

# Country Self-Assessment for the African Peer Review Mechanism

## Socio-Economic Development

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABET	Adult Basic Education and Training
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	African National Congress
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism
ASGI-SA	Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa
AU	African Union
CSI	Citizen Satisfaction Index
DA	Democratic Alliance
DPLG	Department of Provincial and Local Government
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
FF	Freedom Front
FOSAD	Forum of South African Directors General
GCR	Gender Commission Report
GDP	Gross domestic product
GNI	Gross national income
GNP	Gross national product
HDI	Human Development Index
HEI	Higher Education Institution
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
HRDS	Human resources Development Strategy
HSRC	Human Sciences Research Council
IDASA	Institute for Democratic Alternative for South Africa
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IEC	Independent Electoral Commission
IFP	Inkatha Freedom Party
IK	Indigenous Knowledge
IKS	Indigenous Knowledge Systems
IMS	Integrated Manufacturing Strategy
INFSP	Integrated Nutrition and Food Security Programme
IP	Intellectual property
IPR	Intellectual property rights
ISRDS	Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy
kj.	kilojoules
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MERS	Micro-economic Reform Strategy
MTEF	Medium Term Economic Framework
MTSF	Medium Term Strategy Framework
NCOP	National Council of Provinces
NEDLAC	National Economic Development and Labour Council
NEPAD	New Partnership for African Development
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NNP	New National Party
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OHS	October Household Survey
PAC	Pan -African Party
PCC	Presidential Coordinating Council
PR	Proportional Representation System

PSC	Public Service Commission
R&D	Research and Development
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
SACN	South African Cities Network
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAHDR	South African Human Development Report
SAHRC	South African Human Rights Commission
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SALGRC	South African Local Government Research Center
SARBS	South African Reconciliation Barometer Survey
SC	Science council
SDS	Skills Development Strategy
SERA	Southern Education and Research Alliance
SET	Science, engineering and technology
SMME	Small, medium and micro enterprises
TB	Tuberculosis
UDM	United Democratic Movement
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDPDSD	UN Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development
WRI	World Resources Institute
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WTO	World Trade Organization

## Overview

This technical report is a review of submissions on Socio-economic Development made to the South African Secretariat for the Country Self-Assessment Report of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM). It is an initial attempt to capture an accurate representation of all submissions made to the Secretariat on the core focus area of socio-economic development in South Africa. Through-out the report emphasis has been placed on submissions that have directly addressed the APRM questionnaire, but additional references have also been cited. These additional references are listed under their respective objectives following the summaries and before the objective specific appendices. Submissions that did not directly address the questionnaire have been captured as extensively as possible under relevant objectives.

In order to reflect the submissions as objectively as possible, we have documented the contents of each submission on the socio-economic focus area. This list follows in the next section. Categorising each submission, we noted which objective(s) the submission discussed and drew centrally on these for the report. To further ensure accurate representation we have captured the responses in full per objective in appendix one to six, which correspond directly to objectives one to six. Each organisation has been categorised by sector: 1) Civil Society 2) Government 3) Community Development Workers (CDW),<sup>1</sup> and 4) Other (typically individuals).

Where the questionnaire raised an issue or requested supporting evidence that was not responded to by the submissions we have incorporated additional references. Similarly, where the submissions have raised issues without associated evidence we have attempted to provide that evidence or indicate that there is an apparent lack of evidence. To further facilitate transparency we have compiled supporting data which consists of the complete unedited submissions as well as available references.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> At this stage CDW submissions are not incorporated, instead provincial summaries of CDW submissions are utilised as a reflections of South Africa's communities feelings about socio-economic development.

<sup>2</sup> Submissions are indexed by their organisations' name and assigned reference code. Please contact the APRM Secretariat if you are interested in accessing this data.



## Compiled Submissions

Sector	Organisation	Soc Econ Objt One	Soc Econ Objt Two	Soc Econ Objt Three	Soc Econ Objt Four	Soc Econ Objt Five	Soc Econ Objt Six	Ref Code
Civil Society	Joint Working Group (JWG)			x		x	x	CS1
Civil Society	South African National Civic Organisation (SANCO)		x	x	x		x	CS2
Civil Society	Treatment Action Campaign (TAC)		x	x				CS3
Civil Society	Business Unity South Africa (BUSA)		x	x	x	x		CS4
Civil Society	Public Service Accountability Monitor (PSAM)		x	x	x			CS5
Civil Society	South African NGO Coalition (SANGOCO)	x	x	x	x	x	x	CS6
Civil Society	OUT			x		x		CS7
Civil Society	Human Science Research Council (HSRC)		x	x				CS8
Civil Society	Black Sash		x	x				CS9
Civil Society	Disabled Sector	x	x		x		x	CS10
Civil Society	South African Older Persons' Forum							CS11
Civil Society	Youth Sector	x	x	x	x	x	x	CS12
Civil Society	Alliance for Children's Entitlement to Soc Security (ACCESS)		x	x	x			CS13
Civil Society	Actuarial Society of South Africa (ASSA)			x				CS14
Civil Society	Action on Elder Abuse South Africa (AEASA)			x	x			CS15
Civil Society	Alzheimer's South Africa			x				CS16
Civil Society	Kagisano Financial Services				x			CS17
Civil Society	Careways Group				x			CS18
Civil Society	Centre for Applied Legal Studies (CALS)			x				CS19

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Soc Econ Objt One</b>	<b>Soc Econ Objt Two</b>	<b>Soc Econ Objt Three</b>	<b>Soc Econ Objt Four</b>	<b>Soc Econ Objt Five</b>	<b>Soc Econ Objt Six</b>	<b>Ref Code</b>
Civil Society	Childline South Africa		x	x				CS20
Civil Society	Children's Institute							CS21
Civil Society	Disability Sport South Africa (DISSA)		x	x		x		CS22
Civil Society	Federation of Governing Bodies of SA Schools (FEDSAS)							CS23
Civil Society	Metropolitan			x				CS24
Civil Society	New Age Disability Integration Services (NADIS)						x	CS25
Civil Society	Children in Distress Network (CINDI)			x				CS26
Civil Society	Qabuka			x				CS27
Civil Society	Summit Financial Partners				x			CS28
Civil Society	Benoni Youth Development Unit		x	x				CS29
Civil Society	The Young Communist League (YCL)		x	x	x	x		CS30
Civil Society	Kagontle Child Care Center		x					CS31
Civil Society	Equal Opportunity Foundation (EOF)				x			CS32
Civil Society	Institute for Economic Research on Innovation (ieri)		x	x	x			CS33
Civil Society	Open Democracy Advice Center (ODAC)			x			x	CS34
Civil Society	Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU)		x	x	x			CS35
Government	Parliament	x	x	x	x	x	x	P1
Government	Presidency		x	x	x	x	x	GD1
Government	Department of Correctional Services							GD2
Government	Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)							GD3
Government	Treasury	x	x	x	x	x	x	GD4

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Soc Econ Objt One</b>	<b>Soc Econ Objt Two</b>	<b>Soc Econ Objt Three</b>	<b>Soc Econ Objt Four</b>	<b>Soc Econ Objt Five</b>	<b>Soc Econ Objt Six</b>	<b>Ref Code</b>
Government	Department of Public Service Administration (DPSA)							GD5
Government	South African Police Service (SAPS)				x			GD6
Government	Public Service Commission (PSC)		x	x			x	GD7
Government	Department of Justice and Consitutional Development							GD8
Government	Department of Home Affairs							GD9
Government	Department of Foreign Affairs		x		x			GD10
Government	Gauteng		x	x	x			PG1
Government	Western Cape	x	x	x	x	x	x	PG2
Government	North West	x	x	x	x	x	x	PG3
Government	Eastern Cape	x	x	x	x	x	x	PG4
Government	Free State	x	x	x	x	x	x	PG5
Government	Northern Cape	x	x	x			x	PG6
Other	David Altman				x			IS1
Other	Ms. Helgaardt			x				IS2
Other	Mano Pillay							IS3
Other	Mzamo Masito			x				IS4
Other	D. Ncongwane and B. J. Misrole			x				IS5
Other	I.T. Motaung		x					IS6

## **Section One - Standards and Codes**

### **1.1 Introduction**

Since 1994, South Africa has adopted a sustainable human development approach to transforming and redress the legacy of apartheid underdevelopment. This is consistent with Commitment 3 of the World Social Summit on Development, which committed world governments to promote full employment in pursuit of sustainable livelihoods for their people, particularly the poor.

Sustainable livelihoods in South Africa are identified as a key thematic area for programme development to give effect to the commitments and goals of poverty eradication made to various international forums, such as the Millennium Summit and World Summit and Sustainable Development. This approach is concerned with people's capacities to generate and maintain their means of living, enhance their well-being and that of future generations.

The country has recognised that the viability and effectiveness of livelihood strategies is dependent upon the availability and accessibility of assets, services and opportunities which can be positively enhanced or adversely undermined by social structures, ecological factors or institutional processes. Therefore, the country has committed itself to developing the infrastructure of local communities as a key vehicle to local sustainable development.

### **1.2 Standards and Codes**

**What measures has the country taken to sign, ratify, adopt and comply with these standards?**

- NEPAD Framework Document (2001)

Ratification and signature not required. RSA one of five initiating states of NEPAD.

- Right to Development in the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (1981) including the Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa

Charter ratified 9.7.1996

- African Charter for Popular Participation in Development (1990)  
Ratification/signature not required
- World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Johannesburg (2002)  
Hosted. Signature/ratification not required
- United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000)  
Signature/ratification not required
- United Nations Declaration on the Right to Development  
Signature/ratification not required
- The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (1990)  
RSA acceded 7.1.2000
- World Summit on Social Development Plan of Action (1995)  
Signature/ratification not required.
- Constitutive Act of the African Union (2000)  
RSA ratified 23.4.2001
- Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (Beijing Platform for Action)  
RSA signed 29.01.1993 and ratified 15.12.1995

### **1.3 Conclusion**

South Africa has signed, ratified and acceded to most of the relevant international instruments highlighted in the APRM questionnaire, and is generally compliant with their reporting requirements. The country has also promulgated a number of national legislation to give effect to the human rights obligations arising from these international commitments.

Although South Africa signed and ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, the country still has not submitted its report to the United Nations

on the state of children as required by the Convention. The Convention obligates the State to ensure that every child has access to benefit from social security, the Child Support Grant, which is regarded by civil society as key for the growth and development of children, is only accessible to children below the age of 14 years.

The Convention further obligates the State to take measures to encourage regular attendance at schools and the reduction of drop-out rates. However, the country is still faced with high drop-out rates of learners who never reach their matriculation. The Convention also obligates the State to provide measures that will ensure the survival of children in order to ensure that they reach their full potential. In most cases poverty, particularly for poor learners, has been attributed to the high drop-out rate of learners. The country's school nutrition programme, which has been found to have positive effects on the attendance of learners at primary level, is not yet available to poor learners at secondary level.

South Africa has signed the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, but it has yet to ratify this instrument. The Covenant is the most important international treaty brought into existence to protect the social, economic and cultural rights of people all over the world. This treaty forms part of what is often called the "International Bill of Rights". When a State ratifies this treaty, its government agrees to begin to take steps immediately to start realising the rights contained in the Covenant.

There is no apparent reason for the country's failure to ratify the Covenant, because it imposes no greater duties than the Constitution.

#### Recommendations

- The government, particularly the Department of Social Development, should investigate the socio-economic implications of the extension of the Child Support Grant to cover all poor children under 18 years of age.
- The government should investigate the socio-economic implications of extending the school feeding scheme to benefit all poor learners at secondary level.

- Parliament should develop mechanisms to proactively initiate signature and ratification of key outstanding international instruments.
- The government should put in place measures to eliminate the drop-out of learners, particularly poor learners from school. Progress towards achieving objects – monitoring – results?

## **Section Two - Objective One**

### ***Promote Self-Reliance in Development and Build Capacity for Self-Sustaining Development***

#### **2.1 Introduction**

Since 1994, South Africa has been transforming and redressing the legacy of apartheid underdevelopment through a sustainable human development approach. Structural inclusion of local communities in a broad spectrum of development activities is another important encompassing effort in South Africa's approach to development. While indicated throughout government policy, such inclusion is most evident at local government level, where various legislative instruments compel inclusion of and participation by the local constituencies in planning and oversight of developmental programmes. (Municipal Systems Act, Municipal Structures Act).

South Africa's establishing itself as a credible and competitive borrower is another distinguishing feature of the post apartheid era. Underpinning this credit worthiness has been a risk management framework that has expanded from capital market risk to include government-wide risk oversight. Increasingly, South Africa is building capacity to monitor and manage the state's financial exposure across a broad range of contingent risks. This increasing financial management capacity of government has virtuously supported the relative autonomy and self-control of its national development programme.

Challenges for South Africa's advancing sustainable development include the role of vulnerable groups such as children, the disabled, rural communities, and women, which limits their access and benefits from development initiatives.

The questionnaire asks two questions on this objective:

- 1) To what extent does the country have effective ownership of the orientation and design of national development programmes?



2) How is the national development programme funded?

These questions are reviewed respectively in Sections 2.2 and 2.3 below. Section 2.4 presents a summary of recommendations for this objective. Lastly, Section 2.5 reviews differences of opinion and outstanding issues identified by stakeholder submission for this objective.

## 2.2 Question One

### **To what extent does the country have effective ownership of the orientation and design of national development programmes?**

Transforming and redressing apartheid's promotion of underdevelopment has been fundamental to the design of South Africa's development programmes. An early initiative in this regard was the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP), which was conceptualised as a people driven process similar to that of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU).<sup>3</sup> The RDP committed the government to sustainable development, meeting basic needs for the entire South African population, and democracy. These commitments in the RDP required the government to confront social and institutional barriers to advance the quality of life for all South Africans, but especially the poor and marginalised.

Since adoption of the RDP, the Constitution, numerous policies, legislation, and guidelines have reaffirmed the government's commitment to self-sustaining development.<sup>4</sup> With regard to this commitment, some submission have contested that the 1996 Growth, and Economic Restructuring Strategy (GEAR) sidelined the spirit of the RDP in favour of conservative macro-economic policies.<sup>5</sup> However, since the early 2000s there has been an apparent reaffirmation in the State's development stance.<sup>6</sup>

#### 2.2.1 Design of Development Programmes and Stakeholder Involvement

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<sup>3</sup> See the SANGOCO submission Appendix 1, Section B.1.

<sup>4</sup> For details see the Parliament submission Appendix 1, Section A.2.

<sup>5</sup> See the SANGOCO submission Appendix 1, Section B.1 and the Western Cape submission Appendix 1, Section C.2.

<sup>6</sup> See the Western Cape submission Appendix 1, Section C.2.

After abolition of apartheid legislation in 1991, the RDP in 1995 marked a new era of development planning in South Africa. An important aspect of the RDP, later enshrined in the Constitution, was its committing local government to lead the drive in promoting a better life for all South Africans. Under the current system local government is mandated to transform into developmental governments, which undertake integrated planning and delivery of services.

With the central role given to local government, Integrated Development Planning (IDP) has been adopted to redress a history of poor planning at the local level and to encourage stakeholder involvement in development. The IDP has a five year focus linked directly to the local councillors' term of office with regular reviews throughout its duration. In development and revision of the IDP consultations are required. These consultations are designed to engage the municipal administration, national departments, provincial departments, councillors, communities, and other stakeholders in a process of discussion, negotiations and joint decision-making around the allocation of local resources.<sup>7</sup> Submissions have noted that capacity and resource constraints at the local government level are impeding the usefulness of IDP, despite the good participatory intentions of their design.<sup>8</sup>

Complimenting local governments' role in providing infrastructure to development initiatives and channelling central government funds, the central government itself is designed to widely involve stakeholders in its developing appropriate policies and resourcing of initiatives. General development of national policies and strategies in South Africa occur through a tripartite collaborative approach. Specifically, before finalisation all policies with potential socio-economic impact are considered in the tripartite National Economic Development and Labour Council (NEDLAC).<sup>9</sup> Other mechanism to engage stakeholder involvement in the design of national development initiatives includes Imbizo, Presidential working groups and advisory groups, and representations from State institutions supporting constitutional democracy.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> For details see the Parliament submission Appendix 1, Section A.2.

