

The Gender and Youth Responsive
Budget Statements for the Provincial
Government of the Western Cape
(2007/2008)



February 2008

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Acknowledgements

The Department of the Premier, Provincial Government of the Western Cape would like to thank the following people for their valuable contribution to this work:

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Department of Agriculture

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Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport

Department of Economic Development and Tourism

Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning

Department of Health

Department of Local Government and Housing

Department of Social Development

Department of Transport and Public Works

The Department of Provincial Treasury, with specific reference to the Chief Financial Officer's Forum and the Secretariat to this Forum.

Acronyms

ABET	Adult Basic Education and Training
ART	Anti-retroviral Treatment
BEE	Black Economic Empowerment
BPO	Business Processing Outsourcing
CASE	Community Agency for Social Enquiry
CRRU	Child Rapid Response Unit
EE	Employment Equity
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
FET	Further Education and Training
HAST	HIV, AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infection
HDI	Historically Disadvantaged Individuals
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IT	Information Technology
MEDS	Micro-Economic Development Strategy
NCV	National Certificate Vocational
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NYS	National Youth Service
NYSP	National Youth Service Programme
OBE	Outcomes-based Education
PEP	Post-exposure prophylaxis
PERO	Provincial Economic Review and Outlook
PGDS	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
PHC	Primary Health Care
PLAS	Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy
PMTCT	Prevention of mother-to-child Transmission
STEP	Safety in Traffic Education Programme
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TB	Tuberculosis
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing

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1. Introduction

In preparing the 2008/09 budget, the Province undertook a gender- and youth-responsive budget exercise that is planned to become a regular feature of the annual budget. The exercise required that every Department identify the gender- and youth-relevant aspects of their largest sub-programmes in monetary terms, as well as aspects of other sub-programmes that can be expected to promote gender equality and youth empowerment. The gender and youth budget statements were developed through a series of workshops with departmental representatives. In these workshops, the concept of gender- and youth-responsive budgeting was introduced, and participants were taken through the steps of producing gender and youth budget statements according to a prescribed format. Between and after workshops Department of the Premier provided support to departments in finalising the statements. The exercise was thus a collaborative venture between Department of the Premier and Provincial Treasury. The exercise responds to an expressed need of the provincial legislature in recent years for information on how the province is responding to the needs and demands of youth and women. The exercise also constitutes a concrete expression of the provincial government's commitment to gender equality and youth development.

The prescribed format requires that each of the statements presented below starts with a situation analysis. The situation analysis describes the facts and figures relating to gender and youth that show the need for action. Common themes recur across the different departments and sub-programmes. In particular, there are repeated mentions of women's disadvantage in respect of employment, and their vulnerability to gender violence. In respect of youth, there are repeated mentions of education and training and employment deficits, as well as the risks of involvement in crime and substance abuse. Because youth spans a large age range of 15 to 35 years, there are significant differences between the situation of younger and older youth. For example, ideally we would want younger youth to be still studying, while older youth will often be married and have started families and entered employment. As will be seen below, some sub-programmes are more targeted to the needs of younger youth while others focus more on the needs of the older cohort.

The prescribed format also provides for targets and indicators of past performance in respect of each of the sub-programmes described. The targets are provided for the full 2008/09-year. The indicators for past performance represent achievements for the first nine months of the 2007/08 financial year, i.e. up to end December 2007, as these were the latest figures available at the time the statements were compiled. The difference in length of the period concerned must be borne in mind when comparing targets and past performance.

2. Background

Before presenting the departmental statements, some key statistics highlighting the situation of women and youth are presented as background.

- Women and girls account for just over half of the population of the province, at 51%. Youth account for 38% of the population, compared to the 28% of the population who are younger children and the 34% of older adults.
- Overall, 21% of youth are attending educational institutions. As expected, there is a significant difference here between younger youth (15-24 years), of whom 41% are still studying, and older youth (25-35 years), of whom only 3% are still studying. There are also significant differences between population groups, at 37% still studying among white youth, compared to 19% among African and coloured youth and 12% among Indian youth. Young men are more likely than young women to be still studying, at 24% and 18% respectively.
- Only 7% of all youth have studied beyond Grade 12, with a further 29% having completed Grade 12. Nearly half of all youth have some secondary education, but have not completed this level of education. A further 14% have only some primary education.
- The September 2006 labour force survey reveals that the official rate of unemployment for the population 15-65 stood at 17.1% for females compared to 13.1% for males. Among Africans, the rates were 27.7% and 22.6% respectively.
- The rate of unemployment is about three times as high for youth, at 22,0%, as for older adults (7,2%). Youth unemployment is highest among African youth (43,0% for young women and 30,7% among young men), followed by coloured youth (21,8% and 18,1% respectively). Among all population groups, the rate is higher for young women than for young men.
- Of those fortunate enough to be employed, 29% of male youth are in unskilled occupations. Among employed female youth, 23% are in unskilled occupations with a further 10% working as domestic workers. In terms of industry, 26% of male youth and 33% of female youth work in the wholesale and retail trade. This employment profile translates into low earnings. The profile also means that youth are less likely to enjoy work-related benefits of various kinds. For example, only 15,9% of youth are covered by medical aid, compared to 20,7% of older adults. This makes youth more dependent on public services.

The pages that follow contain the gender- and youth-responsive budget statements of all line departments as well as that of the Department of the Premier. The allocated amounts shown in these statements are the same as those shown in the budget statements 2. They reflect the full amount allocated for a particular sub-programme. In many cases only part of this amount will be utilised for the gender- and youth-responsive aspects of the sub-programmes described in these statements. The indicators are, however, intended to monitor more specifically how these sub-programmes contribute to gender equality and youth development.

3. Gender and Youth-responsive Budget Statements per provincial departments

3.1 Department of the Premier

Sub-programme allocated largest amount of money for 2008/09

Programme 2: Institutional Development

Sub-programme 2.5: IT and IT Infrastructure.

Situation to be addressed

In many third world countries ICT investment has been used to kick-start significant social and economic development. In addition, one of government's most significant weaknesses remains its inability to communicate the scope and depth of its services to those who require its services the most. Finally, in the world of today, ICT has the potential to make general government operations more efficient and effective.

Planned activities

The purpose is to provide strategic information technology management, leadership and support. Although this sub-programme does not focus directly on promoting gender equality and youth development it does promote them on an indirect basis via supporting schools networks and infrastructures as well as establishing e-centres in communities where youth and women have access to computers and the internet. Furthermore, this sub-programme provides support to the Western Cape Youth Commission alongside other provincial line departments that in some way or other focus on the promotion of gender equality and youth development.

Budget allocated

R198 931m

Indicators

Indicator	Target 2008/09	Performance 2007
Number of departmental ICT plans developed or maintained	12	Being consulted with communities
Number of walk-in centre contacts per month	400	Methodology signed off 30 June 2007
Number of queries received through the call-in facilities	8 000	5

Challenges encountered

An internal audit was conducted by officials from the Provincial Treasury and Sihlume Sonke on the status of provincial ICT infrastructure. The finding of this team were deemed so critical that an urgent meeting was called with the Director-General and top management to bring it to their personal attention. In addition, a report of the Internal Auditors identified the IT staff vacancy rate as a critical issue with serious implications for the department's ability to deliver a satisfactory service to the rest of the province.

Sub-programme that promotes gender equality and youth development

Programme 3: Policy and Governance

Sub-programme 3.2: Special programmes

Situation to be addressed

Women in the Western Cape are disadvantaged compared to men in terms of access to employment and income. They are seriously affected by the high levels of violence in the province and, in particular, by gender-based violence. Youth in the province are affected by high levels of unemployment, inadequate education and training opportunities, and high levels of substance abuse. Youth are particularly susceptible to involvement in crime. Women and youth thus constitute vulnerable groups alongside other groups such as children and those with disabilities.

