Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

REVISED

STRATEGIC PLAN
2025 - 2030

EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY STATEMENT - 2025/2030

I take this opportunity and privilege to present and submit the Eastern Cape Department of Social Development Strategic Plan for the period 2025-2030. As we embark on this journey, it is essential to reflect on our achievements and the invaluable lessons learned from our previous strategic plans. Over the past years, we have made significant strides in enhancing the social fabric of our communities. We have gradually improved access to essential services, empowered vulnerable populations, and fostered inclusivity. Our unwavering commitment to social justice, equity, and inclusivity has been the cornerstone of our efforts, and we take great pride in the progress made together. These achievements stand as a testament to the hard work and dedication of our staff, the resilience of our communities, and the strong, collaborative partnerships we have cultivated with various stakeholders.

However, we are aware that the path forward is not without its challenges. The socio-economic landscape is ever evolving, with new complexities emerging every day. To stay ahead, we must develop innovative approaches and adaptive strategies to effectively address these challenges. The 2025-2030 Strategic Plan is a forward-looking blueprint designed to confront these challenges head-on, while building on our past successes. It is not only a roadmap for the Eastern Cape Department of Social Development but also a vital instrument in realizing the broader vision outlined in the National Development Plan (NDP), aligning our objectives with national priorities and enhancing our collective impact. The Strategic Plan 2025-2030 is anchored in three strategic priorities that will guide our work over the next five years. These priorities are

- Job creation and Inclusive growth
- Reducing poverty, and tackling the high cost of living,
- Building a capable and ethical and developmental state.

The 7th administration will also see the repositioning DSD to provide for an inclusive, responsive, social protection system. As part of our overarching mission, we will continue to prioritize the Family-Based Model as the core method of service delivery. This approach emphasizes holistic support, community engagement, and the integration of services, ensuring that we not only address immediate needs but also empower families to achieve sustainable self-sufficiency. We firmly believe that a family-centered approach is the most effective way to eradicate poverty and improve long-term outcomes for vulnerable populations. We will work collaboratively across sectors to develop and deliver seamless, integrated support for individuals and families, while emphasizing sustainable practices and empowering local initiatives. Our commitment to the empowerment of youth, women, persons with disabilities, EX-Mine workers, Military Veterans remains strong, ensuring that their voices are heard, and their potential is fully realized. Furthermore, the Department is committed to combating social ills such as crime, substance abuse, and unemployment by empowering vulnerable individuals through the National Youth Service Programme, in collaboration with the South African Defence Force.

In the next five years, we will also prioritize increasing the supply of social service practitioners. This will strengthen our ability to address social ills more efficiently, improve our response to challenges such as child protection, gender-based violence, and substance abuse, and ensure a timely and effective service to those in need. This involves not only recruitment and training but also creating an environment that supports their professional development and retention. We also acknowledge the alarming rates of malnutrition in our communities. In response, our strategic plan places a strong emphasis on tackling food insecurity and improving nutrition across the province through the Establishment of Food Banks as part of the Provincial Food and Nutrition Strategy 2025-2030. which will provide immediate relief to families facing hunger during economic hardships and disasters. Furthermore, this plan outlines a strong commitment to enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of social service delivery.

We are also aware that success in achieving the National Development Plan's goals requires a capable, ethical, and developmental state. Our efforts will be directed towards building a public service that is not only skilled and knowledgeable but also deeply committed to serving our communities with integrity and compassion. We are also committed to reform our delivery of services by ensuring that our services are accessible, efficient, and responsive to the needs of the people through digital transformation. Furthermore, transform District Offices to be hubs of service delivery.

As we implement this Strategic Plan, I urge all stakeholders-government entities, civil society, and the private sector-to work together in a spirit of collaboration. Together, let us champion the cause of social development, building a society where everyone has the opportunity to thrive.

Ms. B. Fanta
MEC of the Eastern Cape Department of Social Development
10 June 2025

ACCOUNTING OFFICER STATEMENT - 2025/2030

Over the past 5 years of the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF), 2019-2024, the Eastern Cape Department of Social Development has implemented a number of policies that contributed towards making the Eastern Cape an inclusive Province which is responsive to the rights and needs of its poorest and vulnerable members. Given that there are no simple solutions to the complex social ills faced by most communities in the Eastern Cape, the department will have to reflect more deeply on its work, consolidate lessons from the past 5 years, and emerge with more practical and effective strategies that will make a real difference to citizens of the Province.

In the COVID-19 period, the country experienced implications in the social, economic, health, environmental, and technological realms of our communities, there was a growing demand for accessibility to developmental social welfare services. However, the Department put in measures and interventions to deliver services in more innovative, pro-active and value adding ways thereby supporting an environment of sustainable economic growth and social development.

The increase in the prevailing and stubborn social ills affecting the social fibre of the communities necessitated robust interventions in partnership with stakeholders and our extended arm, the Non-Profit Sector. Prevention, Early Intervention and Victim Support programmes to curb the persistence of Gender Based Violence and Femicide prevalence were implemented across the Province. The Department became more responsive in the provisioning of sheltering service to women and children who were victims of crime and violence.

Taking gains and lessons from the previous planning cycle, 2019-2024, the department will have to be more innovative, pro-active and value adding, thereby supporting an environment of sustainable economic growth and social development through ensuring effective strategies are implemented.

The department of Social Development is a service delivery department that implements a concurrent function with national policies, frameworks and guidelines and also monitor their implementation. It carries the mandate of Social Protection on Chapter 11 of the NDP.

The Department of Social Development is instrumental in providing a safety net for the poor, the marginalized and the vulnerable members of society. To realize this objective, the department implements integrated developmental social welfare services and social assistance through a range of policies, legislation and programmes targeting these groups.

In the next five years the department will strive to enhance the following outcomes:

- Increased universal access to developmental social welfare service
- Optimised social protection for sustainable families and communities
- Functional, Efficient and integrated sector

In the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP), the department will ensure that Social protection mandate is broadened to be inclusive and responsive to all needs of citizen. Social development will take central stage in facilitating social protection within the province to prevent further disparities, inequality and more people getting trapped deeper into vulnerability. It will put in place social protection measures to eliminate dependency on the state by promoting community-centered interventions to promote empowerment and enhance sustainability as well as strengthen and increase the Family-Based operating model coverage to the poor and vulnerable.

Despite the significantly increasing fiscal constraints, which negatively affects the availability of resources, the department will strive towards maximizing the implementation of its programmes and interventions throughout the province In doing so, the department will continue to strengthen integration and collaborations with its stakeholders and social partners through the Social Protection, Community and Human Development Cluster at large towards the implementation of the Provincial Integrated Anti-Poverty Strategy with a special emphasis on the Food Security and Malnutrition Integration Area. This will include the integration of the South African Social Security Agency interventions on poverty alleviation through the provision of social grants, whilst also ensuring that beneficiaries are linked to sustainable livelihoods. The department will also increase the use of technology to enhance service delivery and all forms of media platforms to strengthen communication and reach to the community.

As the department continues with its service delivery mandate, the focus will also be on accelerating the pace of implementing the provincial integration areas for the 7th Administration, focusing on:

- Mitigating the vulnerability of individuals, families and communities which is a result of poverty, inequality, unemployment and the long years of underdevelopment
- Expanding access to social policy related services which include community development, social assistance, welfare services, sustainable livelihood, food security and poverty alleviation interventions targeting rural areas
- Putting in place an inclusive and responsive social protection system that addresses all areas of vulnerability and is responsive to the needs, realities, conditions and livelihoods of those who are most at risk
- Involve civil society in the implementation of social protection programmes and capacity building programmes
- Aligning policies, legislation and institutions that impact on social protection

Mr. M. Machemba
Accounting Officer of Eastern Cape Department of Social Development
10 June 2025

OFFICIAL SIGN-OFF

It is hereby certified that this Strategic Plan:

- Was developed by the management of the Eastern Cape Department of Social Development under the guidance of the Executive Authority, Hon. B. Fanta.
- Takes into account all the relevant policies, legislation and other mandates for which the Department of Social Development is responsible.
- Accurately reflects the Impact, Outcomes and Outputs which the Eastern Cape Department of Social Development will endeavour to achieve over the period 2025 – 2030.

Ms. P. Mwanda - Tali
Programme Manager: Administration
Signature

Dr. S. Hugo
Programme Manager: Developmental Social Welfare Services
Signature

Mr. Z. Tafeni
Acting Programme Manager: Children and Families
Signature

Mr. W. Ncapai
Programme Manager: Restorative Services
Signature

Mr. X. Ntshona
Programme Manager: Development & Research
Signature

Mr. T. Ngqabayi
Acting Chief Director: Institutional Support Services
Signature

Ms. Z. Ganca
Deputy Director-General: Social Institutional Services
Signature

Ms. S. Tutani
Chief Financial Officer
Signature

Ms. N. Mabusela-Morrison
Head Official Responsible for Planning
Signature

Mr. M. Machemba
Accounting Officer
Signature

Ms. B. Fanta
MEC of the Department of Social Development
Signature

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AFS	Annual Financial Statements	**MOU**	Memorandum of Understanding
AG	Auditor-General	**MOA**	Memorandum of Agreement
AGSA	Auditor-General South Africa	**MP**	Member of Parliament
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	**MTEF**	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
AO	Accounting Officer	**MTSF**	Medium Term Strategic Framework
APP	Annual Performance Plan	**MTDP**	Medium Term Development Plan
APS	Anti-Poverty Strategy	**NAWONGO**	National Association of Welfare Organisations and Non-Profit Organisations
BCM	Buffalo City Metro	**NDA**	National Development Agency
BEE	Black Economic Empowerment	**NDP**	National Development Plan
BBBEEA	Black Economic Empowerment Act	**NDSD**	National Department of Social Development
CBO	Community Based Organisation	**NGO**	Non-Governmental Organisation
CBR	Community Based Rehabilitation	**NIA**	National Intelligence Agency
CDP	Community Development Practitioner	**NMM**	Nelson Mandela Metro
CFO	Chief Financial Officer	**NPO**	Non-Profit Organisations
CNDC	Community Nutrition Development Centres	**NTR**	National Treasury Regulations
CIO	Chief Information Officer	**NYS**	National Youth Service
COGTA	Cooperative Governance & Traditional Affairs	**OD**	Organisational Development
COVID	Corona Virus Disease	**OHSA**	Occupational Health and Safety Act
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations	**OTP**	Office of the Premier
CSS	Community Support Services	**OVC**	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
CYCC	Child and Youth Care Centres	**PDP**	Provincial Development Plan
CYCW	Child and Youth Care Workers	**PERSAL**	Personnel and Salary System
DBE	Department of Basic Education	**PIAPS**	Provincial Integrated Anti- Poverty Strategy
DDG	Deputy Director-General	**PFMA**	Public Finance Management Act
DOE	Department of Education	**PPP**	Public-Private Partnership
DDM	District Development Model	**PMDS**	Performance Management Development System
DIY	Do It Yourself	**RDP**	Reconstruction and Development Programme
DORA	Division of Revenue Act	**RPL**	Recognition of Prior Learning
DPSA	Department of Public Service Administration	**SACSSP**	South African Council for Social Service Practitioners
DRDAR	Department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform	**SAPS**	South African Police Service
DSD	Department of Social Development	**SA**	South Africa
DQA	Developmental Quality Assurance	**SAHNES**	South African National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey
EC	Eastern Cape	**SAQA**	South African Qualifications Authority
ECD	Early Childhood Development	**SARS**	South African Revenue Services
ECDSD	Eastern Cape Department of Social Development	**SASSA**	South Africa Social Security Agency
ECSECC	Eastern Cape Socio Economic Consultative Council	**SETA**	Sector Education and Training Authority
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Program	**SCM**	Supply Chain Management
EWP	Employee Wellness Policy	**SCOA**	Standard Chart of Accounts
EXCO	Executive Council	**SCOPA**	Standing Committee on Public Accounts
FBM	Family Based Model	**SDIP**	Service Delivery Improvement Plan
FET	Further Education and Training	**SDIMS**	Social Development Information Management System
FOSAD	Forum of South African Directors-General	**SEZs**	Special Economic Zones

GBV	Gender Based Violence	**SITA**	State Information Technology Agency
GNU	Government of National Unity	**SLA**	Service Level Agreement
GITO	Government Information Technology Officer	**SM**	Senior Manager
GSCID	Governance, State Capacity and Institutional Development	**SMME**	Small Medium Micro Enterprise
HCBC	Home Community Based Care	**SONA**	State Of the Nation Address
HHFN	Housing, Health, Family and Nutrition	**SOPA**	State Of the Province Address
HOD	Head of Department	**SP**	Strategic Plan
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	**SPCHD**	Social Protection, Community and Human Development
HR	Human Resources	**STI**	Sexually Transmitted Infection
HRD	Human Resource Development	**TADA**	Teenagers Against Drug Abuse
HRM	Human Resource Management	**TIDs**	Technical Indicator Descriptors
HSRC	Human Scientist Research Council	**TB**	Tuberculosis
IA	Internal Audit	**UIF**	Unemployment Insurance Fund
IT	Information Technology	**UN**	United Nations
ICT	Information and Communication Technology	**UNDP**	United Nations Development Program
ICROP	Integrated Community Registration Outreach Programme	**VEP**	Victim Empowerment Program
IEC	Information Education and Communication	**VCANE**	Violence Child Abuse Neglect and Exploitation
IDP	Integrated Development Plan	**WEGE**	Women Empowerment and Gender Equality
IFMS	Integrated Financial Management Systems	**WHO**	World Health Organisation
IGR	Inter-Governmental Relations	**WYPD**	Women Youth and People with Disabilities
IMST	Information Management Systems Technology		
ISS	Institutional Support Services		
IPFMA	Institute of Public Finance Management and Auditing		
KDF	Key Driving Forces		
KIA	Key Integration Areas		
LED	Local Economic Development		
LGBTI+	Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender & Intersex		

PART A:
OUR MANDATE

1. UPDATES TO THE RELEVANT LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY MANDATES

The Department of Social Development will continue to provide social protection services through Integrated Developmental Social Services and lead government efforts to forge partnerships through which vulnerable individuals, families, groups and communities become capable and self-reliant participants in their own development.

1.1 CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE

The Constitutional Mandate of the Department of Social Development is derived from the Section 27 of South Africa's Constitution:

(1) Everyone has the right to have access to
   a. **health care services**, including reproductive health care
   b. **sufficient food and** water; and
   c. **social security,** including, if they are unable to support themselves and their dependents, appropriate **social assistance**

(2) The state must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to achieve the progressive realisation of each of these rights

Section 28(1) of the Constitution enshrines the **rights of the children** with regard to appropriate care, basic nutrition, shelter, health care services and social services

Schedule 4 of the Constitution mandates the Provincial Governments to render **population development and welfare services**

1.2 CORE FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

To provide Developmental Social Services to individuals, families, groups and communities through the following social protection measures:

- **Protective** – Measures are introduced to save lives and reduce levels of deprivation.
- **Preventive** – Acts as an economic stabilizer that seeks to help people avoid falling into deeper poverty and reduce vulnerability to natural disasters, crop failure, accidents and illness.
- **Promotive** – Aims to enhance the capabilities of individuals, communities and institutions to participate in all spheres of activity.
- **Transformative** – Tackles inequities and vulnerabilities through changes in policies, laws, budgetary allocations and redistributive measures.
- **Developmental and generative** – Increases consumption patterns of the poor, promoting local economic development and enabling poor people to access economic and social opportunities.

The Departmental response to the socio-economic conditions is defined and detailed within the Social Protection measures and interventions as outlined in the Chapter 11 of the National Development Plan Vision 2030. The Department will drive social protection measures linked to the provincial 9 Integration Areas through an integrated and coordinated implementation:

Table 1: Social Protection Measures

SOCIAL PROTECTION MEASURES	DEPARTMENTAL INTERVENTIONS
Protective Measures	• Residential facilities for care of vulnerable groups, • Older persons, persons with disabilities, • Food parcels, • Social relief of distress, • Shelters for survivors of gender-based violence, • Substance abuse, Childcare and protection services and Integrated School Health Programmes.
Preventive Measures	• Social grants, • Gender based violence and femicide prevention programmes, • Substance abuse prevention programmes, • Social Crime Prevention programme, Social Mobilisation Programmes, Community Nutrition Development Centres, • Community based Care Services for older person and persons with disabilities, • Food gardens, • Active aging programmes, • Social Behaviour Change Programmes, Youth Development Programmes, • Women Development Programmes. • Prevention and Early Intervention Programmes for children
Promotive Measures	• Family Preservation Programmes, • Protective workshops for persons with disabilities, • Partial Care Services, • Skills Development programmes for youth, women, • persons with disabilities and LGBTQI+, • Aftercare services.
Transformative Measures	• Expansion of services to under–serviced areas through ICROP, • Prevention and Early intervention Programmes to deal with social ills, • Women Empowerment programmes, • Youth Empowerment programmes
Developmental and generative	• Expanded public works programme, • Community Development Programme, Development, • Capacity Building and funding of Non –Profit Organisations, Youth, Women and Persons with Disability Co-operatives, • Establishment of Community Development Structure to create a platform for development opportunities.

1.3 PURPOSE OF DEVELOPMENTAL SOCIAL SERVICES

- Enhance social functioning and human capacities.
- Promote social solidarity through participation and community involvement in social welfare.
- Promote social inclusion through empowerment of those who are socially and economically excluded from the mainstream of society.
- Protect and promote the rights of populations at risk.
- Address oppression and discrimination arising not only from structural forces but also from social and cultural beliefs and practices that hamper social inclusion.
- Contribute significantly to community building and local institutional development.

1.4 MAIN SERVICES

The Department offers its programmes and services not as a single entity but collaboratively with the NPO sector established under the Non-Profit Organisations Act (1997). The services of the Department are rendered through a structured based approach adopted from the White Paper for Social Welfare Services 1997 and Framework for Social Welfare Services 2013.

Developmental Social Services are delivered to beneficiaries in terms of the life cycle of a person, namely childhood, youth, adulthood and aging focusing on the family as the central unit in communities targeting groups that are more vulnerable than others, Children, Youth, Women, Older persons and People with disabilities.

- Generic basket of services focusing on prevention, early intervention, rehabilitative, residential and Reunification and After Care Services in dealing with substance abuse prevention and rehabilitation, care and services to older persons, crime prevention and support, services to people with disabilities, child care and protection services, victim empowerment, home community based care services to HIV/AIDS infected and affected communities, social relief of distress, and care and support services to families;
- In ensuring community development, focus is given to community mobilisation, institutional capacity building and support for Non - Profit Institutions (NPIs), poverty alleviation and sustainable livelihoods, community-based research and planning, youth development, women development and population policy promotion.

1.5 POLICY IMPERATIVES

Table 2: Legislation / Policy Directive table

LEGISLATION / POLICY DIRECTIVE	HOW DSD CONTRIBUTES
Priority 1: A Capable, Ethical and Developmental State	• Professionalising NPO sector, SSP, norms and standards, practice notice, SACSSP, compliance, community development programme (sustainable livelihood and food programmes), social welfare programme, ethics and anti-fraud, White Paper, CSS reforms, Fundraising Amendment Bill
Priority 2: Economic Transformation and Job Creation	• SW absorption • Social sector EPWP, co-operatives, CNDC • Expanding social services professionals • SCM policies • CSS reforms • NDA co-operatives • Self-sustained livelihood • Linking graduates to opportunities • Social grants • Subsidy to NPOs • Sourcing from co-ops • Internships
Priority 3: Education, Skills and Health	• Partial Care • NPO development • Reformed SW sector • Professionalization of SSPs and ECD • SW training • Youth skilling • HIV, reproductive health • CYCW • RPL - community development assistant • Nutrition programme
Priority 4: Consolidating the Social Wage through Reliable and Quality Basic Services	• Legislations • Norms and standards • Social protection • UIF, SASSA, minimum wage, grants, HHFN, EPWP, define social floor, HIV programme, social grants, CNDC
Priority 5: Spatial Integration, Human Settlements and Local Government	• Infrastructure • Shelters and Treatment Centres

LEGISLATION / POLICY DIRECTIVE	HOW DSD CONTRIBUTES
	• CYCC • Community (participation, action, research)
Priority 6: Social Cohesion and Safe Communities	• Shelters • GBV • Infrastructure • VEP • Social crime prevention • Substance abuse • Community development • Social welfare service • Family programme • Child Protection Services • Social-mobilisation programmes • Men's forum • Community mobilisation and dialogues • Sexual health and reproductive programmes
Priority 7: A better Africa and World	• All policies implemented effectively • Multilateral/bilateral (UN, AU, SADC) • Migration, xenophobia, refugee grants • Developmental social welfare, NISPIS • Social sector jobs (HCBC, CYCW, ECD) • Training of SSPs (CPD, SACSSP) • Social security, developmental social welfare, community development and sustainable livelihood • Support demographic plan IDP, social mobilisation, participate in local government structures (KHAWULEZA) • GBV, substance abuse, migration, family strengthening, moral regeneration • Skilled workforce, Social development academy
SDGs – ALIGNED TO THE NDP INCLUDING THE PRIORITIES	
• Goal 1 "No poverty" • Goal 2 "End hunger, achieve food security • Goal 5 "Gender Equality"	• Goal 1: Sustainable livelihood programme + social security, social grants, community development, HHFN • Goal 2: Food nutrition, CNDCs, SRD, NPO funding, grants, HHFN • Goal 5: GBV /VEP, mainstreaming and advocacy, grants, women empowerment programme (including violence prevention and parenting programmes)
WHITE PAPER PROPOSALS	
• Proposal 1: Establish a Social Protection Floor that Includes Social Welfare • Proposal 2: Develop a national social development act • Proposal 3: Include a Social Development Component in the Provincial Equitable Share Formula or Increase the Poverty Component to Fund Welfare Services • Proposal 4: Increase DSD welfare budgets incrementally • Proposal 5: Strengthen National Planning and Standardise Service Offerings Across Provinces • Proposal 6: Establish and Enforce Simple, Effective and Standardised Data Collection • Proposal 7: Integrate Youth Development and Women Development into Other Programmes • Proposal 8: Focus the responsibility of the Department of Social Development in Respect of Disability • Proposal 9: Coordinate with other Departments and Agree on Roles and Responsibilities • Proposal 10: Policy on Orphans Living with Relatives • Proposal 11: Accelerate NPO Funding Reform Process • Proposal 12: Institutional Reforms • Proposal 13: Human Resource Reforms • Proposal 14: Education, Training and Skills Development • Proposal 15: Community Development and Sustainable Livelihoods • Proposal 16: Comprehensive Social Security	• Proposal 1: DSD must lead and define the social protection floor • Proposal 5: Norms and standards • Proposal 6: NISPIS • DSD contributes, DPME/NPC to lead through comprehensive social security • NPO Directorate as a government component • Co-ordination. Mobilisation, facilitation, capacity building, integration across departments • Partnership • Psycho-social support (development and implementation of interventions) • Development and placement of social workers • Proposal 7: Youth camps, WEF • Proposal 8: WPRPD, disability programme • Proposal 9: Integrated framework, district model approach • Proposal 10: Develop policy including Service Delivery Model and approach, foster care, adoptions, families programme • Proposal 11: NPO Unit, NPO funding floor • Proposal 16: Extend social security coverage to eradicate and prevent poverty, institutional reforms to improve access, coherence and responsiveness of the social security system

1.6 DSD SECTOR PORTFOLIO COMMITMENTS FOR 2025/26 AND BEYOND

The Social Sector Lekgotla was conducted by the National Department of Social Development which included senior management team of the National and Provincial Departments of Social Development, senior management of the stakeholders, the National Development Agency (NDA), the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA), supported by the representatives of the Academia and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). The key objectives of the lekgotla was to

1. Setting the Sector priorities responding to the new MTDP and the seventh Administration (GNU Priorities).
2. Identifying and finding consensus on the customised Sector Indicators for the new MTDP period.
3. Exploring ways to optimise the resources of the sector.