<sup>8</sup> See the SANGOCO submission Appendix 1, Section B.1.

<sup>9</sup> For further details see the Parliament submission Appendix 1, Section A.2.

<sup>10</sup> State institutions supporting constitutional democracy are also known as Chapter Nine Institutions, because they are described in Chapter Nine of the Constitution. They include the Public Protector, the South African Human Rights Commission, the Commission on Gender Equality, the Commission on

Available submissions regarding donor led development initiatives indicate that while donors appeared to have taken some account of State initiatives, as a generalisation they remain focused on promoting their own institutional mandates rather alignment or coordination with national programmes. Evidence for the donor centric bias of bilateral and multilateral donor support was found in the Donor Co-operation Review (DCR) commissioned by National Treasury in 1999. The DCR based its conclusions on a review of all donor aid to South Africa from 1994 to 1999 (see attached document). This structure has led to the impression that most donor led development is not aligned to local needs and is ad hoc rather than systematic in addressing the causes of underdevelopment.<sup>11</sup> This impression exists despite the acknowledged efforts of the National Development Agency, which is a statutory body established to coordinate and leverage resources from both local and international donors.<sup>12</sup>

Challenges identified in the design of development programmes and stakeholder involvement includes:

- Strengthening mechanisms that enhance political participation outside the electoral processes for organisations in civil society and by ordinary people.<sup>13</sup>
- Increase engagement with stakeholders from vulnerable groups such as children, the disabled, rural communities, and women.<sup>14</sup>
- Transformation of the welfare approach to a development approach as well as human resource scarcity amongst officials at the local level.<sup>15</sup>
- Transforming the legacy inherited by the new government should not be underestimated.<sup>16</sup>
- Ensuring inter- and intra-governmental integration, co-ordination and cooperation across levels.<sup>17</sup>

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the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Cultural, Religious, and Linguist Communities, the Auditor General, the Electoral Commission, and the Broadcasting Complaints Commission.

<sup>11</sup> See the SANGOCO submission Appendix 1, Section B.1 and the Eastern Cape submission Appendix 1, Section C.3.

<sup>12</sup> For more information see: [www.nda.org.za](http://www.nda.org.za).

<sup>13</sup> See the Treasury submission Appendix 1, Section C.1 and the Free State submission Appendix 1, Section C.5.

<sup>14</sup> See the North West submission Appendix 1, Section C.3; and the Disabled Sector submission Appendix 1, Section B.2.

<sup>15</sup> See the Eastern Cape submission Appendix 1, Section C.4.

<sup>16</sup> See the North West submission Appendix 1, Section C.3.

<sup>17</sup> See the Western Cape submission Appendix 1, Section C.2.

### 2.2.2 Responsiveness to Needs

South Africa's development programmes are designed through the devolution of authority to local government to structurally respond to the needs of communities.<sup>18</sup> Efforts have been made to ensure the needs of vulnerable groups, particularly women, within those communities are also addressed.<sup>19</sup> However, submissions by some sectors of civil society, such as the Disabled Sector,<sup>20</sup> noted a need for government to improve development projects responsiveness to their needs.<sup>21</sup> Additionally, submissions have reported that the scale and nature of resources available to date for these development programmes has been insufficient to address the inherited legacy of underdevelopment.<sup>22</sup>

### 2.2.3 Associated Training, Monitoring and Evaluation

The IDP process is designed to facilitate sustained ownership of development initiatives by building local capabilities. National government has development Guide Packs to facilitate all aspects of the IDP, from conceptualisation to implementation, monitoring and evaluation.<sup>23</sup> Some submissions have questioned the impact of these initiatives particularly given the fundamental shift the IDP process has taken in moving local government from an output focus to a focus on outcomes.<sup>24</sup> Organisationally, many of even the better resourced local municipalities have not been able to adequately resource monitoring and evaluation capacity that is central to the effective operation of the new developmental role given to local government.<sup>25</sup> Lastly, criticism has also been raised about the lack of systematic efforts to capture and diffuse institutional memories about the transformation and development programmes.<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> See Section 2.2.1 above; also see the North West submission Appendix 1, Section C.3.

<sup>19</sup> See the Parliament submission Appendix 1, Section A.2.

<sup>20</sup> See the Disabled Sector submission Appendix 1, Section B.2.

<sup>21</sup> See also the Youth Sector submission Appendix 1, Section B.3.

<sup>22</sup> See the Western Cape submission Appendix 1, Section C.2; also see the Eastern Cape submission Appendix 1, Section C.4.

<sup>23</sup> For details see the Parliament submission Appendix 1, Section A.2.

<sup>24</sup> See the Eastern Cape submission Appendix 1, Section C.4; SANGOCO submission Appendix 1, Section B.1.

<sup>25</sup> See Govender and Pogue (2005).

<sup>26</sup> See the SANGOCO submission Appendix 1, Section B.1.

## 2.3 Question Two

### How is the national development programme funded?

South Africa inherited a legacy of debt, capital flight, and declining public and private sector investment from the Apartheid period.<sup>27</sup> In reaction to these challenges the government developed and then began to implement GEAR from 1996 to create macroeconomic stability. As previously mentioned some submission have criticised GEAR as being too conservative a macro-economic strategy,<sup>28</sup> but its targets and macro-economic stability in general have been achieved.<sup>29</sup>

#### 2.3.1 Internal versus External Resources for the National Development Programme

Since 1994, South Africa has been characterised by stable macro-economic policies and fiscal prudence in government expenditures. These actions have enabled South Africa to deepen its domestic capital market and enhanced a sustainable ability to fund development programmes.<sup>30</sup> South Africa has thus been able to assert national sovereignty over its development programme. An indication of this independence was the decision in the mid-1990s not to access loans from the IMF and World Bank.<sup>31</sup> Among the community development worker (CDW) submissions summarised by the provinces, a variety of perceptions about the funding of national development programmes is apparent. While some reported that most funding came from outside South Africa,<sup>32</sup> others reported that municipal service charges supported these initiatives.<sup>33</sup>

#### 2.3.2 Indicators of Aid Dependence

In 1994, South Africa became a recipient of Official Donor Assistance (ODA). Despite these funds largely being intended to support the RDP programme, there was no established framework for managing donor funds (see attached report). Currently,

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<sup>27</sup> See the Parliament submission Appendix 1, Section A.2.

<sup>28</sup> See Section 2.2 above, as well as the SANGOCO submission Appendix 1, Section B.1 and the Western Cape submission Appendix 1, Section C.2.

<sup>29</sup> For some indicators see Figure 2.1 below.

<sup>30</sup> See the Parliament submission Appendix 1, Section A.2; the Treasury submission Appendix 1, Section C.1; and Section Two on Economic Governance and Management.

<sup>31</sup> See the Treasury submission Appendix 1, Section C.1.

<sup>32</sup> See the Eastern Cape submission Appendix 1, Section C.4.

<sup>33</sup> See the Northern Cape submission Appendix 1, Section C.6.

coordination of donor funds has been placed within the National Treasury who has developed guidelines for ODA to assist the distributed departments and levels of government who are ultimate responsibility for ODA projects and programmes.<sup>34</sup> The World Bank in its *2005 World Development Indicators* reports that net official development aid to South Africa rose from R2.84 billion in 1998 to R4.73 billion in 2003.<sup>35</sup> However, Figure 2.1 shows that both as a percentage of central government expenditure and as a percentage of GDP South Africa's ODA is a relatively minor component.<sup>36</sup>

Figure 2.1 Indicators of Official Donor Aid Dependency

	Total Debt/GDP <sup>37</sup>	Total Debt/Exports <sup>38</sup>	International Reserves/Total Debt <sup>39</sup>	ODA/GDP <sup>40</sup>	ODA/Actual Govt Budget <sup>41</sup>	Total Debt Service/Exports <sup>42</sup>
1994	49.7%	2.2	4.6%	-	-	9.4%
1995	50.4%	2.1	5.7%	0.51%	1.78%	9.5%
1996	49.0%	1.9	3.4%	0.49%	1.71%	-
1997	48.9%	1.9	8.5%	0.57%	2.07%	-
1998	48.7%	1.8	8.7%	0.40%	1.45%	-
1999	48.1%	1.8	11.6%	0.28%	1.04%	-
2000	44.4%	1.5	13.9%	-	-	9.8%
2001	45.3%	1.4	19.6%	-	-	-
2002	38.9%	1.1	14.5%	-	-	12.6%
2003	39.8%	1.4	10.6%	-	1.4%	8.9%
2004	37.5%	1.3	15.9%	-	-	6.4%

Additional indicators of South Africa's overall aid dependence are also reported in Figure 2.1. The generally prudent management of the economy since 1994 is reflected in the sustained decrease of the ratio of total debt to GDP. A similar positive trend is

<sup>34</sup> See the Parliament submission Appendix 1, Section A.2.

<sup>35</sup> The figures were converted from U.S. dollars in the *2005 World Development Indicators*, p.352, using average annual exchange rates reported in the SARB Quarterly Bulletin: Series 5339M.

<sup>36</sup> For an indepth review of ODA in South Africa see: IOD (2000) *Development Cooperation Report II for South Africa 1994-1999*.

<sup>37</sup> Source SARB Quarterly Bulletin: Series 4110M & Series 6006J.

<sup>38</sup> Source SARB Quarterly Bulletin: Series 4110M & Series 6616J.

<sup>39</sup> Source SARB Quarterly Bulletin: Series 5273M & Series 4110M.

<sup>40</sup> Source: IOD (2000) *Development Cooperation Report II for South Africa 1994-1999*, p.77.

<sup>41</sup> Source: IOD (2000) *Development Cooperation Report II for South Africa 1994-1999*, p.77, and World Bank (2005) *2005 World Development Indicators*, p.352.

<sup>42</sup> Preliminary estimates based on the World Bank World Development Indicators database and annual average exchange rate figures from the SARB Quarterly Bulletin: Series5339M.

also reflected in the ratio of total debt to exports of goods and services as well as the ratio of international reserves to total debt. Lastly, available data also indicates a favourable trend in the ratio of annual total debt service charges and exports of goods and services.

Based on available submissions and supporting evidence, South Africa's national development programme appears to be driven by sustainable internal capacity. While external aid is significant, it appears to be largely complementary to internal resources. Given national development needs retaining this independence will be a challenge, but the record thus far is encouraging.<sup>43</sup>

## 2.4 Recommendations

Recommendations from the submissions to enhance South Africa's capacity and sovereignty over its development programmes included:

- Removing constraints to access by vulnerable groups to development programmes and prioritising their development.<sup>44</sup>
- Utilise National and Provincial government departments, as well as the Private sector to foster the ability of local government to deliver development initiatives to their constituencies.<sup>45</sup>
- Develop and enhance processes and mechanisms that engage communities so that they are not passive recipients of assistance, but instead are active in shaping strategies for their development.<sup>46</sup>
- Reinforce oversight of international commitments to ensure independence in development and expand capacity for sustainable development.<sup>47</sup>

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<sup>43</sup> See the Treasury submission Appendix 1, Section C.1.

<sup>44</sup> See the Parliament submission Appendix 1, Section A.2; the Disabled Sector submission Appendix 1, Section B.2; and the Western Cape submission Appendix 1, Section C.2.

<sup>45</sup> See the Parliament submission Appendix 1, Section A.2; and the Northern Cape submission Appendix 1, Section C.6.

<sup>46</sup> See Treasury submission Appendix 1, Section C.1; the Eastern Cape submission Appendix 1, Section C.3; and the Northern Cape submission Appendix 1, Section C.6.

## 2.5 Conclusion

South Africa has developed an inclusive sustainable development programme since the advent of democracy. A critical sphere of activity of the current development programme is local government. Submissions largely agreed on the potential benefits of this local design as well as the need to increase local government's capacity. However, there were clear differences in the perceived urgency to address this capacity. While evidence is limited, it appears that the designed role of local government facilitating development is significantly constrained by the local governments' capacity to deliver. In addition, submissions reflected a need to increase engagement with vulnerable groups in the design and implementation of development programmes. Supported by stable macro-economic policy, South Africa has focused on utilising internal resources in the rolling out its development programme. National autonomy and locals needs have thereby been prioritised while simultaneously engaging with complementary international commitments and international assistance.

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<sup>47</sup> See the Parliament submission Appendix 1, Section A.2; the Treasury submission Appendix 1, Section C.1; and the SANGOCO submission Appendix 1, Section B.1.



## Section Three - Objective Two

### *Accelerate Socio-Economic Development to Achieve Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication*

#### 3.1 Introduction

In South Africa, class and racial divisions perpetuated by apartheid created a legacy of institutional underdevelopment and poverty. The Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) in 1995 marked the first comprehensive approach to the eradication of poverty, working poverty and inequality.<sup>48</sup> Another critical landmark was the adoption of the South African Constitution in 1996.<sup>49</sup> The Constitution entrenched the rights to basic services and social security for all citizens on a basis of equality, non-racism and non-sexism.<sup>50</sup> In order to ensure these rights are upheld the Constitution in Chapter Nine established safe guards like the Human Rights Commission and the Gender Equity Commission. Recently, the State has sought to directly address constraints to growth and development through an Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (ASGI-SA).

The challenge faced by local government around its capacity to facilitate development is an example of an area where a range of specific interventions have been developed to overcome a critical constraint. National Treasury has categorized all municipalities in terms of high, medium and low capacity with specific capacity development initiatives developed for each level. There are also a range of specific local government capacity development initiatives like the Municipal Finance Management Technical Assistance Programme (MFMTAP) with funds to build local governments' institution and human resources for development.<sup>51</sup> Increased efficiencies in revenue collection has also benefited these efforts, with associated revenue overruns being used for social spending by government.

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<sup>48</sup> See Section 2.2 above for details.

<sup>49</sup> Act 108 of 1996.

<sup>50</sup> For details see the National Treasury submission Appendix 2, C2 and Parliament submission Appendix 2, Section A.2.

<sup>51</sup> National Treasury also has teams of experts resident in municipalities to assist with capacity.

Within the above context, Section 3.2 reviews initiatives for socio-economic development and poverty eradication. Section 3.3 then reviews recent evidence of poverty eradication in South Africa. Lastly, Section 3.4 provides recommendations for the development of a national plan of action.

## **3.2 Question One**

### **What is the country doing to accelerate socio-economic development and achieve sustainable development and poverty eradication?**

South Africa has sought to simultaneously utilise and grow both a social security system and development projects in its efforts to accelerate socio-economic development and achieve sustainable development and poverty eradication. Underlying both dimensions is an explicit recognition by the State that the scale of poverty in South Africa is such that it is necessary to focus on poverty alleviation in the short-run with medium and long-run programmes focused on the goal of poverty eradication.<sup>52</sup> These programmes are reviewed in Section 3.2.1 and Section 3.2.2 below, but it is important to recognise congruence between these initiative and others reviewed under this theme.<sup>53</sup>

#### 3.2.1 The Social Security System

South Africa's social security system is built around social insurance to protect those in formal employment as well as social assistance grants to protect the unemployed and members of the second economy.<sup>54</sup> This sub-section begins with a review of legislative and policy commitments to the social security system. Resources to the social security system are then discussed. Lastly, identified challenges associated with the social security system are reviewed.

#### Legislative and Policy Commitments

There are three primary social insurance funds in South Africa: 1) The Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) 2) The Road Accident Fund (RAF) and 3) The Compensation Fund. The UIF is designed to assist previously formally employed

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<sup>52</sup> See the National Treasury submission Appendix 2, C.2.

<sup>53</sup> Particularly complementary to these programmes are the initiatives discussed in Section Three and Section Four.

<sup>54</sup> See the Presidency submission Appendix 2, C.1.

individuals during periods of unemployment. The RAF has been established to assist those injured and/or the dependents of those killed on South African roads. Lastly, the Compensation Fund is designed to provide benefits for dependents of workers killed on the job as well as benefits to injured workers.