Planned activities

Partnerships with civil society will be promoted by transforming relationships with non-governmental organisation to ensure a more equal, cohesive and tolerant society. Consultative structures for marginalised groups, including youth and women, will be created and sustained. An integrated moral regeneration programme will be implemented to help improve the moral climate and thus address crime rates and levels of violence, among others. The directorate will engage in advocacy on behalf of vulnerable groups, act as a national interface, and lobby and provide assistance and support to organisations involved, and set up structures at local government level. The directorate will mainstream the communication needs of the vulnerable and marginalised into the Home for All communication and marketing plan. Dialogues will be held with women and youth, amongst other marginalised groups, as part of commemorative day celebrations, provincial and national imbizos. The directorate will coordinate and monitor human rights mainstreaming in relation to marginalised and vulnerable groups in the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy and Annual Performance Plans of departments.

Budget allocated for 2008/09

R25 349m

Indicators

Indicator	Target 2008/09	Performance to 31.12.07
Projects/campaigns for youth and women development	XXX projects/campaigns	
Number of vulnerable network organisations on database	XXX	
Gender sensitivity trainings conducted	XXX	

Challenges encountered

Unless a Human Rights declaration is adopted as part of the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy and human rights are mainstreamed in the province-wide monitoring & evaluation system, gender, disability, children's rights and youth development will remain a challenge. The management of data in relation to gender, disability, children's rights and youth development is dependent on having skilled staff in place.

3.2 Department of Community Safety

Sub-programme allocated largest amount of money for 2008/09

Programme 2: Provincial Secretariat for Safety and Security

Sub-programme 2.2: Social crime prevention

Situation to be addressed

Women in the province are confronted with domestic violence, abuse and rape. Youth are confronted with crime, drugs, gangsterism, lack of opportunities and lack of positive role models.

Planned activities

Rollout of community social crime prevention projects with a focus on violence at schools, combating gang activities and depopularising substance abuse and drugs, especially Tik. The Department will promote and develop projects in local communities with a special focus on issues affecting vulnerable groups such as violence against women and children. The Department will organise gender-based domestic violence prevention workshops.

Budget allocated

R30 394 000

Indicators

Indicators	Target 2008/09	Performance 2007
Educational programmes that focus on gender and youth safety.	100	10 programmes: 3 250 youth: 1 700 girls 1 550 boys.
Youth trained as role models and street-smart youth.	140 role models 25 street-smart	0 role models 28 street-smart 17 females 11 males
Volunteers deployed on trains, at schools, in and around shebeens and on farms to reduce and prevent incidents of crime affecting youth, women and the broader community	750 deployed at schools 450 deployed on platforms 200 trained for farms	620 at schools: Females: 262 Youth: 245 340 on trains Females: 253 Youth: 255 71 on farms Females: 31 Youth: 15

Challenges encountered

There is very little coordination regarding youth interventions between the different departments. There is also limited cooperation of community structures and community members, yet there are demands and expectations from communities for increased services and activities.

Sub-programme that contributes to youth development

Programme 2: Provincial Secretariat for Safety and Security

Sub-programme 2.3: Community liaison

Situation to be addressed

Western Cape is a major tourist destination, but its attractiveness is negatively affected by reports of rampant crime. This problem is increased during peak tourist seasons, such as the end of the year.

There are significant numbers of children in the province who go missing. These children will not easily be found unless there is good cooperation from within communities.

Planned activities

The Department will continue to register Bambanani volunteers who can work with the police to address crime. There are currently 7 092 registered volunteers of whom over half (4 596) are female and 4 427 are aged 18 to 35 years. These volunteers will work on beaches for a period of 6 weeks-2 months during the festive season as well as in other popular tourist place. They will also work with the Child Rapid Response Unit (CRRU) to allow it to respond more rapidly to reports of missing children. The youth will be paid a daily stipend of R50.

Budget allocated

R14 478 000

Indicators

Indicators	Target 2008/09	Performance 2007
Youth deployed on project Tourist & Visitors Safety	1200	715: 495 women 220 youth
Youth deployed on project CRRU	1200	628: 400 women 228 youth

Challenges encountered

The Chrysalis Academy youth are not integrated into the Bambanani voluntary programmes.

Sub-programme that contributes to youth development

Programme 4: Traffic Safety Promotion

Sub-programme 4.4: Safety training and development

Situation to be addressed

Youth are confronted with crime, drugs, gangsterism, lack of opportunities and positive role models.

Planned activities

Chrysalis Academy is a preventive rather than rehabilitation programme that aims to enhance the potential of young men and women to develop themselves. It does this by providing young men and women with positive role models and instilling in them a sense of self-discipline. Throughout the year, Chrysalis Academy conducts seminars for problematic school children,

facilitates school leadership training, and participates in a wide variety of sports, cultural and youth events.

Budget allocated
R9 525 000

Indicators

Indicators	Target 2008/09	Performance 2007
Number of students enrolled, graduated and employed per quarter	540 per annum	325
Number of students who completed specific skills programmes such as learnerships	540 per annum	325

Challenges encountered

Lack of accreditation of Chrysalis Academy as a training provider.

Sub-programme that contributes to gender equality and youth development

Programme 4: Traffic Safety Promotion

Sub-programme 4.3: Road safety education

Situation to be addressed

Many economically active youth are injured or killed in road accidents.

When youth leave school, lack of a driver's licence decreases their chance of employment.

Planned activities

The Department provides Scholar Patrol activities and learner's licence courses for Grades 11 and, 12 scholars. Safety in Traffic Education Program presentations (STEP) is also provided, and youth are women are encouraged to take part in Driver of the Year programmes.

Budget allocated
R5 965 000

Indicators

Indicators	Target 2008/09	Performance 2007
Road safety awareness programmes for scholars aimed at reducing the number of pedestrian-related accidents	220	144

Challenges encountered

Lack of interest at schools to implement programmes.

3.3 Department of Education

Sub-programme allocated largest amount of money for 2007/08

Sub-programme 2.1: Public primary schools

Sub-programme 2.2 Public secondary schools

Situation to be addressed

There are fewer girls than boys enrolled for mathematics and science in secondary schools. Girls as young as 12 years of age are falling pregnant as a result of sexual activities.

Drug problems are prevalent in many schools, urban and rural and affect both male and female learners.

Planned activities

To address the maths and science problem, the Department endeavours to enrol girls at the Maths, Science and Technology Academy and specialised schools and to establish focus schools offering specialised education in Arts and Culture; Business, Commerce and Management; and Engineering and Technology.

Sexuality education is addressed in the Life Orientation curriculum from Grades R-12, at the level of each learner, and should have an impact on the reduction of pregnancies in future.

Drug abuse is addressed in the Life Orientation curriculum. The Department is working with the Department of Social Development on programmes that deal with drug abuse and has also developed a TIK campaign with the MTN Science Centre.

Budget allocated

R6 474 443 000

Indicators

Indicator	Target 2008/09	Performance to 31.12.07
Female percentage of students enrolled in mathematics and science	22.9%	23.2%
Percentage of female students in focus schools	55-60%	53.7%

Challenges encountered

Teachers report that some of their learners, mostly females, are involved with care-giving activities for old or sick family members. This affects their schoolwork and has a negative attitude on the progress of the learner. In township households, in particular, where homes are without parents due to death, the older child takes on the responsibility of caring for the younger siblings.

Sub-programme that contributes to gender equality

Programme 6: Adult Basic Education and Training

All three sub-programmes

Situation to be addressed

6.7% of males and 6.2% of females aged 20 years and above in the province have no formal education. Many more have some formal education but are not functionally literate.

