79 046
4. Substance Abuse, Prevention And R	53 245	61 981	75 314	110 319	105 060	105 060	92 848	112 575	111 698
<b>Total payments and estimates</b>	<b>219 899</b>	<b>237 681</b>	<b>243 560</b>	<b>294 222</b>	<b>292 322</b>	<b>290 802</b>	<b>287 199</b>	<b>326 636</b>	<b>331 758</b>

Table 6.2 : Summary of payments and estimates by economic classification: Programme 4: Restorative Services

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2019/20	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19				2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>185 959</b>	<b>208 823</b>	<b>221 462</b>	<b>251 458</b>	<b>263 591</b>	<b>262 071</b>	<b>238 282</b>	<b>270 731</b>	<b>274 742</b>
Compensation of employees	107 714	117 810	126 987	144 164	157 338	155 818	189 563	212 599	221 541
Goods and services	78 245	91 009	94 475	107 294	106 253	106 253	48 719	58 132	53 201
Interest and rent on land	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transfers and subsidies to:</b>	<b>25 518</b>	<b>24 166</b>	<b>18 138</b>	<b>32 453</b>	<b>22 320</b>	<b>22 320</b>	<b>37 729</b>	<b>49 595</b>	<b>51 703</b>
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	25 456	24 166	18 138	32 453	22 320	22 320	37 729	49 345	51 441
Households	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	262
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>8 422</b>	<b>4 692</b>	<b>3 960</b>	<b>10 311</b>	<b>6 411</b>	<b>6 411</b>	<b>11 188</b>	<b>6 310</b>	<b>5 313</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	5 490	2 670	208	6 000	2 100	2 100	3 000	-	-
Machinery and equipment	2 932	2 022	3 752	4 311	4 311	4 311	8 188	6 310	5 313
Heritage Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total economic classification</b>	<b>219 899</b>	<b>237 681</b>	<b>243 560</b>	<b>294 222</b>	<b>292 322</b>	<b>290 802</b>	<b>287 199</b>	<b>326 636</b>	<b>331 758</b>

## **Explanation of the resources' contribution to achieving the outputs.**

### **Economic classification**

The budget allocation for compensation of employees is R192.4 million in 2020/21, R212.5 million in 2021/22 and R221.5 million in 2022/23, mainly for the improvement on conditions of services and appointment of personnel for In-Patient Treatment Centres and Secure Care centres.

The budget allocation for goods and services is R57 million in 2020/21, R58.1 million in 2021/22 and R53.2 million in 2022/23 mainly for the payment of contractual obligations and operationalization of Taung and JB Marks In-Patient Treatment Centers and in-sourcing Secure Care centres.

The budget allocation for transfers and subsidies is R43.3 million in 2020/21, R49.5 million in 2021/22 and R51.7 million in 2022/23 to fund for policy priorities related to restorative services and expansion of services to victims of violence.

The budget for buildings and other fixed structures is R3.6 million in 2020/21 for upgrades and additions.

The budget for machinery & equipment is R 8.1 million in 2020/21, R6.3 million in 2021/22 and R5.3 million in 2022/23 for procurement of machinery & equipment and vehicles for completed welfare facilities.

## 5. PROGRAMME: DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH

Purpose: To establish sustainable livelihoods through investment on the Social Development Research Programme and strengthening of partnerships with key stakeholders

### 5.1. SUB-PROGRAMME: INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING AND SUPPORT FOR NPOS

Purpose: To create a conducive environment for NPO'S to flourish

#### Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
			Audited / Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Empowered, resilient individuals, families and sustainable communities	NPOs capacitated	1. Number of NPOs capacitated	2 000	2152	2173	2 282	639	2 516	2 642
	NPOs funded	2. Number of funded NPOs	700	624	588	658	658	660	660
	Work opportunities created	3. Number of work opportunities created (including Incentive and Integrated Grant)	8 230	2 459	2 483	1 000	1 020	1 071	1 125

#### Output indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets

Output Indicator	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1. Number of NPOs capacitated.	639	539	0	0	100
2. Number of funded NPOs	658	0	0	658	0
3. Number of work opportunities created (including Incentive and Integrated Grant)	1 020	0	0	0	1 020

### 5.2. SUB-PROGRAMME: COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION

Purpose: To Mobilize communities to become active participants in their own development

#### Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
			Audited / Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Empowered, resilient individuals, families and sustainable communities	Profiled households linked to integrated DSD services	1. Number of profiled households linked to integrated DSD services	N/A	N/A	N/A	New Indicator	2 000	4 269	4 483

#### Output indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets

Output Indicator	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1. Number of profiled households linked to integrated DSD intervention services	2 000	0	500	1000	500

### 5.3. SUB-PROGRAMME: COMMUNITY BASED RESEARCH AND PLANNING

Purpose: To collate household information and thereby identify required needs that will inform planning and provision on interventions

#### Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
			Audited / Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Empowered, resilient individuals families and sustainable communities	Profiled households	1.Number of households profiled	15 200	18 575	17 784	8 131	1500	8 538	8 964
	Communities profiled	2.Number of communities profiled	150	254	287	N/A	150	158	165

#### Output indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets

Output Indicator	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.Number of households profiled	1500	-	0	0	1500
2.Number of communities profiles	150	30	40	35	45

### 5.4. SUB-PROGRAMME: POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

Purpose: To partner with NPO's in combating poverty in all its forms and creating self-reliant communities

#### Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
			Audited / Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Empowered, resilient individuals families and sustainable communities	People accessing food through DSD feeding programme.	1. Number of people accessing food through DSD feeding programmes.	5 966	918	5 883	28 857	28 860	30 303	31 818

#### Output indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets

Output Indicator	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1. Number of people accessing food through DSD feeding programmes	28 860	28 860	6 000	6 000	6 000

### 5.5. SUB-PROGRAMME: WOMEN DEVELOPMENT

Purpose: To improve the capacity of women to ensure self-reliance

#### Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
			Audited / Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Empowered, resilient individuals families and sustainable communities	Women participating in women dialogues	1. Number of women participating in women dialogues	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 000	80	1 055	1 108
	Women participating in skills development programmes	2. number of women participating in skills development programmes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	40	42	44

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
			Audited / Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	Women benefitting from economic strengthening initiatives	3. Number of women benefitting from economic strengthening initiatives	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	158	165

#### Output indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets

Output Indicator	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1. Number of women participating in women dialogues	80	0	0	40	40
2. Number of women participating in skills development programmes	40	0	0	0	40
3. Number of women benefitting from economic strengthening initiatives	100	0	0	50	50

### 5.6. SUB-PROGRAMME: YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Purpose: To ensure an integrated youth development programme

#### Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
			Audited / Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Empowered, resilient individuals, families and sustainable communities	Youth participating in skills development programme	1. Number of youth participating in skills development programme	300	150	167	300	100	315	331
	Youth mobilized for youth empowerment programmes	2. Number of youth mobilized for youth empowerment programmes	N/A	N/A	N/A	New Indicator	1350	4 200	4 410

#### Output indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets

Output Indicator	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1. Number of youth participating in skills development programme.	100	0	0	0	100
2. Number of youth mobilized for youth empowerment programmes	1350	1 350	0	0	0

### 5.7. SUB-PROGRAMME: POPULATION POLICY PROMOTION

Purpose: Ensure the implementation of the South African population policy

#### Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
			Audited / Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Empowered, resilient individuals, families and sustainable communities	District Demographic Profile developed	1. Number of District Demographic profiles developed	N/A	N/A	2	6	4	4	4
	Developmental sector plans assessed	2. Number of developmental sector plans assessed	N/A	N/A	1	4	5	5	5

## Output indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets

Output Indicator	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1. Number of District Demographic profiles developed	4	0	0	0	4
2. Number of Population and Development sector plans assessed	5	0	2	2	1

### 5.8 Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

a) Outcome 13 of NDP talks about an inclusive and responsive social protection system. The objective is to provide effective and efficient services to promote sustainable community development. Key focus is on skill development for young people in purport to create job opportunities for them to be employable. Youth Development occupies a central position in the agenda for social transformation in the new democratic South Africa. This is due to young people's historic and current role as catalyst in the reconstruction and development of the country. The Department, as an instrument of government has the mandate to facilitate creation of opportunities for young people to play a meaningful role in the reconstruction and development of the country. In delivering on this mandate the Department develops strategic interventions aimed at protecting and advancing the rights and interests of young people.

The Non-profit sector has taken a centre stage and has made significant strides towards promoting development and addressing other social ills faced by this country. This was also confirmed by the findings of the review of the White Paper that most of social welfare services are rendered by Non- Governmental Organisations which serve as a bridge between government and poor communities. This development puts the NPOs on the agenda of service delivery improvement both at global and at country levels. Considering the contribution made by NPOs towards addressing poverty, a discourse on performance and effectiveness of these NPOs in delivering on its mandates have emerged and called for mechanisms to address ongoing concerns of lack of adequate capacity by the sector. NPO Act, 1997 as a legislation promulgated in 1997, broadly summarize that its purpose for existence is to create an enabling environment for NPOs to flourish. This concept of an "enabling environment" was thought to include the four components, namely; enabling access to funding; creating favourable tax regimes; safeguarding the autonomy of the sector; and promoting accountability without over-regulating the sector. In order to ensure that NPOs are able to fulfil the reporting obligations, an intensive and structured capacity building programme must be developed. The programme should target both pre and post registration processes.