1.6.1 MINISTERIAL PRIORITIES

The social development sector adopted the following 6 ministerial areas that need to be addressed in the next five years (2025-2030) as aligned to the MTDP Strategic Priorities:

1. Poverty Alleviation
2. Social Ills
3. Youth, Elderly & Persons with Disabilities
4. Capacity of the Social Sector to deliver its services
5. Children & Families
6. Strengthening Social Sector Coordination and portfolio approach

1.6.2 THE SOCIAL SECTOR LEKGOTLA RESOLVED ON THE FOLLOWING PRIORITIES FOR THE 7TH ADMINISTRATION

- **Poverty eradication by developing new programmes to address poverty, unemployment and inequality as highlighted in the MTDP Priorities;**
- **Basic Income Support** – the sector has embarked on a consultation process on the Draft policy on the Basic Income Support (BIS) to be concluded in 2025 - 2030 financial year
- **Gender Based Violence** (shelters + psychosocial support services) – Based on the mandate of providing psychosocial support services to victims of crime and violence, the DSD makes contribution in all the six pillars of the NSP on GBVF, while also leading Pillar 4 of the NSP which focuses on Response, Care, Support and Healing.
- **Employment of Social Workers** to address social behavioural change challenges and rising social ills.
- **Alcohol and Substance Abuse** – the death of children and youth in EC (in a tavern) has put a spotlight on the sector.
- **Disaster Management** – DSD is working on improving its disaster management responsiveness systems and enhancing coordination working with stakeholders across government, private sector and civil society spectrum.
- **Youth and Gender Empowerment** through skills development and job creation especially through social entrepreneurship and EPWP - looking at social and solidarity economy.
- Developing innovative ways to empower women, youth and people with disabilities (PWDs);**Care and Protection of Children**, the **Elderly** and **People with Disability** – DSD has a duty to reduce violence against children, child abuse, neglect and exploitation and to care and protect the rights of the elderly and people with disability.
- **Support for NGOs** on **social behavioral change** matters.
- Supporting families in distress and reigniting the role of families in society should be a priority;
- Develop partnerships with NPOs that are responsible for eradicating malnutrition to address food security;
- **Strengthening Partnerships** to augment the shrinking resources and maximize impact – South Africa is currently experiencing severe fiscus constrains. This is exacerbated by ailing international markets and poor economic outlook. DSD will strengthen these partnerships to augment its limited allocation from the fiscus and realize major impact in improving the quality of life of our people.

The Sector Lekgotla agreed upon following key enablers for the execution of priorities:

- The most impactful action that can be taken is to eliminate the silo mentality and institutionalise the District Development Model (DDM) across all levels of government and sectors. This approach will enhance collaboration in planning, budgeting, and implementation, ensuring that different stakeholders work towards common goals.

Key Steps

- **Institutionalising the DDM:** Embed the District Development Model (DDM) as a central element in social development, fostering collaboration across all government levels.
- **Participating in IDP/IGR processes:** Align Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) at the provincial level with national policies and programmes to ensure local planning supports broader national objectives.
- **Enhancing Business Intelligence:** Improve business intelligence systems for real-time monitoring and feedback on plan implementation, enabling swift adjustments and coordinated efforts.
- **Strategic Data Utilisation:** Utilise existing data to inform decision-making, optimise resource allocation, and enhance service delivery outcomes.

2. LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY MANDATES

The Department of Social Development derives its mandate from several pieces of legislation and policies. Based on its mandate, the Department develops and implements programmes for the alleviation of poverty, social protection and social development among the poorest of the poor, and the most vulnerable and marginalised. The Department effectively implements this through its partnerships with its primary customers/clients and all those sharing its vision.

Table 3: Legislative Mandates

LEGISLATION	PURPOSE
Constitution of the RSA Act 106 of 1996	Section 27 (1) (c) of the Constitution provides for the right of access to appropriate social assistance to those unable support themselves and their dependants.
Child Justice Amendment Act 28 of 2019	To establish a criminal justice system for children, who are in conflict with the law and are accused of committing offences and make provision for the assessment of children; the possibility of diverting matters away from the formal criminal justice system, in appropriate circumstances and extend the sentencing options available in respect of children who have been convicted; to entrench the notion of restorative justice in the criminal justice system in respect of children who are in conflict with the law.
Children's Act 38 of 2005, as amended	To give effect to rights of the children as contained in the constitution and sets out principles for the care and protection of children that define parental responsibility and rights.
Children's Amendment Act 17 of 2022	intends: to amend the Children's Act, 2005, so as to amend and insert certain definitions; to extend the children's court jurisdiction; to further provide for the care of abandoned or orphaned children and additional matters that may be regulated
Cooperatives Act, 14 of 2005	To provide for the formation and registration of co-operatives; the establishment of a Co-operatives Advisory Board as well as the winding up of co-operatives.
Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act 13 of 2021	The act provides various services to the victims of sexual offences, including but not limited to the creation of the National Register for Sex Offenders which records the details of those convicted of sexual offences against children or people who are mentally challenged.
Criminal Procedure Act 51 of 1997 as amended	It provides for the promotion of the rule of law and the protection of the rights of all individuals involved in criminal proceedings in South Africa. It also provides a clear framework for the conduct of criminal proceedings, ensuring that justice is served fairly and transparently
Domestic Violence Amendment Act 24 of 2021	To afford the victims of domestic violence the maximum protection from domestic abuse that the law can provide; and to introduce measures which seek to ensure that the relevant organs of state give full effect to the provisions of this Act, and thereby to convey that the State is committed to the elimination of domestic violence.
Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 13 of 2005	To establish a framework for the national government, provincial governments and local governments to promote and facilitate intergovernmental relations; to provide for mechanisms and procedures to facilitate the settlement of intergovernmental disputes; and to provide for matters connected therewith.
Mental Health Act, 17 of 2002	To provide for the care and treatment of persons who are mentally ill and sets out different procedures to be followed in the admission of such persons.
National Youth Development Agency Act 54 of 2008	To provide for the establishment of the National Youth Development Agency aimed at creating and promoting coordination in youth development matters; to provide for the objects and functions of the agency.
Non-Profit Organisations Act, 1997	This Act repealed the Fund-Raising Act, 1997, excluding the chapter that deals with relief funds, and provided for an environment in which non-profit organisations can flourish. The Act also established an administrative and regulatory framework within which non-profit organisations can conduct their affairs. The Act was amended in 2000 to effect certain textual alterations.
Older Persons Act 13 of 2006	To deal effectively with the plight of Older Persons through a framework aimed at empowering, protecting, promoting and maintaining their status, rights, wellbeing, safety and security.
Prevention and Combatting of Trafficking in Persons Act, 7 of 2013	The prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children, supplementing the UN convention against transnational organised crime.
Prevention and Treatment for Substance Abuse Act, 70 of 2008	This Act provides for the implementation of comprehensive and integrated service delivery in the field of substance abuse amongst all government Departments. The main emphasis of this Act is the promotion of community based and early intervention programmes as well as the registration of therapeutic interventions in respect of substance abuse.
Probation Services Act, 116 of 1991	To provide for the establishment and implementation of programmes aimed at the combating of crime; for the rendering of assistance to and treatment of certain persons involved in crime; and for matters connected therewith.
Probation Services Amendment Act, 35 of 2002	To make provision for programmes aimed at the prevention and combating crime; to extend the powers and duties of probation officers; to provide for the duties of assistant probation, officers; to provide for the mandatory assessment of arrested children; to provide for the establishment of a probation advisory committee; to provide for the designation of family finders; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

LEGISLATION	PURPOSE
Public Finance Management Act, 1999	To regulate financial management in the national government; to ensure that all revenue, expenditure, assets and liabilities of that government are managed efficiently and effectively; to provide for the responsibilities of persons entrusted with financial management in that government; and to provide for matters connected therewith.
Skills Development Act, 97 of 1998	To develop the skills of the South African workforce - to improve the quality of life of workers, their prospects of work and labour mobility; to improve productivity in the workplace and the competitiveness of employers; to promote self-employment; and to improve the delivery of social services; encourage employers - to use the workplace as an active learning environment; to provide employees with the opportunities to acquire new skills; to provide opportunities for new entrants to the labour market to gain work experience; to employ persons who find it difficult to be employed; and encourage workers to participate in learning programmes; to improve the employment prospects of persons previously disadvantaged by unfair discrimination and to redress those disadvantages through training and education.
Social Assistance Act, 59 of 1992	To provide those unable to support themselves and their dependents with a right of access to appropriate services social assistance.
Social Service Practitioners Act 2018	To provide for the establishment of a South African Council for Social Service Professions and to define its powers and functions; for the registration of Social Workers, student Social Workers, social auxiliary workers and persons practising other professions in respect of which professional boards have been established; for control over the professions regulated under this Act; and for incidental matters.
Social Work Amendment Act 102 of 1998	To enable applicants and beneficiaries to apply to the Agency to reconsider its decision; to further regulate appeals against decisions of the Agency; and to effect certain textual corrections; and to provide for matters connected therewith,
White Paper on Population Policy for South Africa, 1998	To promote sustainable human development and quality of life for all South Africans through the integration of population issues into development planning in all spheres of government and in all sectors of society. The policy mandates the Department of Social Development to monitor the implementation of the policy and its impact on population trends and dynamics in the context of sustainable human development.
White Paper on Social Welfare, 2015	To set out the principles, guidelines, proposed policies and programmes for developmental social welfare in South Africa. As the primary policy document, the White Paper serves as the foundation for social welfare in the post-1994 era.
Women Empowerment and Gender Equality Bill of 2012	To give effect to section 9 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, in so far as the empowerment of women and gender equality is concerned; to establish a legislative framework for the empowerment of women; to align all aspects of laws and implementation of laws relating to women empowerment, and the appointment and representation of women in decision making positions and structures; and to provide for matters connected therewith.
Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002	Requires the establishment of a National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) responsible for promoting integrated and co-ordinated National Disaster Risk Management Policy.

Table 4: Policy Mandates

LEGISLATION	PURPOSE
Generic Norms and Standards for Social Welfare Services (2011)	The development and implementation of service standards is a critical requirement for the transformation and improvement of service delivery by public institutions. This is provided for in the White Paper on the Transformation of Public Service (1995), which outlines service standards as one of the eight principles underpinning the transformation process.
Household food and nutrition security strategy for South Africa	This is about government commitment in ensuring food security through implementation of the comprehensive food security and nutrition strategy to benefit vulnerable households.
National Development Plan, Vision 2030 (Outcome 13: Social Protection)	The NDP 2030 is based on a thorough reflection of the grinding and persistent poverty, inequality and unemployment. It provides a shared long-term strategic framework within which more detailed planning can take place and also provides a broader scope for social protection focusing on creating a system to ensure that none lives below a pre-determined social floor
National Strategic Plan on Gender Based Violence and Femicide (2020-2030)	Provide a multi-sectoral, coherent strategic policy and programming framework to ensure a coordinated national response to the crisis of gender-based violence and femicide by the government of South Africa and the country as a whole
National and Provincial Strategic Plan for HIV AND AIDS, STI's and TB	To provide strategic direction, guidance and prevent the spread of HIV and AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases (STI's) and mitigate the impact thereof.
National Youth Policy (2015 – 2020)	The Policy is a cornerstone and a key policy directive in advancing the objective of consolidating and integrating youth development into the mainstream of government policies, programmes and the National budget.
National Skills Development Strategy III (2011-2016)	To improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the skills development system; establish and promote closer links between employers and training institutions and between both of these and the SETAs and enable trainees to enter the formal workforce or create a livelihood for themselves.
National policy for food and nutrition security	To ensure physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food by all people, at all times to meet the dietary and food preferences.
Policy on Financial Awards to Service Providers	To guide the country's response to the financing of service providers in the Social Development sector, to facilitate transformation and redirection of services and resources, and to ensure effective and efficient services to the poor and vulnerable sectors of society.

LEGISLATION	PURPOSE
White Paper on Disability	To accelerate transformation and redress with regard to full inclusion, integration and equality for persons with disabilities. We believe that the WPRPD and its Implementation Matrix will offer both the public, private and civil society sectors a tangible platform to do things differently to expedite the process of improving the quality of life of persons with disabilities and their families.
Policy on Disability	To enhance the independence and creating opportunities for people with disabilities in collaboration with key stakeholders.
Population Policy of South Africa 1998	To influence the country's population trends in such a way that these trends are consistent with the achievement of sustainable human development.
South African Policy for Older Persons	To facilitate services that are accessible, equitable and affordable to Older Persons and that conform to prescribed norms and standards.
Victim Support Services Policy (2019)	To provide a statutory framework for the promotion and upholding of the rights of victims of violent crime; to prevent secondary victimisation of people by providing protection, response, care and support and re-integration programmes; to provide a framework for integrated and multi-disciplinary co-ordination of victim empowerment and support; to provide for designation and registration of victim empowerment and support services centres and service providers; to provide for the development and implementation of victim empowerment services norms and minimum standards; to provide for the specific roles and responsibilities of relevant departments and other stakeholders; and to provide for matters connected therewith.
National Childcare and Protection Policy (2019)	It provides a unifying framework for effective and systemic translation of the country's childcare and protection responsibilities to realise the vision. The Policy recognises that parents, families, and caregivers are the primary duty-bearers for the care, development and protection of their children, and that most parents, caregivers and families have the desire and capacity to provide care and protection.
Supervision Framework for the Social Work Profession in South Africa 2012	It protects clients, supports practitioners, and ensures that professional standards and quality services are delivered by competent social workers
Revised White Paper on Families of 2021	The Revised White Paper on Families views the family as a key development imperative and seeks to mainstream family issues into government-wide, policy-making initiatives to foster positive family well-being and overall socio-economic development in the country. Ensure that families have access to the basic resources, assets, and services they require to promote family well-being. Promote strong and equitable intra-family relationships within safe, supportive and nurturing communities. Support families in need or characterised by severe conflict or neglect of vulnerable family members, to regain their dignity and dissolve in an amicable way.

3. UPDATES TO INSTITUTIONAL POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

Table 5: Frameworks, Norms and Standards

NO.	FRAMEWORKS, NORMS AND STANDARDS
01.	National Norms and Standards for Social Service Delivery
02.	Integrated National Disability Strategy
03.	National Drug Master Plan 2019 – 2024
04.	GCR Integrated Anti Substance Abuse Strategy 2020 – 2025
05.	National Policy on the Management of Substance Abuse
06.	National Minimum Norms and Standards for Inpatient Treatment Centres
07.	National Minimum Norms and Standards for Outpatient Treatment Centres
08.	National Minimum Norms and Standards for Diversion
09.	National Policy Framework for Accreditation of Diversion Services in South Africa
10.	National Guidelines on Home-based Supervision
11.	National Blueprint Minimum Norms and Standards for Secure Care Facilities
12.	Interim National Protocol for the Management of Children Awaiting Trial
13.	National Norms and Standards for Foster Care
14.	National Norms and Standards for Adoption
15.	National Norms and Standards for Home Community Based Care (HCBC) and Support Programme
16.	National Norms and Standards for Prevention and Early Intervention Programmes
17.	National Norms and Standards for CYCC
18.	Generis Norms and Standards for Social Welfare Services
19.	Norms and Standards for Community Development Practitioners
20.	Ministerial Determination 4: Expanded Public Works Programme, Notice No 347
21.	EPWP Recruitment Guidelines 2017
22.	National Community Development Policy
23.	National Policy on Food and Nutrition Security
24.	National Strategy on Household Food and Nutrition Security
25.	Eastern Cape DSD Women Empowerment and Gender Equality Policy
26.	Supervision Framework for Social Service Practitioners
27.	National Youth Policy 2020-2030

3.1 POLITICAL DIRECTIVES AND PRIORITIES FOR 2025/2026

Guided by the National Development Plan, the Department's principal vision is to create an all and Inclusive Responsive Social Protection System that forges a consensus on transforming of social protection within a developmental paradigm. The MEC's political directives are embedded in the Departments' core functions, which are to provide the following:

- Inclusive and Responsive Social Protection System
- Integrated and developmental social welfare services (preventive, rehabilitative, therapeutic).
- Community development facilitation and support.

Below are the political and policy imperatives which will be carried out in the 2025/26 Annual Performance Plan:

Table 6: Interventions

MEC PRIORITIES	NDSD INTERVENTIONS	ECDSD INTERVENTIONS
Strategic Priority 1: Inclusive Growth and Job Creation	• Filling of **Critical Vacant posts** and Finalisation of the organisational structure. • Expedite the **Employment of Social Service Professionals** to address social behaviour change challenges and help curb rising social ills.	• Fighting poverty, unemployment and inequality by **reducing the rate of unemployed social workers** • Implement and optimize **public employment programmes (Expanded Public Works)** and prioritize work experience for young people.
Strategic Priority 2: Reduce Poverty and tackle the high cost of living	• **Reducing Poverty** – Priority 2 of the MTDP - **Optimised social protection and coverage.** • Reigniting the **Role of the Family** – care and support of children, youth, adults and elderly. • **Alcohol and Substance Abuse** has reached unprecedented levels and has a significant impact in the gangsterism, violence, road accidents, and many other unwarranted episodes. • NPOs – **NPOs play a critical role** as a service delivery partners of government.	• Use the **Social Relief of Distress (SRD)** grant as a basis for the introduction of a sustainable form of income support for unemployed people to address the challenge of income poverty. • An effective, **integrated and comprehensive poverty alleviation strategy** is necessary to provide protection and support to the most vulnerable in society. • Enhancing the participation, **mainstreaming and empowerment** of all our **vulnerable groups** (persons with disabilities, Youth and Women Development) • **Strengthening the provision of Child Care and Protection Services** to ensure that every child is

MEC PRIORITIES	NDSD INTERVENTIONS	ECDSD INTERVENTIONS
		protected and receives developmental opportunities at the early stages of his or her life • Improving **Sustainable Community Development** Interventions • **Growing and strengthening** of the **NPO Sector** through improving monitoring and management. • Strengthen the **implementation of the National Drug Master Plan** to ensure a Eastern Cape free of substance abuse.
Strategic Priority 3: Capable, Ethical and Developmental State	• **Gender Based Violence and Femicide** through the provision of shelters and psychosocial support services to victims of crime and violence.	• **Strengthening district operations** to be hubs of service delivery and development in line with the DDM • **Strengthen implementation of NSP GBVF** to ensure access of victim support services to all in need.

SCENARIOS

3.2 NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL SCENARIOS 2035-2040

3.2.1 INDLULAMITHI SCENARIOS

The original Indlulamithi Scenarios released in 2018 looked towards 2030 with a chosen key framing question: **'What will a socially cohesive South Africa look like?'**. Some 25 variables that were identified in 2018 were clustered into three overall themes that were both descriptive in terms of capturing reality and were also seen as core 'driving forces' in the sense that animated South Africa in 2030. These Key Driving Forces (KDFs) were:

1. **Social Inequality** – reflecting how South Africans experience some of the starkest inequalities in the world;
2. **Reconciliation, Resistance and Resentment (RRR)** seen as a driving force manifested in various dimensions such as identity, values and the public discourse;
3. **Institutional and Leadership Capacity** which reflects on the erosion of moral, ethical, and human resource capability in the state, private sector and civil society as a key determinant for the future of social cohesion.

Launched on 21 June 2018, the 2030 Scenarios expressed the ways in which South Africa might develop through three possible scenarios.

1. **Nayi le Walk** – (A Nation in step with itself) In a precisice sequence of steps, this scenario choreographs a vision for South Africa where growing social cohesion, economic expansion, and a renewed sense of constitutionalism get South Africa going
2. **IsiBujwa** – (An Enclave Bourgeois Nation) Epitomizing a loose limbed, jumpy nation with a frenetic edge, IsiBujwa is a South Africa Torn By deepening social divides, daily protests and cynical self-interests
3. **Gwara-Gwara**- (A Floundering false dawn) In a nation Torn with Immobility and restless energy, Gwara Gwara embodies a demoralized land, disorder or decay.

In 2019, Indlulamithi took a unique step for scenario exercises by adding an extensive barometer that measured 54 indicators related to the 3 KDF's. the Indlulamithi barometer added immeasurable value to efforts geared towards galvanising collective action.

3.2.2 VARIABLES FOR THE 2035 SCENARIOS

The variables below were derived from interviews, workshops, Focus Group, Discussions and updated with inputs from the Scenarios Reference Group and planning fora of the DPME. The 4 variables that applies to DSD are:

- An expanded social protection system assists to marginally alleviate poverty but does not reach everyone and is threatened by an absence of economic growth.
- Historic trauma and depth of woundedness impact national cohesion, psychological wellbeing, and the institution of the family.
- The persistence of patriarchy and gender-based violence obstruct gender equality and prohibits empowerment of women.
- Continued high youth unemployment leads to social dislocation and youth alienation (Consequences include high rates of youth alcoholism and drug abuse, involvement with crime, sexual violence, and high rates of new STIs, including HIV/ AIDS).

The new set of the Indlulamithi South Africa Scenarios 2035 comes on the back of several important developments that have shaped South Africa since the previous iteration was launched in 2018. In the previous scenarios, which looked out to 2030, we pondered over what a socially cohesive South Africa would look like and to what degree this could be achieved by the year 2030. The three 2030 scenarios – Nayi le Walk, IsBhujwa and Gwara Gwara, were undergirded by extensive research and built around 25 key variables. A lot has happened since then. The first was the devastation brought by the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic infected about two thirds of the South African population and led to 100 000 deaths – and hundreds of thousands more suffering from Long COVID-19. The pandemic also had a devastating effect on the economy, wiping out 8% of GDP and increased the already high levels of poverty, unemployment, and inequality.

Perhaps the most recent development, as the long version of the 2035 scenarios were being prepared for launch, was the outcomes of the May 2024 elections in South Africa. Such developments, and the consequences thereof, were already being felt in the 2035 scenarios which had been finalised at the beginning of 2024. The 2035 scenarios were already speculating the possible directions our country could go in based on these results.

However, keeping our attention solely on continuing on the current trajectory and future vulnerabilities is bound to be fruitless without an eye on Key Driving Forces (KDFs) that already shape the present and how a future South Africa would look. This is what we seek to do in these Indlulamithi 2035 Scenarios. First, these scenarios examine the extent to which South Africa can disentangle itself from the low economic growth trap it is mired in. Chronically low economic growth and a stubbornly high unemployment rate are now increasingly made worse by a deepening fiscal crisis. Crumbling infrastructure and the enduring devastation of the COVID-19 pandemic on livelihoods invite us to ask more urgently how we should tackle the persistence of poverty and inequality. In addition, we need to ask with equal urgency how we might yank ourselves out of negatively reinforcing cycles that leave the country at the mercy of an increasingly uncertain geopolitical and international trade environment.