Planned activities

Provide space for an additional 2 500 new learners per annum (including ABET Levels 1-4 and Further Education and Training (FET) Levels)

Provide training for the ABET educators in line with needs identified by the Education Management and Development Centres

Increase partnerships with provincial and national government departments as well as the private sector

Budget allocated

R27 313 000

Indicators

Indicator	Target 2008/09	Performance to 31.12.07
Percentage of functionally illiterate adults enrolled in ABET centres	12.7%	12.0%

Challenges encountered

There is a shortage of suitably qualified educators and training spaces.

Classes are mostly held after hours and therefore the safety of learners are compromised.

Women are particularly disadvantaged by late hours as they have domestic tasks to attend to.

Late classes also cause the attendance in winter to drop.

Transport is a problem in the rural areas, especially for women on farms.

Sub-programme that contributes to youth development

Programme 5: Further Education and Training

Programme 5.1: Public institutions

Situation to be addressed

In 2006, unemployment rates for the province's youth stood at 18.8% for young men and 25.4% for young women. Many of these young people are unemployed because they do not have the necessary skills.

Planned activities

Eleven new National Certificate Vocational (NCV) programmes were introduced in 2007 and 3 522 students were enrolled. A further Certificate will be introduced in 2008 and it is planned that 90 students will be enrolled for it out of a total of 7 533 enrolled for NCV programmes. In addition, it is planned that 7 635 students will be enrolled on the established NATED programmes, 1 651 students for learnerships and apprenticeships, and a further 6 926 learners in skills, and other programmes.

This is to be achieved by the planned offering of approximately 300 different programmes that are designed for addressing occupational and vocational areas of education and training.

In addition, FET Colleges will enter the third year of the re-capitalisation programme in April 2008 when a further R77m will be invested in improved infrastructure, lecturer training, and materials development. A bursary scheme will facilitate improved access.

Budget allocated

R248 214 000

Indicators

Indicator	Target 2008/09	Performance to 31.12.08
% of youth enrolled in FET colleges	2.2%	2.1%

Challenges encountered

Educator capacity to deliver new programmes requires continual upgrading of industry-related knowledge and skills.

Acceptability of new students in industry is not yet proven. The new National Vocational Certificate programme students will only graduate at the end of 2009 and be available for employment in 2010. The real test of the skills of these learners will happen only then.

The capacity of the colleges to service both vocational and occupational programmes is a source of continuous tension.

3.4 Department of Health

Sub-programme allocated largest amount of money for 2008/098

Programme 2: District Health Services

Sub-programme 2.9: District hospitals

Situation to be addressed

An estimated 73 of the population relies on the state health services. Women, in particular, have greater health needs than men, while youth often lack the means to provide for their own health needs. The table below shows the relative size of the population in 2006 and 2007 in the different districts as well as the population density for each district.

District	Population 2006	Population 2007	Size/Area (km ²)	Population density 2007
Cape Town MM	3,117,364	3,180,367	2,455	1,296
Cape Winelands	639,755	651,797	22,289	29
Central Karoo DM	62,294	63,210	38,853	2
Eden DM	454,570	464,140	23,323	20
Overberg DM	200,626	205,961	11,392	18
West Coast DM	278,350	284,851	31,101	9
Grand total	4,752,959	4,850,326	129,412	

Planned activities

One of the key objectives is to increase the availability of district hospital beds in the Cape Town Metro district through the conversion of inappropriate Level 2 beds to Level 1 and the building of a new 210 bed district hospitals in Khayelitsha and in Mitchell's Plain, both of which fall within the Cape Town Metropole.

Level 1 care is care delivered by general practitioners, medical officers or primary health care nurses in the absence of any specialist other than a family medicine specialist. Primary health care clinics, community health centres and district hospitals operate at this level. Level 2 care is care that requires the expertise of general specialist led teams.

Budget allocated

R947 736 million for 2008/9

This excludes capital budgets for the building of hospitals

Indicators

Indicator	Target 2008/09	Performance to 30.09.07
Utilisation rate of PHC by uninsured population: average visits per year	3.2	3.6
Utilisation rate of PHC under 5 years: average visits per year	5	5.0
District hospitals: Patient day equivalent	1 070 433	999 281

Note: Patient Day Equivalent (PDE) is a composite measure of hospital utilisation, which is a weighted sum of in-patients, outpatients, trauma, casualty and day patients.

Challenges encountered

The indicators are not currently sex-disaggregated and are also not disaggregated by age.

Salary packages for nurses are non-competitive. This affects women in particular, as the overwhelming majority of nurses are women. Low salaries also discourage youth from entering the nursing profession.

There are instances where a level 2 service is currently provided on a level 1 platform in the rural areas.

Sub-programme that contributes to gender equality and youth development

Programme 2: District Health Services:

Sub-programme 2.6: HIV and Aids, STI and TB control

Situation to be addressed

The annual antenatal HIV prevalence in 2006 was 15,1%. While the prevalence in the province remains lower than the national prevalence, in some districts such as Khayelitsha the prevalence is estimated to be 32.7%, which is higher than the average national HIV prevalence rate of 29.1%. Prevalence is higher among women than men, and highest amongst the youth. The HIV epidemic has also fuelled the tuberculosis (TB) epidemic.

Planned activities

There are 33 multi-sectoral community mobilization action teams in the province that bring relevant role-players together at sub-district level to initiate local responses to the epidemic. A total of 343 projects are funded through community-based organisations. Targeted work is undertaken in high transmission areas, e.g. sex workers and truckers, women and youth. Research was undertaken in 2006 with men aged 18-62 in high HIV prevalence sub-districts and specific interventions with this age group was undertaken in 2007.

There is a peer education programme in 131 secondary schools in the high burden areas of the Metro, Paarl, Wellington, George and Plettenberg Bay. LoveLife programmes are also aimed at selected secondary schools. There are 16 455 Lovelife leaders at 139 schools.

Voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) is offered at 473 health facilities, which include PHC facilities and hospitals. There are 23 NGOs who employ 499 lay counsellors, who provide the bulk of the pre and post-test counselling services. The annualised VCT coverage in those 15 years and older was 9.4% for 2006/07.

There were 99 224 new antenatal bookings during 2006/07 of which 94,108 (94.8%) were counseled. Of those counseled, 88 626 accepted testing resulting in an 89.3% acceptance rate. Of those tested, 12 360 were found to be HIV positive. A 2-drug regimen for prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) has been implemented throughout the province. The transmission rate has decreased to 5.4% for 2006/07 from 6.1% in 2005/06.

The sexually transmitted infection (STI) partner treatment rate was 19.7% for 2006/07 (Target was 22%). For the public sector services, the provincial NSP will advance measures to mobilise male partners to come forward for treatment thus permitting incremental expansion of this programme.

The province has an extensive condom distribution network that includes public sector and non-traditional non public sector sites. From 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007 there were 58,972,742 male condoms distributed, which translates to 34,9 condoms per adult male over the age of 15 years per year. In the same time period 254,426 female condoms were distributed from 35 sites.

Post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) for occupational exposure to HIV is offered in all hospitals. The department also has a PEP programme for victims of sexual assault where PEP is available at designated sites. The HIV, AIDS & Sexually Transmitted Infections (HAST) Directorate is making concerted efforts to integrate with Women's Health and other key related programmes thus ensuring that PEP is provided seamlessly across the healthcare delivery service platform

All community health centres and clinics provide first contact ambulatory care for HIV positive patients including conducting CD4 counts with a view to referral to an ART centre. Treatment for opportunistic infections and nutritional support is available at primary health care facilities.