In addition to commitments at a national level, provincial governments reported innovations to the delivery of social assistance grants to ensure benefits are accessible to the poorest and most vulnerable members of society.<sup>55</sup> However, the Public Service Commission (PSC) has found that many of these programmes have not been well managed or implemented.<sup>56</sup> Submissions from Civil Society have also noted that participation in anti-retroviral treatment can lead to ineligibility for the disability grant.<sup>57</sup> Similar dysfunctional effects were raised with respect to the child support grant, whereby children's access to basic needs from the grant perpetuates their acceptance of abusive from adults.<sup>58</sup>

## Resources

Social insurance funds are separately funded from the main State budget. Social assistance grants are currently being overseen and administered by the Department of Social Development at a National and Provincial level, but that is being revised with the establishment of a South African Social Security Agency to administer social assistance grants.<sup>59</sup>

Allocations to the social assistance grants have risen from R10 billion in 1994 to R3.7 billion in 2004. In terms of relative expenditures social assistance grants represented two percent of GDP in 2000/2001, but grew to more than three percent of GDP in 2004/2005. Similar increases have also been seen in the number of beneficiaries with an increase from 3.8 million in 2001 to 9.7 million in 2005.<sup>60</sup> In fact, the up take of

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<sup>55</sup> See the Gauteng submission Appendix 2, C.5; the Western Cape submission Appendix 2, C.6.

<sup>56</sup> See the PSC submission Appendix 2, C.3.

<sup>57</sup> See the TAC submission Appendix 2, B.1; also see the Black Sash submission Appendix 2, B.6; also see Mr. Motaung's submission Appendix 2, E.1.

<sup>58</sup> See the Childline submission Appendix 2, B.10.

<sup>59</sup> See the Presidency submission Appendix 2, C.1.

<sup>60</sup> See the Parliamentary submission Appendix 2, A.2; also see the Presidency submission Appendix 2, C.1.

social assistance grants has been seen as a potential budgetary concern in government.<sup>61</sup>

### Challenges

Identified challenges associated with the South African Social Security System include:

- Ensuring access and benefits to vulnerable groups, such as children, the disabled, the elderly, and women.<sup>62</sup>
- Increasing public awareness about the availability of social assistance grants.<sup>63</sup>
- The need to establish a strategy for how social grants can be used to facilitate people's economic independence and development.<sup>64</sup>
- Resolving delays in the processing of social assistance grants, particularly for highly vulnerable beneficiaries like children.<sup>65</sup>
- Increasing monitoring to assess impacts and identify barriers to access.<sup>66</sup>

### 3.2.2 Development Projects

In addition to the social assistance grants, the South African government has initiated projects that are designed to enable poor South Africans to engage in income generating and empowering state projects. Most of these income-generating projects have been under taken by local government as means to accelerate direct poverty interventions at particularly impoverished communities as well as facilitating department re-orientation to service delivery to the poor.<sup>67</sup> These projects are intended to promote self-reliance and poverty eradication.

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<sup>61</sup> See the COSATU submission Appendix 2; also see the HSRC submission Appendix 2, B.5.

<sup>62</sup> See the Gauteng submission Appendix 2, C.5; also see the PSAM Submission Appendix 2, B.3; the Black Sash submission Appendix 2, B.6; the Disabled Sector submission Appendix 2, B.7; the ACCESS submission Appendix 2, B.9; the Childline submission Appendix 2, B.10; the DISSA submission Appendix 2, B.11; the Benoni Youth Development Unit submission Appendix 2, B.12.

<sup>63</sup> See the Gauteng submission Appendix 2, C.5; the North West submission Appendix 2, C.7; also see the PSAM Submission Appendix 2, B.3; the Black Sash submission Appendix 2, B.6; the ACCESS submission Appendix 2, B.9; Mr. Motaung's submission Appendix 2, E.1.

<sup>64</sup> See the Gauteng submission Appendix 2, C.5; also see the PSAM Submission Appendix 2, B.3; the Disabled Sector submission Appendix 2, B.7; the ACCESS submission Appendix 2, B.9.

<sup>65</sup> See the Gauteng submission Appendix 2, C.5; also see the PSAM Submission Appendix 2, B.3; the Black Sash submission Appendix 2, B.6.

<sup>66</sup> See the North West submission Appendix 2, C.7; also see the PSAM Submission Appendix 2, B.3.

<sup>67</sup> For details the Parliamentary submission Appendix 2, A.2.

## Legislative and Policy Commitments

While most of South Africa's development projects are diffused across local government, there are a few particularly significant nationally based projects: 1) The Integrated Nutrition and Food Security Programme (INFSP) 2) The Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP), 3) The Working for Water (WfW) Programme and 4) The Working on Fire (WoF) Programme. The INFSP is designed to ensure poor household food security through food gardens and food parcels for households with less than R200 per month available for food. Another aspect of the INFSP has been the National School Nutrition Programme which draws on established vegetable gardens to enrich the nutritional value of meals served at schools.<sup>68</sup> Submissions from Civil Society have also criticised the lack of these nutritional programmes integration with national efforts to address HIV/AIDS.<sup>69</sup> The EPWP has been designed to complement local development initiatives with specific focus on infrastructure development and skills empowerment. The WfW and WoF programmes are designed as land-care projects to rehabilitate and protect national environmental resources.

## Resources

The INFSP since 2004 has benefited 245,000 households with more than R31 million worth of food being delivered to over 18,000 of the poorest households across South Africa. In 2004/2005 95% of eligible learners, totalling 4.5 million learners, benefited from the school nutrition programme. Submissions indicated that the food security projects were among the best received for their ability to reduce poverty.<sup>70</sup> The EPWP is designed to create over 1 million job opportunities over a five year period. In its first year, the EPWP created over 223,000 job opportunities paying over R823 million in wages.<sup>71</sup> The WfW programme in 2004/2005 created temporary work for 32,000 people, while the WoF programme created jobs for 804 individuals.

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<sup>68</sup> For details the Parliamentary submission Appendix 2, A.2; and the Presidency submission Appendix 2, C.1.

<sup>69</sup> See the TAC submission Appendix 2, B.1.

<sup>70</sup> See the Free State submission Appendix 2, C.9; the Gauteng submission Appendix 2, C.5; and the Western Cape submission Appendix 2, C.6.

<sup>71</sup> See the Presidency submission Appendix 2, C.1.

Submissions by Civil Society have noted the enormous gap between the scope of the EPWP and needs, citing for instance that Stats SA reported more than 4.3 million unemployed nationally during the same period that the EPWP had created 223,000 jobs.<sup>72</sup> Similar gaps between the scale of the programme and needs were also noted around the school feeding scheme.<sup>73</sup> Sustainability, beyond the projects themselves have been another area of concern, particularly given what has been reported as an apparent lack of coherent framework for these projects to be more than welfare and facilitate development.<sup>74</sup> A critical shortcoming of the development projects has been an inability by government departments to actually spend allocated funds, which again appears related to capacity constraints, but again raises the paradox of the role to be played by development projects given the scale of need for focused poverty alleviation.<sup>75</sup>

## Challenges

Identified challenges associated with South Africa's development projects include:

- Ensuring that these temporary development projects are part of a coherent and monitored framework to facilitate sustainable employment in the formal sector.<sup>76</sup>
- Despite the allocation of resources departments have not been able to spend available funds, which appears directly related to the challenge of institutional transformation.<sup>77</sup>
- In the urgency to role out development project for immediate poverty alleviation little planning occurs around the long-run role these projects will have.<sup>78</sup>
- Need for increased coherence among government levels and departments in initiating, co-ordinating and monitoring development projects.<sup>79</sup>

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<sup>72</sup> See the SANGOCO submission Appendix 2, B.4; also see HSRC Appendix 2, B.5.

<sup>73</sup> See the YCL submission Appendix 2, B.13.

<sup>74</sup> See the HSRC Appendix 2, B.5; also see Northern Cape submission Appendix 2, C.5.

<sup>75</sup> See the HSRC Appendix 2, B.5; also see the Eastern Cape submission Appendix 2, C.8.

<sup>76</sup> See the Northern Cape submission Appendix 2, C.5; the Disabled Sector submission Appendix 2, B.7.

<sup>77</sup> See the Parliamentary submission Appendix 2, A.2; also see the Black Sash submission Appendix 2, B.6; see the Youth Sector submission Appendix 2, B.8.

<sup>78</sup> See the Parliamentary submission Appendix 2, A.2; the Disabled Sector submission Appendix 2, B.7.

### 3.3 Question Two

#### **What are the outcomes of the policies and mechanisms to achieve sustainable development and poverty eradication?**

##### 3.3.1 Income Based Measures<sup>80</sup>

Income-based measures identify individuals who are unable to afford an absolute minimum standard of living for economic reasons. Tables 3.1 and 3.2 illustrate the employment environment in South Africa. Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape have the highest unemployment rates (in that order). Urban unemployment is higher than rural unemployment. This is partly a result of the increased migration from rural to urban areas. Table 3.3 shows that unemployment among human resources in S&T increased between 1997 and 2002 and is higher among women.

Income distribution and consumption patterns are often used to illustrate the skewed nature of development in a country with a dual economy. Table 3.4 shows that between 1995 and 2000, income distribution in the country was uneven at both household and individual levels. Although the policies of the current government have improved the situation, it is still far from acceptable. According to the Human Development Indicators shown in Table 3.5, as recently as 2002, the lowest 10% of the population accounted for a mere 1.1% of consumption, while the highest 10% accounted for 45.9%.

Based on household income surveys, the Gini coefficient is a very popular measure of inequality. When the Gini coefficient is equal to zero, the distribution of income is completely egalitarian. At the other extreme, if the total income of society were to accrue to a single person, the Gini coefficient would be equal to one.

The Theil-T statistic reports the contribution of groups to total inequality. The Theil-T statistic can be computed from almost any type of grouped data. In Table 3.6, the Theil-T is based on race, and can be decomposed. The Atkinson statistic measures the

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<sup>79</sup> See the Parliamentary submission Appendix 2, A.2; the Disabled Sector submission Appendix 2, B.7; the ACCESS submission Appendix 2, B.9.

<sup>80</sup> This section is based on the IERI submission, Appendix 2, B.15.

proportion of present total income required to achieve the same level of social welfare as at present if incomes were equally distributed. In this, the Atkinson statistic makes distributional objectives explicit through the ‘E’ parameter. At  $E=0$ , society is indifferent to the distribution of income, at  $E=\infty$ , society is concerned only about the poorest household.

There is a dearth of data concerning trends in the South African poverty rate. The most telling data sets are those of the baseline survey of the 13 presidential nodal areas, conducted in June 2001 by Statistics South Africa for the Social Cluster of National Departments.

One of the most popular international measures in this category is the percentage of the population that lives on less than one US dollar a day. This indicator is reported in Table 3.7, and shows that in 1993, roughly 26% of the population were living in poverty. Another poverty indicator reported in Table 3.7 is the percentage of the population unable to afford a daily diet consisting of 8,500 kJ. According to this indicator, 40.4% of South Africans were living in poverty in 1993. A recent examination, based on household incomes, is that of Meth and Dias (2003). Their results are presented in Table 3.8 and show that the percentage of South Africans living in poverty rose from 41.8% of the population in 1999 to 47.8% in 2002. Table 3.9 shows that in terms of expenditure, a vast majority of people live below the poverty line – as many as 86% of people in rural areas.

**Table 3.1: South Africa’s Employment Environment**

Official Definition of Unemployment	Number in Thousands			
	Feb 2001 '000	Sep 2001 '000	Feb 2002 '000	Sep 2002 '000
Total Population of working age	27,121	27,365	27,673	27,984
Not Economically active	11,044	12,006	11,543	12,118
Urban	5,466	5,774	5,726	5,762
Rural	5,578	6,233	5,817	6,356
Economically active	16,077	15,358	16,130	15,866
Workers	11,837	10,833	11,393	11,029
Urban	7,875	7,513	7,698	7,431
Rural	3,963	3,320	3,695	3,598
Unemployed	4,240	4,525	4,738	4,837
Urban	2,798	2,922	3,100	3,186
Rural	1,442	1,604	1,638	1,652

Source: Labour Force Survey, February 2001, 2002 and September 2001, 2002



**Table 3.2 Unemployed Persons Among those Aged 15–65 years**

	EC	FS	GP	KZN	MP	NC	LP	NW	WC	SA
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Male	284	152	523	472	140	39	210	155	165	2,139
Female	308	171	557	514	167	42	269	186	173	2,386
Total	592	323	1,080	986	307	81	479	340	338	4,525

Source: Stats SA, Labour Force Survey, September 2001

**Table 3.3: Unemployment (expanded) of Economically Active Population (1997, 2000, 2002)**

	1997	2000	2002	2002 Male	2002
	%	%	%	%	Female
					%
National Rate (All levels of Education)	37.4	35.9	40.9	35.3	46.4
Human Resources in Science and Technology	9.1	13.7	16.5	12.1	29.3

**Table 3.4: Per Capita and Household Income by Quintile (1995)**

Quintiles	Percentage
Annual household income % of Households	
Quintile 1 (74 964 +)	12
Quintile 2 (33 690 – 74 963)	15
Quintile 3 (17 948 – 33 689)	21
Quintile 4 (9 823 – 17 947)	24
Quintile 5 (< 9 823)	28
Annual per capita income % of Individuals	
Quintile 1 (23 499 +)	16
Quintile 2 (9 639 – 23 498)	17
Quintile 3 (4 711 – 9 638)	22
Quintile 4 (2 400 – 4 710)	22
Quintile 5 (< 2 400)	23

**Note:** The income values reported in parenthesis are adjusted to 2000 prices

Source: Earning and Spending in SA (October 1995 and 2000).

**Table 3.5: Inequality in South Africa**

Income Inequality	Percentage	Year
Richest 10% to Poorest 10%*	42.5	1993-1994
Richest 20% to Poorest 20%*	22.6	1993-1994
Lowest 10% share of consumption**	1.1	1993-1994
Highest 10% share of consumption**	45.9	1993-1994
Gini Coefficient***		
All Households	0.57	2000
Theil-T****	0.802	1995
Atkinson *****		
E = 0.5	0.278	1995
E = 1.5	0.584	1995
E = 2.5	0.724	1995

Source: \*Human Development Indicators 2002 \*\*World Development Indicators 2003 \*\*\*Earning and Spending SA, 2000. \*\*\*\*Leibbrandt et al. 2001, p. 25.

**Table 3.6: South Africans Living in Poverty in 1993**

	Percentage
Population below U.S. \$1 a day	25.6
Methodology: Deaton (1007, p. 157)	
Population without an income to provide a per capita intake of 8,500 kj per day	40.4
Methodology: Ravallion (1998)	

Data Source: PSLSD 1993. Reproduced from Woolard and Liebbrandt (2001).

**Table 3.7: Trends in South African Poverty (1999-2002)**

	Percentage
Population living in households with average incomes less than single adult equivalent poverty line in 1999	41.8
Population living in households with average incomes less than single adult equivalent poverty line in 2002	47.8

Data Source: OHS 1999 & KFS 2002. Adapted from Meth and Dias (2003, p.8) with mid-year population estimates for 1999 & 2002 from Stats SA.

**Table 3.8 Relative Measures of Poverty in South Africa**

Type of Relative Poverty Line	Year(s)	% of Individuals below the poverty line
Population cut-off at 40 <sup>th</sup> percentile of households ranked by adult equivalent expenditure*	1993	52.8
Population cut-off at 50% of national per capita expenditure*	1993	46.9
Population cut-off at 2/3rds of national per capita income**	1991-1999	Urban = 40 Rural = 86

Source: \* Reproduced from Woolard and Liebbrandt (2001, p. 49). \*\*African Development Report 2002.

