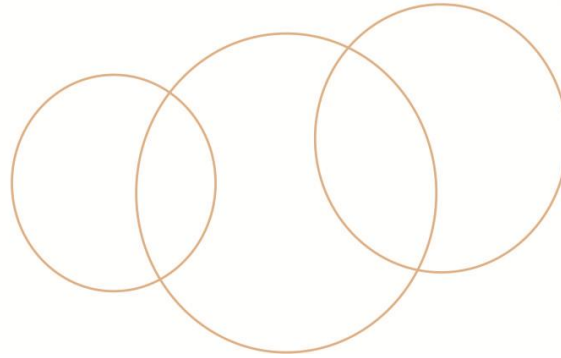




social development

Department:
Social Development
NORTHERN CAPE



Strategic Plan 2015/2020

FOREWORD

In its war against poverty, the African National Congress led Government continuously integrated anti-poverty programs, ensuring that these programs address not only social assistance, but also the sustainable integration of all communities into economic activity.

The vision of the Department of Social Development is to build a caring and self-reliant society by building conscious and capable citizens through the provision of integrated social development services.

The vision speaks to the expectations of the long-term vision of the National Development Plan 2030 namely and Outcome 13 which is to build a comprehensive, responsive and sustainable social protection system to:

- Ensure that no-one slips below the minimum standard of living
- Assist households to achieve the basic standard of living
- Build and utilize the capabilities of individuals, households, communities to respond to the changing needs of individuals across the life cycle.
- Graduate households of poverty



The Department of Social Development adopted the strategy to migrate R 0 income families out of extreme chronic poverty through the War on Poverty Campaign. Inspired by the National Development Plan vision:2030, the implementation plan to migrate families out of extreme poverty will be guided by among others, the sustained support programme per family over the next 5 years to assist households to be self-sustainable.

In developing the five year strategic plan, we remain cognizant of the fact that our deliverables must promote or even achieve the expectations of the National Development Plan 2030, Outcome 13 and the Medium Term Strategic Framework.

Our response as the Department of Social Development to the ideals and aspirations of the people as set out in the development agenda is guided by the five strategic goals:

- Reform the social welfare system to deliver better results for vulnerable groups
- To provide a comprehensive package of ECD services for children from conception to age 4, focusing in particular on the poorest and also considering home-based provision
- To strengthen community development by emphasizing the roles of community-based planning and community profiling through providing support to establish community based structures
- Access to food to vulnerable households
- Quality of food provision to vulnerable households

It is our belief that our attack on poverty must seek to empower the people to take themselves out of poverty, while creating adequate social nets to protect the most vulnerable in our society.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, consisting of stylized, overlapping loops and strokes.

MEC.M. SOKATSHA

Executive Authority of Department Social Development

OFFICIAL SIGN-OFF

It is hereby certified that this Strategic Plan:

- Was developed by the management of the Department of Social Development, Northern Cape Province under the guidance of MEC M. Sokatsha
- Takes into account all relevant policies, legislation and other mandates for which the Department of Social Development is responsible
- Accurately reflects the strategic outcome oriented goals and objectives which the Department of Social Development will endeavour to achieve over the period 2015-2020

Ms. S. Wookey
Chief Financial Officer



Signature:

Ms. E. Summers
Head Official responsible for Planning



Signature:

Ms. E. Botes
Accounting Officer



Signature:

Approved by: MEC M. Sokatsha
Executive Authority



Signature:

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Part A: Strategic Overview



PART A: STRATEGIC OVERVIEW.

1. Vision

A Caring and Self-reliant Society.

2. Mission

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

3. Values

The following values and ethos have been identified for Social Development:

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

4. Principles

We seek to embody the Batho- Pele Principles in our efforts so as to ensure that our service provision is done in humane ways and results in positive and sustainable outcomes for the citizens of South Africa.

- **Consultation:** people should be consulted about the level and quality of services they receive, and wherever possible, be given a choice.
- **Service standards:** people should be told what level and quality of services they will receive.
- **Access:** all citizens should have equal access to the services to which they are entitled.
- **Courtesy:** all people should be treated with courtesy and consideration.
- **Information:** people should be given full, accurate information about the services they receive.
- **Openness and transparency:** about how the department is run, how much it costs, and who is in charge.
- **Redress:** if a promised standard of service is not delivered, people should be offered an apology, an explanation and a speedy remedy. When complaints are made, people should receive a sympathetic, positive response.
- **Value for money:** public services should be provided economically and efficiently

4. LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES

4.1. CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATES

- ✓ The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 108 of 1996, Chapter 10, 195(1)(a-i)
- ✓ The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa notably, Section 29(1) (c) provides for the right of access to appropriate Social Assistance to those unable to support themselves and their dependants.
- ✓ Section 9.3 of the Constitution indicates that “the state may not unfairly discriminate directly or indirectly against anyone on one or more grounds, including race, gender, sex, pregnancy, marital status, ethnic or social origin, colour, sexual orientation, age, disability, religion, conscience, belief, culture, language and birth.”

4.2. LEGISLATIVE MANDATES

- ✓ The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa no 108 of 1996
- ✓ Non Profit Organization Act no 71 of 1997
- ✓ Public Finance Management Act 01 of 1999
- ✓ Social Assistance Act of 2004
- ✓ Division of Revenue Act no 01 of 2005
- ✓ White Paper for Social Welfare Act of 1997
- ✓ Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP)
- ✓ The Northern Cape Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) (2004 – 2014)
- ✓ Skills Development Act- 1998
- ✓ The Expanded Public Works Program (phase 3)
- ✓ Government’s Program of Action [Social Cluster]
- ✓ Prevention and Treatment of Drug dependency Act 70 of 2008
- ✓ The National Strategic Plan on STI,TB and HIV and AIDS: 2012-2016
- ✓ Service Delivery Model for Developmental Social Welfare Services
- ✓ Orphans and Vulnerable Children Policy Framework, 2006
- ✓ Guidelines on the Services to Children Infected and Affected by HIV and AIDS
- ✓ **Children’s Act, no 38 of 2005**
The Act makes provisions for the rights and responsibilities of children and parents and protection of children and the promotion of their wellbeing.
- ✓ **Criminal procedure Act, 1997**
The Act governs the judicial processes and procedures associated with all crimes and including those against children.

✓ **Prevention of Family violence Act, 1993**

This Act requires that any person in a position of responsibility for a child to report any reasonable suspicion that the child has been abused to a police official, commissioner of child welfare or a social worker in a designated organization.

✓ **Film and Publications Act, 1996**

The Act prohibits the production, possession, import and distribution of pornographic material depicting children who are under the age of 18 or are depicted to be under the age of 18 years, and provides for the protection of children from exposure to pornographic material.

✓ **Domestic Violence Act, 1998**

The Act makes it possible for a court to exclude a known or alleged perpetrator of domestic violence from a child's home or restrict other forms of access by him/her.

✓ **South African Schools Act, 1996**

South African Schools Act makes schooling compulsory for children between the ages of 7 and 15, or until they have completed grade nine. The Act stipulates that parents or guardians who do not ensure that their children are at school, and any other person keeping a child who is subject to compulsory schooling out of school, for example because the child must work, commit an offence in terms of the Act.

✓ **Choice on termination of Pregnancy Act, 1996**

This Act legalizes abortion up to 12 weeks of gestation.

✓ **Domestic Violence, Act 116 of 1998**

✓ **Maintenance Act, 99 of 1998**

✓ **United Nations Declaration of Basic Principle of Justice for Victims of Crime and abuse of Power**

✓ **Mental Health Care Act of 17 of 2002**

✓ **Declaration on the rights of disabled persons - 1976**

In Resolution 3, 82 of 13 December 1976, the General Assembly recommended that "all member states should take account of the rights and principles laid down in the Declaration on the rights of Disabled Persons in establishing their policies, plans and programs and that all international organizations and agencies concerned should include in their programs, provisions ensuring the effective implementation of those rights and principles

✓ **UN Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities**

It reaffirms that all persons with disabilities must enjoy all human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis with others.

✓ **Probation Services Act ,1991(No.116 of 1991)as amended- This Act provides for the establishment and implementation of programmes aimed at combating crime and for the rendering of assistance to and treatment of certain persons involved in crime.**

- ✓ **Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependency Act, 1992**(No. 20 of 1992)- This Act provides for the establishment of programmes for the prevention and treatment of drug dependency , the establishment of treatment centres and hostels, the registration of institutions as treatment centres and hostels and the committal of certain persons to their detention, treatment and training in such treatment centres.
- ✓ **Non-Profit Organizations Act, 1997**(No. 71 of 1997) - This Act repealed the Fund-raising Act, 1997. The Act also established an administrative and regulatory framework within which Non-Profit Organizations can conduct their affairs.
- ✓ **Older Persons Act of 2006** strives towards the protection and promotion of the status, well being, safety and security of older persons. To maintain and protect the rights of older persons and by shifting the emphasis from the institutional care to community based care and support in order to ensure that older persons remain in the communities as long as they can. The norms and standards give guidance as to how the services should be rendered and by whom. They also give an indication of the disparity in allocation of resources in terms of funding and human capacity.
- ✓ **Domestic Violence Act, 1998**(No. 116 of 1998)- The National department is participating in the development of an integrated manual on the Domestic Violence Act, which will be used to jointly train social workers, the police and court personnel.
- ✓ **Social Services Professions Act, 1978**(No. 110 of 1978)-This Act, formerly known as the Social Work Act, provides for the establishment of the South African Council for Social Work and defines its powers and functions. It also makes provision to establish the South African Council for Social Service Profession and Professional boards for social service profession
- ✓ **Fund-raising Act, 1978**- The Fund-raising Act 1978 provides for the control of the collection of contributions from the public and for the establishment of various relief funds
- ✓ **Criminal Procedures Act, 1977**(No. 51 of 1977) - Makes provision for Probation Officers reports in terms of the different sentencing options.
- ✓ **The Correctional Services Act 8/59**- Section 29 deals with detention of young people in Correctional Facilities
- ✓ **The Aged Persons Amendment Act, No 100 of 1998** -To provide for conditions regarding subsidies to managers of registered homes, to monitor compliance with conditions of registration of homes, establishment of management committees, and accessibility of homes, reporting on abuse of older persons.
- ✓ **Beijing Platform of Action for Women**
- ✓ **Copenhagen Convention**
- ✓ **International Convention on Population Development**

- ✓ **Advisory Board on Social Development Act 3 of 2001**
- ✓ **The Mental Health Act of 2002**—The Act makes provision for the protection and care of mentally challenged persons.

4.3. POLICY MANDATES

- **Policy on Families**
The purpose of the National Family Policy is to strengthen and support families in performing their societal and developmental functions and to guide stakeholders to ensure integrated and comprehensive service delivery availability of resources.
- **White Paper for Social Welfare Services, 1997**
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.
- **Integrated Victim Empowerment Policy**
Makes provision for establishment of victim empowerment centres and an integrated network on victim empowerment.
- **Integrated National Disability Strategy**
The White Paper on an Integrated National Disability Strategy calls for the establishment and implementation of a range of services to enable people with disabilities and parents of disabled children to access services that will enhance their ability to live independently. It also makes provision for Activity Centres and residential care services.
- **Policy on Financial Awards to Service Providers**
The policy is aimed at the transformation and streamlining of social welfare services provided by civil society organizations funded by the Department. The policy provides guidelines for the delivery of efficient and effective services and ensures the accountability of service providers to the department and the community.
- **Integrated Service Delivery Model**
The Integrated Service Delivery Model provide a national framework that clearly determines the nature, scope, extent and level of work that constitutes the Service Delivery Model for developmental social services; and basis for determining appropriate norms and standards for service delivery, which will in turn provide a basis for funding and greater efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery.
- **The National Drug Master Plan**
The National Drug Master Plan sets out the National Policies and priorities in the campaign against substance abuse.

- **Policy on Social Relief**

Makes provision for materialize assistance and counseling services to families and individuals in distress.

- **Provincial Strategy for Transformation of homes and services to Older Persons**

Makes provision for restructuring of services to older persons and expansion and strengthening of community based services.

- **The Integrated Plan for HIV and AIDS**

Makes provision for home and community based care programmes, coordinated programmes for children infected and affected by HIV & Aids and implementation of youth and gender programmes.

- **Guidelines for Early Childhood Development Centres**

Provides minimum norms and standards for Early Childhood Development centres (ECD's)

- **National Integrated Plan on Early Childhood Development**

Strives towards a more realistic and integrated approach for Early Childhood Development services.

- **Policy on the transformation of the Child and Youth Care System**

Provide a framework for developmental services to children and youth at risk.

- **Interim National Protocol for the Management of youth awaiting trial in residential care facilities**

Provide guidelines for the management of youth awaiting trial in residential care facilities.

4.4. RELEVANT COURT RULINGS

- No court rulings

4.5. PLANNED POLICY INITIATIVES

The following policies will be initiated in the period covered by the Plan:

- Development of Provincial Specific Policy for funding allocation to NGO's rendering social welfare services regulated by Legislation. Due to severe financial constraints that NGO's are currently experiencing, it is necessary that policy is developed, therefore it is *relevant*. It should however be noted that such a process should be inclusive of all the programmes.
- Expansion of community-based child protection programmes.
- Development of an integrated provincial strategy for children living and working on the streets.
- Monitoring of the implementation of the Children's Act
- Monitoring and evaluation of residential facilities for children in need of care and protection.
- Maintain the Child Protection Register.
- Development and implementation of provincial strategy to address foster care backlog
- Monitoring the Transformation of Child and Youth Care Centres
- Development and implementation of Protocol on child abuse and neglect

- Development of a Provincial Integrated Plan for Early Childhood Development.
- Development and implementation of Protocol on child abuse and neglect.
- Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the White Paper for families.
- Capacity building on the range of family preservation programmes.
- Training on the Trafficking in Persons Act.
- Development and implementation of empowerment programs for service providers, caregivers and parents on Autism and Epilepsy.
- Monitor all funded services rendered by Non-Profit Organizations for people with disabilities.
- Capacity building of all service providers to ensure integration of persons with disabilities in communities.
- Monitor the implementation of the Minimum Norms and Standards in Residential facilities.

5. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

5.1. PERFORMANCE ENVIRONMENT

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE NORTHERN CAPE

GEOGRAPHY

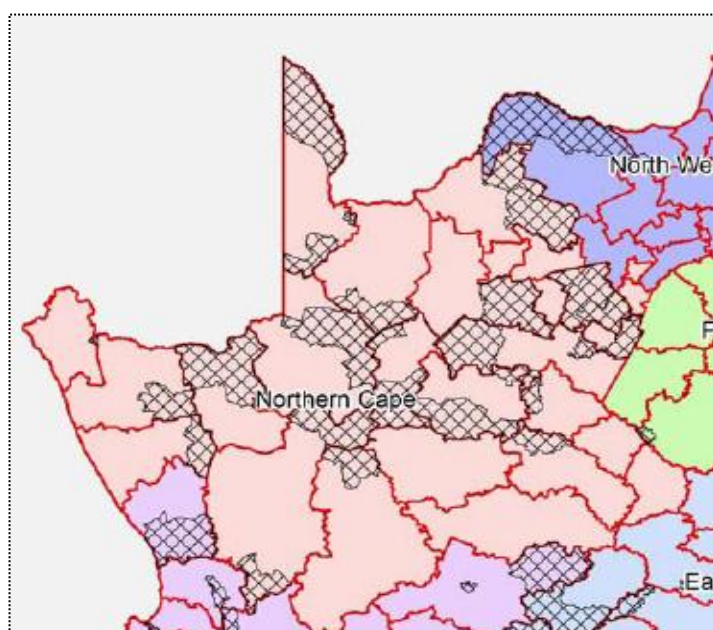
Provincial boundary changes: 2001 to 2011

A number of changes occurred in terms of provincial and municipal boundaries during the period between Censuses 2001 and 2011. Of the nine provinces, only two provinces (Western Cape and Free State) were not affected by changes. The provincial boundary changes were mostly as a result of eight cross boundary municipalities which were absorbed in full into respective provinces. Provincial boundary changes mostly affected North West (land size decreased to 11348,9 square kilometres). Most of this was absorbed by Northern Cape.

The Northern Cape's land area in square kilometres has increased from 362 599 in 2001 to 372 889 in 2011 due to these provincial boundary changes.

Northern Cape and North West:

Ga Segonyana and Phokwane municipalities were cross boundary municipalities between Northern Cape and North West in 2001 and were allocated to Northern Cape in full based on the current provincial boundaries.

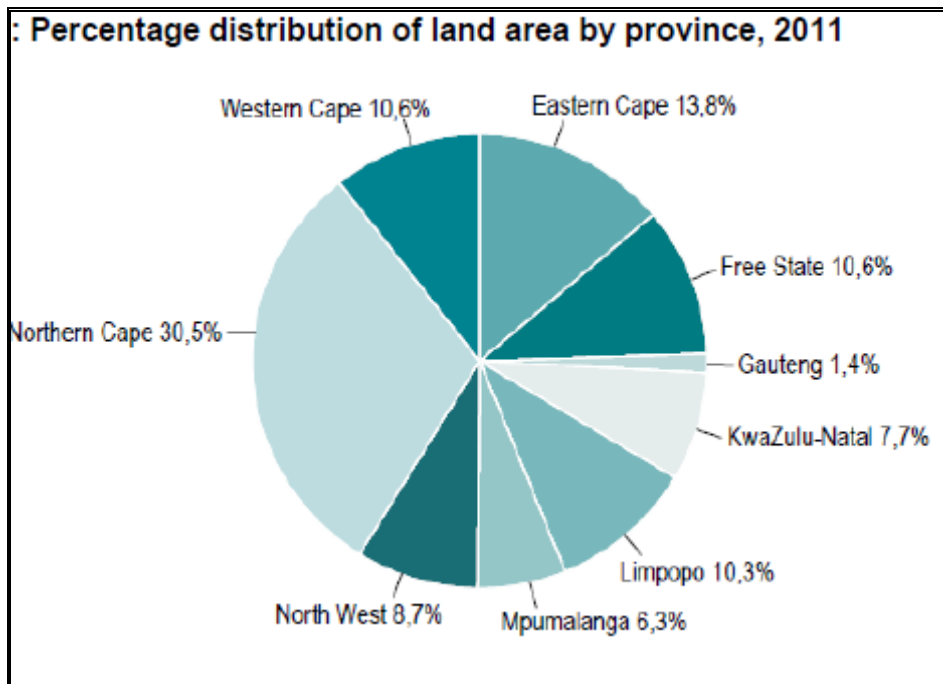


Kagisano municipality (2001) was split into Kagisano/ Molopo municipality and Joe Morolong municipality, with the former portion now in North West and the latter now part of the Northern Cape Province.



Moshaweng municipality (now part of Joe Morolong municipality) was incorporated in full in Northern Cape based on the current provincial boundaries.

The graph below indicates that the Northern Cape comprises of 30.5% of the total land area of South Africa, i.e. by far the biggest proportion compared to the other provinces.

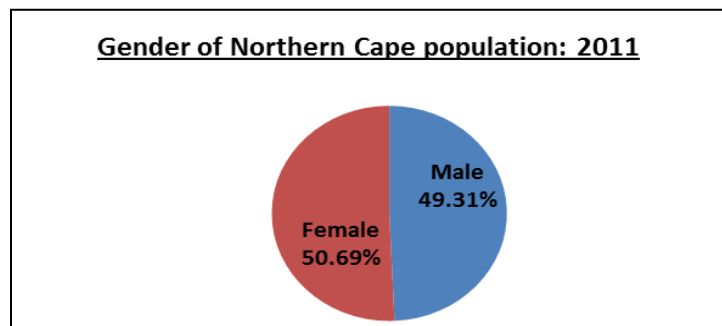


Population size

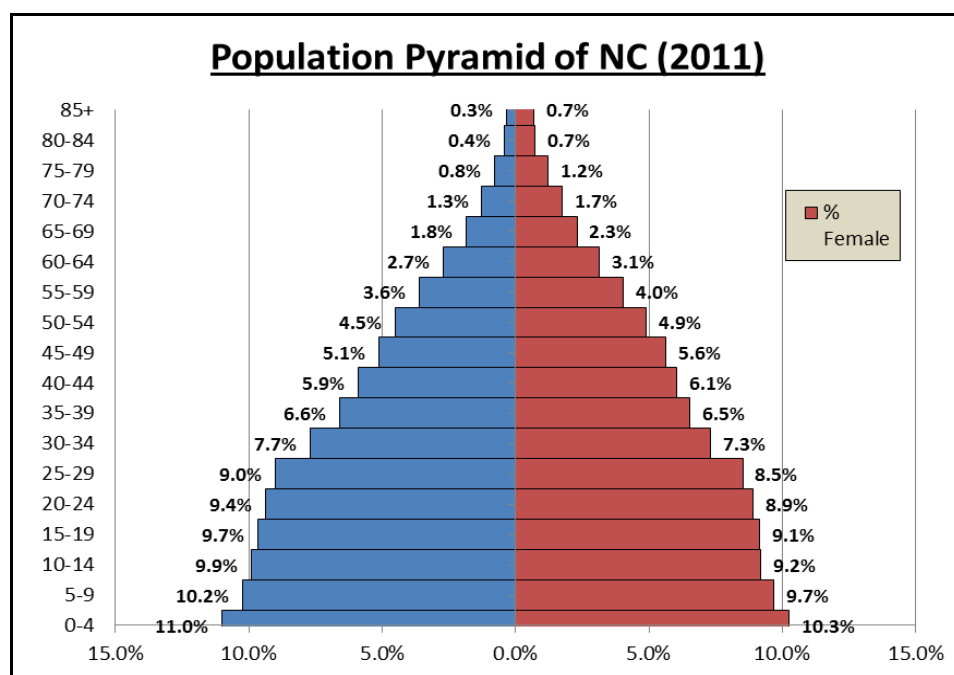
Amongst all the districts in the Northern Cape, Frances Baard district had the biggest share of population residing within it, i.e. 33.34% or 382 086 people, followed by 236 784 (20.66%) in Siyanda and 224 799 (19.62%) in John TaoloGaetsewe district. The least number and percentage of people are living in the Namakwa district, 115 842 people (10.11% of the total Northern Cape populace).

	Male	Female	Total	% Male	% Female	% NC
Namakwa	58274	57568	115842	50.30%	49.70%	10.11%
PixleykaSeme	92068	94284	186352	49.41%	50.59%	16.26%
Siyanda	120168	116616	236784	50.75%	49.25%	20.66%
Frances Baard	185497	196589	382086	48.55%	51.45%	33.34%
John TaoloGaetsewe	108966	115833	224799	48.47%	51.53%	19.62%
Total Northern Cape	564973	580890	1145863	49.31%	50.69%	100.00%

There were slightly more females in almost all of the districts, with the exception of Namakwa and Siyanda districts which had slightly more males residing therein.



There were 580 890 (50.69%) females counted in Census 2011, compared to 564 973 (49.31%) males.



Age Group	Male	Female	Total	% Male	% Female	% Total
0-4	62 248	59 670	121 918	11.0%	10.3%	10.6%
5-9	57 799	56208	114007	10.2%	9.7%	9.9%
10-14	56 010	53438	109448	9.9%	9.2%	9.6%
15-19	54 599	53078	107677	9.7%	9.1%	9.4%
20-24	52 979	51652	104631	9.4%	8.9%	9.1%
25-29	50 891	49482	100373	9.0%	8.5%	8.8%
30-34	43 542	42454	85996	7.7%	7.3%	7.5%
35-39	37 177	38046	75223	6.6%	6.5%	6.6%
40-44	33 268	35156	68424	5.9%	6.1%	6.0%
45-49	29 042	32777	61819	5.1%	5.6%	5.4%
50-54	25 505	28474	53979	4.5%	4.9%	4.7%
55-59	20 453	23 523	43976	3.6%	4.0%	3.8%
60-64	15 397	18 224	33621	2.7%	3.1%	2.9%
65-69	10 404	13 388	23792	1.8%	2.3%	2.1%
70-74	7136	10107	17243	1.3%	1.7%	1.5%
75-79	4377	7097	11474	0.8%	1.2%	1.0%
80-84	2293	4193	6486	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%
85+	1852	3923	5775	0.3%	0.7%	0.5%
	564 972	580 889	1 145 861	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Approximately 30.1% of the population in the Northern Cape was persons younger than 15 years. Youth between the ages of 15 and 34 accounted for 34.8% of the profiled population; overall, 64.2% of the persons were in the age group 15-64 years and another 5.7% were aged 65 years and older.

FRANCES BAARD

Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age in completed years						
0-4	20,865	20,114	40,979	11.20%	10.20%	10.70%
5-9	18,810	18,088	36,897	10.10%	9.20%	9.70%
10-14	17,841	17,287	35,127	9.60%	8.80%	9.20%
15-19	17,950	17,886	35,836	9.70%	9.10%	9.40%
20-24	17,826	18,021	35,848	9.60%	9.20%	9.40%
25-29	17,078	17,624	34,702	9.20%	9.00%	9.10%
30-34	14,707	15,014	29,721	7.90%	7.60%	7.80%
35-39	12,274	13,248	25,522	6.60%	6.70%	6.70%
40-44	10,788	11,933	22,722	5.80%	6.10%	5.90%
45-49	9,351	10,906	20,257	5.00%	5.50%	5.30%
50-54	8,340	9,619	17,959	4.50%	4.90%	4.70%
55-59	6,439	7,884	14,323	3.50%	4.00%	3.70%
60-64	4,999	6,034	11,033	2.70%	3.10%	2.90%
65-69	3,260	4,461	7,721	1.80%	2.30%	2.00%
70-74	2,271	3,402	5,673	1.20%	1.70%	1.50%
75-79	1,403	2,394	3,796	0.80%	1.20%	1.00%
80-84	748	1,443	2,191	0.40%	0.70%	0.60%
85-120	549	1,231	1,780	0.30%	0.60%	0.50%
Total	185,497	196,589	382,086	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Almost thirty percent (29.60%) of the population in Frances Baard were younger than 15 years; youth, between the ages of 15 and 34 years accounted for 35.70% of the people; 64.90% fell within the economically active (15-64 years) age group and 5.60% are considered to be elderly people, i.e. 65 years and older.

ZF MGCWU(SIYANDA)

Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age in completed years						
0-4	11,812	11,492	23,304	9.80%	9.90%	9.80%
5-9	11,105	10,964	22,069	9.20%	9.40%	9.30%
10-14	11,305	10,634	21,939	9.40%	9.10%	9.30%
15-19	11,505	10,932	22,437	9.60%	9.40%	9.50%
20-24	12,680	11,253	23,934	10.60%	9.60%	10.10%
25-29	11,982	10,282	22,264	10.00%	8.80%	9.40%
30-34	10,204	8,733	18,937	8.50%	7.50%	8.00%
35-39	8,437	7,857	16,294	7.00%	6.70%	6.90%
40-44	7,455	7,325	14,780	6.20%	6.30%	6.20%
45-49	6,322	6,634	12,956	5.30%	5.70%	5.50%
50-54	5,355	5,522	10,877	4.50%	4.70%	4.60%
55-59	4,008	4,362	8,370	3.30%	3.70%	3.50%
60-64	2,938	3,530	6,468	2.40%	3.00%	2.70%
65-69	1,919	2,458	4,378	1.60%	2.10%	1.80%
70-74	1,444	1,903	3,347	1.20%	1.60%	1.40%
75-79	892	1,321	2,213	0.70%	1.10%	0.90%
80-84	404	687	1,091	0.30%	0.60%	0.50%
85-120	401	725	1,126	0.30%	0.60%	0.50%
Total	120,168	116,616	236,783	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Twenty eight percent (28.40%) of the population in ZF Mgcawu(Siyanda) were younger than 15 years; youth, between the ages of 15 and 34 years accounted for 37.00% of the people; two thirds of the population in Siyanda (66.40%) fell within the economically active (15-64 years) age group and 5.10% are considered to be elderly people, i.e. 65 years and older.

JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE

Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age in completed years						
0-4	14,298	13,394	27,691	13.10%	11.60%	12.30%
5-9	12,787	12,662	25,449	11.70%	10.90%	11.30%
10-14	11,890	11,294	23,185	10.90%	9.80%	10.30%
15-19	11,056	11,000	22,056	10.10%	9.50%	9.80%
20-24	10,080	10,346	20,425	9.30%	8.90%	9.10%
25-29	9,623	9,984	19,607	8.80%	8.60%	8.70%
30-34	8,113	8,656	16,769	7.40%	7.50%	7.50%
35-39	6,525	7,301	13,826	6.00%	6.30%	6.20%
40-44	5,420	6,006	11,426	5.00%	5.20%	5.10%
45-49	4,626	5,869	10,495	4.20%	5.10%	4.70%
50-54	4,309	5,194	9,503	4.00%	4.50%	4.20%
55-59	3,644	4,260	7,905	3.30%	3.70%	3.50%
60-64	2,537	3,123	5,660	2.30%	2.70%	2.50%
65-69	1,649	2,213	3,861	1.50%	1.90%	1.70%
70-74	1,031	1,708	2,739	0.90%	1.50%	1.20%
75-79	670	1,292	1,962	0.60%	1.10%	0.90%
80-84	429	805	1,234	0.40%	0.70%	0.50%
85-120	277	728	1,005	0.30%	0.60%	0.40%
Total	108,966	115,833	224,799	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

In John Taolo Gaetsewe district, a third of the population (33.90%) were 14 years and younger; young people between the ages of 15 and 34 years accounted for 35.10% of the population; 61.30% were considered to be economically active (i.e. within the 15-64 years age group) and 4.70% are elderly people, i.e. 65 years and older.

PIXLEY KA SEME

Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age in completed years						
0-4	10,207	9,991	20,198	11.10%	10.60%	10.80%
5-9	9,945	9,858	19,803	10.80%	10.50%	10.60%
10-14	9,617	9,233	18,851	10.40%	9.80%	10.10%
15-19	8,720	8,438	17,158	9.50%	8.90%	9.20%
20-24	7,818	7,696	15,514	8.50%	8.20%	8.30%
25-29	7,674	7,310	14,984	8.30%	7.80%	8.00%
30-34	6,458	6,216	12,674	7.00%	6.60%	6.80%
35-39	5,862	5,681	11,543	6.40%	6.00%	6.20%
40-44	5,518	5,733	11,251	6.00%	6.10%	6.00%
45-49	4,930	5,411	10,341	5.40%	5.70%	5.50%
50-54	4,244	4,775	9,019	4.60%	5.10%	4.80%
55-59	3,595	4,116	7,710	3.90%	4.40%	4.10%
60-64	2,798	3,219	6,017	3.00%	3.40%	3.20%
65-69	1,970	2,305	4,275	2.10%	2.40%	2.30%
70-74	1,246	1,755	3,001	1.40%	1.90%	1.60%
75-79	775	1,177	1,952	0.80%	1.20%	1.00%
80-84	366	659	1,025	0.40%	0.70%	0.60%
85-120	325	711	1,036	0.40%	0.80%	0.60%
Total	92,068	94,284	186,351	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

One hundred eighty six thousand three hundred and fifty one (186 351) people were living in the Pixley ka Seme district, of which 62.10% are considered to be economically active (i.e. within the 15-64 years age group). Thirty one percent (31.50%) of the population in Pixley ka Seme were younger than 15 years, 32.30% were young people between the ages of 15 and 34 years and 6.10% are considered to be elderly, i.e. 65 years and older.