At the end of March 2007, there were 26,111 patients on treatment at 50 anti-retroviral (ART) treatment sites. The number of sites providing ART in the Western Cape has increased to 56 by September 2007. The monthly enrolment of new patients is steadily increasing. In the 2007/08 financial year it is estimated that the number of patients accessing ART over the year represents 54% of those projected to be progressing to stage IV HIV disease and requiring treatment in the same time period.

Over 60% of patients receive ART at primary care sites in the province overall, and in the metropolitan area 75% of all patients receive care at primary care sites. A process of decanting stable patients from the tertiary and secondary level sites to primary care nurse-led, doctor-supported sites is underway

A donor partnership programme was started in 2001 for the treatment of oesophageal candidiasis and cryptococcal meningitis. In 2006/07, there were 143,073 Diflucan tablets used to treat 6,170 patients (4,414 oesophageal candidiasis and 1,756 cryptococcal meningitis). In the same period, 1,127 bottles of Diflucan syrup were used to treat 43 patients (39 for oesophageal candidiasis and 4 for cryptococcal meningitis).

Budget allocated
R241 467 million

Indicators

Indicator	Target 2008/09	Performance to 30.09.07
Number of hospitals offering PEP for sexual abuse	39	39
Number of Lovelife leaders at schools (Global Fund)	15 035	11 501
Rate/number of condoms distributed	Male: 86 713 800 Female: 400 000	Male: 44 549 828 Female: 360 000
Number of patients receiving ART through public treatment sites	45 756	33 559 (68% women as at 30 June 2007)

Challenges encountered

The demand for services exceeds capacity. It is difficult to recruit and retain appropriate staff. Infrastructure is inadequate.

3.5 Department of Social Development

Sub programme allocated largest amount of money for 2008/09

Programme 2: Social Welfare Services

Sub-programme 2.6: Childcare and protection services

Situation to be addressed

Although family structure has changed over time, the family remains important and 96% of people in the province live in family groups. Many families in the province lack the resources to care adequately for their members. According to Census 2001, 42% of all households have a monthly income of less than R1 600. Families have a huge burden of financial care as illustrated by the age dependency ratios – 39.2 % for Africans, 46.5 % for coloured, 38 % for Indian and 40.5% for the white working population. The province is home to 1 500 139 children under the age of 18 years. This places a substantial burden on the women of the province, who bear the main responsibility for non-financial care. Children headed approximately 1% of all households in the province in 2001. Most of these child heads were youth aged 15-17 years. Data from the Department of Health show an increase in the number of births to mothers under the age of 18 years between April 2002 and March 2005.

Planned activities

Activities will be implemented at the level of prevention, early intervention, statutory and reintegration and will include:

- Public awareness and education programmes aimed at teaching rights and responsibilities, changing behaviour and encouraging timeous requests for help
- Training and skills development programmes for families
- Programmes with men and boys aimed at reducing family violence and creating positive role models
- Expansion of services especially in high risk and under resourced areas with the aim of supporting vulnerable families and preventing further breakdown
- Provision of after-care services that enhance positive lifestyles, self-reliance and optimal social functioning
- Massification of provision of early childhood development (ECD) as a means of protecting children, releasing parents (especially mothers) to seek employment and further learning
- Ongoing financial support to services and programmes that protect women, children and families. This includes shelters for abused women and their children as well as perpetrator programmes.

Budget allocated

R240 906 m

Indicators

Indicator	Target 2008/09	Performance to 31.12.07
Number of people reached through public awareness & education programmes	950	965
Number of children in ECD programmes	75 000	70 440
Number of organisations with gender-related services funded	??	?? delete this row?

Challenges encountered

There is a lack of human resource capacity and competence to deliver the needed services. There is a lack of service providers with the requisite skills to render services in rural areas and areas characterized by violence.

Sub-programme that contributes to gender equality

Programme 2: Social Welfare Services

Sub-programme 2.7: Victim empowerment

Situational analysis

Provincially one in three women experience domestic violence in this province. 7.5% of pregnant women are abused which is double the national figure of 3.5%. The reported rape statistics have increased from 5 465 in 1995 to 6 658 in 1997. A recent study by the Medical Research Council showed that nationally every six hours a woman is killed by her partner. In the rural areas of Worcester, Vredendal and Caledon no government-aided shelters exist. Mainly non-governmental organizations and their partners provide assistance for these areas. However, women on farms are not able to travel to the non-governmental organizations. Gender violence exacerbates poverty, HIV/AIDS risk, mental health and child abuse.

Planned activities

In total the Western Cape has ten shelters for women and children that are funded by the Department. The department also funds five different models of one-stop centres. One was established in 1999 for abused women and children in Heideveld and the second is a centre in Paarl, which, in partnership with churches, aims to empower victims in order for them to become self-sustaining. The Paarl Centre will be fully operational in 2008. A One-Stop Centre was established in Mitchell's Plain in 2007 through a partnership agreement with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the national Department of Social Development. This Centre will be fully operational by March 2008. The Department also currently funds the counselling services of rape survivors at the Thuthuzela Rape Centre in Manenberg as well as the Similela Rape Centre in Khayelitsha. Further developments for the one-stop centres are to make them more comprehensive in terms of service delivery and to establish more centres in rural areas. Where no shelters exist, the department supports training of women on farms to become lay counsellors/ volunteers and to establish rural networks.

Budget allocated

R2, 887 million

Indicators

Indicator	Target 2008/09	Performance to 31.12.07
Number of shelters funded	10	
Number of one-stop centres funded	5	5
Number of women on farms trained as lay counsellors	50	

Challenges encountered

Gender violence and abuse are difficult to eradicate as all parts of the society need to be involved and there need to be good role-models for both men and women as well as a mindset change early on in the lives of girls and boys. The fight against violence is still driven by women

on the understanding that it is a problem for only women. Men need to get on board and play a greater role in the fight against gender abuse.

Sub-programme that contributes to youth development

Programme 3: Development and Research

Sub-programme 3.1: Youth development

Situational analysis

Some of the key challenges faced by the province's youth today are teenage pregnancies, unemployment, HIV/AIDS, school dropout, involvement in crime, substance abuse, gangsterism and domestic violence. Issues affecting youth suggest that programs should focus on economic development in the form of skills development, entrepreneurship and readiness for work, social capital formation through partnerships and networks, readiness for adulthood through life skills, educational and preventive programs, and citizenship through building a sense of responsibility towards one's self and fellow citizens.

Planned activities

Activities include awareness and prevention programmes to make youth and their families aware of their rights and responsibilities; early intervention initiatives whereby at-risk children and youth are identified early and assisted before they require in-depth interventions or statutory services; statutory and residential services for youth and families that are in need of care and assistance; and reintegration and after-care support services that assist children, families and victims of crime and violence to reconnect.

Budget allocated

R7 552 million for youth programmes

R1, 1 million for crime prevention programmes

Indicators

Indicator	Target 2008/09	Performance to 31.12.07
No of probation officers and assistant probation officers	Probation officers: 70 Assistant probation officers: 40	69 36
Youth reached by awareness & prevention programmes	200	500
Youth focal points established and operational	16 established 8 fully operational	16 10 operational
Youth participating in skills development programmes	200 per district	100 in Ukuthwalana skills development programme 100+ on basic skills courses within Youth Focal Units 100 linked to NGO internships

Challenges encountered

One of the main challenges Youth Development faces is lack of human resources.

3.6 Department Local Government and Housing

Sub-programme allocated largest amount of money for 2008/09

Programme 2: Housing

Sub-programme 2.2: Housing development implementation

Situation to be addressed

In terms of section 26 of the Constitution everyone has the right to have access to adequate housing. Apartheid-era controls over movement made it particularly difficult for African women to move to cities such as Cape Town. African women might therefore be particularly likely to live in informal settlements. The gender division of labour, which gives women primary responsibility for many domestic and family-related tasks, means that women tend to spend more time in their homes than men. Inadequate housing and facilities also imposes greater burdens on women because of their responsibility for household tasks. Women and youth tend to be disadvantaged in relation to access to housing in their own names because of lesser property rights and lesser income.