The National Development Plan highlight the significant role to be played by civil society organisations in promoting social cohesion in poor communities. The NDP sets out the South African aspiring goals for reducing poverty, achieving economic growth, economic transformation and job creation and also calls for collaboration of all sectors, namely the public sector, the private sector including the civil society sector to have clearly designated roles towards achieving these overall goals. Therefore registration under NPO Act becomes vital to ensure that services are delivered to the required standards.

According to the NPD, in order to build strong institutions and partnerships both in government, civil society and private sector developing human capabilities and capacities is pivotal for government to be able to achieve its development goals. As such development of capacities of NPOs is a critical element that will ensure that non-governmental organisations (NGOs) deliver quality welfare services in a more accountable and credible manner.

In addition, the Expanded Public Works Programme is a South African programme aimed at creating work opportunities across all spheres of Government including the non-state funded entities across the four sectors namely Infrastructure, Social, Environment and Culture as well as Non-State. The implementation of the EPWP will provide poverty and income relief through temporary work for the unemployed to carry out socially useful activities" (The Growth and Development Summit Agreement, 2003). It equips participants with training and work experience necessary to improve their employability and living standards as per the National Development Plan (2030).

Therefore the programme will have a positive impact on employment and social cohesion, especially for young people, women and the poor (DSD, 2015). EPWP projects should set participation targets for employment with respect to women, youth, and people with disabilities. The proposed targets are: 60% women; 55% youth from 16 to 35 years of age; 2% people with disabilities. EPWs are required to achieve these targets in all occupational categories.

In addressing food security the Department will implement food and nutrition programme which is in line with MTSF Priority 4, this will ensure that individuals and households are food and nutrition secure. The Department will initiate community development interventions that build assets, capacities and capabilities of the poor. The interventions will adopt a social development approach; integrating both economic and social objectives, acknowledging the importance of economic and social development in raising standards of living and harnessing economic development for social goals through strength-based approaches and empowerment programmes.

The Department will continue to gather evidence through community and household profiling that will be used in crafting evidence-based response. Profiled communities and households should be referred or linked to other services provided by government.

b) Facilitating economic growth is an indispensable objective of any development policy, it is relevant and important that through improved development planning at all spheres of government were coordinated planning is key. The outcome contributes to the MTSF priority 2 which talks to Economic growth transformation and job creation and outcome number 14 which talks to a diverse, socially cohesive society with a common national identity. These will lead to an inclusive society and economy, with equality of opportunity and outcomes, and a strong leadership across society and a mobilised, active and responsible citizenry.

In order to realise an improved developmental planning at all spheres of government as one of the key roles, this will be achieved through continuous assessment, interventions and capacitation where needed.

## 5.8. PROGRAMME RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS: DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH

Table 7.1 : Summary of payments and estimates by sub-programme: Programme 5: Development And Research

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2019/20	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19				2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
1. Management And Support	89 267	93 776	102 881	86 153	86 153	113 519	98 516	103 349	106 229
2. Community Mobilisation	477	597	823	4 182	4 182	1 216	3 620	4 657	4 883
3. Institutional Capacity Building And Su	19 971	16 642	26 642	18 760	18 760	19 709	16 793	10 431	10 632
4. Poverty Alleviation And Sustainable L	21 484	21 223	23 872	33 458	32 958	26 800	33 174	36 942	38 217
5. Community Based Research And Pla	968	2 120	1 284	4 325	4 325	3 485	3 663	4 814	5 046
6. Youth Development	25 809	23 744	18 936	26 050	22 050	17 037	16 955	28 997	30 387
7. Women Development	-	6 200	6 251	9 841	8 341	3 656	7 017	10 080	10 163
8. Population Policy Promotion	1 518	1 996	2 458	3 920	3 920	3 715	3 922	4 364	4 574
<b>Total payments and estimates</b>	<b>159 494</b>	<b>166 298</b>	<b>183 147</b>	<b>186 689</b>	<b>180 689</b>	<b>189 137</b>	<b>183 660</b>	<b>203 634</b>	<b>210 131</b>

Table 7.2 : Summary of payments and estimates by economic classification: Programme 5: Development And Research

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2019/20	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19				2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>143 123</b>	<b>150 153</b>	<b>174 597</b>	<b>158 616</b>	<b>159 516</b>	<b>167 964</b>	<b>160 083</b>	<b>187 593</b>	<b>194 519</b>
Compensation of employees	100 514	112 971	127 530	122 840	123 340	131 788	127 102	145 931	151 337
Goods and services	42 609	37 181	47 067	35 776	36 176	36 176	32 981	41 662	43 182
Interest and rent on land	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transfers and subsidies to:</b>	<b>15 421</b>	<b>15 674</b>	<b>7 376</b>	<b>27 049</b>	<b>20 149</b>	<b>20 149</b>	<b>22 428</b>	<b>14 829</b>	<b>14 841</b>
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and internatio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private ente	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	15 417	15 674	7 376	27 049	20 149	20 149	22 428	14 579	14 579
Households	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	262
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>1 174</b>	<b>1 024</b>	<b>1 024</b>	<b>1 024</b>	<b>1 149</b>	<b>1 212</b>	<b>771</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	950	471	1 174	1 024	1 024	1 024	1 149	1 212	771
Heritage Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total economic classification</b>	<b>159 494</b>	<b>166 298</b>	<b>183 147</b>	<b>186 689</b>	<b>180 689</b>	<b>189 137</b>	<b>183 660</b>	<b>203 634</b>	<b>210 131</b>

## **Explanation of the resources' contribution to achieving the outputs.**

### **Economic classification**

The budget for compensation of employees is R127.1 million in 2020/21, R145.9 million in 2021/22 and R151.3 million in 2022/23. The budget is mainly for provision of improvement on conditions of services.

Goods and services budget is R32.9 million in 2020/21, R41.6 million in 2021/22 and R43.1 million in 2022/23, mainly for the reprioritization of services and funding of other Departmental priorities.

The budget allocation for transfers and subsidies is R22.4 million in 2020/21 and R14.8 million in 2021/22 and R14.8 million in 2022/23. This is mainly for provision of poverty alleviation and sustainable livelihood and support to NGO sector and payments of social benefits to retired and deceased employees.

An allocation for machinery and equipment is R1.1 million in 2020/21, R1.2 million in 2021/22 and R771 thousand in 2022/23 for replacement of old and redundant assets for staff and procurement for newly appointed staff.

## 6. KEY RISKS

Outcome	Key Risk	Risk Mitigation
Functional and efficient department	Inadequate implementation of records management system	<p>Intensify implementation and monitoring of the records management prescripts through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Identified , cost and appoint service points registry officials</li> <li>b) Capacity building of registry clerks and other officials</li> <li>c) Establishment of proper registries</li> </ul>
	Inadequate implementation of the Business Continuity Plan and Disaster Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Review and align the Business Continuity Plan to the revised strategic objectives</li> <li>b) Establish the BCP committee through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-the development of its TOR, and</li> <li>-Appointment of BPC committee members</li> </ul> </li> <li>c) Capacity building of BCP Committee members.</li> </ul>
	Inadequate implementation of Supply Chain Management systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Proper coordination, regular monitoring and reporting on adherence of the Demand Management Plans and Procurement Plan;</li> <li>b) Review and conduct regular monitoring and reporting on the adherence to the sourcing strategy;</li> <li>c) Appoint a contract management personnel</li> </ul>
	Inadequate compliance to internal governance and accountability prescripts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Development of the EMT, DMC and EDMC Departmental Decision Register</li> <li>b) Provision on the Acting Letter for a formal Handover Report when the acting period come to an end</li> <li>c) Provision that all events concept document should be issued a closed-out report</li> <li>d) Review and streamline the Terms of References for all Departmental Management Governance Structures</li> </ul>
	Inadequate implementation of the Media and communication Strategy	Centralise the budget allocated for the Communication Strategy to media and communications
	Lack of compliance to OHS Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Ensure that Lease agreements comply with the OHS Act</li> <li>b) Enforce implementation on the identified OHS inspection findings.</li> </ul>
	Lack of Governing Boards at Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Expedite approval of the draft policy</li> <li>b) Provision inclusion of the people with disabilities on the governing board draft governance structure's policy</li> <li>c) Address identified OHS, Security and Staff compliment challenges at all institutions</li> </ul>