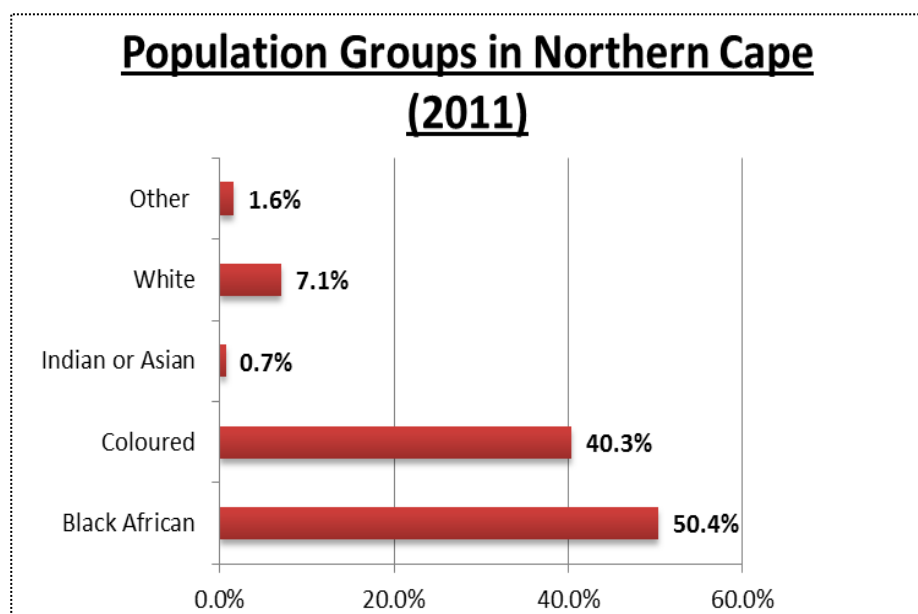
NAMAKWA

Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age in completed years						
0-4	5,067	4,679	9,746	8.70%	8.10%	8.40%
5-9	5,152	4,637	9,789	8.80%	8.10%	8.50%
10-14	5,357	4,990	10,346	9.20%	8.70%	8.90%
15-19	5,368	4,822	10,190	9.20%	8.40%	8.80%
20-24	4,574	4,336	8,910	7.80%	7.50%	7.70%
25-29	4,535	4,282	8,816	7.80%	7.40%	7.60%
30-34	4,060	3,835	7,896	7.00%	6.70%	6.80%
35-39	4,080	3,958	8,038	7.00%	6.90%	6.90%
40-44	4,086	4,158	8,245	7.00%	7.20%	7.10%
45-49	3,813	3,957	7,770	6.50%	6.90%	6.70%
50-54	3,258	3,364	6,622	5.60%	5.80%	5.70%
55-59	2,767	2,902	5,668	4.70%	5.00%	4.90%
60-64	2,125	2,319	4,443	3.60%	4.00%	3.80%
65-69	1,606	1,951	3,557	2.80%	3.40%	3.10%
70-74	1,145	1,338	2,483	2.00%	2.30%	2.10%
75-79	636	914	1,550	1.10%	1.60%	1.30%
80-84	346	599	945	0.60%	1.00%	0.80%
85-120	300	528	828	0.50%	0.90%	0.70%
Total	58,274	57,568	115,842	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Of the 115 842 people residing in Namakwa, a quarter (25.80%) were younger than 15 years during the Census 2011 profiling; 30.90% were between 15 and 34 years (youth); two thirds (66.0%) were within the economically active age group (15-64 years) and 8.0% were 65 years and older.

POPULATION GROUPS

Black African population group has the highest proportion of over 70% in all provinces with the exception of Northern Cape and Western Cape where the percentages were 32,9% and 50,4%, respectively in 2011. On the other hand, Coloured population is the highest in the Northern Cape and Western Cape. However, the figure shows a decreasing pattern in Northern Cape of 43,7% in 1996 to 40,3% in 2011 and 56% to 48,8% in Western Cape.



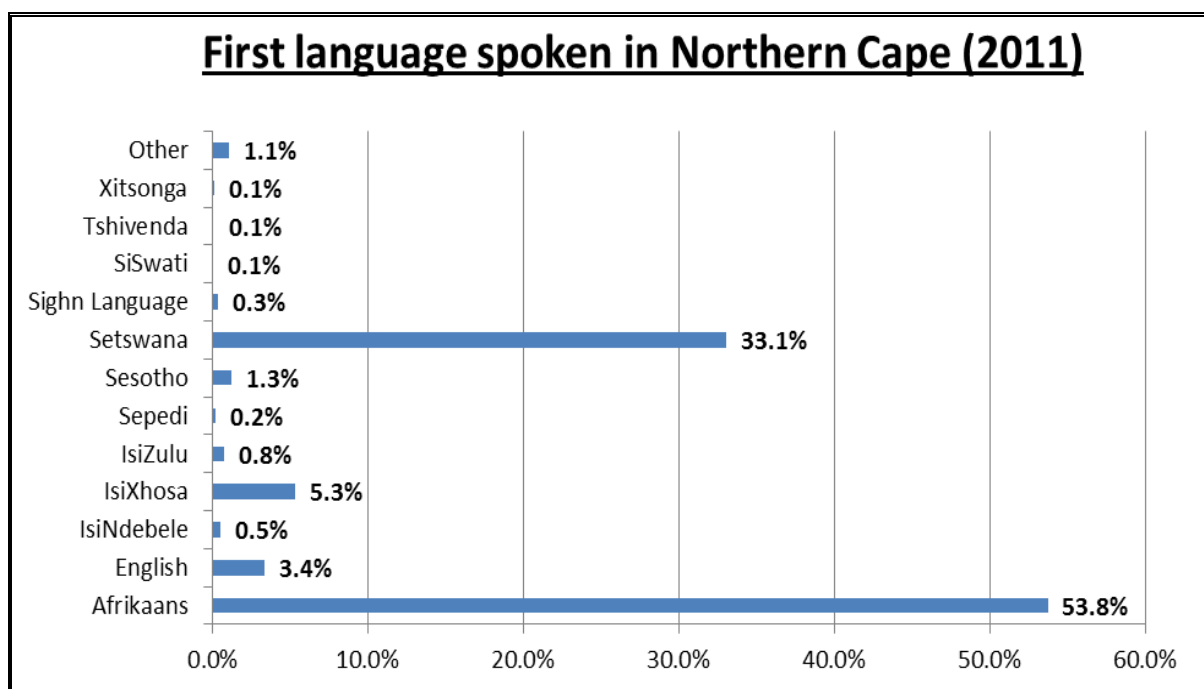
Per district, Namakwa, Pixley ka Seme and Siyanda districts had a majority of Coloured population (with Namakwa having the highest at 83.18% of its population being from the Coloured population group) whereas Black Africans were predominant in Frances Baard and John Taolo Gaetsewe districts.

Population group	% Namakwa	% PixleykaSeme	% Siyanda	% Frances Baard	% John Taolo Gaetsewe	% Northern Cape
Black African	6.82%	31.45%	29.36%	65.49%	84.84%	50.35%
Coloured	83.18%	59.17%	60.36%	23.96%	9.26%	40.31%
Indian or Asian	0.53%	0.56%	0.72%	0.94%	0.38%	0.68%
White	8.73%	8.08%	8.18%	6.69%	4.96%	7.09%
Other	0.74%	0.74%	1.38%	2.92%	0.56%	1.56%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

LANGUAGE

Afrikaans is the language spoken by more than half of the people in the Northern Cape, i.e. 53.8% followed by a third (33.1%) speaking Setswana.

First Language	Number	Percentage
Afrikaans	606225	53.8%
English	37842	3.4%
IsiNdebele	6023	0.5%
IsiXhosa	60187	5.3%
IsiZulu	8501	0.8%
Sepedi	2431	0.2%
Sesotho	14136	1.3%
Setswana	373086	33.1%
Sighn Language	3933	0.3%
SiSwati	648	0.1%
Tshivenda	1083	0.1%
Xitsonga	1201	0.1%
Other	12385	1.1%
Total	1 127 683	100.0%

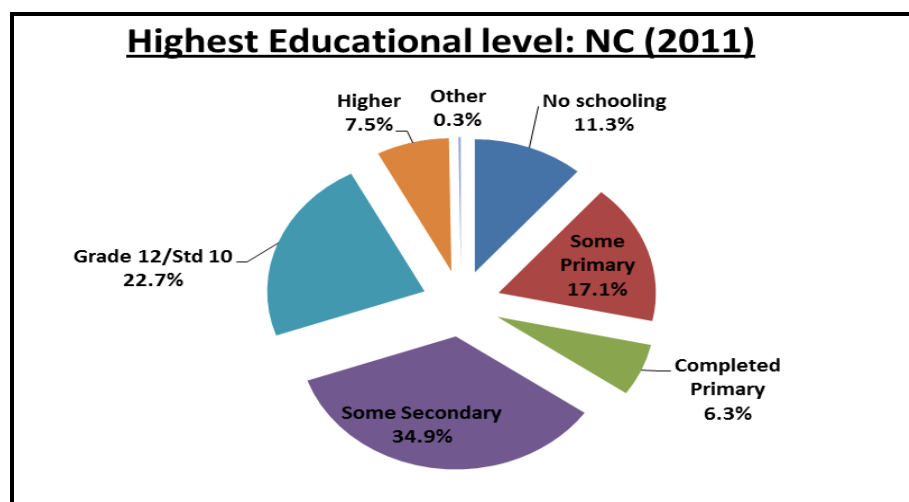


As is the district norm, the majority of people in the districts' mainly spoke Afrikaans, i.e. in Namakwa, PixleykaSeme and Siyanda; however Setswana was predominantly spoken in Frances Baard and John TaoloGaetsewe.

Language	Namakwa	PixleykaSeme	Siyanda	Frances Baard	John TaoloGaetsewe	Total
Afrikaans	90.40%	75.50%	75.40%	38.10%	16.30%	52.90%
English	1.20%	1.60%	1.70%	6.20%	2.60%	3.30%
IsiNdebele	0.10%	0.20%	0.30%	0.70%	1.00%	0.50%
IsiXhosa	1.50%	17.20%	2.70%	4.80%	0.70%	5.30%
IsiZulu	0.20%	0.20%	0.50%	1.20%	1.00%	0.70%
Sepedi	0.10%	0.20%	0.20%	0.30%	0.30%	0.20%
Sesotho	0.30%	0.80%	1.00%	2.20%	0.60%	1.20%
Setswana	1.60%	1.60%	15.60%	42.90%	74.50%	32.60%
Sign language	0.30%	0.40%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%
SiSwati	0.00%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.00%	0.10%
Tshivenda	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%
Xitsonga	0.00%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.20%	0.10%
Other	0.50%	0.50%	0.70%	1.90%	0.90%	1.10%
Not applicable	3.70%	1.70%	1.40%	1.10%	1.50%	1.60%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

EDUCATION

More than a third (34.7%) of persons aged 20 years and older in the Northern Cape can be considered to be illiterate, i.e. with a highest educational level of Grade 7 (completed Primary) or less. Eleven percent (11.3%) of these persons had no type of schooling at all. Amongst all the provinces, Northern Cape had the smallest portion of the population aged 20 years or more with Post Grade 12 qualifications.



Per district, John Taolo Gaetsewe and Pixley ka Seme districts had the highest number of people aged 20 years and older without any type of schooling, i.e. 14.6% each, followed by 10.6% in Frances Baard, 9.6% in Siyanda and Namakwa had the lowest percentage of persons without a schooling in 2011, 6.6%.

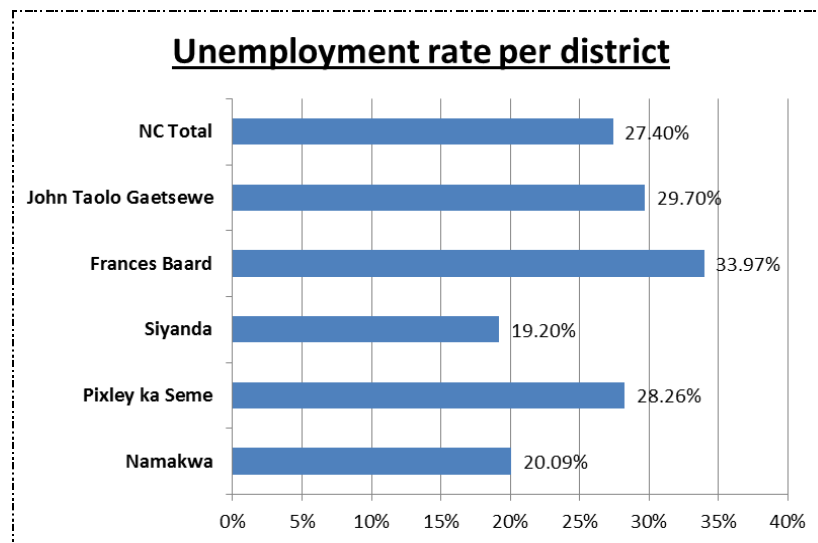
Pixley ka Seme district had the highest percentage of illiterate (persons aged 20 years and older with a highest education level of Grade 7 or less) people (41.7%) followed by 39.1% in John Taolo Gaetsewe district.

Highest Educational level per district:

Highest Educational level	NAMAKWA	PIXLEY KA SEME	SIYANDA	FRANCES BAARD	JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
No Schooling	6.6%	14.6%	9.6%	10.6%	14.6%
Some Primary (Grade 0-Grade 6)	17.7%	20.0%	18.1%	13.7%	19.4%
Completed Primary (Grade 7)	10.0%	7.0%	7.3%	4.9%	5.1%
Some Secondary (Grade 8-11 + N1-N3)	39.2%	31.5%	36.9%	35.4%	31.8%
Grade 12/Std 10	18.8%	20.5%	21.7%	26.8%	20.5%
Higher Education (N4 and higher)	7.5%	6.2%	6.2%	8.3%	8.2%
Other	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% Illiterate	34.3%	41.7%	35.0%	29.2%	39.1%

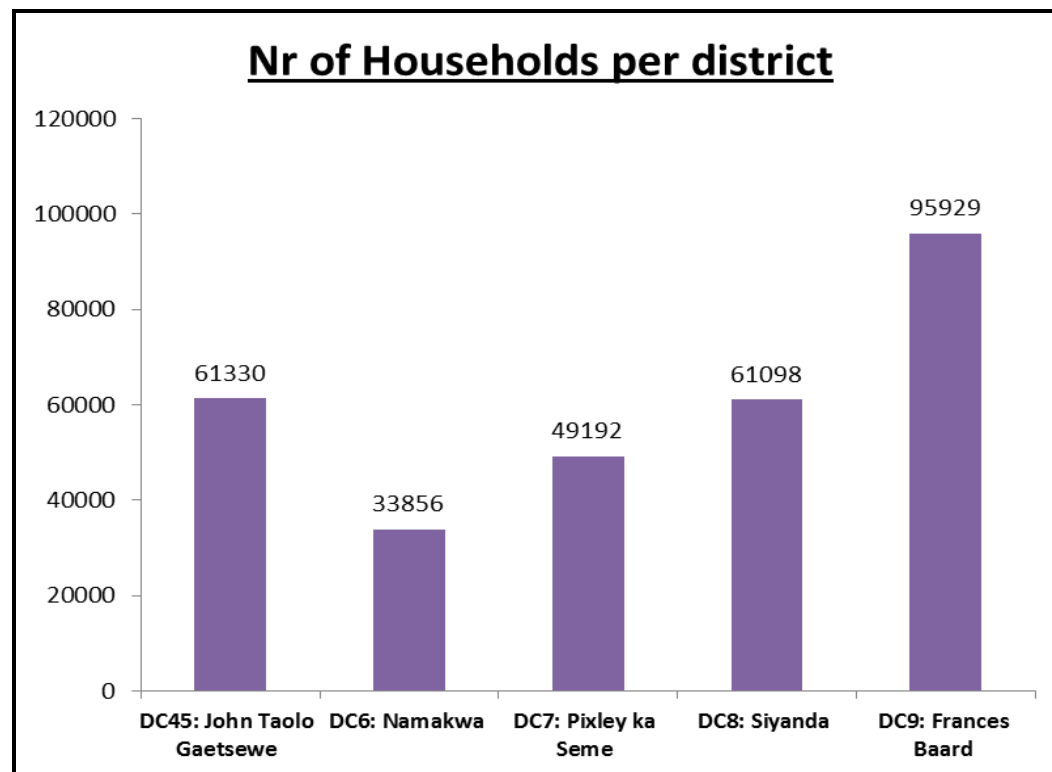
UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment rate in the province: 27.4% (official definition of employment) Amongst the districts, the unemployment rate varied from 19.20% in Siyanda to 33.97% in Frances Baard, as depicted in the graph below:

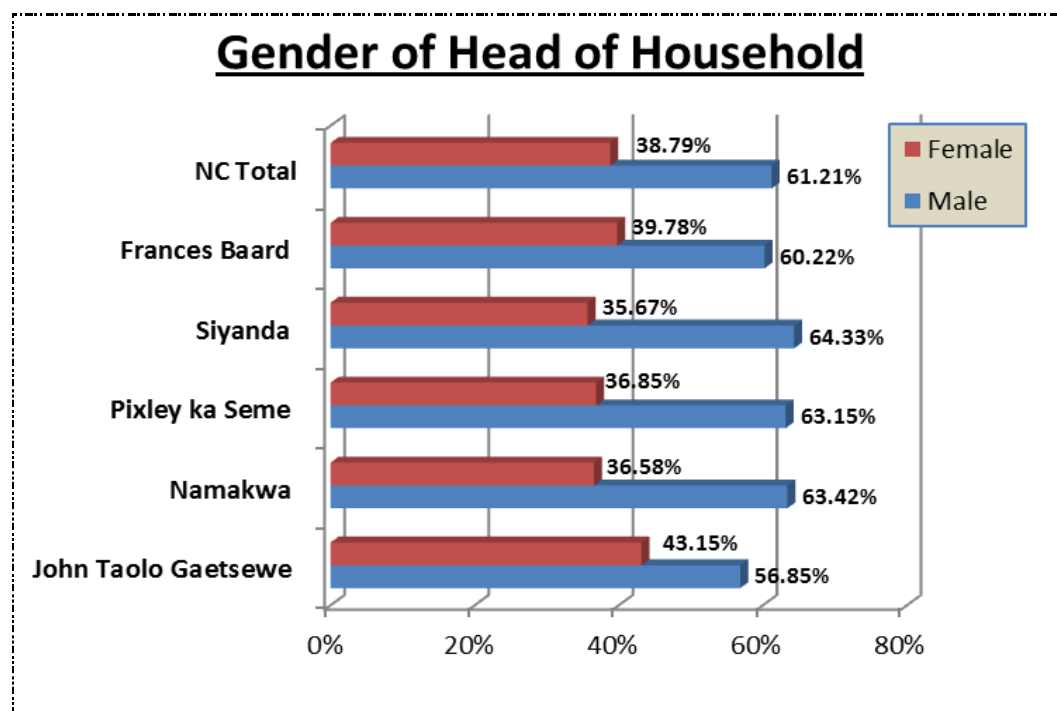


HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

According to the Census 2011 information, there were 301 405 households in the Northern Cape province. Frances Baard district had the highest number of households at 95 929 or 31.83% of the total number of households in the Northern Cape, followed by 20.35% or 61 330 households in John Taolo Gaetsewe district and 20.27% or 61 098 households in Siyanda district.



There are found to be more male-headed households (61.21%) than female-headed households (38.79%) throughout all districts in the Northern Cape. John Taolo Gaetsewe had the highest percentage of female-headed households (43.15%) compared to all other districts.



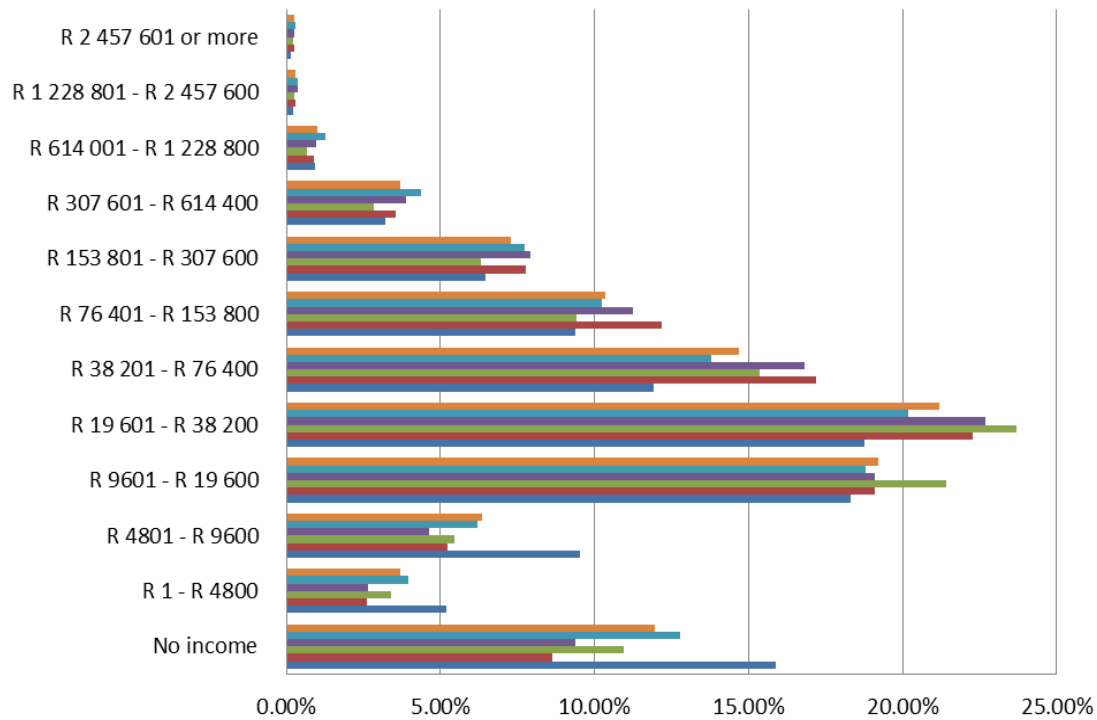
ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Almost twelve percent (11.96%) of households in the Northern Cape indicated that they had no monetary income at all, followed by 10.03% with an annual income of R9 600 or less (i.e. R800 or less per month).

Per district, John Taolo Gaetsewe district had the highest portion of households without an income, i.e. 15.88% of all households followed by 12.79% in Frances Baard. Additionally 14.74% of the households in John Taolo Gaetsewe district had an annual household income of R9 600 or less, which means that in total, 30.62% of the total number of households in John Taolo Gaetsewe district had a monthly income of R800 or less!

Namakwa district had the lowest number of households without any income (8.63%) followed by Siyanda district with 9.39% of its households.

Annual Household Income per district



	No income	R 1 - R 4800	R 4801 - R 9600	R 9601 - R 19 600	R 19 601 - R 38 200	R 38 201 - R 76 400	R 76 401 - R 153 800	R 153 801 - R 307 600	R 307 601 - R 614 400	R 614 001 - R 1 228 800	R 1 228 801 - R 2 457 600	R 2 457 601 or more
NORTHERN CAPE	11.96%	3.69%	6.34%	19.22%	21.21%	14.67%	10.35%	7.29%	3.69%	1.00%	0.31%	0.25%
DC9: Frances Baard	12.79%	3.94%	6.21%	18.80%	20.18%	13.80%	10.24%	7.74%	4.37%	1.27%	0.35%	0.30%
DC8: Siyanda	9.39%	2.64%	4.64%	19.11%	22.70%	16.83%	11.24%	7.93%	3.89%	0.97%	0.37%	0.27%
DC7: Pixley ka Seme	10.95%	3.40%	5.47%	21.42%	23.69%	15.38%	9.41%	6.32%	2.83%	0.66%	0.25%	0.22%
DC6: Namakwa	8.63%	2.60%	5.22%	19.10%	22.29%	17.19%	12.20%	7.79%	3.54%	0.89%	0.28%	0.26%
DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe	15.88%	5.20%	9.54%	18.31%	18.75%	11.94%	9.38%	6.46%	3.21%	0.95%	0.23%	0.16%

5.2. ORGANIZATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

The Department of Social Development adopted the strategy to migrate R 0 income families out of extreme chronic poverty through the War on Poverty Campaign. The implications internally are that social service professionals to be appointed and working within the Department would range from social workers, social auxiliary workers, community development practitioners, volunteers and NPO partners.

Furthermore, continuous training- accredited or in- service training need to be embarked upon to keep social service professionals abreast of new policy, legislative and service delivery approaches.

As a department, to accommodate the principle, to enable the department with the three spheres of Government to migrate families out of poverty the following institutional arrangements are made:

- All statutory work as outlined by the Children's Act no. 38 of 2005 will be implemented by social workers
- Developmental and life skills programmes will be the responsibility of the social auxiliary workers and volunteers e.g. prevention programmes
- The identification and implementation of community development initiatives to be facilitated by community development practitioners

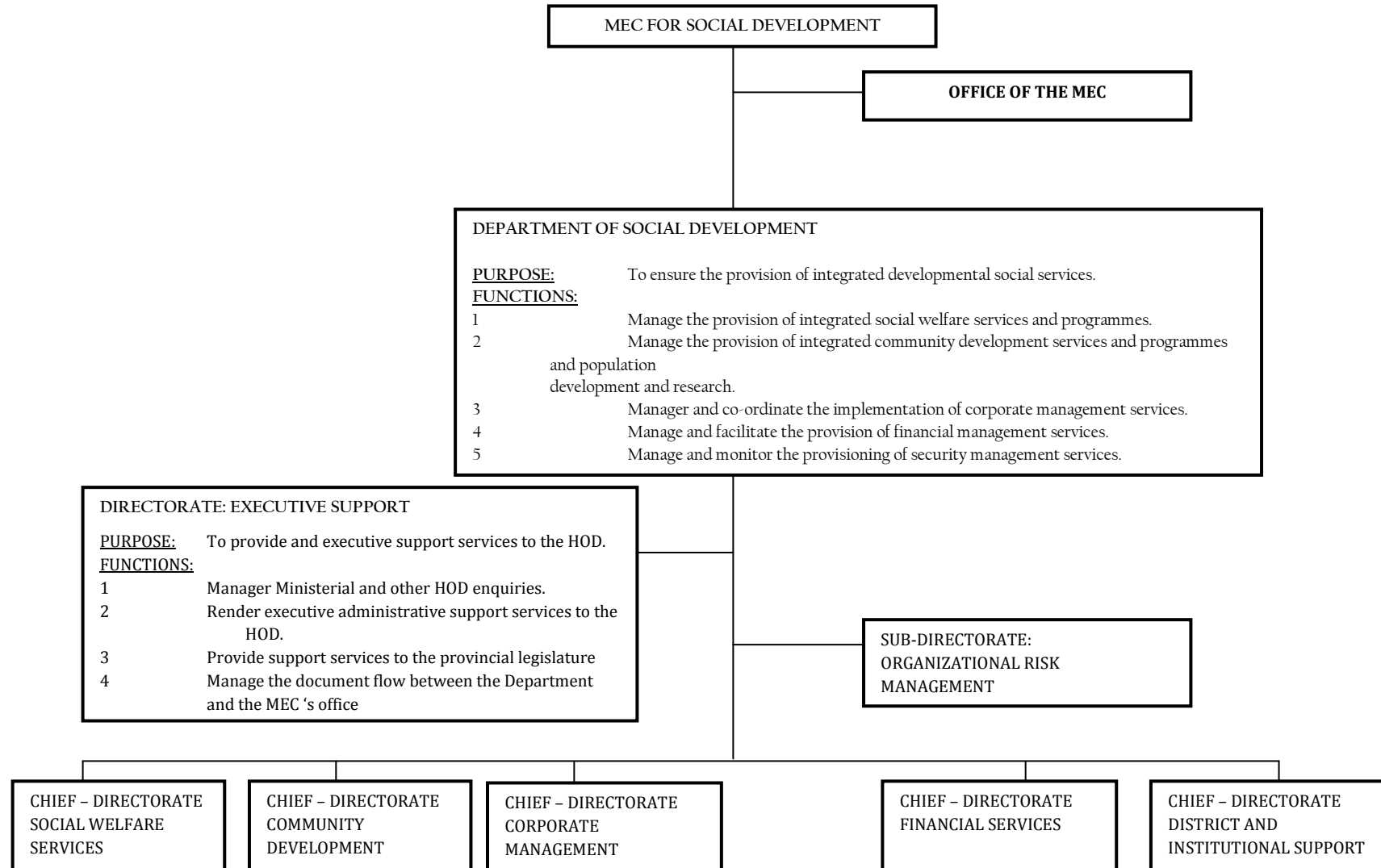
The provision of continuous training to social service professionals is aimed to enhance service delivery initiatives and therefore serve as a mitigation action and key control measure.

The implications externally are the building of working relations between different Government Departments, municipalities, NGO's and business. In addition, the facilitation and coordination of an integrated basket of services amongst stakeholders to families to be able to report on coordinated service delivery interventions.

To mitigate the external factors, institutional arrangements such as:

- The Office of the Premier would lead the War on Poverty Campaign for the Northern Cape Province- enhancing working relations and coordinated integrated action.
- National, Provincial and District War Rooms established to plan, implement and monitor basket of services per family
- Dedicated trained focal persons per department, municipality and NGO- continuous training to track and

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



5.3. DESCRIPTION OF THE STRATEGIC PLANNING PROCESS

In terms of the Integrated Government Planning Cycle and the National Treasury Regulations, all government departments and other public institutions are required to provide the Legislature with the Medium Term Strategic plan and Annual Performance Plan on an annual basis.