Planned activities

The primary focus of this programme is to plan, facilitate and develop integrated and sustainable human settlements. The Department's Expanded Public Works Programme ensures that young persons and women participate actively in the development of human settlements and gain a direct economic benefit from the execution of the development projects. The previously disadvantaged communities, particularly women, benefit from Department's Enhanced Extended Benefit Scheme where ownership of a number of properties has been transferred to, among others, woman-headed households. This sub-programme has an Economic Empowerment unit, which, among others, performs the following functions;

- Facilitates economic empowerment in respect of procurement contracts and agreements
- Promotes and facilitates national and provincial economic empowerment programmes such as the Expanded Public Works Programme
- Promotes and coordinates black economic empowerment to emerging contractors, women, youth and the disabled.

To ensure that young persons, women and other persons within the vulnerable groups benefit from human settlement development, Isidima (the Integrated Sustainable Human Development Strategy) will ensure that the following alternatives will receive preference:

- Social housing, with special reference to protecting housing stock targeted at the needs of poor households located on high value land,
- Rental housing with special reference to young men and women and
- special needs housing for the orphans, elderly and persons with disabilities.

Budget allocated

R1 220 875

Indicators

Indicator	Target for 2008/09	Performance to 31.12.07
Number of beneficiaries approved for individual housing subsidies	Total: 500 Women: 40	138
Number of beneficiaries approved for housing finance linked individual subsidies	Total: 6 000 Women: 383	1 250
Number of beneficiaries approved for enhanced extended benefit scheme	Total: 1 700 Women:	1 566
Number employed on housing-related EPWP	Total: 3 996 Women: 916	3 996

Challenges encountered

The Department transfers housing funds to municipalities in the form of subsidies and it is the municipalities that are directly involved in the execution of projects. Despite the fact that the Department has an oversight role over municipalities, the sensitisation of municipalities to mainstream human rights issues within the housing programmes remains a challenge. In response to the challenge, the Department has strengthened its municipal support, monitoring and evaluation and capacity building role to assist municipalities in making the required paradigm shift. The Department also utilises its relationship with the Department of the Premier in ensuring that all the human rights-related aspects are mainstreamed within the policies and programmes of the municipalities.

3.7 Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning

Sub-programme allocated largest amount of money for 2008/09

Programme: Environmental and Land Planning

Sub-programme: Western Cape Nature Conservation Board

Situation to be addressed

The Western Cape is recognized for its spectacular natural assets. It is important for a range of reasons, including tourism, that these natural assets be preserved. The work involved in conservation provides opportunities for addressing the high rates of unemployment among youth. In becoming involved in such work, their awareness of conservation (environmental literacy) can also be enhanced.

Planned activities

Cape Nature has been registered as a service provider for the National Youth Service Programmes (NYSP). Through this programme, Cape Nature aims to capacitate youth to enter the conservation economy either through formal employment or as contractors and service providers to conservation and secondary industries associated with the conservation economy/environmental economy.

Budget allocated for 2008/09

R2m

Indicators

Indicator	Target 2008/09	Performance to 31.12.07
Number of NYS programmes implemented	3	2
Number of youth reached	140 subject to budget	36 of an initial intake of 50
Female % of youth reached	50%	50%

Challenges encountered

Social, motivational and logistical issues limited the performance of the programme for 2007/8 and resulted in the participants not optimizing their opportunities as these arose in the programme.

In terms of social issues, participants brought many personal/family matters into the programme. These problems hampered their growth and development. The staff was not properly equipped to deal with dynamic in the programme. Motivational issues were linked to the above in that participants struggled to embrace the developmental nature of the programme. They resisted change and were reluctant to move from their comfort zones. Logistical issues included the fact that due to shortages of transport not all opportunities for training could be used. In addition, the programme was impacted by unusual weather (rain), which meant that a number of activities were cancelled. Centres were being renovated which also disrupted activities from time to time.

The Department does not have any other sub-programmes, which it sees as contributing to gender equality or youth development.

3.8 Department of Transport and Public Works

Sub-programme allocated largest amount of money for 2008/09

Programme 3: Rodas Infrastructure

Sub-programme 3.5: Maintenance

Situation analysis

The proclaimed road network within the Western Cape consists of 6 344km of surfaced roads, 10 351km of unsurfaced roads and approximately 17 000 km of mainly unsurfaced minor roads. These roads need regular maintenance if they are to help efficiently with economic and social advancement in the province. Road maintenance can be done in a labour-intensive way that can help address the unemployment situation in the province.

Planned activities

Typically, routine road maintenance activities comprise litter removal, drain cleaning, fence repairs, guard rail repairs, removing alien vegetation and grass cutting. The maintenance is undertaken by three different means, namely

- District Roads Engineers (Paarl, Oudtshoorn, Ceres),
- District Municipalities (West Coast, Overberg, Winelands, Eden, Central Karoo), acting as fully-subsidized agents for the Department; and
- Contracts.

The labour employed in the District Road Engineers and District Municipal Offices are in permanent positions for which there are no specific targets. The contracts are almost exclusively labour intensive and thus qualify as EPWP projects, with specific targets for temporary workers, namely 40% women, 30% youth, and 2% disabled.

Preference procurement is applied for maintenance contracts and are normally based on 9 points for historically disadvantaged individual (HDI) equity and 1 point for local labour, where HDI means previously disadvantaged individual (i.e. black), women and disabled.

The Department reportedly has the most successful Contractor Development Learnerships in the country at present.

Budget allocated

R582, 824m

Indicators

Indicator	Target 2008/09	Performance to 31.12.07
EPWP employment	40% women 30% youth	21% women 32% youth
18.2 learnerships (Contractor Development)	To be assessed when funds available	No funds available for mentoring at this time
% value of road maintenance contracts to women-owned contractors	60%	66%

Problems encountered

The EPWP quotas for youth and women do not specify whether women youth should be included in both categories or not.

For the Learnership programme the provincial Department was to provide and manage the negotiated contracts, the CETA was to arrange for the training provider, and the national Department was responsible for appointing consultants to mentor the trainee contractors. Unfortunately, the mentoring provided was of a low standard and the Department has requested that the consultants be replaced with more competent individuals. Until this happens, the Department is reluctant to provide further funding.

Sub-programme that contributes to gender equality

Programme 3: Roads Infrastructure

Subprogramme 3.4: Construction

Situation analysis

The proclaimed road network within the Western Cape consisting of 6 344km of surfaced roads, 10 351km of unsurfaced roads and approximately 17 000 km of mainly unsurfaced minor roads. This network needs to be expanded and upgraded to allow efficient movement of people and goods for economic and social purposes.

Planned activities

The sub-programme is involved in the construction of large road projects, which do not easily meet EPWP labour intensive concepts. The EPWP targets of 40% women and 30% youth are nevertheless used. In addition, the community access programme has recently been re-activated. In essence this is an EPWP (construction) effort as opposed to the earlier EPWP (maintenance) effort. Typically road construction activities include fencing, guardrails, pipe laying, etc.

Road Worker Level 1 Learnerships are also being undertaken on two of the larger road construction projects, namely Gansbaai and Wellington. In the forthcoming years the Learnership 1000 programme will allocate students to construction contracts.

Budget allocated

R488, 798m

Indicators

Indicator	Target 2008/09	Performance to 31.12.07
EPWP employment	40% women 30% youth	20% women 48% youth
% value of road construction contracts to women-owned contractors	60%	4%

Problems encountered

The civil engineering industry is a capital-intensive industry (a grader costs R1 million), which is not easily accessible for newcomers without the necessary financial expertise and support. There are currently no women-owned or operated companies in the road construction activities undertaken by this Branch. It will therefore be some time before women and youth are able to compete in this industry as main contractors, but clearly there is much potential as sub contractors.