### 3.3.2 Millennium Development Goals<sup>81</sup>

In September 2000, the United Nations Millennium Summit marked the international community's commitment to a specific agenda for reducing global poverty. The goals have been commonly accepted as a framework for measuring development progress. We review the goals in turn and then present available evidence on South Africa's progress in attainment.

#### Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

The goal is two fold: First, between 1990 and 2015, halve the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day. Second, between 1990 and 2015, halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

	1990	1995	2001	2002	2003
Population below \$1 a day (%)	/	6.2	/	/	/
Poverty gap at \$1 a day (%)	/	0.6	/	/	/
Percentage share of income or consumption held by poorest 20%	/	/	/	/	/
Prevalence of child malnutrition (% of children under 5)	/	9.2	/	/	/
Population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (%)	/	/	/	/	/

#### Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education

Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

	1990	1995	2001	2002	2003
Net primary enrolment ratio (% of relevant age group)	87.9	/	89.5	89	/
Percentage of cohort reaching grade 5 (%)	75.3	/	/	/	/
Youth literacy rate (% ages 15-24)	/	/	/	/	/

#### Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women

Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and to all levels of education no later than 2015.

<sup>81</sup> All statistics reported in this section are based on the World Bank data. See: /devdata.worldbank.org/idg/. Also see the Parliamentary submission, Appendix 2, A.2.

	1990	1995	2001	2002	2003
Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (%)	103.2	/	100.7	100.4	/
Ratio of young literate females to males (% ages 15-24)	/	/	/	/	/
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (%)	/	/	/	/	/
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	3	/	30	30	30

#### Goal 4. Reduce child mortality

Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.

	1990	1995	2001	2002	2003
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000)	60	59	/	/	66
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	45	45	/	/	53
Immunization, measles (% of children under 12 months)	79	76	72	78	83

#### Goal 5. Improve maternal health

Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.

	1990	1995	2001	2002	2003
Maternal mortality ratio (modelled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	/	/	/	/	/
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	/	82	/	/	/

#### Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

The goal is two fold: First, to have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS. Second, to have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

	1990	1995	2001	2002	2003
Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24)	/	/	/	/	/
Contraceptive prevalence rate (% of women ages 15-49)	57	/	/	/	/
Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS	/	/	660,000	/	1.1 Mill.
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	186.2	336.6	488.9	512.7	536.4
Tuberculosis cases detected under DOTS (%)	/	/	81.1	104.7	118.5

### Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

This goal is three fold: First, integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the losses of environmental resources. Second, to halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water. Third, by 2020 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

	1990	1995	2001	2002	2003
Forest area (% of total land area)	7.4	/	/	/	/
Nationally protected areas (% of total land area)	/	/	/	/	5.5
GDP per unit of energy use (PPP \$ per kg oil equivalent)	3.2	3.2	4.1	4.1	/
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	8.3	8.3	/	/	/
Access to an improved water source (% of population)	83	/	/	87	/
Access to improved sanitation (% of population)	63	/	/	67	/
Access to secure tenure (% of population)	/	/	/	/	/

### Goal 8. Develop a Global Partnership for Development

This goal looks across several dimensions which include: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system. Address the special needs of the least developed countries. Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing States. Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term. In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries. In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.

	1990	1995	2001	2002	2003
Youth unemployment rate (% of total labour force ages 15-24)	/	/	/	/	/
Fixed line and mobile telephones (per 1,000 people)	93.6	114.9	352.6	410.5	/
Personal computers (per 1,000 people)	7	27.9	69.6	72.6	/

### 3.3.3 World Summit on Sustainable Development

Submissions for civil society have noted that no overarching implementation plan exists regarding commitments.<sup>82</sup>

### 3.4 Recommendations

Recommendations for this objective included:

- Enhancing local government training and mentoring to increase their capacity to deliver of development responsibilities.<sup>83</sup>
- Enhancing capacity beyond the State to ensure the individuals and communities that receive public funds can utilise them effectively.<sup>84</sup>
- Integrated administration of poverty alleviation programmes under a social protection policy framework to ensure effective budgeting, spending and implementation.<sup>85</sup>
- Several civil society submissions have called for a marked expansion of social assistance grants because of the persistent gap between needs and available resources.<sup>86</sup>
- Among the proposals to expand social assistance grants have been advocates of a universal Basic Income Grant.<sup>87</sup>
- Increase focused incentives to leverage South Africa's formal economy to effect development, such as through development of enabling technologies.<sup>88</sup>

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<sup>82</sup> See BUSA submission, Appendix 2, B.2.

<sup>83</sup> See the Eastern Cape submission Appendix 2, C.8; the HSRC Appendix 2, B.5; the Disabled Sector submission Appendix 2, B.7; Mr. Motaung's submission Appendix 2, E.1.

<sup>84</sup> See the Eastern Cape submission Appendix 2, C.8; the Disabled Sector submission Appendix 2, B.7.

<sup>85</sup> See the Black Sash submission Appendix 2, B.6.

<sup>86</sup> See the Black Sash submission Appendix 2, B.6; the ACCESS submission Appendix 2, B.9; the DISSA submission Appendix 2, B.11; the YCL submission Appendix 2, B.13; the Kagontle Child Care Centre submission Appendix 2, B.14; COSATU submission Appendix 2, B.16.

<sup>87</sup> See the Black Sash submission Appendix 2, B.6; also see the YCL submission Appendix 2, B.13; COSATU submission Appendix 2, B.16.

<sup>88</sup> See the IERI submission Appendix 2, B.15.

## Section Four - Objective Three

### *Strengthen Policies, Delivery Mechanisms and Outcomes in Key Social Areas including Education and Combating HIV/AIDS and other Communicable Diseases.*

#### 4.1 Introduction

This objective and the next, Section Five, review South Africa's efforts to ensure its entire population have access to basic needs. There are three specific dimension examined within Objective Three: access to health care, combating HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases, and access to education. In Section 4.2.1 access to health care is addressed, in Section 4.2.2 interventions to reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS are discussed, and in Section 4.2.3 intervention to reduce other communicable diseases are reviewed. Section 4.2.4 then considers access to education at the primary, secondary and tertiary level respectively. In each, discussion of legislation and policies is followed by review of the scale and scope of available resources before key challenges identified within the submissions are presented. Section 4.3 then turns to a review of outcomes in these areas. Lastly, Section 4.4 presents recommendation across the respective dimensions.

#### 4.2 Question One

**What measures has government taken to strengthen policy, delivery mechanisms and monitor outcomes in order to make progress towards social development targets?**

##### 4.2.1 Access to Health Care

Integration of the disparate racially divided public and private health care systems has been a major challenge after the unification of South Africa. Unification of the health care system has advanced significantly since 1994, but there remains a long way to go before all South Africans have access to quality healthcare. Adding significant strain to these efforts has been the demands placed on the national health care system because of the HIV/AIDS pandemic.<sup>89</sup> In addition, medicine pricing regulations have been effected and the Department of Health is currently working with stakeholders to

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<sup>89</sup> See the Parliamentary submission Appendix 3, A.2; the Gauteng submission Appendix 3, C.4.

affect transparency in pricing and address the relatively high price of medicines in South Africa.<sup>90</sup>

### Legislative and Policy Commitments

South Africa has developed a health policy framework through which to guide improvement in the health care system and facilitate health care access for all South Africans.<sup>91</sup> An important aspect of this framework has been the formation of a unified National Health System (NHS) organised around geographical districts.<sup>92</sup> This structure devolves responsibility for health services to the provincial and municipal level to ensure adequate resources are available to meet local needs. However, despite the established policy framework legislation appear to be lagging in its support.<sup>93</sup>

Owing to the scarcity of skilled health care professional, the state has implemented several programmes to ensure adequate staff is available.<sup>94</sup> These programmes range from community service for several categories of health professionals to scarce skills allowances and the recruitment of health care professionals from other nations.<sup>95</sup> Another means through which the South African government has sought to address the scarcity of skills is by direct engagement of traditional healers. Community health workers are another important aspect of South Africa's ability to provide health care access to under-developed regions. Effective use of these community health workers has been hindered by the variety of abilities and indeterminacy about their role across the levels of government. However, the Department of health has recently established a policy framework for community health workers but even that has noted gaps in its supervision and mentorship structure.<sup>96</sup> Submissions by civil society have noted the lack of an operational framework to achieve human resource targets, which is particularly important given the growing prevalence of HIV/AIDS.<sup>97</sup>

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<sup>90</sup> See the Presidency submission Appendix 3, C.1; also see the National Treasury submission Appendix 3, C.2.

<sup>91</sup> See the National Treasury submission Appendix 3, C.2.

<sup>92</sup> See the Parliamentary submission Appendix 3, A.2.

<sup>93</sup> See the Parliamentary submission Appendix 3, A.2.

<sup>94</sup> See Black Sash Appendix 3, B.9

<sup>95</sup> See the Parliamentary submission Appendix 3, A.2; also see the Presidency submission Appendix 3, C.1.

<sup>96</sup> See the Parliamentary submission Appendix 3, A.2; also see the Presidency submission Appendix 3, C.1.

<sup>97</sup> See the TAC submission Appendix 3, B.3.



## Resources

According to the Parliamentary submission between 1994 and 2004 over 1,200 new clinics were built, with 252 additional clinics undergoing major renovations and an additional 2,298 receiving new equipment and/or minor upgrades.<sup>98</sup> The public health sector is primarily funded through taxation, while the private health sector depends on voluntary insurance and direct payments for services. Underlying these two systems' parallel existence is a large inequity between them.

Vulnerable groups are particularly in need of accessing the health care system because of their higher incidence of poverty and associated health care needs.<sup>99</sup> Among the resources to available to address this need by vulnerable groups is the free provision of health care to pregnant women and children between birth and five years of age. Similarly, persons with disabilities have the potential to access assistive devices to facilitate their independence, but unfortunately available evidence indicates at least some significant backlogs in providing these devices.<sup>100</sup> In order to address this backlog of assistive devices the Department of Health has recently made explicit budgetary provisions.

## Challenges

Challenges identified around the provision of access to health care include:

- Integration of socially disparate health care facilities has been significantly independent of local government integration.<sup>101</sup>
- Geographically specific financial and human resource scarcities have been made provision of health care to needy communities difficult.<sup>102</sup>
- The need for complimentary legislation to support the health care system policy framework.<sup>103</sup>

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<sup>98</sup> See the Parliamentary submission Appendix 3, A.2; also see the Presidency submission Appendix 3, C.1.

<sup>99</sup> See Youth Sector, Appendix 3, B.10.

<sup>100</sup> See the Parliamentary submission Appendix 3, A.2; the Gauteng submission Appendix 3, C.4.

<sup>101</sup> See the Parliamentary submission Appendix 3, A.2; PSAM Submission Appendix 3, B.5.

<sup>102</sup> See the Parliamentary submission Appendix 3, A.2 PSAM Submission Appendix 3, B.5;

<sup>103</sup> See the Parliamentary submission Appendix 3, A.2; PSAM Submission Appendix 3, B.5; SANGOCO submission Appendix 3, B.6.

- Access in rural areas is particularly impeded by limited infrastructure, which needs to be addressed in a systematic co-operative approach at the local level.<sup>104</sup>
- Ensuring health care access as part of the broader promotion of human rights, particularly with regards to disease associated stigma.<sup>105</sup>
- The critical constraint limited access to health care plays in the ability to address a wide range of social issues and development.<sup>106</sup>

#### 4.2.2 Specific Interventions around HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is a recognized barrier to socio-economic development. Its impact on skills is seen as a major impediment to augmenting and sustaining national productivity. Evidence has indicated that between 1994 and 2004 a quarter of annual productivity losses are associated with HIV and AIDS, but that by 2010 those losses will rise to more the half of all annual productivity losses.<sup>107</sup> The impact is not just limited to the formal economy with severe current and future impacts on the national health care system, social cohesion, education and skills development.

#### Legislative and Policy Commitments

There is an apparent ambiguity in national efforts to reduce HIV/AIDS, with civil society playing an important if quizzical role in State initiatives to reduce HIV/AIDS. Two major dimensions of initiatives have been around prevention and antiretroviral distribution. The national framework details strategies to around prevention, treatment, care and support, research, as well as monitoring and surveillance.<sup>108</sup> Implementation of the comprehensive HIV/AIDS Care, Management and Treatment Plan began in 2004 with three central focuses. First, preventing infection through promotion of lifestyle education as well as improved nutrition and more general poverty alleviation. Second, improving prevention of opportunistic infections through nutrition and lifestyle choices. Third, management of individuals affected by AIDS

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<sup>104</sup> See the Parliamentary submission Appendix 3, A.2; Northern Cape submission Appendix 3, C.9; PSAM Submission Appendix 3, B.5.

<sup>105</sup> See Alzheimer's South Africa Appendix 3, B.14; DISSA Appendix 3, B.18; the National Treasury submission Appendix 3, C.2 and Sections 4.2.2 and 4.2.3 below.

<sup>106</sup> See OUT Appendix 3, B.7.; AEASA Appendix 3, B.13.

<sup>107</sup> See the Parliamentary submission Appendix 3, A.2;

<sup>108</sup> See the Parliamentary submission Appendix 3, A.2;

through antiretroviral and other means.<sup>109</sup> This plan aspires to provide comprehensive care and treatment for people infected with HIV/AIDS as well as strengthening the national health care system. In addition to these national initiatives, several government departments have developed their own initiatives to address HIV/AIDS.<sup>110</sup>

The parliamentary submission has identified six pieces of legislation that address the health issues associated with HIV/AIDS. The National Health Act<sup>111</sup> established norms and standards and unified policies and strategies. It also enshrined confidentiality and counselling procedures. The unfair discrimination act and the employment equity act both prohibited discrimination based on an individuals HIV/AIDS status.<sup>112</sup> Basic conditions of employment Act, occupational health and safety act and the compensation for occupational injuries and disease acts established legal redress and rights for formal sector workers infected by HIV/AIDS.<sup>113</sup> Submissions by civil society have acknowledged the substantial effort being done to reduce HIV/AIDS, but many also identify systemic problems in many of the programmes. These problems ranged from those around advice on prevention and treatment, to legal gaps and delays in policy implementation.<sup>114</sup>

### Resources

Before 1994, the South African state had relatively limited response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic as well as other sexually transmitted diseases. Excluding provincial allocations, national spending on HIV/AIDS programmes has risen from R30 million in 1994 to R342 million in 2001/2002.<sup>115</sup> Through its comprehensive HIV/AIDS Care, Management and Treatment Plan, South Africa had established treatment centres in all of the health districts and 62% of all sub-districts late in 2005.<sup>116</sup>

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<sup>109</sup> See the Parliamentary submission Appendix 3, A.2;

<sup>110</sup> See the PSC submission Appendix 3, C.3.

<sup>111</sup> Act No. 61 of 2003

<sup>112</sup> Act No. 4 of 2000 and Act No. 55 of 1998 respectively.

<sup>113</sup> Acts No. 75 of 1997, No. 85 of 1993, and No. 130 of 1993 respectively.

<sup>114</sup> See TAC Appendix 3, B.3.

<sup>115</sup> See the Presidency submission Appendix 3, C.1; also see the National Treasury submission Appendix 3, C.2.

<sup>116</sup> See the Presidency submission Appendix 3, C.1; also see the National Treasury submission Appendix 3, C.2. .

According to the TAC submission between 4.5 and 6.3 million South Africans are infected with HIV/AIDS.<sup>117</sup>

### Challenges

- An apparent hesitancy by national government to resource its commitment to antiretroviral diffusion.<sup>118</sup>
- Need to ensure all schools are part of aides outreach programmes.<sup>119</sup>
- Limited access to the health care system, particularly for vulnerable groups.<sup>120</sup>
- Misunderstandings and misrepresentations of HIV/AIDS causes and effects.<sup>121</sup>
- Poor monitoring and evaluation of HIV/AIDS prevalence and distribution.<sup>122</sup>
- The legacy of poor public health care is also a challenge to combating HIV/AIDS because of the huge scale of development necessary to increase its coverage of all South Africans as well as the implicit tolerance of the disease's spread under the previous system.<sup>123</sup>

#### 4.2.3 Specific Interventions around Tuberculosis, Malaria and Other Diseases

HIV and AIDS have contributed to a severe outbreak of Tuberculosis (TB) in South Africa. Malaria is another significant health threat in South Africa. Lastly, South Africa has also committed itself to the eradication of polio.