Outcome	Key Risk	Risk Mitigation
		d) Expedite the improvement of security services at Sonop to meet the minimum norms and standards
Reduced levels of poverty, inequality, vulnerability & social ills	Inadequate care and protection of children in foster care	a) Develop a concept for capacitation of alternative care unit, TOR and Strategy b) Strengthen Foster care Forums
	Inadequate monitoring and reporting of NPO's	a) Develop and implement capacity building plan b) Develop and implement cluster monitoring framework c) Review and strengthen implementation of quality assurance frameworks
	Disintegrated planning	a) Develop the departmental governance policy b) Effective management of expenditure supported by NPO Monitoring Reports c) Implement and monitor the policy on NPO funding process flow. d) Strengthen the validation process through SOPs in order to improve approval of business plans- in line with Funding policy.
	Inadequate Monitoring of NPO's and funded projects	a) Develop the departmental standard monitoring tools b) Increase Capacity building on M&E frameworks and staff c) Intensify monitoring of funded NPOs.
	Inadequate processes on the admission of NPO's for funding	a) Develop inputs on the review the policy on assessment of business plans to address the following:  - Appointment of designated officials to conduct Internal Control functions for assessment of compliant business plans at District level  -Clear role clarifications within assessment of business plans  -Review of the Terms of reference of the Validation committee and inclusions re-assessment - Integrated planning of all relevant stake holders  - Clarifications on adherence to timeframes  - Provision for adequate monitoring and implementation of the policy
Empowered, resilient individuals, families and sustainable communities	Inadequate implementation of the Youth Development Programme	Request for transfer of the service to TVET colleges to run with the programme
	Inadequate implementation of the Food Security Programme	a) Develop a formal departmental foods security programmes policy and SOP to include:-  - stakeholder participation(all programmes) ; and others  b) Conduct of capacity buildings

## 7. PUBLIC ENTITIES

Name of Public Entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Current Annual Budget (R thousands)
None	N/A	N/A	N/A

## 8. INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

No.	Project Name	Programme	Project Description	Outputs	Project Start Date	Project Completion date	Total Estimated Cost '000	Current Year Expenditure
1.	Moses Kotane Service Point	Management and Support P2	Service Point	Complying Service Point	01/04/2020	31/03/2021	3 584	-
2.	Sonop Old Age Home	Social Welfare Services	Old Age Home	Upgraded Old Age Home	01/04/2020	31/03/2021	11 884	-
3.	Reamogetsw e CYCC	Restorative Services	Secure Care Centre	Upgraded CYCC	01/04/2020	31/03/2021	3 710	-
4.	Kobbie van Zyl Sub-Office	Social Welfare Services	Sub-Office	Complying Service Point	01/04/2020	31/03/2021	17 399	-
5.	Moretele Service Point	Social Welfare Services	Service Point	Complying Service Point	01/04/2020	31/03/2021	7 000	-
6.	Boikagong Children 's home	Children And Families	Children's Home	Upgraded CYCC	01/04/2020	31/03/2021	14 000	-
7.	Naledi Service Point	Social Welfare Services	Safe House	Complying Service Point	01/04/2020	31/03/2021	7 114	-
8.	Maquassi Hills Service Point Park Hpme	Social Welfare Services	Service Point	Complying Service Point	01/04/2020	31/03/2021	3 000	-
9.	Taug Inpatient Treatment Centre	Restorative Services	Inpatient Treatment Centre	Upgraded Inpatient Treatment Centre	01/04/2020	31/03/2021	800	-
10.	Taug Service Point	Management and Support P2	Service Point	Complying Service Point	01/04/2020	31/03/2021	4 788	-
<b>Total Upgrades and additions</b>							<b>69 695</b>	<b>-</b>

## 9. PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

There are no public –private partnerships agreements which Department has entered into.

PPP	Purpose	Outputs	Current Value of Agreement	End Date of Agreement
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**PART D**

**TECHNICAL  
INDICATOR  
DESCRIPTIONS**

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## 10. TECHNICAL INDICATOR DESCRIPTIONS

### PROGRAMME: ADMINISTRATION

#### SUB-PROGRAMME: CORPORATE SERVICES

1. Indicator title	Number of residential facilities (state run) provided with COVID 19 essentials
Definition	This indicator counts number of residential facilities (state run: Older Persons, Disability, Children and Youth) provided with COVID 19 essentials per institutions requirements. These essentials includes: sanitizers, surgical masks, gloves, plastic aprons, goggles/face shield, bio-hazard bin liners, disinfectants, digital thermometer scanners, bio-hazard bags, deep cleansing kits and cloth masks.
Source of data	Provincial Office
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Primary: Delivery Note Secondary: Database
Assumptions	All residential facilities receiving COVID 19 essentials will be able curb the number of infections
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	All
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>spatial transformation priorities: All four District</li> <li>spatial impact area: All Residential facilities in all the Municipalities</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	All Residential Facilities provided with COVID 19 essentials
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director
2. Indicator title	Number of departmental offices provided with COVID 19 essentials
Definition	This indicator counts number of departmental offices provided with COVID 19 essentials per institutions requirements. These essentials includes: sanitizers, surgical masks, gloves, plastic aprons, goggles/face shield, bio-hazard bin liners, disinfectants, digital thermometer scanners, bio-hazard bags, deep cleansing kits and cloth masks.
Source of data	Provincial Office
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Delivery Note
Assumptions	All residential facilities receiving COVID 19 essentials will be able curb the number of infections
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	All
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>spatial transformation priorities: All four District</li> <li>spatial impact area: All office in the department</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	All offices provided with COVID 19 essentials
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director

### PROGRAMME: SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

#### SUB-PROGRAMME: SERVICES TO OLDER PERSONS

1. Indicator title	Number of older persons accessing community-based care and support services.
Definition	This indicator counts the number of Older Persons (60 years and above) accessing community based care and support services in frail care centres, service clubs, and service centres.
Source of data	Frail care centres, service clubs, and service centres
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Primary: Attendance register of Older Persons accessing community based care services Secondary: Database of Older Persons accessing community based care services

Assumptions	All older persons accessing Departmental basket of services provided through service clubs, community frail care and service centres will live a quality life
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: 70%</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: 3%</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spatial transformation priorities: All four Districts</li> <li>• Spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	All eligible Older Persons accessing community based care services in 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director
<b>2. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of Older Persons accessing Residential care facilities</b>
Definition	This indicator counts the number of Older Persons (60 years and above) who live in residential care facilities run by both Government and NPO sectors.
Source of data	Government run and NPO residential care facilities
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Primary: Daily attendance register of Older Persons accessing Residential care facilities Secondary: Data Base of Older Persons accessing Residential care facilities
Assumptions	All older persons accessing Departmental basket of services provided through residential care facilities will live a quality life
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: 70%</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: 5%</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• spatial transformation priorities: All four Districts</li> <li>• spatial impact area: 15 Local Municipalities excluding Ratlou, Kagisano-Molopo &amp; Moretele</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Eligible Older Persons accessing residential facilities at both Government and NPO in 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director
<b>3. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of funded residential facilities for older persons</b>
Definition	This indicator counts the total number of Government-owned and funded NPO residential facilities for older persons.
Source of data	Provincial Office
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple calculations
Means of verification	Primary: Service Level Agreement (NPO), or Expenditure report (Government owned facilities) Secondary: Database of funded residential facilities for older persons
Assumptions	All older persons accessing Departmental basket of services provided through residential care facilities requires financial assistance to enable the facilities to promote the quality life of older persons
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• spatial transformation priorities: All four Districts</li> <li>• spatial impact area: 15 Local Municipalities excluding Ratlou, Kagisano-Molopo &amp; Moretele</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	All local municipalities with funded residential facilities during 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director
<b>4. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of older persons accessing statutory services</b>

Definition	This indicator counts the total number of older persons accessing statutory services provided by Government and funded NPO statutory service organizations. Services can include psychosocial, rehabilitation services and educational information session.
Source of data	NPO service organisation and Service Points
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple calculations
Means of verification	Primary: Attendance register Secondary: Database of older persons who accessed services
Assumptions	All older persons accessing Departmental basket of services provided through statutory service will live a quality life
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: 70%</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: 3%</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• spatial transformation priorities: All four Districts</li> <li>• spatial impact area: 18 Local Municipalities</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Older persons reached through statutory services during 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director
<b>5. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of Older Persons (60 years and above) participating in active ageing programmes</b>
Definition	The Programme Promotes healthy lifestyles for Older Persons. It is a structured programme that includes specialised sporting activities designed for Older Persons. It is implemented through Golden Wednesdays at centres providing care and protection for older persons, namely service clubs, residential and service centres, mass selections at service point level, District and provincial selections. Older Persons will participate and be counted at organizational level and other mass participation from Service Point games until provincial.
Source of data	Service points and NPOs
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Primary - Attendance Register Secondary – Database of Older persons participating in active ageing programme
Assumptions	All older persons accessing Departmental basket of services provided through service clubs, community frail care, service centres and mass participation in active ageing will live a quality life
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: 70%</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: 35</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• spatial transformation priorities: All four Districts</li> <li>• spatial impact area: 18 Local Municipalities</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Non -Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Eligible Older Persons accessing and reached through active ageing during 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director