3.2.3 THE WEAVER WORK: THE COOPERATION NATION

A few years ago, a group of people came together to draft what they called the **Indlulamithi Scenarios 2035** setting out three scenarios, Namely:

1. The 'Recrimination Nation' uses the loud **hadeda** bird as its symbol. It describes a situation of inaction, where our country's problems go unresolved, and where everyone blames each other for South Africa's ills. This scenario paints a picture of our country going into decline.
2. The 'Desperation Nation', symbolised by a **vulture**, painting a picture of a nation governed by a populist coalition whose main objective is self-enrichment and patronage.
3. The 'Cooperation Nation' is symbolised by the **social weaver birds**, where after disruption and protests, there is a coming together of political parties, the state, private sector and civil society in order to jointly identify priorities and leveraging the strength of each.

The May 2029 General election did not give any political party the Mandate to govern alone. The Government of National Unity (GNU) was formed after the May 29 General elections, when 10 political parties from across the spectrum came together to chart a new path forward for our country. This unprecedented act of unity was a direct response to the wishes of the South African people, who called for cooperation and partnership to tackle the country's biggest challenges. These parties are the African National Congress, Democratic Alliance, Patriotic Alliance, Inkatha Freedom Party, Good Party, Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, Freedom Front Plus, United Democratic Movement, Al Jama-ah and Rise Mzansi.

The Government of National Unity has resolved to dedicate the next five years to actions that will advance three strategic priorities:

- **Drive inclusive growth and job creation**
- **Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living**
- **Build a capable, ethical and developmental state**

By establishing the Government of National Unity, South Africa deliberately set itself along the path towards a '**cooperation nation'**. Where every South African behave like weaver birds. Weavers are among the most gregarious birds in that they build complex structures together and cooperate. The Coming together of political parties to build the government of National Unity resembled a Cooperation Nation where after disruptions and protests, there is a coming together of political parties, the state, a private sector and civil society in order to jointly identify priorities and leveraging the strength of each, change the form of governance and reform the economy in a way that attracts greater investment and help reduce unemployment, poverty and inequality

The Weaver 'Cooperation Nation' is symbolised by the **social weaver birds** where after disruptions and protests, there is a coming together of political parties, the state, a private sector and civil society in order to jointly identify priorities and leveraging the strength of each, change the form of governance and reform the economy in a way that attracts greater investment and help reduce unemployment, poverty and inequality.

3.3: 2040 EASTERN CAPE SCENARIOS

The Covid-19 pandemic is just one of the many obstacles that the people of the Eastern Cape Province are facing in their quest for freedom and wellbeing. However, to overcome these challenges in an era characterised by unprecedented uncertainty and disruptions, it has become imperative to deploy new ways of thinking and fresh approaches to these complex problems. To this end, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) South Africa partnered with the Eastern Cape Socio-Economic Consultative Council (ECSECC), the Eastern Cape Office of the Premier, Provincial Treasury, and other relevant institutions to commission the development of scenarios to explore the socio-economic recovery of the Eastern Cape Province.

THE FOUR EC 2035 SCENARIOS

The 2025-2030 period marks the concluding chapter of the province's efforts to contribute towards the aspirations of the Provincial Development Plan (PDP), Vision 2030 - *an enterprising and connected province where all its people reach their potential.* Central to the achievement of the PDP goals, is *eradicating poverty* and *reducing inequality* and *unemployment*, considering the rural nature of the province. Most of the people in the province lives on the Just a number (Poorly Developed) and the destitute (Fragmented, Disembedded) Scenarios. In its efforts to address the 2 scenarios (eradicating poverty, reducing inequality and unemployment), The Provincial Administration embarked on a rigorous process to address these challenges. The Nine integration programmes were adopted to drive the 7th administration.

The Department of Social Development will implement measures that will seek to address challenges in the Just a number and the Destitute Scenario to enable the poor and the vulnerable to move to a level of development and empowerment:

1. Integrated Community Registration Outreach Programme
2. Food and Nutrition Security
3. Child Care and Protection
4. Integrated Mother & Child Development and Support Programme (IMCDSP)
5. Integrated Household & Community Profiling
6. Comprehensive social protection services for families
7. Integrated School Health Programme
8. Psychosocial Support & Social Behavioural Change Programmes
9. Skills Development for Women, Youth and People with Disabilities
10. Youth employment through EPWP work opportunities
11. Substance abuse prevention and Rehabilitation
12. Victim Empowerment programmes (Crime & GBVF)

MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND PROVINCIAL PRIORITIES 2024-2029

3.4 TOWARDS THE MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2024-2029

The outcome of the general elections on 29 May 2024 saw the formation of the Government of National Unity (GNU). A statement of intent bounds the Government of National Unity and lays the foundational principles and minimum programme of priorities. FOSAD in June and July approved the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) which was a proposal for the first GNU Cabinet Lekgotla consideration. Cabinet Lekgotla in July agreed on a minimum programme of priorities and approved that this be translated into the draft MTDP 2024-2029 as a more detailed plan. The MTDP will thus serve as the five-year medium-term plan of the Country for the 7th administration of Government. The MTDP will also serve as the implementation framework for National Development Plan: Vision 2030, the existing long-term plan for South Africa towards 2030. The medium-term planning process for the development of the MTDP thus far has included:

- A review of the approach and methodology, moving from the Medium-Term Strategic Framework, 2019 – 2024 to the MTDP 2024-2029;
- An analysis of the development context, drawing from evaluative reviews such as the DPME 30-year review, NDP 10-year review and the Indlulamithi scenarios 2035 amongst others; and
- Feedback from MTDP steering committee, reference groups, sector workshops, national planning commission, and national and provincial strategic planning sessions, amongst multiple other sources

Following the opening of parliament address on 18 July 2024, the president announced and confirmed the strategic priorities and priorities for the 7th administration of Government.

3.4.1 TRANSITIONING FROM THE MTSF 2019-2024 TO THE MTDP 2024-2029

The Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) will be renamed to Medium Term Development Plan in the 7th administration of Government. This is to confirm the MTDP as the implementation plan of the National Development Plan and to align international naming conventions. The MTDP will continue to align to the goals and objectives of the NDP and programme of priorities of the Government of National Unity. The MTDP 2024 – 2029 will however have a greater emphasis on development outcomes and will primarily be framed as an economic plan to address existing socio-economic challenges. The MTDP will also have a greater focus, through a reduction in a number of interventions and will outline a results framework for the 7th administration government.

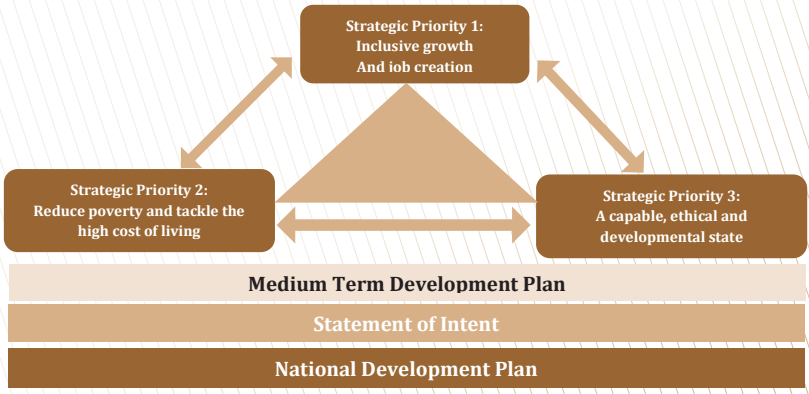
3.4.2 APPROACH TO THE DRAFT MTDP: THREE STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREAS

The draft MTDP 2024-2029 proposes three strategic priority areas which are:

1. Inclusive Growth and Job Creation;
2. Reduce Poverty and tackle the high cost of living; and
3. Build a capable, ethical and developmental state

The strategic priority area number 1 of Inclusive growth and Job Creation will be viewed as an Apex priority. All spheres of Government, Clusters and sectors will prioritise relevant economic interventions. The three strategic Priorities are interrelated and interlinked. A capable state plays a key role (direct and indirect) within the economy through regulation, network industries and by creating an enabling environment and that law and order are maintained. The social wage is a key instrument for poverty reduction and is a safety net for the vulnerable. It also ensures that we have a skilled and a healthy workforce, enabling infrastructure and basic services.

MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN PRIORITIES



3.4.3 APPROACH: STATEMENT OF INTENT (SOI) AND THE MTDP 2024 – 2029

As per the DPME circular 1 of 2024, the Government of National Unity (GNU) agreed on a Minimum Programme of Priorities as the foundation for the work of the 7th Administration of Government. In the Statement of Intent, certain fundamental principles were agreed upon by all the role-players of the GNU, and these are:

- Respect for the Constitution and the Rule of Law
- Promote non-racialism and non-sexism
- Promote social justice, redress and equity, and alleviate poverty
- Human dignity and progressive realisation of socio-economic rights
- Accountability, transparency and community participation
- Integrity and good governance
- Evidence based policy and decision making

To eliminate poverty and reduce inequality, South Africa must raise levels of employment and, through productivity growth, the earnings of working people. The Province needs faster growth and more inclusive growth. Key elements of this strategy include raising exports, improving skills development, lowering the costs of living for the poor, investing in a competitive infrastructure, reducing the regulatory burden on small businesses, facilitating private investment and improving the performance of the labour market to reduce tension and ease access to young, unskilled work seekers.

The Department of Social Development will contribute to Strategic Priority 1: Inclusive growth and Job creation through Job Creation, transformation, and livelihood support. The department will contribute towards Job creation through Expanded Public Works programme, Transformation programs through Women and Youth empowerment programmes and livelihood support through sustainable livelihoods programmes.

The Department of Social Development provides development, social protection and social welfare services to all South Africans. These services span the entire life cycle of human life and encompass advocacy, promotion, prevention, care and mitigation. Its task is to reduce poverty and promote social integration by developing and monitoring the implementation of social policy that both creates an enabling environment for and leads to the reduction in poverty. It ensures the provision of social protection and social welfare services to all South Africans.

Social protection brings social solidarity to life and ensures a basic standard of living. It also plays an important role in helping households and families manage life's risks, and eases labour market transitions, contributing to a more flexible economy. Through various departmental programmes, the department will contribute to strategic priority 2: reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living through creating a more just society by tackling poverty, spatial inequalities, food security and the high cost of living, providing a social safety net, improving access to, and the quality of basic services and protecting workers rights.

The department will continue to implement and contribute towards the attainment of National Development Plan as articulated in chapter 11 of the Country's National Developmental Plan. The Department will also work with the Department of Education and Health in the coordination and implementation of Strategic Priority 2: reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living.

A plan is only as credible as its delivery mechanism is viable. There is a real risk that South Africa's developmental agenda could fail because the state is incapable of implementing it. The Commission makes far-reaching institutional reform proposals to remedy the uneven and often poor performance of the public service and local government. A developmental state tackles the root causes of poverty and inequality. A South African developmental state will intervene to support and guide development so that benefits accrue across society (especially to the poor) and build consensus so that long-term national interest trumps short-term, sectional concerns.

A developmental state needs to be capable, but a capable state does not materialise by decree, nor can it be legislated or waved into existence by declarations. It has to be built, brick by brick, institution by institution, and sustained and rejuvenated over time. It requires leadership, sound policies, skilled managers and workers, clear lines of accountability, appropriate systems, and consistent and fair application of rules.

People living in Eastern Cape should feel safe and have no fear of crime. Women, children and vulnerable groups should feel protected. They should have confidence in the criminal justice system to effectively apprehend and prosecute criminals who violate individual and community safety. The department will contribute to Strategic Priority 3: A Capable, Ethical and Developmental State through building safer communities, strengthening law enforcement agencies to fight Crime, Corruption and Gender Based Violence. The Department will also work with other Departments in social cohesion and Moral Regeneration.

3.4.4 CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP)

Summary of the critical success factors to be unpacked in the within the MTDP and implementation plan for clusters and Department of Social Development

- A whole government approach is required to support the implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan – Approach improving Coordination and implementation will be vital
- Department of Social Development must be strengthened to ensure that there is effective coordination of policy, planning and implementation from the department. This

includes managing agenda setting and reform of the cluster system to improve its effectiveness. The department needs to ensure that there's effective intergovernmental coordination.

- Social Development needs to prioritise red tape reduction, including removing unnecessary administrative requirements, improving processes and reducing duplication to enhance efficiency.
- Digital transformation and innovation across the department should be a key enabler to improve innovation and effectiveness, with interdepartmental coordination supported by social partners and other government departments
- Given current fiscal constraints, there must be explicit trade-offs to ensure that available resources are directed towards maintaining and optimising the social wage (which amounts to 60% of the existing budget) and supporting inclusive economic growth and job creation.

3.4.5 MTDP OUTCOMES PER STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA

Table 7: MTDP outcome priorities

MTDP PRIORITIES	Statement of Intent	MTDP Outcomes	Departmental Interventions
MTDP Strategic Priority 1: Inclusive Growth and Job Creation	Achieve more, Rapid, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth and Job Creation	Increased Employment Opportunities	Continue to implement and optimise public employment programmes (including the Presidential Employment Stimulus, the National Youth Service, Expanded Public Works) and prioritise work experience for young people.
MTDP Strategic Priority 2: Reduce and Tackle then high cost of living	Achieve more rapid, create a more just society by tackling poverty	ised Social Protection and Coverage	Optimise social protection within available fiscal resources (including support to the unemployed). Protect the value of social grants for children, the elderly and persons with disability. Use the Social Relief of Distress (SRD) grant as a basis for the introduction of a sustainable form of income support for unemployed people to address the challenge of income poverty. An effective, integrated and comprehensive poverty alleviation strategy is necessary to provide protection and support to the most vulnerable in society.
		Improved Access to affordable and quality healthcare	Strengthen the implementation of the National Drug Master Plan to ensure a South Africa free of substance abuse.
		Improved Education outcomes and skills (Partial Care Services)	Put in place a clear and measurable plan to achieve universal access to early childhood development (ECD) by 2030. Implement reforms to modernise management systems and reduce red tape for the mass registration of ECD facilities.
		Social Cohesion and Nation Building	Promote the rights of women, youth, children and persons with disabilities and remove the social, economic, cultural and other barriers to full participation in the economy. Promote programmes to combat racism, sexism and other forms of intolerance. Promote the involvement of all key stakeholders in the life of our country, representing civil society, traditional leaders, the faith-based sector, labour, business, cultural workers, sports people and other formations representing the diverse interests and voices of our citizens.
MTDP Strategic Priority 3: Capable, Ethical and Developmental State	Improve the Delivery of Basic Services and bring stability to Local Government	Safer communities and increased business confidence	Strengthen implementations of NSP GBVF to ensure access of victim support services to all in need.

3.4.6 PROVINCIAL MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2030

- The 2025-2030 period marks the concluding chapter of the province's efforts to contribute towards the aspirations of the Provincial Development Plan (PDP), Vision 2030 - *an enterprising and connected province where all its people reach their potential.*
- Central to the achievement of the PDP goals, is *eradicating poverty* and *reducing inequality* and *unemployment*, considering the rural nature of the province.
- The P-MTDP 2025-2030 is a five–year plan for the province consisting of strategic priorities and targets to achieve the goals of PDP measured through the Apex Indicators.
- To this end, the Medium-Term Development Plan considered recommendations from the 30-year and the 5-year review of government, implications of the Eastern Cape Scenarios 2040 and Development Convention commitments.
- In addition to serving as a roadmap for this term of government, the P-MTDP 2025-2030 allows for the coordination and alignment of priorities of government across all the spheres of government and beyond government – aligning with the District Development Model.
- The provincial administration embarked on a rigorous process to inform the provincial priorities.
- These nine Integration Programmes adopted by the provincial administration form the basis of the P-MTDP 2025-2030.

Led by the Office of the Premier, the province developed nine (9) Integration Programmes to ensure greater efficacy in delivery services for improved developmental outcomes and impact.

- This work was done through an iterative, adaptive approach that is results-orientated and evidence-based, informed by the provincial risks.
- The P-MTDP 2025-2030 inculcates the priorities for the 7th Administration in the context of the Government of National Unity (GNU) through alignment to the National Medium-Term Development Plan 2024- 2029.
- The P-MTDP 2025-2030 provides the framework to implement the three strategic priorities of the government:
  - ✓ Strategic Priority 1: Inclusive Growth and Job Creation
  - ✓ Strategic Priority 2: Reduce Poverty and Tackle the High Cost of Living
  - ✓ Strategic Priority 3: A Capable, Ethical and Developmental State

Government programmes and projects were identified through provincial clusters that will contribute to achieving priorities by implementing institutional plans funded according to the provincial-agreed funding model.

DSD PROGRAMMES AND PROJECT AS IDENTIFIED THROUGH THE SOCIAL PROTECTION COMMUNITY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT (SPCHD) CLUSTER

Table 8: P-MTDP

P-MTDP STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: REDUCE POVERTY AND TACKLE THE HIGH COST OF LIVING				
INTERVENTION	**FOCUS AREAS ADDRESSED**	**CONTRIBUTIONS**	**IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION**	**TARGET**
Resilient, empowered, self-reliant families and Communities through social and development services.	Intensify implementation of **Integrated Mother & Child Development and Support Programme** (IMCDSP)	Strengthening of Community Based Nutrition and Development Programmes (CNDCs and food gardening)	**DSD**	CNDC =**719** Food Gardening=**345**
	Comprehensive **social protection services for families** and communities	Family members preservation services (24-hour intensive family support, youth mentorship and support, community conferencing, marriage preparation and marriage enrichment, reunification services, Families Matter, Men Championing Change, Sinovuyo Teen Parenting etc)	**DSD**	**28 205**
	Integrated Household & Community Profiling	Profiled Households Profiled communities Profiled Households linked to sustainable livelihood programmes	**DSD**	Profiled Households **30 318** Profiled communities **153** Profiled Households linked to sustainable livelihood programmes **2 656**
	Implementation of Integrated Community Registration Outreach Programmes (ICROP) focusing on hard-to-reach areas of the province	ICROP interventions rolled out to deliver Integrated One-Stop Services People reached through Community Mobilisation Programmes	**DSD (led)** **DOE** **DOH** **Other Clusters**	ICROP programmes (events) **52** (People reached through community mobilization) **36 776**
Ensure adequacy, availability and access to Affordable nutritious food for all	Linking of **Child Support Grant beneficiaries** to **sustainable livelihoods opportunities**	Child Support Grant beneficiaries linked to sustainable livelihoods opportunities.	**DSD**	**1997**
Reduction of child poverty & malnutrition	Intensify implementation of **Integrated Mother & Child Development and Support Programme** (IMCDSP)	Foster care placement of children in need of care and protection	**DSD**	**48 071**
Universal access to quality Early Childhood Development (ECD)	Appropriate quality Early Childhood Development services	Access by children with disabilities in funded temporary Respite Care Facilities (Special Day Care Centres) to ensure their inclusion in the ECD programme.	**DSD**	**870**
Increased support to education for improved Learner Attainment	Implementation of community centric programmes towards reducing teenage pregnancy	Learners reached through social and behavioural change programmes (Boys Championing Change, YOLO, Chommy etc)	**DSD**	**80 523**
	Learner Enrichment Programmes	Community-Based Prevention and Early Intervention Programmes for children through RISIHA Programme	**DSD**	**22 545**
Implementation of Mental Health Interventions	Intensify provision of comprehensive support services for mental health services	Psychosocial & social behaviour change and substance abuse prevention programmes	**DSD**	**54 292**
		Service users on Substance Use Disorder treatment services	**DSD**	**1 488**

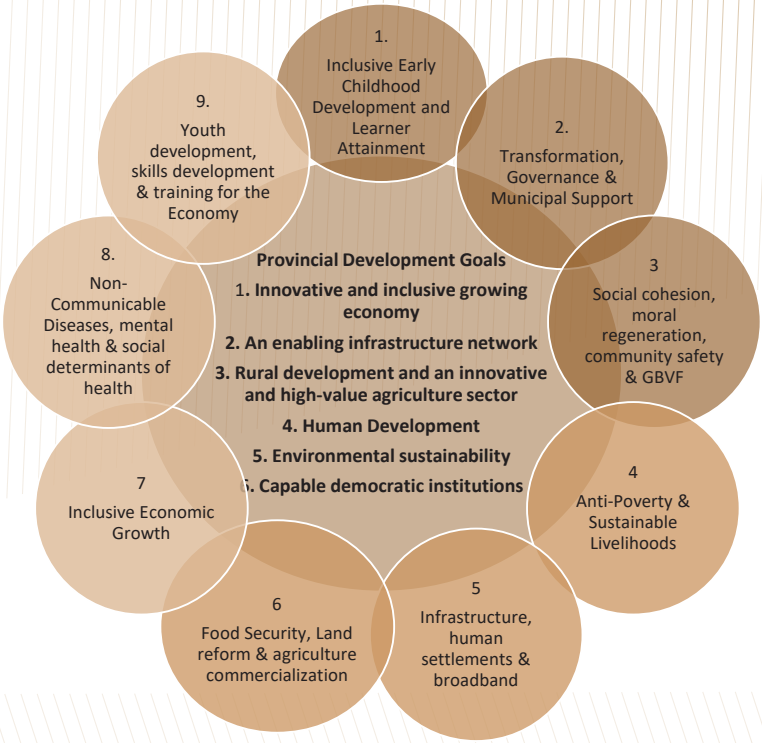
Table 9: P-MTDP GAME CHANGERS

PMTDP GAME CHANGERS				
GAME CHANGER	**WHAT WILL BE DONE DIFFERENTLY**	**KEY ENABLERS**	**DESIRED IMPACT**	**HOW WILL WE MEASURE THE DIFFERENCE**
Food Relief & Nutrition	Implementation of **Integrated Eastern Cape Food and Nutrition Security Plan** involving all clusters. Well-coordinated **Integrated Community Registration Programme** (ICROP) and Household Profiling as part of informed scientific researched based interventions. Scale-up high-impact **nutrition interventions** targeting women, infants, and children (IMCDSP). Revival of school food gardens for Quintile 1-3 schools as part of the school nutrition programme Linking of identified indigent families to school food gardens for food relief and nutrition	Establishment of inclusive local food value chains to support access to nutritious and affordable food. Expand targeted social protection measures and sustainable livelihood programmes. Garden tools, seed packs, organic compost Capacity building workshop on establishment of food gardens	Reduction on poverty rates Reduction on the number of people depending on social grants Reduction on the number of people depending on food relief programmes (cooked meals & food parcels)	Improved household food security through implementing national food and nutrition security plan.
Integrated Family Preservation Services	Rollout of the **Family-Based Model/Approach to Mitigating Social Distress in Families** & deliver integrated, holistic and developmental interventions to build strong family capacities and structures within communities where they live. **More attention** will be given to **the rural areas**.	Implementation of Household and Community Profiling Provision of psycho-social support services to children, youth, women, and persons with disabilities Implementation of Social and Behaviour Change Programmes to curb the risky and unhealthy behaviours targeting children, youth families and communities.	Resilient, empowered, self-reliant families and communities that contribute positively to the Socio-Economic and developmental agenda of the province.	Reduction in foster care placements/ children in need of care and protection Sustainability of developmental interventions Reduced cases of GBV and Substance Abuse Improved communication and parenting in families Communities leading in the provision of Psycho – Social Support Programme.
	Implementation of community centric programmes towards reducing teenage pregnancy Implementation of programmes aimed at reducing teenage pregnancy (focusing on 10 – 14-year old's)	Access to Primary Healthcare Services	Reduction of HIV infections and teenage pregnancies.	Reduced HIV infections and teenage pregnancies More resilient young people with sound decision making
	Focus on layering different **Social and Behaviour Change Programmes** focusing on Families (Families Matter) and Community Capacity Enhancement. Train more implementers from various organisations including government officials to increase coverage. Implementation of **Social Crime Protection** Programmes. Implementation of **Substance Abuse Prevention** Programmes. Implementation of **Gender-Based Prevention and Early Intervention Programme** Strengthening of **internal and external partnerships** in the intensification of programmes for men and boys as	Availability of Local Drug Action Committees in all Municipalities Availability of GBVF Rapid Response Teams in all Districts. Partnership with NPOs, CBOs, other Government Departments, Private and Business Sector with other development partners to solicit technical support and resources. Social media platforms to spread anti substance abuse messaging.	Resilient, empowered, self-reliant families and communities that contribute positively to the Socio-Economic and Developmental agenda of the province.	Overall reduction in social ills

PMTDP GAME CHANGERS				
GAME CHANGER	**WHAT WILL BE DONE DIFFERENTLY**	**KEY ENABLERS**	**DESIRED IMPACT**	**HOW WILL WE MEASURE THE DIFFERENCE**
	part of **Education and GBVF prevention** in OR Tambo (Lusikisiki & Mthatha), NMM and Amathole (Raymond Mhlaba and Mnquma) Strengthening of **Skills Development Programme** for victims of crime and violence Strengthen implementation of **prevention programme** in **schools and Institutions of Higher Learning.** Improve **access to diversion services for children in conflict** **with** the law by conducting camps during school holidays Strengthen implementation of **anti-gang strategy** targeting children at risk and their families			
Early Childhood Development	Inclusive ECD for **children with disabilities** and other **vulnerable young children** and their caregivers through measures to address all barriers preventing their access to ECD services. Empowerment and enabling of parents to lead and participate in the development of their young children's development Assessment of the quality of ECD – including **registration, infrastructure, and resourcing** (material, financial and physical).	Investment in **Special Schools** – to ensure inclusive education and ensure that children with disabilities and special needs have the opportunity for complete growth and improved socio-economic prospects in the future.	Integrated approach involving all relevant players (including non-governmental organisations and private sector) Increasing access to high-quality Early Childhood Development (ECD) Centres by improving school readiness, enhancing service quality, and monitoring progress through collaboration with social partners and civil society	Inclusive ECD for all

3.5 PROVINCIAL POLICY PRIORITIES 2025-2030

In determining key priorities for the 7th Administration for the province, Provincial Management with the support of provincial clusters embarked on a process of determining the provincial priorities and the institutional arrangements to drive the priorities. The key priorities are anchored on the Provincial Development Plan goals and the Nine Integration Programmes and consolidated into a Provincial Integration Programme Blueprint with the support of provincial clusters.