### Legislative and Policy Commitments

As part of its National Health Strategy South Africa has undertaken to monitor TB and ensure that adequate support services are available for TB control. South Africa has also established a National TB Control Program which has targeted reducing transmission and mortality associated to the disease.<sup>124</sup>

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<sup>117</sup> See TAC Appendix 3, B.3.

<sup>118</sup> See the Western Cape, Appendix 3, C.5; Childline Appendix 3, B.16; CINDI Appendix 3, B.21.

<sup>119</sup> See the North West, Appendix 3, C.6; BUSA Appendix 3, B.4.

<sup>120</sup> See the North West, Appendix 3, C.6; BUSA Appendix 3, B.4; ACCESS Appendix 3, B.11; Qabuka Appendix 3, B.22.

<sup>121</sup> See the North West, Appendix 3, C.6; BUSA Appendix 3, B.4; Qabuka Appendix 3, B.22; Mr. Masito Appendix 3, E.2.

<sup>122</sup> See the North West, Appendix 3, C.6; BUSA Appendix 3, B.4; ASSA Appendix 3, B.12; ODAC Appendix 3, B.26.

<sup>123</sup> See TAC Appendix 3, B.3; COSATU Appendix 3, B.27.

<sup>124</sup> See the Parliamentary submission Appendix 3, A.2; also see the Presidency submission Appendix 3, C.1.

South Africa has developed a National Malaria Control Policy that is focused on reducing mortality associated with malaria infection as well as strengthening State capacity for malaria control. Since 1994, a Malaria Advisory Group has developed policy and reviewed control programmes. In addition, South Africa collaborates with neighbouring Swaziland and Mozambique in undertaking malaria control. Lastly, South Africa has committed itself to the 'Roll Back Malaria' Initiative which aims to halve the burden of malaria by 2010.<sup>125</sup>

### Resources

In 2002, there was a year on year increase of 16% in the TB rate, which equates to an incidence of 494 cases per 100,000 people.<sup>126</sup> While not endemic to all of South Africa's regions malaria infections, have been on the rise since the mid-1990s.<sup>127</sup> The rise has been attributed to insecticide resistance and changing climactic conditions. The last confirmed incidence of polio in South Africa was 1989 and South Africa is currently working on being certified polio free.<sup>128</sup>

### Challenges

- Opportunistic infections like TB are strongly related to the rising prevalence of HIV/AIDS.
- Among nations with available data, only Kazakhstan has more multi-drug resistant cases than South Africa.

#### 4.2.4 Access to Education

The right to education is guaranteed by the South African Constitution.<sup>129</sup> Education has taken a central role in ensuring and facilitating socio-economic development. To these end a range of policies and strategies have been implemented to dismantle the legacy of the apartheid education system. Central to the new education system is the

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<sup>125</sup> See the Parliamentary submission Appendix 3, A.2

<sup>126</sup> See the Parliamentary submission Appendix 3, A.2.

<sup>127</sup> See Section 4.3.3 for details.

<sup>128</sup> See the Parliamentary submission Appendix 3, A.2.

<sup>129</sup> For details see CALS, Appendix 3, and B.15.

goal to increase access and equity in education, with a focus on historically disadvantaged communities.

### Legislative and Policy Commitments

A range of measures have been passed to ensure all South African have access to education. This legislation provides unified foundation for school funding, qualification certification, and capacity development.<sup>130</sup> In its transformation of South Africa's education system the State has explicitly tried to ensure access for vulnerable groups such as women and the disabled.<sup>131</sup> While acknowledging progress, civil society submissions have noted that significantly more progress is needed.<sup>132</sup>

During apartheid racial exclusion further perpetuated access to education at the tertiary level. Transformation of the higher education system occurred through several policies in the mid-1990s. Besides just facilitating access transformation of South Africa's higher education system was also designed to ensure these institutions increasingly focused on the needs of all South Africans and not just a privileged minority.<sup>133</sup> After initial transformation, the National Plan for Higher Education published in early 2001 continued and deepened the transformation of higher education in South Africa.<sup>134</sup> An important feature of the National Plan was the rationalisation of higher education institutions on an equal basis.

Across the South African education system government has in recent year moved away from radical transformation to increasing emphasis on improving access, quality and equity within the system. Another significant dimension in South African education policy has been an increased emphasis on teacher development with a national framework on teacher education expected in the near future.<sup>135</sup> Civil society submissions have identified the need to ensure inclusive access to the education system for the disabled.<sup>136</sup>

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<sup>130</sup> See the Parliamentary submission Appendix 3, A.2.

<sup>131</sup> For details see the Parliamentary submission Appendix 3, A.2.

<sup>132</sup> See HSRC Appendix 3, B.8.

<sup>133</sup> See the Parliamentary submission Appendix 3, A.2.

<sup>134</sup> For details see Parliament Appendix 3, A.2.

<sup>135</sup> See the Presidency submission Appendix 3, C.1.

<sup>136</sup> See DISSA Appendix 3, B.18

## Resources

Since 1994, the education budget has risen from R31.8 billion to R69.1 billion in 2003, the later figure representing six percent of South Africa's GDP.<sup>137</sup> This shift is indicative of the priority placed on education in South Africa's socio-economic development. As with other social programs responsibility for education provision has been shifted from central government. In order to ensure equity in education South Africa has established Norms and Standards for School funding which leads to the poorest learners receiving seven times more funding per capita than the wealthiest. This programme is also supported by the Equity shares project which directs larger funding allocations to need provinces.<sup>138</sup> Submissions have noted that continued underdevelopment of the education system from the earliest years have perpetuated historic division despite policies that otherwise ensure equal access to education.<sup>139</sup>

While South Africa has retained a relatively high level of funding for its higher education system, it has implemented a new funding framework that redressed the legacy of racial favouritism. The new framework focuses on financial viability and emphasises outcome focused planning. Under resourced higher education institutions were also allocated over R150 million to address the backlog for capital projects in the late 1990s.<sup>140</sup>

## Challenges

- Resources are needed to address the significant underdevelopment of education systems that persists in historically disadvantaged communities where the legacy of apartheid under-development is greatest.<sup>141</sup>
- The need to ensure students get adequate career guidance.<sup>142</sup>
- Ensuring that learning materials arrives on time.<sup>143</sup>
- Promoting a culture of professionalism amongst teachers.<sup>144</sup>

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<sup>137</sup> See the Presidency submission Appendix 3, C.1.

<sup>138</sup> See the Parliamentary submission Appendix 3, A.2.

<sup>139</sup> See HSRC Appendix 3, B.8; EOP Appendix 4, B.12; COSATU Appendix 3, B.27.

<sup>140</sup> For details see Parliament Appendix 3, A.2.

<sup>141</sup> See the Parliamentary submission Appendix 3, A.2; PSAM, Appendix 3, B.5; Black Sash Appendix 3, B.9.

<sup>142</sup> See Gauteng, Appendix 3, C.4; HSRC Appendix 3, B.8; Youth Sector, Appendix 3, B.10.

<sup>143</sup> See Gauteng, Appendix 3, C.4; Youth Sector, Appendix 3, B.10.

- Ensuring access to equitable education, particularly in rural communities as well as for vulnerable groups.<sup>145</sup>
- Ensuring provision of adequate transport infrastructure to facilitate students' access to education.<sup>146</sup>
- Resources to facilitate access are not available at the local level, despite their being allocated centrally.<sup>147</sup>
- Despite transformation there remains broad exclusion of poor learners from science, engineering and technology fields.<sup>148</sup>
- Some civil society submission also contend that institutional autonomy has prevented effective transformation.<sup>149</sup>

### 4.3 Question Two

#### **What are the outcomes of the policies and mechanisms on social indicators?**

Monitoring and evaluation capacity remains a significant barrier to the assessment of outcomes associated with State intervention on social development.<sup>150</sup> Significantly, the first-phase of a government-wide Monitoring and Evaluation System was recently launched. With bi-monthly reporting, the system should significantly advance monitoring and evaluation across government.<sup>151</sup>

#### 4.3.1 Access to Health Care

According to the Parliamentary submission access to the public health care system has risen from 1.8 visits per patient per year in 1992 to 2.3 visits per patient per year in 2001.<sup>152</sup> Table 4.1 illustrates that medical coverage is high in urban areas and low in rural areas. A significant number of people in both urban and rural areas do not have medical coverage. According to Table 4.2, people in non-urban areas mostly use public sector health workers. The table also shows that the use of public health

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<sup>144</sup> See Gauteng, Appendix 3, C.4.

<sup>145</sup> See Gauteng, Appendix 3, C.4; ACCESS Appendix 3, B.11.

<sup>146</sup> See Northern Cape, Appendix 3, C.4.

<sup>147</sup> See ACCESS Appendix 2, B.11; CALS Appendix 3, B.15.

<sup>148</sup> See YCL Appendix 3, B.24, and HSRC, Appendix 3, B.8.

<sup>149</sup> See YCL Appendix 3, B.24.

<sup>150</sup> See the Western Cape submission Appendix 3, C.5; Youth Sector Appendix 3, B.10.

<sup>151</sup> See the National Treasury submission Appendix 3, C.2.

<sup>152</sup> Parliamentary submission Appendix 3, A.2.



workers is highest in KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng and the Eastern Cape (in that order). Lastly, according to Table 4.3, between 1999 and 2001 there were significant fluctuations in the physician to patient and nurse to patient ratios.<sup>153</sup>

**Table 4.1: Individual Medical Coverage for Persons**

	Urban			Non-urban		
	Yes ('000)	No ('000)	Total ('000)	Yes ('000)	No ('000)	Total ('000)
Male	2 956	8 422	11 504	539	8 813	9 444
Female	2 973	8 754	11 835	547	9 886	10 520
Total	5 938	17 186	23 357	1 087	18 702	19 968

*Source:* Stats SA, October Household Survey 1999

**Table 4.2: Consultation of Public Health Workers**

	EC '000	FS '000	GP '000	KZN '000	MP '000	NC '000	LP '000	NW '000	WC '000	SA '000
Urban:										
Public Sector	159	163	313	231	49	51	29	64	219	1 278
Private Sector	152	142	454	305	101	37	56	86	253	1 585
Unspecified	13	14	36	17	10	14	4	8	106	222
Total	323	319	802	553	150	102	85	150	578	3 084
Non-urban:										
Public Sector	256	40	6	239	86	21	223	155	21	1 045
Private Sector	130	46	20	139	71	12	90	83	16	607
Unspecified	23	4	0	25	12	6	16	15	14	115
Total	408	86	20	402	168	33	329	252	51	1 767
Total	731	410	828	955	328	141	417	411	629	4 851

*Source:* October Household Survey, 1999

<sup>153</sup> See IERI Appendix 3, B.25.

**Table 4.3: Medical Assistance Availability in South Africa**

	Number		
	1999	2000	2001
Number of inhabitants			
Per Physician	1,411	1,762	1,406
Per Nurse	241	244	254

*Source:* World Competitiveness Yearbook 2001, 2002, 2003

#### 4.3.2 Specific Interventions around HIV/AIDS

The growing prevalence of HIV/AIDS is expected to have an increasing impact on South Africa's socio-economic development. However, there are significant gaps in South Africa's monitoring of the pandemic as well as its ability to assess the associated outcomes of its interventions to reduce HIV/AIDS.<sup>154</sup> The TAC submission reports that anecdotal evidence supports the large scale prevalence of HIV/AIDS, in particular between 1996 and 2005 life expectancy has dropped from over 60 to over 50 years old.<sup>155</sup> Table 4.4 shows the marked increase of children (aged 0-14) with HIV/AIDS between 1999 and 2001. The trend among women is also on the increase. Similarly, mortality rates of infants and children under five are very high (Table 4.6).<sup>156</sup>

**Table 4.4: South Africa's Incidence of HIV/AIDS<sup>157</sup>**

People Living with HIV/AIDS	1997	1999	2001
Adults (Age 15-49)	12.91%	19.94%	20.1%
Total	2,900,000		
Women (15-49)		2,300,000	2,700,000
Children (0-14)		95,000	250,000

*Source:* Human Development Indicators 2000, 2001 and 2002

**Table 4.5: Childhood Mortality Rate in South Africa**

Per thousand life births	1998	1999	2000
Infant Mortality	60	54	55
Under five mortality rate	83	69	70

*Source:* Human Development Indicators 2000, 2001 and 2002

<sup>154</sup> See JWG Appendix 3, B.1

<sup>155</sup> TAC Appendix 3, B.3.

<sup>156</sup> See IERI Appendix 3, B.25.

<sup>157</sup> To date, only one study has examined the relationship between poverty and HIV/AIDS over time (Booyesen 2003a and 2003b). For a comprehensive literature review of the effect that HIV/AIDS has had on the South African economy, see Booyesen et al. (2003).

**Table 4.6: Life Expectancy of South Africans**

Life expectancy at birth	Years
1970	52.8
1997	54.7+
2000	48

Source: World Development Report 1996, 1999/2000 and 2003

#### 4.3.3 Specific Interventions around Tuberculosis, Malaria and Other Diseases

According to the Parliamentary submission in the decades preceding the 1990s malaria cases ranged between 2,000 and 13,000 infections annually. By 1996, annual infections had risen to 27,000 and in 2000 there were over 61,000 infections.<sup>158</sup> Promisingly, the Presidential submission has reported significant results in combating malaria since the early 1990s. In particular they note infections dropping to 26,000 in 2001 and 15,000 in 2002.<sup>159</sup> Table 4.7 shows that immunisations against tuberculosis rose between 1995 and 1999 while the cases of malaria almost doubled between 1997 and 2000.

**Table 4.7: Illness, Immunisation and Health Expenditure in South Africa**

One year olds fully immunised	Percentage
Against Tuberculosis	
1995-1998	95%
1997-1999	97%
Against Measles	
1995-1998	76%
1997-1999	82%
Malaria Cases	Per hundred thousand people
1997	75
2000	143
Tuberculosis Cases	Per hundred thousand people
1997	242.7
1998	326
1999	323
Health Expenditure (% of GDP)	Percentage
Public	
1990	3.1
1998	3.3
Private	
1998	3.8

Source: Human Development Indicators 2000, 2001 and 2002

<sup>158</sup> Parliamentary submission Appendix 3, A.2.

<sup>159</sup> Presidency submission Appendix 3, C.1; also see the National Treasury submission Appendix 3, C.2.

#### 4.3.4 Access to Education

According to the Parliamentary submission, black students have risen from 32% of enrolled student at universities in 1990 to 60% in 2000 while enrolments at Technikons went from 32% to 72% in the same period. Further, women's participation in tertiary education outstripped their male counterparts by several times with the proportion of women rising from 42% in 1990 to 53% in 2000.<sup>160</sup>

Tables 4.8 and 4.9 illustrate that a very small proportion of the population has an education at the level of a university qualification or post grade 12 diploma, or is enrolled for such education. More than 50% of the population of working age (aged 15–65) has between Grades 7 and 12 as their highest educational qualification. Table 4.10 indicates that public expenditure on education, as a percentage of GDP, did not increase significantly between 1985 and 1997. Tables 4.11 and 4.12 show that literacy levels are high, compared with illiteracy rates. Table 4.13 indicates that a vast majority (more than 50%) of Africans fall into the non-degree/diploma category. Whites dominate the certificate/diploma and degree or higher categories. More than 50% of personnel are white. A vast majority of males (more than 60%) dominate the degree or higher categories, and more than 60% of personnel are male.<sup>161</sup> Lastly, the relatively slow pace of needs delivery can be seen in Table 4.14 and Table 4.15 show the relative decline in education spending as a percentage of total government expenditures.<sup>162</sup>

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<sup>160</sup> See Parliament Appendix 3, A.2.