#### SUB-PROGRAMME: SERVICES TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

<b>1. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of Persons with Disabilities accessing Day Care Services</b>
Definition	A total count of Persons with Disabilities accessing services in Day Care Centres. The service includes life & social skills, basic literacy, creative arts, numeracy, stimulation, nutrition, health care and psychosocial support.
Source of data	Day care centres
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Primary: Attendance register for persons with Disabilities accessing services in Day Care Centres Secondary: Database of Persons With Disabilities accessing services in Day Care Centres

Assumptions	All persons with disabilities accessing Departmental basket of services provided through day care centres, will be cared and live a quality life
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: 70%</li> <li>• Target for Youth: 30%</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: 100%</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• spatial transformation priorities: All four District</li> <li>• spatial impact area: 15 Local Municipality excluding Moretele, Rustenburg &amp; Lekwa-Teemane</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Eligible Persons with Disabilities accessing day care services in 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director
<b>2. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of persons with disabilities accessing services in funded protective workshops.</b>
Definition	This indicator counts Persons with Disabilities accessing protective workshops run by Government or NPO sectors.
Source of data	State institutions and NPOs
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Primary: Daily attendance register and signed SLA (NPOs), Expenditure report (Government owned) Secondary: Database of Persons with Disabilities accessing services in protective workshops
Assumptions	All persons with disabilities accessing Departmental basket of services provided through protective workshops will be cared and live a quality life
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: 50%</li> <li>• Target for Youth: 50%</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• spatial transformation priorities: 3 Districts- Dr KK, NMM &amp; Bojanala</li> <li>• spatial impact area: Ditsobotla, JB Marks &amp; Kgetleng</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Eligible Persons with Disabilities accessing services in funded protective workshops both Government and NPO during 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director
<b>3. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of Persons with Disabilities accessing Residential care facilities.</b>
Definition	This indicator counts the number of persons with disabilities who live in Government-owned or funded NPO facilities.
Source of data	Government-owned and funded NPO residential facilities
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Primary: Attendance register of Persons with Disabilities accessing Residential care facilities Secondary: Database of Persons with Disabilities accessing services in Residential care facilities
Assumptions	All persons with disabilities accessing Departmental basket of services provided through residential care facilities will be cared and live a quality life
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: 70%</li> <li>• Target for Youth: 10%</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: All</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• spatial transformation priorities: 3 Districts: Bojanala, Dr KK &amp; DR RSM</li> <li>• spatial impact area: 4 Service Points: Rustenburg, Matlosana, JB Marks &amp; Greater Taung</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Persons with Disabilities accessing residential care facilities at Government or NPOs facilities during 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director
<b>4. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of funded residential facilities for persons with disabilities</b>
Definition	These are residential facilities established in terms of NPO Act 71 of 1997 and funded by the Department to render 24 hour care services to Persons with Disabilities.
Source of data	Provincial Office

Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple calculation
Means of verification	Primary: Signed Service Level Agreement Secondary: Database of funded residential facilities for persons with disabilities
Assumptions	All persons with disabilities accessing Departmental basket of services provided through residential care facilities will be cared and live a quality life
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• spatial transformation priorities: 3 Districts: Bojanala, Dr KK &amp; DR RSM</li> <li>• spatial impact area: 4 Local Municipality: Rustenburg, Matlosana, JB Marks &amp; Greater Taung</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	All District municipalities with funded residential facilities rendering services to Persons with Disabilities by 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director
<b>5. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of Persons accessing Social Rehabilitation Services</b>
Definition	A total count of Persons accessing social rehabilitation services. Services include life & social skills, health care, psychosocial support, support groups and empowerment programmes.
Source of data	Protective workshops, special schools, service points and NPOs
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Primary: Attendance registers Secondary: Database of Persons With Disabilities and able-bodied persons accessing social rehabilitation services.
Assumptions	All persons with disabilities and able bodied accessing Departmental basket of services provided through rehabilitation services will be cared and live a quality life
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: 50%</li> <li>• Target for Youth: 50%</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: 20%</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• spatial transformation priorities: All four Districts</li> <li>• spatial impact area: 18 Local Municipality</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Eligible Persons with Disabilities and able-bodied persons accessing social rehabilitation services during 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director

#### SUB-PROGRAMME: HIV&AIDS PREVENTION, CARE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

<b>1. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of beneficiaries reached through social and behavior change programmes</b>
Definition	This indicator counts number of the beneficiaries reached through Social and Behavior Change Programmes for the reporting period. Beneficiaries refer to children, youth and adults reached through the Social and behavior change programmes. Social and behavior change programmes includes You only live once (YOLO 15 – 25 year olds and Chommy 10 – 14 year old) Families Matters Programmes (FMP) Men Championing Change (MCC) Traditional Leaders Programme (TLP) community capacity Enhancement (CCE) and HIV Testing Service (HTS).
Source of data	Service points and NPO's
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple Count
Means of verification	Primary: Attendance register of beneficiaries reached through social and behavior change programmes Secondary: Database of beneficiaries reached through social and behavior change programmes
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women:</li> <li>• Target for Youth:</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities:</li> </ul>
Assumptions	Impact of the programme will be realised during adulthood

Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>spatial transformation priorities: All districts</li> <li>spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Increased number of beneficiaries reached through Social and Behavior Change Programmes during 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director
<b>2.Indicator Title</b>	<b>2. Number of beneficiaries reached through Psychosocial Support Services</b>
Definition	This indicator counts Adults and Children affected by HIV & AIDS receiving Psychosocial Support Services. These services include lay counseling, adherence counseling, development of memory boxes, after care services, food parcels and cooked meals, clinic visit, treatment support, ARV support, TB support and referrals.
Source of data	NPOs
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Primary: Attendance register of beneficiaries receiving Psychosocial Support Services Secondary: Database of beneficiaries receiving Psychosocial Support Services
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target for Women:</li> <li>Target for Youth:</li> <li>Target for People with Disabilities:</li> </ul>
Assumptions	Impact of psychosocial support services will result in decrease in the number of orphaned children
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>spatial transformation priorities: All districts</li> <li>spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Non-Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Increased number of beneficiaries receiving Psychosocial Support Services during 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director
<b>3. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of children reached through Community Based Care Centres (Isibindi sites)</b>
Definition	It counts the number of children reached through Community Care Centre model. The services provided include 7 (seven) Core packages viz: Education, Food and Nutrition, Economic strength, Child Care and Protection, Health, and Psychosocial support.
Source of data	NPOs
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple Count
Means of verification	Primary : Attendance register Secondary : Database
Assumptions	Impact of these services will be realised when the children reach adulthood
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>Target for children with Disabilities: 100</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>spatial transformation priorities: All districts</li> <li>spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Non-Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Increased number of beneficiaries accessing community based care services during 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director
<b>4.Indicator Title</b>	<b>Number of Social Service Practitioners trained on social and behavior change programmes</b>
Definition	This indicator counts the total number of Social Service Practitioners trained on Social and behavior change during the reporting period .Social Service Practitioners refers to social workers, community development practitioners, probation officers, social auxiliary workers, Child and youth care workers and community care givers
Source of data	Provincial Office
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple Count
Means of verification	Primary: Certificate of attendance of social service practitioners trained on social and behavior change programmes

	Secondary: Database of social service practitioners trained on social and behavior change programmes
Assumptions	The certificate of attendance will be issued on the last day of training
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women:</li> <li>• Target for Youth:</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities:</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• spatial transformation priorities: All districts</li> <li>• spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Increased number of Social Service Practitioners trained on Social and Behaviour Change during 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director
<b>5. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of Community Care Givers trained on Child &amp; Youth Care Work Programme</b>
Definition	This indicator counts Community Care Givers (CCG's) who are receiving training on accredited Child & Youth Care Work Programmes provided by accredited Health and Welfare SETA (HWSETA) Service provider.
Source of data	Service Points & Provincial Office
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple Count
Means of verification	Primary: Copy of Service provider accreditation certification (once off) and Training attendance register Secondary: Training Database of Child and Youth Care Workers
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women:</li> <li>• Target for Youth:</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities:</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired performance	Increased number of Community Care Givers trained on Child and Youth Care Work Programme during 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director

#### SUB-PROGRAMME: SOCIAL RELIEF OF DISTRESS

<b>1. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of individuals benefiting from interventions through SRD programme</b>
Definition	This indicator counts the number of individuals who received interventions such as blankets; food parcels, school uniforms, cooked meals for displaced people or groceries through DSD Social Relief of Distress Programme during emergency situations and conditions of distress
Source of data	Service points
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Primary: Distribution register Secondary: Database of individuals
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The proportion of people living in poverty, experiencing disasters and distress in North West Province is high and require interventions.</li> <li>• People who receive material support as interventions during disasters and conditions of distress will attain a state of equilibrium and meet the basic necessities of life.</li> </ul>
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Eligible individuals benefited from interventions through DSD Social Relief Programmes during 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director