The following process has been followed in the development of the Strategic Plan:

- A framework for the development of a 5 year Strategic Plan (as per National Treasury Guidelines)has been provided to all programmes in:
 - All five (5) Districts
 - Provincial Office
- Working Sessions with all sub-programmes in the five districts were held to develop the 5 year Strategic Plan 2015-2020:
 - Frances Baard
 - Pixley ka Seme
 - John Taolo Gaetsewe
 - Namaqua
 - ZF Mgcawu
- Various Working Sessions to discuss the framework for the Strategic Plan 2015-2020 per programme on the following dates:
 - ✓ Programme 2,3 and 4(Social Welfare Services)- 1 - 3 April 2014
 - ✓ Programme 5(Development and Research)- 2 April 2014
 - ✓ Individual working Sessions with sub-programmes within Programme 1(Administration)inclusive of Finance, Risk Management and Human Resource Management , Employee Health Wellness Programme ,Human Resource Development, Information Technology, Infrastructure and Facilities Management, Labour Relations, Legal Services, Gender and Transformation, Communication, Security Management
- The service delivery programmes, Programme 2 , 3 4, and 5, held individual sessions with their sub-programmes in all districts
- Consultative session with Programme 2,3 and 4 on 23 July 2014 to discuss the content of the Strategic Plan per sub-programme
- Consultative session with Programme 5 on 5 August 2014 to discuss the content of the Strategic Plan per sub-programme

- Consultative session with Programme 2,3 and 4 on 8 August 2014 to do quality assurance on the content of the narrative inputs provided
- Various presentations were made at Executive and Extended Management Meetings held on :
 - 25 February 2014: Discuss the Framework for the Strategic Plan 2015/2020
 - 26 June 2014: Discuss the Framework for the Strategic Plan 2015/2020
 - 24 July 2014 – Presentation of Draft Programme of Action on Medium Term Strategic Framework:/ Outcome 13 =MTSF 2014-2019
 - 31 July 2014-Outcome 13 : A comprehensive, responsive and sustainable social protection system
 - 7 October 2014:Resolutions : Strategic Planning Session 18-19 August 2014
 - 5 November2014 : Progress on Strategic Planning Session 18-19 August 2014 Resolutions
- Consultative Session on 12 August 2014 with Head of Department and Executive Management to discuss the framework for the Strategic Planning Session to be held on 18-19 August 2014 which will inform the Strategic Plan 2015-2020
- Consultative Session on 15 August 2014 with Executive Management to confirm the content of the programme and strategic priorities for the Strategic Plan
- Strategic Planning Session held on 18-19 August 2014 to confirm the policy priorities for 2015-2020 informed by the NDP ,Outcome 13, and approved MTSF 2014-2019
- Working Sessions with sub-programmes in October and November 2014 to unpack the expectations for the sub-outcomes for Outcome 13 with specific reference to the situational analysis, analysis of constraints, planned measures to improvement, resource consideration and risk management , strategic objectives and indicators, goals, links, baseline, justification
- Strategic Planning Session 2 -10 February 2015 with the aim to align Annual Performance Plan and District Operational Plans with the Strategic Plan 2015/2020 with a focus on and concurring on :
 - Priorities: Service Delivery Programmes /Services :Programme 2, 3, 4 and 5
 - Budget: MTEF: Priority Programmes /Services
 - Business Process Management

6 STRATEGIC OUTCOME ORIENTED GOALS

The department is committed to the following two core functions:

- To provide developmental social welfare services:
 - This comprises the creation of an enabling environment for the delivery of equitable developmental welfare services through the formulation of policies, standards, best practice, and support to social service professional bodies and delivery partners
- To provide community developmental services:
 - This comprises the development of an enabling environment for empowering the poor and vulnerable through the promotion and support of community development work, the strengthening of institutional arrangements, and dialogue with civil society

Interactive Relations between Outcomes 13, NDP and MTSF and Service Delivery Goals

Service Delivery Goal 1: Migrating families out of poverty to ensure that no-one slips below a minimum standard of living		
Outcome 13: An inclusive and responsive Social Protection system	National Development Plan 2030 (NDP) Chapter II	Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2014-2019
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Addressing the social needs of households through a package of social work interventions ▪ Enabling households through skills development access to the job market ▪ Engaging households with sustainable income opportunities ▪ Graduating households out of poverty through achieving the basic standard of living 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social Protection to contribute to ensuring that no-one slips below a minimum standard of living 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improving service system efficiency for service users by taking a “whole system” approach where services recognize their interdependencies ▪ Plan together to provide a comprehensive range of services ▪ Establish clear links between those services ▪ Provide ways of tailoring services and care to individuals

Service Delivery Goal 2: Improved social service provision which delivery better results for vulnerable groups applying the Community Capacity Enhancement (CCE) methodology (social change) so that households that have not achieved the basic standard of living are assisted		
Outcome 13: An inclusive and responsive Social Protection system	National Development Plan 2030 (NDP) Chapter II	Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2014-2019
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Solving collective needs of communities through meaningful community development interventions ▪ Enabling households through skills development by means of social change to address the social ills in communities ▪ Civil society becoming a roleplayer in the provision of services(NPO's) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Be responsive to the needs, realities and conditions of livelihood so that households that have not achieved the basic standards of living are assisted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved social services provision which deliver better results for vulnerable groups ▪ Defining major principles and guidelines for changing the way social services are provided. ▪ Package the enhanced developmental social welfare services

Service Delivery Goal 3: Strengthening partnerships with NPO's : Reclaiming DSD services areas: Statutory work (DSD) versus Outcomes based work (NPO's)		
Outcome 13: An inclusive and responsive Social Protection system	National Development Plan 2030 (NDP) Chapter II	Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2014-2019
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of the constitutional rights of vulnerable groups through compliance and quality through various pieces of Legislation Addressing the social needs of households through a package of social work interventions Solving collective needs of communities through meaningful community development interventions Communities through participating collectively in their own development achieve the basic standard of living 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building and utilizing the capabilities of individuals, households and communities to be flexible and capable to respond to rapidly changing scenarios and meeting the changing needs of individuals across the life cycle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve clarity on what services Government is obliged to plan and budget for to protect the constitutional rights of vulnerable groups Restructure the partnership between Government, the community and organizations in civil society, the private sector to develop a system which is social equitable, financial viable, structurally efficient and effective in meeting the needs of the most disadvantaged sectors of the community and to involve communities in planning and delivery of services

The Department of Social Development: Northern Cape: Service Delivery Model: 2014-2019

The mandate of the Department: To build an inclusive and responsive social protection system

Migrating R 0 income families out of poverty

The services that would contribute to achieving the mandate are:

Social Work interventions .i.e therapeutic services and programmes, family preservation services and programmes, counselling, statutory services to address the social needs of households i.e. substance abuse, gender based violence and family preservation.

The social work interventions will be complemented with institutionalizing programmes within a community e.g. after care group for school going children , therapeutic group for children out of school, Foster Care, Parent and Child Support group.

The social protection system to be broadened to include skills development opportunities to enable households to access the job market through partnerships with Departments and Business. Inclusive of skills development opportunities, engaging households with sustainable income opportunities as generated through partnerships with Departments and Business.

These services will build a social protection system that contribute to ensuring that R 0 income households do not slip below the minimum standard of living(graduate out of poverty) at household level.(2000 families and the broader community)

Flagship programme one(1) in each of the five (5) districts- Community Capacity Enhancement methodology (CCE)

The social protection system will assist the broader community to achieve the basic standard of living through the provision of meaningful community development interventions. The services to enable communities to participate in their own development are:

Community dialogues to allow communities to voice their needs and possible solutions, the development of a plan of action community based plan with communities and stakeholders to solve collective needs such as unemployment, illiteracy, food security.

The services will contribute to social change at community level through the provision of skills development to communities following the Community Capacity Enhancement (CCE) methodology. (1 pilot site in each of the 5 Districts and broader- Frances Baard, Pixley ke Seme, Namaqua, ZF Mgcawu and John Taolo Gaetsewe).

Statutory services

The social protection system will also include the protection of the constitutional rights of vulnerable groups. Statutory services will be provided by the Department in all communities serviced by the Department and NGO's as a phased-in approach over the next five years.

Service Delivery methodology

The services that contribute to the building of a social protection system will be provided:

- In all communities by social workers, community development practitioners, social auxiliary workers, supervisors, assistant community development workers, trained volunteers as a collective team to provide a range of social work and community development interventions.
- To provide an integrated basket of services in partnership with Departments, municipalities, Business and NGO's at household level.
- In partnership with households and communities to solve collective needs i.e. unemployment, illiteracy, food security and address social ills such as substance abuse and gender based violence.

Strategic Goal 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ To strengthen social welfare delivery through legislative, policy reforms; capacity building
Goal statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ To attract, train and retain youth into the social service profession through the implementation of the Human Resource Plan

Strategic Goal 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ To increase access and quality of early childhood development services
Goal statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Implementation and rollout of non- centre based mobile ECD services to Pixley ka Seme , John Taolo Gaetsewe and ZF Mgcawu district▪ To register the ECD site and stimulation programme in terms of the Children's Act no 38 of 2005▪ To provide quality improvement ECD services to 4 year old children who are assessed for school readiness▪ To train ECD Practitioners▪ ECD infrastructure development support targeting 5 ECDs

Strategic Goal 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen community development interventions
Goal statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To strengthen community development by emphasizing the roles of community-based planning and community profiling through providing support , to establish community based structures Community development interventions as per CCE plans of action within the eight(8) CCE sites (Frazerburg, Williston, Topline, Seoding, Camden, Majeng, Strydenburg, Cassel) between governmental departments, relevant municipalities, communities, faith based and non-governmental organizations as well as business and private sector companies. Community service impact assessments planned to assess impact of service delivery towards poor households in the 63 poverty stricken wards and 8 CCE sites An integrated approach will be followed focusing on youth development in particular through training, skills development and education, entrepreneurship and cooperatives. Young people targeted to benefit from entrepreneurship opportunities through starter pack programmes. Profiled no-income households identified for focused integrated interventions and services to ensure they achieve a sustainable income and at least the minimum standard of living Integrated basket of services provided to a range of vulnerable groups by the Department of Social Development and contracted non-profit organizations, to increase access of services and reduce vulnerability for example care and services to older persons, services to people with disabilities , psychosocial support provided by home community based caregivers ,family preservation services, care and protection of children, therapeutic services to children in conflict with the law, services to victims of crime and violence , treatment and after care services to users of alcohol and drugs, social protection services , youth development services. As part of the integrated basket of services an In-patient Treatment Facility for Substance Abuse will be erected in Kimberley Provide strategic direction on services to be funded by non-profit organizations to be institutionalized as outlined in the National Development Plan 2030.The ten mentioned services will be approved for funding and monitored for funds spent for the intended purpose To enhance the knowledge and skill of non-profit organizations the Department of Social Development in partnership with the National Development Agency will conduct capacity building workshops with NPOs

Strategic Goal 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deepening Social Assistance and Expanding Access to Social Security (Provincial Priority-Food Security)
Goal statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide nutritious food to vulnerable households not supported by other programmes ▪ To provide nutritious cooked meals to 35 000 vulnerable households, individuals and learners through soup kitchens, drop-in- centres, ECD centres on daily basis. ▪ Provide material assistance to 35 000 persons in distress i.e food parcels , school uniforms, mattresses, clothing, winter relief (blankets) ▪ Operationalize the two provincial food distribution centres in John Taolo Gaetsewe and ZF Mgcawu , to improve access to food to all vulnerable households

Strategic Goal 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To strengthen the coordination , integration, planning, monitoring and evaluation of social protection services through improving the information system (NISPIS)
Goal statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To utilize the current National Integrated Services Information System (NISIS)

STRATEGIC GOAL OF THE DEPARTMENT

Strategic Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To build, cohesive , caring and sustainable communities
Goal Statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensuring access to welfare programmes for all vulnerable groups in the province
Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Secure integrated, and sustainable communities within the global environment, by enhancing social cohesion, and ensure that target groups becomes active participants in the mainstream socio-economic activities of the province
Links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A reduction of people living in extreme poverty

STRATEGIC RISKS

RISK DESCRIPTION	CURRENT CONTROLS	MITIGATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variances between predetermined objective and service delivery commitments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly planning and review sessions with sub-programmes Strategic Planning Session District Working Session to align District Operational Plan to APP Alignment process of APP with QPR Model- National Treasury Quarterly Performance Information monitoring sessions per sub-programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical indicator description template (Annexure E as aligned to APP 2015/2016 financial year). Align/Link risk management to performance management with the aim of improving performance.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inefficient utilization of departmental resources (money and assets) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget planning and monitoring tools. Risk management processes. Monitoring and evaluation processes. Oversight of compliance. Adequate skills and capacity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of financial misconduct committee with terms of references. Officials to be held accountable for misuse of resources. Review efficiency of staff by Organizational Development (OD) Review effectiveness of internal control. Delegate responsibility of contract management to a dedicated manager. Legal services to oversee compliance of all contractual obligations.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business continuity plan not addressing disaster management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information Technical Business Continuity plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize Disaster Recovery Plan. Test and implement Disaster Recovery Plan.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flouting of internal control processes for self enrichment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fraud prevention plan. Whistle blowing policy. Financial disclosure forms and NCP forms. Code of ethics policy. Segregation of duties. Supervision and rotation of staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuously review internal controls. Continuously train officials. Management set the tone by creating an environment of compliance to regulate ethical behaviour. Create awareness in terms of types of fraud to implement mitigating strategies. Improve contract management

Part B:

Strategic Objectives



7.1. PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

Purpose of the Programme

This programme captures the strategic management and support services at all levels of the Department, i.e. Provincial, District and facility/ institutional level.

Programme Description

7.1.1. SUB-PROGRAMME: OFFICE OF MEC

- Provides political and legislative interface between government, civil society and all other relevant stakeholders. The programme renders executive support, public and media relations and parliamentary support. Manage and administer the Office of the Member of the Executive Council (MEC).

7.1.2. SUB-PROGRAMME: DISTRICT MANAGEMENT

- Provides for the decentralization, management and administration of services at the District level within the department. This sub-programme supports decentralized management and will to a lesser extent mirror the provincial head office functions. The key management and support functions provided at the District level are listed as follows:
 - Office of the Head of the District
 - Programme Support Services
 - Finance
 - Supply Chain and Asset Management (including Transport)
 - Human Resource Management (including labour relations)
 - Human Resource Development
 - General administration
 - Communication, data collection and Information dissemination

7.1.3. SUB-PROGRAMME: CORPORATE MANAGEMENT SERVICES

- Provides for the strategic direction and the overall management and administration of the department. This sub programme provide for the following functional areas:
 - HOD's Office
 - Financial Management
 - ✓ Accounting (including salary administration)
 - ✓ Expenditure Control
 - ✓ Budget Planning
 - ✓ Financial Reporting and Internal Control
 - ✓ Supply Chain and Asset Management (including transport/fleet management)

- Human Resource Management
 - ✓ Employee Wellness Programme
 - ✓ Employee Performance Management
 - ✓ Personnel Administration
 - ✓ Labour Relations
- Human Resource Development
- Legal Services
- Gender and Disability Coordination
- Information Technology (IT)
- Communication
- Customer Care
- Strategic Management (incl. Policy, Strategic Management, Monitoring Reporting & Evaluation)
- Risk Management
- Security Management
- Facility Management (Office Accommodation and other facilities as well as Land and Buildings)
- General Administration (e.g. registry, telecommunication etc.)

Strategic Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To facilitate financial decision- making and building human capital through the continuous improvement of internal control measures for assessable, visible services to communities.
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Outcome 12: An efficient, effective and development oriented public service and an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship
Strategic Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provides for the strategic direction and the overall management and administration of the Department.
Strategic Objective Performance Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The number of financial management and compliance systems implemented and maintained as legislated in the PFMA and Treasury Regulations ▪ The number of policy frameworks and compliance systems implemented as legislated by the Public Service Act and Regulations
Objective statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To maintain an effective control environment by promoting good governance, accountability, professional ethics, efficient, economic and effective use of Departmental resources through <u>345</u> compliance systems governed by financial management laws and other legislative mandates by 2020. ▪ To provide a competent and productive workforce through <u>15</u> policy frameworks and compliance systems to enhance service delivery by 2020
Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Department currently has well-functioning financial accounting, supply chain management, management accounting, infrastructure and facility management units and information systems of integrity and accessibility. ▪ 926–Staff establishment

Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ According to the PFMA and Treasury Regulations the chief financial officer is directly accountable to the accounting officer. ▪ The duties of the chief financial officer is to assist the accounting officer to establish an effective control environment by implementing and maintaining effective financial management systems which include sound budgetary controls; supply chain management practices; the operation of internal controls and the timely production of financial reports. ▪ It will enable the department to deliver on its mandate and achieve its strategic goal
Links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Render support services to the Department and external links in order to sustain livelihoods ▪ This programme is the central point which coordinates all ancillary functions of the department in respect of provision of human resource services, legal support services, labour relations services, skills development, security and records management, planning, policy development and communication

7.2 PROGRAMME 2: SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

7.2.1. SUB-PROGRAMME: CARE AND SERVICES TO OLDER PERSONS

Sub-programme description

Design and implement integrated services for the care, support and protection of older persons

Purpose of the Programme

The purpose of the Programme is to create a caring and integrated system of social development services that facilitates human development and an improvement in the quality of life for older persons.

Policy Mandates

The Older Persons Act of 2006 strives towards the protection and promotion of the status, well-being, safety and security of older persons. To maintain and protect the rights of older persons and by shifting the emphasis from the institutional care to community based care and support in order to ensure that Older Persons remain in the communities as long as possible. The norms and standards give guidance as to how the services should be rendered and by whom. They also give an indication of the disparity in allocation of resources in terms of funding and human capacity. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 108 of 1996, on- Profit Organization Act no 71 of 1997, Public Finance Management Act no 01 of 1999, Older Persons Act no 13 of 2006, Human Rights Commission Act no 54 of 1994, Domestic Violence Act no 116 of 1998, Health Act no 63 of 1977, Social assistance Act no 45 of 1994, Housing Development Schemes Act for Retired Persons no 65 of 1988, SA Policy for Older Persons – 2005, National Norms and Standards/ Regulations for the implementation of the Older Persons Act no 13 of 2006, Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing - 2002

Situational Analysis

According to Census 2011 results (Stats SA) approximately 8,6% of the population in the Northern Cape was older persons (60 and above), with 5.7% aged 65 years and older and about 1.1% at 80 years and above. According to the SA Social Security Agency (SASSA) 74 929 Older Persons were receiving old age pension as at 30 June 2013. According to the Balelapa Household Survey Report, (DSD, 2013) there are 10 526 Older Persons with disabilities. Further to that, 1 194 granny-headed households in the province access the Department of Social Development's home and community based care and psychosocial services. In addition 5496 Older Persons are accessing services through the 58 community based Older Persons Service Centres funded by the Department of Social Development, while 9172 older persons are receiving services in 24 residential facilities (Old Age Homes). The implementation of the recommendations of the condition assesment of residential facilities is a priority area to be considered. There were seven residential facilities identified as high risk in the Northern Cape. According to the assessment Emmanuel Old Age Home was identified as the worst off and thus was on the province's priority list. As a result of budgetary constraints, we could not implement it immediately. The Department of Public Works conducted an assessment and provided a cost estimate for the upgrading of Emmanuel. The facilities will be renovated as funds become available from the savings

It is important to note that according to the statistics the Northern Cape has a very young population. The Older Persons make about 8.6% of the population of the province. This could be attributed to new developments in the field of medicine and medical technology. Furthermore previous studies have indicated to a high number of young

people migrating to other provinces in search for greener pastures. The increase in the number of older persons calls for more services to address their social, physical and economic needs. Currently there is only one NGO that is funded to render community based care and support services to older persons throughout the Province. These services include support services to service centers, awareness programmes, and expansion of services, protection services, active ageing programmes, intergenerational programmes and Home Community Based Care Services. The Department aims to establish and strengthen existing community based programmes to ensure accessibility of services to the target group. The Older Persons Act focus on the shift from residential care to community based care and support services. A provincial forum is an initiative by either provincial government or stakeholders in the aged sector and individual older persons to establish provincial platforms in the form of a body to represent address and promote the rights of all older persons in a specific province. A forum is a meeting or platform for open discussions of issues pertaining to older persons and is not a service provider.

The provincial forum act as a channel for information to be sent from older persons at grassroots level to local, district, provincial and national government and back again from government to grassroots. In this way, older persons speaking with a united voice are able to lobby and advocate all tiers of government for change and make a difference to their daily lives. The forum also ensures needs based services.

The Northern Cape Older Persons Forum (NVOPF) is legally constituted registered as an NPO and is accredited by the South African Older Persons Forum (SAOPF). The NCOPF is a full member of the SAOPF and must elect members to serve on the Board of the SAOPF.

Vulnerable groups to receive services are older persons who need the following support services:

Elder abuse

Elder abuse and neglect can be used to describe situations in which individuals over the age of 60 experience battering, verbal abuse, exploitation, denial of rights, forced confinement, neglected medical needs, or other types of abuse that cause personal harm, usually at the hands of someone responsible for assisting them in their activities of daily living. Elder abuse is a problem which occurs across all economic, ethnic, religious, gender and cultural groups.

Communities no longer embrace older persons and take care of them when they can no longer care for themselves; it is important that their mindset are changed to once again respect older persons for who they are and what they can contribute in experience and knowledge to the greater good of society.

Chapter Five of the Older Persons Act focuses on the **protection** of older persons in both the community and in residential facilities.

Cases reported in the Northern Cape Province on elder abuse are as follows: Older Persons who's income and assets are taken against his or her wishes or who suffers any other economic abuse, has been removed from his or her property against his or her wishes or who has been unlawfully evicted from any property occupied by him or her, has been neglected or abandoned without any visible means and support, lives or works on the streets or begs for a living, abuses or is addicted to a substance and without any support or treatment for such substance abuse or addiction, lives in circumstances likely to cause or to be conducive to seduction, abduction or sexual exploitation, lives in or is exposed to circumstances which may harm that older person physically or mentally, is in a state of physical, mental or social neglect

Analysis of constraints

Currently the biggest challenge in terms of addressing elder abuse are under-reporting due to limited or little knowledge on elder abuse, lack of integration with relevant stakeholders like the South African Police Services and the Department of Justice. No provision is made for elder abuse cases to be captured separately which leads to the disappearance of Older Persons in general statistics. The lack of respect for older persons and the fact that they frequently are the sole providers of income in households leads to frequent abuse of older

Measures planned to overcome them

The training of stakeholders on the Older Persons Act no 13 of 2006, the South African Older Persons Policy, the protocol on the handling of elder abuse is the most important step to promote awareness and provide knowledge and skills to identify and address elder abuse. The training will create a platform to strengthen partnership and integration of service delivery to Older Persons.

Description of planned quality improvement measures

Joint planning with the involvement of the Office on The Rights of Older Persons will guide the systems for implementing protection services as stipulated in the Regulations of the Older Persons Act no 13 of 2006. The development of a referral system and the establishment of an Elder Abuse Register will contribute to proper reporting.

Resource Consideration

The funding of the Northern Cape Older Persons Forum will be important to ensure advocacy on behalf of Older Persons at all tiers of government. The appointment of a provincial responsible person to coordinate elder abuse services in the province will be an advantage in ensuring the successful establishment of protection services, continuous training of all stakeholders and to promote awareness on elder abuse in communities.

Risk Management

The highest risk regarding protection services to Older Persons is the fact that stakeholders and communities are not well informed on elder abuse. The prevalence of some types of abuse became so general that people began to accept it as normal.

To manage this risk, the training of stakeholders on the Older Persons Act no 13 of 2006, the South African Older Persons Policy and the protocol on the handling of elder abuse for the South African Police Services and The Department of Justice became a priority. This will ensure an integrated approach and will strengthen cooperation between relevant stakeholders. The development of a referral system and the establishment of the elder abuse register will give clear guidance on the reporting of elder abuse cases.

Alzheimer's/ dementia

People suffering from dementia are usually the victims of abuse due to ignorance about the disease, the memory loss of the person suffering from a dementia, the extreme strain on caregivers and the high financial costs to have patients cared for. Several myths exist with regards to Alzheimer's and Dementia, especially in rural areas in the country. Cases of deaths have been reported in certain rural areas. This occurs largely as a result of the fact the majority of people is not knowledgeable about this condition.

To combat abuse of persons with Alzheimer's and Dementia due to ignorance and the stigma that is attached to Alzheimer's and Dementia the community and the community leaders should be informed and educated to understand the illness. It is important to initiate services and structures that prevent early institutional care, people with Alzheimer's and Dementia and their families should receive services and support to keep them living in the community for as long as possible

Older Persons who suffer from Alzheimer's / Dementia are a vulnerable group and are more likely to be abused. There is thus a strong link between the disease and elder abuse. The Department is in process to strengthen services on elder abuse and will achieve more through an integrated approach. The following sub-programmes are involved with this area of service delivery: HIV/AIDS, Substance Abuse and Disabilities. The reason is because Alzheimer's/ dementia are a crosscutting illness which also affects other focus areas.

These services are rendered through the following four categories:

Establishment of a database

The department in cooperation with Alzheimer's South Africa is in process to establish a database on older persons who suffer from Alzheimer's/dementia. It is been done through the completion of questionnaires at residential facilities, community based care and support services as well as beneficiaries of home community based care services.

Training

Training focuses on master training, capacity building of caregivers, and training of family members who care for the older person with dementia. Alzheimer's South Africa is taking the responsibility to conduct training at all levels.

Establishment of support groups

The aim of the support groups is to get family and caregivers involved in a group where a maximum of six sessions are held to give them the opportunity to discuss their difficulties and to learn from the facilitator as well as from each other.

Referrals

After the completion of questionnaires, caregivers will refer older persons who show signs and symptoms of Alzheimer's/dementia to the responsible area social worker. Patients to be diagnosed for Alzheimer's/Dementia will then be referred by the social worker to the clinic. This will ensure that the patients receive the correct medication.

Constraints: Alzheimer's/dementia

The biggest constraint regarding service delivery to Older Persons who suffer from Alzheimer's/dementia is the fact that communities are not well informed about this condition. Due to the fact that people do not understand the disease, patients of Alzheimer's/dementia are mostly misunderstood and ill-treated. This explains the strong link between Alzheimer's/dementia and elder abuse. The integration between all relevant stakeholders are not sufficient to deliver a needs based service to the target group

Measures planned to overcome them

The strengthening of partnerships and training at all levels will be implemented to ensure role clarification and needs based service delivery to Older Persons suffering from Alzheimer's/dementia.

Description of planned quality improvement measures

Help to eradicate or reduce the myths and stigma attached to the Dementia disease which often leads to the older persons living with the condition at greater risks of abuse and exploitation through an accessible and visible service to older persons living with Alzheimer's and Dementia, so that they are safe, treated with dignity and respect and that they are well cared for in their communities. Offer support services on an individual and group basis to the person suffering from Dementia and their families. Provision of resources at district level to ensure continues training, specialized service delivery on Alzheimer's/dementia, as well as monitoring and support. Services will be implemented in areas where the database has been established. The Department will enter into an agreement with the Department of Health to do the diagnoses and to recommend services needed

Resource Consideration:

The Department of Social Development will make funding available for the appointment of one chief social worker and five social auxiliary workers for Alzheimer's South Africa. Alzheimer's South Africa will provide training and establish community structures such as support groups.

Risk Management:

Limited or no knowledge about Alzheimer's/dementia poses a risk in terms of needs based services to this vulnerable group. Due to this there are no referrals and family members are not skilled to take good care of these Older Persons.

The risk will be mitigated through negotiations on an agreement with the Department of Health in terms of service delivery to this target group. The Departmental officials at district level must be trained to understand the business process and standard operating procedures for the implementation of these services to be able to do the service delivery audits.

Strategic Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Care and protection of older persons with the shift from institutional care to community based care and support services, with the aim to enable them to stay within the community and to contribute to society for as long as possible
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcome 13: A comprehensive and responsive and sustainable social protection system linked to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcome 2: A long and healthy life for all South Africans Outcome 4 : Decent employment through inclusive growth
Strategic Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To manage and monitor the implementation of the Aged Persons Act and Phasing in of the Older Persons Act no 13 of 2006
Strategic Objective Performance Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of vulnerable older persons with access to institutionalized social development services in the province
Objective Statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain and promote the status, well-being, safety and security of <u>62 090</u> older persons by establishing frameworks aimed at the empowerment, protection and the promotion and maintenance of their status, rights, wellbeing, safety and security by 2020
Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential Care to 2293 frail older persons Community Based Care and Support Services to 8923 older persons within the community
Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Older Persons Act in line with the spirit of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, the African Policy Framework and Plan of Action on ageing (2003) highlights the key pillars in rendering services to older persons. Which are residential care and a range of community based care and support services
Links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Development Plan: Building and utilizing the capabilities of individuals, households and communities to be flexible and capable to respond to rapidly changing scenarios in meeting the changing needs of individuals across the life cycle Medium Term Strategic Framework: Restructure the partnership between Government, the community and organizations in civil society, the private sector to develop a system which is social equitable, financial viable, structurally efficient and effective in meeting the needs of the most disadvantaged sectors of the community and to involve communities in planning and delivery of services.

7.2.2. SUB-PROGRAMME: SERVICES TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Sub-programme description

Design and implement integrated programmes and provide services that facilitate the promotion of the well-being and the socio economic empowerment of persons with disabilities.

Purpose of the programme:

The purpose of the program is to render holistic integrated services to most vulnerable groups in society through a basket services i.e. Therapeutic and developmental programs, rehabilitation, advocacy and care and protection programs.

Policy mandates

Integrated National Disability Strategy (INDS)

The White Paper on Integrated National Disability Strategy calls for the establishment and implementation of a range of services to enable people with disabilities and parents of disabled children to access services that will enhance their ability to live independently. It also makes provision for activity centres and residential care services.

Disability Policy

This policy calls for the mainstreaming of disability issues within departmental programs and protection of people with disabilities.

Minimum Norms and Standards for Residential Facilities for Persons with Disabilities

The Minimum Norms and Standards calls for the development and implementation of measures to ensure the protection and safety of service recipients.

Policy on the Management and Transformation of Protective Workshops

This policy strives towards restoring the dignity of Persons with Disabilities.

Policy on the provision of community based Rehabilitation services to People with disabilities

Rehabilitation is core intervention to improving the lives of people with disabilities. Strives towards maximizing the physical, social, emotional and mental functioning of people with disabilities in order to help them live independently.

National Development Plan 2030

Provides the map for the next sixteen (16) years. The priorities should be to build a non-racial, non-sexist and democratic South Africa free from discrimination, which will ensure self-representation and access to a barrier free society for persons with disabilities.

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa

According to the Constitution of South Africa:

This Bill of Rights is a cornerstone of democracy in South Africa. It enshrines the rights in our country and affirms the democratic values of human dignity, equality and freedom.

United Nations Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities

It reaffirms that all persons with disabilities must enjoy all human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis with others.

Situational analysis

An analysis of the total percentage of people with disabilities in the country reveals the following:

- Women with disabilities constitute almost half (1.9%) of the disabled population;
- 5.4% live in the N. Cape province which is one of the poorest and most rural provinces of the country;
- Prevalent types of disabilities are sight (2.2%); hearing (.7%); physical (1.1%); mental (0.3%), communication (0.2%); emotional (0.8%); mental disabilities (0.5%) and multiple (0.3%) impairments;
- 1 186 493 or 10,6% of people with disabilities receive disability grants and
- Care dependence grant is provided 5,500 children and 50 000 persons with disabilities receive disability grants.

The advent of democracy in 1994 heralded a new a developmental approach to the provision of social services to all vulnerable groups in society including people with disabilities. The plight of people with disabilities were worse than that of marginalised groups. People with disabilities were treated as “welfare cases” i.e services were confined to medical care and grants. The democratic government introduced the social model approach in addressing disability. The model focuses on abilities rather than on the disability. It promotes full participation, inclusion and acceptance of People with Disabilities as part of mainstream society.