<sup>161</sup> See IERI Appendix 3, B.25.

<sup>162</sup> See COSATU Appendix 3, B.27.

**Table 4.8: Population Aged 7 years and Older Attending Educational Institutions**

<b>Educational Institution</b>	<b>EC '000</b>	<b>FS '000</b>	<b>GP '000</b>	<b>KZN '000</b>	<b>MP '000</b>	<b>NC '000</b>	<b>LP '000</b>	<b>NW '000</b>	<b>WC '000</b>	<b>Total '000</b>
School	2,432	873	1,683	2,818	974	222	2,141	1,035	929	13,106
University	30	18	109	46	12	3	25	17	33	293
Technikon	24	12	71	45	14	3	14	16	23	222
College	25	17	68	55	15	4	19	16	20	240
ABET	8	5	6	3	4	1	9	5	2	45
Other adult education classes	2	4	6	4	5	0	4	3	5	34
Other than any of the above	8	1	3	10	3	1	3	2	4	35
None	3,089	1,508	4,894	4,581	1,490	520	2,130	1,934	2,576	22,721
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,631</b>	<b>2,441</b>	<b>6,854</b>	<b>7,573</b>	<b>2,517</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>4,345</b>	<b>3,036</b>	<b>3,595</b>	<b>36,750</b>

*Source:* October Household Survey 1999

**Table 4.9: South African Population by Highest Level of Education**

<b>Population by working age (15-65)</b>	<b>Percentage</b>			
	<b>Feb 2001</b>	<b>Sep 2001</b>	<b>Feb 2002</b>	<b>Sep 2002</b>
None	6.70	7.00	6.80	6.80
Grade 0 to Grade 6/Std 4	17.10	17.50	16.20	16.70
Grade 7 to Grade 12/Std 10	66.00	65.40	66.60	56.90
NTC I – NTC III	0.80	0.70	0.80	0.90
Dipl./cert. with Grade 11/Std 9 or lower	0.90	0.80	1.00	0.70
Dipl./cert. with Grade 12/Std 10	4.60	4.50	4.70	4.70
Degree and higher	3.30	3.20	3.40	3.20
Other	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Unspecified	0.60	0.80	0.60	0.60
<b>Total Number in Thousands</b>	<b>27,121</b>	<b>27,365</b>	<b>27,673</b>	<b>27,984</b>

*Source:* Labour Force Survey February 2001, 2002 and September 2001, 2002

**Table 4.10: South Africa's Public Education Expenditure**

	Percentage
Percentage of GNP	
1985-1987	6.1
1995-1997	7.6
Percentage of total Government expenditure	
1985-1987	-
1995-1997	22
By Level (Percentage of all levels)	
Pre-primary and primary	
1985-1987	-
1995-1997	43.5
Secondary	
1985-1987	73.1
1995-1997	29.5
Tertiary	
1985-1987	24.8
1995-1997	14.3

Source: Human Development Indicators 2001 and 2002

**Table 4.11: South African Literacy Rate**

	Percentage	
Youth Literacy rate		Percentage aged 15-24
1998	90.8	
1999	91.0	
2000	91.3	
Adult Literacy rate		Percentage aged 15 and above
1998	84.6	
1999	84.9	
2000	85.3	

Source: Human Development Indicators 2000, 2001 and 2002

**Table 4.12: South African Illiteracy Rate**

Percentage of population 15 years of age and above	Percentage
1998	15.4
1999	15.1
2000	14.7

Source: Human Development Indicators 2000, 2001 and 2002

**Table 4.13: South African Skills by Race**

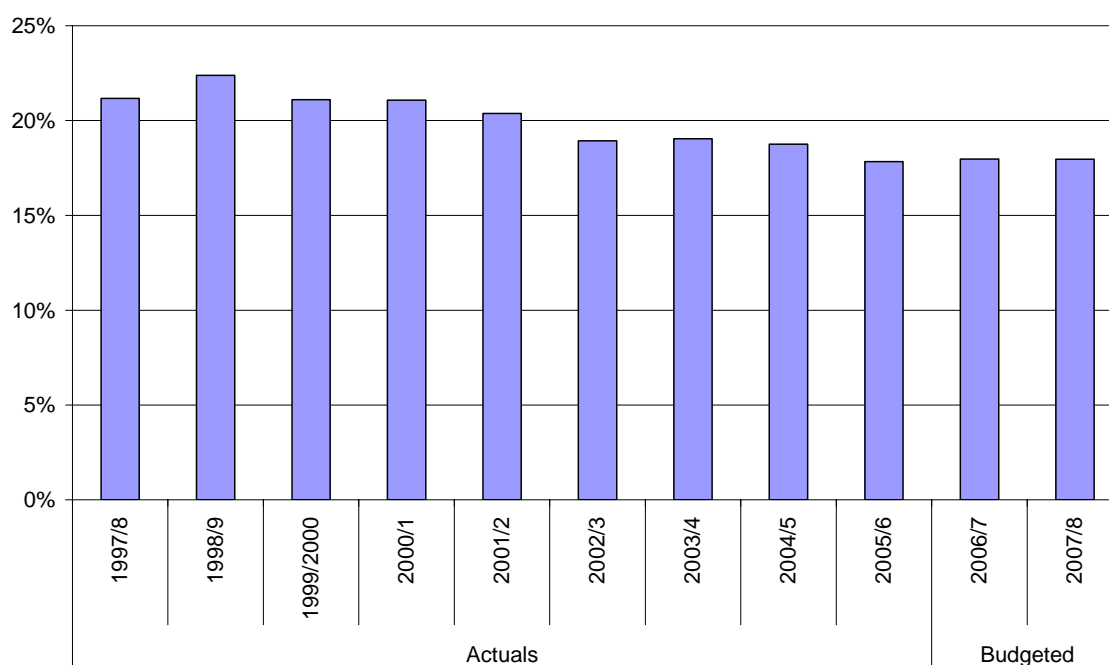
	African %	Indian %	Coloured %	White %	Female %	Male %
Non Degree/ Diploma	58	2	21	19	31	69
Certificate/ Diploma	30	4	10	57	50	50
Degree or Higher	17	5	5	72	38	62
Total	31	4	10	54	39	61

Source: S&T Survey 2000

**Table 4.14. Data from school register of needs, 1996 and 2003**

	1996	2003
learner:classroom ratio	43:1	39:1
no toilets	55%	17%
no telecommunications	60%	36%
no water	35%	28%
no electricity	68%	43%
poor buildings	16%	35%

**Table 4.15. Education as percentage of total national and provincial spending, 1997 to 2008**



Source: Calculated from, National Treasury. *Budget Review*. Statistical Tables. Relevant years.

## 4.4 Recommendations

### 4.4.1 Access to Health Care

- Social health insurance has been forwarded as a means to reduce the inequity between the private and public health sectors through a national-wide medical insurance scheme for all employed people based on their ability to pay.<sup>163</sup>
- Public-private interactions have been another means identified to facilitate the development of quality health care access for all South Africans, while also facilitating unification of the systems.<sup>164</sup>
- Establishment of a co-ordinated strategy to enable efficient use of community health care workers, particularly in support of home-based care as well as around HIV/AIDS care.<sup>165</sup>
- The need to move from short-term interventions in the provisions of human resource in the health care sector to long-term strategies that will eliminate the need for ad hoc interventions.<sup>166</sup>
- Monitoring and evaluation must occur to ensure that resources available to the health care system are used to increase and deepen access for all South Africans.<sup>167</sup>
- Medical schemes and the private health care sector must devise schemes to ensure *pro rata* access is available.<sup>168</sup>
- Community needs must be integrated in the development and monitoring of social programmes to ensure buy-in and effectiveness.<sup>169</sup>
- Promotion of healthy living needs to occur as a pro-active step to complement the predominantly reactive structure of the national health care system.<sup>170</sup>

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<sup>163</sup> See the Parliamentary submission Appendix 3, A.3; YCL Appendix 3, B.24; Ncongwane and Misrole Appendix 3, E.3. For opposition to this recommendation see SANGOCO submission Appendix 3, B.6.

<sup>164</sup> See the Parliamentary submission Appendix 3, A.3.

<sup>165</sup> See the Parliamentary submission Appendix 3, A.2; CINDI Appendix 3, B.21.

<sup>166</sup> See the Parliamentary submission Appendix 3, A.2; SANGOCO Appendix 3, B.6.

<sup>167</sup> See the Parliamentary submission Appendix 3, A.2.

<sup>168</sup> See the Parliamentary submission Appendix 3, A.2; Ncongwane and Misrole Appendix 3, E.3.

<sup>169</sup> See the Eastern Cape Submission Appendix 3, C.7

<sup>170</sup> See SANCO Appendix 3, B.2.



#### 4.4.2 Interventions around HIV/AIDS

- Government, civil society and the private sector should collaboratively develop an antiretroviral role out education campaign with a focus on previously disadvantaged communities where negative perceptions of HIV treatment persist.<sup>171</sup>
- Government needs to ensure awareness about the disease is effecting behavioural change.<sup>172</sup>
- HIV detection and treatment must be available for all infants and young children.<sup>173</sup>
- Further analysis of the impact of HIV/AIDS on pensioners needs to be conducted.<sup>174</sup>
- Social understanding of the needs and rights of individuals, but especially vulnerable groups, infected with HIV/AIDS needs to be developed and diffused.<sup>175</sup>
- The Department of Health should revise its recording of cause of death to ensure adequate monitoring of HIV/AIDS is occurring.<sup>176</sup>
- Mistrust amongst stakeholders needs to be addressed in order to facilitate policy implementation.<sup>177</sup>
- HIV/AIDS needs to be approached in a systematic way that simultaneously addresses the disease, its contributing factors for spreading like poverty as well as its impacts like education and skill losses.<sup>178</sup>
- Need to study the nature and incidence of HIV/AIDS to advise and direct policy and legislation.<sup>179</sup>

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<sup>171</sup> See the Parliamentary submission Appendix 3, A.2; TAC Appendix 3, B.3; BUSA Appendix 3, B.4; CINDI Appendix 3, B.21.; Qabuka Appendix 3, B.22; Mr. Masito Appendix 3, E.2.

<sup>172</sup> See the Parliamentary submission Appendix 3, A.2.

<sup>173</sup> See the Parliamentary submission Appendix 3, A.2; TAC Appendix 3, B.3; ACESS Appendix 3, B.11; Childline Appendix 3, B.16; YCL Appendix 3, B.24.

<sup>174</sup> See the Parliamentary submission Appendix 3, A.2.

<sup>175</sup> See the Parliamentary submission Appendix 3, A.2.

<sup>176</sup> See the Parliamentary submission Appendix 3, A.2; ASSA Appendix 3, B.12.

<sup>177</sup> See SANCO Appendix 3, B.2.

<sup>178</sup> See TAC Appendix 3, B.3; BUSA Appendix 3, B.4; Qabuka Appendix 3, B.22; YCL Appendix 3, B.24.

<sup>179</sup> See ASSA Appendix 3, B.12.; Metropolitan Appendix 3, B.20; Qabuka Appendix 3, B.22; ODAC Appendix 3, B.26; COSATU Appendix 3, B.27.

#### 4.4.3 Access to Education

- The State needs to ensure that its transformation policies and laws are facilitating access to education for all South Africa, including higher education.<sup>180</sup>
- Historical, institutions of under-development within the education system like farm-school should be replaced by more capable education centres.<sup>181</sup>
- Government should set targets for eradicating illiteracy.<sup>182</sup>
- A holistic approach to human resource development with greater stakeholder involvement should be undertaken.<sup>183</sup>
- Reducing the cost of attending school by removing fees at the primary school level, facilitating free textbooks, and relaxing school uniform requirements.<sup>184</sup>
- Need to expand awareness of and sensitivity to the needs of people with disabilities, across society but especially teachers.<sup>185</sup>

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<sup>180</sup>See Parliament Appendix 3, A.2.

<sup>181</sup>See Parliament Appendix 3, A.2; CALS Appendix 3, B.15. .

<sup>182</sup>See Parliament Appendix 3, A.2.

<sup>183</sup>See HSRC Appendix 3, B.8

<sup>184</sup>See CALS Appendix 3, B.15; COSATU Appendix 3, B.27.

<sup>185</sup>See DISSA Appendix 3, B.18.

## Section Five - Objective Four

### *Ensuring Affordable Access to Water, Sanitation, Energy, Finance (including Micro-Finance), Markets, ICT, Shelter and Land to All Citizens, Especially the Rural Poor*

#### 5.1 Introduction

Following the previous objective, Section Four, this objective reviews South African basic service delivery. There are five types of basic services reviewed in this objective: water, sanitation, electricity, information and communication technologies, land, housing, and finance. Section 5.2.1 examines access to water and sanitation and Section 5.2.2 reviews access to electricity. In Section 5.2.3 access to information and communication technologies (ICT) is reviewed. Section 5.2.4 then analyzes access to land and housing. Lastly, in Section 5.2.5 access to finance is considered. In each section a contextual overview is followed by a discussion of the legal and policy framework, resource allocation and availability, outcomes, and challenges. Recommendations, differentiated by sub-sections, conclude the section.

#### 5.2 Question One

**What policies and strategies has the government put in place to ensure that all citizens, in particular the rural and urban poor, have affordable access to basic needs?**

South Africa has approached basic service delivery as a right for every citizen. To these ends the Constitution holds access to clean water, sanitation and electricity as basic human rights. Facilitating this access is an important and fundamental means through which the government is working to improve the poorest citizens' quality of life. However, providing universal access to basic services is a complex process requiring co-ordination across several levels and divisions of society. Similarly, ensuring affordable access to ICT, housing, land and finance are central to South Africa's social transformation.

### 5.2.1 Water and Sanitation

Particularly in urban and peri-urban environments water is critical to satisfactory sanitation. Therefore, South Africa has approached provision of water and sanitation services as an inter-related challenge. Nonetheless, in the current contextual environment linkages between the two services not explicit in the policy and legislative environment.

#### Legislative and Policy Commitments

South Africa's formal recognition of water as a basic human right has been operationalised in a free basic water policy since 2001. That policy entails free water up to a basic level where upon subsequent use is charged. Although targeting the poor, the initial provision of free basic water is a universally applied to all South Africans.<sup>186</sup> Access to water has been addressed through an infrastructure provision plan that has targeted universal access to basic water supply by 2008. Currently, plans are being developed to transfer water services to Municipalities.

In addressing sanitation needs, a National Programme has been designed to eradicate inadequate sanitation by 2010. By 2001 the backlog of persons without access to adequate sanitation facilities was estimated at 18 million people or 3 million households.<sup>187</sup> From 2005/2006 capital funds for basic services will be allocated directly to local government through Municipal Infrastructure Grants in order to address the sanitation backlog. An additional challenge in providing sanitation services has been a proliferation of institutional structures, while several policies and strategies have sought to redress these inherited inefficiencies but expanding demand has largely outstripped progress.<sup>188</sup> As a result, a policy review process was initiated and identified gaps are being addressed within that framework. To address clarification of players' roles and responsibility the White Paper on Basic Household Sanitation defined the responsibilities of each level of government

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<sup>186</sup> See Parliament Appendix 4, A.2.

<sup>187</sup> See Parliament Appendix 4, A.2.

<sup>188</sup> See Parliament Appendix 4, A.2; Gauteng Appendix 4, C.5.