Sub-programme that contributes to gender equality and youth development

Programme 6: Community Based Programme

Sub-programme 6.3: Community development

Sub-programme 6.4: Emerging contractor development

Situation analysis

Statistics published in the Provincial Economic Review and Outlook (PERO) 2007 reveal the segmented nature of the provincial labour market. Thus unemployment rates by race, age and gender are as follows:

- Race: 51.7% African, 41.6% Coloured, 5.5% White
- Age: 52% among 15-24 year olds
- Male: 42.6%, Female: 57.4%

A major concern is that in 2005, 41.7% of the unemployed individuals were between the ages of 15 and 24 years and a further 30.7% between the ages of 24 and 34 years. Women and youth also tend to lack the skills and experience that will help them find jobs. Women, in particular, have traditionally been excluded from sectors such as construction.

Planned activities

Implement and mainstreaming EPWP in the province.

Initiate Siyenyuka Contractor Development Programme.

Develop framework to facilitate exit strategies i.e. to trace and assist those who have been employed on EPWP projects to find sustainable work opportunities.

Budget allocated

R43, 008m

Indicators

Indicator	Target 2008/09	Performance 31.12.07 to
Attendance at contractor development training workshops		578 total 228 women 154 youth
HDI enterprises developed	50% women-owned	
Mentoring services provided		20 women 30 youth
Audited EPWP work opportunities in province	60% women 20% youth	43% women 40% youth
No of learnerships		328 women = 41% 648 youth = 80%

The figures above double-count those already reported for Construction and Maintenance above.

Problems encountered

Departments and Municipalities do not always report against the conditions in the Division of Revenue Act, which require that at least 30% of Municipal Infrastructure Grant-funded projects should be EPWP compliant.

Better coordination between role players is needed to accommodate National Youth Service practical training requirements.

There is lack of capacity in municipalities to implement EPWP Labour Intensive Construction guidelines.
There is limited availability of exit strategies.

3.9 Department of Agriculture

Sub-programme allocated largest amount of money for 2008/09

Programme 2: Sustainable Resource Management

Sub-programme 2.2: Land Care

Situation to be addressed

The high intensity of natural disasters that occur in the Province is putting the limited personnel of this programme under severe pressure. These disasters drain the entire work force to concentrate on doing surveys, verification, design and implementation of disaster aid schemes. Under these circumstances the planned projects in all the other districts cannot be given the attention they required due to officers doing disaster work in other areas.

Planned activities

The protection of the environment is one of the pillars of the Strategic Plan for Agriculture in South Africa. The priority of Land Care is to address natural resource management through projects focusing on poverty alleviation, capacity building and food security.

The internship programme forms part of the Department's Human Capital Development Strategy to capacitate youth in the scarce skills of resource management and pro-actively train skilled personnel to address our equity imbalance.

Sustainable resource utilisation is promoted by the planning of 250 farms as well as the design and planning of works (including disaster relief) to prevent the degradation of agricultural resources enhance the efficient use of water and agricultural resources.

Youth benefit from the Junior Land Care projects in the form of training in natural resource best practices, for example the wise use of water, prevention of the degradation of our resources and the unique Cape Floristic plant kingdom we live in and the importance to care for the resource.

Other benefits of Land Care projects include improved camp systems, stock watering, and protection of lands by contouring, irrigation and drainage systems.

Projects concentrated on job creation, poverty alleviation and protection of the Province's unique plant resource by eradicating alien plants provide work for people in rural areas. Projects are linked closely with the Working for Water project.

Budget allocated for 2008/09

R40 711 000

Of this amount, R23 million is a conditional grant for the Eden and Klein Karoo floods, which cannot be used for any other purpose.

Indicators

Indicator	Target 2008/09	Performance to 31.12.07
Number of young people involved in the Land Care Programme	Young men: 1 500 Young women: 1 500	1 050 men 1 056 women
Number of camps organised	38	28

Challenges encountered

To appoint new staff members within the employment equity targets and with the required skills has proved extremely difficult. An internship programme was launched to address these challenges partially.

The high intensity of natural disasters that occur in the Province, which can be partly attributed to the influences of global climate change, has necessitated a re-look at the departmental organisational design.

The sub-division and rezoning of agricultural land can only be done effectively once the fine scale land-use component of the Provincial Spatial Development Framework has been finalised with all role players.

Sub-programme that contributes to gender equality

Programme 3: Farmer Support and Development

Sub-programme 3.1: Post Farmer Settlement

Situation to be addressed

Sustainable land reform is crucial not only for the overall economy, but also to redress the imbalances of the past.

Planned activities

Subsequent to the Land Summit the Department of Land Affairs introduced the Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS), which will enable government to acquire land more proactively in future and redistribute to the appropriate persons. The completion of the agricultural database will provide a clearer picture of the number of farming groups and individuals engaged in farming.

The completion of Emerging Farmer Database will enable the programme to tailor its extension support services to farmers. The database will enable facilitate focused attention on current black farmers on private or leased land.

Indicators

Indicator	Target 2008/09	Performance to 31.12.08
Number of land reform beneficiaries supported by the PDA	Men: 528 Women: 432	933 men 808 women

Challenges encountered

The establishment of the Farmer Support and Development Programme created the challenge to retrain and re-orientate existing and a large number of newly appointed staff members to equip them with the required knowledge, skills and capacities needed to fulfil their range of development tasks.

Sub-programme that contributes to youth development

Programme 7: Structured Agricultural Training

Sub-programme 7.1: Tertiary education

Situation to be addressed

Agriculture is not always seen as an attractive career option and area of study. In particular, there has been a dearth of student from the marginalised groups. Where such young people want to study, they often require bursaries if they are to do so. Many also do not possess the necessary science and maths subjects and as a consequence added academic support is required.

The Western Cape has improved its position as the premier region of agriculture in South Africa and on the African continent. The region has much to offer with regard to agricultural development on the continent, especially in terms of expertise, infrastructure, markets and

services. In addition to this, commercial agriculture in the Western Cape, with its very strong export focus, has to compete in a free market system on international markets. These and other factors call for students to be trained to be global citizens and be able to compete on global level.

Planned activities

Plans are underway to provide summer and winter school to enable the students to acquire more exposure to these subjects.

The number of short courses offered has been increased especially in the table grape and raisin production. Good working relationships are being established in the Northern Cape where this course is offered in a modular fashion.

The new curriculum for extension is being implemented in the B.Agric. programme as well as the Diploma in Agriculture (Extension). Together with Wageningen University, the curricula of all the training courses are being developed further as well as quality assured.

Summer and winter schools are being prepared because a large number of the students from the disadvantaged communities do not have the necessary math and science backgrounds required to be successful. These will be followed with bridging programmes to place them on an equal footing with others who already have these subjects.

Budget allocated

R17 488 000

Indicators

Indicator	Target 2008/09	Performance to 31.12.08
Number of students registered in level 5-6 training programmes	250 men 150 women	304 men 119 women

Challenges encountered

Promotion of accessibility, equity, equality and representivity results in an increased demand for structured training.

The speed with which our economic, technical and social environments change, and the volume of new knowledge and technological development available require fast adaptation.

Hands-on practical training and skills development in agriculture requires the employment of suitably trained staff, provision of adequate practical and lecturing facilities and sufficient financial resources for farming operations. A lack in one of these critical factors will have a negative impact on the possibility of increasing the number of students enrolled in the different training programmes and maintenance of the high standard of training already achieved.