Despite of all this, people with disabilities are still exposed to restrictive environments and barriers that continue to marginalise and exclude them from mainstream society. Furthermore there is a serious lack of accurate information on the nature and prevalence of disability in South Africa. This has led to fragmented services and further hampered the integration of persons with disabilities in Society. This negatively impacts on the planning for provision of services for persons with disabilities in the country as well as the creation of an enabling environment for the equalization of opportunities.

The exclusion experienced by people with disabilities and their families is the result of a range of factors, for example:

- Social attitudes which have perpetuated stereotypes of disabled people as dependent and in need of care;
- Inaccessible public transport and private transport ;
- Inaccessible and unsupportive work environments;
- Inadequate and inaccessible provision for vocation rehabilitation and training.

The White Paper on Social Welfare and Social Development Disability Policy calls for equal opportunities for people with disabilities in all services and programmes and that these services should lead towards the independence and integration of people with disabilities into society.

In order for the Department to meet the needs of the most disadvantage sectors in the community, services are aligned to the National Development Plan and the Medium Term Strategic Framework by striving for disability mainstreaming and partnering with NPO's, Disabled People Organizations and Persons with Disabilities.

Analysis of constraints and measures planned to overcome them.

Constraint

Closing down of Protective Workshops due to inadequate funding and lack of a sustainability plan

Planned measures to overcome constraint

Submission of a bid for more funding. Conduct training on the Policy on the Transformation of Protective Workshops and Policy on Community based rehabilitation services.

Constraint

Social Workers are not knowledgeable on disability issues and therefore are not able to effectively render services to people with disabilities

Planned measures to overcome constraint

Conduct training on different disabilities as well as on Disability Mainstreaming

Constraint

Lack of support services to parents and caregivers of children with disabilities

Planned measures to overcome constraint

Provide support and guidance to parents and caregivers through the establishment of parent structures, capacity building of parents and the structures and funding.

Constraint

Discrimination of People with Disabilities by Communities

Planned measures to overcome constraint

Conduct vigorous awareness advocacy campaigns in collaboration with Disabled People's Organizations i.e DPSA and DICAG

Constraint

Non-compliance of NGO's with accepted accounting principles

Planned measures to overcome constraint

Capacity building of management committee on basic accounting principles and governance. Identify reputable organizations to serve/act as mentors to the weaker organizations

Description of planned quality improvement measures

- Training of five protective workshops on the policies on the transformation of protective workshops and community based rehabilitation services.
- Submit bid for more funding for Protective Workshop
- Capacity building of Disabled Children Action Group (DICAG)
- Establishment of parent structures in the Province in collaboration with Disabled Children Action Group (DICAG)
- Training of 500 parents and caregivers of children with disabilities on enhanced stimulation services and understanding disability

- Training of Social Workers on Disability Issues and Disability Mainstreaming
- Capacity building of NPO's on general accounting principles and governance.
- Identify a reputable NPO to mentor one organization
- Conduct advocacy and awareness programs in the province

Resource Consideration

- Disability mainstreaming within Departmental programs from budget inception to ensure an integrated, inclusive and holistic service for persons with disabilities.
- Linking up well established organization to mentor other organizations that lack skills in governance, financial management etc.,
- Strengthening of Disabled People South Africa (DPSA) and Disabled Children's Action Group (DICAG) to do peer counselling.

Risk Management

Residential Facilities

Risk

Non-compliance with the minimum norms and standards on residential facilities and movement from one phase to the other due to challenges experienced by residential facilities.

Mitigation Action

- Training of the management and staff on the minimum norms and standards
- Regular meetings with the management and staff.
- Ongoing Support and guidance to ensure the implementation of the minimum norms and standards

Risk

- Fraud on Claim forms

Mitigation Actions

- Verification of claim forms and physical assessments

Protective Workshops

Risk

Non-compliance on the Policy on the Transformation of Protective Workshops

Mitigation action

Training of management and staff of protective workshop on the policy on the transformation of protective workshop.

Risk

Fraud on Claim forms

Mitigation action

Verification of claim forms

Support and guidance through regular meetings

Strategic Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect and promote the rights of people with disabilities
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcome 13: A comprehensive, responsive and sustainable social protection system contributing to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcome 2: A long and Healthy life for all South Africans Outcome 4 : Decent employment through an inclusive economy
Strategic Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To implement and monitor appropriate prevention, intervention and support services
Strategic Objective Performance Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people with disabilities, accessing developmental social welfare services
Objective Statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To implement and monitor appropriate prevention, intervention and support services to <u>37 899</u> vulnerable groups in terms of Integrated National Disability Strategy and the Policy on Disability by 2020
Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7802 Persons with disabilities
Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The prevalence of HIV and AIDS and increase in the abuse of substance leads to the increase in the number of Persons with Disabilities and demand for services Unemployment and Poverty has a direct impact on disability therefore there is an increase in the number of children with disabilities in need of care and protection
Links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The alignment of services of the different departmental programs leads to the enhancement of integrated and comprehensive services to persons with disabilities i.e. linking Older Persons with Disabilities to service centers, funding of ECD Centers by Sub-program Children. Linking Disabled People South Africa (DPSA) and Disabled Children Action Group (DICAG) to render peer counselling programs. Partnerships with various Government Departments, Private Sector, NPO's and Donors i.e (Maphalane Disabled Children's Trust fund) in meeting the needs of Persons with Disabilities.

7.2.3. SUB-PROGRAMME: HIV and AIDS

Sub-programme description

Design and implement integrated community based care programmes and services aimed at mitigating the social impact of HIV and AIDS.

Purpose of the Programme

To fund projects (Home Community Based Care projects) aimed to reduce vulnerability caused by psychosocial aspects related to HIV and AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support as these affect groupings such as orphans, vulnerable children, persons living with HIV and AIDS, older persons, youth and people living with disabilities.

Policy Mandates

- The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa
- Non-Profit Organization Act 71 of 1997
- Children's Act no 38 of 2005
- National Strategic Plan for HIV and AIDS, STIs and TB (NSP) 2012-2016
- DSD Comprehensive HIV and AIDS, TB and STI Strategy, 2013-2016

Situational Analysis:

The main focus areas of the Department of Social Development is to fund home community based projects, aimed to reduce vulnerability caused by psychosocial aspects related to HIV and AIDS, prevention, treatment, care and support, as these affect groupings such as orphans, persons living with HIV and AIDS, older persons, youth and people living with disabilities .

The Home and community based care is a program to reach vulnerable individuals, children youth and families by bringing social services closer to communities to ease the strain experienced by communities as a result of HIV/AIDS and other chronic illnesses. This justifies the need to employ home community based care givers to be capacitated and empowered to render services to vulnerable groupings. The basket of services to be rendered to these groupings is as follows:

- Care and support to people infected and affected by HIV and AIDS and other serious illnesses
- Early identification of children and families in need of care and support
- Addressing the needs of OVC's.
- Facilitate access to grants
- Linking families and care givers with poverty alleviation programmes
- Provisioning of food parcels and food supplements
- Providing counseling to address the psycho social needs of children and their families

- Addressing discrimination, stigmatization, and disclosure
- Addressing capacity needs of families and children
- Training of care givers (Skills development)
- Assist children and their families to develop memory boxes
- Conduct support groups
- Assist families and children with documentation
- Assist families with wills

The services to this regard can be link to the 5 functions of social protection, according to the National Development Plan, Chapter 11, namely

- To protect the lives of the vulnerable groupings,
- To put measures in place to prevent that these groupings fall deeper into poverty,
- To promote and enhance the capabilities of individuals and communities to participate in al spheres of economic activity,
- To transform and addresses challenges of legislation that creates inequities and vulnerabilities as well as
- To developmental and generative increases consumption patterns of the poor by promoting and enabling vulnerable groupings to participate in the local economy and social opportunities.

Home community based Programmes Organizations to report on a monthly basis on service delivery and an Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System for the HCBC programme at all levels of governance and service delivery were developed by the National Department. The purpose of this system was to improve the HCBC reporting system and to have an integrated system within the Provinces. An advance reporting tool, CBIMS (Community Based Information Management System) has been established to address challenges and to improve more advanced reporting especially on all NPO, CBO organizations.

Challenges are been experienced by HCBC organization to effectively implement the service delivery cycle regarding the system approach- referrals to social workers and interventions planned, and this can be regarded as a limitation to achieve significant results.

The National Department of Social Development has drafted the comprehensive HIV/AIDS, TB, and STI Strategy 2013-2016 of which HCBC organizations are expected to implement. The purpose of the strategy is to provide stakeholders at national, provincial, and local levels with strategic direction to develop their own programmes incorporating the DSDs vision and strategy for a comprehensive response to HIV, AIDS, TB and STIs. The Strategy, like all interventions in the Department of Social Development, will contribute towards the achievement of a long and healthy life for all South Africans, Outcome 2 of the NDP 2030.

In addition, the Strategy identifies the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders including mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation. The strategy targeted all vulnerable groups of which the age group of the targeted youth

will be 15 to 24 years, and that will be the main focus of the HCBC organizations in terms of implementing the Strategy in the Province.

The following indicators are aligned with the National Strategic Plan as well as the PSP, (2012 -2016), namely:

- Mitigate the impact of HIV, AIDS and STI's on orphans vulnerable children and youth, In relation with chapter 11 of the NDP 2030, an inclusive social protection should be created that addresses all areas of vulnerability caused by these illnesses and it should be responsive to the needs of these vulnerable groups.
- Reduce the vulnerability of young people to HIV infection by retaining them in schools, by increasing access to post education and work opportunities- by the implementation of the HIV and AIDS, TB and STI's Prevention strategy as well as the NDP 2030.
- Strengthen community based systems to expand access to services- Strengthening of Home community based care system.

Analysis of constraints and measures planned to overcome them

The Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System for the HCBC programme at all levels of governance and service delivery established by the National Department of Social Development was to improve the HCBC reporting system and to have an integrated system within the Provinces. However, despite of continuous training, the M and E reporting still remains a challenge due to various reasons such as the high turnover of care givers in pursuit of better employment opportunities, low educational level of some care givers as well as the inaccessibility of their clients on a regular base to capture their information on the system. Site visits will be conducted on a more regular base to retraining caregivers and supervisors on the M& E tool and to assist HCBC organizations in the analysis of the M&E tool with regard to referrals and the nature of reports to be submitted. This will also include the strengthening of HCBC organizations in terms of services, establishing of support groups and the implementation of Prevention programmes.

In order to address this inability of HCBC organizations to effectively implement the service delivery cycle, strategies will be put in place according to a system approach or door to door approach, to determine the range of interventions by stakeholders- social workers, etc. The establishing of support groups within the existing client base is one of the interventions identified, based on the nature of the referral and /or vulnerable group - women, children, older persons, persons with disability and youth.

It is also important that the roles and responsibilities must be clarified, based on the expertise, skills and knowledge of the particular service providers. The necessary training needs to be provided as well as the development of guidelines. The implementation will be monitored, as well as the measuring of the impact of the implementation of the cycle of service delivery, in order to result in significant achievements.

Another constraint is the non- compliance of HCBC organizations with general accepted accounting principles, whereby the HCBCs audited financial statements of the auditors were unable to confirm the completeness of the subsidy received from the Department. They were also unable to verify all expenditure to supporting documentation or petty cash on hand. It often also happens that documentation(business plans) are submitted with incorrect signatures and then have to be sent back which causes delays in terms of the payment of the stipends of care givers. The Department will embark on regular site visits to respective HCBC NGO's to assist with internal financial controls in order for them to correct the situation the auditors mentioned and obtain reviewed audit reports, to

recommend that these organizations be administered by a reputable organization or a conduit organization and to ensure that Board members be continuously capacitated on financial management, governance issues as well as people management. Peer reviews are also utilized as an instrument to capacitate board members on various operation issues and serve as a tool to build positive relationships between management boards of HCBC organizations the care givers, the Department as well as other stakeholders involved in the HIV/AIDS programme.

Currently, it is experienced that there is a overlapping/duplication of services by caregivers of Department of Health and other organizations such as NACOSA, to HCBC organizations in terms of orphans and vulnerable children and services rendered to beneficiaries (HIV positive clients). Consultative meetings will be held with the respective service providers to outline roles and responsibilities and to agree on these roles and responsibilities of service providers as well as to form partnerships with these service providers in order to ensure that services should be integrated and complimented.

The fact that HCBC organizations implement the HIV Prevention Strategy by means of door to door information sessions, awareness campaigns and not as determined by the strategy needs to be addressed. Dissemination workshops on the HIV Prevention Strategy, the development of Prevention Implementation plans for programmes to be implemented in a range of sessions over a period of time and targeting the youth will be conducted in all Districts.

Description of planned quality improvement measures (SDIP)

Service delivery cycle

In order to ensure effective and efficient service rendering by all service providers (care givers, social workers, social auxiliary workers) it is important to determine the service delivery cycle and to build their capacity regarding that. The identification of service delivery needs will be the first step and based on that, the nature of the intervention will be determined. Training on the establishment of support groups will be conducted to ensure that support groups be established in all Districts, based on the nature of the needs identified. Role clarification is imperative to ensure that all role players are aware of what is expected of them and to enhance relationship building or strengthening to ensure effective and efficient service delivery. The impact of the intervention implementation needs to be measured and will determine the contribution made on the resilience of the individual/group by overcoming challenges of poverty.

All Districts needs to be provided with guidance on supporting evidence needed for programmes implemented.

Older care givers will be motivated/ utilized to mentor the newly appointed care givers as a strategy to address challenges with reporting, retention of care givers as well as empowerment.

Serious attention will be given to the effective implementation of the Care of the Carer Programme in order to curb the high turnover of care givers

M&E Reporting tool

Improvement of the reporting system by HCBC organizations is imperative in the event of decisions to make on issues based on the information reported. Ongoing capacity building especially with regard to the advanced reporting system, CBIMS will be conducted to ensure accurate and detailed information.

HIV/AIDS Prevention Strategy for youth

The Strategy will focus on the target group of youth within the age group 15 to 24 as one of the key focus groups. The Strategy focuses on holistic and integrated services that include prevention, care and mitigation strategies in combination with advocacy, active community engagement and political leadership.

The HIV and AIDS Programme will in collaboration with other stakeholders like love Life ground breaker peer education, focusing on promoting healthy lifestyles and HIV prevention at schools, community-based organizations (franchises), youth friendly clinics (Adolescent and Youth Friendly Services), Y-Centers and other community hubs implement the Strategy in the Province. The programmes will aim to maintain and accelerate community level behavior change amongst young people who live in circumstances that exposes them to vulnerability. .

Resource Consideration

The Department of Social Development service delivery and the objective is to provide a range of services to vulnerable groupings in every stage of their life, hence the forming of partnerships in order to address the objectives of the Department. There is close liaison between the Dept. and other stakeholders rendering services to OVC` and vulnerable children, such as NACOSA, Dept of Education, Department of Health, and Child line, Soul City and Love life, in terms of the Youth.

It is envisage that a closer relationship will be formed with Programme 3, regarding programmes for the youth and Community development, in terms of community dialogues and the utilization of change agents in communities, Drop in centres and Youth and it will ensure the sharing of resources- both financial and human resources.

Prevention programs will be integrated with other programs (SWS focus areas) to save costs. Capacity building will be provided to social/auxiliary workers to assist with the effective implementation of the programme in all areas in terms of therapeutic and statutory services.

All these services will be integrated to provide services to the 2000 0 (zero) income or low income households in the, WOP areas and other community members in need. The strengthening of institutional arrangements in Districts will be attended to and site visits conducted to determine the daily functioning of care givers

Capacity building of care givers will be initiated by liaising with organizations such as CASIPO, USAID and GLOBAL FUND etc in terms of funding to ensure the retention of the care givers.

Risk Management

The risk of inaccurate information/data captured and submitted to the National Department results in uninformed decisions made based on the data received. The Department would like to reduce this risk by assisting the HCBC organizations in the analysis of the M&E Tool and services rendered according to the tool. Training on CBIMS (Community based information monitoring system) to advance knowledge of M&E tool will be conducted.

The risk of Social workers that does not respond to cases referred by care givers and no implementation of cycle of service delivery, result in increasing workloads of care givers, prolonged suffering of vulnerable groups and increased vulnerability, will be addressed by conducting training and support to social workers and care givers regarding the cycle of service delivery as well as reporting on interventions. The issue of support groups that are not functioning effective and efficiently that results in increased vulnerability of target groups, lack of strategies to cope and

disempowerment of target group will be addressed by training on establishing and management of support groups, resource mobilization, and acknowledgement of objectives of support groups in order to mitigate the risk. Regular site visits and reporting will also need to take place as part of monitoring.

The HCBC organizations implement the HIV Prevention Strategy by means of door to door information sessions, awareness campaigns and not as determined by the strategy. Dissemination workshops on the HIV Prevention Strategy, the development of Prevention Implementation plans for programmes to be implemented in a range of sessions over a period of time and targeting the youth will be conducted in all Districts. An evaluation tool will be developed to measure the quality of programmes and to assess possible impact on social behavior change of the targeted youth. A KAP analysis (knowledge, attitudes and perspectives) will be conducted prior to and after the commencement of the Prevention programmes, to determine improved knowledge and understanding of the participants on issues of HIV, AIDS, TB and STI's.

The mushrooming of new emerging HCBC organizations requesting funding, lack of financial and governance skills of organizations, poor service delivery and high turnover of care givers poses a risk to the functioning of HCBC Programme. The risk will be mitigated by strengthening the existing HCBC organizations and no funding of new HCBC organizations. HCBC organization's management boards will be capacitated on governance, bookkeeping, financial skills as well people management. The possibility of training of care givers as child and youth care workers will be investigated as a retention measure.

Strategic Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the incidence and minimize the psycho-social impact of HIV/AIDS
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcome 13: A comprehensive, responsive and sustainable social protection system contributing to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcome 2: A long and Healthy life for all South Africans
Strategic Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention, intervention and support services to affected and vulnerable groupings.
Strategic Objective Performance Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people provided with psycho-social support services
Objective Statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To expand access to HIV prevention, intervention and support programmes by funded implementing organizations ,to provide psycho-social support services to <u>18 799</u> people by 2020
Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 45 Organizations are rendering psycho social services to 38 748 reported vulnerable households and 18 496 orphans and vulnerable children as well as 2881 children and youth who participated in prevention programmes rendered by organizations.
Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizations implementing prevention, intervention and HCBC support programmes are mandated to implement the National and Provincial Strategic Plans -2012-2016 relating to the 4 Strategic objectives. The main focus is on addressing the structural interventions to reduce vulnerability to and mitigate the impact of HIV and TB, as well as to prevent new HIV, TB and STI infections by conducting social behaviour change programmes. This interventions needs to be implement in relation to the service delivery cycle.

Links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizations implementing prevention, intervention and support programmes are closely link with Departments such as Department of Health and Department of Education with regard to home community based care services and the School health programme as well as NACCW, who are mainly focusing on orphans and vulnerable children by means of their Isibindi programme, which are been rolled out throughout the Province. There are also close linkages with other NPO organizations like NACOSA, Child line, Hunger and Thirst Casipo, the Drop in centres Youth centres and soup kitchens in all areas, in the sharing of resources and the implementation of prevention programmes.
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7.2.4 SUB-PROGRAMME: SOCIAL RELIEF

Sub-programme description

To respond to emergency needs identified in communities affected by disasters and not declared, and or any other social condition resulting in undue hardship

Purpose of the Programme

To provide social relief of distress to vulnerable individuals and families who have no income , are experiencing undue hardship and those affected by natural and unnatural disasters and are unable to meet their basic needs.

Policy Mandates

- Constitution of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996
- Social Assistance Act 13 of 2004
- Provincial guidelines on Social Relief of Distress for vulnerable individuals and families.

Situational Analysis

According to the Balelapa Household Profiling (2010) project it was discovered that there are families who have no income and those who are vulnerable and are unable to provide their members with the basic needs such as clothing, nutrition and education due to socio economic factors. Other families are also in distress due to the poverty levels and unemployment in the Province. The HIV/AIDS pandemic has increased the burden on grandparents who are the guardians of minor children and cannot effectively meet all the basic needs of the families. It has become an increasing phenomenon that people do not make provision for burial policies and family members cannot afford all the costs of a funeral and request for assistance from the Department and municipalities. Since 2013 the focus of social welfare service delivery and the provision of social relief have been on the no income families and those families living in war on poverty areas. During winter relief soup kitchens are strengthened to provide additional meals and to increase the provision of food to beneficiaries.

All applications for social relief are assessed according to set criteria by the social and auxiliary workers. The various categories of social relief are:

- Food parcels: A basic food parcel/s is provided depending on the need and circumstances of the family/individuals.
- Special Projects, Back to school, Social Development Month, Mandela Day, school uniforms, baby nappies, formula, equipment to ECD Centres.
- Winter Relief. Soup Kitchens are strengthened to increase the number of days and beneficiaries for which meals are provided. Vulnerable groups eg children and youth living and working on the street, men on the side of the road and individuals living on the dumping site are provided with daily meals during this period.
- Disaster Relief: Basic needs (food parcels, clothing, blankets, mattresses and strengthening of soup kitchens), are provided to individuals and families who are affected by disasters eg floods, extreme climate conditions, drought and fires.

Analysis of constraints and measures planned to overcome them

During winter the demand for social relief is high due to the circumstances of vulnerable groups e.g. children and youth on the street, school going children, unemployed and elderly people who cannot meet their basic needs. Intensive outreach programmes are implemented during this period.

Based on the assessment conducted the individual/family need to be referred for social welfare services e.g. debriefing after disasters, counseling and ongoing support.

Description of planned quality improvement measures

Outreach programmes are intensified during winter in high risk areas to the identified vulnerable groups. Based on the needs the various forms of social relief is provided mainly focusing on the provision of daily meals.

A referral system for follow up services needs to be implemented for families in distress.

Resource Consideration

The role of Provincial Office is to provide guidance and support to districts and monitor the performance information and expenditure based on the targets, number of individuals reached and the budget. To represent the Department at the Provincial Disaster Management Advisory Forum.

The District/local offices conduct assessment of applications for social relief, issue social relief and refer individuals and families for social welfare services. Consolidate monthly /quarterly performance information.

Risk Management

Because there is a likelihood of a deviation between the different forms of social relief issued to individuals compared with the expenditure, quality assurance of monthly/quarterly performance information and district consultation needs to be conducted.

Strategic Goal	▪ Meeting the basic needs of families who are experiencing difficulties (hardship) and those affected by disasters.
Outcome	▪ Outcome 13: A comprehensive, responsive and sustainable social protection system contributing to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Outcome 2 : A long and Healthy life for all South Africans○ Outcome3: All people in South Africa are and feel safe
Strategic Objective	▪ Effective Social Relief of Distress
Strategic Objective Performance Indicator	▪ Number of persons receiving social relief of distress services
Objective Statement	▪ To provide material support and development services to <u>192 000</u> families in distress by 2020
Baseline	▪ A total of 90 019 beneficiaries received social relief during the first two quarters of the 2014/15 financial year

Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Families are experiencing high levels of food insecurity and difficulty in meeting all the family members needs due to unemployment, poverty, HIV/Aids pandemic, and the high food prices. ▪ The Province is also faced with many granny- headed households due to the HIV/AIDS pandemic and the old age grant need to support the extended families. ▪ Children are benefitting from the feeding schemes at schools but they need school uniforms. Soup kitchens are funded by the Department but are not operational in all areas and on a daily basis. Soup kitchens in war on poverty areas are strengthened during the winter period to enable them to feed an increased number of individuals for additional days. ▪ Natural and unnatural disasters which occur also cause vulnerabilities in communities.
Links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Linking with SASSA to strengthen the provision of Social Relief to vulnerable families. Drop in Centres and Soup Kitchens must be strengthened and social welfare services should be rendered by social workers and development workers to address the needs of beneficiaries and to prevent dependency. Families should where possible be linked with the Department of Agriculture for the establishment of food gardens and the Department of Economic Affairs, Public Works and Tourism and Labour for training and involvement in income generating and EPWP projects. Families and individuals are linked with Municipalities for additional assistance.

7.3. PROGRAMME 3: CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

7.3.1. SUB-PROGRAMME: CARE AND SUPPORT SERVICES TO FAMILIES

Sub-programme description

Programmes and services to promote functional families and to prevent vulnerability in families.

Purpose of the Programme

The program aims to provide a comprehensive, coordinated and integrated approach to social service delivery to families in order to enhance independent, resilient and socially cohesive families.

Policy Mandates

- Children's Act 38 of 2005
- White Paper on Families in South Africa of 2013
- Domestic Violence Act 116 of 2008
- Probation Services Act 116 of 1991
- Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence Act 20 of 1999
- Divorce and Mediation Act 70 of 1979
- Maintenance Act 99 of 1998
- Criminal Procedure Act 51 of 1977
- Mental Health Act 17 of 2002
- Non Profit Organizations Act 71 of 1997

Situational Analysis:

Families do not exist in isolation and are subjected to a wide-range of social, economic, political and demographic influences, which in turn simultaneously mediate how individual family members will respond to social change. They are the main source of human capital development because it is within the family environment where children /family members can develop a sense of belonging, positive identities and form a set of values that serve as a frame of reference throughout life.

The traditional image of a family structure of mother, father and children has changed significantly in recent years. In the research paper of the SA Institute of Race Relations (2012), it is stated that in 2008 only 35% of children in South Africa were living with both their biological parents. A total of 40% were living with their mother only and 2.8% with their father only, which means that 22.6% of children are not living with either of their biological parents.

The development of the White Paper emerged out of the deep concern and understanding that the family is in crisis and in need of immediate intervention. The vision of the White Paper on Families in SA is to promote well functioning families which are loving, stable and economically self sustaining. It furthermore, promotes the facilitation, provision and distribution of adequate resources between stakeholders to strengthen families and communities.

In the Northern Cape Province factors such as migration, poverty, unemployment, absent fathers, family violence, substance abuse ,HIV/AIDS and urbanization have impacted on the family structure and functioning, which resulted in a value reorientation and stimulated the formation of non-traditional families.

Developmental family preservation programs and services were developed to address the diverse needs of families e.g marital disputes, poor parenting, teenage pregnancy, relationship problems, single parenting due to absent fathers, family violence and abuse of substances. The following programs and services are currently implemented i.e fatherhood programs to strengthen the relationship between men and boys, promote the role of fathers within the family; marriage preparation and enrichment to foster stable marriages and healthy relationships; parenting skills program to enhance effective parenting of children ; and reunification services which assist families to rebuild and strengthen relationships with a family member who was removed or due to other circumstances could not benefit from the healthy family environment.

Collaborative partnership has been established with government departments and civil society i.e Famsa organisation is funded to render family preservation programs and services to vulnerable families in Calvinia, Springbok, Prieska, Upington, Postmasburg, Kimberley and Warrenton. The Provincial Family Services Forum will be used as a vehicle to promote the coordination and integration of family preservation services at provincial, district and local level.

The commemorative days such as the International Day of Families, National Marriage Week and International Men's Day advocacy and awareness campaigns are conducted to inform, educate, support and afford families and communities the opportunity to share their experiences, challenges and develop possible solutions which will contribute towards their well being. It is therefore imperative to ensure that the nature and quality of family preservation programs and services rendered to families are in line with the strategic priorities of the White Paper on Families in South Africa.

Analysis of constraints and measures planned to overcome them

The objective of the program is to promote family preservation within families and communities. To achieve this objective the officials are capacitated through a range of developmental family preservation programs and services to respond to the needs of families. However it has been identified that the transfer and application of the acquired knowledge and skills are not in line with the business processes and thus this impacts on the quality of services rendered. District plans will be developed based on the nature of training received and will be collaborated with management to ensure effective implementation. An assessment tool will be developed to monitor and evaluate if the objective of the training conducted was achieved and clearly understood.

Description of planned quality improvement measures

A database of all trained officials will be developed and updated. The database will be used to determine the manner in which the trained officials are implementing the acquired skills/knowledge through evaluating the monthly performance reports and conduct quality assurance during district visits. The pre and post test questionnaires will be implemented at district level to evaluate if the programs and services rendered has met the required needs of service beneficiaries. The quality of programs rendered will be monitored and evaluated by means of piloting the different programs e.g active parenting, marriage enrichment and preparation etc in (5) districts.

Continuous support, guidance and capacity building sessions will be facilitated by the provincial office in collaboration with districts and NGO's to improve the quality and standards of services.

Resource Consideration

Provincial office will guide, support, capacitate and monitor the implementation of programs and services rendered in line with the objectives of the sub-program.

Supervision services need to be strengthened to ensure services are implemented according to the required standards. Social Workers will promote family preservation services to the vulnerable families through implementing the programs as per business processes. The Auxiliary Social Workers will conduct awareness and advocacy campaigns, linking families with the necessary resources.

Risk Management

To achieve the objective of the training, the district implementation plans will be monitored and evaluated on a continuous basis.

Quality assurance on performance will be done to determine the outcome/results of the training as well the guidance and support provided to districts.

The analysis report based on the piloted programs will be monitored and evaluated on a quarterly basis.

Strategic Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provision of family preservation services to promote functional and healthy families
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Outcome 13: A comprehensive, responsive and sustainable social protection system contributing to :<ul style="list-style-type: none">Outcome 14: A diverse, socially cohesive society with a common national identity
Strategic Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provision of family preservation services to promote healthy families
Strategic Objective Performance Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The number of families accessing developmental social welfare services which strengthen families and communities
Objective Statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">To implement and monitor comprehensive and integrated family developmental programs to ensure that 131 230 families are preserved and promote positive values towards their family members by 2020.
Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none">15 359 FamiliesReunification, Family Preservation programs and services and parenting training.
Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The family is universally viewed as one of the essential sectors without which no society can function. It is the seat of the first integration of individuals into social life, and the source of emotional and instrumental support for its members. The family is primary in the lives of its members throughout all life stages and it is the main foundation and pillar that provides emotional, psychological, economical support and care.The composition of families have changed from being a traditional/ nuclear to single parent, youth headed, granny headed , teenage parents and same sex parents.All these types of families came into being due to the social problems such as absent fathers, teenage pregnancy, HIV/Aids, substance abuse and family violence which have affected the structure and functioning of the family. Due to various challenges that families are faced with, many of the traditional family functions

	<p>are being performed by organs of modern society such as schools, faith based organizations , NGO's and CBO's. The challenges faced by families define the context within which the Department currently does its work and will continue to shape the direction and implementation of programs and services to families.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The development and approval of the White Paper on Families in SA thus give direction on how services should be rendered by all stakeholders to respond to the needs of vulnerable families through implementing the (3) strategic priorities i.e promotion of healthy family life, family strengthening and family preservation. Integrated and developmental services will be rendered to support and capacitate the family to make meaningful contributions towards the functioning of its members. ▪ Integrated service delivery has been enhanced through forming collaborative partnerships and the establishment of the Provincial Family Services Forum. ▪ Furthermore the implementation of family preservation programs and services, such as active parenting of teenagers, marriage enrichment and preparatory programs, fatherhood program, reunification, therapeutic counseling and mediation services will improve the skills of families to cope with challenges. ▪ Strengthening and expansion of NGO's as well as community based structures to provide a basket of family preservation services to respond to the needs of the most disadvantaged families within rural and urban areas.
Links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Services to families are aligned with the following. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ White Paper on Families in South Africa ○ Norms and Standards for Services to Families ○ DSD Strategy for Families. ○ Mediation Framework ○ Framework on positive values. ○ Integrated Parenting Framework ○ Reunification Guidelines ○ Fatherhood Strategy ○ Training manuals focusing on family development programs ○ Integrated Service Delivery Model ○ White Paper for Social Welfare Services,1997

7.3.2. SUB-PROGRAMME: CHILD CARE AND PROTECTION

Sub-programme description

Design and implement integrated programmes and services that provide for the development, care and protection of the rights of children

Purpose of the Programme

The purpose of the sub - programme is to ensure care and protection of children.