## Resources

In meetings its water and sanitation goals Municipal Infrastructure Grants (MIG) are being utilised. While cost recovery for water in particular is possible, it has proven difficult in practice. Over the past decade, the backlog in sanitation needs has been stable indicating that delivery has been slow and where it has occurred it has been at low levels of access. In 2003/2004 the state undertook to implement a R62 million bucket sanitation eradication programme in some regions. In the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry an additional R937 million is available for water service operations, but that allocation will decrease as the MIG programme is rolled out. In addition to MIG, municipalities can draw on equitable share redistribution, local authority revenue, and state subsidies for service provision.<sup>189</sup>

## Outcomes

According to the Parliamentary submission, in 1994 15.2 million South Africans lacked access to basic water supply and 20.5 million lacked basic sanitation. Since then South Africa has progressed to a point where by 2004/2005 3.6 million South Africans lacked access to basic water supply and 16 million lacked basic sanitation.<sup>190</sup>

Progress in sanitation implementation has been designed to focus on outcomes, with key performance indicators being developed for each level of implementation. This monitoring and evaluation system is designed to guide skill and capacity development. According to the National Treasury submission access to sanitation grew from 49% in 1994 to 63% in 2003.<sup>191</sup>

From Table 5.1, it is evident that progress has been made since 1996 in providing safe drinking water through taps in the yards of households and at community stands within reasonable distances. However, many households still depend on unsafe sources of water for drinking (such as dams, pools, stagnant water, rivers, streams and

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<sup>189</sup> See Parliament Appendix 4, A.2; COSATU Appendix 4, B.15; also see Gauteng Appendix 4, C.5; Western Cape Appendix 4, C.6.; North West Appendix 4, C.7.

<sup>190</sup> See Parliament Appendix 4, A.2.

<sup>191</sup> See National Treasury Appendix 4, C.2.

springs). Table 5.2 shows that the usage of communal taps is high among Africans and is costly in terms of time.

**Table 5.1: South African's Access to Treated Water**

<b>Water supply</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>2001</b>
Piped water in dwelling	3,976,855	3,617,603
Piped water inside yard	1,491,228	3,253,861
Piped water on community stand:	1,765,945	
Less than 200m away		1,202,276
More than 200m away		1,392,628
Borehole	441,884	270,882
Rain-water tank		67,680
Dam/pool/stagnant water	1,116,484	113,892
River/stream		725,719
Spring		210,444
Water vendor		83,634
Water-carrier/ tanker	111,204	
Other	155,970	267,086
Total	9,059,571	11,205,705

*Source:* Census in Brief 1996 and 2001

**Table 5.2: Main Sources of Domestic Water for Drinking by Population Group (thousands of households)**

	<b>African '000</b>	<b>Coloured '000</b>	<b>Indian '000</b>	<b>White '000</b>	<b>Total '000</b>
Running water in dwelling	1,681	660	257	1,559	4,168
Running water on site or yard	2,722	160	4	24	2,911
Public tap	1,822	41	4	0	1,867
Water carrier / tanker	95	5	-	0	100
Other	1,642	27	2	12	1,690
Unspecified	22	4	0	10	36
	7,985	897	268	1,606	10,771

*Source:* Stats SA October Household survey 1999 - No respondents

According to Table 5.3, in 1996 the sanitation conditions in the Eastern Cape were the worst in the country, followed by KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo Province. Hazardous health conditions are caused by a lack of access to toilet facilities, or access only to bucket latrine services. Pit latrines can also lead to health hazards, unless ventilated improved pits (VIPs) are installed. Table 5.4 shows that sanitation services for Africans are worse than for any of the other population groups, hence the cholera outbreaks in areas where the population is predominantly African. Table 5.5 indicates that by 2001, the situation had worsened, as more households had pits without ventilation, had bucket latrines or had no sanitation facilities, compared with the situation in 1996.

**Table 5.3: Toilet Facilities by Province – (number of households)**

	<b>Flush/ Chemical toilet</b>	<b>Pit Latrine</b>	<b>Bucket Latrine</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>Total</b>
EC	407,358	447,273	83,058	385,656	9,004	1,332,348
FS	282,116	157,183	128,890	55,018	1,804	625,011
GP	1,627,791	228,236	48,696	48,363	11,083	1,964,168
KZN	693,130	690,560	15,713	250,956	10,575	1,660,934
MP	228,158	298,340	21,864	52,225	3,423	604,010
NC	111,327	21,266	33,896	19,923	571	186,984
LP	129,075	635,462	4,534	207,097	6,289	982,457
NW	230,697	394,471	46,483	46,028	2,964	720,643
WC	843,202	46,803	37,051	52,865	3,094	983,015
SA	4,552,854	2,919,594	420,185	1,118,132	48,807	9,059,571

*Source:* Stats SA, Census 1996

Excluding institutions and hotels

**Table 5.4: Sanitation Facilities by Population Group (thousands of households)**

	<b>African '000</b>	<b>Coloured '000</b>	<b>Indian '000</b>	<b>White '000</b>	<b>Total '000</b>
Sanitation in dwelling:					
Flush toilet	1,361	603	247	1,561	3,782
Sanitation on site:					
Flush toilet	1,860	124	11	29	2,026
Chemical toilet	27	3	1	-	32
VIP	380	12	2	-	395
Pit without ventilation pipe	2,202	18	2	2	2,226
Bucket toilet	211	46	3	-	260
Total	4,679	204	20	32	4,938
Sanitation off site:					
Flush toilet	111	10	-	2-	123
Chemical toilet	18	-	-	-	19
VIP	52	4	-	-	57
Pit without ventilation pipe	568	12	1	-	581
Bucket toilet	74	10	-	-	85
None	967	43	-	-	1,012
Other	127	6	-	-	133
Unspecified	27	4	-	11	42
Total	1,944	90	1	13	5,050
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,985</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>1,606</b>	<b>10,771</b>

*Source:* Stats SA, October household survey 1999 - No respondents



**Table 5.5: Progress on Access to Sanitation Facilities**

	<b>1996 '000</b>	<b>2001 '000</b>
Flush Toilet	4,552,854	
Connected to sewerage system		5,500,012
With septic tank		312,986
Chemical Toilet		218,387
Pit latrine	2,919,594	635,957
With ventilation (VIP)		
Without ventilation		2,557,476
Bucket latrine	420,185	457,376
None	1,118,132	1,523,512
Unspecified/Other	48,807	

*Source:* Census in Brief 1996 and 2001

### Challenges

- Cost recovery from higher level consumers is a critical component of water service subsidisation and is undermined by wide-spread use of water beyond the free allocation.<sup>192</sup>
- Many municipalities can not afford to provide the free allocation of water.<sup>193</sup>
- Recuperating fixed costs under the free allocation system is difficult, particularly in areas where the free allocation makes a large proportion of demand.<sup>194</sup>
- Inadequate sanitation has put additional pressure on water delivery and contamination can pose a real threat water delivery.<sup>195</sup>
- Government has engaged the private sector in the provision of water, but this has created a situation where dependency develops rather than competency.<sup>196</sup>
- Water service provision needs to be integrated within the IDP in order to ensure resource allocation is demand and need driven.<sup>197</sup>
- The institutional framework and functions of levels of government needs to be finalised.<sup>198</sup>

<sup>192</sup> See Parliament Appendix 4, A.2.

<sup>193</sup> See Parliament Appendix 4, A.2.

<sup>194</sup> See Parliament Appendix 4, A.2.

<sup>195</sup> See Parliament Appendix 4, A.2.

<sup>196</sup> See Parliament Appendix 4, A.2.

<sup>197</sup> See Parliament Appendix 4, A.2; BUSA Appendix 4, B.2.

<sup>198</sup> See Parliament Appendix 4, A.2; National Treasury Appendix 4, C.2.

- The financial framework for service provision needs to be revised to ensure sustainability.<sup>199</sup>
- Historic backlogs are significant challenges to diffusing access to basic services.<sup>200</sup>

### 5.2.2 Electricity

Since 1994, providing electricity to the poor and previously marginalised communities has been a basic component of South Africa's development policy. This was done in order to address the legacy of racial discrimination that had largely denied non-whites access to electricity.

The 1998 Energy White Paper provided a framework through which universal household access to electricity was pursued. Complementing this government restructured electricity distribution to ensure quality of supply at the lowest possible cost. Currently the National Energy Regulator is charged with licensing generators, transmitters and distribution in South Africa. The National Electrification Fund was established in order to cover the capital costs of electricity provision. In parallel to the water allocation scheme, the government established a free monthly allocation of electricity for all South Africans.

In 1994, approximately 36% of all household in South Africa were without electricity, while currently that figure is reportedly around 30%.<sup>201</sup> Since 1994, over 435,000 homes per year have been electrified. With the persistent need resulting from limited capacity at the local government level.<sup>202</sup>

Table 5.6 indicates a significant increase in the use of electricity between 1996 and 2001. The use of paraffin and wood has also increased for cooking and heating. These increases could result from the establishment of additional households and considerations of affordability, rather than from conscious shifts in the mode of

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<sup>199</sup> See Parliament Appendix 4, A.2; Gauteng Appendix 4, C.5.

<sup>200</sup> See National Treasury Appendix 4, C.2.

<sup>201</sup> See Parliament Appendix 4, A.2.

<sup>202</sup> See Presidency Appendix 4, C.1; also see Gauteng Appendix 4, C.5; Western Cape Appendix 4, C.6; North West Appendix 4, C.7.

energy used. The shifts in coal and animal dung usage are not significant. Solar power usage is also not significant.

**Table 5.6 South African's Access to Energy**

	Number of the population	
	1996	2001
<b>For Cooking</b>		
Electricity	4,265,305	5,761,354
Gas	286,657	284,295
Paraffin	1,943,862	2,394,919
Wood	2,073,219	2,292,674
Coal	320,830	310,059
Animal Dung	106,068	110,969
Solar		24,225
Other	63,629	27,210
<b>For Heating</b>		
Electricity	4,030,850	5,493,021
Gas	107,689	124,982
Paraffin	1,294,964	1,641,458
Wood	2,417,724	2,758,861
Coal	735,632	734,455
Animal Dung	84,447	83,058
Solar		23,509
Other	388,266	346,361
<b>For Lighting</b>		
Electricity	5,220,826	7,815,270
Gas	35,512	27,065
Paraffin	1,144,014	759,817
Candles	2,583,031	2,545,532
Solar		24,175
Other	76,190	33,845

*Source:* Census in Brief 1996 and 2001

### 5.2.3 Information and Communication Technologies

South Africa's telecommunication sector is characterised by its ongoing 'managed liberalisation'. South Africa is attempting to ensure its development as a knowledge society while simultaneously attempting to address historic inequities.<sup>203</sup>

<sup>203</sup> See Parliament Appendix 4, A.2.

## Legislative and Policy Commitments

The Telecommunications Act in 1996 established sectoral regulations. Building on these initial reforms South Africa has legalised a second fixed line operator. In order to support the national visions of quality of life improvements through development of an information economy and knowledge-based society South Africa has sought to ensure affordable access to ICT. The government has also created a State Information Technology Agency tasked with provision of ICT and related services.<sup>204</sup> South Africa has also aggressively addressed ICT convergence with legislations that provides a single framework for regulation and policy around convergent ICT technologies.<sup>205</sup>

## Resources

Again, South Africa is faced with significant gaps in its citizen's access to ICT. Infrastructure is highly diverse with significant development in urban areas, but much lower diffusion in rural areas. Further impeding ICT access is the relatively high costs by international standards. Internet penetration appears to have reached a plateau at around four percent of the South African population. ICT skill scarcity because of international demand has added further strain on domestic development of ICT.<sup>206</sup>

## Outcomes

Table 5.7 indicates that, between 1996 and 2001, access to telephony improved significantly. The use of cellular phones has increased significantly. However, a significant number of people either depend on using the telephone of their next-door neighbour, or make use of telephones even further away from their place of residence, or do not have access to a telephone at all.

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<sup>204</sup> See Parliament Appendix 4, A.2.

<sup>205</sup> See Parliament Appendix 4, A.2.

<sup>206</sup> See Parliament Appendix 4, A.2.

**Table 5.7: South African's Access to Communications Technologies**

Facilities	Number of the population	
	1996	2001
Telephone in dwelling and cellular phone	2,591,249	1,595,187
Telephone in dwelling only		1,139,649
Cell-phone only		2,020,054
At a neighbour nearby	495,662	735,920
At a public telephone nearby	3,245,433	4,310,485
At another location nearby	486,736	355,995
At another location, not nearby	529,785	379,048
No access to a telephone	1,655,743	669,367
Not stated	54,963	

Source: Census in Brief 1996 and 2001

### Challenges

- Potential barriers to electronic communications market should be avoided to facilitate bridging the digital divide.<sup>207</sup>
- Concerns that over regulation may stunt development of ICT in South Africa.<sup>208</sup>

### 5.2.4 Land and Housing

Racial geographic mobility restrictions were an entrenched policy in South Africa before 1994. Thus, three fundamental rights enshrined land reform in South Africa: the state must make reasonable measures to enable citizen to gain access to land on an equitable basis; loss of land tenure because of past discrimination is entitled to restitution of that property or equitable compensation.<sup>209</sup>

### Legislative and Policy Commitments

The first policy framework to ensure South Africans access to housing was the 1994 Botshabelo Housing Accord. Since then, housing has been integral to the RDP and enshrined in the constitution as a basic right. The main focus of housing legislation

<sup>207</sup> See Parliament Appendix 4, A.2.

<sup>208</sup> See Parliament Appendix 4, A.2.

<sup>209</sup> See Parliament Appendix 4, A.2; Presidency Appendix 4, C.1; Treasury Appendix 4, C.2; COSATU Appendix 4, B.15.

and policies in South Africa has been the establishment of an enabling environment in which public and private sectors invest in social housing projects.<sup>210</sup>

### Resources

Between 1994 and 2005 the Housing Programme has provided more than 1.8 million housing opportunities to over 7 million individuals as well as making over 2.4 million housing subsidies available. In 1999 the government launched the Human Settlement Redevelopment Programme to improve and develop urban environments to date over R15 million has been spent in this regard. Land redistribution is designed to redistribute 30% of land available for agriculture to previously disadvantage people. Tenure reform has also been affected to regulate people's occupation and eviction from other people's land.<sup>211</sup> Similarly, the South African Police Service has noted their role in providing accessible police services to communities across South Africa.<sup>212</sup> Submissions that have reviewed national efforts at housing and land reform have noted a general insufficiency of resources given the scale of needs.<sup>213</sup>

**Table 16: Housing subsidies by province and category of subsidy, 1994 - 2004**

	<b>Project Linked</b>	<b>Individual</b>	<b>Consolid ation</b>	<b>Institutio nal</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Hostel Redevelo pment</b>	<b>Total</b>
E Cape	201,051	27,653	9,305	5,710	1,050	0	244,769
F State	79,920	15,364	8,127	1,300	2,459	516	107,686
Gauteng	709,352	52,639	841,161	19,105	563	162,282	1,028,102
KZN	234,574	14,353	28,477	21,197	10,248	0	308,849
Limpopo	91,425	4,348	3,252	0	61,606	353	160,984
M'langa	85,615	16,362	46,046	5,450	1,475	885	155,834
N Cape	37,631	7,688	384	1,000	0	0	46,703
N West	118,624	8,419	7,326	1,154	17,492	1,237	154,288
W Cape	157,984	10,998	48,343	6,998	0	4,866	229,189
	1,716,17						
Total	6	157,824	235,421	61,914	94,894	170,175	2,436,404

Source: Department of Housing, 2004

Table 5.1 above demonstrates a clear urban bias. The most industrialised province, Gauteng, has claimed about 42% of the allocated subsidies between 1994 and 2004, although it houses only about 10% of the national population. Similarly, the Western

<sup>210</sup> See Parliament Appendix 4, A.2.

<sup>211</sup> See Parliament Appendix 4, A.2.

<sup>212</sup> See SAPS Appendix 4, C.3.

<sup>213</sup> See PSC Appendix 3, C.3.

Cape and KwaZulu Natal, which also have a relatively high level of urban concentration, have seen high levels of housing delivery.<sup>214</sup>

### Outcomes

Restitution began very slowly with only 41 land claims settled between 1995 and 1999, but since then amendments that have allowed negotiated settlements have led to over 36,000 settlements. In total between 1994 and 2004 about 3.5 million hectares has been delivered.<sup>215</sup>

### Challenges

- Late lodging of claims because of expected feebleness of the restitution promise, which has increased pressure to reopen claims.<sup>216</sup>
- Difficulties in rural claims including poor historic records and the patriarchal structure of rural communities.<sup>217</sup>
- High land prices, particularly in market based reform conducted on the basis of willing buyer/seller.<sup>218</sup>
- Accelerating land reform.<sup>219</sup>

### 5.2.5 Finance

Submissions have sited the need for grass roots based micro-finance as an alternative to the established formal financial sector in South Africa.<sup>220</sup>

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<sup>214</sup> COSATU Appendix 4, B.15.

