

Report of the Social Sector contd.

To be appended to Volume 3 after page 20.



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Women and Youth	:	<u>10 901</u>
Current Total		<u>78 997</u>

The projects currently in the implementation phase are also providing the following numbers with training:

Vocational Accredited Training:

Men	:	28 204
Women and Youth	:	<u>2 514</u>
		<u>28 357</u>

It is estimated that by the end of the 1998/99 financial year the following targets will have been met:

- a total of 29 million people will have benefitted from improved or rehabilitated municipal services;
- 1939 municipal projects will be either completed or under construction on site;
- a total of 316 000 jobs will have been created;
- 123 200 people will have been trained through the projects.

9. MINISTRY OF SPORTS AND RECREATION

9.1+2 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The strategic thrust of the Department is to transform sport and recreation from their sectarian and racist past and to make them the property of all our people. In our draft white paper, we suggest a two pronged approach as a means to accomplish the stated mission, viz: the sustenance of excellence and broadening of the mass participation base involving millions, young and old, in both the urban and rural areas.

At the moment statistical estimates indicate that in a population of ± 43 millions only 4 million are actively involved in sport and recreation, three quarters of which are white persons.

These figures confirm the fact that the biggest majority of our people from the black communities were virtually denied access to sport and recreation, and that many sports remained the exclusive preserve of our white compatriots.

It is the intention of the Department to reverse the situation so that in five years time the participation levels increase to between 15 % and 20 %. The achievement of the goal, though still dismally low by international standards, must bring about a positive impact on:

8.3 RDP TARGETS

a. Infrastructure Investment Programme

There has been a substantial programme of investment in infrastructure by municipalities over the last 2 years. The total capital expenditure budgeted for 1996/97 is R10,6 billion, which will largely be spent on municipal infrastructure services and social amenities.

The Department has complemented and facilitated this investment programme through a system of grants (the "Municipal Infrastructure Programme") which assist local authorities to provide services to the poor up to at least a basic level, as well as to rehabilitate existing services.

A total of R1351,7 million has already been allocated to provinces in this regard, of which R1265,5 million has already been committed to actual projects. All project funds will be spent by the end of 1997. A total of 1089 projects will be supported by these funds, of which 369 projects are currently on site, and 115 projects have already been completed. It is estimated that these projects will provide new or rehabilitated infrastructure services to 12,14 million beneficiaries.

The funds have also leveraged additional contributions from local authorities and the private sector, as per the following table:

Source of Funds Committed

		R millions	
MIP funds	:	1265.5	(70.76%)
Local Authority funds	:	339.98	(19.01%)
Other funds	:	<u>182.95</u>	<u>(10.23%)</u>
Total funds committed	:	<u>1788.43</u>	<u>(100%)</u>

The following is a summary of the committed funds by project categories:

Water	:	721.87	(57.04%)
Sanitation	:	374.45	(29.59%)
Roads	:	134.52	(10.63%)
Refuse	:	9.23	(0.73%)
Electricity	:	12.58	(1.00%)
Community and Health Care facilities	:	12.58	(1.02%)
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Significant employment and training opportunities are also being created by this programme. The projects currently in the implementation phase are providing employment for the following:

- ~ 255 South Africans will be trained in agricultural public sector policy analysis through the EDI/World Bank training programme in the next three years. Local universities will finally internalize and take ownership of the training programme with the support of the NDA which will provide bursaries to students.

There has been a concerted effort to re-design agricultural training curricula at agricultural colleges with the aim of complementing current deficiencies of existing staff. Internships and in-service training form the core of the strategy of re-orientating the current extension staff. A working group on Extension and Training has been established and is fully operation in effecting the above.

Farmers and Agribusiness:

International exposure trips to the Asian countries, Latin America and Africa were undertaken with the aim of exposing South African farmers to operational conditions of fellow farmers in these countries. To complement farmer organization development strategy, there are efforts to promote commodity producer organisations with the aim of exposing the core business of such commodities to emerging farmers. Beef, vegetables, sorghum and grape farmers are in the fore-front of such new strategy approaches. The support of national and provincial farmers unions structures is the issue that will be attended in the ensuing year. The NDA will commit financial resources to implement these programmes during 1997.

8. MINISTRY OF PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

REPORT ON PROGRESS WITH DELIVERY OF MUNICIPAL SERVICES

8.1+2 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The targets used by the Department are based in the original RDP targets, which are:

- a) The RDP's short term aim is to provide every person with adequate facilities for health. The RDP will achieve this establishing a national water and sanitation programme which aims to provide all households with a clean, safe water supply of 20-30 litres per capita per day (lcd) within 200 metres, an adequate/safe sanitation facility per site, and a refuse removal system to all urban households.
- b) In the medium term, the RDP aims to provide an on-site supply of 50-60 lcd of clean water, improved on-site sanitation, and an appropriate household refuse collection system. Water supply to nearly 100 per cent of rural households should be achieved over the medium term, and adequate sanitation facilities should be provided to at least 75 per cent of rural households. Community/household preferences and environmental sustainability will be taken into account.