<b>2. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of people benefiting from sanitary dignity programmes</b>
Definition	This indicator counts the number of learners at schools and institutions of higher learning as well as people who are faced with poverty, disasters and displacements, who received sanitary packs during the 2019/20 financial year.
Source of data	Service Points, Schools and institutions of higher learning
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Primary: Distribution register Secondary: Database of Learners and people benefiting from sanitary packs programme
Assumptions	As per result of poverty and unemployment prevailing in North West Province, majority of our learners at schools and students at TVET colleges stay at home during menstrual cycle to avoid the embarrassment as a result of not being able to afford some basic necessities such as sanitary packs. The cost of sanitary products is beyond reach of most of the indigent women in rural areas Provision of sanitary packs to learners and indigent women will enable them to live quality life
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: 100%</li> <li>• Target for Youth: 100%</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: 10%</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• spatial impact area: All 18 Local Municipalities</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Non – Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Eligible learners at schools, institutions of higher learning and indigent persons who received sanitary packs from Social Relief of Distress Programme during 2020/21 financial year
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director

## PROGRAMME: CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

### SUB-PROGRAMME: FAMILY CARE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

<b>1. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of family members participating in Family Preservation Programmes</b>
Definition	This indicator counts the total number of family members who participated in Family Preservation services as outlined in the White Paper on Families South Africa 2012 and Norms and Standards for services to family.
Source of data	Service points
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple calculation
Means of verification	Primary: Intake register Secondary: Database family members participating in family preservation services.
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North West Province experiences an increase in prevalence of social determinants in the form of dysfunctional families and households, teenage pregnancies and school dropout, increasing levels of vulnerability and abuse of children, gender based violence, femicide, HIV and AIDS, Youth and child headed households, food insecurity, elderly abuse, disasters and substance abuse.</li> <li>• The family care sub- programme which is collaborative and integrative will be required to mitigate social determinants and improve the quality of life of dysfunctional families</li> <li>• Family care and support services provided to individuals and families will improve their quality life</li> </ul>
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: All</li> <li>• Target for Youth: All</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: All</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• spatial impact area: All 18 local municipalities</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	All eligible family members to participate in family preservation services during 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director
<b>2. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of family members participating in parenting programmes.</b>
Definition	This indicator counts family members who participated in parenting programmes.

Source of data	Service points
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple calculation
Means of verification	Primary: Attendance register Secondary: Database of families participating in parenting programmes.
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>North West Province experiences an increase in prevalence of social determinants in the form of dysfunctional families and households, teenage pregnancies and school dropout, increasing levels of vulnerability and abuse of children, gender based violence, femicide, HIV and AIDS, Youth and child headed households, food insecurity, elderly abuse, disasters and substance abuse.</li> <li>The family care sub- programme which is collaborative and integrative will be required to mitigate social determinants and improve the quality of life of dysfunctional families</li> <li>Family care and support services provided to individuals and families will improve their quality life</li> </ul>
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target for Women: All</li> <li>Target for Youth: All</li> <li>Target for People with Disabilities: All</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>spatial impact area: All 18 local municipalities</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	All eligible Family members participating in parenting skills programmes during 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director
<b>3. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of family members reunited with their families.</b>
Definition	This indicator counts the number of family members who were reunited with their families through reunification interventions as per the reunification guidelines.
Source of data	Service points
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple calculation
Means of verification	Reunification register Secondary: Database of family members receiving reunification services
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>North West Province experiences an increase in prevalence of social determinants in the form of dysfunctional families and households, teenage pregnancies and school dropout, increasing levels of vulnerability and abuse of children, gender based violence, femicide, HIV and AIDS, Youth and child headed households, food insecurity, elderly abuse, disasters and substance abuse.</li> <li>The family care sub- programme which is collaborative and integrative will be required to mitigate social determinants and improve the quality of life of dysfunctional families</li> </ul> <p>Family care and support services provided to individuals and families will improve their quality life</p>
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target for Women: All</li> <li>Target for Youth: All</li> <li>Target for People with Disabilities: All</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>spatial impact area: N/A All 18 Local Municipalities</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	All eligible family members reunited with their families during 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director
<b>4. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of people accessing services in shelters for the homeless</b>
Definition	This indicator counts the number of people receiving services in shelters for the homeless.
Source of data	Service points
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple calculation
Means of verification	Attendance register Secondary: Database of people receiving services

Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The President declared a National state of Disaster as a result of COVID19 pandemic. Subsequently majority of homeless were removed and placed in shelters as a response to the Regulations and the Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002.</li> </ul>
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Homeless</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>spatial impact area: N/A All 18 Local Municipalities</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	All homeless eligible for social services during 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director

## SUB-PROGAMME: CHILD CARE AND PROTECTION SERVICES

<b>1. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of children placed in foster care</b>
Definition	This indicator counts number of Children declared in need of care and protection newly placed through courts in foster care in terms of the Children's Act 38 of 2005 as Amended.
Source of data	Service points and DCPO
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Primary source : Court Order Secondary source: Data base
Assumptions	Suitable alternative Care to children in need of care and protection to promote their well being
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>Target for People with Disabilities: 3%</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>spatial impact area: All 18 local municipalities</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	All children in need of care and protection to be placed foster care during 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director
<b>2. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of foster care orders extended</b>
Definition	This indicator counts number of orders for children and persons below 21 extended to remain in care in line with section (s) 159, 186 and 176 of Children's Act 38 of 2005 as Amended
Source of data	Service points and DCPO's
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple Count
Means of verification	Primary source: Extension order Secondary source: Data base
Assumptions	Preserve stability for children in need of care and protection to promote their well being
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>Target for Youth: 21%</li> <li>Target for People with Disabilities: 3%</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>spatial impact area: All 18 local municipalities</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	All foster care orders extended for children to remain in care 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director
<b>3. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of approved community based temporary safe cares</b>
Definition	The indicator counts number of approved community based temporary safe care (TSC). Community based TSC refers to individual persons screened and approved to provide alternative care to children found in need of emergency care and protection in line with Children's Act 38 of 2005.
Source of data	Service points and DCPO's

Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple Count
Means of verification	Primary: approved Form 39 Secondary: Data base of approved community based temporary safe care placements
Assumptions	Care and Protection of children in need of emergency protection through TSC.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: 100%</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: 3%</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• spatial impact area: All 18 local municipalities</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	All eligible Temporary safe care placements approved during 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director
<b>4. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of Children assessed for adoption</b>
Definition	This indicator counts number of children assessed for adoption in terms of the assessment of the adoptability in line with Section 232 (1)(a) of the Children's Act 38 of 2005
Source of data	Designated Child Protection Organisation
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple Count
Means of verification	Primary: Adoption assessment report Secondary: Provincial manual Register on Adoptable Children and Prospective Adoptive Parents (RACAP)
Assumptions	Adoptable Children protected and nurtured in a safe, healthy environment.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: 3%</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• spatial impact area: All 18 local municipalities</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	All eligible children during 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director

#### SUB-PROGRAMME: CHILD AND YOUTH CARE SERVICES

<b>1. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of children in need of care and protection in Child and Youth Care Centers</b>
Definition	This indicator counts the total number of children currently living in government owned and funded NPO child and youth care centres.
Source of data	Government owned and funded NPO child and youth care centres
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple Count
Means of verification	Primary: Daily attendance register Secondary: Database of Children in funded CYCCs
Assumptions	Care , protection ,development and well being of children provided through residential care Programmes
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• spatial impact area: All 18 local municipalities</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	All children in of need continuum of care placed residential care facilities during 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director
<b>2. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of funded child and youth care centers</b>

Definition	This indicator counts number of funded facilities providing residential care to more than six children in terms of section 191 of the Children Act no 38 of 2005 as amended
Source of data	Provincial Office
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Primary: Expenditure report of child and youth care centres (government run) and Service Level Agreement of funded child and youth care centres (NPOs)
Assumptions	Financial support to child and youth care centres (government run) and funded child and youth care centres (NPOs) to implement residential care programmes to children in need of care and protection to promote their well being
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	All districts with Child and Youth Care Centres (CYCC) funded during 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director