Sub-programme that contributes to youth development

Programme 7: Structured Agricultural Training

Sub-programme 7.2: Further education and training (FET)

Situation to be addressed

Many rural dwellers, including new and emerging farmers, lack the technical and other knowledge that would allow them to benefit as much as they could from the land reform programme, Agri-BEE and their farming activities. Most farmers are farming on a part-time basis, which presents challenges for training initiatives. A very significant percentage of the rural youth exit the school system prematurely, which contributes to high unemployment rates in the more rural areas of the province.

Planned activities

Learnerships will be offered and targets will be set to increase the intake of students from historically disadvantaged communities. Career pathing will be promoted from the further to higher education bands through academic development programmes and recognition of prior learning. The number and selection (types) of short courses, structured Learnerships and life-skills programmes will be increased and adapted, based on needs.

Financially challenged students from the historically disadvantaged communities will be assisted with bursaries and/or subsidy of training costs.

The partnership with CFPPA (a French training institution in Beaune, Burgundy) provides opportunities for previously disadvantaged students to gain international and practical exposure in France in the wine industry,

Training is mostly scheduled at decentralised centres or within communities and farms so as to increase accessibility.

A vigorous marketing campaign, targeting schools in disadvantaged communities and launched in the past year to attract suitably qualified learners and learners with the required academic potential to study in agriculture, will continue in 2008/09.

Budget allocated

R7 986 000

Indicators

Indicator	Target 2008/09	Performance to 31.12.08
Number of students enrolled in short courses	2000	865
Number of students enrolled in learnership training	108	79

Challenges encountered

Transformation of the composition of the student population to reflect the demographic composition of the Province is hampered by the shortage of learners from the disadvantaged communities with Mathematics and Sciences as school subjects.

Ignorance of, especially rural youth, with regard to potential career opportunities available in the agricultural sector.

High cost of agricultural training and the availability of suitably qualified (and experienced) trainers.

3.10 Department of Economic Development and Tourism

Sub-programme allocated largest amount of money for 2008/09

Programme 3: Trade and Industry Development

Sub-programme 3.3: Sector development

Situation to be addressed

The first survey of the informal sector was done in 1991. It found that women were at the lower end of the spectrum, in one-person operations. A micro study in informal settlements also indicated a division of labour based on sex. Women were selling fruit, vegetables, food etc. whilst men were engaged in selling livestock, traditional beer etc. Women were also receiving less than men for their produce. The main problems facing women entrepreneurs are lack of adequate education and training; lack of access to credit and other resources; lack of information on how to start a business; weak bargaining power largely because of limited representation in decision making; limited mobility in that women are confined to local markets because of cultural norms, lack of transport, family work and restrictive trade controls and gender roles; and lack of visibility in that women have less power to lobby for their organizations and associations. The above factors demonstrate the importance of having an integrated and comprehensive approach, which facilitates women's access to the economy.

Planned activities

The Economic Empowerment Advisory Forums, which are inclusive of women and youth, including those women and youth with disabilities and in rural communities, will highlight the real economic needs of women and youth in the informal economy. These economic developmental needs will then be consolidated in departmental Annual Performance Plans for which budget will be allocated.

Envisaged programmes for 2008/2009 include:

- Non-financial support to women owned businesses in the informal economy in the format of a mentorship project.
- Ongoing support to the Economic Empowerment Advisory Forums to ensure their sustainability

Budget allocated

R43 355 000 for the sub-programme as a whole, of which:

R100 000 for economic empowerment and stakeholder relations

Indicators

Indicator	Target 2008/09	Performance to 31.12.07
Number of women exposed to mentorship	50	
Number of Advisory Forum meetings (women, youth including women and youth with disabilities)	6	At least 2 Economic Empowerment Advisory Forum workshops in each of the 5 rural districts and Cape Metro

Challenges encountered

Although the Economic Empowerment Advisory Forums have the capacity to become the voice of women and youth owned businesses, (including women and youth with disabilities) in the

informal economy, especially those residing in remote rural areas, the challenges around budget and human resource capacity have the potential to hamstring the process.

The importance of having a vehicle for structured engagement for those in the informal economy is also not always acknowledged.

Although most municipalities see the value in having EE Advisory Forums, and are also on board with the process, political instability at local government level has the potential to block the process.

Sub-programme that promotes youth development and gender equality

Programme 5: Tourism

Sub-programme 5.2: Tourism Participation

Situation to be addressed

Tourism is touted as a sunrise industry. The Western Cape Province is blessed with abundant scenic beauty coupled with cultural and natural heritage. The release Nelson Mandela in 1990 marked a discursive shift in terms of tourism. The newly founded nation began to open its doors for international tourists and the number of visitors in the Western Cape has continued to increase. While tourism by its nature is market-driven, the development state can only intervene where there is noticeable market failure. Central to market failure have been issues of participation by those who were historically excluded from tourism. In the Western Cape tourists tend to flock in the tourism triangle of Table Mountain, Waterfront and Robben Island. The Cape Flats area and the 21 areas identified as provincial priority areas continue to be excluded from tourism practices.

Planned activities

The Access to the Cape program enables historically excluded communities to participate as tourists. Young people, the disabled, women and the aged are taken to some of the tourists' attractions of the province. The idea is that by embarking on these tours they will be able to experience what the Western Cape offers.

The Provincial Tourism Awards are intended to reward people who have made an immense contribution to tourism in the Western Cape. Under the awards there is a category for young people who have played an important role in tourism. The purpose of this category is to encourage more young people to consider the tourism sector as a career.

The Tourism Schools competition project seeks to encourage young people at school level to get involved in tourism either as a career or a field of study. The competition targets grade 12 learners who are required to write an essay on a topic relating to tourism in the Western Cape. The second aspect of the competition is artwork depicting a tourism-related theme. Successful works form part of a travelling exhibition.

The Tourism Youth Seminars are aimed at disseminating information about opportunities available in tourism as well as explaining grey areas.

All the above-mentioned projects primarily target beneficiaries from the 21 priority areas of the province.

Budget allocated

R5 993 375, of which R800 000 for Social and Environment.

Indicators

Indicator	Target for 2008/09	Performance to 31.12.07
Number of beneficiaries of Access to the Cape	300	100
Number of categories of provincial awards	5	-
Number of responsible tourism awareness campaigns in historically disadvantaged communities	3	1
Number of cultural heritage tourism awareness campaigns	1	-

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Challenges encountered

The Manager responsible for Social and Environmental issues was only appointed in September 2007. This means that projects under this unit could only kick off in September 2007. In the 2008 financial year the program will be upscaled.

Sub-programme that contributes to gender equality and youth development

Programme 3: Trade and Industry Development

Sub-programme 3.2: Workforce Development and Innovation

Situation to be addressed

National unemployment remains entrenched at approximately 26% of those of working age (narrow definition) despite five years of reasonable economic growth. A history of social exclusion has resulted in a large sector of the population being semi- to non-skilled. Corporations create 31% of all employment, while micro to small businesses are responsible for 59% of employment; medium-sized companies are only responsible for 10% of all employment. Future jobs are more likely to come from a growing small to medium-sized business sector than they are from the large corporate sector. The services sector tends to involve smaller companies, employing fewer people, at a higher skill level, than does the manufacturing and agriculture sectors. South Africa's national accounts are weighted heavily towards services (69%) with growth in these areas, and gradual decline in the others. As the economy becomes weighted towards services, the South African economy is not able to create masses of new jobs for the large number of semi-skilled unemployed.