It is envisaged that all South Africans can be given access to a basic minimum level of service, compatible with these targets, over a ten year period

1. There is a lack of capacity in the civil service at all levels of government especially in local and provincial governments. The specific areas in which skills are lacking are in general management and administration, financial management and project management.
2. The transformation of the civil service to reflect the South African population and its re-orientation towards new priorities is taking place at a snails pace. The civil service is still driven by rules rather than strategic objectives and outcomes. Change management is needed. This must be coordinated by the Ministry of Public services and administration.
3. Intergovernmental relations need a sharper definition. The relationship and roles between national, provincial and local government are still unclear. This must be done within the framework of the Constitution and financial and fiscal relations. Lack of parity in the salaries and conditions of service between the public service and local government is a matter of concern. In health this factor militates against the re-distribute and integration of health workers because it restricts the mobility and transferability of staff.
4. The rationalisation and right-sizing of the civil service go a long way to address the distribution of human resources throughout the civil service. The end stage of this exercise must be defined as this state of flux in the civil service, including severance packages, harbour instability in departments. We are more geared to loose its staff than attract them.
5. Initially, many national departments had to physically deliver projects on the ground in order to fast-track the implementation of the RDP. These departments now are beginning to focus their attention to policy development, definition of norms and standards, monitoring and legislation in line with the new Constitution. There is an urgent need to build capacity in local government in order to build its capacity to deliver basis services.
6. The re-organisation of the Public Service Commission and the delegation of powers to departments has dramatically improved the capacity of departments to deliver services.
7. Finally the cumbersome and bureaucratic tender procedures continue to be an impediment to the delivery of basic services. The changes which are proposed by the Department of Public Works are welcome and deserve to be debated and implemented.

END!

Though we support Growth, employment and Redistribution (GEAR) strategy, it must go hand in hand with improvement in revenue collection so that the cut backs on resources available for provision of social needs are not drastic. We cannot deny the fact that in the short term, the imminent budget cuts will affect the delivery of basic services adversely. We will experience some difficulties in making ends meet especially at the point of service delivery, but this will not distract us from our goal of providing a better life for all South Africans. We are therefore committed to operate within the budget constraints and to re-prioritise our budget to ensure that we continue to provide essential health services which will have maximum impact on the lives of our people.

We believe the impact of the macro-economic framework on line functions will be as follows;

1. Health will do everything to cushion the budget cuts but is concerned that the current funding levels should not be eroded as this will have a major impact on the delivery of basic health services. Another challenge faced by the Health Ministry is the funding of the rehabilitation programme for the health facilities. A recent audit of all our hospitals revealed that 27% of our capital stock is in a bad state of disrepair and would require between R6 - R8bn to replace over a period of 10 years. We are investigating innovative means of funding this programme in collaboration with the private sector.
2. The social sector particularly education, health and welfare are all concerned that with the block grants there is no guarantee that the agreed priorities will be funded. It is critical, therefore, for the ANC to make sure that those priorities like education, primary health care and social grants, especially for the rural poor families for whom this may be the only safety net, are guaranteed.
3. The Ministry of Education is perturbed by the budget cuts which are implied in the Macro-economic framework. If these cuts are real, the implementation of the policy of free and compulsory general education will be seriously threatened including bridging the backlog.
4. The Ministry of Housing is committed to reaching the goals of the RDP provided the following fundamental environmental factors are in place, i.e. the support of government's social partners; respect for due legal processes, and the vigorous enforcement of legal contract; the programmatic enhancement of capacity at provincial and local levels; long term budgetary certainty at national level; the timely provision of land and services (local government).

- ~ Training SANGALA: Approximately 1 000 leaders from all nine provinces will be trained to present the SANGALA projects in their respective communities.
- ~ Street SANGALA: Approximately 3 000 street children in the provinces of Gauteng, Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal will be involved in recreational activities, games and life skills development to bring them back into the mainstream of society.
- ~ The youth may also become involved in the Senior SANGALA project through training to become leaders of senior citizen groups in their communities.
- ~ Rural SANGALA links very closely with Community SANGALA and brings life skills development, games and recreational activities to the rural areas and informal settlements where the infra-structure of the communities do not allow for sport. An additional 100 000 people from all nine provinces will be able to take part.