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PROVINCIAL NINE INTEGRATION PROGRAMMES

3.6 PROVINCIAL NINE INTERGRATION PROGRAMMES

The Eastern Cape province, led by the Office of the Premier, has adopted nine (9) Integration Programs as part of its endeavours to foster integration amongst government institutions and stakeholders in the execution of government programs. The provincial management reached consensus to consolidate the twenty Key Integration Areas outlined in the Revised Provincial Medium-Term Strategic Framework (R-PMTSF) for the period 2020-2025 into These Key Integration Areas (KIAs) are designed to facilitate greater cooperation among critical government entities and stakeholders in executing government initiatives. It is against this backdrop that the nine Integration Programs emanated. Off the 9 Provincial Nine Integration programmes:

- The Department of social Development will lead integration area number 4, **Anti-poverty and sustainable livelihoods**, in line with Chapter 11 of the National Development Plan and the National and Provincial Medium-Term Development Plan Strategic Priority 2, reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living,
- Integration Area number 1, **Inclusive Early Childhood development and learner** attainment led by the Provincial Department of Education,
- Integration area number 3, **Social cohesion, moral regeneration, community safety & GBVF** led by the provincial Community Safety and Department of Sport, Recreation Arts and Culture. This, then means that the Department will contribute towards the attainment of strategic priority number 3 on the draft MTDP of a Capable, Ethical and Developmental State.
- Integration area number 8, **Non communicable diseases, mental health and social determinants of health** led by Department of Health and
- Integration area number 9 linked to Strategic priority area 1, Inclusive growth and Job creation, in the draft MTDP of **transformation programs, youth development, skills development** and training led by the Office of the Premier (OTP) in the province.

Below are the Nine Integration Programs, with leading departments and supporting institutions:

Table 10: Nine Integration Areas

INTEGRATION PROGRAM	LEADER	SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS
1. Inclusive Early Childhood Development and Learner Attainment	DOE	DSD, DOH, DSRAC, DOCS, DRDAR, DHS, DHA, ECLB
2. Transformation, Governance & Municipal Support	COGTA	OTP, PT, MISA, ECSECC, DWS, StatsSA, DHS, Amatola Water
3. Social cohesion, moral regeneration, community safety & GBVF	DOCS	DSRAC, DSD, OTP, COGTA, ECBGB, ECLB, ECPACC
4. Anti-Poverty & Sustainable livelihoods	DSD	DRDAR, DEDEAT, PT, DHS, DOH, ECRDA, ECDC, DOE, DHA, ECPTA, ELIDZ
5. Infrastructure, human settlements & broadband	DPWI	OTP, PT, DHS, DSRAC, ELIDZ, CDC, DOE, DOH, DRDAR, DSD, DoEL, DWS, ECSECC, ECPTA
6. Food Security, land reform & agriculture commercialization	DRDAR	DEDEAT, DOE, ECRDA, DALRRD, COGTA, Amatola Water, CDC, DOH, DHS, ELIDZ, AIDC
7. Inclusive Economic Growth	DEDEAT	DRDAR, DOH, OTP, DSRAC, DOE, ECRDA, ECSECC, DME, CDC, ELIDZ
8. Non-Communicable Diseases, mental health & social determinants of health	DOH	DOE, DSRAC, DSD, OTP, COGTA, DHS, DPWI, DOCS, DWS, DRDAR
9. Youth development, skills development & training for the economy	OTP	ALL INSTITUTIONS DOE, DSRAC, DSD, OTP, COGTA, PT, DOCS, DRDAR, SETA, ECDC, ELIDZ, ECDC, ECPACC, DoEL

3.6.1 PROVINCIAL INTEGRATION AREAS ALIGNMENT 2025/30

Table 11: Action Plan for Integration Program 1: Inclusive Early Childhood Development and Learner Attainment

KEY INTEGRATION PROGRAM	INCLUSIVE EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT AND LEARNER ATTAINMENT	
IMPACT:	In 2030 we envisage a society with little or no abject poverty, low levels of hunger, improved standards of living, and safer communities where conditions enable all to fulfil their human potential and longer life expectancy (EC PDP	
OUTCOMES: • Transformative universal opportunities of early childhood development. • Universal access to quality education. • Improve the skills development programme.		OUTCOME INDICATORS: • Increase access to early childhood development. • Improved quality of primary and secondary education for improved educational outcomes. • Increase skills for development of the province

INTERVENTIONS	SUB RISKS	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION (Responsibility)	INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	BASELINE	TARGETS 2025-2030 Target	SPATIAL REFERENCING (Municipality and Ward Coordinates)	MTEF BUDGET (R'000)
Integrated School Health Programme (Pillar 4: Inclusive Education and Social Cohesion)	-	**DSD**	Number of beneficiaries reached through Social and Behaviour Change Programme	• Facilitate implementation of Social and Behavior Change Programme • Conduct training for Social Service Practitioners and Stakeholders on the interpretation of the Policy Framework on HIV, TB and STI's (NSP 2023-28)	**82 212**	**452 231**	All Local Municipalities in the 8 districts including the 39 poorest Wards	63 780
			Number of leaners who benefited through Integrated School Health Programmes	• Facilitate distribution of sanitary dignity packs to learners through Integrated School Health Programmes	**138 794**	**753 394**	All Local Municipalities in the 8 districts including the 39 poorest Wards	143 737
			Number of Children accessing newly registered partial care facilities	• Children Accessing registered partial care facilities	**815**	**870**	All Local Municipalities in the 8 districts including the 39 poorest Wards	-
			Number of Children reached through Community-Based Prevention and Early Intervention Programmes	• Coordinate monitoring of implementation of Community Based Services in line with the Core Package of RISIHA (former "Isibindi") Sites and Drop-in Centres. • Coordinate registration of Drop-in centers and formal safe parks.	**22 410**	**112 050**	All Local Municipalities in the 8 districts including the 39 poorest Wards	90 118

Table 12: Action Plan for Integration Program 3: Social Cohesion, Moral Regeneration, Community Safety & GBVF

INTERVENTIONS	SUB RISKS	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION (Responsibility)	INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	BASELINE	TARGETS 2025-2030 Target	SPATIAL REFERENCING (Municipality and Ward Coordinates)	MTEF BUDGET (R'000)
• **Awareness on different social ills (Teenage pregnancy, substance abuse, crime, abuse of state property ie schools, moral regeneration)**	**6. Dysfunctional Families** 6.1 Social Ills	**DSD**	Number of people reached through substance abuse prevention programme.	Facilitate and coordinate implementation of prevention programmes on substance abuse in schools, and Institutions of Higher Learning.	**128 139**	**661 420**	All Local Municipalities in the 8 districts including the 39 poorest Wards	41 767
			Number of Children reached through community-based prevention and Early interventions programmes	Implementation of community-based prevention and early interventions programmes	**22 410**	**112 050**	All Local Municipalities in the 8 districts including the 39 poorest Wards	90 118
			Number of persons reached through social crime prevention programmes	Facilitate implementation of integrated social crime prevention programmes	**72 236**	**385 958**	All Local Municipalities in the 8 districts including the 39 poorest Wards	50 052
			Number of Family Members participating in Family Preservation services	• Family preservation services	**28 213**	**141 065**	All Local Municipalities in the 8 districts including the 39 poorest Wards	40 895
			Number of beneficiaries receiving Psychosocial Support Services	• Provision of Psychosocial support services	**53 555**	**311 797**	All Local Municipalities in the 8 districts including the 39 poorest Wards	65 640

INTERVENTIONS	SUB RISKS	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION (Responsibility)	INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	BASELINE	TARGETS 2025-2030	SPATIAL REFERENCING (Municipality and Ward Coordinates)	MTEF BUDGET (R'000)
GBVF Action Plan:								
• **Improved public participation for safety and awareness of GBV&F**	**1. Dysfunctional Families** 1.1 Social Ills	**DSD**	Number of victims of violence who accessed Psychosocial support services	Monitor provision of VEP services to victims of violence; accessing basic counselling and professional services.	**20 282**	**112 071**	All Local Municipalities in the 8 districts including the 39 poorest Wards	123 238
			Number of Persons reached through social crime prevention programmes	Coordination and implementation of preventative programmes on Social Crime prevention programmes	**72 236**	**385 958**		
			Number of persons reached through Gender Based Violence prevention programmes	Coordination and Implementation of preventative programmes on gender-based violence in partnership with other stakeholders.	**119 797**	**661 994**		
			Number of Victims of GBV Accessing sheltering services		**314**	**1 734**		

Table 13: Action Plan for Integration Program 4: Anti-Poverty and Sustainable Livelihoods

KEY INTEGRATION PROGRAM: ANTI-POVERTY AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS								
IMPACT: In 2030 we envisage a society with little or no abject poverty, low levels of hunger, improved standards of living, and safer communities where conditions enable all to fulfil their human potential and longer life expectancy (EC PDP)								
OUTCOME: Access to social protection for all and opportunities for reduction of inequality.					**OUTCOME INDICATOR: Empowered, sustainable and self-reliant communities**			
INTERVENTIONS	**SUB RISKS**	**IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION (Responsibility)**	**INDICATOR**	**ACTIVITIES**	**BASELINE**	**TARGETS 2025/2030**	**SPATIAL REFERENCING (Municipality and Ward Coordinates)**	**MTEF BUDGET (R'000)**
1. Reduction in poverty levels and improved food and nutrition security.	6. Dysfunctional Families 6.1 Rising Social Ills	**DSD**	Number of people benefiting from poverty reduction initiatives	• Provide access to safe and nutritious food through Household & community food gardens and Community Nutrition Development Centre.	**6 752**	**33 760**	All Local Municipalities in the 8 districts including the 39 poorest Wards	44 852
			Number of households accessing food through DSD food security programmes		**330**	**1 650**	All Local Municipalities in the 8 districts including the 39 poorest Wards	
			Number of people accessing food through DSD feeding programmes (centre-based)		**6 459**	**32 295**	All Local Municipalities in the 8 districts including the 39 poorest Wards	
			Number of children placed with valid foster care orders	• Place children in foster care • Monitor children placed with valid foster care orders • Funding of CPOs	**48 071**	**45 668**	All Local Municipalities in the 8 districts including the 39 poorest Wards	112 326

KEY INTEGRATION PROGRAM: ANTI-POVERTY AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS								
IMPACT: In 2030 we envisage a society with little or no abject poverty, low levels of hunger, improved standards of living, and safer communities where conditions enable all to fulfil their human potential and longer life expectancy (EC PDP)								
OUTCOME: Access to social protection for all and opportunities for reduction of inequality.					OUTCOME INDICATOR: Empowered, sustainable and self-reliant communities			
INTERVENTIONS	SUB RISKS	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION (Responsibility)	INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	BASELINE	TARGETS 2025/2030	SPATIAL REFERENCING (Municipality and Ward Coordinates)	MTEF BUDGET (R'000)
				• Implement Independent living programme				
		DSD	Number of beneficiaries who benefited from DSD Social Relief Programmes	• Provision of SRD services to people experiencing distress.	**4 626**	**23 402**	All Local Municipalities in the 8 districts including the 39 poorest Wards	28 135
2. Strengthen implementation of the Provincial Integrated Anti – Poverty strategy (PIAPS) and Nutrition interventions to mitigate against Child Poverty & Malnutrition	6. Dysfunctional Families 6.1 Rising Social Ills		Implementation of Integrated Mother & Child Development Support Programme (Malnutrition Intervention Programme)	Develop Concept Document, Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) & Project plan for implementation of ICROP for approval by STC ICROP Program by DSD, DOH, DOHA, SASSA, NDA	**3 000**	**495 000**	All Local Municipalities in the 8 districts including the 39 poorest Wards	-
		Social Development Portfolio – DSD, SASSA, NDA	Number of Children diagnosed as suffering from Moderate & Severe Acute Malnutrition & their Mothers identified & registered for Birth Certificates & IDs for registration, empowerment Programmes	Roll out of ICROP in all districts to deliver **One-Stop Services** to Citizens Identify Key Programmes for ICROP eg Community Dialogues; Empowerment Programmes etc	**165**	**165**	All Local Municipalities in the 8 districts including the 39 poorest Wards	-
3. Develop sustainable interventions and increased economic opportunities	-	**DSD**	Number of work opportunities created through EPWP	Appointment and placement of participants into various EPWP projects	**3 523**	**17 615**	All Local Municipalities in the 8 districts including the 39 poorest Wards	23 789

Table 14: Action Plan for Integration Program 8: Non-Communicable Diseases, Mental Health & Social Determinants of Health

KEY INTEGRATION PROGRAM	NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, MENTAL HEALTH & SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH								
IMPACT:	In 2030 we envisage a society with little or no abject poverty, low levels of hunger, improved standards of living, and safer communities where conditions enable all to fulfil their human potential and longer life expectancy (EC PDP)								
OUTCOMES: Increased life expectancy. A society with enabled social determinant drivers of health and educations. Improved health profile in communities (all wards)					OUTCOME INDICATORS: Quality of health services improved Disease burden reduced Morbidity and Premature mortality due to Non-Communicable diseases reduced				
INTERVENTIONS (Include contribution to transformation programmes for designated groups)	SUB RISKS	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION (Responsibility)	INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	BASELINE	TARGETS 2025/30		SPATIAL REFERENCING (Municipality and Ward Coordinates)	MTEF BUDGET (Costed) R'000
Strengthening Rehabilitation Services	6. Dysfunctional Families 6.1 Social Ills	**DSD**	Number of service users who accessed Substance Use Disorder Treatment Services	Facilitate implementation of substance abuse treatment services.	**1 874**	**9 370**		All Local Municipalities in the 8 districts including the 39 poorest Wards	41 767

Table 15: Youth Development, Skills Development and Training For the Economy - Integration Plan

Key Integration Program: Youth Development, Skills Development And Training for the Economy (Skills Development)								
INTERVENTIONS (Include contribution to transformation programmes for designated groups)	SUB RISKS	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION (Responsibility)	INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	BASELINE	TARGETS 2025/30	SPATIAL REFERENCING (Municipality and Ward Coordinates)	MTEF BUDGET (Costed) R'000
Coordination of Skills Development Programmes		**DSD**	Number of Youth participating in skills Development Programme	To coordinate learnership skills programmes including bursaries and internships	**12 635**	**63 175**	All Local Municipalities in the 8 districts including the 39 poorest Wards	21 549
			Number of Youth linked to socio-economic opportunities		**144**	**720**	All Local Municipalities in the 8 districts including the 39 poorest Wards	-
Strengthening the provision of Child Care and Protection Services to ensure that every child is protected and receives developmental opportunities at the early stages of his or her life.	Children exiting Alternative Care not adequately prepared for independent adulthood resulting in dysfunctional families		Number of children placed with valid foster care orders (s176 of the Children's Act, 38 of 2005 as amended)	Extension of foster care orders enabling a person who has been placed in alternative care as a child to remain in alternative care until the age of 21 years in line with s176 of the Children's Act, 38 of 2005 as amended. Implementation of Independent Living Programmes	**48 071**	**45 668**	All Local Municipalities in the 8 districts including the 39 poorest Wards	112 326

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

KEY INTEGRATION PROGRAM: YOUTH DEVELOPMENT, SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING FOR THE ECONOMY (EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES)								
INTERVENTIONS (Include contribution to transformation programmes for designated groups)	SUB RISKS	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION (Responsibility)	INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	BASELINE	TARGETS	SPATIAL REFERENCING (Municipality and Ward Coordinates)	MTEF BUDGET (Costed) R'000
Employment opportunities created	-	**DSD**	Number of work opportunities created through EPWP	Appointment and placement of participants into various EPWP projects	**3 523**	**17 615**	All Local Municipalities in the 8 districts including the 39 poorest Wards	23 789

GBV-F RESPONSE

KEY INTEGRATION PROGRAM: SOCIAL COHESION, MORAL REGENERATION, COMMUNITY SAFETY AND GBVF (PROVINCIAL GBV-F RESPONSE)								
INTERVENTIONS (Include contribution to transformation programmes for designated groups)	SUB RISKS	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION (Responsibility)	INDICATOR	ACTIVITIES	BASELINE	TARGETS 2025/2030	SPATIAL REFERENCING (Municipality and Ward Coordinates)	MTEF BUDGET (Costed) R'000
Support services provided to victims of crime	-	**DSD**	Number of victims of violence who accessed psychosocial support services	Monitor provision of VEP services to victims of crime and violence; accessing basic counselling and professional services.	**20 282**	**112 071**	All wards including 39 poorest wards And National GBVF hot spot areas namely Amathole, OR Tambo, NMM.	123 238
Persons reached through GBVF programmes			Number of persons reached through Gender Based Violence Prevention Programmes	Coordination and Implementation of preventative programmes on gender-based violence in partnership with other stakeholders.	**119 797**	**661 994**	All wards including 39 poorest wards And National GBVF hot spot areas namely Amathole, OR Tambo, NMM.	

3.7 INTERGRATED RISK PROFILE

Table 16: Integrated Risk Profile

INDEPENDENT /PRIMARY RISKS	SUB-RISKS
1. Dysfunctional Families	1.1. Social Distress 1.2. Social behavioural problems (social pathologies)

6	**PRIMARY INTEGRATED RISK**	DYSFUNCTIONAL FAMILY
	RISK DESCRIPTION	A dysfunctional family is characterised by conflicts, instability, abuse, misbehaviours, lack of adequate relationships, to maintain functional family structures and roles. • *The family unit as an institution in society is under threat and unable to play its critical roles of socialisation, nurturing, care and protection of family members effectively, due to various factors. Social ills that families have to navigate through include amongst others: poverty, high rate of unemployment, domestic violence, crime, high level of unwanted pregnancies, absent fathers, general decay in moral values. These social pressures have a bearing in their level of social functioning and well-being.*
	POSSIBLE OPPORTUNITIES	Empowered, resilient, self-sustainable families that contribute positively to the Socio-Economic and developmental agenda of the Province.

PROVINCIAL GOALS	**Goal 1:** Innovative and inclusive growing economy	**Goal 4:** Human Development	**Goal 6:** Capable democratic institutions
KEY INTEGRATED PROGRAM (IP)	❶ Early Childhood Development	❷ Municipal Support	❸ Social cohesion, moral regeneration, community safety & GBVF
	❹Anti-Poverty & Food Security Programs	❺Infrastructure, human settlements & broadband	❻Climate Change, land reform & agriculture commercialization
	❼Oceans economy, energy and gas, economic development	❽Non-Communicable Diseases, mental health & social determinants of health	❾Transformation programs, youth development, skills development & training
			❿Governance

NO	SUB-RISKS	IP	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS	CONSEQUENCES	ACTION PLAN	ACTION OWNER
1.1.	**Social Distress**	❶ ❷ ❸ ❹ ❺ ❻ ❼ ❽ ❾ ❿	1. People living below poverty lines (food insecurity including child malnutrition) 2. Poor living conditions 3. Economic hardships and financial stress 4. High level of unemployment amongst families 5. Exposure to violence and conflicts 6. Unstable Families / Child Headed Households /Orphans/ 3rd Party Care Givers which renders them vulnerable. 7. Absent parenting /Poor parenting methods and practices leading to ill-disciplined children 8. Low levels of community participation	1. Communities' loss of hope for better lives. 2. Increase in mental health disorders of children, families, and parent/s 3. Compromised welfare for vulnerable groups. 4. Low literacy levels 5. Increased alcohol and substance abuse 6. Increased levels of gender-based violence 7. Low (shortened) life expectancy 8. Increased crime and violence rate, e.g., increase in murder rate, drug trafficking, money laundering, etc. 9. Increased rate of poverty 10. Violated human rights	Rollout of the Family Based Model Implementation of household and community profiling Facilitate implementation of intersectoral and interdepartmental protocols in line with the White Paper Provision of psycho-social support services to children, youth, women and persons with disabilities Implementation of Family Preservation Programmes including Family reunification and Parenting Programmes Implementation of Community Development Interventions and support programmes Implementation of Social Relief of Distress Programmes Implementation of Social Mobilisation Programmes Implementation of Community Based Services Improve provision of social services in schools	DSD

NO	SUB-RISKS	IP	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS	CONSEQUENCES	ACTION PLAN	ACTION OWNER
			9. Patterns of socially disorganised neighbourhoods /communities 10. Social rejection 11. Diminished economic opportunities 12. Lack of provision of basic services (adequate shelter, electricity, water)/	11. Creating the circle of dysfunctional families and communities. 12. Difficulty in maintaining employment. 13. Out migration resulting in loss of skills by the province. 14. Increase in homelessness. 15. Increase in child headed homes 16. No emotional support to victims of crime and GBV& F	Implement Fatherhood Programmes	
					Promote access to basic income support through the grant system	DSD, SASSA
					Implementation of food security Programmes	DSD, DRDAR
					Implementation of Anti-Poverty Programmes	DSD, DOE, DOH, DRDAR, DEDEAT, DPWI, DCSL, DOHS
					Implementation of National School Nutrition Programme	DOE
					Implementation of education and skills training for youth, women and people with disabilities	DSD, DOE
					Improve access to ECD facilities and programmes	DOE, DSD
					Implementation of Statutory Interventions and Child Care & Protection Services	DSD, SAPS, HOME AFFAIRS, DCSL
					Provision of safe and secure housing (Shelters, CYCCs, ECD, State owned organisations, Libraries, Schools, Clinics)	Human Settlements, Public Works Municipalities
					Provision of free basic water, electricity, sanitation and refuse removal	Local Minicipalities
					Promote access to official documents (Birth Registration, IDs) required to access services	DHA, SASSA, DSD
					Provision of entrepreneurship and cooperative support	DSD, DEDEAT
					Implementation of school sport and community sporting programmes	DSRAC
					Commemoration of culture and heritage	
					Promote creation of moral culture through outreach programmes	DSRAC, DSD
					Provision of basic healthcare services including mental healthcare	DOH
					Implementation of family planning health and counselling services for both women and men	
					Provision of antenatal, maternal and caregiver care and support (including mental health) Programmes	

NO	SUB-RISKS	IP	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS	CONSEQUENCES	PROPOSED ACTION PLAN	ACTION OWNER
1.2.	**Social Behavioural problems**	● ● ● ● ● ●	1. Toxic families 2. Poor parenting 3. Exposure to gender-based violence 4. Aggression, 5. Abuse 6. Neglect 7. Rejection 8. Substance abuse	1. Increased reported cases of deaths as a result of gender-based violence 2. Emotional harm, physical harm and ultimately death 3. Teenage pregnancy 4. Increased criminal acts 5. Increased offenders 6. Compromised social protection.	Implementation of Families Matter Programme, You Only Live Once (YOLO), ChommY, Boys Championing Change (BCC) Men Championing Change (MCC), Ke Moja, I'm fine without drugs	DSD
					Implementation of Sexual Reproductive Health Programmes	
					Implementation of skills development programmes for young people	
					Implementation of intergenerational / Moral Regeneration Programmes for Social Cohesion	
					Capacity building of NPOs to enhance their fundraising skills	
					Provision of funding to NPOs rendering Social and Behaviour Change Programmes.	
					Implementation of Social Crime Prevention Programme's	DSD, DCSL
					Implementation of Substance Abuse Prevention Programmes	
					Implementation of Gender-Based Prevention and Early Intervention Programmes	
					Develop and implement educational, therapeutic and rehabilitation interventions for perpetrators of domestic violence and abuse.	
					Implementation of Crime Prevention Programmes	

3.8 DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

South Africa's Disaster risk management Context South Africa faces increasing levels of disaster risk, mainly due to extreme weather events, population growth, urbanisation, land degradation, infrastructure deterioration, civil unrest and socio-economic challenges, which exacerbate the vulnerability of society and the environment. As a result, Eastern Cape is exposed to a wide range of hazards, including weather related, with the most significant droughts and floods, fires, pandemics, animal diseases and technological threats, and social unrest, which trigger widespread hardship and devastation.

The Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002), hereafter referred to as 'the Act', requires the establishment of a national disaster management centre (NDMC) responsible for promoting integrated and coordinated national disaster risk management policy. The Act gives explicit priority to the application of the principle of co-operative governance for the purpose of disaster risk management and emphasises the involvement of all stakeholders in strengthening the capabilities of national, provincial and municipal organs of state to reduce the likelihood and severity of disasters.

The Department of Social Development will work with stakeholders in the providing immediate, medium term and long-term interventions to victims of disaster.

The current strategy on Disaster Management will focus on the following areas:

DISASTER RISK ANALYSIS FOR ECDSD DRP

Hazard	Risk Description	Consequences	Interventions to mitigate identified risk	Action owner/s
Floods and Residential Fires	Homelessness and displacement of families.	1.Poverty 2.Crime 3. Substance abuse 4. Loss of valuables (IDs, etc.) 5. Death	1. Household profiling and conducting of assessment. 2. Psychosocial support (Trauma debriefing, etc.). 3. Material support (provision of essential needs).	1.ECDSD 2. SASSA, DHA, HEALTH, DOE, Municipality, DHS
Draught and Veld Fires	Poverty stricken communities	1.Poverty 2.Crime 3.Death 4.Loss of income 5. Outbreak of diseases.	1. Household profiling and conducting of assessment. 2. Psychosocial support (Trauma debriefing, etc). 3. Material support (provision of essential needs).	1.ECDSD 2. SASSA, HA, HEALTH, DOE, Municipality, HS
Tornado	Homelessness and displacement of families.	1. Death 2. Poverty 3. Crime 4. Substance abuse 5. Loss of valuables (IDs, etc)	1. Household profiling and conducting of assessment. 2. Psychosocial support (Trauma debriefing, etc). 3. Material support (provision of essential needs).	1. ECDSD 2. SASSA, HA, HEALTH, DOE, Municipality, DHS

The Department implements the Social Assistance Act No 59 of 1992 which provides for temporary relief for individuals and communities experiencing undue hardships. And the act is implemented through the following relief programmes:

- Food parcels
- School uniforms
- Vouchers to qualifying individuals and families
- Psychosocial support services
- Sanitary dignity Programmes to children of indigent families and households who are from Quintile 1-3 schools.

3.9 SOCIAL PROTECTION, COMMUNITY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER (SPCHD)

The Social Protection, Community and Human Development (SPCHD) Cluster, Led by DSD, derives its mandate from the Constitution of the RSA [108 of 1996]:

- Section 27 states that Everyone has the right to have access to:
  a) health care services, including reproductive health care
  b) sufficient food and water; and
  c) social security, including, if they are unable to support themselves and their dependents, appropriate social assistance
- Section 28(1) enshrines the rights of the children with regard to appropriate care, basic nutrition, shelter, health care services and social services.
- Section 29(1) (a) ensures that everyone has the right to a minimum education.
- Vulnerable groups, such as poor women and people with disabilities have full constitutional protection.
- The state must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to achieve the progressive realisation of each of these rights.

In line with the reconfiguration and name change, the Social Protection, Community and Human Development Cluster focal areas are as follows:

- **Social Protection** which focuses on the reduction of lifelong consequences of poverty and vulnerability & enhancing people's capacity to manage economic and social risks. Social Protection programmes are in the form of social grants, cash transfers, food and nutrition programmes, sustainable livelihoods, health care, quality education, skills development.
- **Human Development** - building thriving citizens and contributing towards the attainment of Human Development Index (Life Expectancy, Education Attainment & Per Capita Income to maintain decent standard of living) and Reduction of unemployment, inequality & poverty.
- **Community Development** initiatives will focus on improvement in the physical, social, economic, political, psychological wellbeing & cultural environment - addressing inequality in society, social justice, empowerment, social cohesion, community ownership, sustainable change and community self-reliance

Of the eight Provincial Policy Priorities, the SPCHD Cluster is responsible for implementation of the Social Security, Education and Health. **The Emerging Priorities from 25–30-year review for the SPCHD Cluster are:**

- Education transformation plan
- Improvement of Primary Health Care
- Social determinants of health and rural health
- Dealing with social distress

Despite the provisions by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (on health, education and social security), the Eastern Cape Province is confronted with escalating poverty levels coupled with high unemployment, inequality and uncoordinated interventions resulting in many individuals, households, and communities remaining trapped in conditions of poverty and deprivation. Households that have not met the basic standard of living must be assisted to address hunger, malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. The existing policy interventions and programmes are disintegrated and not having the desired effect of providing a safety net to offer protection from persistent poverty.

Early Childhood Development (ECD) remains a challenge in the province (access and quality). This not only impacts their physical and cognitive, social and emotional development but also perpetuates a vicious cycle of poverty and compromised prospects. ECD confronts many obstacles, such as insufficient finances, a lack of qualified practitioners, non-registered centres and programmes and poor infrastructure. The general well-being and future achievement of children can be greatly impacted by these difficulties. There are however measures put in place to ensure fair access to education (no fee-paying public schools, school feeding programs, and scholar transport). It is therefore evident that there is a need for continuous comprehensive and collaborative approach by all sectors to maximize the impact towards realisation of the province's human development goal. Some of the social determinants of education are poor infrastructure, poverty, social ills, dysfunctional families and communities, social crime and violence, etc.

The province is committed to the control of Non-Communicable Diseases through adoption of an integrated person & community-centred approach. Healthcare system challenges include increased disease burden, rising social ills and poor social determinants of health. The province intends to strengthen community mental health services with a focus on psychosocial support services & expanding community-based services. The province also intends to strengthen community mental health services with a focus on psychosocial support services & expanding community-based services.

Through this Cluster, the province is prioritising the protection, care and development of all vulnerable groups by working towards ensuring that:

- No one lives below minimum social floor.
- All children should enjoy services and benefits aimed at facilitating access to nutrition, health care, education, social care and safety.
- Problems such as hunger & malnutrition among all vulnerable groups are addressed.
- Skills deficit in the social sector is addressed.
- Income support is provided to the unemployed (public works programmes, training and skills)
- Effective social protection and development system that delivers better results for vulnerable groups is created – in partnership with Civil Society.

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK (DSD CONTRIBUTION)

Table 17: Implementation Framework (DSD Contribution)

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: REDUCE POVERTY AND TACKLE THE HIGH COST OF LIVING PRIORITY FOCUS: SOCIAL SECURITY			
Integration Programme: Anti-Poverty & Sustainable livelihoods			
Provincial Development Plan Goal 4: Human Development			
Sustainable Development Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere **Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**			
MTDP/P-MTDP	**Indicators**	**FOCUS AREA**	**INTERVENTIONS**
Optimised social protection and coverage An effective, integrated and comprehensive poverty alleviation strategy is necessary to provide protection and support to the most vulnerable in society.	1. Number of stakeholders actively participating in coordination, engagements for PIAPS implementation 2. Number of Communities actively involved in the, Implementation of Anti-Poverty initiatives 3. Number of stakeholders mobilized for implementation of the provincial integrated Anti-Poverty Strategy	PROVINCIAL INTEGRATED ANTIPOVERTY STRATEGY	Strengthen Provincial Coordination and implementation of Provincial Integrated Anti-Poverty Strategy (PIAPS) • Strengthen institutionalization of PIAPS (awareness campaigns targeting poorest wards) • Strengthen coordination of PIAPS at provincial level through Clusters.. • Ensure alignment of site-specific anti-poverty plans with municipal IDPs and other Cluster Plans. • Increase mobilization of stakeholders and communities for PIAPS implementation. • Accelerate profiling of poorest wards and development of site-specific plans aligned to 5 pillars of PIAPS.

Table 18: Implementation framework: Nutrition

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: REDUCE POVERTY AND TACKLE THE HIGH COST OF LIVING PRIORITY FOCUS: SOCIAL SECURITY			
Integration Programme: Anti-Poverty & Sustainable livelihoods			
Provincial Development Plan Goal 4: Human Development			
Sustainable Development Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere **Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**			
MTDP/P-MTDP	**Indicators**	**FOCUS AREA**	**INTERVENTIONS**
Optimised social protection and coverage An effective, integrated and comprehensive poverty alleviation strategy is necessary to provide protection and support to the most vulnerable in society.	1. Number of people benefiting from poverty reduction initiatives 2. Number of people accessing food through DSD feeding programmes (Centre based) 3. Number of households accessing food through DSD food security programmes	NUTRITION	**Ensure adequacy, availability and access to affordable Nutritious food.** • Provision of Social Relief of Distress/ Emergency Food /Relief and Supplementation Programmes (targeting distressed and vulnerable Households, Communities, Youth, Persons with disabilities and Women (with prioritising Pregnant Women) • Provision of School Nutrition including ECDs and hostel nutrition • Strengthening of Community Based Nutrition and Development Programmes (CNDCs and food gardening) • Provision of nutritious meals to Community Based Care Centres (and Old Age Homes) for Older Persons

Table 19: Implementation framework: Social Assistance

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: REDUCE POVERTY AND TACKLE THE HIGH COST OF LIVING PRIORITY FOCUS: SOCIAL SECURITY			
Integration Programme: Anti-Poverty & Sustainable livelihoods			
Provincial Development Plan Goal 4: Human Development			
Sustainable Development Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture			
MTDP/P-MTDP	**Indicators**	**FOCUS AREA**	**INTERVENTIONS**
Optimised social protection and coverage An effective, integrated and comprehensive poverty alleviation strategy is necessary to provide protection and support to the most vulnerable in society.	1. Number of Child Support Grant (CSG) beneficiaries linked to sustainable livelihoods Opportunities 2. Number of beneficiaries who benefited from DSD social relief programmes	SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	**Strengthen income support through existing social grants and other social assistance schemes** • Increase access to social grants (Child Support Grant, CSG Top-up, Foster Care Grant, Disability Grant, Grant in Aid & Social Relief Grant • Provision of Social Relief Programmes such as school uniforms and sanitary dignity packs • Linking of social grant beneficiaries to sustainable development programmes to promote sustainability • Increase registration of births and access to Identity Documents - Integrated Community Registration Outreach Programme (ICROP)

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: REDUCE POVERTY AND TACKLE THE HIGH COST OF LIVING PRIORITY FOCUS: SOCIAL SECURITY			
Integration Programme: Anti-Poverty & Sustainable livelihoods			
Provincial Development Plan Goal 4: Human Development			
Sustainable Development Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture			
MTDP/P-MTDP	**Indicators**	**FOCUS AREA**	**INTERVENTIONS**
Optimised social protection and coverage An effective, integrated and comprehensive poverty alleviation strategy is necessary to provide protection and support to the most vulnerable in society.	1. Number of children placed in Foster Care with valid Court Orders. 2. Number of children in foster care re-united with their families 3. Number of Children placed in Child and Youth Care Centres (CYCCs) re-unified with families of origin.	SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	**Strengthen income support through existing social grants and other social assistance schemes** • Report on number of children placed in Foster Care Programme receiving Foster Care Grant • Report on number of children placed in Foster Care that are re- unified with families of their origin • Report on number of children placed in CYCCs due to neglect, abandonment and malnourishment. • Report on number of Funded Designated NPOs rendering Foster Care Programme inclusive of Cluster Foster Homes and investment thereof

Table 20: Implementation framework: Child poverty Malnutrition

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: REDUCE POVERTY AND TACKLE THE HIGH COST OF LIVING PRIORITY FOCUS: SOCIAL SECURITY			
Integration Programme: Anti-Poverty & Sustainable Livelihoods			
Provincial Development Plan Goal 4: Human Development			
Sustainable Development Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture			
MTDP/P-MTDP	**Indicators**	**FOCUS AREA**	**INTERVENTIONS**
Optimised social protection and coverage An effective, integrated and comprehensive poverty alleviation strategy is necessary to provide protection and support to the most vulnerable in society.	1. Number of children accessing registered partial care facilities 2. Number of Children placed in Child and Youth Care Centres (CYCCs) re-unified with families of origin 3. Number of children placed in Foster Care with valid Court Orders. 4. Number of Children reached through Community Based Prevention and Early interventions programmes	**CHILD POVERTY & MALNUTRITION**	**Ensure regular access to food that is adequate and nutritious to restore and promote good health and physical growth.** • Provision of nutritious meals to registered places of Alternative Care for children that are vulnerable & or in need of care and protection (Child & Youth Care Centres (CYCCs), Cluster Foster Homes, Indlezana Homes, Foster homes, Drop-in-Centres & Risiha community-based programmes for vulnerable children and registered Partial Care Centres) • Extension of CNDC feeding and Social Relief schemes to include vulnerable households with children below age 5 • Provision of food supplements to affected households

Table 21: Implementation framework: Early Childhood Development

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: REDUCE POVERTY AND TACKLE THE HIGH COST OF LIVING PRIORITY FOCUS: SOCIAL SECURITY			
Integration Programme: Anti-Poverty & Sustainable Livelihoods			
Provincial Development Plan Goal 4: Human Development			
Sustainable Development Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture			
MTDP/P-MTDP	**Indicators**	**FOCUS AREA**	**INTERVENTIONS**
Optimised social protection and coverage An effective, integrated and comprehensive poverty alleviation strategy is necessary to provide protection and support to the most vulnerable in society	1. Number of Children accessing registered Partial Care Facilities 2. Number of learners who benefited through integrated School health programmes 3. Number of family members participating in parenting programmes	**Early Childhood Development**	**Universal availability of comprehensive age- and stage-appropriate quality Early Childhood Development services** • Ensure equitable access to ECD services and support for vulnerable young children (including children with learning and physical disabilities) • Increase Registration of NPOs, ECD Centres & ECD Programmes • Improve learning capacity of indigent persons, with specific focus to girl students • Empower parents to lead and participate in the development of their children's early development, growth and learning • Strengthening provision of preventive and promotive services that address the health needs of school-going children and youth

Table 22: Implementation framework: Social Determinants of Health

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: REDUCE POVERTY AND TACKLE THE HIGH COST OF LIVING PRIORITY FOCUS: SOCIAL SECURITY			
Integration Programme: Anti-Poverty & Sustainable Livelihoods			
Provincial Development Plan Goal 4: Human Development			
Sustainable Development Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture			
MTDP/P-MTDP	**Indicators**	**FOCUS AREA**	**INTERVENTIONS**
Optimised social protection and coverage An effective, integrated and comprehensive poverty alleviation strategy is necessary to provide protection and support to the most vulnerable in society	1. Number of implementers trained on social, and behaviour change programmes 2. Number of beneficiaries reached through social, and behaviour Change programmes 3. Number of beneficiaries receiving Psychosocial support services	Social Determinants of Health	**Universal availability of comprehensive age-, and stage-appropriate quality Early Childhood Development services**
			• Promote healthy lifestyles through household food production & Nutrition Development Centre's
			• Intensify provision of comprehensive support services (psychosocial & social behaviour change programmes)
			• Strengthen the implementation of Integrated Mental Health Services
			• Ensure access to nutritious foods and physical activity opportunities
			• End racism, discrimination, and violence
			• Strengthen the implementation of Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases

Table 23: Implementation framework: Community Development

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: REDUCE POVERTY AND TACKLE THE HIGH COST OF LIVING PRIORITY FOCUS: SOCIAL SECURITY			
Integration Programme: Anti-Poverty & Sustainable Livelihoods			
Provincial Development Plan Goal 4: Human Development			
Sustainable Development Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture			
MTDP/P-MTDP	**Indicators**	**FOCUS AREA**	**INTERVENTIONS**
Optimised social protection and coverage An effective, integrated and comprehensive poverty alleviation strategy is necessary to provide protection and support to the most vulnerable in society	1. Number of people reached through Community Mobilization Programmes 2. Number of Households profiled 3. Number of communities profiled in a ward 4. Number of people reached through Community mobilisation programmes	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	• Profiling of Households and communities • Implement Integrated Community Registration Outreach Programme • Implement Integrated Community Registration Outreach Programme • Facilitate Integration of Community Development Practitioners into a single window of community development

Table 24: Implementation framework: Advance Rights of Designated groups and response to GBVF

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: A CAPABLE, ETHICAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL STATE			
INTEGRATION PROGRAMME: COMMUNITY SAFETY & GBVF			
Provincial Development Plan Goal 4: Human Development			
Sustainable Development Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
MTDP/P-MTDP	**Indicators**	**FOCUS AREA**	**INTERVENTIONS**
Evidence-based violence prevention programmes Complement reactive law enforcement with proactive prevention interventions; support programmes implemented by social development departments and NGOs).	1. Number of Persons reached through Gender Based Violence Prevention Programmes 2. Number of Victims of Gender Based Violence and Femicide and Crime who Accessed Sheltering Services 3. Number of Victims of Crime and Violence accessing Support Services	ADVANCE RIGHTS OF DESIGNTED GROUPS AND RESPOND TO GBVF	• Strengthen implementation of integrated prevention programmes • Ensure access to victim support and shelter services for victims of crime and violence • Improve access to Skills development programmes for victims and survivors of GBV&F. • Capacity building of service providers to prevent secondary victimisation.

Table 25: Implementation framework: Social Cohesion and safer communities

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: A CAPABLE, ETHICAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL STATE			
INTEGRATION PROGRAMME: SOCIAL COHESION, MORAL REGENERATION, COMMUNITY SAFETY & GBVF			
Provincial Development Plan Goal 4: Human Development			
Sustainable Development Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
MTDP/P-MTDP	**Indicators**	**FOCUS AREA**	**INTERVENTIONS**
Focus on a comprehensive programme of socio-economic redress as part of nation-building	1. Number of Women participating in skills development for socio economic empowerment 2. Number of Women livelihood initiatives supported 3. Number of youth participating in skills development programmes 4. Number of Youth development structures supported 5. Number of youth participating in youth Mobilisation programmes 6. Number of Work Opportunities created through EPWP 7. Number of Youth participating in youth mobilisation programmes 8. Number of people reached through substance abuse prevention programmes 9. Number of persons reached through social crime prevention programmes	SOCIAL COHESION AND SAFER COMMUNITIES	**Social Cohesion and Nation Building** • Support women, youth and PWD owned and led enterprises to ensure improved economic participation and inclusion of designated groups. • Create public work opportunities to address unemployment and social exclusion for vulnerable and designated groups. • Mobilise communities to implement values re-orientation Programme with support of civil society and traditional leadership that will enhance patriotism and create awareness on different social ills and moral regeneration and promotion of human rights and responsibility values • Promote active citizenry and participation in the development of communities • Implement social behaviour programmes that respond to discrimination and intolerances such as Racism, Tribalism, Xenophobia and Social Exclusion • Strengthen the implementation of the National Drug Master Plan to ensure a South Africa free of substance abuse

POVERTY ALLEVIATION STRATEGY, LIFE CYCLE APPROACH AND THE FAMILY BASE MODEL

3.10 PROVINCIAL ANTI-POVERTY STRATEGY

The Eastern Cape Provincial Administration gave a mandate to the Provincial Department of Social Development to facilitate and drive the implementation of the Provincial Anti-Poverty Strategy, which is aimed at reducing the incidence of poverty as well as to prevent the reproduction of poverty within households and communities of the Eastern Cape Province.

At the centre of the fight against poverty is the creation of economic opportunities and enabling or empowering communities and individuals to access these opportunities. Providing a safety net in the form of social assistance and provision of basic services continues to be critical in the efforts towards eradication of poverty.

The Provincial Integrated Anti-Poverty Strategy (PIAPS) is central to the Eastern Cape Department of Social Development's commitment to addressing the multi-dimensional aspects of poverty. In alignment with the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) for 2025-2029, the department will implement an incremental roll-out of PIAPS, guided by the five strategic pillars. These pillars are designed to foster social inclusion, enhance human capital, ensure food security, create economic opportunities and improve access to basic services. This phased roll-out will ensure the effective mobilization of resources, coordinated service delivery, and sustainable poverty eradication across the 39 poorest wards in the province.