## SUB-PROGRAMME: COMMUNITY BASED SERVICES

<b>1. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of beneficiaries reached through prevention and early intervention programme</b>
Definition	Prevention and Early Intervention programme outlines community, education therapy and temporary safe care. The PEI programme as outlined in Section 147 of the Children Act 38 of 2005.
Source of data	Service Points and Designated Child Protection Organisations
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple Count
Means of verification	Primary : Attendance register Secondary : Database
Assumptions	well-informed communities to care and protect children through implementation of PEI program
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: 30%</li> <li>• Target for Youth: 20%</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: 3%</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• spatial impact area: All 18 local municipalities</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	All beneficiaries reached through the PEI programme during 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director
<b>2. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of children accessing services in funded Drop In Centres</b>
Definition	This indicator counts number of children between 0-18 years living and working on the streets receiving services such as prevention and Early Intervention, Statutory Services, and Reunification Services.
Source of data	Service Points and Drop in Centres
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple Count
Means of verification	Primary: Register of children accessing services in funded Drop In Centres Secondary: Database of Children in funded Drop In Centres
Assumptions	Drop in Centre Programs compliment government Services to address issues affecting children at an early stage before reaching statutory level
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>spatial impact area: JB Marks and Maquassi Hills Local Municipalities</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	All District with children accessing services in funded Drop In Centres during 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director
<b>3. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of children receiving social work services</b>
Definition	Number of children between 18 receiving social work services as defined in social work literature ( i.e. child in poverty, child headed households, children living and working on the street, abused children unaccompanied minors, trafficked, smuggled, children displaying uncontrollable behaviour , Parental Rights and responsibilities , mediation , support with estate matters , child labour , intermediary assessments and any other vulnerable children
Source of data	Service Points and Designated Child Protection Organisation
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple Count
Means of verification	Primary Source : Intake Register Secondary Source : Database
Assumptions	Drop in Centre Programs compliment government Services to address issues affecting children at an early stage before reaching statutory level
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>spatial impact area: All 18 local municipalities</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	All Children cared and protected through social work interventions
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director

#### SUB-PROGAMME: PARTIAL CARE AND EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

<b>1. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of ECD programmes registered</b>
Definition	This indicator counts the number of ECD programmes conditionally and fully registered complying with norms and standards for that quarter. This includes Centre based and Non-Centre based ECD Programmes. Non- Centre based programmes includes toy libraries, play groups , Home visiting programmes and mobile ECD programmes
Source of data	Provincial Office
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Primary: Registration certificate Secondary :Database of registered ECD Programmes
Assumptions	Registered programmes provide quality services
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>spatial transformation priorities: All districts</li> <li>spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle/	Quarterly
Desired performance	Increased number of ECD programmes registered during 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director
<b>2. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of children accessing registered ECD Services</b>
Definition	This indicator counts the number of children between the ages of zero (0) to school going age who are enrolled in registered Early Childhood Development programmes during the quarter. This includes fully and conditionally registered ECD programmes. Centre based and non – Centre based programmes.
Source of data	ECD Centres and Non- Centre based programmes

Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Primary: Attendance registers with names, surnames and ID or date of birth. Secondary :Database of children
Assumptions	More children have access to quality services
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• spatial transformation priorities: All districts</li> <li>• spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Non-Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Increased number of children accessing registered ECD programmes.
Indicator Responsibility	Programme Director
<b>3. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of children subsidized through Equitable Share.</b>
Definition	This indicator counts the number of children subsidized through Equitable Shares. This refers to children attending fully registered and conditionally registered ECD programmes. Centre based and non – centres programmes.
Source of data	ECD Centres and Non- Centre based programmes
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Primary: Attendance register with names, surnames and ID or date of birth of the subsidized children in registered ECD programmes. Secondary : Database of subsidized children
Assumptions	Improved attendance of children
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• spatial transformation priorities: All districts</li> <li>• spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Non-Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Increased number of children subsidized through Equitable Share.
Indicator Responsibility	Programme Director
<b>4. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of children subsidized through Conditional Grant subsidy</b>
Definition	This indicator counts the number of children subsidized through Conditional Grant. This refers children attending fully registered and conditionally registered centre based ECD programmes.
Source of data	ECD Centres
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Primary: Attendance register with names, surnames and ID or date of birth of the subsidized children in registered ECD programmes. Secondary :Database of subsidized children
Assumptions	Improved attendance of children
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• spatial transformation priorities: All districts</li> <li>• spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Non-Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Increased number children subsidized through Conditional Grant.
Indicator Responsibility	Programme Director
<b>5. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of children with disabilities accessing registered ECD services</b>
Definition	This indicator counts the number of children with disabilities accessing registered ECD services . This refers to children attending centre based and Non- centre based ECD programmes.

Source of data	ECD Centres and Non Centre based ECD programmes
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Primary: Attendance register with names, surnames and ID or date of birth of children with disabilities in registered ECD programmes. Secondary : Database of children with disabilities
Assumptions	Children profound disabilities may not access services in ECD centres
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: 130</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• spatial transformation priorities: All districts</li> <li>• spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Non-Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Increased number of children with disabilities accessing registered ECD programmes.
Indicator Responsibility	Programme Director

## PROGRAMME: RESTORATIVE SERVICES

### SUB-PROGRAMME: SOCIAL CRIME PREVENTION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

<b>1.Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of persons reached through social crime prevention programmes</b>
Definition	This indicator counts the number of persons reached through educational and engagement programmes (Developmental life skills, Community dialogues and Out- reach programmes ,workshops, door to door, seminars , conferences and summits )
Source of data	Service Points and NPOs
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Primary : Attendance Register Secondary: Database
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some beneficiaries may refuse to sign the registers, or might provide wrong details</li> <li>• None-attendance of targeted groups</li> </ul>
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: 35 000</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: 100</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• spatial transformation priorities: All districts</li> <li>• spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Increased number of persons reached through Social Crime Prevention Programmes
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director
<b>2.Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of Persons who completed Diversion Programme</b>
Definition	This indicator counts the number of persons who completed diversion programmes. This includes children and adults referred by Courts and Social Systems i.e. schools, NPOs and Departmental Directorates.
Source of data	Service Points
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Primary : Completion certificate Secondary : Database
Assumptions	Some persons might not complete the diversion programmes
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: 200</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• spatial transformation priorities: All districts</li> <li>• spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Cumulative

Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Empowered persons through life skills and psycho social programmes
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director
<b>3.Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of Children in Secure Care Centres</b>
Definition	This indicator counts number of children in conflict with the Law who were placed in Secure Care Centres during that quarter. This indicator includes sentenced, residential diversion and awaiting trial children. This may include children who were in the centre by the beginning of the financial year
Source of data	Secure Care Centres
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Primary: Admission register Secondary: Database
Assumptions	Courts might not place children in secure care centres due to nature of offences committed
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• spatial transformation priorities: N/A</li> <li>• spatial impact area: Matlosana and Rustenburg Local Municipalities</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Non-Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Less number of children who reoffend
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director
<b>4.Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of children in conflict with the law assessed</b>
Definition	This indicator counts the number of Children alleged of committing criminal offences and assessed by Qualified Social Worker/ Probation Officer in line with Child Justice Act 75 of 2008 and Probation Services Act 116 of 1991 as amended
Source of data	Service Point
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Primary: Assessment certificate Secondary: Database
Assumptions	Children might be involved in serious criminal activities and get arrested
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>• Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>• Target for People with Disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• spatial transformation priorities: All districts</li> <li>• spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	All children in conflict with the law assessed within 48 hours
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director

#### UNIT: VICTIM EMPOWERMENT SERVICES

<b>1. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of persons reached through Community Engagement Programmes</b>
Definition	This indicator counts the number of persons reached through Victim Empowerment educational programmes (life skills, men's and boy's programmes, group debriefing, Out-reach programmes, dialogues, summit and workshops) on victim empowerment services
Source of data	Service Points and NPO's
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Primary Source: Attendance register Secondary: Database
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some beneficiaries may refuse to sign the registers, or might provide wrong details</li> <li>• None-attendance of targeted groups</li> </ul>

Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target for Women: 3 000</li> <li>Target for Youth: 2 000</li> <li>Target for People with Disabilities: 300</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>spatial transformation priorities: All districts</li> <li>spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Increased number of persons reached through Victim Empowerment Prevention Programmes
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director
<b>2. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of Victims of Gender Based Violence receiving psycho-social support services</b>
Definition	This indicator counts the number of victims of Gender Based Violence who received psycho-social support services in Victim Empowerment Programme Service Centres inclusive of DSD offices, shelters, white doors, crisis centres, safe houses and funded NPOs. These include services rendered to primary victims, significant others as secondary victims in terms of Domestic violence Act 116/1998, Criminal Law (Sexual Offence and Related Matters Amendment) Act 32 of 2007 , Criminal Procedure Act 51 of 1977 as amended and Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in person Act 7 of 2013
Source of data	Service Points and NPOs
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Primary Source: Intake register Secondary: Database
Assumptions	Some beneficiaries may refuse service, abscond or relocate
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target for Women: 3 000</li> <li>Target for Youth: 2 000</li> <li>Target for People with Disabilities: 50</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>spatial transformation priorities: All districts</li> <li>spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Decreased number of victims of Gender Based Violence
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director
<b>3. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of human trafficking victims who accessed social services</b>
Definition	This indicator counts the number of suspected or confirmed victims of human trafficking who accessed social services in DSD and other Victim Support Centres
Source of data	Service Points and NPOs
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Primary Source: intake register Secondary: Database
Assumptions	Some beneficiaries may refuse service, abscond or relocate
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target for Women: N/A</li> <li>Target for Youth: N/A</li> <li>Target for People with Disabilities : N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>spatial transformation priorities: All districts</li> <li>spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Cumulative year End
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Less cases of suspected or confirmed victims of human trafficking reported
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director