Policy Mandates

- White Paper for Social Welfare (1997). This policy makes provision for development of management protocol for service provision and special training for all role players to ensure effective and efficient services.
- Children's Act 38 of 2005.
- Financial policy. The Policy aims at rationalizing welfare funding and correct injustices and imbalances brought about by the skewed allocation of resources
- National framework for children infected and affected by HIV and AIDS. It ensures that children who are affected by HIV and AIDS have access to integrated services that address their basic needs
- National protocol for the management of children awaiting trial. This policy seeks to ensure that proper services for children who has committed crime are rendered
- National Policy framework and strategic plan for the prevention and management of child abuse, neglect and exploitation. This policy aims to standardize and ensure uniformity in dealing with child abuse cases
- Victim empowerment programme. The policy seeks to facilitate the establishment of intersectoral programmes for support and protection of victims
- Foster care guideline. This guide explains the foster care process.
- Integrated Service Delivery Model. This policy defines the nature ,scope and extent of services to be provided as well as norms and standards
- Guidelines for Early childhood Development Services. It is to ensure that the needs of the young children are addressed holistically.
- National Policy Framework for the implementation of the Children's Act. It seeks to ensure that the Act is implemented correctly in order to protect children
- Policy for children living and working on the streets. The policy aims to describe services to be rendered to street children

Situational Analysis

Children in the Northern Cape Province are faced with the number of challenges which include amongst others abuse and neglect, exploitation, orphan hood, being unaccompanied minors, child labour, child trafficking, disability and poverty. These challenges have a negative impact on the children as they suffer multiple vulnerabilities. This in turn results in children requiring care and protection through placement in alternative care.

There is an increase in the number of reported cases of child abuse. This is related to factors such as poverty. Some children who live in impoverished conditions are more likely to be subjected to abuse. Because of the daily struggle for survival, parents in such situations hardly ever have time to supervise their children. Other factors such as the

substance abuse contribute to abuse and neglect of children. Children are exposed to domestic violence learns pattern of violence.

The province is also currently experiencing an increase in the number of children living and working on the streets due to poverty and lack of parenting. These children are mainly found in areas like Kimberley, Upington, De Aar, Postmansburg and other small towns in the province. Due to their fluid, evasive and unpredictable life style, it becomes difficult to collect reliable data on them and consequently their precise number is impossible to know. It is noticed that there is a higher incidence of street boys than girls.

Children are also presenting with behavioral challenges and as a result they cannot be placed with communities. This poses a challenge as there is no facility that offers a long term specialized care in the province.

Taking into consideration all of the above mentioned factors, it becomes clear the safety of children in the province is compromised.

In the light of the above, child protection services should be :

- Responsive to the diversity of needs and to the circumstances in which children find themselves.
- Effective and holistic interventions (key role players should be involved in the management of cases)

Therefore there is a need to strengthen child protection services focusing on:

- Therapeutic services to children through counseling and group work to promote a safety network and empower them to cope with challenges they might experience.
- Quality alternative care to children placed in foster care, temporary safe care and Child and Youth Care Centres (proper investigation, assessment, quality reports and proper monitoring and supervision services)
- Children living and working on the streets (primary prevention intervention should be given to those who live in absolute poverty but have not entered street life), secondary prevention intervention should be directed to those who have entered street life who maintain regular contact with families, and tertiary prevention intervention focusing on those who have little or no family contact.
- Effective inter- sectoral collaboration for effective management of cases.

Analysis of constraints and measures planned to overcome them

There are insufficient programmes and therapeutic services to meet the different needs of children and it is necessary to expand on prevention, early intervention and therapeutic services. This will be done by assessing the existing community based child protection programmes (Isolabantwana and Isibindi) by implementing an assessment tool and to develop a documented therapeutic programme for children in the Province.

The ineffective management of foster care leads to increasing backlog of lapsed foster care orders and delays in finalization of foster care placement. In order to deal with this constraint, foster care monitoring will be strengthened by the implementation of a monitoring tool for new intakes and the updating of the existing database of children who are already placed in foster care. Foster care placements will be strengthened by provision of therapeutic services.

Description of planned quality improvement measures

An assessment of a community based child protection programme in a urban and rural area will be conducted utilizing an existing assessment tool and the outcome will be documented- strengths, weaknesses, lessons learnt and recommendations which will form the basis of an action plan. In the development of programmes the unit will make an audit of existing programmes, develop a draft programme, consult with stakeholders to obtain comments and inputs, finalize, approve and implement. There will be ongoing in-service training with regard to the implementation and monitoring of the business process with clear role clarification.

The implementation of the foster care monitoring tool will be monitored on a quarterly basis in the districts and the necessary support and guidance will be provided.

Resource Consideration

There will be ongoing capacity building for social service professionals on the development and implementation of programmes and services as well as on the legislations affecting children by provincial office. Assessment of programmes will be conducted by provincial and district office

All new intakes will be populated by a canalization officer in each district as received from a Social Worker who keeps a data base of cases in order to track foster care placements. Implementation of an information management system for foster care will ensure better and user friendly management of foster care.

Strengthening and sustainability of intersectoral collaboration for effective delivery of child protection services.

Risk Management

Therapeutic programmes that will meet the various needs of the children will be developed in order to address the insufficient programmes. The effect of this new programmes will be mitigated by continues capacity building/training in order to provide a range of therapeutic programmes which will meet the demands of the child protection system. Service will be assessed on an ongoing basis in order to prevent litigation processes.

Strategic Goal	▪ Cared for and protected children
Outcomes	▪ Outcome 13: A comprehensive, responsive and sustainable social protection system contributing to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Outcome 2 :A long and Healthy life for all South Africans○ Outcome3: All people in South Africa are and feel safe
Strategic Objective	▪ To provide child care and protection services in terms of the Children's Act 38 of 2005
Strategic Objective Performance Indicator	▪ Number of children in the Province who access care and protection services
Objective Statement	▪ To provide child care and protection services of which the change are measured to <u>77 160</u> children in terms of the Children's Act 38 of 2005 by 2020

Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 310 Children provided with child care and protection services (Prevention, CPR and Alternative care)
Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The protection of children is a right that is central to the survival and development of South African children. These rights include protection from violence, exploitation, abuse, neglect and discrimination. In order to protect children services are rendered according to the Children's Act 38 of 2005 which focuses on the following aspects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the National Child Protection Register is key in protecting children as people unsuitable to work with children will be identified. Implementation of National guidelines for statutory services to child headed households due the devastating impacts of HIV and AIDS on families. Implementation of strategy for children living and working on the streets Due to the low income of families, unemployment, and absentee fathers, there is an increase in the number of children in need of care and protection. Service delivery in Child and Youth Care Centre needs to be prioritized to ensure that rights of children are protected. Ongoing assessment of children in these centres, registration and transformation of the centres is essential. There is a need for implementation of independent living programmes so that children are prepared for adult life and enter the employment market. Children are exposed to issues that affect their emotional well being therefore concerted efforts need to be made to develop and implement therapeutic programmes Focus should be on strengthening and implementation of prevention and early intervention programmes in order to build capacity and self reliance of communities Rendering of intensive statutory services for children in need of care and protection to ensure proper, legal and safe alternative placement. Addressing factors inhibiting the taking up of early learning, especially for children living in areas of abject poverty and neglect. Ensure progressive realization of universal schooling and to help break the cycle of poverty. Critical tool for promoting good citizenship as well as preparing people for the needs of modern economy and a democratic society
Links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aligning of services/plans of the different sub-programmes will enhance integrated and comprehensive child protection services. The effective implementation and management of services to children rely on the collaboration and partnership of all role players. Linking with the following Departments: Justice, Education, Health, and Home affairs, SASSA etc, for provision of comprehensive child protection services. The effective implementation of the strategy will ensure that an intersectoral approach and well-coordinated services are rendered and this will in turn offer these children with a stable environment. Implementing the Act effectively and capacity building of stakeholders will ensure that services which seek to empower our communities and building strong resilience on children are delivered.

7.3.3. SUB-PROGRAMME: EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Sub-programme description

Design and implement integrated programmes and services that provide for the development, care and protection of the rights of children

Purpose of the Programme

The purpose of the programme is to create a safe and conducive learning environment for children to develop holistically and to achieve their full potential as prescribed by the Children's Act 38 of 2005.

Policy Mandates

- Draft Early Childhood Development Policy
- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa
- National Development Plan
- Children's Act 38 of 2005 & the Regulations
- Guidelines for Early Childhood Development
- National Early Learning Development Standards
- National Early Childhood Development Strategy
- Municipal By-laws and National building regulations
- Disability Policy and norms and standards

Situational Analysis

According to the Census 2011 information released by STATS SA the number of children in the age cohort 0-5 years are 151 263 and those 0-4 years are 126 543 in the Northern Cape Province. The breakdown according to ages are as follows: 0 years = 25 644 1 year = 25 413, 2 years = 25 731, 3 years = 25 053, 4 years = 24 702 and 5 years = 24 720

Only 23 737 children in the province are accommodated in 394 registered community based and 63 registered private ECD facilities, which covers only 18.8% of the total population of 0-4 years and 15.7% of the total population of 0 – 5 years. There is a large number of children still not accessing ECD services, due to a lack of ECD programmes especially in rural areas and limited space at ECD centres. To increase access the department will expand ECD services through embracing non-centre based approaches in partnership with NDA and NGO's by implementing mobile ECD and home based stimulation programmes.

The department is committed to ensure that all children 0-4 years have universal access to comprehensive ECD services that support their development, health, nutrition and social well-being through registration of new community based and private applications for the rendering of ECD services(centre and programme) and monitoring of existing registered sites. Applications for registration or renewal of registration are categorized as follows: Gold for 38 centres which are 80 – 100% compliant with the norms ; Silver for 14 centre's which are 60 – 79% compliant , Bronze for 142 centres which are 40 – 59% compliant and 200 Centres are non-compliant. . The implementation of the Provincial ECD Strategy and strengthening of ECD forums aim to strengthen systems,

infrastructure ,quality of programmes rendered and engagement with possible donors, to assist and support ECD Centres in the gold category to maintain their standards , those in the silver and bronze categories to improve compliance with norms and standards and intensive support to the non compliant centres.

To ensure that 4/5 year old children at ECD centres are competently developed by the end of the year to enter grade R with confidence, quality will be measured at identified ECD centres where infrastructural improvement was implemented , indoor and outdoor equipment provided ,training on all levels strengthened and the practitioners are empowered to focus on the holistic development of the children .

Analysis of constraints and measures planned to overcome them

The ECD Centres not adhering to the human resource requirements specific to the category of children accommodated and having clear human resource plans that caters for ongoing skills development of the personnel. Advocacy/awareness programmes must be implemented for management committees to develop a comprehensive human resource plan.

The quality of the ECD Programme will be piloted at specific ECD Centres by developing an assessment tool to determine the quality of the stimulation programme in meeting the developmental needs of the 4 year old's in preparation for Grade R readiness.

The ECD forums will be used as a mechanism to raise awareness on the human resource requirements on the Practitioner/child ratio and ongoing skills development. A data base will be maintained of all unqualified practitioners and engage ETDP SETA, DOE and FET colleges to prioritize training for identified practitioners and other categories of personnel in ECD centres.

An assessment tool will be developed to evaluate the quality of the stimulation programme; the district officials and practitioners will be trained on the tool, implemented and evaluated. An agreement will be entered into with the Department of Education to ensure that the children who are part of the pilot programme are accommodated in a funded Grade R class to promote further evaluation of the effectiveness of the ECD programme.

Resource Consideration

The Provincial and District office will strengthen intersectoral collaboration to ensure compliance with the norms and standards for ECD services.

The Provincial Office will develop the assessment tool and training and capacity building sessions, monitoring and support will be conducted. The assessment of the ECD programmes will be conducted by the provincial and district office.

Risk Management

Continued consultation, awareness, support, capacity building and training will be conducted to promote compliance. Quality assurance on performance of ECD programmes will be done.

Strategic Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cared for and protected children
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Outcome 13: A comprehensive, responsive and sustainable social protection system contributing to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Outcome 1 : Quality basic education
Strategic Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To register and monitor a range of quality, developmentally appropriate ECD services that promote the holistic development of children.
Strategic Objective Performance Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of children who access early childhood development services
Objective Statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide child care and protection services to improve access and quality to <u>90 060</u> children in terms of the Children's Act 38 of 2005 by 2020
Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 18 000 in registered and funded ECD sites
Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Government of the Republic of South Africa recognises <u>ECD as a fundamental and universal human right</u> to which all young children are equally entitled without discrimination. ▪ The governing policies and laws recognise and seek to give effect to the rights of every child to develop his or her full potential, to become physically healthy, mentally alert, socially competent, emotionally sound and ready to learn.
Links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Constitution of South Africa ▪ Children's Act ▪ National Development Plan ▪ National ECD Guidelines ▪ Early child development is multi-dimensional and multi-sectoral service. The role of oversight and support from relevant departments is central to quality improvement and successful delivery of comprehensive ECD services. ▪ <u>Internal links</u>:- CDP's with identification of community needs and assisting with NPO registration and training of management committees. EPWP – training of practitioners and paying of stipends. ▪ <u>External links</u> :-DOE ; DOH, DSAC, DTS & Liaison; OTP; ETDPSSETA , FET Colleges; NGO's and Private sector

7.4. PROGRAMME 3: RESTORATIVE SERVICES

7.4.1. SUB-PROGRAMME: SOCIAL CRIME PREVENTION

Sub-programme description

Develop and implement social crime prevention programmes and provide probation services targeting children, youth and adult offenders and victims in the criminal justice process.

Purpose of the Programme

The purpose of this programme is to facilitate social integration, protect and develop vulnerable groups through the development and implementation of social crime prevention and support services in terms of the Probation Services Act, Act 116 of 1991 as amended 35 of 2002 and the Child Justice Act (75 of 2008) to ensure an inclusive and responsive social protection system.

Policy Mandates

The South African Constitution of 1996, section 35 which focus on the rights of people accused of committing crimes

- Child Justice Act, no 75 of 2008 which focuses on different ways to deal with youth in conflict with the law and the establishments of Child and Youth Care Centers.
- Children's Act, Act 38 of 2005 which focus on the rights and responsibilities of children and parents and the protection of children and the promotion of the wellbeing.
- Probation Services Act, Act 116 of 1991 as amended 35 of 2002. The duties and functions of Probation officers and Assistant Probation officers are stipulated in the Act. It also provides for the establishment and implementation of programmes aimed at combating crime and for the rendering of assistance to and treatment of certain persons involved in crime.
- The Criminal Procedure Act, Act 51 of 1977. The role of the Probation officer in terms of different sentencing options is stipulated in the act.
- Correctional Services Act, Act 8 of 1979, deals with the detention of children in correctional service facilities
- The White Paper for Social Welfare Services, 1997 – 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.
- The Transformation of the Child and Youth Care System deals with intervention strategies for children the criminal justice system.
- The Minimum Norms and Standards on Diversion Programmes which focuses on the development and implementation of Diversion Programmes.
- The interim National Protocol for the Management of youth awaiting trial in residential care facilities. It provides guidelines for the management of youth awaiting trial in residential care facilities.
- Children's Amendment Act 41 of 2007
- The Policy Framework for Accreditation of Diversion Services in South Africa
- National Integrated Social Crime Prevention Strategy
- Blue Print, Minimum Norms and Standards for Secure Care Centres
- National Crime Prevention Strategy
- Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy
- Department of Social Development Integrated Social Crime Prevention Strategy
- National Development Plan (Chapter II)

Situational Analysis

There has been a decrease in crime in the province and the country but there is still room for improvement, especially violent crimes, e.g. murder and rape. Although there is a decrease in crime the challenge is with the seriousness of the different crimes committed by children and youth as well adult offenders. All children in conflict with the law and at risk need to access the services. This calls for the development of a comprehensive response in dealing with crime. The department has developed the Integrated Social Crime Prevention Strategy to align to the National and Provincial Crime Prevention Strategies to address the combating of social crime in the Province. !Kheis Youth and Community Development Programme in the !Kheis Municipality (Groblershoop), ZF Mcgawu District is an example of how to implement the Department of Social Development Integrated Crime Prevention Strategy in addressing social crime and to ensure that a holistic integrated social crime prevention approach in collaboration with the community and all role players are implemented.

The department views the implementation of the Constitution of South Africa and all legislation regarding the social protection of citizens in a serious note and therefore the execution of the Child Justice Act, Act 75 of 2008 as crucial. De Aar and Namaqua Child and Youth Care Centres currently accommodate children sentenced to compulsory residence in a child and youth care centre as well children awaiting trial and those referred to level two diversion services in a child and youth care centre. Due to the limited space for sentencing youth the department decided on the building of a separate wing at the De Aar Secure Care Centre to accommodate more children sentenced to compulsory residence in a child and youth care centre and to alleviate the current crisis for sentenced youth in the province. It will allow the centre to provide these children with focused and rehabilitative programs in addressing offending behaviour. The remaining Child and Youth Care Centres who render secure care services will be able to provide quality programs for children awaiting trial from admission to exit.

The process of registering the secure care centres and establishment of management boards commenced. The department also planned to invest in the capacity of skills of child and youth care centres in managing difficult and offending behaviour of children admitted in child and youth care centres and therefore are in a process to contracting with service providers in child and youth care fields to identify and develop training programmes.

Marcus Mbetha and Namaqua Child and Youth Care Centres are currently in a position to embark on pilot programmes in crime prevention programmes for children at risk who display offending behaviour in schools and communities. Marcus Mbetha Child and Youth Care Centre will focus on Louisvale and Pabellelo Intermediary Schools in the ZF Mcgawu District while Namaqua Child and Youth Care Centre will focus on Steinkopf and SA Van Wyk Secondary Schools in Namaqua District. The need of these interventions were identified after the Department of Basic Education as well the South African Police Services approached the department to assist in the admitting of children with challenging and offending behaviour in child and youth care centres.

The department invests in the capacity of probation officers and institutional social workers by ensuring the development and training of therapeutic programmes to address offending behaviour of children at risk and in conflict with the law. All the developmental and therapeutic programs implemented by Namaqua and De Aar Secure Care Centres are accredited.

Coordinated Social Crime Prevention programs with all role players need to be rendered in the War-on-Poverty wards and crime hot spots.

The increase in request for statutory services by the courts for pre-sentenced and victim impact reports remain a concern and therefore the demand for the department to continue with services on prevention, early intervention, statutory and continuum of care. Probation officers were trained on the electronic Probation Case Management System to ensure the monitoring of all cases referred by the National Prosecuting Authority for statutory investigations.

Analysis of constraints and measures planned to overcome them

Due to the lack of accredited social crime prevention and diversion service providers as well the high vacancy rate of probation officers in the province the effective implementation of the Department of Social Development Social Crime Prevention Strategy as well the National and Provincial Crime Prevention Strategies are hampered. The department will embark on the recruitment of probation officers to fill the vacant posts in the Province as well as to continue capacitating probation officers and assistant probation officers to equip them with the skills to rendering services to combat crime.

The Namaqua and De Aar Child and Youth Care Centres accommodate youth referred for level two (2) diversion services, awaiting trial and sentenced youth. This create a challenge and the contravening of the Children's Act, Act 38 of 2005 and the Child Justice Act, Act 75 of 2008 by not accommodating these children in separated accommodation as stipulated in legislation. This lead to the decision that the De Aar Secure Care Center has been earmarked to accommodate only sentenced youth. The building of a wing for sentenced youth at De Aar Secure Care Centre has begun.

An intervention action plan has been designed to be implemented at the institutions to capacitate child and youth care practitioners. The department will invest in quality services rendered at the state run institutions by ensuring the capacity building of child and youth care workers which will be in line with the Blue Print, Minimum Norms and Standards for Secure Care facilities.

The registration of the centres will consider the requirements of the Blue Print, Minimum Norms and Standards for Secure Care Centres, Children's Act and the Child Justice Act.

Reintegration and after care services for children in conflict with the law is currently a constraint due to the shortage of personnel as well the correct communication system between probation officers and child and youth care centres. A Policy Framework on reintegration and after care services will be developed to ensure the monitoring of these services as well as to ensure that children do not re-offend.

The lack of accredited NGO's limit access to social crime prevention and diversion services. This prompted the department to provide to its probation officers training in 5 therapeutic programs in diversion service to be able to provide diversion services where there are no accredited NGO's. Marcus Mbetha and Namaqua Child and Youth Care Centers together with other departments and role players will pilot crime prevention programmes at Louisvale and Pabellelo Intermediary Schools in the ZF Mcgawu District and Steinkopf and SA Van Wyk Secondary Schools with children displaying challenging and offending behaviour in schools and the community. These pilot programmes will also assist in the absence of accredited NGO's and vacant probation officer's post to ensure that communities receive integrated social crime prevention services.

The probation officers and assistant probation officers will work with smaller groups to ensure impact in crime ridden areas. This will address the inability to attract children and youth at risk and in conflict with the law to crime prevention and diversion programmes.

The appointment of probation officers in vacant funded posts will ensure that services are rendered in all areas and that statutory services for courts will be speedily finalized. The implementation of the electronic Probation Case Management System will also assist the department to monitor the referrals of all cases from the National Prosecuting Authority and ensure no backlogs in statutory services.

Description of planned quality improvement measures

The department will capacitate child and youth care workers in managing children displaying offending and uncontrollable behaviour by contracting an accredited service provider, the National Association for Child and Youth Care Workers (NACCW) to develop a training course and to conduct the training.

To address the challenge of the lack of NGO's rendering Integrated Social Crime Prevention Services and the shortage of probation practitioners, the Provincial Office, Marcus Mbetha and Namaqua Child and Youth Care Workers in collaboration with other departments and role players such as the Department of Basic Education and the local schools engaged in the decision to render integrated social crime prevention services with children.

The department will develop the Policy Framework on Re-integration and After Care Services for children to access social crime prevention programmes such as the home based supervision services, diversion services and child and youth care centers to monitor the progress and tracking of children to ensure the reduction in re-offending. This policy framework will be a guide to determine the role of all role players as well the time period for monitoring and support to the clients accessing the services.

Due to the fact that children started to display offending and uncontrollable behaviour on a very young age such as eight and ten years, the National and Provincial Department of Social Development are in the process to develop six new therapeutic programmes for children younger than twelve years of age. The development of these programmes will be finalized by the end of the current financial year. All probation officers and institutional social workers will be trained on these six new therapeutic programmes. The purpose is to prevent children from entering the criminal justice system.

Resource Consideration

Integrated social crime prevention programmes with the South African Police Services and the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, the Department of Transport, Safety and Liaison including Traffic Services will ensure that more people will be reached and that holistic crime prevention services will be implemented as expected in Outcome 3.

The Department of Basic Education will assist with the transport of the school going children who will participate in the pilot programmes for Pabellelo and Louisvale Intermediary Schools, whilst the Namaqua Secure Care Centre will avail transport for the pilot programme in the Namaqua districts. Marcus Mbetha and Namaqua Child and Youth

Care Centres will provide the children who will attend the pilot programmes with one meal per day for the duration of the programmes.

The department will be responsible for the capacity building of child and youth care practitioners by contracting with the National Association of Child and Youth Care Workers (NACCW) regarding the development and training of training programmes. These training will equip child and youth care practitioners with the necessary skills to manage children with offending behaviour.

The National Department of Social Development in collaboration with the Provincial Office will finalize the development of six (6) new therapeutic programmes for children younger than ten years of age and children between the ages ten and twelve years of age. The National, Provincial and district offices will be responsible for the training of probation officers and institutional social workers in these six (6) programmes.

Risk Management

The department would like to reduce recidivism amongst young people in conflict with the law and at risk by implementing re-integration and after care services. The Policy Framework on re-integration and after care will be developed with guidelines indicating the roles and responsibilities of all role players as well the time frame on the tracking of all children disengaged from social crime prevention programmes such as diversion services, home based supervision, and child and youth care centres. An intervention strategy has been designed for implementation to equip child and youth care practitioners with the knowledge and skills to render quality programmes to children with offending and uncontrollable behaviour.

The existing NGO's rendering social crime prevention services will be encouraged to expand and render services in other areas in the province. Consideration will be given to capacitating other organisations to render social crime prevention programmes.

Filling of vacant posts need to be fast tracked to ensure service delivery in critical areas. It is mostly the rural areas that are the most affected by vacant posts.

The objectives of the Pilot Integrated Social Crime Prevention Programmes by Marcus Mbetha and Namaqua Child and Youth Care Centres in collaboration with other departments and role players will be monitored and support on a monthly through monthly evaluation meetings and visits. All children participating in these programmes will be monitored and support by a designated child and youth care worker and/or assistant probation officers to ensure that the purpose of the programme will be achieved.

The National Department in collaboration with the Provincial Office developed six new therapeutic programmes for children younger than ten (10) years of age and children ten (10) to twelve (12) years of age who display offending and uncontrollable behaviour but who cannot be convicted due to their age younger than fourteen (14) years of age and their criminal behaviour. Probation Officers and Institutional Social Workers will receive training in all six programmes during the 2015/2016 financial year. The purpose of these interventions is to prevent children to enter the criminal justice system. The implementation of all therapeutic programmes by Probation Officers and Institutional Social Workers will be monitored by the Provincial Office annually.

Quarterly quality assurance will be conducted to all districts and child and youth care centres rendering secure care programmes to ensure the objectives of the department, Outcome 13 and the National Development Plan are reached.

Regular coordinated programs with other stakeholders will assist with crime prevention.

Strategic Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provision of social crime prevention, intervention and support services to ensure an inclusive and responsive social protection system.
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcome 13: A comprehensive, responsive and sustainable social protection system contributing to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcome 3: All people in South Africa are and feel safe
Strategic Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop and implement social crime prevention, early intervention and statutory services and programmes.
Strategic Objective Performance Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of children benefiting from social crime support services
Objective Statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate social integration, protect and develop <u>75 100</u> vulnerable groups through development and implementation of social crime prevention and support in terms of the Probations Services Act no 116 as amended no 35 of 2002, and the Child Justice Act no 75 of 2008, by 2020.
Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the 2013/14 financial year, 30 882 children and youth benefited from crime prevention programmes; children and youth who received therapeutic programmes within child and youth care centres; 950 children in conflict with the law completed diversion programmes
Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been a decrease in crime in the province and the country but there is still room for improvement, especially violent crimes, eg, murder and rape. Although there is decrease in crime the challenge is with the seriousness of the different crimes committed by children, youth and adults offenders. The National and Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy, the Department of Social Development Integrated Social Crime Prevention Strategy and the SAPS Outreach program will be done integrated with other stakeholders but particular with SAPS, Department of Justice and Constitutional Development and Department of Transport, Safety and Liaison will be pursued in the light of the limited number of NGO's that render social crime prevention programmes. The Department of Transport, Safety and Liaison is the lead department on the Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy. It will expand social crime prevention campaigns to every part of the province. The regular meetings with BOSASA and the institutions is to ensure that there is a reduction in recidivism. This is to furthermore strengthen the partnership between the two. The partnership with SAPS must be strengthened continuously as it is beneficial to the department and to SAPS in service delivery. As a result, the development of a strategic plan and effective implementation thereof will respond to this issue
Links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The prevention and treatment of substance abuse – The Wake-Up Call program implemented by the probation officers, the Matrix Programme implemented by Namaqua and De Aar Child and Youth Care Centers and the KeMoja program must complement each other to reduce substance abuse amongst the youth in conflict with the law who commit crime due to their involvement in the abusing of substances. The provincial Child Justice Forum, Development Committee of the Justice Cluster and ProvJoints have to ensure that integration within the criminal justice system is strengthened and for the proper implementation of the Child Justice Act. The different departments and NGO's which forms part of the above mention forums include Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, The National Prosecuting Authority, The South African Police Service, Department of Correctional Services, Department of Transport, Safety and Liaison, Legal Aid South Africa, BOSASA Youth Development Centre, NICRO, CHILDLINE . The Social Crime Prevention Services is also link inline with the Constitution of South Africa, Outcome 13, sub-outcome 1 of Outcome 13, Chapter 11 and 12 of the National Development Plan, White Paper for Social Welfare Services, 1997 and the Integrated Service Delivery Model

7.4.2. SUB-PROGRAMME: VICTIM EMPOWERMENT

Sub-programme description

Design and implement integrated programmes and services to support, care and empower victims of violence and crime in particular women and children.

Purpose of the Programme

To facilitate the establishment and integration of inter – sectoral programmes and policies to prevent victimization, and support, protect and empower the victims of crime and violence with special focus on the vulnerable groups especially women and children.

Policy Mandates

- National Intersectoral Victim Empowerment Policy.
- National Policy Guidelines for Victim Empowerment
- National Directory on services for Victims of Violence and Crime.
- Service Charter for Victims of Crime.
- Minimum Norms and Standards for Service Delivery in Victim Empowerment.
- United Nations Declaration of Basic Principle of Justice for Victims of Crime and abuse of Power
- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996
- Domestic Violence Act Act 116 of 1998
- Children Act 38 of 2005
- Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and related matters) Amendment Act 32 of 2007
- Older Persons Act 13 of 2006
- Prevention and Combating of Trafficking In Persons Act 7 of 2013

Services

Victims of Human Trafficking

The trafficking of human beings especially children and women for prostitution, slave labour and body parts have become one of the fastest growing problem worldwide. With the promulgation of the Prevention and combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, the department especially the Victim empowerment Programme is mandated to render services to these victims.

○ Identification of victims of Human Trafficking

The social workers from the department must be trained on the Identification of these victims of Human Trafficking to enable them to correctly diagnose these victims. The social workers will assess the victims, complete the necessary documents (forms) and recommend appropriately to the Head of Department for the letter of recognition as a victim of human trafficking to be issued.

- Provision of Social Services.

Once the letter of recognition has been issued, the victim is referred to an accredited organization (centre) or a temporary safe care where safe accommodation is provided. The basic needs of the victims are assessed and attended to before referral to an accredited centre. Basic counselling or trauma debriefing is also provided to the victim. The victims are accommodated at the temporary safe place for a period no longer than 48 hours.

- Provision of Healing and Restorative Services

The victim is accommodated at an accredited centre/organization until re-unified with the family in the country of origin. The Individual Care Plan for victims must be developed. Healing and Restorative Services are provided in the centre for 9 weeks whilst the social worker at the centre is networking / linking with other stakeholders in preparation for Reunification services.