Planned activities

The Micro-economic Development Strategy (MEDS) is targeted at scarce skills in the priority sectors such as business process outsourcing (BPO), creative industries, and oil and gas. Workforce Development's main aims for 2008/9 are as follows:

- Developing and intensifying support for training interventions which address specific skills shortage within identified sectors, funding enabling infrastructure, skills platforms and or frameworks and facilitating an increase in opportunities for gaining workplace experience through particularly apprenticeships.
- Creation of enabling mechanisms through infrastructure, train the trainer initiatives, further development of unit standards, intellectual property rights, assessment tools, international accreditation of courses and development of curricula/educational courses with educational institutions and private sector to ensure alignment with industry needs
- Supporting the deepening of the skills acquisition for out-of-school youth around new media and animation, tooling, and call centers

- Promoting and market the value of skills development through increasing awareness of learning and work opportunities.

Budget allocated

R15, 976 million

Indicators

Indicator	Target 2008/09	Performance to 31.12.07
Number of women exposed to mentorship and training in oil & gas industry	168	136
Number of women receiving training on HIV&AIDS	Black female = 54 White female = 10 Disabled = 4 Youth = 100 42 on management of HIV/AIDS in their SMMEs 12 on peer education in the BPO sector. 9 on basic counseling skills in the BPO sector.	63

Challenges encountered

- Too few entrants to growing/priority sectors as a result of not meeting the basic entry level education and training requirements for FET or university institutions
- Lack of knowledge of various forms of financial assistance available
- Lack of awareness of careers in growing sectors, streams that enable specialization in skills which are in demand by industry
- Lack of industry commitment to meeting equity requirements in respect of women
- Socio-economic factors, for example where many women are heads of single headed households and have conflicting demands on their time
- Training programs generally not building in stipends for transport costs

3.11 Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport

Sub-programme allocated largest amount of money for 2008/09

Programme 4: Sport & Recreation

Sub-programme 4.4 School Sport

Situation to be addressed

The historical neglect of sport and recreation in and amongst the formerly disenfranchised left a legacy of a backlog of sport infrastructure, skills and experience that is almost insurmountable, given that the focus has to be on housing, water, sanitation, health and other nationally agreed upon priorities. The continued calls for quotas in sport increase the urgency of addressing the great disparity in sport resulting from past injustices.

Planned activities

The first-ever Sport School, based in Kuilsriver, opened its doors to 67 learners on 17 January 2007. The sport school is geared to give specialised attention to the learners in Gymnastics; Athletics; Swimming; Football; Netball and Volleyball. Grade 8 and 9 learners from disadvantaged communities, particularly rural, have been taken up in the sport school after a thorough assessment of their sporting potential. The school is now equipped with the necessary coaching and sport science support to gear it for the delivery of sporting excellence. The school participates in various school competitions. A career path in sport and its related industries is the focus of the school and thus relationship with the tertiary institutions are established.

Budget allocated

R9.280 m has been budgeted for the 2008/09 financial year.

Indicators

Indicator	Target 2008/09	Performance to 31.12.07
Number of new learners	160	67 (38 male, 29 female)
Number of continuing learners	67	
Number of learners selected to represent		Region: 19 Province: 16 Country: 6

Challenges encountered

The required sport personnel demand salaries that are not affordable for the school.

Sub-programme that contributes to gender equality

Programme 6: Sport & Recreation

Sub-programme 6.2: Sports

Situation to be addressed

The historical neglect of sport and recreation in and amongst the former disenfranchised left a legacy of a backlog of sport infrastructure, skills and experience. The "disappearance" of young women out of the sport web once they leave school is a further cause of concern, leading to the lack of particularly black women in regional, provincial and national teams. The lack of young

women's participation has also resulted in the death of club structures within disadvantaged communities.

Planned activities

The club development programme focuses on the need to establish or revive club structures within disadvantaged communities. Coaching and administration development programmes have been held in disadvantaged communities with local festivals to awaken interest in sport notably netball, football and to a lesser degree rugby. In 2007, a provincial netball competition was held in Oudtshoorn that attracted 22 netball clubs of which six clubs have now affiliated to the mainstream netball federation. This competition will now be held on an annual basis to ensure that more young women from disadvantaged communities participate and to identify the sport leaders within such communities for further training and development to ensure the sustainability of clubs within their communities. The Transformation and Dispute Resolution Unit within the Directorate has been charged with the responsibility of acquiring an up-to-date audit of the demographic profile of all sport federations to inform future interventions.

Budget allocated

Total for sub-programme: R19.887m

A budget of R8.923m is available for club development-legacy of which at least 50% will be spent on the development of sport for women.

Indicators

Indicator	Target for 2008/09	Performance to 31.12.07
Number of netball clubs established	10	22
Number of netball clubs affiliated to mainstream federation competitions	5	8

Challenges encountered.

The initial start up process is challenging as is ensuring that community sport leaders expectations are managed through an effective and consultative process. The lack of personnel to drive the programme is also a challenge.

There is a lack of adequate facilities to promote women and girls participation, particularly the lack of change room facilities at sport fields in disadvantaged communities.

Sub-programme that contributes to youth development

Programme 3: Library & Archive Services

Sub-programme 3.2: Library services

Situation to be addressed

The youth of the Western Cape face a number of challenges to reach their potential and become economically empowered as well as breaking the vicious circle of drug abuse and crime.

- The lack of school libraries is a challenge to Outcomes Based Education.
- Learners and students in disadvantaged areas living in overcrowded conditions do not have access to study areas and in some instances proper lighting.
- South Africans traditionally do not have a book buying tradition and with the escalating cost of books very few households can afford to buy books.
- Communities in deep rural areas (for example, farms and small communities of 200 to 300 people) often do not have access to the nearest public libraries. This affects the

learners who need resources for school projects and Outcomes Based Education and even the promotion of reading.

- Access to information technology is limited in the poorer areas and these communities cannot readily access the Internet for their information requirements.
- Young people need to be encouraged to enter the labour market but often they do not have access to information on how to prepare a CV or Business Plan to apply for a job or start their own small business.

Planned activities

The Library Service has a network of 317 public libraries spread through the Western Cape delivering services to all the communities. The Library Service purchases material to support learners in all communities in terms of Outcomes Based Education. Approximately 260 of the 317 service points (82%) have study areas for students and learners. Study areas are included in the planning for new libraries as far as possible. The Library Service has an extended rural service programme where book trolley depots (Wheelie Wagons) are established in remote rural areas to provide for adult and juvenile users. Through a conditional grant, the sub-programme is providing access to information technology at selected libraries. This will give learners, young adults and entrepreneurs' access to information on their areas of interest.

In order to promote the use of libraries the Library Service is planning a Library Week campaign where the emphasis will be on the resources available at local public libraries. Promotional material will be distributed to all public libraries. Information brochures obtained from the Department of Health, Community Safety, et cetera, are also distributed to all public libraries in the Western Cape. This material is used to create an awareness of the dangers of HIV/AIDS, drugs and crime especially in the disadvantaged areas.

Budget allocated

Total sub-programme: R76.575m

The Library material budget is approximately R31 million and 30% of the budget (R9m) will be spent on material for which the target audience is pre-school children up to approximately 18 years or older (scholars and students).

The budget for the Library Week campaign will be approximately R250 000.

Indicators

Indicator	Target 2008/09	Performance to 31.12.07
Number of books bought	260 000	309 321
Number of Wheelie Wagon sites established	5	1
Libraries with access to information technology	20	1

Challenges encountered

Staffing levels at most of the public libraries are inadequate. This impacts on effective service delivery and affects hours of opening. It makes it very difficult for working people to come to libraries. This problem will remain until the issue surrounding the local library-funding mandate is resolved.

4. References

1. Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2006
2. Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey, September 2006
3. Department of the Premier
4. Department of Education
5. Department of Agriculture
6. Department of Community Safety
7. Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport
8. Department of Economic Development and Tourism
9. Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning
10. Department of Health
11. Department of Local Government and Housing
12. Department of Social Development
13. Department of Transport and Public Works
14. Department of Provincial Treasury