#### SUB-PROGAMME: SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

<b>1. Indicator Title</b>	<b>Number of people reached through substance abuse prevention programmes</b>
Definition	This indicator counts the number of people who attended substance abuse prevention programmes during the quarter
Source of data	Service Points and NPO's

Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Primary: Attendance registers (secondary schools ,tertiary institutions and communities) Confirmation letters with lists of names from ECDs and primary schools Secondary: Database
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some beneficiaries may refuse to sign the registers, or might provide wrong details</li> <li>None-attendance of targeted groups</li> </ul>
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target for Women: 30 000</li> <li>Target for Youth: 35 000</li> <li>Target for People with Disabilities: 200</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>spatial transformation priorities: All districts</li> <li>spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Increased number of persons reached through Substance Abuse Prevention Programmes
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director
<b>2. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of service users who accessed Substance Use Disorder (SUD) treatment services</b>
Definition	This indicator counts people who accessed Substance Use Disorder Treatment Services (community based, inpatient and outpatient) from Government and funded NPOs during the quarter. Services to be implemented are after care & reintegration, individual sessions, early recovery groups, outpatient services, inpatient services, psycho-social support services, educational and social support groups
Source of data	Service Points and NPO's
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Primary: Attendance register and Admission register (treatment centres) Secondary: Database
Assumptions	Some beneficiaries may refuse service, abscond from the treatment center or relocate
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target for Women: 400</li> <li>Target for Youth: 800</li> <li>Target for People with Disabilities: 80</li> </ul>
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>spatial transformation priorities: All districts</li> <li>spatial impact area: N/A</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Decreased number of Substance Use Disorder treatment cases
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director

## PROGRAMME: DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH

### SUB-PROGRAMME: INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING AND SUPPORT FOR NPOS

<b>1. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of NPOs capacitated</b>
Definition	This indicator counts NPOs which received capacity building, which includes resource mobilization, financial management, governance, project management and conflict management.
Source of data	Training Provider
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Primary: Attendance register of NPOs capacitated Secondary: Database of NPOs Capacitated
Assumptions	Capacitated NPOs will be compliant
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	N/A
Spatial Transformation	spatial transformation priorities: N/A spatial impact area: N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	2 396 NPOs capacitated during the 2020/21

Indicator responsibility	Programme Director
<b>2. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of funded NPOs</b>
Definition	This indicator counts number of NPOs funded by the Department in a given financial year.
Source of data	Transfer Payments Report(Provincial Office)
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Primary: Service Level Agreement (Once off) Secondary: Database of all funded organizations
Assumptions	Capacitated NPOs are compliant to funding requirements
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	N/A
Spatial Transformation	spatial transformation priorities spatial impact area
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	658 NPOs funded during 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director
<b>3. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of work opportunities created (including Incentive and Integrated grant)</b>
Definition	This indicator counts the total number of work opportunities created for individuals placed in funded organisation and departmental institutions through equitable share and conditional grants (Incentive and Integrated grant).
Source of data	EPWP Reporting System(Provincial Office)
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Primary: Stipend register Secondary : Database of beneficiaries
Assumptions	Participants are poor and unemployed
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	Target for Women: 60% Target for Youth: 55% Target for People with Disabilities: 2%
Spatial Transformation	spatial transformation priorities spatial impact area
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	1 020 work opportunities created during 2020/21 financial year
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director

#### SUB-PROGRAMME: COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION

<b>2. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of profiled households linked to integrated DSD services</b>
Definition	Indicator counts the number of profiled households whose needs were identified and linked to integrated DSD services . Linking will be when the profiled households are referred to different programmes for specific interventions.
Source of data	Household profiling report
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Primary: Referral letter to stakeholders Secondary: Database
Assumptions	Identified household needs will be provided with intended DSD services
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	N/A
Spatial Transformation	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	100% of profiled household linked for integrated government services during 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director

#### SUB-PROGRAMME: POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

<b>1. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of people accessing food through DSD Feeding Programmes (Centre Based)</b>
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Definition	The indicator refers to people accessing food through DSD Centre based Programmes. Centre based programmes includes DSD Funded Centres that provide meals to beneficiaries e.g. Luncheon clubs, drop in centres, ECD, CNDC s/soup Kitchens, Disability Centres, Secure Care Centres, Child and Youth Care Centres, and State Run Institutions
Source of data	DSD Food Programmes Registers at Centre based feeding programmes
Method of calculation / Assessment	Quantitative
Means of verification	Primary: Attendance register and confirmation letter Secondary: Database of people accessing food through DSD (Centre Based) Programmes
Assumptions	Food insecure beneficiaries accessing food Reduction of hunger in the deprived wards.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	Women: N/A Youth: N/A People with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation	N/A
Calculation type	Non-Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	28 860 people benefiting from DSD feeding programmes (Centre Based) during 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director

### SUB-PROGRAMME: COMMUNITY BASED RESEARCH AND PLANNING

1. Indicator title	Number of households profiled
Definition	This indicator counts number of households profiled in the wards.
Source of data	Individual Households
Method of calculation / Assessment	Household in a ward will be counted once post profiling concluded.
Means of verification	Primary: completed Profiling tool Secondary: Database of completed profiled households
Assumptions	Household needs identified will be catered for by various stakeholders.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	The indicator will make provision for woman, people with disabilities and youth.
Spatial Transformation	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	8131 households profiled during 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director
2. Indicator title	Number of communities profiled
Definition	This indicator counts number of communities profiled. Profiling of a village, a block, a section or an extension within a ward. It entails the process of collecting information to inform interventions and support within the community.
Source of data	Traditional authorities, ward committees, community members
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Primary: community profiling report Secondary: attendance register
Assumptions	Community needs identified will be catered for by stakeholders
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	N/A
Spatial Transformation	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	287 communities profiled during 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director

### SUB-PROGRAMME: WOMEN DEVELOPMENT

1. Indicator title	Number of women participating in women dialogues
Definition	This indicator counts the number of women participating in women dialogues during the quarter, where women are given a platform to deliberating on matters affecting them

Source of data	Household profiles
Method of calculation / Assessment	Quantitative
Means of verification	Primary source: Attendance register Secondary : Database of Women participating in women dialogues
Assumptions	Women linked to economic opportunities Reduction of poverty amongst women
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	100% women 2% women living with disabilities
Spatial Transformation	N/A
Calculation type	Non-Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	1 005 women participating in women dialogues during 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director
<b>2. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of women participating in skills development programmes</b>
Definition	This indicator counts the number of women participating in women skills development programme. Skills development programmes refers to programmes such as basic cooking skills, sewing, confectionery, paramedics, driver's license, etc.
Source of data	Provincial Office
Method of calculation / Assessment	Quantitative
Means of verification	Primary: Attendance Register Secondary: Database of women participating in skills development programmes
Assumptions	Empowered and self-reliance women
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	100% women 2% women living with disabilities
Spatial Transformation	N/A
Calculation type	Non-Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	50 women participating in skills development programmes during 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director
<b>3. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of women benefitting from economic strengthening initiatives</b>
Definition	This indicator counts number of women benefitting from economic strengthening initiatives. Economic strengthening refers to material support provided for women participating in economic initiatives to improve production and their livelihoods through procurement of machinery, equipment and material.
Source of data	Provincial Office
Method of calculation/Assessment	Quantitative
Means of Verification	Primary :Signed delivery note and attendance register Secondary :Database of women benefitting from economic strengthening initiatives
Assumptions	Empowered and self-reliant women.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	100% Women 2% women living with disabilities
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Calculation Type	Non- Cumulative
Desired performance	150 women benefitting from economic strengthening initiatives supported during 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director

#### SUB-PROGRAMME: YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

<b>1. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of youth participating in skills development programme</b>
Definition	This indicator counts number of youth participating in National Youth skills programme. Skills development programmes refers to the National Youth Service Programme
Source of data	Training provider
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple count

Means of verification	Primary: Completion Certificate Secondary: Database of youth participating in skills development programme
Assumptions	Skilled youth through skills development programme
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	Target for Youth: 100% (50% females and 50% males) Target for People with Disabilities: 2%
Spatial Transformation	N/A
Calculation type	Non –Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	300 youth participating in youth skills development programme during 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director
<b>2. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of youth mobilized for youth empowerment programmes</b>
Definition	This indicator counts the number of youth mobilized for empowerment programmes. Empowerment programmes include youth camps, career exhibitions and youth dialogues during the quarter. It also includes social behavioural change programmes, workshops, work opportunities, and commemorations.
Source of data	Demographic Profile
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Primary: Attendance register of youth mobilized for youth empowerment programme Secondary: Database of youth mobilized for youth empowerment programme
Assumptions	Youth empowered through youth empowerment programmes
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	Target for Youth: 100% (60% females and 40% males) Target for People with Disabilities: 2%
Spatial Transformation	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	5000 youth mobilized for youth empowerment programmes 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director