The centre can also link with the victims Embassy, International Social Service Office and Department of International Relations in preparation for repatriation of the victim and after care services in the country of origin.

Victims of Domestic Violence

Domestic violence includes physical, sexual, psychological and economic abuse. Women are far more likely to be the victims of domestic violence.

Situational Analysis

The Northern Cape Province is a vast area and amongst the poorest in the country. There is noted scarcity of professional resources in general, particular to the victim empowerment sector. There are severe shortage of professional expertise and therefore depends on the limited existing capacity. Albeit these conditions, there is a strong will of combating the challenges of violence and crime by VEP stakeholders in the province. The Northern Cape is known for its high incidences of crime especially rape to an extent that it is referred to at times as the Rape Capitol of South Africa. An analysis of crime revealed that alcohol misuse contributes significantly to most crimes in this province. This and other contributing socio-economic factors must be reduced for sustainable reduction in contact crimes.

Gender Based Violence and Abuse remains a major challenge to the victim Empowerment Programme, with all types of victimization on the increase. There are three victims support centres (shelters) in the province, Bopanang Centre in Upington, Ethembeni Centre in de Aar and Grace Devine Safe House in Kimberley. The challenge facing the department is inadequate shelters in the province. For the next five years, the programme will focus at rolling out/establishment of such centres in other districts in the Province. There is also an increase in the number of reported cases of human trafficking with most cases reported from John Taolo Gaetsiwe District where there is mining activities taking place in the district. The number of victims of human trafficking who were accommodated at our centre increased from four victims in 2012/13 totwenty nine victimsin 2013/14 financial year.

The Trafficking In Persons Bill (TIP) is promulgated into an act namely **The Combating and Prevention of Trafficking In Persons Act 7/2013**. The act calls for training of social service professions on the Identification of Victims of Human Trafficking, establishment of temporary places of safety for victims, the accreditation of centres

rendering services to these victims and continuous awareness raising on the subject. The programme will also focus on strengthening partnerships between VEP stakeholders as all stakeholders plays a vital role in rendering services to victims of human trafficking. In preparation for the implementation of the Act, the programme will focus on ensuring that the departmental front line staff (Social Workers, Social Auxiliary Workers, VEP Volunteers, Child and Youth Care Workers) are trained on the subject to improve referral of these victims to proper and relevant services.

With rendering of this range of services to victims, the Victim Empowerment Programme is striving towards empowering and turning victims into survivors. The services rendered by the programme will lead to informed communities on issues of victimization. An empowered victim will also contribute towards a success conviction rate of perpetrators and restoring the trust in our Justice System by the victims.

Analysis of constraints and measures planned to overcome them

With the implementation of the Trafficking In Persons Act, the challenge is still the fact that not all frontline workers are trained on the Identification of Victims of Human Trafficking and on the Act itself. The programme is planning continuous training for departmental social services profession on the Act and on the identification of victims.

The fact that Northern Cape does not have a shelter for victims of domestic violence poses a challenge because programmes cannot be implemented at the centres because of the short duration of stay of these victims, victims exit the centres before completing the entire programme. With the establishment of a shelter in Frances Baard, the VEP Unit will ensure the implementation of a detailed programme for victims so to empower them to be better persons when they exit the centres.

Marketing of services available at the centres and referral of victims to these centres is still a challenge. The VE Programme will strengthen the integration between stakeholders through VEP Forums, Gender Justice Forums and the Thuthuzela Implementation meetings. The programme identified the gap of having victims still falling through the cracks, the Court support Project will be rolled out to all the districts in the Province to ensure the preparation of victim pre, during and post court proceedings.

Description of planned quality measures

All victims of crime and violence and human trafficking must receive psychosocial support services. The initial phase in rendering services to victims is trauma debriefing where victims are contained on the trauma they experienced. Counselling of victims is conducted once the victim has been debriefed. Counselling is not a once off service, it must happen over sessions to ensure that victims are prepared in dealing with their pain. In the event where victims are over traumatized, the victim must be referred to other relevant services like psychological and psychiatric services.

Victims are sometimes provided with the court support services to ensure that they are ready to appear in court. This service begins pre court appearances, during court appearances and post court appearances to ensure that the victim is provided with services throughout. Victims of domestic violence especially those admitted at the shelter must be placed in life skills and therapeutic programmes. Life skills empower the victims with skills to enable them to do for themselves and to provide them with skills to provide for themselves outside the protective environment of the shelter. Therapeutic programmes are conducted over a period of time (sessions). Victims are taken through a journey of life especially the emotions. Victims of human trafficking are placed in recovery programmes until they exit the shelter and are reunified with their families in the country of origin. These programmes assist the victims to be able

to accept their situation and decide/make informed choices towards becoming better persons in life. The programme also assists victims in becoming survivors of crime and violence.

In some instances especially when working with youth victims, victims are taken to a camp eg wilderness camp where they are given an opportunity to reflect back in their lives and to look at the incidences that took place in their lives. The camps also assist the victims to realize that they are not the only ones experiencing pain or experienced traumatic events in their lives. The camps also assist them in sharing their experiences with the peers and take each other's hand moving forward. Victims of domestic violence must be provided with safe accommodation when there is a need. Our shelters are providing the service where these victims are accommodated over a period of time. Attached to the safe accommodation are the programmes that victims should be placed in to ensure they are empowered and better persons when they exit the shelter. After care services are rendered by the area social worker or the shelter itself in some instances but the ultimate goal would be to have the area social worker taking over the case until the victim is a victory. In the case of victims of human trafficking, the victim is referred to the Department of Social Development or any other organization rendering the service in the country of origin, to continue with after care service.

Resource Consideration

The Province has a challenge of a lack of shelters for victims of domestic violence. Shelters are mostly managed by Non Profit Organizations who most of the time do not have sufficient human resource. Lack of shelters implies that victims can be exposed to re-victimization especially if they have to go back to the abusive environment. Therapeutic services - Counselling is rendered by social workers. The workload of social workers sometimes does not enable them to do justice to these victims as there are no follow up session as it is supposed to happen with counseling.

Some districts do not have trained court support workers to render the court support programme. The turnover of volunteers also poses a challenge as they are largely responsible for marketing of services at a district level. Trained social workers are also responsible for identification of victims of human trafficking, compilation of all the documents and recommend the victim to be certified a victim of human trafficking.

Risk Management

The programme is embarking on a process of establishing White/Green Door (Safe House) to accommodate victims especially in areas where there are no shelters. The White /Green Doors also provide a safe accommodation to victims but for a shorter period, then victims should be referred to a shelter for a longer period. The programme will train volunteers on the court support Model to ensure that each district has court support workers to render the service. The programme will ensure that social workers and shelter develop a care plan for the victim to ensure that all the services are rendered to victims as it is required. The programme will strengthen relations between stakeholders to ensure smooth referrals of victims to services (psychologist, psychiatrist etc). Continuous support and monitoring to district social workers and shelters will be conducted.

Strategic Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the risk of sexual and physical violence against women and children (Gender Based Violence)
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcome 13: A comprehensive, responsive and sustainable social protection system contributing to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcome3: All people in South Africa are and feel safe
Strategic Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate social integration, protection and develop vulnerable groups through developmental and implementation of victim empowerment programmes in terms of the Integrated Victim Empowerment Policy.
Strategic Objective Performance Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people reached, that has access to victim support services
Objective Statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To manage and monitor the implementation of the integrated Victim Empowerment Policy by providing victim support services to <u>6782</u> people by 2020.
Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2012/13 financial year, there were 1844 cases of sexual related crimes reported. 25 cases of kidnapping were also reported in the same year which could mean that some of the 25 reported cases of kidnapping could be cases of human trafficking since most cases of human trafficking are either reported as kidnapping, rape (prostitution) because of the fact that there was no legislation on human trafficking, the Combating and Prevention of Trafficking In Persons Act was only promulgated in July 2013 but is still not implemented. For the 2013/2014 financial year, a number of 164 victims of crime and violence in VEP service sites; 2773 victims of gender based violence were provided with court support and social services and 30 reported victims of human trafficking were placed in recovery programmes.
Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The increase in the abuse of substance leads to an increase in the number of domestic violence cases. Unemployment and poverty also plays a role in increased domestic violence and other related crimes. In some areas in the province women still lives in patriarchal society where they allow abuse by their spouses with the belief that men are the rulers. The above calls for more and aggressive marketing of VEP services in our communities. With the increase in the cases of Gender Based Violence, including human trafficking, a National Plan of Action on Gender Based Violence is developed to be implemented to raise awareness on GBV and in an endeavour to decrease the scourge.
Links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In realizing the lack of support to victims going through the Justice System, the department partnered with the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development and Ethembeni Centre (NGO) to implement the Court Support Project to provide support to victims pre, during and post court appearances. The department is implementing the 365 Days Media Campaign on no Violence against Women and Children. The strategy is utilized to market and to raise awareness on issues of Gender Based Violence in our communities. Some of the programmes are linked to calendar of events days and are implemented integratedly with NGOs and various stakeholders in the Victim Empowerment field. Some of the programmes that are implemented are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16 Days of Activisms on No Violence against Women and Children The Victim's Rights Week Women's Month VEP Provincial Forum District and Local Forums Human Trafficking Week Men and Boys Campaign

7.4.3. SUB-PROGRAMME: PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Sub-programme description

Design and implement integrated services for substance abuse: prevention, treatment and rehabilitation.

Purpose of the Programme

The program is aimed at reducing substance abuse in the province through the following:

- Substance abuse prevention services,
- Treatment and aftercare services to persons with substance abuse problems (including facilitation of admission of persons to in-patient treatment centre) and those affected by substance abuse,
- Capacity building through training and funding of service providers in and outside the Department to render quality prevention and treatment services and
- Networking with other sectors to render integrated services

Policy Mandates

- The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996
- National Development Plan 2030
- Prevention of and Treatment for Substance Abuse Act 70 of 2008
- Non-Profit Organization Act no 71 of 1997
- Public Finance Management Act 01 of 1999
- Social Assistance Act of 2004
- Division of Revenue Act no 01 of 2005
- White Paper for Social Welfare Act of 1997
- Skills Development Act- 1998
- The Expanded Public Works Program (phase 2)
- Government's Program of Action [Social Cluster]
- Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependency Act 20 of 1992
- The National Strategic Plan on STI, TB and HIV and AIDS: 2007-2011
- Service Delivery Model for Developmental Social Welfare Services
- Orphans and Vulnerable Children Policy Framework, 2006
- Guidelines on the Services to Children Infected and Affected by HIV and AIDS
- **Children's Act 38, 2005**
 - The Act makes provisions for the rights and responsibilities of children and parents and protection of children and the promotion of their wellbeing.
- **Criminal procedure Act, 1997**
 - The Act governs the judicial processes and procedures associated with all crimes and including those against children.

- **Prevention of Family violence Act, 1993**
 - o This Act requires that any person in a position of responsibility for a child to report any reasonable suspicion that the child has been abused to a police official, commissioner of child welfare or a social worker in a designated organization.
- **Film and Publications Act, 1996**
 - o The Act prohibits the production, possession, import and distribution of pornographic material depicting children who are under the age of 18 or are depicted to be under the age of 18 years, and provides for the protection of children from exposure to pornographic material.
- **Domestic Violence Act, 1998**
 - o The Act makes it possible for a court to exclude a known or alleged perpetrator of domestic violence from a child's home or restrict other forms of access by him/her.
- **South African Schools Act, 1996**
 - o South African Schools Act makes schooling compulsory for children between the ages of 17 and 15, or until they have completed grade nine. The Act stipulates that parents or guardians who do not ensure that their children are at school, and any other person keeping a child who is subject to compulsory schooling out of school, for example because the child must work, commit an offence in terms of the Act.
- **Choice on termination of Pregnancy Act, 1996**
 - o This Act legalizes abortion up to 12 weeks of gestation.
- **Domestic Violence, Act 116 of 1998**
- **Maintenance Act, 99 of 1998**
- **United Nations Declaration of Basic Principle of Justice for Victims of Crime and abuse of Power**
- **Mental Health Care Act of 17 Of 2002**

Situational Analysis

Findings of the National Youth Risk Behaviour Survey (2008), conducted nationally including amongst 1147 youth participants in 22 schools across the Northern Cape(NC) indicated the following:

- Nationally 49.6% of learners had one or more drinks of alcohol in their lifetime
- One in eight learners had used alcohol before age 13. However, significantly more 14 years old (16.9%]) and 16 years old learners (11.8%) than learners 19 years and older (7.9%) had used alcohol. More learners in younger age groups had their first drink of alcohol before the age of 13 years than learners in older age groups. This suggests that the age initiation of alcohol use has lowered over the years.
- The use of alcohol amongst learners increased with age, with many having started drinking before age 13, and even more in higher grades having used alcohol in their lifetime.

- Nationally, 34.9% of learners had drunk alcohol on one or more days in the past month, but significantly more white (56.4%) and coloured (48.7%) learners had used alcohol in the past month. This prevalence increased with the grade.
- Nationally, 28.5% of learners had drunk five or more drinks of alcohol within a few hours on one or more days in the past month of the survey. Again coloured learners (38.6%) were the highest in binge drinking when compared to other races.
- The NC had the highest proportion of learners who have used alcohol on school property in school time during the past month of the survey.

Other Illegal Substances

- NC had the highest prevalence of learners who used dagga before the age of 13 (9.2%) compared to the Free State (3.2%) and the North West which had the lowest against the national average of 5.2%. It also had the highest prevalence of learners having used dagga on school property during the month preceding the month of the survey, with coloured learners and children who are 13 and below, and increasing with age, being part of this group. NC had the highest prevalence of learners who have used cocaine (10.4%) when compared to other provinces and a national average of 6.7
- Limpopo and the NC had the highest prevalence of learners who have used heroine (10.4%) NC had the highest prevalence of learners that have used club drugs (12%)
- Nationally, more learners in grade 8 had tried inhalants than any other illicit drug.
- Surprisingly, Northern Cape had the highest prevalence of learners (10.5%) who have used 'Tik'; the national average is 6.6%.
- More coloured learners nationally (12.9%) had used mandrax when compared to other races (African 6.5% and Indian 4.7%)

The Northern Cape had the second highest proportion of learners who reported having engaged in sex after consuming alcohol (WC-36.5%; NC-24.9%; NW-20.2% and FS-14%) and drugs (WC-47.7%; NC-24.5%; NW-16% and FS-11.4%) respectively. Alcohol and other drugs decrease inhibitions, and safe sex negotiation skills, which makes young people even more vulnerable to unprotected sex associated with unplanned pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV. Mental health and physical problems manifest in symptoms of depression, such as disturbed sleep, loss of appetite and pleasure, which is associated with adolescent use of alcohol, cannabis and cigarettes. Cannabis use in particular, could lead to schizophrenia.

The increase in the number of drug related crime according to the SAPS crime statistics from 2418 in 2010/2011 to also indicate the high number of substance abuse in the province.

In response to the substance abuse problems identified in the Province, the Integrated Substance Abuse Prevention Strategy 2012 – 2017 was developed and approved by the cabinet of the Northern Cape Legislature. The strategy provides for the three thronged approach to preventing substance abuse through:

Supply reduction of illegal substance and the control of legal substances;

Demand reduction which interventions to eradicate the need for illegal substances and the abuse of legal substances;

Harm reduction which is aimed at the eradicating the harm caused by substance abuse be it on the physical health or psycho – social health of the individual.

The Department of Social Development is leading in the field of demand reduction and harm reduction toward substance abuse prevention.

Currently services rendered within the sub-program include: prevention, community based treatment, in-patient treatment and aftercare.

Age, gender and language appropriate prevention services are rendered all over the province by a group of dedicated Social Auxiliary Workers, volunteers and officials working for funded NPO,s. Services are rendered in schools, communities, clinics, older persons service centre, drop in centres, youth centres, churches etc. In 2013/14 one hundred and three thousand six hundred and fourteen persons were reached through prevention programs.

Prevention programs are aimed at preventing the abuse of legal substances and the use of illegal substances through, the provision of information on the negative effects of substances, the provision of life skills to build resilience to the use and abuse of substances.

Community based treatment is available at every satellite office of the Department of Social Development as the basket of services. Community based treatment entails treatment rendered to persons with substance abuse problems or services and families affected by substance abuse. This treatment must be holistic and rendered by a multi-disciplinary team according to the needs of the service user. The basket of services will include counseling (individual, family and or group), education, life skills development, hard skills development, medical/health services and other services needed according to the needs of the service user.

Since there is no public in-patient treatment centre in the province, persons with long term severe substance abuse problems are referred to private in –patient treatment centre in the province or to public in-patient treatment centres outside the province. The Department has entered into a contract with Resilia Clinic Upington to provide in-patient treatment services to about 129 voluntary, adult service user annually till 2015/2016. The Department facilitates and also pays for the admission of children and involuntary adults who are admitted to treatment centres outside the province.

Aftercare is provided to persons who have completed with the aim of providing support to maintain abstinence or sobriety. Aftercare is rendered on an individual basis or through support groups.

Analysis of constraints and measures planned to overcome them

Substance abuse in-patient treatment services

Currently there is no public in-patient treatment centre to render in patient treatment to service users with long term severe substance abuse problems, in the province. The Province is busy with the establishment of a public in-patient treatment centre that will be operational in 2017 to render in-patient treatment to service users. Currently involuntary service users and children with substance abuse problems are referred to in-patient treatment centres outside the province. The Department of Social Development has entered into a contract with Resilia Clinic Upington to provide in-patient treatment services to adult voluntary till March 2016.

Community based treatment services

There are only three dedicated Social Worker posts within the NPO sector to render substance abuse community based treatment services which are very demanding. Community based treatment services are rendered by generic Social Workers in the Department, generic Social Workers are responsible to render a basket of services to communities including child care and protection, services to families, services to people with disabilities, older persons, victim empowerment services, HIV and AIDS services and Social Relief to persons in distress.

Community based treatment entails treatment rendered to persons with substance abuse problems or services and families affected by substance abuse. This treatment must be holistic and rendered by a multi-disciplinary team according to the needs of the service user. The basket of services will include counseling (individual, family and or group), education, life skills development, hard skills development, medical/health services and other services needed according to the needs of the service user.

The utilization of the substance abuse coordinators in the districts to render this service within practical measures in collaboration with generic Social Workers.

Aftercare services

Currently aftercare services are rendered by generic Social Workers. Not all generic Social Workers are trained in aftercare services. Service users who received treatment services are not mobilized to partake in aftercare services to maintain sobriety or abstinence. Social Workers will be trained to render aftercare services in order to implement the aftercare model.

Description of planned quality improvement measures

The quality of community based treatment services needs to be improved. The Department will over the next five years strive to train every Social Worker in rendering a set community based treatment program of which the impact would be measured in order to come up with an evidence based program. This community based treatment will be supported by a lay counselor program.

Social Workers and Social Auxiliary Workers will be trained to render aftercare services in order to implement the reintegration and aftercare model. The reintegration and aftercare model provides a guideline for professionals on how to implement aftercare services.

Resource Consideration

The expenditure of the sub-programme has grown over the past years. This growth has gone primarily towards the intensification of prevention programs and the increase in referrals of persons to in-patient treatment centres for substance abuse treatment.

The lack of dedicated staff to implement structured community based treatment service will remain a hindrance in the provision of a quality community based treatment service resulting in relapses and little value for money. Human resource capacity to render substance abuse community based treatment services will remain constant.

Risk Management

Community based treatment services and aftercare services are rendered by Social Workers who are not knowledgeable and skilled to render the service. The lack of knowledge and skills results in compromised quality of services resulting in relapses and little value for money.

To mitigate this risk the Department will train Social Workers to render community based treatment services and aftercare services. Services will be monitored through the assessment of quality of services.

Strategic Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention and treatment of substance abuse
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcome 13: A comprehensive, responsive and sustainable social protection system contributing to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcome 3: All people in South Africa are and feel safe Outcome 2: A long and Healthy life for all South Africans
Strategic Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide effective and efficient prevention, treatment and aftercare services.
Strategic Objective Performance Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of clients accessing substance abuse services
Objective Statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide prevention, treatment and aftercare services to <u>7829</u> persons at risk of abusing substances or persons who are abusing substances by 2020.
Baseline	<p>For the 2013/2014 financial year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 195 persons received in-patient treatment 941 persons received community based treatment 147 persons received aftercare services 100 414 community members were reached through prevention programmes
Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research conducted on the incidence of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome reported that 122 /1000 children in De Aar and 73.8/1000 children in Upington had FAS, compared to 8/1000 in the USA and 54/1000 in the Western Cape. After interventions in the de Aar community a 30% decline in the incidence of FAS was reported. Findings of the National Youth Risk Behaviour Survey (2008), conducted nationally including amongst 1147 youth participants in 22 schools across the Northern Cape indicated the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nationally 49.6% of learners had one or more drinks of alcohol in their lifetime One in eight learners had used alcohol before age 13. However, significantly more 14 years old (16.9%) and 16 years old learners (11.8%) than learners 19 years and older (7.9%) had used alcohol. More learners in younger age groups had their first drink of alcohol before the age of 13 years than learners in older age groups. This suggests that the age initiation of alcohol

	<p>use has lowered over the years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The use of alcohol amongst learners increased with age, with many having started drinking before age 13, and even more in higher grades having used alcohol in their lifetime. ○ Nationally, 34.9% of learners had drunk alcohol on one or more days in the past month, but significantly more white (56.4%) and coloured (48.7%) learners had used alcohol in the past month. This prevalence increased with the grade. ○ Nationally, 28.5% of learners had drunk five or more drinks of alcohol within a few hours on one or more days in the past month of the survey. Again coloured learners (38.6%) were the highest in binge drinking when compared to other races. ○ The NC had the highest proportion of learners who have used alcohol on school property in school time during the past month of the survey. <p><u>Other Illegal Substances</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ NC had the highest prevalence of learners who used dagga before the age of 13 (9.2%) compared to the Free State (3.2%) and the North West which had the lowest against the national average of 5.2%. It also had the highest prevalence of learners having used dagga on school property during the month preceding the month of the survey, with coloured learners and children who are 13 and below, and increasing with age, being part of this group. ○ NC had the highest prevalence of learners who have used cocaine (10.4%) when compared to other provinces and a national average of 6.7% ○ Limpopo and the NC had the highest prevalence of learners who have used heroine (10.4%) ○ NC had the highest prevalence of learners that have used club drugs (12%) ○ Nationally, more learners in grade 8 had tried inhalants than any other illicit drug. ○ Surprisingly, Northern Cape had the highest prevalence of learners (10.5%) who have used 'Tik'; the national average is 6.6%. ○ More coloured learners nationally (12.9%) had used mandrax when compared to other races (African 6.5% and Indian 4.7%) <p>The Northern Cape had the second highest proportion of learners who reported having engaged in sex after consuming alcohol (WC-36.5%; NC-24.9%; NW-20.2% and FS-14%) and drugs (WC-47.7%; NC-24.5; NW-16% and FS-11.4%) respectively. Alcohol and other drugs decrease inhibitions, and safe sex negotiation skills, which makes young people even more vulnerable to unprotected sex associated with unplanned pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases, including</p>
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	<p>HIV. Mental health and physical problems manifest in symptoms of depression, such as disturbed sleep, loss of appetite and pleasure, which is associated with adolescent use of alcohol, cannabis and cigarettes. Cannabis use in particular, could lead to schizophrenia.</p> <p>The increase in the number of drug related crime according to the SAPS crime statistics 2418 in 2010/2011 to 3252 in 2013/14 also indicate the high number of substance abuse in the province.</p> <p>Findings of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder prevalence studies conducted by the Foundation for Alcohol Related Research (FARR) in the country compare as follows:</p>																									
	<table><tr><th>Area</th><th>Province</th><th>Date</th><th>Prevalence expressed as %</th></tr><tr><td>Wellington</td><td>Western- Cape</td><td>2001</td><td>8,8%</td></tr><tr><td>Upington</td><td>Northern- Cape</td><td>2003</td><td>6,9%</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">De Aar</td><td rowspan="2">Northern- Cape</td><td>2003</td><td>12%</td></tr><tr><td>2010</td><td>8,6 % (30% Decline from 2003)</td></tr><tr><td>Kimberley</td><td>Northern- Cape</td><td>2014</td><td>6%</td></tr></table>				Area	Province	Date	Prevalence expressed as %	Wellington	Western- Cape	2001	8,8%	Upington	Northern- Cape	2003	6,9%	De Aar	Northern- Cape	2003	12%	2010	8,6 % (30% Decline from 2003)	Kimberley	Northern- Cape	2014	6%
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2010			8,6 % (30% Decline from 2003)																							
Kimberley	Northern- Cape	2014	6%																							
Links	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The implementation of the strategic goal will contribute towards the achievement of the Integrated Substance Abuse Prevention strategy and the National Development Plan – 2030.																									

7.5. PROGRAMME 5: DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH

7.5.1. SUB-PROGRAMME: SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

Sub-programme description

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

Purpose of the Programme

Design and implement integrated community development programmes aimed at empowering communities to address their own developmental challenges and provide community based nutritional support to the poor and vulnerable.

Policy Mandates

- The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa
- The National Development Plan
- White Paper on Social Welfare 1997
- Non-Profit Organization Act no 71 of 1997
- Public Finance Management Act 01 of 1999
- Social Assistance Act no 59 of 1992 or Social Assistance Act of 2004 (when it comes into effect)
- Provincial Growth and Development Strategy -Northern Cape

Situational Analysis

The Vision of the Directorate:

The role of the Sustainable Livelihoods unit is to act as a safety net for the poor and vulnerable following a developmental approach. This entails attending to two important aspects of social development namely social protection and social investment. The **social protection** aspect the Department deals with the many negative manifestations of poverty like food insecurity and material deprivation. **Social investment** entails employing resources in the community, for instance skills development as well as funding to reach communal goals and aspirations. The Sustainable Livelihoods Programme gives effect to the above through the funding and support to the following initiatives:

- Community Development Centres
- Community Nutrition & Development Centres (CNDC)
- Outcomes of the Community Capacity Enhancement (CCE) processes
- Community-based planning processes
- Change Agent Starter Pack Programme

The application of the CCE allows engaging with communities without prejudice to conduct appreciative inquiry exercises. Meaningful funding decisions based on the outcomes of the CCE process will address developmental challenges faced by communities. These decisions are further informed by the Balelapa household survey which it aims to address the needs identified within the zero-income-families and the change agents within these households.

The focus for the next five years will be on:

- Improvement of Services
- Quality of Services

The programme will focus on its funded Community Development Centres and Community Nutrition Development Centres through which both the social investment and social protection elements of our work will be delivered.

Analysis of constraints

Community Development Centres

There is a lack of sufficient infrastructure and limited funding at all CDCs in order to render a basket of services. Therefore not all DSD services are rendered from the CDCs. Integration with Social Welfare Services remains a challenge. Social workers are not operating from these centres which will broaden the basket of services that are rendered by the CDCs. The various programmes within the Department need to plan and budget integrately to ensure a basket of services are rendered from CDCs.

Community Nutritional and Development Centres

One of the main constraints facing the centres is that they are not operating from their own premises and that the premises provide limited space to operate from. Additional equipment and improved infrastructure is required in order to convert soup kitchens into community nutrition and development centres. The additional equipment and improved infrastructure is needed in order to ensure that beneficiaries are served nutritious meals in a dignified manner. Improved conditions will ensure that there is sufficient access to the service at the CNDC's. It is important that the meals that are served are of sufficient nutritional value and that the beneficiaries are exposed to developmental programmes.

Description of planned quality improvement measures

Community Development Centres

It is crucial that the resolutions taken at the Community Development Centre Indaba are implemented. Further to this it is important to capacitate and address the challenges that CDCs are facing. Induction sessions will be held for newly elected management committee members of CDCs. We will work closely with the IFM unit on this. Monthly and quarterly monitoring will be conducted at the CDCs by community development officials to ensure that internal controls are in place and that the budget implementation plan is implemented accordingly. CDCs will work in an integrated manner with the Department and with various stakeholders in order to ensure that a basket of services is rendered from the CDCs. The CDCs will also serve on various platforms like the municipalities' IDP and the Departmental local War Rooms. CDCs will use all means of marketing to promote their services to the communities

they serve through (media coverage, posters, and flyers, meetings with community, promotional material, billboards, banners, community radio, social media and pamphlets). The Drop-In-Centres will also be re-branded to Community Development Centres. CDCs will be registered on the Departmental LOGIS SYSTEM.

Community Nutrition and Development Centre

Assessments will be done at soup kitchens to establish the infrastructural needs and also note the additional equipment that is needed to convert to a CNDC. A nutritional menu will be implemented at all CNDCs in order to ensure that beneficiaries are receiving nutritious meals. The menu will ensure that different meals are served on a daily basis throughout the week. At those Soup Kitchens that were converted the beneficiaries will sit down (restaurant concept) when they are receiving their meals and thereby being served in a dignified manner. While beneficiaries are seated developmental programmes will be conducted. Beneficiaries will also interact with one another to improve their livelihoods at the CNDCs. CNDCs will also form part of a comprehensive Household Food and nutrition security programme, which will be implemented with stakeholders that will effectively and efficiently address food insecurity within the province.

Resource Consideration

Community Development Centres

CDCs will source additional funding from possible donors thereby involving external donors and stakeholders. Specific focus will be placed on the CSI programmes of the private sector. Funding allocations to CDCs will be prioritized for the implementation of various programmes at the centres. Priority will be given to CDCs that are based in rural and WOP areas. The skills level of the CDC staff also needs to be considered.

Community Nutritional and Development Centres

There is co-funding between National DSD, Provincial DSD and the implementing agent for the conversion of Soup Kitchens into CNDCs and also for the roll-out of the Household Food & Nutrition Security Programme. A working partnership will be put in place between Provincial DSD, implementing agent and existing Soup Kitchens, which will ensure the implementation and conversion to Community Nutrition and Development Centres. Cognizance will be given to CNDCs that are based in rural and WOP areas.

Risk Management

Quarterly District Programme Meetings will be facilitated within each district. These meetings will be used as working sessions in order to assess the performance of the district in relation to the APP achievements/performance and the expenditure of the Goods & Service budget. Action plans will be developed to ensure that any challenges are addressed. All CDPs are informed to attend these district meetings to ensure that CDPs are aware of decisions taken at district level.

The “Kenhardt Monitoring Tool” will be implemented on a quarterly basis at CDCs. This is a monitoring tool that is specifically used for CDCs. This tool monitors the expenditure of the centre, the number of programmes that have

been rendered by the centre and the number of beneficiaries that have benefitted from the centre. The monitoring also confirms whether supporting documents are in place and whether funding has been used for the intended purposes.

Capacity building programmes will be provided for Community Development Practitioners which will ensure that CDPs are capacitated to do their work and are capable of rendering support to NPOs. Capacity building for CDCs & CNDs is provided via the IFM unit so that the centres are compliant and that all internal controls are in place.