<sup>215</sup> See Parliament Appendix 4, A.2; Presidency Appendix 4, C.1; National Treasury Appendix 4, C.2.

<sup>216</sup> See Parliament Appendix 4, A.2.

<sup>217</sup> See Parliament Appendix 4, A.2.

<sup>218</sup> See Parliament Appendix 4, A.2.

<sup>219</sup> See National Treasury Appendix 4, C.2; also see Foreign Affairs Appendix 4, C.4.

<sup>220</sup> See Mr. Altman Appendix 4, E.1; Summit Financial Partners Appendix 4, B.11; Careways Groups, Appendix 4, B.10; Kagisano, Appendix 4, B.9.

## 5.3 Recommendations

### 5.3.1 Water and Sanitation

- Intra-governmental authority and functions needs to be clarified and co-ordination deepened.<sup>221</sup>
- Government needs to ensure provision of services is occurring in a financially sustainable manner.<sup>222</sup>
- Innovative water harvesting programmes should be investigated to assist in meeting community needs.<sup>223</sup>

### 5.3.2 Information and Communication Technologies

- Subsidize rural telephony and poor areas.<sup>224</sup>
- Enhance competition within the regulatory environment<sup>225</sup>.
- Enforce communication operators' line-role out obligations.
- Emergency telephone services should be seen as a basic human right.<sup>226</sup>
- ICASA should ensure adequate investments are being made in the upgrading of national communication infrastructure.<sup>227</sup>

### 5.3.3 Land and Housing

- Ensure empowerment of housing beneficiaries through intensification of housing delivery.<sup>228</sup>
- Develop a strategy for rural communities and farm workers.<sup>229</sup>
- Clarification of intra-governmental responsibilities and authority.<sup>230</sup>

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<sup>221</sup> Parliament Appendix 4, A.3.

<sup>222</sup> Parliament Appendix 4, A.3; Gauteng Appendix 4, C.5. for an alternative position see SANGOCO Appendix B.4.

<sup>223</sup> Parliament Appendix 4, A.3.

<sup>224</sup> Parliament Appendix 4, A.3; Youth Sector Appendix 4, B.6.

<sup>225</sup> Parliament Appendix 4, A.3.

<sup>226</sup> Parliament Appendix 4, A.3.

<sup>227</sup> Parliament Appendix 4, A.3.

<sup>228</sup> Parliament Appendix 4, A.3.

<sup>229</sup> Parliament Appendix 4, A.3.; COSATU Appendix 4, B.15.

<sup>230</sup> Parliament Appendix 4, A.3; SANGOCO Appendix B.4.



- Housing delivery should account for social cohesion and integrated community development.<sup>231</sup>
- Women access to land and property right must be addressed.<sup>232</sup>
- Government should work with the private sector in developing housing finance for low income, but not necessarily poor South Africans.<sup>233</sup>
- Housing development should consider cultural sensitivities and family dynamics in order to enhance social cohesion as well as account for special needs like those of disabled individuals.<sup>234</sup>

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<sup>231</sup> Parliament Appendix 4, A.3; PSAM Appendix 4, B.3. EOF Appendix 4, B.13.

<sup>232</sup> Parliament Appendix 4, A.3; SANGOCO Appendix B.4.

<sup>233</sup> Parliament Appendix 4, A.3; SANCO Appendix 4, B.1; YCL Appendix 4, B.12.

<sup>234</sup> Parliament Appendix 4, A.3; Disabled Sector Appendix 4, B.5.AEASA Appendix 4, B.8.

## **Section Six - Objective Five**

### ***Progress Towards Gender Equity in All Critical Areas of Concern, including Equal Access to Education for Girls at All Levels***

#### **6.1 Introduction**

South Africa's goals towards achieving gender equality are guided by a vision of human rights. Typically, South Africa has put in place a comprehensive legislative and policy framework that obligates government to ensure the empowerment and development of women.

South Africa is also part of various international commitments and obligations, which compel the country to promote gender equality and the development of women in all spheres of life. The most notable national commitments are the entrenchment of gender equality in the Constitution; and, the creation of the Commission for Gender Equality. South Africa has ratified the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) by government in December 1995 and the official adoption of the South African Platform of Action on the return from the 4<sup>th</sup> United Nations Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995. The ratification of CEDAW means that South Africa is legally bound to take the steps outlined in the Convention to ensure that women enjoy real equality, including social and economic equality, in society. Overall, gender equality is a national priority and The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa prohibits unfair discrimination.

#### **6.2 Question One**

**What measures has the country taken to mainstream gender equity and with what results?**

Since 1994 a number of critical advances were made towards building a non-racial and non-sexist society. The following legislations have direct bearing on the status and condition of women:

The Choice of Termination of Pregnancy Act (1997)

The Domestic Violence and the Maintenance Act (1998)

Customary Law Act (1998)  
The Labour Relations Act (1996)  
The Basic Conditions of Employment Act (1998)  
The Employment Equity Act (1999)  
The Skills Development Act (1999)  
The Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act (2000)  
The National Education Policy Act (1996)  
The South Africa Schools Act (1996)  
The Further Education and Training Act (1998)  
The Higher Education Act (1997)  
The National Education Policy  
The Bill of Rights with its emphasis on gender equality

In addition, the following national initiatives are worth noting:

Office on the Status of Women  
Gender Focal Points in national departments  
Commission for Gender Equality  
The South African Local Government Association Gender Working Group (to ensure the strategic presence of women and gender issues in local government)  
Women's Development Foundation (an NGO whose objective is to prepare women for political leadership and supports them while in office).  
Integrated gender policies  
Campaigns on women issues  
National Gender Policy Framework  
The Women's Parliamentary Caucus  
Joint Monitoring Committee on the Improvement of Quality of Life and Status of Women.

Key institutions that impact on the conditions of women include South African Human Rights Commission; Public Protector; Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Rights, Cultural, religions, and Linguistic Communities; Commission for Employment Equity; Commission for Conciliation Mediation and Arbitration

South Africa has also committed itself to the following international protocols:

The African Charter for Popular Participation in Development which provides for popular participation in the empowerment of people to effectively involve themselves in creating the structures and in designing policies and programmes that serve their interests; The Right to Development in the African Charter on Human and People's Rights including the Protocol on the Right of Women in Africa which provides that the rights and freedoms enshrined in it shall be enjoyed by all persons irrespective of sex; Convention against Discrimination in Education; Convention on the Political Rights of Women; Convention concerning Discrimination in respect of Employment and Occupation; Convention concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for work of equal value; Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination and Women; Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages; United Nations Millennium Declaration; Beijing Platform for Action; Solemn Declaration for Gender Equality in Africa

Finally, South African women are actively participating in the NEPAD Gender Forum. The Forum has made recommendations for gender mainstreaming in the framework of the African Union.

The results of the South African government initiatives are promising as shown in Table 1, 2, and 3.

Table 1: Representation of Women Ministers in Cabinet

Decision Making Position	1997	2002	2003	2004
No. of Women Ministers	4	9	9	12
No. of Male Ministers	21	18	18	16
Total Number of Ministers	25	27	27	28
Percentage of Women	16	33.3	33.3	42.8

Table 2: Representation of Women Deputy Ministers in Cabinet

Decision Making Position	1997	2002	2003	2004
No. of Women Deputy Ministers	8	8	8	10
No. of Men Deputy Ministers	5	6	8	11
Total no. of Deputy Ministers	13	14	16	21

Percentage of Women	61.5	57.1	50	47.6
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Table 3: Representation of Women MPs in National Assembly

Decision Making Position	1997	2002	2003	2004
No. of Women Members of Parliament	111	125	125	131
No. of Male Members of Parliament	289	275	275	269
Total no. of Members of Parliament	400	400	400	400
Percentage of Women Members	27.8	31.3	31.3	32.75

Women also hold leadership positions in the Provinces as Premiers and in local government as mayors. They also serve as public representatives in these institutions. Women are also increasingly holding senior positions in government and business.

The transformation of higher education in South Africa was seen as a major instrument to fostering equal opportunities for women. The condition of women has since improved with regard to education enrolments. In 1995, women were already in majority at universities.

### 6.2.1 Summary of Supporting Submissions

The government's concern with the development and empowerment of women has been emphasized in official development policy documents, particularly the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP). The gender approach to development in South Africa involves not only an integration of women into development, but looks for the potential in development initiatives to transform unequal gender/ social relations and to empower women. It, therefore, views inequality between men and women as structural, dictated by socio-cultural norms that serve as organizing principles of society. The gender-based approach is distinct in that it focuses on women and men, rather than considering women in isolation. The empowerment of women has, therefore, become a central concept in government and development circles in South Africa.

The parliament has passed a number of laws to ensure that the position and conditions of women are improved and national structures were established to improve the lives of women, such as, The Office on the Status of Women; Gender Focal Points in national departments; and, Commission for Gender Equality. Gender has also been mainstreamed in provincial and local government structures. A targeted approach has been used to improve the lives of women and include: education and training for women; women and health; women and armed conflict; women and the economy; women in power and decision-making; women and media; institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women; women and the environment; and the girl-child.

### 6.2.2 Programme of Action

The programme of action to improve the social conditions of women focused on the following initiatives: increasing the number of women in decision making positions; women benefit most from social security nets; opportunities for women in public works through extended public works programme; improvement of maternal health; promotion of the provision of child-care facilities; affordable and safer transport; the provision of electricity. Furthermore, special attention is paid to their legal, educational, and employment status; all forms of discrimination regarding women's access to land to be removed; the approach to housing and other social services to support gender equality; legislative obstacles and constraints to housing and credit to be removed ; women to have equal access to education, training and economic opportunities; reproductive rights to be granted to women; facilitate more opportunities and choices for women to participate in economic decision-making.

## 6.3 Recommendations

- As highlighted in the submissions, the recommendations with regard to improving the conditions of women are:
- To design gender indicators in national, provincial and local governments
- To strengthen implementation of initiatives that focus on gender mainstreaming
- Make more information available to women as an empowering tool
- Greater incorporation of men into gender issues

- Remove all the constraints in policy implementation
- Special attention to be paid to their legal, educational, and employment status
- All forms of discrimination regarding women's access to land to be removed; the approach to housing and other social services to support gender equality; legislative obstacles and constraints to housing and credit to be removed; women to have equal access to education, training and economic opportunities; reproductive rights to be granted to women; facilitate more opportunities and choices for women to participate in economic decision-making.

## **Section Seven - Objective Six**

### ***Encourage Broad-Based Participation in Development by All Stakeholders at All Levels***

#### **7.1 Introduction**

In South Africa, public participation in decision-making process is used to promote legitimacy and public support for legislation and government policies and programmes, and thereby assists in maintaining democratic stability. Public input is essential to ensure that government policy and the laws that provide frameworks to implement such policies are consistent with the needs and interests of the population. Essentially, participation in development in South Africa is regarded as a process of equitable and active involvement of all stakeholders in the formulation of development policies and strategies and in the analysis, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development activities. To allow for a more equitable development process, local communities and disadvantaged stakeholders such as rural communities and women are empowered to increase their level of knowledge, influence and control over their own livelihoods, including development initiatives affecting them. Consequently, a number of opportunities have been provided for all citizens to interact with government, such as, Presidential and Premier Imbizos which are used to ensure community participation. Furthermore, NGOs are recognized as social partners in development.

#### **7.2 Question One**

##### **What mechanisms have been put in place to promote and encourage effective participation in development processes by key stakeholders?**

Since the demise of apartheid in 1994, South Africa has put in place various mechanisms and measures to ensure that the broader population is active in the governance of the affairs of the country. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa is built on the foundations of participatory democracy. Opportunities have also been created for people to interact with government and inform decision making. National Economic Development and Labour Council (NEDLAC) aimed at making economic decision-making more inclusive.



Integrated development plans (IDP) is an approach to planning that involves the entire municipality and its citizens in finding the best solutions to achieve good long-term development. IDPs are used to coordinate the work of local and other spheres of government in a coherent plan to improve the quality of life for all the people living in an area.

Ward committees maintain contact between local government and public  
Multipurpose centres provide information and services to people

Community Development Workers maintain direct contact with public  
e-Government Programme is set to improve service delivery to citizens

South Africa adopted a Rural Development Framework which acknowledged that rural development is the business of everyone in rural areas

South Africa has also committed itself to the following international protocols:

The African Charter for Popular Participation in Development which provides for popular participation in the empowerment of people to effectively involve themselves in creating the structures and in designing policies and programmes that serve their interests; The United Nations Millennium Declaration which commits the international community to an expanded vision of development, one that vigorously promotes human development as the key to sustaining social and economic progress in all countries and that recognizes the importance of creating a global partnership for development; The World Summit on Social Development Plan of Action which commits states to undertake concrete actions and measures at all levels and to enhance international cooperation; The Right to Development in the African Charter on Human and People's Rights including the Protocol on the Right of Women in Africa which provides that the rights and freedoms enshrined in it shall be enjoyed by all persons irrespective of sex. It also prohibits discrimination against women.

### 7.2.1 Summary of Supporting Submissions

Participation in development, particularly at community level is regarded as an organized effort within institutions and organizations to increase stakeholder access and control over resources and related decision making that contributes to sustainable livelihoods. Participation is, furthermore, viewed as a process involving the

continuous re-adjustment of relationships between different stakeholders in a society in order to increase stakeholder control and influence over development initiatives that affect their lives.

However, there are challenges, such as, children's participation is not enhanced due insufficient mechanisms; rural youth is less organized and the youth movement is weak at local government.

### 7.2.2 Programme of Action

A number of programmes are used effect public participation: Imbizo programme takes government to the people and encourage people to interact with the President, Deputy President, National Ministers, Provincial Premiers and Members of the Executive Council. Initiatives are also taken to ensure dialogue between government and public, including working groups which the president uses to discuss various elements of economic policy and strategy, namely Organized agriculture; Organized Business; Organized Labour. Furthermore, there are Open media days hosted by government; Radio talk shows; Presidential and Premier Advisory Councils/ Committees; Organized Civil Society; Community Policing Forums to ensure safety of local citizens; Community Health. Local economic development is also used not only to improve economic performance of municipalities but also to encourages local people to work together to achieve sustainable development. It focuses attention on the local level as the most appropriate place for economic intervention as this level should be the most readily accountable to the public, while having legitimacy of being democratically elected. Finally, Taking Parliament to the People is an initiative of the National Council of Provinces which is undertaken annually as part of Parliament's public participation project.

## 7.3 Recommendations

A number of recommendations emerged from the submissions and are highlighted below:

- Government must create enabling mechanisms to encourage children to have greater participation in development

- Greater efforts to ensure greater community participation in policy formulation and implementation.
- Government to implement a human capital development strategy to ensure that youth are targeted and results in their employability and self employment.
- More efforts to include people with disabilities in development
- Need to increase educational efforts for people to know their rights and exercise them
- To do more to improve service delivery
- When narrowing the gap between the rich and poor, to make sure that people with disabilities are involved and that the programme is sensitive to people with disabilities.
- Mobilize rural youth to take a more active role in development
- Strengthen youth structures at local government level
- Incorporate children with disabilities in physical education and broaden their participation in sport and development
- Remove constraints in order for vulnerable groups such as women, youth, people with disabilities and rural communities improve their participation in development and place vulnerable groups in forefront of development projects
- Remove all institutional and social constraints to the participation of local communities in development structures and institutions
- Engage the civil society on the re-assessment of development indicators
- Capacitate local government to enhance service delivery
- Improve consultations with rural communities
- Improve access to information

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C.6 Free State .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
D. CDW .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
E. Other .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>

## Appendix 6 Submissions on Objective Six

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