In line with the multidimensional nature of poverty, the anti-poverty framework is anchored on the five pillars listed below:

- **Pillar 1:** Promote social inclusion, implement social capital Initiatives and build safer communities.
- **Pillar 2:** Invest in human capital and Human Development: This objective responds to the need to provide health care, education and training needed to engage with the economy and in political processes. Central here is ensuring that poor children grow up healthy, are provided with quality and efficient preventative and curative care and ensuring that illness or disability do not plunge poor households into destitution.
- **Pillar 3:** Improve the health profile: Adequate healthcare is critical in the struggle against poverty to maintain good quality of life, ensure adults are able to work and care for their families, and that children grow up healthy. If healthcare is unaffordable, an illness can plunge a marginal family into crisis. Moreover, providing adequate healthcare for all is a critical element in building social trust and solidarity.
- **Pillar 4:** Ensure income security, create economic opportunities and jobs: The strategy recognises the importance of providing safety nets for the most vulnerable, primarily through social grants. This is to ensure that vulnerability associated with disability, age and illness does not plunge poor households into destitution. Measures to ensure income security for those without access to economic opportunities take two forms namely, social assistance and social insurance.
- **Pillar 5:** Better targeted access to basic services and assets: This pillar addresses what has been termed a social wage, consisting of services such as subsidised housing, and expanded access to water, electricity, refuse removal and sanitation; as well as a raft of minimum free basic services for vulnerable sectors of the population. It is an important principle that the inability to pay for basic services should not prevent the poor from accessing these services altogether.

3.10.1 INCREMENTAL ROLL-OUT PLAN (2025/26 and beyond 2025/26 Financial Year)

2024/25: Profiling and Establishment of Structures (Level 1)

During the first year of the roll-out, the focus will be on profiling households and establishing governance structures in villages within the 39 poorest wards. This phase will establish a baseline for intervention and begin the process of planning for identified interventions, including integrating the strategy into the Annual Performance Plans (APPs) and Operational Plans.

2025/26: Expansion and Initial Implementation (Level 2)

In the second year, profiling will continue in additional villages (Level 2), and the focus will shift toward the planning and implementation of interventions. A strong emphasis will be placed on monitoring the early outcomes of the interventions to ensure that they are meeting the intended objectives and adjusting where necessary.

The following levels of PIAPS will be rolled out after the 2025-2026 financial year:

2026/27: Full Implementation and Policy Development (Level 3)

The strategy will extend its reach to additional villages (Level 3). Ongoing monitoring will continue, and the interventions will be refined based on the learnings from the initial phases. Additionally, this year will see the beginning of the development of a Provincial Anti-Poverty Policy, aimed at institutionalizing the lessons learned from the roll-out and ensuring long-term sustainability.

2027/28: Intensification and Evaluation (Levels 4 & 5)

By the fourth year, PIAPS will intensify its service delivery efforts in the remaining villages (Levels 4 and 5). This phase will focus on enhancing the coverage and depth of interventions. Programme evaluation will be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the interventions and guide future planning. An Exit-Planning Process will begin, ensuring that communities are empowered to sustain improvements. The Provincial Anti-Poverty Policy will be finalized.

2028/29: Exit and Post-Implementation Sustainability

The final year will focus on Programme Evaluation and Exit Planning, with a specific emphasis on ensuring that interventions are sustainable beyond the strategy's implementation period. This will include developing a Post-Implementation Sustainability Plan, ensuring that communities can continue to thrive after the formal interventions have ended.

The Anti-Poverty and Rural Development Strategy is intended to be implemented in accordance with the policy directives of the Provincial Medium - Term Development Plan 2024-2029 in the poorest nodal points within 39 Wards in the identified Local Municipalities with a special focus on the 476 villages.

The incremental roll-out of the Provincial Integrated Anti-Poverty Strategy over the MTDP period, 2024-2029 reflects the Department of Social Development's commitment to addressing poverty in a structured and sustainable manner. By following a phased approach, grounded in the five strategic pillars, the department will not only provide immediate relief but also create pathways for long-term community empowerment, self-reliance, and development. The strategy's success will be measured through continuous monitoring, evaluation, and policy development, ensuring that the Eastern Cape moves closer to achieving its poverty eradication goals.

3.11 LIFE-CYCLE APPROACH

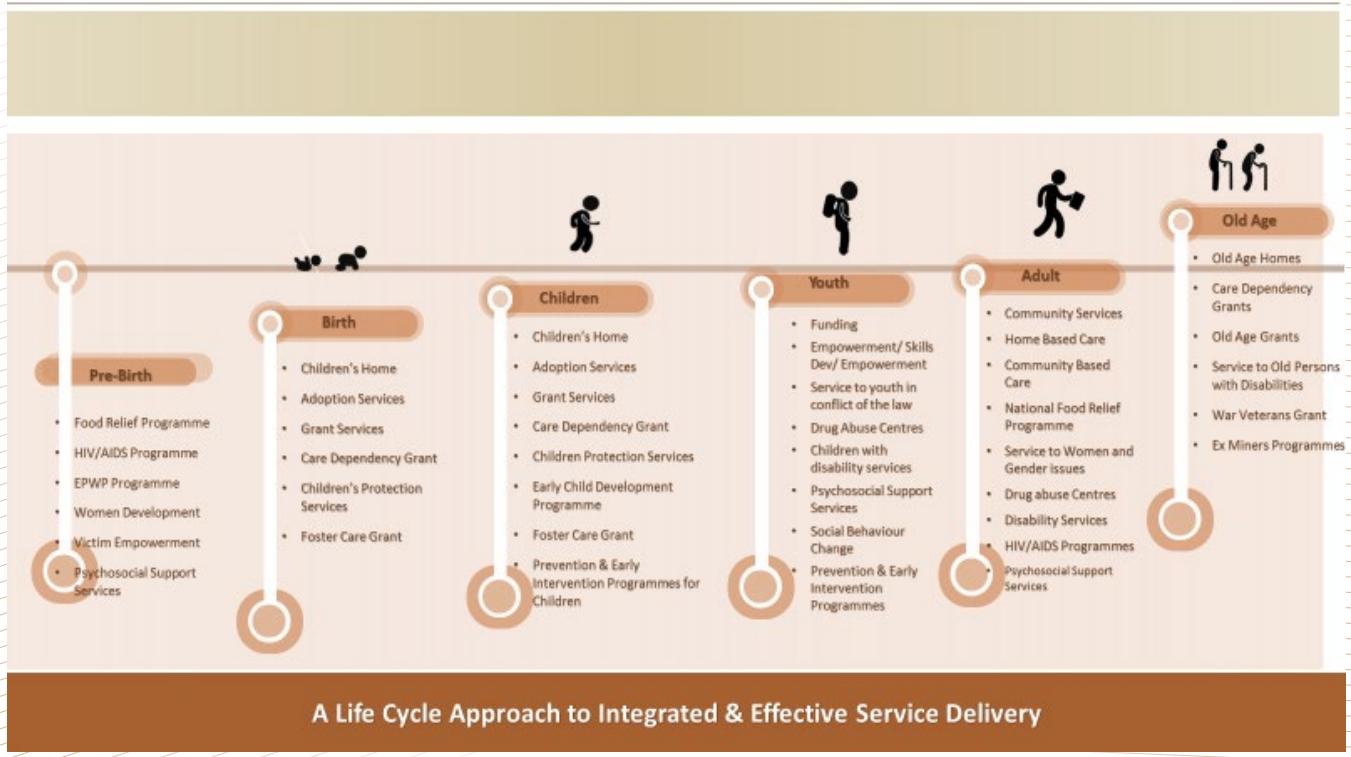
The Life Cycle approach is an attempt to realign Departmental interventions and programmes to contribute to all the life stages of a person from the infant stage to older persons (from the cradle to the grave).

The Department of Social Development has adopted the life cycle approach to rendering services developemntal social welfare service. The The life cycle approach to service beneficiaries Social welfares services are delivered to beneficiaries in terms of the life cycle, namely childhood, youth; adulthood and aging. This implies that practitioners:-

- Acknowledge that service beneficiaries (individuals, groups, families and communities) go through different stages.
- People with disabilities should be mainstreamed within all programmes, thereby enhancing their accessibility to all services and programmes. Special needs of people with disabilities should be recognised and responded to at all times.
- Interventions should be based on an understanding of their functioning at the time of engagement with the service delivery system.
- Interventions to individuals should be family focused and community based in line with family preservation and fostering relations with the broader community.
- Strategic focus areas affect the functioning of life service beneficiaries hence the need to integrate focus areas into life stages groups to enhance holistic interventions.
- The expertise of both focus areas and life stages are essential for service integration.

Below are the examples of how the Department intervenes from in each stage of the life cycle.

FIGURE 2: LIFE CYCLE APPROACH



SERVICE DELIVERY ANALYSIS IN LINE WITH THE LIFE CYCLE APPROACH

Table 26: Service Delivery Analysis

BENEFICIARY	SERVICES	PROGRAMME
- Infant Development (Newborn - 1 year); - Toddler Development (1 - 3 years); - Preschooler Development (3 - 5 years); - Middle childhood Development (6 - 11 years) - Children in need of care and protection (0-18) - Children with disabilities	Child Care and Protection Alternative placement (Foster care placement, CYCC and Adoption) Community Based Care Services Child Poverty & Malnutrition	- Partial Care & Special Day Centres - Child Care and Protection - Alternative placement (Foster care placement, CYCC and Adoption) - Community Based Care Services - Integrated Services to Families
- Youth between ages 14 – 35 - Youth (In and out of school) - Youth in conflict with the law	Mobilisation through awareness campaigns, youth camps and dialogues to participate in their own development through the establishment of youth structures. Youth skills development programmes will support these structures through provision of life, technical and business skills training. This includes the National Youth Service Programme. Current funding focus on youth clubs and cooperatives and need to be expanded to NPOs which provide youth development services including skills development. CYCCs for children and youth between the ages 18-24 accessing services specified for orphans, child-headed households and children living on the streets	- Youth Development - Women Development - Crime Prevention and Support - Substance Abuse Prevention and Rehabilitation - Victim Empowerment Programme - Psycho- social support (Counselling and material support) - Community Nutrition and Development Centre - Social and Behavior Change Programmes - Integrated School Health Programmes
- Women (single, married, divorced and widows) - Abused women - Men - Persons with disabilities - Families	Women participate in socio-economic empowerment programmes to create their own sustainable livelihoods. Victim support to vulnerable single mothers, female-headed households and victims of GBV and Femicide. Women funding also focuses on women cooperatives and need to be expanded to NPOs focusing on women development matters e.g. women clubs and not only income generation. Women empowerment is broader than economic empowerment. Promotion of savings clubs should be included in all funded programmes. Women and gender rights in their programmes focusing the various policies and charters in this sphere.	- Women Development - Crime Prevention and Support - Substance Abuse Prevention and Rehabilitation - Victim Empowerment Programme - Psycho- social support (Counselling and material support) - Community Nutrition and Development Centre - Integrated Services to Families - Facilities for Persons with disabilities (skills development) - Community Based Rehabilitation
- Older Persons	Care, protection and development of older persons	- Community Nutrition and Development Centre - Community Based Service Centres for older persons - Residential Facilities - Victim Empowerment Programme - Psycho- social support (Counselling and material support)

3.12 SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES DELIVERY MODEL

Developmental Social welfare service delivery focuses on the community, with the family as a central unit of intervention.

3.12.1 THE FAMILY BASED MODEL AS AN APPROACH FOR THE PROVISION DEVELOPMENTAL SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

The Department through the implementation of the Family Based Model is committed in all its Programmes to promote reciprocal care within and amongst family members as well as social solidarity amongst community members as an innovative strategy to protect vulnerable families and those at risk. Family Based Model is a developmental model which places a family as a central unit in Department of Social Development for delivering integrated, holistic and developmental interventions to build strong family capacities and structures within communities where they stay and live. It locates the individual within a family and takes the family as the main system of development. It also promotes an in-depth description of the socio-economic conditions of communities in which these families and households exist.

It encourages the use of strength-based and participatory approaches to poverty reduction. It is aimed at avoiding looking at individual families or households only without contextualising them in their specific villages and communities where they are located. The model strengthens the social well-being to have ability to care for one's self and for one's own family and children; maintaining self-respect and dignity; living in peace and harmony with family and community; having freedom of choice and action in all aspect of life. It is aimed at improving the quality of life and social-well-being of the poor, marginalised and vulnerable families. It is also focused on the socio-economic transformation of a family as a critical unit co-existing within the entire community around it.

The Family Based Model is conceptualised on improving the socio-economic well-being of a family in terms of:

- Material well–being i.e. having sufficient food, assets, capacities and sustainable livelihood, access to job opportunities, self- employment and improving income
- Physical, emotional and spiritual well-being i.e. possessing good health, healthy human relationships, good and healthy conditions.

3.12.2 A FAMILY BASED MODEL: AN APPROPRIATE APPROACH FOR INTEGRATION AND POVERTY ERADICATION

A Family Based Model is an attempt not only to refocus and to re-conceptualize the core functions of the Department but to also link some of their essential components to context and practice as well as to articulate their relevance for a democratic and transformative South Africa characteristic of a developing country context particularly the Eastern Cape situation. The problems of vulnerability, underdevelopment and impoverishment that exist in South Africa today are traceable from the consequences of the National strategy of the then, White South African Apartheid government. As a result, South Africa still remains the world's most unequal society to date, and that these inequalities and class divisions run overwhelmingly along racial lines.

Vulnerability is a state of helplessness, defencelessness, susceptibility, exposure, weakness and lack of resistance. Some of the contributing factors to vulnerability and impoverishment include:

- Changes in family institutions from the traditional extended types that played supportive role to nuclear families that now operate very much in isolation from each other;
- Emergence of a variety of families that include child headed families, single headed families, female headed families, grandparent
- headed families as a result of social ills and socio-political pressures; and
- Emergence of social pressures that caused disintegration in families.

These factors brought new risks which further threatened the organization of the family as an institution that is meant to nurture family members. In conditions of extreme poverty vulnerable groups like children, youth, women, older persons and people with disabilities become the hardest hit.

The Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) in 1994 was introduced as a programme not only of the physical construction of infrastructure and facilities but also a programme of rebuilding a disintegrated society. It was visioned as a programme of reconciliation between parties, a programme of reconstruction of family life, the healing of society and the joining of hands across artificial bridges, the building of a new nation from the ashes of apartheid.

It was above all a programme to rebuild the confidence of a people who have for far too long been trampled on, humiliated, degraded and humiliated until they themselves began to believe in their own worthlessness. It was established to be a programme to affirm the place of these people in society and in the country to empower them with skills in a meaningful way. In this way they would be enabled to open doors that had been closed to enable themselves to take their rightful place in the corridors of decision-making. This was an opportunity that would allow them to contribute visibly and meaningfully in the reconstruction of a new and vibrant society, allowing them to play a role in the shaping of their own destiny.

This vision was consistent with the human development perspective as reflected in the UNDP report 2000 which revealed that; "Human development is the process of enlarging people's choices and raising levels of wellbeing. Such choices are related, not only to goods and services, but to expanding human capabilities .Human development in South Africa is about achieving an overall improvement in the quality

of life for all people, giving priority to those who are the poorest and most excluded from main stream society..."

It is in this situation that the need to formulate appropriate policy frameworks becomes critical in order to promote care and social protection to these vulnerable groups and further integrate them to significant and sustainable government programmes and strategies that will improve their livelihood capabilities to combat poverty and other vulnerabilities.

The insight gained from good practices globally (particularly the Chilean Model) is that the Department can successfully achieve this new vision by focusing on the improvement and strengthening of the most fundamental unit of society namely the family and adopt a Family Based Approach to service delivery.

In many places in the Eastern Cape family pattern is disintegrating, particularly in urban areas and it is clear that the development of strong healthy families in its various forms is critical. The family must be the unit through which the Department should operate, and that means must be found to preserve, strengthen and adapt the rights and duties common to families. In other words, the focus of the interventions of the Department of Social Development must be "family centred" which would of automatic lead to "people centred" approach and development.

In practical terms this means a shift of emphasis from concentration on individual members of a family or group to a coordinated approach reaching the whole family and leading to its complete involvement in our interventions. In other words, a Family Based Model as an approach in DSD interventions and practices means prioritising the family system as a unit of development within the community context. This process is aimed at building healthy functioning families and communities, locating the family within the community as a central focus of intervention.
In the past social work practice tended to focus its interventions mainly on the individual who was not necessarily located in either a family or community context. This has not been different from treating people as an amorphous mass (as if they are unstructured, shapeless and formless or as if they do not come from a structured family background).

Social Work fostered welfare goals by working with individuals in such a way that they served to maintain the status quo of the Apartheid Welfare System. In the democratic context since 1994 radical changes were made to Social Welfare Policies with the intention of addressing poverty and past inequalities. The most significant transformation is a paradigm shift to a developmental approach to Social Welfare Services.

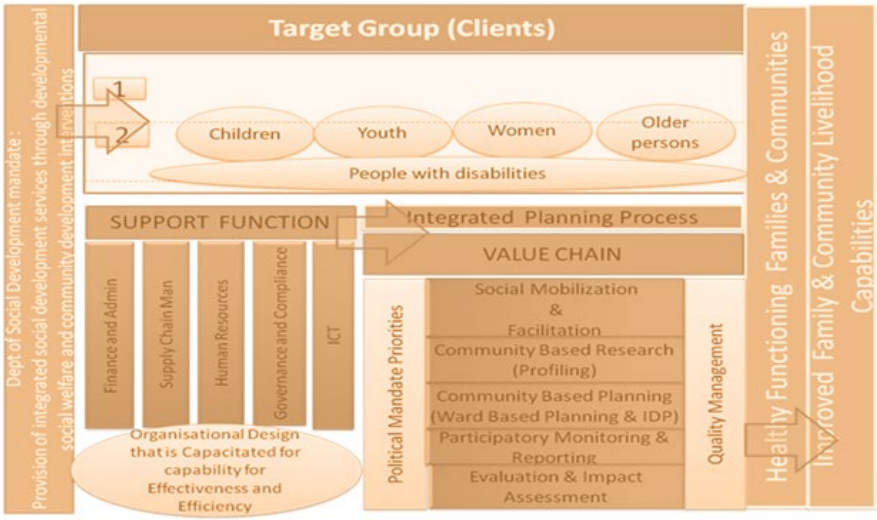
The aim of the Family Based Model is that whilst it does not negate the individual, it however, locates the individual within a family and takes the family as the main system of development. It promotes an in-depth description of the socio- economic conditions of the communities in which these families and households exist. It encourages the use of a strength based and participatory perspective to poverty reduction processes. This process in turn promotes social cohesion, builds solidarity, and encourages a collective action of the families and/ or households within a community.

The risk that has to be avoided in this model, however, is the tendency or any temptation to look at individual families and /or households only, without contextualising them in their specific villages or communities where they are located. The developmental approach in this sense means that while the socio-economic conditions of individual families and /or households should be considered, these families and /or households, however, must be located within the context and conditions of the village or community and it is only then that individual households together with village conditions and socio-economic conditions of the community can be developed and improved realistically.

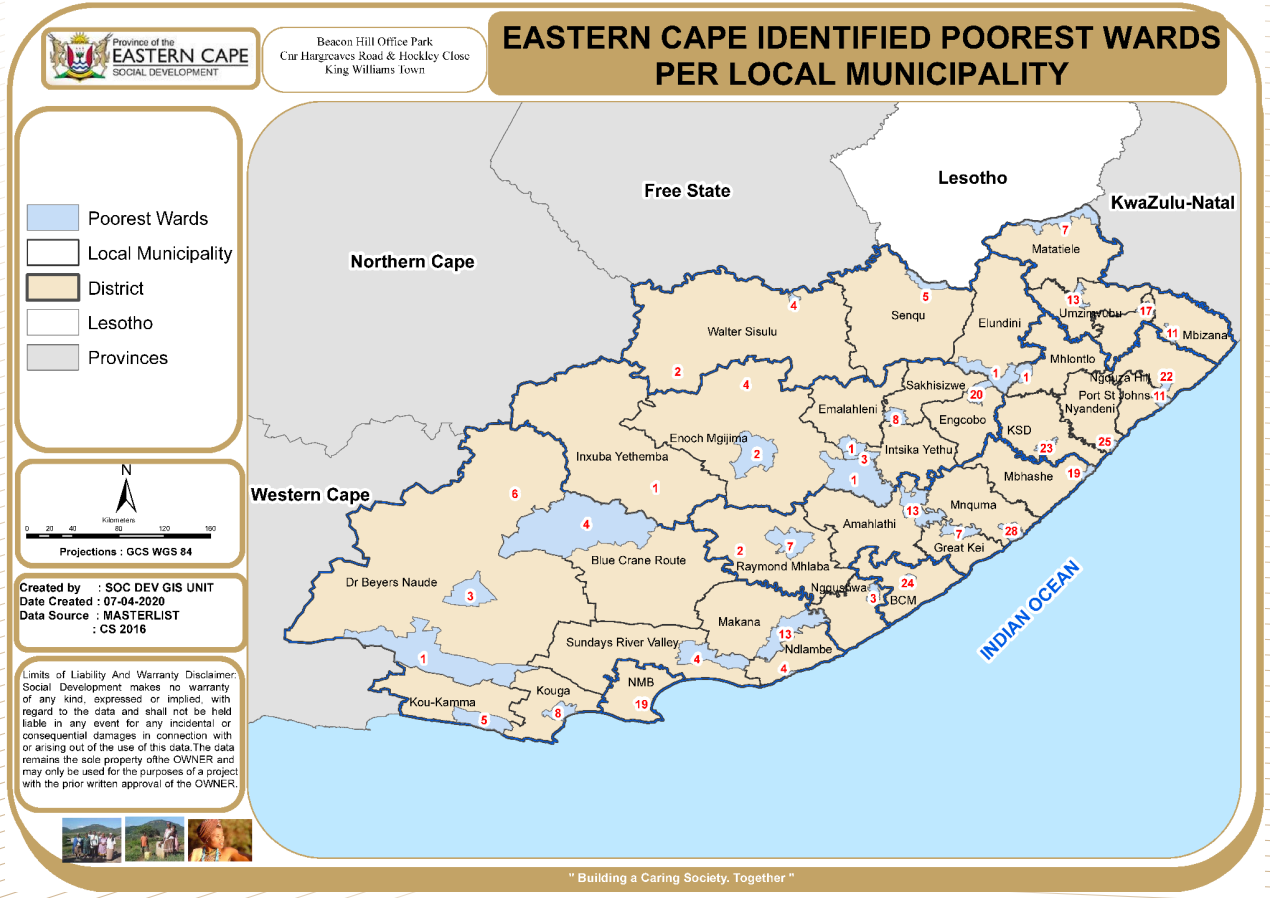
The objectives of this model in this conception is to assist in facilitating the provision of social services effectively and efficiently at family and community level in an integrated, co-ordinated and holistic manner such that the process facilitates development than undermine development of these vulnerable groups in our society.

This approach seeks to encourage the release of development resources to vulnerable individuals and groups in a coordinated and synergistic fashion through the combination of action and advocacy involving the vulnerable groups and local communities, various government departments, districts and local municipalities as well as other social partners utilising a system of coordinated partnership and alliances.

INTEGRATED SERVICE DELIVERY MODEL



Eastern Cape identified poorest wards per local municipality



" Building a Caring Society. Together "

3.13 FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY PLAN 2025-2026

Food security is part of the section 27 Constitutional rights in South Africa. On these rights, the Constitution states that every citizen has the right to have access to sufficient food and water, and that "the state must by legislation and other measures, within its available resources, avail to progressive realisation of the right to sufficient food. The Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) in 1994 identified food security as a priority policy objective. As a result, the Government reprioritised public spending to focus on improving the food security conditions of historically disadvantaged people. That policy resulted into increased spending in social programmes of all spheres of government such as school feeding schemes, child support grants, free health services for children between 0-6 years, for pregnant and lactating women, pension funds for the elderly, working for water, community public works programmes.

According to the Statistics South Africa (StatsSA), (2020). The General Household Survey (GHS) indicate that Eastern Cape Province is the second-highest food insecure province with at least 33% of the population regarded as food insecure.