## SUB-PROGRAMME: POPULATION POLICY PROMOTION

<b>1. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of District Demographic profiles developed</b>
Definition	It refers to the number of district demographic profiles developed in order to analyse the population and development situation in a specific area, with details of demographic, social and economic status of people in that locality/area, including population profiles, development of indexes, mapping etc.
Source of data	Population Statistics from StatsSA and other sector departments
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple calculation
Means of verification	Primary: Demographic profile
Assumptions	Planning informed by updated population issues
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	N/A
Spatial Transformation	N/A
Calculation type	Non-Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	4 district demographic profiles developed in 2020/21
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director
<b>2. Indicator title</b>	<b>Number of Developmental sector plans assessed</b>
Definition	This indicator counts the number of Population and Developmental sector plans of Departments and municipalities assessed on the implementation of population policy at all levels of planning.
Source of data	Planning documents (APP, IDP, etc.) Population Statistics from Stats SA
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Primary source: Monitoring and Evaluation Assessment tool
Assumptions	Informed planning at all spheres of government; and

	Empowered departments and municipalities
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	N/A
Spatial Transformation	Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A Reflect on the spatial impact area: N/A
Calculation type	Non-Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	5 sector plans assessed
Indicator responsibility	Programme Director

## Annexures to the Annual Performance Plan

### 12. ANNEXURE A – AMENDMENTS TO STRATEGIC PLAN

N/A

### 13. ANNEXURE B - CONDITIONAL GRANTS

#### 2020 MTEF GRANT ALLOCATION

CONDITIONAL GRANT TYPE	2020/2021 R'000	2021/2022 R'000	2022/23 R'000
EPWP Incentive grant for Provinces	2 000		
Social Sector EPWP Incentive grant for Provinces	6 358		
Early Childhood Development grant Subsidy Expansion	69 943	85 511	100 425
Early Childhood Development grant Maintenance grant	6 797	1 434	1 499
<b>Total allocation</b>	<b>85 098</b>	<b>86 945</b>	<b>101 924</b>

### 14. ANNEXURE C – CONSOLIDATED INDICATORS

N/A

### 15. ANNEXURE D - DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL

1. DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL						
AREAS OF INTERVENTION	FIVE YEAR PLANNING PERIOD					
	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROJECT SCOPE	DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	LOCATION : GPS COORDINATES	PROJECT LEADER	SOCIAL PARTNERS
<b>DR RSM DISTRICT</b>						
	1. Ipelegeng Community Care Centre	Psycho-social support services to orphans, vulnerable children and youth	Mamusa	- 27,1027,25,0255 49	Ms Lettie Setlhodi	Leseding home-based care

	2. Taung Old Age Home	Care and protection of older persons	Greater Taung	- 27.415255,24.714352	Ms Omphile Didimalang	DoH DoHome-Affairs
<b>2. DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL</b>						
<b>AREAS OF INTERVENTION</b>	<b>FIVE YEAR PLANNING PERIOD</b>					
	<b>PROJECT DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>PROJECT SCOPE</b>	<b>DISTRICT MUNICIPALTY</b>	<b>LOCATION : GPS COORDINATE S</b>	<b>PROJECT LEADER</b>	<b>SOCIAL PARTNERS</b>
<b>DR RSM DISTRICT</b>						
	3. Khuseleka One Stop Centre	Services to victims of gender-based violence and crime	Naledi	- 26,9720704.24.7215505	Ms Koketso Mothibi	SAPS DoH
Advocacy Programmes	All 65 wards					
SUB-TOTAL OF PROJECT (S)						
<b>BOJANALA DISTRICT</b>						
Capacity Development Programmes	1. Sonop Home	Care and protection of older persons	Madibeng	25.612211,27.8337233	Ms Debra Moiloe	Dept of Health,
	2. Reamogetswe CYCC	Residential care and protection services to orphaned and vulnerable children.	Madibeng	25.39°014”S27 4138.6E	Ms Lindiwe Mosia	Dept of Health, Department of Education, Dept of Justice
	3. Rustenburg Secure Care Centre	Residential services and care to youth in conflict with the law.	Rustenburg	S 25? 36'40" E 27? 19'14"	Ms Mirriam Kgafela	Dept of Health, SAPS, Department of Education, Justice
<b>3. DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL</b>						
<b>AREAS OF INTERVENTION</b>	<b>FIVE YEAR PLANNING PERIOD</b>					
	<b>PROJECT DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>PROJECT SCOPE</b>	<b>DISTRICT MUNICIPALTY</b>	<b>LOCATION : GPS COORDINATES</b>	<b>PROJECT LEADER</b>	<b>SOCIAL PARTNERS</b>
<b>BOJANALA DISTRICT</b>						
Advocacy Programmes	All 154 wards					
SUB-TOTAL OF PROJECT (S)						
<b>4. DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL</b>						
<b>AREAS OF INTERVENTION</b>	<b>FIVE YEAR PLANNING PERIOD</b>					
	<b>PROJECT DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>PROJECT SCOPE</b>	<b>DISTRICT MUNICIPALTY</b>	<b>LOCATION : GPS COORDINATES</b>	<b>PROJECT LEADER</b>	<b>SOCIAL PARTNERS</b>
<b>DR. K.K. DISTRICT</b>						

Capacity Development Programmes	JB Marks Treatment Centre	Treatment Services for substance abuse	JB Marks	-26.682274, 27.065327	Ms. C. Monyemore	Dept of Health,
	Kanana ECD	Early Childhood development services	Matlosana	-26,9476020, 26,6511340	Ms Mabote	Dept of Health, Dept of Education
	Reabopa ECD	Early Childhood development services	Maquassi-hills	- 27,2172050,26, 2741650	Ms Polelo	Dept of Health, Dept of Education
	Boikhutsong Community Care Centre	Psycho-social support services to orphans, vulnerable children and youth	JB Marks	26,1320''2648'.5 "E	Ms. T. Cele	Dept of Health, CBOs,/NPOs
	Matlosana Secure Care Centre	Residential services and care to youth in conflict with the law.	Matlosana	26,8873680,26, 6142270	Mr. N. Tshabalala	Dept of Health, Dept of Education, SAPS
	Potchefstroom Crisis Centre	Services to victims of gender-based violence and crime	JB Marks	-26, 2222290, 26,8118120	Ms. M. Ntsholoane	Dept of Health, SAPS
	Kgakala One Stop Centre	Services to victims of gender-based violence and crime	Maquassi-hills	-26,2222290, 26,8118120	Ms Mothibedi	Dept of Health, SAPS
	KOSH Crisis Centre	Services to victims of gender-based violence and crime	Matlosana	- 26,8855270,26, 6167930	Ms Modisenyan e	Dept of Health, SAPS
Advocacy Programmes	All 84 wards					
SUB-TOTAL OF PROJECT (S)						
<b>5. DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL</b>						
AREAS OF INTERVENTION	FIVE YEAR PLANNING PERIOD					
	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROJECT SCOPE	DISTRICT MUNICIPALTY	LOCATION : GPS COORDINATES	PROJECT LEADER	SOCIAL PARTNERS
<b>NGAKA MODIRI-MOLEMA DISTRICT</b>						
Capacity Development Programmes	Mafikeng Crisis Centre	Services to victims of gender-based violence and crime	Mafikeng	- 25,9127148,25, 5223729	Mr N Thipe	SAPS, Dept of Health, Justice
	Boikagong CYCC	Residential care and protection services to orphaned and vulnerable children.	Mafikeng	-25,8369252, 25,6011812,17z	Ms B Sityi	SAPS, Dept of Health, Justice

	Itsoseng Handy-Craft Centre	Protective workshop and services to persons with disabilities	Ditsobotla	-26,0840183,25,8637863,14z	Ms M Masuluke	Dept of Health,
	Groot Marico Community Care Centre	Psycho-social support services to orphans, vulnerable children and youth	Ramotshere-Moiloa	-25,8041587,25,6988752,10z	Ms G Ratshefola	Dept of Health, Dept of Education
	Lokaleng ECD	Early Childhood development services	Mafikeng	-25,797442,25,5521949,13z	Ms R Molokoane	Dept of Education, Dept of Health
	Boingotlo ECD	Early Childhood development services	Ratlou	-25,8472452,25,6202913,17z	Ms Nkate/ Ms Mataboge	Dept of Education, Dept of Health
<b>6. DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL</b>						
<b>AREAS OF INTERVENTION</b>	<b>FIVE YEAR PLANNING PERIOD</b>					
	<b>PROJECT DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>PROJECT SCOPE</b>	<b>DISTRICT MUNICIPALTY</b>	<b>LOCATION : GPS COORDINATES</b>	<b>PROJECT LEADER</b>	<b>SOCIAL PARTNERS</b>
	Mosheba ECD	Early Childhood development services	Ratlou	-26,1339335,24,4271226,9z	Ms Keamogetse Mooki	Dept of Education, Dept of Health
Advocacy Programmes	All 103 wards					
SUB-TOTAL OF PROJECT (S)						