Quarterly Reference Group Meetings are held with District Management and Provincial Management staff in order to have strategic discussions on community development within the province, to discuss the risks inherent to our work and the collective resolve to address all risks areas. The meeting is also used to address challenges that the Chief Directorate is facing by taking critical decisions and paving the way forward for district offices.

Further to this the SL unit will conduct training on SIAT, analyze and evaluate the SIAT and monitor the implementation of recommendations. The unit will put measures in place to ensure a comprehensive, integrated response to the outcomes of CCE processes.

Strategic Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve income, asset and capability of families and communities to enhance their livelihoods
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcome 13: A comprehensive, responsive and sustainable social protection system contributing to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcome 2 : A long and Healthy life for all South Africans Outcome 4 : Decent employment through inclusive growth Outcome 7: Vibrant, equitable, sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all
Strategic Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve food security, material assistance to communities and empower communities to play the leading role in their own development.
Strategic Objective Performance Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of individuals receiving food security interventions
Objective Statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of comprehensive community-based services and support to <u>188 125</u> poor and vulnerable individuals, groups and NPO's to mitigate the effects of poverty and increase the access to services and information within the context of the Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and underpinned by the principles of: being people centered, community empowerment, holistic, sustainable, strength-based, long-term and flexible by 2020.
Baseline	Sustainable Livelihoods : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 SIATs were conducted on projects to measure the impact of service delivery towards poor families 54 Community development interventions facilitated and implemented based on the outcomes of the community based plans 28 861 vulnerable people benefitted for 2013/14
Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The complexities of development, deepening inequality and the levels of underdevelopment call for an integrated, multi-stakeholder approach to combating the effects of poverty. Finding synergies amongst our different programmes and development partners is therefore of utmost importance.

Links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The alignment of the different departmental programs and services will augment and facilitate the delivery of integrated services to poor and vulnerable individual and groups. In partnership with social sector departments and development agencies, our Department will developed appropriate programmes and projects to respond effectively to the contextual challenges of poverty and inequality
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7.5.2. SUB-PROGRAMME: YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Sub-programme description

Design and implement programmes that promote social inclusion of youth, youth empowerment and development

Purpose of the Programme

Youth Development in the context of Social Development is a process that prepares young people to meet the challenges of adulthood through structured and progressive series of job preparedness and social change programmes aimed at promoting youth empowerment and enhancing self-reliance amongst young people.

Policy Mandates

- **The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996)**
The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996) as the supreme law of the country entrenches specific rights, responsibilities and an ethos that everyone must uphold. In the Bill of rights, specific human rights are guaranteed and these rights and responsibilities guide the inherent rights and responsibilities of everyone including young people.
- **National Development Plan – Vision 2030**
According to the National Development Plan, South Africa has an urbanizing, youthful population. This presents an opportunity to boost economic growth, increase employment and reduce poverty.
- **The National Youth Policy 2009 - 2014**
An intentional comprehensive approach that provides space, opportunities and support for young people to maximise their individual and collective creative energies for personal development as well as development of the broader society of which they are an integral part.

Situational Analysis

According to Statistics South Africa's 2011 Census, Northern Cape has a population of 1 145 861 which constitutes 2,21% of the total population of South Africa. Young people constitutes the majority, there were 435 669 persons in the youth age category of 14-35 years in the Northern Cape, more than either of the younger and or older categories. The youth constituted 38.0% of the population. The Zwellintlanga Fatman Mgcawu district had the greatest proportion of youth (40.3%), while the highest number lived in Frances Baard (148 134). This high youth population presents us with an opportunity to boost economic growth, increase employment and reduce poverty in the province, if used correctly.

According to the Balelapa Household Profiling Project, Northern Cape have 981 households headed by youth aged 14 - 17 years and another 80 688 headed by 18 - 35 year olds, accounting for 27.1% of households. Young females aged 18-35 years headed 32.2% of households, while older females headed 41.2% of households in 2011.

Of the economically active youth aged 15 - 34 years, 58.2% were employed, compared to 74.6% of the older group in 2011. Unemployment rates were higher among youth than the older cohorts. The figure shows that although youth unemployment has decreased from 52.7% in 2001 to 41.8% in 2011, it has not decreased to the same extent of the older group at 25.4% in 2011. The same trend is seen in youth employment levels which improved from 47.3% in 2001 to 58.2% in 2011 and whilst this is an improvement it did not reach the employment levels of the older group in 2011 (74.6%).

This high rate of unemployment coupled with the challenges faced by young people in terms of poverty, HIV/AIDS, crime, and substance abuse can pose a serious threat to the political stability of the province.

Therefore youth development remains a critical challenge for the Northern Cape Province, given the social and economic circumstances of young people. The ability of young people to live a fulfilling life, realize their potential and participate meaningfully in the social, political and economic mainstream activities of society is seriously hampered.

Even though Northern Cape Province is predominantly an Agricultural, Renewable Energy and a Mining Province, young people lack the skills and qualifications to benefit from the economic boom in the Province. As a result companies are left with limited options but rather to recruit skilled people outside Northern Cape Province. Young people are therefore dependent on Government of the day to come up with intervention programmes that will enhance their employability.

Emanating from the Balelapa Household Survey Programme and linked to the War on Poverty Campaign, the Department adopted Change Agents who are to be empowered in line with the youth development programme offering to enhance their employability, the challenge however is that majority of Change Agents do not have matric. They are in need of elementary intervention programmes to up-skill them, therefore making it difficult to match them to employment opportunities, because the labour market requires a different set of skills in line with the growth sectors of the Province as outlined above.

Analysis of constraints and measures planned to overcome them

The current challenges that hampers on the achievement of set youth development goals and the expected impact thereof is lack of sufficient funding towards youth development programmes and proper mainstreaming of youth development programmes within the Department and across Departments. There is also a great need for clearly defined youth interventions across the Departments based on their line functions, however this must be a complementary approach across Government Departments and Private Sector and this is unfortunately not the case at present, therefore resulting in the implementation of an ad hoc programmes that dilutes the achievement of the desired impact in communities.

It is against this background that the Executive Council resolved (Resolution: No. 080/2013 (08) to establish the Northern Cape Inter-Departmental Youth Development Forum consisting of all Departments and co-chaired by the National Youth Development Agency and the Department of Social Development. This initiative is aimed at addressing two key issues, namely the integration and collaboration between departments and the mainstreaming of youth development programmes across Government and Private Sector to enhance both the reach and depth of the programmes aimed at the empowerment of young people.

It is also to engender the active involvement of young people, to improve the quality of lives of young people in Northern Cape by mitigating against all social and economic challenges that may impair their human development ability. However, this to happen, Private Sector must play a more meaningful role in the development of our young people. A comprehensive response, based on the line function responsibilities of Departments and the role of Private Sector in the delivery of skills development and training programmes is needed if we are to be addressing the challenges facing our youth. To this end, the Forum will play a key role in creating a common agenda for the province in terms of youth development and therefore creating links with private sector for the delivery of seamless youth development interventions.

At Departmental level, we have streamlined our interventions focusing on both Change Agents with matric and those without matric. We have tailored our interventions to focus on two key issues, one of job preparedness and the other of social change. The following improvements measures have been put in place.

Description of planned quality improvement measures

- Development of a clear funding and programme model for Youth Service Centers, which will make them the ideal one stop centers for young people throughout the province.
- Engagement with other Government Departments and Agencies to offer their programmes and services through the existing Youth Service Centres.
- Engagement with Private Sector to ensure linkage of graduates of skills development programmes to employment opportunities.
- Lobbying for an increment of transfer funding for youth development for the next five years.
- Tailoring of skills development interventions to address the needs of young people in general and Change Agents in particular.

Resource Consideration

- An increment in terms of the Youth development transfer budget over the MTF period and the appointment of additional Community Development Practitioners and Assistant Practitioners.
- Resources for the Change Agent development programme across the Department in terms of the needs identified by the Change Agents.
- Involvement of Private Sector.
- Availability of Service Providers in the Province for training programmes.
- Youth Development staff compliment at both Province and District level.

Risk Management

Skills Development Programmes :

- Alignment of skills development interventions, linked to labour market requirements, e.g. accredited training and driver's license programme to enhance job preparedness amongst young people.

Social Change Programmes:

- Advocacy on the benefits / value of participation of young people on social cohesion programs
- Facilitation of joint programmes between programmes 2, 3 and 4.

Strategic Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To improve income, asset and capability of young people through job preparedness and social change programmes to enhance their livelihoods.
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Outcome 13: A comprehensive, responsive and sustainable social protection system contributing to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Outcome 2 : A long and Healthy life for all South Africans ○ Outcome 4 : Decent employment through an inclusive growth
Strategic Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To mainstream youth development within the Department and to mobilize different sectors within society to empower young people to become self-reliant and productive citizens.
Strategic Objective Performance Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of youth accessing social development programmes
Objective Statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As part of the War on Poverty Programme, youth development is aimed at addressing poverty and underdevelopment through comprehensive, integrated, cross-sectoral job preparedness and social change programmes that seek to bring about tangible improvements in the quality of the lives of <u>106 700</u> young people by 2020.
Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 372 Unemployment youth graduated from a skills development programme ▪ 20 720 Young people were empowered with knowledge and skills through participation in life skills programmes towards social change and nation building.
Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Young people constitute the majority of the population of the Northern Cape and are disproportionately affected by unemployment and criminality. ▪ The dynamism and complexities of youth issues, deepening youth skill under development and unemployment call for an integrated, multi-stakeholder approach to combating the effects of poverty among young people. Integrated delivery of youth services with other different programmes and development partnerships is therefore of utmost importance.
Links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment and provision of support to Youth Forums and Youth Service Centers to optimize the creation of study and/or work opportunities for unemployed young people in Northern Cape. The forging of Private Public Partnership with range of institutions to ensure maxim impact on the development of young people in the province. The Northern Cape Inter-Departmental Youth Development Forum to create synergy and foster integration and collaboration amongst Government Departments in the delivery of youth development interventions.

7.5.3. SUB-PROGRAMME: POPULATION POLICY PROMOTION

Sub-programme description

To design and implement capacity building programmes within the social development sector and other government departments in order to integrate population development policies and trends into the planning of services.

To facilitate, conduct and manage population development and social development research, in support of policy and programme development, both for the implementation of the national Population Policy and other programmes of the Department of Social Development.

Purpose of the programme

To provide updated demographic and population related data and research information to manage planning, inform decision making and budgeting in all 3 spheres of government.

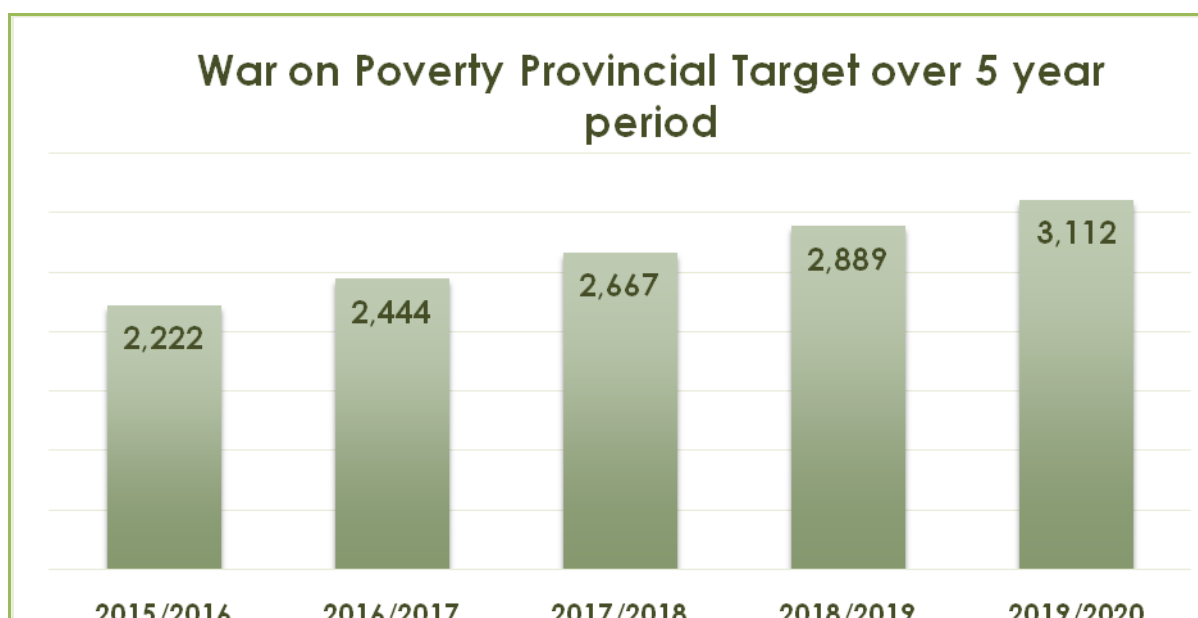
Policy Mandates

- National Development Plan 2030
- Medium Term Strategic Framework 2014/15 – 2019/2020
- Population Policy for South Africa 1998
- Millennium Development Goals
- ICDP Beyond 2014

Situational Analysis

The Population Policy Promotion mandate is to support, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the White Paper on Population Policy for South Africa by conducting research within the province on population trends and dynamics; raises awareness of population and development concerns; and supports and builds the technical capacity of provincial, district and local government and other stakeholders to implement the Population Policy strategies. The programme held a Population day in 2007 and since then the focus have been shifted to the War on Poverty Programme after the EXCO resolution.

In 2010 the project called Balelapa Household profiling was launched which aimed to profile each and every household that is within the Northern Cape Province. The decision to profile households came after a 2008/2009 pilot that was done with 500 families' project where poor families were targeted to receive the basket of services. The evidence after the Balelapa Household profiling project indicated that there are households in the Northern Cape Province with 0 income and therefore needs Government integrated basket of services. A plan was worked out to improve the living conditions of the household and targets were set up until 2019.



The intention is to ensure that ± 13 334 household graduate from poverty level through the delivery of an integrated basket of services and change agents linked to Economic Opportunities and Skills Development Programme. For the 2014/2015 financial year, 2 000 households were targeted and 21 880 individual service referrals were identified and referred to different Government Departments for intervention. The Population Policy Promotion Programme continues to work together with other sector departments through the Provincial and District War room where progress on identified households is discussed and monitored. The advocacy and capacity building of stakeholders and communities are conducted during the war room meetings quarterly.

The Population Policy Promotion also uses the Balelapa Household project to come-up with possible research topics and identify areas where household needs to be capacitated.

Analysis of Constraints and measures planned to overcome them

The Population Policy Promotion will ensure that with the limited capacity to conduct research in the Province it will at least conduct two research reports 1 desktop research and 1 field research.

The effective implementation and monitoring of the objectives of population development, including advocacy and capacity building of information/research results, monitoring of services to families to ensure sustainability as well as change agent development is imperative.

Description of planned quality improvement measures

The Population Policy Promotion will depend on the request of research topics from programmes and social challenges that are still identified to hamper the progress of households to graduate out of poverty to conduct research. Research results and recommendations will be shared with the programme that requested the research and through the Provincial, District and Local war rooms. Through these forums the research results will be to be communicated to all relevant stakeholders as all sectors are represented provincial and at local level where the services are required.

Resource Consideration

The Population Policy Promotion functions with staff establishment of (14) fourteen officials (5 coordinators who are on different salary level ranging from 5-8 and 1 Assistant Director for War on Poverty, 1 Deputy Director for Research, Advocacy and Capacity Building, 1 Deputy Director Statistical Analysis, 1 Administration officer, 1 technical assistant, 2 administration clerks, 1 secretary and the Director. The Population Policy Promotion will continue to appoint the external person to quality assure the research conducted by the department.

The Assistant Director, War on Poverty ,manages the war on poverty programme given the support by Deputy Director Research, Advocacy and Capacity Building. District Coordinators monitors the war on poverty and give support to the districts. The Deputy Director Statistical Analysis ensure that the data is analyzed and conduct research while Deputy Director Research Advocacy and Capacity Building conducts research, population advocacy and capacity building. The administrative officer is responsible for finance and non-financial data and reporting while one administrative clerk is responsible for war on poverty reporting to the office of the premier and one giving the support in the unit. The secretary is giving support to the office of the Director while the director manages the staff establishment.

Risk Management

Strategic and policy decisions not scientifically informed and findings of research not representative to the entire province which could affect service delivery. More research should be commissioned on areas posing as challenges and ensure that all the district are covered when conducting research for reliability of the results

Strategic Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ To bring about changes in the determinants of the province's population trends, so that these trends are consistent with the achievement of sustainable human development.
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Outcome 13: A comprehensive, responsive and sustainable social protection system contributing to:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Outcome 2 : A long and Healthy life for all South Africans○ Outcome 4 : Decent employment through an inclusive growth
Strategic Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ To provide updated demographic and population related data and research to managers for planning, through advocacy and capacity building of stakeholders with the aim to migrate families out of poverty, as outlined in the Population Policy and the National Development Plan 2030.
Strategic Objective Performance Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Number of households provided with sustained services informed by advocacy, capacity building and population research.
Objective Statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ To analyze and interpret updated demographic, social and economic data as well as relevant population related research for the Northern Cape to inform planning and decision-making through advocacy and capacity building to deliver integrated public services to 13 334 families by 2020

Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 75 Demographic reports ▪ 17 Population Capacity development sessions ▪ 37 Population advocacy, information and communication activities, including War on Poverty.
Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The availability of reliable and up-to date information on the population and human development situation in the province in order to inform policy making program design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation on all levels and in all sectors.
Links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthening commitment to and enhancing provincial capacities and mechanisms for the collection, analysis and interpretation and dissemination of population data and information, including data and information on all aspects of human development, and the use of such data and information to inform policy making and development planning is of vital importance for successful program and project implementation. ▪ The systematic integrated of population factors into all policies, plans, programs and strategies at all levels and within all sectors of institutions and government; Developing and implementing a coordinated, multi-sectoral, interdisciplinary and integrated approach in designing and executing programs and interventions that impact on major population concerns.

7.5.4. SUB-PROGRAMME: EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME-SOCIAL SECTOR COORDINATION

Sub-programme description

Creating temporary productive employment opportunities for unemployed and unskilled through coordination of the Social Sector

Purpose of the Programme:

The Expanded Public Works Programme is a nationwide programme aimed at utilizing public sector budgets to provide poverty and income relief to alleviate unemployment by creating temporary productive employment opportunities for the unemployed and unskilled.

Policy Mandates

The Expanded Public Works Programmes is part of Government's comprehensive Social Security programme, aimed at fighting poverty in line with the following Legislative Guides:

- Basic Conditions of Employment Act, 1997
 - ✓ Ministerial Determination 4: EPWP, 22 October 2010
 - ✓ Codes of Good Practice: 18 February 2011
- National Development Plan (NDP) Vision 2030
- The Five Year Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF)
- EPWP Phase 3: 2014 – 2019
- The EPWP Social Sector Plan 2014 – 2019

Situational Analysis

In an attempt to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality, the Planning Commission identified 9 key challenges, one of them being that fact that too few South Africans are employed. The Commission further asserted the fact that growth in the labour force has outstripped employment creation and that many of these unemployed people also lack skills in line with the needs of a modernizing economy.

According to Statistics South Africa's 2011 Census, Northern Cape has a population of 1 145 861 which constitutes 2,21% of the total population of South Africa. Of the 1 145 861 people, in terms of those of working age, 29,7% are unemployed if one uses the official definition, this increases to 39,5% if one uses the expanded definition. Meaning that majority of people are unemployed and therefore dependant on one or Government support programme to sustain their livelihood. The problem is however that Government's revenue base is not growing because of the high levels of unemployment resulting in a challenge in terms of the creation of long term employment opportunities for the unemployed through the EPWP Programme.

EPWP is meant to be a short term poverty and income relief programme, however in the absence of a long term strategy to ensure that beneficiaries of EPWP are provided with adequate needs based training, they will forever be trapped in this short term poverty and income relief programme with very little possibility of moving on to something more sustainable.

The National Development Plan sets out an ambitious vision for the EPWP to make important contributions to both reducing unemployment (Chapter 3) and enhancing social protection (Chapter 11). It identifies EPWP as a critical jobs driver that can make a contribution to different developmental objectives, such as public employment programmes. The impacts and multipliers to be derived from EPWP include: (i) the impacts of the incomes earned; (ii) the impacts of participation in employment; and (iii) the impacts of the assets and services delivered as well as (iv) a cross-cutting dimension of process and participation as the EPWP offers opportunities for community participation at various levels. Of significance, the Plan highlights the importance of social protection, an aspect that has not received sufficient attention in EPWP in the past but is proposed to become an important focus in EPWP Phase 3.

However, the challenge for the Department and all other Social Sector Departments is the fact that their ability to create work opportunities is dependent on the Incentive Grant allocation because the Equitable Share allocation does not enable the Department to create additional EPWP work opportunities. Although the Incentive Grant is a good initiative to assist Departments to create additional work opportunities, it is not a permanent solution and therein lie the challenge in terms of the ability of Departments to create short term poverty and income relief in terms of the EPWP programme in the absence of the Grant.

Analysis of constraints and measures planned to overcome them

EPWP is meant to be a short term intervention programme to provide poverty and income relief, whilst beneficiaries are assisted through training to increase their capacity to earn an income. However, this is not the case, training provided to beneficiaries are not necessarily linked to labour market needs, but rather an attempt to improve the capacity of beneficiaries to improve service delivery in the Department.

Although there is nothing wrong with this approach, it provides poverty and income relief, but it does not address the need of beneficiaries to migrate out of poverty by improving their ability to earn an income beyond EPWP. And because of this challenge, it means that no additional programmes can be enrolled because on the one hand the equitable share allocation does not grow at a rate commensurate with the need to migrate beneficiaries into permanent full-time employment opportunities, and on the other hand the training provided to them does not enable them to move beyond this short term poverty and income relief programme.

In an effort to address the high levels of unemployment and poverty in South Africa, EPWP Phase 3: 2014 - 2019 was adopted by Cabinet in 2014. Phase 3's main is **"To provide work opportunities and income support to poor and unemployment people through the labour-intensive delivery of public and community assets and services, thereby contributing to development."** The EPWP Phase 3 focuses on increasing the EPWP contribution to development.

This would be achieved by improving the strategic and operational aspects of the EPWP, introducing a greater degree of uniformity and standardization across the various EPWP programmes through the introduction of universal principles, improving targeting of participants through community involvement, improving the monitoring and evaluation of qualitative aspects, and strengthening the collaboration and synergies among lead departments and other stakeholders.

Description of planned quality improvement measures

To address the identified challenges and enhance effectiveness and efficiency of the EPWP social sector programmes, the following are improvement measures:

- Centralisation of Social Sector reporting on the Integrated Reporting System by the Department.
- Development of an expansion programme closely aligned to the Departmental line function to ensure the creation of work opportunities in line with the EPWP principles.
- Review of the EPWP funding model for the creation of work opportunities.
- Engagement with various stakeholders on the provision of training for beneficiaries.

Resource Consideration

- Funding of programmes in terms of the Equitable Share allocation.
- Adequately allocate additional budgets for the EPWP sector coordination as the scope and area of practice is expanding and growing.
- Strengthen the capacity and resources at district level to manage the implementation of the EPWP programme.
- The decentralization of EPWP in terms of monitoring and reporting

Risk Management

The short terms nature of the work in terms of EPWP is a major risk as well as the funding formula for the Incentive Grant, Therefore linking of beneficiaries to training opportunities will enable beneficiaries to access more permanent sustainable livelihood opportunities. Notwithstanding budget pressures on the Departmental equitable share allocation and the inconsistent EPWP Incentive Grant allocation, the reporting system has been improved to ensure consistent reporting on both the EPWP Incentive Grant and equitable share allocation work opportunities created to ensure qualification for the Incentive Grant for the following financial year, thus ensuring sustainability of the work opportunities created. On the on the hand, to ensure successful delivery of targets and objectives, the Directorate continues to:

- Identify new programmes for expansion and prioritize support for the existing programmes to ensure sustainability and capture them on EPWP Integrated Reporting System (IRS)
- Provide support to departmental programmes, districts and social sector departments and NGO's to lobby Treasury, other departments, the Non-State sector for additional budgets for programme implementation;
- Provide support to lobby for additional funding to strengthen institutional capacity and technical support in respect of departmental programmes, sector departments and promote compliance with EPWP Ministerial Determination and Code of Good Practice

- Strengthen the support and capacity building at districts to ensure compliance with the quarterly reporting and EPWP Monitoring Tools
- Lobby political and administrative support at all provincial programmes and districts.

Strategic Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To improve income, asset and capability of the unemployed through the Expanded Public Works Programme to enhance their livelihoods.
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Outcome 13: A comprehensive, responsive and sustainable social protection system contributing to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Outcome 2 : A long and Healthy life for all South Africans ○ Outcome 4 : Decent employment through inclusive growth ○ Outcome 5: A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path
Strategic Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate and monitor the implementation of EPWP programmes across the Social Sector.
Strategic Objective Performance Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of people who benefit from the EPWP programme
Objective Statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide work opportunities and income support to <u>6500</u> poor and unemployment people through the labour-intensive delivery of public and community assets and services, thereby contributing to development by 2020
Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Directorate in partnership with the Sustainable Livelihoods secured an allocation of R 2 541 000,00 from the Department of Roads and Public Works to link 156 beneficiaries to a monthly stipend of R 1 552,98. ▪ The Department qualified for the Incentive Grant allocation an amount of R 5 745 000, 00 to create 308 work opportunities in the Department. ▪ The Department created 1 957 work opportunities from its equitable share allocation, linked to the EPWP programme.
Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) is an important initiative of the South African Government, led by the Department of Public Works (DPW), closely aligned with Government's strategy to alleviate poverty and unemployment by providing work opportunities and training for unemployed people to increase the capabilities to earn an income.
Links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The EPWP Provincial Steering Committee provides a platform for coordination of social sector work opportunities, including the monitoring of programme implementation and expenditure amongst the Social Sector Departments (Health, Education, Transport, Safety & Liaison, Sport, Arts and Culture).

7.5.5. SUB-PROGRAMME: INSTITUTIONAL FUNDING AND MONITORING

Purpose of the Programme:

To monitor compliance with the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) and Non –Profit Organizations Act towards all non-profit organizations providing services on behalf on of the department.

Policy Mandates

- Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) no 1 of 1999
- Non –Profit Organizations Act no 71 of 1997
- Legislative and Policy Frameworks which guide service delivery for Programmes 2,3, 4 and 5

Situational Analysis

The Department of Social Development has over the years extended their services to incorporate non-profit organizations to render a service on behalf of the department. To date a number of 8000 non-profit organizations are funded through transfer payments providing services to a range of vulnerable groups such as older persons, people with disabilities, no-income households, children in conflict with the law, children in need of care and protection, families in need of family preservation programmes and service users consuming alcohol and drugs. The establishment of the Institutional Funding and Monitoring Chief Directorate gave recognition to the importance of enabling non-profit organizations to comply with the regulations of the Public Finance Management Act as well the requirements of the Non-Profit organizations Act.

In this regard, compliance would entail the monitoring of funds spent for the intended purposes as well as regulatory compliance non-profit organization with the NPO Act i.e registered organization, Annual General Meetings, Annual Reports, audited financial statements. Over the next five years the Institutional Funding and Monitoring Directorate will therefore have a focus on the monitoring of funded services based on the specifications plan as guided through the strategic planning session between the Department of Social Development and a particular non-profit organization.

Analysis of constraints and measures planned to overcome them

The Department of Social Development conducts business with non-profit organizations through the provision of a business plan which is approved before a memorandum of understanding is signed the department and the organization to state the terms of reference for the business to be conducted for a particular financial year. Despite the signing of a formal contract between the department and the non-profit organizations limitations have been found regarding non-compliance with the Public Finance Management Act and Regulations and the Non-Profit Organization Act as part of service delivery improvement, the Institutional Funding and Monitoring Chief Directorate will now fulfill a prominent role in monitoring for compliance of the Public Finance Management Act and Regulations as well as the Non-Profit Organization Act.

Description of planned quality improvement measures

As prescribed by the Non-Profit Organizations Act a department can conduct business with a non-profit organization if the specifications of that particular service that would be rendered by the organization is advertised first, calling on business plans by a range of organizations with the aim of purchasing a service from the non-profit organizations and making the market for providing a service competitive amongst non-profit organizations. In order to fulfill the particular specification, the Department of Social Development will engaged with a strategic planning session with the organization first before the development of specifications plan for the provision of the service to be purchased. The specification of the service will guide the Institutional Funding and Monitoring Chief Directorate to approve the business plans called for during an advertisement of the specifications plan. The approved business plan will determine the terms of reference for the purchasing of the service as guided by the specifications plan. The signed contract with the business plan will now be monitored for compliance by the Institutional Funding and Monitoring Chief Directorate consistently guided by the specifications plan for the service to be rendered.

Resource Consideration

The Institutional Funding and Monitoring Chief Directorate has a main function for monitoring for compliance with the PFMA and the NPO Act and will be consistently supported by 10 programme managers responsible for the various sub-programmes through the monitoring of the services and legislative requirements for each service. The Institutional Funding and Monitoring Chief Directorate have a staff compliment at provincial office level as well the five district offices to provide a service to 800 non-profit organizations. The transfer payment budget constitutes 28% of the overall departmental budget amounting to a rand value of R 202, 286 for the 2015/2016 financial year. The transfer payment budget will increase over the next five of which for the 2016/2017 financial year will be R 205,260 and for the 2017/2018 financial R 216,139 constituting an increase of 28% to 29 % of the overall departmental budget.

Risk Management

The risk for not achieving the mandate and the strategic goal of the department is when funds are not spent for the intended purposes by non-profit organizations. The risk will be mitigated through the implementation of a detailed business process around the monitoring for compliance on the Public Finance Management Act and Regulations and the Non-Profit Organization Act. This will include service provision being guided by a specifications plan i.e business plan of a non-profit organization, quarterly performance reports and audited financial statements, the provision of training where limitations are found in matters of governance of a non-profit organization, governance, financial management, service delivery.