The Department of Social Development has led provincial engagements with government departments, private sector and agreed on the following objectives of the Food & Nutrition Security Plan:

- Establish inclusive local food value chains to support access to nutritious and affordable food
- Expand targeted social protection measures and sustainable livelihood programmes
- Scale-up high impact nutrition interventions targeting women, infants, and children
- Influence people across the life cycle to make informed food and nutrition decisions through an integrated communications strategy
- Develop a monitoring and evaluation system for Provincial Food and Nutrition Security (PFNS), including an integrated risk management system for monitoring PFNS related risks
- Ensure Entrepreneurial and Local Economic Development including creating self-reliant individuals and communities
- Establish a multi-sectoral Food and Nutrition Security Council to oversee the alignment of policies, coordination and implementation of programmes and services which address Food and Nutrition Security

3.14 INTERGRATED COMMUNITY REGISTRATION OUTREACH PROGRAMME (ICROP)

The South African Constitution stipulates that "everyone has a right to have access to social security, including, if they are unable to support themselves and their dependants, appropriate social assistance". Since 1996, government priorities included eliminating poverty and reducing inequality, unemployment, mass deprivation, and serious service delivery lags. The Integrated Community Registration Outreach Programme (ICROP) for socially excluded people in rural and semi-urban areas of South Africa has considerably improved people's effective access to existing social services and benefits. ICROP is an outreach Programme delivering social services through fully equipped mobile one-stop service units, or vehicles equipped with modern technology, facilities, and personnel. Its objective is to promote development, poverty reduction, and social inclusion for isolated people. ICROP aims to reach out to socially excluded and isolated people and communities in order to ensure accessibility, availability, adequacy, affordability, and acceptability of social services and benefits.

ICROP primarily targets deep rural, and semi-urban areas, which were the most socially excluded and isolated areas in terms of the 2007 deprivation index. The ultimate aim of ICROP is to contribute to poverty reduction. ICROP also aims to make beneficiaries financially independent by providing opportunities for skills development, employment, and entrepreneurship through small public employment initiatives. For example, SASSA's Social Relief of Distress Programme awards food purchased from local garden producers and school uniforms purchased from local cooperatives to destitute individuals within the community. Hence, the initiative not only benefits children and families, but also enhances local economic development within poor communities. The Department will identify key programmes and Roll out ICROP in all 8 Districts of the province to deliver one stop services to citizens. These services include training of beneficiaries, Psychosocial support services, Child Protection Services, Family preservation services, Social relief of distress, Breakfast Packs, SASSA Grants and services rendered by other departments, DRDAR (farming), Home Affairs (ID and Birth Certificates Applications) and the Department of Health (Health Screening).

3.15 CHILD MALNUTRITION

Section 27 (1) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, provides for the right of access to health care, sufficient food and water as well as appropriate social assistance to those unable to support themselves and their dependants. In addition, Section 28 (1) (c) provides for the right of children to basic nutrition, shelter, basic health care services and social services. Statistics provided by the Department of Health recently indicate that there are parts of the Eastern Cape Province that are affected by the challenge of child malnutrition. With 63.4% of a total population of 6.5 million living in rural areas, the Eastern Cape has a large number of its children suffering from malnutrition. Infants and children below

the age of 5 years are more vulnerable to malnutrition because they are dependent on adults for proper nutrition. The Province had high occurrence of child malnutrition in the O.R Tambo and Alfred Nzo districts, however, during the outbreak of COVID 19, incidents of Malnutrition increased in all districts. The department is implementing the integrated mother and child development support Programme, a malnutrition support Programme in all districts of the province focusing on malnutrition hot sport areas. The Integrated Mother and Child Development & Support Programme provides supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-ups, referral services, emergency food relief (food parcels), income support (Grants), information awareness and skills training. The Integrated Community Registration Outreach Programme (ICROP) is another Programme that the department is implementing to reduce poverty, child malnutrition and respond to the findings of the human rights commission report.

DSD RESPONSE TO DEMAND FOR DEVELOPMENTAL SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

3.16 STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS IN RESPONSE TO DEMAND FOR DEVELOPMENTAL SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

3.16.1 CARE AND SUPPORT SERVICES TO OLDER PERSONS

The Older Persons Act, 2006 was put in place by the South African government to protect, promote and maintain the status, rights, well-being and security of older persons. In support of the Older Persons Act, South Africa has seen several non-governmental organisations (NGOs) focusing on the needs of the older people. The Department will focus on the following for the 2025/26 financial year:

- Provision of Residential Facilities for older persons
- Provision of Community Based Care Services for older Persons in funded and non-funded sites
- Provision of psychosocial support services and Advocacy Programmes for protection of older persons
- Promotion of Active Ageing

3.16.2 SERVICES TO THE PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

The White paper for Persons with Disabilities advocates for equality of persons with disabilities, removing discriminatory barriers to access and participation and ensuring that universal design informs access and participation in the planning, budgeting and service delivery value chain of all programmes. The Department will focus on the following for the 2025-2030 period:

- Provision of Residential Facilities for persons with disabilities
- Provision of Protective Workshops for persons with disabilities
- Provision of psychosocial support services
- Provision of Community Based Care Services

3.16.3 HIV AND AIDS

The Department implements the National Strategic plan for HIV/AIDS which seeks to maximise equitable and equal access to services and solutions for HIV/ TB AIDS and STIs and these are implemented through a compendium of Social and Behaviour Change Programmes through YOLO, Ke Moja, ZAZI, the family (e.g. Families Matter programmes), the community (e.g. Community Capacity Enhancement (CCE), Traditional Leaders and Men Championing Change.

3.16.4 SOCIAL RELIEF

The Department implements the Social Assistance Act No 13 of 2004 which provides for temporary relief for individuals and communities experiencing undue hardships. And The act is implemented through the following relief programmes:

- Food parcels and vouchers to qualifying individuals and families
- School uniforms
- Psychosocial support services
- Sanitary dignity Programmes to children of indigent families and households who are from Quintile 1-3 schools.

3.16.5 CARE AND PROTECTION SERVICES FOR CHILDREN

The implementation of the Children's Act 38 of 2005 as amended aims to provide regulations, services and programmes that promote the protection and care of children as well as building resilience of families. Services include:

- Statutory and Alternative Care services - e.g. Temporary Safe Care, Foster Care, Residential Care and Adoption Programme.
- Programmes aimed at reuniting children previously placed in alternative care with their families or communities of origin.
- Public Education and prevention programmes, focusing on parental responsibilities and rights, targeting children, parents, families and communities.
- Partial Care Services targeting children with disabilities
- Child and Youth Care Centres
- Community-Based Care Services for children through Drop-in Centres, RISIHA and Safe Parks
- Provision of services by Child Protection Organisations

3.16.6 PROMOTION OF FAMILY WELL-BEING AND STRENGTHENING OF FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

- Provision of Family Preservation Services, Parenting Programmes and Family reunification services
- Expand families' knowledge of and access to social welfare services that can meet their needs at different points in the family life course.
- Provision of Psychosocial support and Therapeutic services
- Provision of family services through various NGOs and faith- based organisations.
- Protect all families' right to have access to sufficient food to meet family members' basic needs
- Empowering families to develop sustainable livelihood strategies.

3.16.7 CARE AND SUPPORT TO FAMILIES

Along with the economy, polity and education, the family is universally viewed as one of the essential sectors without which no society can function (Ziehl, 2003). As the setting for demographic reproduction, primary socialisation, and the source of emotional, material, and instrumental support for its members (Belsey,2005), families influence the way society is structured, organised, and is able to function. During a family's life course, individuals within the family transition between different life stages. Each stage presents new challenges and new opportunities for growth and development. However, for a range of reasons, many families are less equipped and face

significant stressors as they seek to respond to the needs of family members. Such circumstances may include (but are not limited to) poverty and a lack of economic opportunities, poor infrastructure and service delivery, substance abuse, crime, and violence (Roman et al., 2016). In addition, pandemics, and other social and environmental shocks, such as HIV and AIDS and Covid-19, profoundly affect the well-being of South African families through shifts in the burden of care, health challenges, and loss. (National Family Policy, 2015). The Department will focus on the following for 2026/25 financial year:

3.16.8 CRIME PREVENTION AND SUPPORT

Crime and violence continue to be amongst the most serious and intractable impediments to development in the Eastern Cape. These impediments are the result of a multiplicity of factors related to the socio-economic challenges experienced by the province, which are characterized by extreme inequality and poverty, spatial segregation and high levels of unemployment.

In line with the National Development Plan (NDP) sets out a vision for safer communities, recognizing the need to address the drivers of crime and violence, the Department of Social Development implements Social Crime Prevention Strategy through the following measures:

- Expand provision of re-integration programme for ex-offenders
- Implementation of social crime programmes in hot spot areas
- Provision of diversion programmes for children in conflict with the law
- Provision of re-integration programme for ex-offenders

3.16.9 SUBSTANCE ABUSE, PREVENTION AND REHABILITATION

The National Drug Master Plan seeks to provide an effective response prevention of social marginalisation and the promotion of non-stigmatising attitudes, encouragement to drug users to seek treatment and care, and expanding local capacity in communities for prevention, treatment, recovery, and reintegration.

The Department implements the National Drug Master Plan through the following measures:

- Strengthen functionality of Local Drug Action Committees in partnership with Local Municipalities
- Strengthen implementation of the Provincial Drug Master Plan targeting hot spot areas.
- Promote access and marketing of the Ernest Malgas Treatment Centre to benefit all children in need of rehabilitative service
- Strengthen implementation of integrated prevention programmes on substance abuse.
- Establish collaborative relationships; promote joint planning and integration internally and externally.
- Capacity building of emerging organizations in to have capacity to render restorative services.
- Roll out of prevention programme through implementation of awareness
- Provision of in and out-patient treatment programme
- Provision of aftercare and re-integration programme

3.16.10 VICTIM EMPOWERMENT

The National Policy Guidelines for Victim Empowerment are intended to achieve a society in which the rights and needs of victims of crime and violence are acknowledged and effectively addressed within a restorative justice framework.

The National Strategic Plan is a government and civil society's multi-sectoral strategic framework to realise a South Africa free from gender-based violence and femicide. It recognises all violence against women (across age, location, disability, sexual orientation, sexual and gender identity, nationality and other diversities) as well as violence against children. The National Strategic Plan outlines six pillars that must be implemented throughout the provinces:

- Pillar One: Accountability, Coordination and Leadership
- Pillar Two: Prevention and Rebuilding Social Cohesion
- Pillar Three: Justice, Safety and Protection
- Pillar Four: Response, Care, Support and Healing
- Pillar Five: Economic Power
- Pillar Six: Research and Information Management

The Department will implement the following measures:

- Strengthen prevention and early intervention programmes
- Continue to support White Door Centres of Hope and Shelters for Women
- Provision of support services to all victims of crime and violence in line with the Norms and Minimum Standards for Victim Empowerment.
- Implementation of the National Strategic Plan on Gender Based Violence and Femicide (2020-2030) with emphasis on Pillar 4, 2 and 5 focusing on response, care, support & healing, prevention of gender-based violence and femicide and empowerment of survivors of GBV.

3.16.11 YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

National Youth Policy 2020-2030 sets out interventions that facilitates holistic positive development for young people to enable them to contribute positively and actively in the socio-economic platforms within the society.

The Department of Social Development Strategy as aligned to the Eastern Cape provincial youth strategy seeks to achieve a holistic and positive impact on youth development in terms of the cultural, social, economic and empowerment aspects of collective and individual development of young people.

The youth development objectives of this strategy are:

- To mainstream youth development across the spectrum of DSD services by ensuring that the importance of youth development is understood within the context of the DSD mandate, is planned for in terms of resourcing and budget allocation/spend and is carried out in a co-

ordinated manner with all the relevant stakeholders and role-players

- To ensure that youth development – within the DSD - is carried out in a co-ordinated manner in order to achieve the desired outcomes and impact
- To provide youth with opportunities to improve their education and skills through access to tertiary and vocational education, skills development programmes, internships and learnerships that will allow them to take advantage of key opportunities in the employment space – both within the public and private sectors
- To encourage social engagement and active citizenship through participation in community development initiatives and programmes thereby ensuring responsible and engaged young community members who contribute positively to society
- To promote entrepreneurship and innovation amongst the youth through support for youth-initiated ideas and projects that are creative and contribute to solving community-based problems, challenges and issues that that seek to drive economic growth and sustainable development at a community-level
- To use the 4th Industrial Revolution and technology to enhance awareness of, access to and opportunities associated with youth development as a priority focus for the DSD

Youth Development Programme focus areas: Support to Youth Development Structures (Youth Cooperatives & NPOs), Skills Development and Youth Mobilisation.

Support to youth development structures focuses on empowering young people by providing them with livelihood opportunities to enhance their capabilities and create self-employment opportunities. These initiatives are democratic organisations which emanates from youth mobilisation sessions with a social purpose that addresses both economic need and social need initiated and sustained by the combination of public and private resources. The programme provides financial support, capacity building and mentorship in relevant aspects such as governance, entrepreneurship development, financial management, bookkeeping, marketing leadership, social cohesion and nation building for effective performance and for service delivery.

3.16.12 SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

Youth development incorporates youth skilling through training, internship and learnerships for young people to access a range of available opportunities within the mainstream economy. These programmes provide foundation for youth to enter a range of qualification based training on community development methodologies, technical scarce skills and soft skills such as Culinary Skills, carpentry (construction & cabinet making), upholstery, community house building, electrical, plumbing, welding, life skills, computer training, digital skills, business skills, sewing, entrepreneurship and drivers licence)

Youth Mobilisation involves continuous engagement of young people for empowerment and to equip them with tools for personal development and sustainable livelihoods. Personal development covers any activity that improves awareness or identity, enhances quality of life/develops talents and skills so at to contribute to social cohesion and nation building. Young people are mobilised to work together, engage, raise awareness, create a strong voice, actively participate in their own development using a solution focused approach that empowers them to solve their own problems. These programmes are facilitated through youth outreach programmes, youth dialogues, intergenerational dialogues, youth month events and Provincial Youth Camp.

3.16.13 WOMEN DEVELOPMENT

Implementation of Women Empowerment Gender Equality Strategy

The Department of Social Development has spearheaded the development of the Women Empowerment Gender Equality Strategy to ensure that women in their diversity in the Eastern Cape Province have and can take full and fair advantage of opportunities to earn a living, maintain self-esteem, and fully exercise their social and economic rights. The literature shows that empowering women and girls helps to build and develop their capabilities and capacity to be functional, leading to better and sustainable socio- economic outcomes for the realisation of their personal well-being and for the good of society at large. Ensuring women's full participation in the economy is, thus, essential if the ideals of equity, prosperity, shared and inclusive growth are to be achieved. By developing the strategy, the department strives to adhere to its constitutional mandates and obligations of promoting socio economic development of the province, paying particular attention to rural dwellers.

The promotion of gender equality and women empowerment is a process rather than a goal, and in this respect the department envisages the need for the alignment of the strategy with other provincial and departmental gender policies, programmes and strategies such as the National Strategy Framework for Women Empowerment and Gender Equality. The alignment is intended to facilitate a common vision and enhance synergistic cooperation of all departments for effective implementation of the provincial sector plan towards the realisation of gender equality and women empowerment, and the broader Outcome 14 of the national priorities: "a diverse, socially cohesive society with a common national identity".

Women's Economic Empowerment

The promotion of women empowerment and gender equality is a priority which is expressed in several South African laws which are aligned with regional, continental and global conventions and frameworks. In fostering an enabling environment for gender equality, the Department implements the following interventions:

Economic empowerment is central to women's ability to overcome poverty, cope with shocks and improve their well-being. Women's economic empowerment is when women can make and/or influence, and act on decisions about their participation in labour markets, their share of unpaid work and in the allocation and use

of their own/their household's assets. The Department will implement the following interventions: Develop a database of NPOs, Cooperatives and informal trading entities

- Enable women to access start-up capital and funds for expansion of existing women-owned businesses.
- Promote cooperation among women led NPOS and cooperatives.
- Improve capacity and mentoring of women in business and potential entrepreneurs
- Facilitate skills development and training in business and entrepreneurship development, co-operatives development, organizational, financial management and stokvel savings management;

Promoting Women Empowerment through Cooperatives

A cooperative refers to an autonomous association of people who voluntarily cooperate for their mutual social, economic, and cultural benefit. It includes non-profit community organisations that are owned and managed by the people who use their services (consumer co-operatives) and/or by the people who work there (worker co-operatives). The Department will promote Women Empowerment through:

- Improved access to economic opportunities for women cooperatives.
- Improved capacity and access to markets
- Strengthening management and governance of women cooperatives.
- Improved access to mentorship, information and advisory services

Support to Women's Social Empowerment and Protection Programmes

Women's social empowerment is understood as the process of developing a sense of autonomy and self-confidence, acting individually and collectively to change social relationships. It is when women gain the ability to make/influence decisions about their social interactions (e.g. mobility, association with others), reproduction, health and education

- Eradicating and supporting victims of Gender-Based Violence and Femicide.
- Strengthening women's development.
- Promoting and protecting women's rights

3.17 GENDER RESPONSIVE PLANNING, BUDGETING, MONITORING, EVALUATION AND AUDITING FRAMEWORK (GRPBMEAF)

Gender Responsive Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring, Evaluation and Auditing Framework (GRPBMEAF) by the DWYPD in 2018, which aimed to ensure a more sustainable, comprehensive and multi-sectoral approach to gender mainstreaming within the country's planning, monitoring and evaluation, and public financing systems. The GRPBMEAF is therefore meant to close the gap between plans and budgets with an overall approach of mainstreaming gender through the planning, budgeting, monitoring, evaluation and auditing cycle.

The Department of Social Development has incorporated gender responsive planning, and budgeting through transformational programmes and interventions aimed at mainstreaming women empowerment and development whilst demonstrating inclusivity of men to reach the desires outcomes of gender empowerment. The critical outputs and outcomes of the GRPBMEAF are outlined as follows:

Table 27: Implementation of the GRPBMEAF 2025/30

Pillar 1: WYPD RESPONSIVE DEPARTMENT PLANNING AND MONITORING	
Requirements	**Key Features**
The Department made Women, Youth and Disabilities (WYPD) inputs into the MTDP	The Five-Year Strategic Plan with Provincial Five-Year Targets and outputs on Services to Women, Youth and Disabilities is aligned to the National and Provincial MTDP

Pillar 2: WYPD -RESPONSIVE INSITUTIONAL PLANNING	
Requirements	**Key Features**
Departmental 2025/2030 Strategic Plans (SPS) plan is responsive to issues of women, youth and persons with disabilities	The Departments' 2025/2030 Strategic Plans (SPS) and the 2025/26 Annual Performance Plans (APPs) is responsive to women, youth and persons with disabilities
The situational analysis of DSD identifies challenges faced by WYPD in line with its mandate.	The External Environmental analysis and socio-economic demographics of 2025/30 per District outlines key challenges faced by WYPD in line with its mandate. Situational analysis of status, condition and position of women and girls vis-à-vis men and boys has been outlined in the Situational analysis of existing legislation, policies, programmes and schemes to address the situation
The departments have targeted programmes (i.e. programmes which focuses on only women and/or youth and/or persons with disabilities) aimed at WYPD promotion of the rights, empowerment, equality and development	The Department has programmes that are specifically targeting only women and/or youth and/or persons with disabilities. The Department is currently developing Youth Development Strategy and Women Empowerment and Gender Equity Policy to address gender sensitivity issues.
The Department has mainstreamed programmes and interventions (programmes and interventions which focuses on everyone but has targets for women or youth or persons with disabilities) aimed at WYPD promotion of the rights, empowerment, equality and development?	The Department has programmes that are specifically targeting only women and/or youth and/or persons with disabilities.
	The Department has implemented participatory planning and budgeting, ensuring needs are met and balanced with resources. Creating ownership through participation of women in the planning and budgeting process. Gender responsive budgeting to ensure that commitments are translated into budgetary allocations. Implementation of plans and programmes in a gender sensitive and women friendly manner, with full involvement and participation of women.
The TIDs indicate how data collection will be disaggregated by sex, age and disabilities?	The Technical Indicator Descriptors (TIDS) indicates how data collection will be disaggregated by sex, age and disabilities? Gender sensitive indicators to measure progress including reports focusing on women, youth and persons with disabilities.

Pillar 3: WYPD RESPONSIVE POLICY PRIORITIES	
Requirements	**Key Features**
The Department has policies that contribute to women empowerment and gender equality, youth development and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities	On ***legal and legislative reforms***, the Department is implementing the Children's Act which addresses most child protection issues with emphasis on children who are neglected, abuse and maltreated. and children and youth in conflict with the law. The Department is implementing the provisions of the National Youth Policy 2020-2030, the key response is to ensure the institutionalisation of youth development programmes in partnership with the private sector, Institutions of Higher Learning and the cadre of young people within communities. The policy is aimed at strengthening positive youth outcomes aimed at

Pillar 3: WYPD RESPONSIVE POLICY PRIORITIES	
Requirements	**Key Features**
	integrating, mainstreaming youth development at planning, programming, and at budgeting. The Department implements Gender-Based Violence and Femicide National Strategic Plan (GBVF NSP) Pillar 4 which sets out to provide a cohesive strategic framework to guide the provincial response to GBVF crisis in the province. ***On education and skills development***, gender representation and inclusivity on training and development programmes is implemented. Opportunities are created to empower more girl children and also expand skills development services to women. On ***health*** concerns, reproductive health services have been an integral part of the interventions implemented to address issues affecting young people in the province. A study on Risk Factors associated young people with disabilities and their access to reproductive work health services was conducted. The study revealed that more programmes must be in place to empower women with disabilities about taking care of their own health. On ***economic and development with focus on employment***, the Labour Relations Act and Employment Equity Act provisions are implemented to mainstream women employment opportunities across the province. Women cooperatives and Youth Development Programmes are funded to enhance participation of these groups in the economic and transformation agenda in the Province.

Pillar 4: WYPD RESPONSIVE EVALUATION, KNOWLEDGE AND EVIDENCE	
Requirements	**Key Features**
Departmental Evaluation Plan (PEP) make explicit reference to WYPD responsiveness in line with the DPME guidelines on the Gender Responsive Evaluation The Departmental Evaluation Plan contain evaluations on programmes that mainstream WYPD (programmes focusing on programmes only on women or youth or persons with disabilities).	The Departmental Evaluation Plan (PEP) make explicit reference to WYPD responsiveness in line with the DPME guidelines on the Gender Responsive Evaluation
Data collection and analysis.	The Departmental tools aligned to planning and reporting of data are inclusive and integrate disaggregate data into sex, age and disabilities.
Responsiveness of evaluation findings, recommendations and improvement plans.	The department has utilised finding of evaluations to improve implementation of the following programmes: Provincial Integrated Anti-Poverty Strategy, Child Malnutrition and Teenage Pregnancy.
List the Research/s commissioned/undertaken during the reporting period	• Evaluation report: Provincial integrated Anti-poverty strategy 2013-2017 period • Evaluation report on the white door centers of hope in the Eastern Cape province. • Demographic Dividend in South Africa: A Case Study of the Eastern Cape • Report on Rapid Assessment of Gender Based Violence (GBV) IN OR Tambo District • Assessment of migration patterns in the Eastern Cap Province: Implications for government service delivery • Research Report on trends, root causes, and, Suppo Services Available to Address Gender -Based Violence (GBV in two Districts in the Eastern Cape Province.