Protea Sport is an ongoing NSC programme aimed at the youth in the following age groups:

6 months to 7 years	:	Super Kidz programme
7 to 17 years	:	Sport Pioneers programme
15 to 21 years	:	Isizwe Stars programme

c. What programme exists to ensure the mass engagement of sports enthusiasts in the campaign "Sport Mobilised against Crime".

To ensure the mass engagement of sport enthusiasts in the campaign, a variety of programmes are being planned. These activities will include:

- ~ serialization of TV and radio series,
- ~ re-enforcement of anti-crime messaging in booklets,
- ~ photo opportunities with sport personalities; and
- ~ Sport Mobilised Against Crime game schedules (SMAC).

These programmes will be facilitated in conjunction with the Department of Justice. This will only come to fruition when financial resources are available.

d. How many sports trainers, capable of working in the schools and in communities, will be produced during the year?

In 1996 the following officials were trained and it is envisaged that the same number of officials will be trained in 1997 via the Protea Mmuso Programme.

* Sport leader courses	-	23
* Basic administration courses	-	118

5. Thus far the macro-economic framework has not yet had an impact on land reform. Existing budgetary constraints have so far not substantially limited land reform. Their major concern is the insufficient human resources to effectively carry out the programme. There has also been no discernible impact by the Macro-economic Framework on the redistribution of agricultural land. It is however evident that increased budgetary and human resources will need to be allocated when the process of agricultural land redistribution comes into full swing. This will necessitate re-prioritisation of programmes and budgetary expenditure. Areas that need to be un-blocked in order to facilitate greater agricultural land redistribution include the restructuring of the statutory financial institutions such as the Land Bank, equalisation of lending rates by the statutory financial institutions at both the national and provincial levels to encourage efficient and accountable management of agricultural financial resources; and the resolution of the current R1.3 billion debt to the state.
7. The Macro Economic framework has provided a broader context for the substantial programme of investment envisaged for municipal infrastructure. It has increased the priority status of the Municipal Infrastructure Programme, emphasised the importance of job creation and training in the programme, and created a greater emphasis on partnerships between public and private sectors in the delivery of municipal infrastructure. The Department of Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development has played a key role in implementing the strategy for Growth, Employment and Redistribution by focusing on investment in municipal infrastructure, promoting partnerships between the public and private sector at local government level, stabilising local government finances and improving the municipal debt problem.

In Summary, every Ministry is committed to the Macro-economic Framework. They are concerned about budget cuts in the social sector which may fall to below the existing funding levels because this will compromise the implementation of RDP policies and targets to which this government is committed. Perhaps better understanding and coordination between the social and economic sectors will allay their fears and lay the foundation for political leadership in the implementation of the RDP within the framework of a coherent growth and development strategy.

THE STATE OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND ITS CAPACITY TO ENSURE IMPLEMENTATION

There is consensus amongst the Ministries in a lot of areas regarding the state of the public service and its capacity to ensure the implementation of the RDP. The following issues were raised;

The composition and complexion of many representative provincial and national teams.

- The participation of black women in particular.
- Attempts to reverse the imbalance between rural and urban areas.

The health consciousness of the population as a whole and, therefore, the drive to help reduce the national health budget.

The restoration of the culture of teaching and learning in predominantly black schools.

- Reconciliation, nation-building and national pride.
- Tourism and creation of more jobs.
- Human resource development, particularly in so far as the youth is concerned.

NB It should be noted that in all African Countries and most nations elsewhere in the world, the youth is a component element of the ministry of sport. The ministry is seen as a natural habitat of the youth).

The government's overall effort to raise the country's political and economic profile in the continent and the rest of the world.

9.3 RDP TARGETS

- a. **How many sports facilities will be built, where, of what kind and to serve how many people?**

The construction of 136 facilities for sport and recreation will commence during 1997. One hundred and twenty seven of these will be basic multi-purpose outdoor facilities and nine (one in each Province) will be multi-purpose indoor sports/recreation halls. A list of places involved is attached as Annexure A.

It is estimated that approximately 10 370 people will benefit from the provision of each facility. It is, therefore, envisaged that these facilities will be available to \pm 1,4 million people in total. A contribution of R1 million will be made towards the construction of a further multi-purpose sports complex at Kwanobuhle, Uitenhage.

- b. **How many young people and from which parts of the country, will be drawn into sustained campaigns to encourage participation in organised sport and recreation?**

Continuous, sustainable programmes are organised by the Department in conjunction with Recreation South Africa and the Provincial Departments responsible for sport and recreation. This programme is known as the South African National Games And Leisure Activities (SANGALA) Programme. SANGALA is an ongoing departmental campaign with six components. The focus will be on the total population of South Africa with an emphasis on the youth in the urban and rural areas. The Department envisages to involve more than 500,00 people from across the country in five of the six projects.

~ Community SANGALA: Approximately 400 000 participants from all nine provinces.