Strategic Goal	▪ To institutionalize services to vulnerable groups throughout the Northern Cape province through purchasing services through non-profit organisations
Outcomes	▪ Outcome 13:A comprehensive, responsive and sustainable social protection system
Strategic Objective	▪ To monitor for compliance on the Public Finance Management Act and Regulations and the Non-Profit Organization Act to enable non-profit organizations to provide services as guided by the specifications plan

Strategic Objective Performance Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of funded services monitored as guided by the specifications plan per service
Objective Statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To monitor for compliance on the Public Finance Management Act and Regulations and the Non-Profit Organization Act to enable non-profit organizations to provide <u>10</u> funded services as guided by the specifications plan by 2020
Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Institutional Funding and Monitoring Chief Directorate is a newly established unit of which its function to monitor for compliance will commence in the 2015/2016 financial year for the next five years
Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In compliance with the PFMA and Regulations and the NPO Act a function such the monitoring of compliance becomes urgent when purchasing a service from non-profit organizations
Links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enable non-profit organizations to render a service on behalf of the department with the requirements as outlined in the National Development Plan 2030, Medium Term Strategic Framework and Outcomes 13 stating that the purchasing of services from non-profit organization must be with the aim to of migrating families out of poverty, assisting families to achieve the basic standard of living and providing a range of institutionalized services to meet the service needs of the various vulnerable groups in communities

Part C:

Links to other Plans



8. Links to the long-term infrastructure and other capital plans

No	Project name	Programme	Municipality	Project description/ type of structure	Outputs	Estimated project cost	Expenditure to date (if any)	Project duration	
								Start	Finish
1.New and replacement assets (R thousand)									
Kimberley	In-Patient Treatment Facility	Programmel Administration	Francis Baard	Construction of new In-Patient Treatment Facility		42 000	0	01 April 2014	31 March 2017
Danielskuil	New Pre-Fabricated Offices	Programmel Administration	Kgatelopele	Construction of new Pre-Fabricated offices		1860	0	01 April 2017	31 March 2018
Kathu	New Pre-Fabricated Offices	Programmel Administration	Gamagara	Construction of new Pre-Fabricated offices		2050	0	01 April 2017	31 March 2018
Springbok	Springbok Secure Care Centre	Programmel Administration	Nama Khoi	Construction of additional dormitories		7000	0	01 April 2018	31 March 2020
Kimberley	Mimosa Complex	Programmel Administration	Francis Baard	Construction of additional offices		52000	0	01 April 2018	31 March 2021
Churchill Village	Churchill Village	Programmel Administration	Joe Morolong	Construction of pre-fabricated offices		2000	0	01 April 2018	31 March 2019
Loopeng Village	Loopeng Village	Programmel Administration	Moshaweng	Construction of pre-fabricated offices		2000	0	01 April 2018	31 March 2019
Campden Village	Campden Village	Programmel Administration	Moshaweng	Construction of pre-fabricated offices		2000	0	01 April 2018	31 March 2019
Kimberley	Secure Care Centre	Programmel Administration	Francis Baard	Construction of new Secure Care Centre		48 511	0	01 April 2018	31 March 2021
Total new and replacement assets						159 421			
2. Maintenance and repairs (R thousand)									
Routine Maintenance – Multiple Properties	Routine Maintenance – all Departmental Infrastructure	Programmel Administration	Whole Province						
Total maintenance and repairs									
3. Upgrades and additions (R thousand)									
Askam	Paving	Programmel Administration		Paving at offices		175	0	01 April 2015	31 March 2016
Dithakong	Dithakong	Programmel Administration	Moshaweng	Paving		200	0	01 April 2015	31 March 2016
Dithakong	Dithakong	Programmel Administration	Moshaweng	Installation of water storage tank and booster pumps		150	0	01 April 2016	31 March 2017

No	Project name	Programme	Municipality	Project description/ type of structure	Outputs	Estimated project cost	Expenditure to date (if any)	Project duration	
								Start	Finish
Kimberley	MEC and HOD Blocks	Programmel Administration	Francis Baard	Upgrading of MEC and HOD Blocks		650	0	01 April 2015	31 March 2016
Kimberley	Installation of standby generator	Programmel Administration	Francis Baard	Installation of standby generator at Mimosa Complex		850	0	01 April 2015	31 March 2016
Kimberley	Molehe Mampe Secure Care Centre: Installation of new cell locks	Programmel Administration	Francis Baard	Molehe Mampe Secure Care Centre: Installation of new cell locks		150	0	01 April 2015	31 March 2016
Garies	Garies: Upgrades	Programmel Administration	Kamiesberg	Water storage tank with booster pumps and upgrades		150	0	01 April 2015	31 March 2016
Springbok	Springbok Secure Care Centre:	Programmel Administration	Nama Khoi	Installation of new security cell locks, upgrades to loading zone and fencing		350	0	01 April 2015	31 March 2016
Calvinia	Huis Betfage	Programmel Administration	Hantam	Upgrading of security reception, and offices		350	0	01 April 2015	31 March 2016
Calvinia	Huis Betfage	Programmel Administration	Hantam	Upgrading of security reception, and offices		400	0	01 April 2016	31 March 2017
Brandvlei	Brandvlei	Programmel Administration	Hantam	Upgrading:Fencing, stoneguards, paving and carports		330	0	01 April 2015	31 March 2016
Brandvlei	Brandvlei	Programmel Administration	Hantam	Upgrading:Fencing, stoneguards, paving and carports		250	0	01 April 2016	31 March 2017
Hanover	Hanover	Programmel Administration	Entamjeni	Paving and carports		175	0	01 April 2015	31 March 2016
Hanover	Hanover	Programmel Administration	Entamjeni	Paving and carports		100	0	01 April 2016	31 March 2017
Petrusville	Petrusville	Programmel Administration	Renosterberg	Paving		187	0	01 April 2015	31 March 2016
Kimberley	Thlokomelo	Programmel Administration	Francis Baard	Construction of carports and installation of airconditioners		1300	0	01 April 2016	31 March 2017
Warrenton		Programmel Administration	Magareng	Upgrading of security reception		194	0	01 April 2016	31 March 2017
Port Nolloth	Youth Justice Centre	Programmel Administration	Richtersveld	Upgrading eg. Painting, blinds etc		280	0	01 April 2016	31 March 2017
Upington	Sanatorium Building	Programmel Administration	Khara Hais	Upgrading eg. Painting, blinds and toilets		500	0	01 April 2016	31 March 2017

No	Project name	Programme	Municipality	Project description/ type of structure	Outputs	Estimated project cost	Expenditure to date (if any)	Project duration	
								Start	Finish
Uppington	Bopanang VEP Centre	Programmel Administration	Khara Hais	Fencing		200	0	01 April 2016	31 March 2017
Rietfontein	Rietfontein	Programmel Administration	Mier	Fencing and stoneguards		50	0	01 April 2016	31 March 2017
Groblersthoop	Groblersthoop	Programmel Administration	Kheis	Stoneguards and canopies		100	0	01 April 2016	31 March 2017
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	Programmel Administration	Kareeberg	Upgrading of offices		200	0	01 April 2016	31 March 2017
Britstown	Britstown	Programmel Administration	Enthanjeni	Conversion of house into offices		2600	0	01 April 2018	31 March 2019
Total upgrades and additions						9891			
4. Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments (R thousand)									
Total rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments									

9. Conditional Grants

Name of grant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social Sector Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant to Provinces
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Social Sector EPWP Incentive Grant to Provinces is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Aimed at expanding the EPWP contribution of provincial departments by expanding the coverage and reach of the social and community services delivered by implementing agents; ○ Structured to provide additional resources to social sector provincial departments contributing to EPWP, and who have the potential to expand further; ○ Aimed primarily at paying the wage costs of additional full time equivalent jobs to be created
Performance Indicator/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of beneficiaries accessing the incentive grant
Continuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Social Sector EPWP Incentive Grant is a specifically and exclusively appropriated budgetary allocation to eligible provincial departments to expand EPWP work for the EPWP target group by implementing EPWP programmes to achieve a targeted number of FTEs. The 5 year EPWP Social Sector Plan 2014 – 2019 acknowledges the Incentive Grants one of the critical fundamentals to guarantee that the plan expresses focus on current and new areas for improvement and expansion to achieve the vision, objectives and targets of the EPWP Phase 3 Social Sector. This is the plan which gives the framework to guide EPWP Phase 3 Social Sector to achieve as the government programme, whose aim is to contribute to reducing unemployment by creating temporary employment for the unemployed targeting the creation of 2 million work opportunities annually by 2020 ▪ As long as the provincial department continues to fund these programmes, and they create work, report on the EPWP Integrated Reporting System; the incentive grant can be accessed.
Motivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The lack of dedicated budgets for EPWP and adequate funding of the social services programmes is a significant challenge in the Sector. With adequate resources line function departments and programmes will mainstream EPWP to the extent that is an automatic way of doing government business. The key emphasis for Phase 3 of EPWP will be for the sector to optimize 'how it does its business' to illicit the maximum benefits from the incentives in place to support the EPWP expansion in the Social Sector. ▪ In the interim, the sector will have to capitalize on the Social Sector EPWP Incentive Grant for Provinces to maximize creation of work opportunities at provincial level.

10. Public Entities

Name of Public entity	Mandate	Outputs	Current annual budget (R thousand)	Date of next evaluation
NONE				

II. Public Private Partnerships

Name of PPP	Purpose	Outputs	Current value of agreement	Date when agreement expires
NONE				

12. Annexure E: Technical Strategic Objective Indicator Descriptor

Sub-Programme: Services to Older Persons

Strategic Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To manage and monitor the phasing out of the Aged Persons Act and Phasing in of the Older Persons Act no 13 of 2006
Strategic Objective Performance Indicator Title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of vulnerable older persons with access to institutionalized social development services in the province
Short definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of vulnerable older persons refer to older persons receiving services in residential facilities(frail) and older persons accessing community based service centres(promoting active ageing) Older persons having access to institutionalized social development services provide for a range of community based services such as counseling , Alzheimer support groups readily available daily when an older persons is in need of the service
Purpose/ importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strategic objective performance indicator seeks to respond to the service needs of older persons in both residential and community based service centres The emphasis for the next five years is to make community based services readily available inclusive of new services such as Alzheimer support groups to address elder abuse
Source/ collection of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service delivery targets planned in operational plan Monthly and quarterly performance monitoring of service delivery targets Mitigating risks to achieve strategic objectives as outlined in Departmental risk register(Quarterly monitoring) Annual Strategic Plan 2015/2020 Review to determine significant achievements based on planned improvement measures
Method of calculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple count of performance evidence Monitoring of Performance as outlined in Annual Performance Plan Analysis of performance against prescribed legislation
Data limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The identified risks are not mitigated through the identified control measures
Type of indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output
Calculation type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accumulative
Reporting cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly
New indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing
Desired performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance to the Older Persons Act no 13 of 2006
Indicator responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive Manager Senior Manager

Sub-Programme: Services to People with Disabilities

Strategic Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To implement and monitor appropriate prevention, intervention and support services
Strategic Objective Performance Indicator Title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people with disabilities, accessing developmental social welfare services
Short definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of people with disabilities refer to people with disabilities in residential facilities, protective workshops and within the community The people with disabilities accessing developmental social welfare services include therapeutic and developmental programmes, rehabilitation, advocacy and care and protection programmes As required by Outcome 13: Sub –outcome 1, the availability of the service where people with disabilities can access services
Purpose/ importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strategic objective performance indicator seeks to respond to the social service needs of people with disabilities with the emphasis on children with disabilities
Source/ collection of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service delivery targets planned in operational plan Monthly and quarterly performance monitoring of service delivery targets Mitigating risks to achieve strategic objectives as outlined in Departmental risk register(Quarterly monitoring) Annual Strategic Plan 2015/2020 Review to determine significant achievements based on planned improvement measures
Method of calculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple count of performance evidence Monitoring of Performance as outlined in Annual Performance Plan Analysis of performance against prescribed legislation
Data limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The identified risks are not mitigated through the identified control measures
Type of indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output
Calculation type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accumulative
Reporting cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly
New indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing
Desired performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance to the : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated National Disability Strategy and the Policy on Disability
Indicator responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive Manager Senior Manager

Sub-Programme: HIV and AIDS

Strategic Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention, intervention and support services to affected and vulnerable groupings
Strategic Objective Performance Indicator Title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people provided with psycho-social support services
Short definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of people refer to infected and affected by HIV and AIDS covering children, youth , adults and older persons Psycho-social support services provide for individual door-to-door counseling, support groups, prevention programmes
Purpose/ importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strategic objective performance indicator seeks to prevent , provide treatment care and support to the infected and affected by HIV and AIDS by home-community based caregivers
Source/ collection of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service delivery targets planned in operational plan Monthly and quarterly performance monitoring of service delivery targets Mitigating risks to achieve strategic objectives as outlined in Departmental risk register(Quarterly monitoring) Annual Strategic Plan 2015/2020 Review to determine significant achievements based on planned improvement measures
Method of calculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple count of performance evidence Monitoring of Performance as outlined in Annual Performance Plan Analysis of performance against prescribed legislation
Data limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The identified risks are not mitigated through the identified control measures
Type of indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output
Calculation type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accumulative
Reporting cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly
New indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing
Desired performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance to the : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Strategic Plan for HIV and AIDS, STIs and TB (NSP) 2012-2016 DSD Comprehensive HIV and AIDS, TB and STI Strategy, 2013-2016
Indicator responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive Manager Senior Manager

Sub-Programme: Social Relief

Strategic Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective Social Relief of Distress
Strategic Objective Performance Indicator Title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons receiving social relief of distress services
Short definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of persons receiving social relief of distress services refer to vulnerable individuals and families who have no income, are experiencing undue hardship and those affected by natural and unnatural disasters and are unable to meet their basic needs Social relief of distress services include food parcels, school uniforms, winter relief and furniture during instances of a disaster
Purpose/ importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strategic objective performance indicator seeks to provide a form of relief to meet the basic needs of people
Source/ collection of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service delivery targets planned in operational plan Monthly and quarterly performance monitoring of service delivery targets Mitigating risks to achieve strategic objectives as outlined in Departmental risk register(Quarterly monitoring) Annual Strategic Plan 2015/2020 Review to determine significant achievements based on planned improvement measures
Method of calculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple count of performance evidence Monitoring of Performance as outlined in Annual Performance Plan Analysis of performance against prescribed legislation
Data limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The identified risks are not mitigated through the identified control measures
Type of indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output
Calculation type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accumulative
Reporting cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly
New indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing
Desired performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance to the : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Assistance Act 13 of 2004 and the Provincial guidelines on Social Relief of Distress for vulnerable individuals and families.
Indicator responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive Manager Senior Manager

Sub-Programme: Care and Services to Families

Strategic Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of family preservation services to promote healthy families
Strategic Objective Performance Indicator Title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of families accessing developmental social welfare services which strengthen families and communities
Short definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of families refer to families who are expose to family violence, substance abuse, unemployment, absent fathers , single parenting and who are willing to reunited with their families Developmental social welfare services include family preservations programmes which are life skills programmes such as Fatherhood programme, family preservation services such as marriage counseling, family group conferencing, reunification services to reunite families/individuals with their families and parenting training to equip parents to manage children with behavioral problems
Purpose/ importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strategic objective performance indicator seeks to equip families with life skills, information and education to become resilient to the challenges of family life
Source/ collection of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service delivery targets planned in operational plan Monthly and quarterly performance monitoring of service delivery targets Mitigating risks to achieve strategic objectives as outlined in Departmental risk register(Quarterly monitoring) Annual Strategic Plan 2015/2020 Review to determine significant achievements based on planned improvement measures
Method of calculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple count of performance evidence Monitoring of Performance as outlined in Annual Performance Plan Analysis of performance against prescribed legislation
Data limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The identified risks are not mitigated through the identified control measures
Type of indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output
Calculation type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accumulative
Reporting cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly
New indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing
Desired performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance to the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> White Paper on Families in South Africa of 2013
Indicator responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive Manager Senior Manager

Sub-Programme: Child Care and Protection

Strategic Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide child care and protection services in terms of the Children's Act 38 of 2005
Strategic Objective Performance Indicator Title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of children in the Province who access care and protection services
Short definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of children refer to the categories of children as outlined in the Children's Act no 38 of 2005, e.g. children who have been abused, children living and working on the street Care and protection services provide for a range of therapeutic services i.e counseling, therapeutic support groups, foster care placements
Purpose/importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strategic objective performance indicator seeks to provide an alternative, safe and protected environment, family life for children through foster care and therapeutic services
Source/collection of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service delivery targets planned in operational plan Monthly and quarterly performance monitoring of service delivery targets Mitigating risks to achieve strategic objectives as outlined in Departmental risk register(Quarterly monitoring) Annual Strategic Plan 2015/2020 Review to determine significant achievements based on planned improvement measures
Method of calculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple count of performance evidence Monitoring of Performance as outlined in Annual Performance Plan Analysis of performance against prescribed legislation
Data limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The identified risks are not mitigated through the identified control measures
Type of indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output
Calculation type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accumulative
Reporting cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly
New indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing
Desired performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance to the Children's Act 38 of 2005
Indicator responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive Manager Senior Manager

Sub-Programme: Early Childhood Development

Strategic Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To register and monitor a range of quality, developmentally appropriate ECD services that promote the holistic development of children.
Strategic Objective Performance Indicator Title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of children who access early childhood development services
Short definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of children refer to children within the age cohort 0-4 years who receive early childhood development services within structured ECD facilities or at non-centre based ECD sites Early childhood development services include stimulation programmes presented by trained ECD practitioners to promote the physical, mental and spiritual development of the child
Purpose/importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strategic objective performance indicator seeks to provide early childhood development services to children 0-4 years that enable young children readiness within the mainstreamed schooling system
Source/collection of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service delivery targets planned in operational plan Monthly and quarterly performance monitoring of service delivery targets Mitigating risks to achieve strategic objectives as outlined in Departmental risk register(Quarterly monitoring) Annual Strategic Plan 2015/2020 Review to determine significant achievements based on planned improvement measures
Method of calculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple count of performance evidence Monitoring of Performance as outlined in Annual Performance Plan Analysis of performance against prescribed legislation
Data limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The identified risks are not mitigated through the identified control measures
Type of indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output
Calculation type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accumulative
Reporting cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly
New indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing
Desired performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance to the : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children's Act 38 of 2005 Regulations and the Guidelines for Early Childhood Development Draft Early Childhood Development Policy
Indicator responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive Manager Senior Manager

Sub-Programme: Crime Prevention and Support

Strategic Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop and implement social crime prevention, early intervention, statutory services and programmes.
Strategic Objective Performance Indicator Title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of children benefiting from social crime support services
Short definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of children refer to children in conflict with the law, children awaiting trial, first offenders and children who have not been involved with crime Social crime support services include therapeutic programmes, information programmes, educational programmes, life skills programmes, vocational/holiday programmes, mock trials, Adolescent Development Programme (ADP) and wilderness camps.
Purpose/ importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strategic objective performance indicator seeks to provide social crime support services to children to prevent those children at risk become involved in crime and those in conflict with the law to re-offend and therapeutic services to children in secure care centres to address their developmental needs.
Source/ collection of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service delivery targets planned in operational plan Monthly and quarterly performance monitoring of service delivery targets Mitigating risks to achieve strategic objectives as outlined in Departmental risk register(Quarterly monitoring) Annual Strategic Plan 2015/2020 Review to determine significant achievements based on planned improvement measures
Method of calculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple count of performance evidence Monitoring of Performance as outlined in Annual Performance Plan Analysis of performance against prescribed legislation
Data limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The identified risks are not mitigated through the identified control measures
Type of indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output
Calculation type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accumulative
Reporting cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly
New indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing
Desired performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance to the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child Justice Act, no 75 of 2008 and Children's Act, Act 38 of 2005 The Criminal Procedure Act, Act 51 of 1977 Probation Services Act, Act 116 of 1991 as amended 35 of 2002 Correctional Services Act, Act 8 of 1979
Indicator responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive Manager Senior Manager

Sub-Programme: Victim Empowerment

Strategic Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate social integration, protection and develop vulnerable groups through developmental and implementation of victim empowerment programmes in terms of the Integrated Victim Empowerment Policy
Strategic Objective Performance Indicator Title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people reached, that has access to victim support services
Short definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of people refer to the victims of crime and violence to have access to psychosocial support services, through counseling in the service sites ,court support services, support to victims of human trafficking, as well as raising awareness through information, education
Purpose/ importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strategic objective performance indicator seeks to provide protection to victims of crime and violence, equip them with life skills information and education.
Source/ collection of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service delivery targets planned in operational plan Monthly and quarterly performance monitoring of service delivery targets Mitigating risks to achieve strategic objectives as outlined in Departmental risk register(Quarterly monitoring) Annual Strategic Plan 2015/2020 Review to determine significant achievements based on planned improvement measures
Method of calculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple count of performance evidence Monitoring of Performance as outlined in Annual Performance Plan Analysis of performance against prescribed legislation
Data limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The identified risks are not mitigated through the identified control measures
Type of indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output
Calculation type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accumulative
Reporting cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly
New indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing
Desired performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance to : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Intersectoral Victim Empowerment Policy. National Policy Guidelines for Victim Empowerment Domestic Violence Act 116 of 1998 Prevention and Combating of Trafficking In Persons Act 7 of 2013
Indicator responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive Manager Senior Manager

Sub-Programme: Substance Abuse Prevention and Rehabilitation

Strategic Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide effective and efficient prevention, treatment and aftercare services.
Strategic Objective Performance Indicator Title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of clients accessing substance abuse services
Short definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of clients refer to the persons abusing substances who have completed a treatment program at a treatment centre, persons with substance abuse problems who underwent non-residential (community based) treatment and provided with support through after care services . Developmental services include activities aimed at providing awareness and /or education about the negative effects of substance abuse to children, youth and adults through prevention programs such as the Ke Moja school based program, puppets program, FAS awareness and education programs, information sessions, youth camps, sports activities, holiday programs.
Purpose/ importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strategic objective performance indicator seeks to provide prevention, treatment and after care services to clients and support to maintain sobriety
Source/ collection of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service delivery targets planned in operational plan Monthly and quarterly performance monitoring of service delivery targets Mitigating risks to achieve strategic objectives as outlined in Departmental risk register(Quarterly monitoring) Annual Strategic Plan 2015/2020 Review to determine significant achievements based on planned improvement measures
Method of calculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple count of performance evidence Monitoring of Performance as outlined in Annual Performance Plan Analysis of performance against prescribed legislation
Data limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The identified risks are not mitigated through the identified control measures
Type of indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output
Calculation type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accumulative
Reporting cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly
New indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing
Desired performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance to the Prevention of and Treatment for Substance Abuse Act 70 of 2008
Indicator responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive Manager Senior Manager

Sub-Programme: Sustainable Livelihood

Strategic Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve food security, material assistance to communities and empower communities to play the leading role in their own development.
Strategic Objective Performance Indicator Title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of individuals receiving food security interventions
Short definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of individuals refer to the vulnerable households that access nutritious and affordable foods at the community nutrition development centres(CNDC)-soup kitchens and drop-in-centres Community capacity enhancement interventions to promote comprehensive integrated community development.
Purpose/ importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strategic objective performance indicator seeks to design and implement integrated community development programmes aimed at empowering communities to address their own developmental challenges and provide community based nutritional support to the poor and vulnerable
Source/ collection of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service delivery targets planned in operational plan Monthly and quarterly performance monitoring of service delivery targets Mitigating risks to achieve strategic objectives as outlined in Departmental risk register(Quarterly monitoring) Annual Strategic Plan 2015/2020 Review to determine significant achievements based on planned improvement measures
Method of calculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple count of performance evidence Monitoring of Performance as outlined in Annual Performance Plan Analysis of performance against prescribed legislation
Data limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The identified risks are not mitigated through the identified control measures
Type of indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcome
Calculation type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-Accumulative
Reporting cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually
New indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing
Desired performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance to the : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Development Plan 2030 Non-Profit Organization Act no 71 of 1997 Public Finance Management Act 01 of 1999 Provincial Growth and Development Strategy -Northern Cape
Indicator responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive Manager Senior Manager

Sub-Programme: Youth Development

Strategic Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To mainstream youth development within the Department and to mobilize different sectors within society to empower young people to become self-reliant and productive citizens
Strategic Objective Performance Indicator Title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of youth accessing social development, programmes.
Short definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of youth refer to young people that access a range of social development programmes at youth service centres and programmes offered by the department Developmental services to assist unemployed youth to graduate from a skills development programme through a drivers license, accredited computer training , entrepreneurship training to increase employability Young people to be empowered with knowledge and skills through participation in life skills programmes towards social change and nation building through youth camps ect
Purpose/ importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strategic objective performance indicator seeks to prepare young people to meet the challenges of adulthood through structured and progressive series of job preparedness to enhance employability and social change programmes aimed at promoting youth empowerment and enhancing self-reliance amongst young people.
Source/ collection of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service delivery targets planned in operational plan Monthly and quarterly performance monitoring of service delivery targets Mitigating risks to achieve strategic objectives as outlined in Departmental risk register(Quarterly monitoring) Annual Strategic Plan 2015/2020 Review to determine significant achievements based on planned improvement measures
Method of calculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple count of performance evidence Monitoring of Performance as outlined in Annual Performance Plan Analysis of performance against prescribed legislation
Data limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The identified risks are not mitigated through the identified control measures
Type of indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output
Calculation type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accumulative
Reporting cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly
New indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing
Desired performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance to the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Youth Policy 2009 - 2014 National Development Plan – Vision 2030
Indicator responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive Manager Senior Manager

Sub-Programme: Population Policy Promotion

Strategic Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide updated demographic and population related data and research to managers for planning, through advocacy and capacity building of stakeholders with the aim to migrate families out of poverty, as outlined in the Population Policy and the National Development Plan 2030
Strategic Objective Performance Indicator Title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of households provided with sustained services informed by advocacy, capacity building and population research
Short definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of households refer to the no-income families as identified by the Balelapa Household Profiling research Project to be provided with an integrated basket of services by all government departments The integrated basket of services is based on the integrated development plan (IDP) of each family needs such as psychosocial support services, housing, social relief, birth certificate ect Change agents to be identified in each identified family and exposed to training and development and linked to economic opportunities to sustain the family.
Purpose/ importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strategic objective performance indicator seeks to provide a integrated basket of services with the aim to migrate families out of poverty
Source/ collection of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service delivery targets planned in operational plan Monthly and quarterly performance monitoring of service delivery targets Mitigating risks to achieve strategic objectives as outlined in Departmental risk register(Quarterly monitoring) Annual Strategic Plan 2015/2020 Review to determine significant achievements based on planned improvement measures
Method of calculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple count of performance evidence Monitoring of Performance as outlined in Annual Performance Plan Analysis of performance against prescribed legislation
Data limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The identified risks are not mitigated through the identified control measures
Type of indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output
Calculation type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accumulative
Reporting cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly
New indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing
Desired performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance to the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Development Plan 2030 Medium Term Strategic Framework 2014/15 – 2019/2020 Population Policy for South Africa 1998 Millennium Development Goals
Indicator responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive Manager Senior Manager

Sub-Programme: Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)

Strategic Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate and monitor the implementation of EPWP programmes across the Social Sector.
Strategic Objective Performance Indicator Title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people who benefit from the EPWP programme
Short definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of people refers to the beneficiaries receiving the stipends through the EPWP Social Sector Incentive Grant for the Department of Social Development, contributing to Outcome 4 : Decent employment through inclusive growth Work opportunities created within the department includes the ECD practitioners, substance abuse volunteers, Isolabantwana volunteers, soup kitchen coordinators, older persons coordinators ect.
Purpose/ importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strategic objective performance indicator seeks to create temporary productive employment opportunities for the unemployed and unskilled utilizing public sector budgets to provide poverty and income relief to alleviate unemployment, whilst beneficiaries are assisted through training to increase their capacity to earn an income
Source/ collection of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service delivery targets planned in operational plan Monthly and quarterly performance monitoring of service delivery targets Mitigating risks to achieve strategic objectives as outlined in Departmental risk register(Quarterly monitoring) Annual Strategic Plan 2015/2020 Review to determine significant achievements based on planned improvement measures
Method of calculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple count of performance evidence Monitoring of Performance as outlined in Annual Performance Plan Analysis of performance against prescribed legislation
Data limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The identified risks are not mitigated through the identified control measures
Type of indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output
Calculation type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accumulative
Reporting cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly
New indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing
Desired performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EPWP Phase 3: 2014 – 2019 The EPWP Social Sector Plan 2014 – 2019 Basic Conditions of Employment Act, 1997
Indicator responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive Manager Senior Manager

Sub-Programme: Institutional Funding and Monitoring (IFM)

Strategic Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To monitor for compliance on the Public Finance Management Act and Regulations and the NPO Act to enable non-profit organizations to provide services as guided by the specifications plan
Strategic Objective Performance Indicator Title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of funded services monitored as guided by the specifications plan per service
Short definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To monitor for compliance on the Public Finance Management Act and Regulations and the NPO Act
Purpose/importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enable non-profit organizations to render the service and to ensure that the funds are spent for intended purpose
Source/collection of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service delivery targets planned in operational plan Monthly and quarterly performance monitoring of service delivery targets Mitigating risks to achieve strategic objectives as outlined in Departmental risk register(Quarterly monitoring) Annual Strategic Plan 2015/2020 Review to determine significant achievements based on planned improvement measures
Method of calculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple count of performance evidence Monitoring of Performance as outlined in Annual Performance Plan Analysis of performance against prescribed legislation
Data limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The identified risks are not mitigated through the identified control measures
Type of indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output
Calculation type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accumulative
Reporting cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly
New indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New
Desired performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance to the Public Finance Management Act no 1 of 1999 and Regulations and the NPO Act no 71 of 1997
Indicator responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive Manager Senior Manager

13. ANNEXURE D: ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AO:	Accounting Officer
ADP:	Adolescent Development Programme
APP:	Annual Performance Plan
CBO:	Community Based Organization
CBOTY:	Community Builder of the Year
CDP's:	Community Development Practitioners
CDF's:	Community Development Forums
CHH:	Child Headed Households
CPR:	Child Protection Register
CYCC's:	Child and Youth Care Centres
DAMP:	Departmental Asset Management Report
DPSA:	Department of Public Service and Administration
DSD:	Department of Social Development
EAP:	Employee Assistance Programme
ECD:	Early Childhood Development
EHWP:	Employee Health and Wellness Programme
EPWP:	Expanded Public Works Programme
FASD:	Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders
HCBC:	Home Community Based Care
HO:	Head of Department of Social Development
IDP:	Integrated Development Plan
IYM:	In Year Monitoring
IEC:	Information Education and Communication
LDAC:	Local Drug Action Committee
LOGIS:	Logistical Information Systems
LYF:	Local Youth Forums
MDG:	Millennium Development Goals
MEC:	Member of Executive Council
MISS:	Minimum Information Security Standards
MTEF:	Medium Term Expenditure Framework

MTSF:	Medium Term Strategic Framework
NC:	Northern Cape
NDP:	National Development Plan
NISIS:	National Integrated Social Information System
NGO's:	Non Government Organizations
NPO's:	Non Profit Organizations
NYS:	National Youth Service Programme
OHS:	Occupational Health and Safety
OVC's:	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PGDS:	Provincial Growth Development Strategy
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
SASSA:	South African Social Security Agency
SRD:	Social Relief of Distress
SDIP:	Service Delivery Improvement Plan
SIAT:	Social Impact Assessment Tool
SLA:	Service Level Agreement
UNODC:	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
VEP:	Victim Empowerment Programme
WOP:	War on Poverty
WSP:	Work Skills Plan
YSC:	Youth Service Centre

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