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS



NEC LEKGOTLA

16-19 JANUARY 1997
HELDERFONTEIN, JOHANNESBURG

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*	Course reviewers course	-	9

According to statistics given by 51 National Sports Federations, it is envisaged that nearly 15 000 sports trainers will be produced during 1997. The Department, through its Training Sangala, plans to produce approximately 1 000 sport leaders in 1997.

e. What campaign will be waged and by what means, to attract the greatest possible number of young people into organised sport and recreation, in future?

The campaign on the Department side will be waged through SANGALA. This is a community-based programme which includes projects such as Women in Sport and Girls under 14 and 16 campaigns, Street Sangala, World Challenge Day and basic participation in sport and recreation activities. Specific programmes dealing with the needs of the street children, the juveniles, drug rehabilitation and building of self esteem will also receive special attention.

Strategic partnerships with the Provincial Administrations, the Non Governmental Organisations like the NSC as well as Government Departments like Correctional Services, have already been forged.

The Cabinet has also approved a National Sport and Recreation Day early in September of every year. The Campaign envisaged includes a youth rehabilitation programme that has succeeded in converting known gangsters in to good citizens that worked successfully in the UK

THE IMPACT OF THE MACRO-ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

Most developing countries have been increasingly obliged to make adjustments in their economies in response to macroeconomic problems of imbalance between aggregate demand and supply, inflation, unemployment, and shortage of foreign exchange. The sources of these problems are both external and domestic.

This government is doing everything in its power to tighten its belt and re-prioritise budget expenditure. Nonetheless our economy continues to be eroded, the rand is depreciating, unemployment has reached unacceptable levels and more resources are needed to provide basic needs such as health, education, housing, water and sanitation to the majority of South Africans.

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- a. **How many sports facilities will be built, where, of what kind and to serve how many people?**

The construction of 136 facilities for sport and recreation will commence during 1997. One hundred and twenty seven of these will be basic multi-purpose outdoor facilities and nine (one in each Province) will be multi-purpose indoor sports/recreation halls. A list of places involved is attached as Annexure A.

It is estimated that approximately 10 370 people will benefit from the provision of each facility. It is, therefore, envisaged that these facilities will be available to \pm 1,4 million people in total. A contribution of R1 million will be made towards the construction of a further multi-purpose sports complex at Kwanobuhle, Uitenhage.

- b. **How many young people and from which parts of the country, will be drawn into sustained campaigns to encourage participation in organised sport and recreation?**

Continuous, sustainable programmes are organised by the Department in conjunction with Recreation South Africa and the Provincial Departments responsible for sport and recreation. This programme is known as the South African National Games And Leisure Activities (SANGALA) Programme. SANGALA is an ongoing departmental campaign with six components. The focus will be on the total population of South Africa with an emphasis on the youth in the urban and rural areas. The Department envisages to involve more than 500,00 people from across the country in five of the six projects.

~ Community SANGALA: Approximately 400 000 participants from all nine provinces.

*	Lead facilitators course	-	79
*	Facilitators course	-	83
*	Regional coordinators course	-	39
*	Course design courses - coaching	-	47
*	Course reviewers course	-	9

According to statistics given by 51 National Sports Federations, it is envisaged that nearly 15 000 sports trainers will be produced during 1997. The Department, through its Training Sangala, plans to produce approximately 1 000 sport leaders in 1997.

e. What campaign will be waged and by what means, to attract the greatest possible number of young people into organised sport and recreation, in future?

The campaign on the Department side will be waged through SANGALA. This is a community-based programme which includes projects such as Women in Sport and Girls under 14 and 16 campaigns, Street Sangala, World Challenge Day and basic participation in sport and recreation activities. Specific programmes dealing with the needs of the street children, the juveniles, drug rehabilitation and building of self esteem will also receive special attention.

Strategic partnerships with the Provincial Administrations, the Non Governmental Organisations like the NSC as well as Government Departments like Correctional Services, have already been forged.

The Cabinet has also approved a National Sport and Recreation Day early in September of every year. The Campaign envisaged includes a youth rehabilitation programme that has succeeded in converting known gangsters in to good citizens that worked successfully in the UK

THE IMPACT OF THE MACRO-ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

Most developing countries have been increasingly obliged to make adjustments in their economies in response to macroeconomic problems of imbalance between aggregate demand and supply, inflation, unemployment, and shortage of foreign exchange. The sources of these problems are both external and domestic.

This government is doing everything in its power to tighten its belt and re-prioritise budget expenditure. Nonetheless our economy continues to be eroded, the rand is depreciating, unemployment has reached unacceptable levels and more resources are needed to provide basic needs such as health, education, housing, water and sanitation to the majority of South Africans.