Pillar 3: WYPD RESPONSIVE POLICY PRIORITIES	
Requirements	**Key Features**
Interventions and assessments in place to ensure that WYPD priorities are considered at service site; e.g. NPOs, schools, health institutions, police stations, courts and other services sites	The department monitors interventions through governance structures such as the NPO Forum, institutions delivering welfare services, funded NPOs

Pillar 3: WYPD RESPONSIVE POLICY PRIORITIES	
Requirements	**Key Features**
The departmental internal audits undertake or conduct WYPD responsive auditing of department plans.	Internal audit conducts Audit Plan which integrates issues related to women, youth and persons with disabilities.

Pillar 6: WYPD RESPONSIVE BUDGETING	
Requirements	**Key Features**
Total percentage of the budget allocated to WYPD in the department	The total percentage of the budget allocated to WYPD is 1.7 percent. This percentage increases to 5.2 percent against the non-personnel budget.
The provincial departments' Estimate of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure (EPRE) and Adjusted Estimate of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure (AEPRE) include explicit reference to WYPD allocations	Both the EPRE and AEPRE include references to WYPD allocations through the programmes that are designated for WYPD.
The Department conducts internal analysis of the budget to assess the responsiveness to the priorities of WYPD	The department conducts an internal analysis which is also extended to funded Non-Profit Organisations that are providing services on behalf of the department.
All departmental programmes for WYPD are funded and costed	All departmental programmes for WYPD are costed but not fully funded.
The Departments' Budget Votes address and includes specific reference to WYPD empowerment List provincial departments with Budget Votes addressing WYPD.	Vote 04 includes specific reference to WYPD empowerment through programmes that are meant for women, youth and persons with disability empowerment.

Pillar 7: WYPD RESPONSIVENESS OF OTHER SYSTEMS	
Requirements	**Key Features**
The Department provide inputs into the country reports on international and regional instruments	The department submits POA, Outcome 13 Report to the Office of the Premier, National Department and DPME utilising DPME Reporting Templates and Tools
Instruments responsive to the priorities of WYPD with data disaggregated by sex, age and disabilities	The instruments are responsive to the priorities of WYPD with data disaggregated by sex, age and disabilities
The department submit to the Provincial Legislature and/or Parliamentary Committee	The Department submits on a quarterly basis to the Provincial Legislature and/or Parliamentary Committee

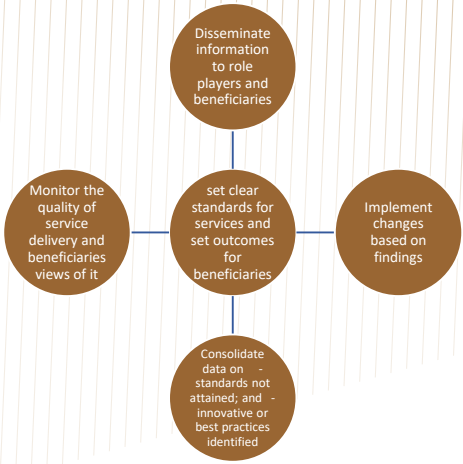
Pillar 8: WYPD RESPONSIVE LEGISLATION	
Requirements	**Key Features**
List the legislations/ Frameworks that are currently being developed or reviewed by the departments.	Youth Development Strategy Women Empowerment and Gender Equity Policy

Pillar 9: WYPD RESPONSIVE PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT	
Requirements	**Key Features**
Performance agreements at all levels within the OTP (MEC, DG, HODs, CEOs, CFOs, and senior management service members) etc. include GEYODI deliverables	The Department has included Geyodi principles in the performance agreements of Senior Management

Pillar 10: WYPD RESPONSIVE CAPACITY BUILDING, INSTITUTIONALISATION AND ADVOCACY	
Requirements	**Key Features**
The department coordinates training programmes that advocate for WYPD priorities	The Department has put in plan measures that integrates training programmes for WYPD priorities

3.18 DEVELOPMENTAL QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM

The White Paper for Social Welfare Services mandates quality strategies for excellence and for the provision of quality services, to promote sustainable improvements in the well-being of individuals, families and communities. The Department of Social Development will focus on implementing a total quality assurance system to improve performance of the department.



Quality Assurance Model for SWS, Quality Assurance Framework For Social Welfare Services 2012.

3.18.1 Norms and standards for developmental social welfare services

The norms and standards for social welfare services include contextual; organisational; process and outcomes norms and standards. The Department of Social Development in 2025-2030 will ensure that the re-structuring of the norms and standards aligns and integrates of all the elements of the framework for social welfare services, namely the life stages, focus areas, services, levels of service delivery and support services to provide norms and standards that addresses the preconditions for service delivery, the service providers, the service delivery and the end results of service delivery. More focus will be placed on ensuring active participation of beneficiaries in their own development.

3.18.2 Performance Information system to measure the outcome and impact 2025-2030

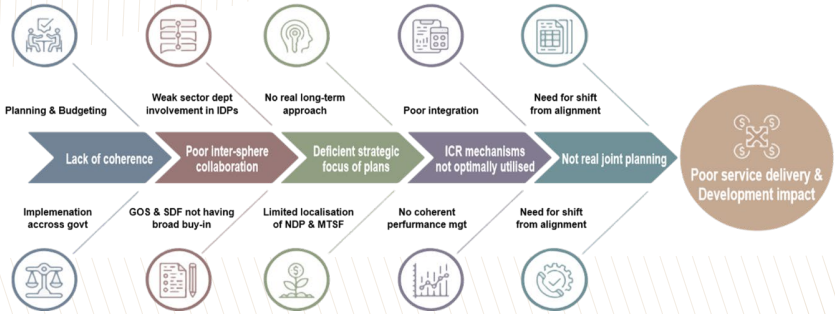
The two frameworks used by the DSD to guide its approach to monitoring and evaluation are: the Policy Framework for the Government Wide Monitoring and Evaluation system (GWM & E) and the National Treasury's Framework for Managing Programme Performance Information (NTFMPPI). The NTFMPPI is more specific on what should be reported and how, in terms of the main criteria, used by the Auditor General. These would include: Assessing compliance with reporting requirements: Existence (accessibility, timeliness, consistency); Usefulness (measurable/interpretability, relevance, methodological soundness, consistency); and Reliability (validity, evidence/integrity, accuracy, completeness). As part of improving the performance, the department developed a Performance Information Turn Around Strategy and Plan for the 7th adminstration.

3.19 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL

The District Development Model *(inspired by the* Khawuleza *Presidential call to action)*, launched by the President aims to accelerate, align and integrate service delivery under a single development plan per district or metro that is developed jointly by national, provincial and local government as well as business, labour and community in each district. Each district plan must ensure that national priorities such as economic growth and employment; improvements to living conditions; the fight against crime and corruption and better education outcomes are attended to in the locality concerned. In the Eastern Cape, OR Tambo District Municipality has been identified as the rural pilot of the District Development Model (DDM). The Model will be rolled out in all the districts and metros in the Province. This will assist in ensuring that planning and spending across the three spheres of government is integrated and aligned and that each district or metro plan is developed with the interests and input of communities taken into account upfront.

Lack of coordination between national and provincial governments, between departments and particularly at local government level, has not served the country. The pattern of operating in silos has led to lack of coherence in planning and implementation and has made monitoring and oversight of government's programme difficult. The President in the 2019 Presidency Budget Speech (2019) identified the "pattern of operating in silos" as a challenge which led to "lack of coherence in planning and implementation and has made monitoring and oversight of government's programme difficult". The consequence has been non optimal delivery of services and diminished impact on the triple challenges of poverty, inequality and employment.

The rolling out of "a new integrated district-based approach to effectively address our service delivery challenges and localized procurement and job creation, that promotes and supports local businesses, and that involves communities, was important. The DDM focusses on implementation of immediate priority projects, stabilisation of local government and long-term institutionalisation of integrated planning, budgeting and delivery anchored on the development and implementation of the "One Plan". As such the DDM focuses on building state capacity as the system of Local Government is stabilised, and in the medium term, to improve cooperative governance, integrated planning and spatial transformation, inclusive economic development, and where citizens are empowered to contribute and partner in development.



The DDM enables synergy between national, provincial and local priorities; and implementation of immediate priority projects and actions as well as a long-term strategic framework for predictable, coherent and effective service delivery and development. It enables implementation of the National Development Plan (NDP), National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF), Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF) and the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) by localising and synergising objectives, targets and directives in relation to the 52 District and Metropolitan spaces (IGR Impact Zones), thereby addressing the triple challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment in a spatially targeted and responsive manner. The DDM is positioned in relation to the NDP, MTSF and NSDF to enhance the overall system by synergizing national, provincial and local priorities in relation to the district and metro spaces.

The Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) is championing the implementation of the DDM by all sector departments in the province is still finalizing a Provincial Institutionalization Framework that will assist to formally institutionalize, provincialize and localize the DDM with structured response and accountability.

The Department will participate through district offices in ward-based planning and Municipal IDP processes to ensure alignment of departmental plans and budgets with local government plans.

The implementation of the DDM has fostered practical intergovernmental relations to plan, budget and implement jointly with other sector departments and local government in order to provide coherent and seamless services to communities. DSD will continue

to strengthen IGR systems at all levels for enhanced and integrated

These key projects will be implemented through these interventions: A myriad of integrated Developmental Social Services intervention are implemented with the District to address the social ills that exist. The following interventions are implemented with stakeholders and Social Partners.

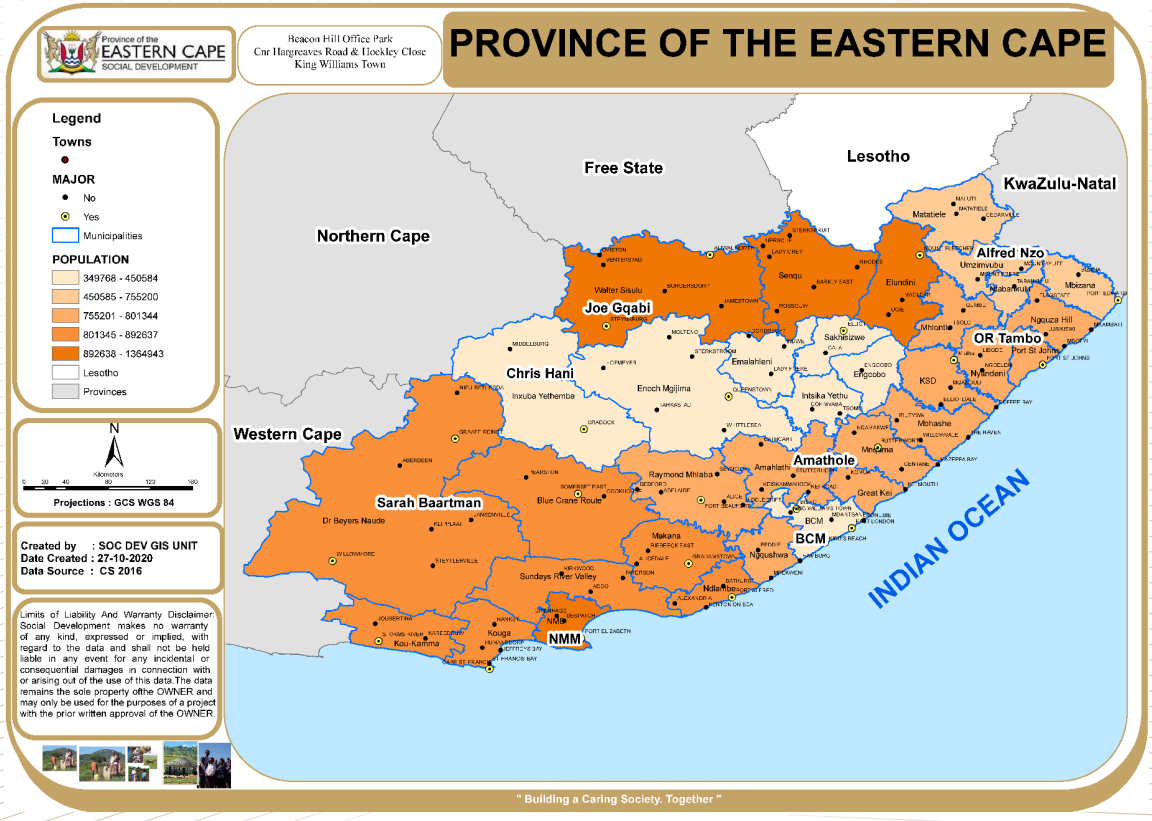
Over the MTDP period, the Department will contribute to the DDM through these interventions:

Table 28: District Development Model Interventions

1. Food Security	8.Services to Persons with Disabilities
2. Psychosocial Support & Therapeutic interventions	9. Community development interventions
3. Sustainable Livelihoods	10. Youth Development
4. Social Behavior Change Programmes	11. Women Development
5. Anti-Substance Abuse Interventions	12.Household Profiling
6.Gender-Based Violence, Femicide & Victim Empowerment interventions	13. NPO Management
7.Child Care & Protection Services	

An Annexure with the list of projects that will be implemented by the Department in 2025/26 is included under PART C – Annexures to the APP.

DDM will be implemented in the eight (8) districts of the province as illustrated on the map.



" Building a Caring Society. Together "

RELEVANT COURT RULINGS

4. RELEVANT COURT RULINGS

The following are the court rulings will continue having an impact on the Departmental operations or service delivery obligations during 2025-2030 Medium Term Development Plan:

i. High Court Ruling on NPO Funding Policy – *NAWONGO v MEC for Social Development and Others Case No. 1719/2010, Free State High Court*

A group of NPO's in the Free State Province, brought a court application against the Free State Provincial Department of Social Development, after several years of serious frustration in the manner that the Free State Provincial Department had dealt with the transfers of their subsidies. The first part of the NPO's application was that government should immediately pay the transfers that had already been allocated to the NPO's but was yet to be transferred. The second part of the NPO's application was that the Free State Provincial Department should urgently review its policies in respect of NPO funding.

The first part of the judgment, delivered in August 2010, noted that 1 400 NPOs were currently funded by the Free State Provincial Department of Social Development, and that the Department openly acknowledged that these organisations played a major role in delivering social services to children, older people, people with disabilities and others. In fact, the Department was dependent on the NPO's for delivering services which the Department was responsible for in terms of the Children's Act and the Older Persons Act. The Department also acknowledged that the funding to the NPO's do not cover the full costs of delivering these services, yet the allocations to NPO's and the way in which it makes (or does not make) payment do not reflect these acknowledged facts.

The judgement provided guidance to the Free State Provincial Department of Social Development on how it should revise its funding policy in order for the policy to be reasonable. Firstly, the policy must recognise that the NPO's are providing services that the Department itself is obliged to provide in terms of the Constitution and the applicable relevant legislation. Secondly, the policy must have a fair, equitable and transparent method of determining how much the department should pay and how much the NPO's should contribute from other sources of income such as donations from funders.

While the judgment was against the Free State Department of Social Development, it is relevant to all Provincial Departments of Social Development because the Free State's NPO funding policy is the same as the national policy. Therefore, the judgement was also a strong indictment of the existing national framework for the funding of NPO's that all provincial governments followed. The Eastern Cape Department of Social Development continually strives to adhere to the guidance provided by the High Court in developing and improving its funding policies.

ii. High Court Matter on reduction / termination of subsidies – *Eastern Cape NGO Coalition v MEC for Social Development and others, Case No. 2460 /2018, Grahamstown High Court*

The Legal Resource Centre, an NGO based in Grahamstown was acting on behalf of the Eastern Cape NGO Coalition, a group of NPO's based in the Nelson Mandela Metro District. An urgent court application was launched during August 2018 for an order to compel the Department to review its decision to cut, reduce and/or terminate the payment of subsidies to the affected NPO's. In essence, this matter dealt with the historical imbalance of NPO funding in the developed part of the Eastern Cape, i.e. the Port Elizabeth and East London metropolitan areas, and the underdeveloped part of the Eastern Cape, i.e. the former Ciskei and Transkei.

The High Court found that the Department's decision to cut, reduce and/or terminate the payment of the affected NPO's was unlawful, irrational and unconstitutional. The Court further found that the Department's consultative process with the affected NPO's was not comprehensive nor was it transparent as the Department appeared to have already made a decision before the consultation process had commenced. The High Court did not grant any compensation due to the elapse of time that had passed since the matter was initiated. The judgment is however important as the Department had to review its entire consultative process to be one that is inclusive, encompassing, open and transparent. The Department has ensured that all future consultative processes with NPO stakeholder forums, individual NPO's and the community at large is just that to prevent any claim that the Department has embarked on the consultative process with a pre-determined decision.

iii. High Court Matter on suspending subsidies based on alleged corruption – *Sakhingomso Training and Development Centre v MEC for Social Development and one other, Case No. 4244 / 2021, Mthatha High Court*

The District received an anonymous tip off alleging corruption and mismanagement of subsidised funds at the Sakhingomso Training and Development Centre in Mthatha. The District reported the allegations to the Provincial Head Office and requested a forensic investigation. The District then decided to suspend the further payment of subsidies to the Centre pending the finalisation of the investigation. Alternative arrangements were made for the affected children at the Centre. In terms of the Department's service level agreement with the Centre, the Department reserved the right to suspend funding where allegations of such a serious nature are brought to the fore. The Department is however obligated in terms of the contractual agreement to finalise the investigation

within a fairly quick turnaround time, which it failed to do.

The High Court found that the Department had not complied with the service level agreement and was in breach of its own contractual obligations. The Department should have concluded its investigation within the time period agreed and should have presented its findings to the Management Board of the Centre to allow them to implement the recommendations and/or remedial steps. The Court further found that the failure of the Department to conclude its own investigation due to budgetary constraints could not be laid at the door of the Centre and that the suspension of funds should at best have been lifted in order to allow the Centre to operate and render services.

The High Court ordered the Department to compensate the Centre all the outstanding subsidies that was withheld during the period of suspension. The judgment is important as the Department has learnt that it must comply with its own obligations in terms of its contractual agreement before taking the drastic decision to suspend funding. The Department has further revised its contractual agreement to allow itself a reasonable time to conclude investigations into allegations of fraud and corruption, and to define the special circumstances under which subsidies may be suspended.

iv. High Court Matter on the reduction of subsidies – *Imbumba Association for the Aged v MEC for Social Development and one other, Case No. 647 / 2022*

The Department and the associated members of Imbumba entered into service level agreements on or about May/June 2021 to provide services at Service Centres for older persons in rural, poverty-stricken areas concentrated in the former Ciskei and Transkei. As a result of the devastating impact of the COVID pandemic on the national fiscus, the State implemented national and consequential provincial budget cuts across all organs of State, including the Department for the financial year 2020/2021. The budget cuts for the Department of Social Development were detrimental to its constitutional mandate with all five Departmental programmes adversely affected, including its core services. This resulted in the Department having to implement budget cuts across the board, with programme 2 deciding to limit the number of subsidised beneficiaries who visit service centres to a maximum of 20 beneficiaries. The decision was informed by the national state of disaster regulations implementing a national lockdown restricting the freedom of movement during the highest levels of COVID. Unbeknown to the Department, the care givers at these Imbumba affiliated service centres defied the ban and visited the beneficiaries at their homes to provide the assistance that they would ordinarily have received at the service centres but for the COVID lockdown.

Imbumba raised a dispute about the reduction of the number of beneficiaries to a maximum number of 20. Dissatisfied with the Department's responses, the dispute escalated into a formal application before the High Court in Makhanda under case no. 647 / 2022. The Department, alive to its constitutional mandate to *inter alia,* provide social security to older persons, and appreciative of the partnership with Imbumba, initiated negotiations through its internal legal services with the legal representatives of Imbumba in an effort to settle the dispute out of court.

In following this approach, the Department considered the fact that although the national lockdown restricted the movement of ordinary citizens including older persons, and despite the service centres not rendering the services at their institutions, the Department had a moral duty in terms of its Constitutional mandate to at least compensate the service centres for actual services rendered where sufficient proof could be provided of home visits. The circumstances were after all exceptional as none of the litigants could have foreseen the catastrophic consequences of the COVID pandemic that has now forever changed the landscape within which government renders its services to the marginalised and impoverished citizens of the country.

Due to the litigant parties having signed a confidentiality agreement, the Department is precluded from divulging the terms and conditions of the settlement agreement. The matter is important as it gives the Department a blueprint on how to manage a national disaster of the magnitude of the COVID pandemic, the likes of which has never been seen or experienced by past generations. More so, where such a pandemic has a detrimental impact on the State Fiscus, any budgetary reductions must first pass constitutional muster.

v. High Court Ruling on NPO Funding Policy – *NAWONGO v MEC for Social Development and Others Case No. 1719/2010, Free State High Court*

A group of NPO's in the Free State Province, brought a court application against the Free State Provincial Department of Social Development, after several years of serious frustration in the manner that the Free State Provincial Department had dealt with the transfers of their subsidies. The first part of the NPO's application was that government should immediately pay the transfers that had already been allocated to the NPO's but was yet to be transferred. The second part of the NPO's application was that the Free State Provincial Department should urgently review its policies in respect of NPO funding.

The first part of the judgment, delivered in August 2010, noted that 1 400 NPOs were currently funded by the Free State Provincial Department of Social Development, and that the Department openly acknowledged that these organisations played a major role in delivering social services to children, older people, people with disabilities and others. In fact, the Department was dependent on the NPO's for delivering services which the Department was responsible for in terms of the Children's Act and the Older Persons Act. The Department also acknowledged that the funding to the NPO's do not cover the full costs of delivering these services, yet the allocations to NPO's and the way in which it makes (or does not make) payment do not reflect these acknowledged facts.

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While the judgment was against the Free State Department of Social Development, it is relevant to all Provincial Departments of Social Development because the Free State's NPO funding policy is the same as the national policy. Therefore, the judgement was also a strong indictment of the existing national framework for the funding of NPO's that all provincial governments followed. The Eastern Cape Department of Social Development continually strives to adhere to the guidance provided by the High Court in developing and improving its funding policies.

vi. *High Court matter on adoptions – National Adoption Coalition of South Africa v MEC for Social Development, KZN – Case Number D4680/2018, Durban High Court*

The Department's budgetary constraints is further challenged by the KZN High Court Order relating to adoption services. In summary the case related to serious delays experienced in the issuing of Section 239 (Children's Act) letters by the KZN Department of Social Development. These delays in many instances prevented adoptions from proceeding due to the Department's failure to decide on the adoption and consequently preventing the Children's Court from timeously considering the adoptions.

The judgment handed down declared that the current adoption process followed in respect of Section 239 applications was infringing on the rights of the adoptable children, the rights of the birth parents and the rights of the prospective adoptive parents. The Court Order provided strict timelines for DSD to process all outstanding adoptions, namely 30 (thirty) days. The Court Order further directed that proper consideration of all the relevant factors be undertaken, and this now represented a significant departure from the past decision-making process that was more rigid.

The judgment sets an important precedent as it enforces the Department to provide and allocate adequate resources to ensure that the adoption system flourishes and is managed efficiently and effectively. If not, the Department runs the risk of similar litigation. The Department has taken heed of the judgment and has implemented proactive steps to efficiently and effectively manage the adoption process despite serious budgetary constraints and stretched resources.

vii. *High Court matter on children with Disruptive Behaviour Disorders Centre for Child Law v Ministers of Social Development, Health and Basic education (Children with Severe or Profound Disruptive Behavioural Disorders*

The case focused on the plight of a 10-year-old girl who was orphaned and placed in foster care shortly after birth. The placement broke down, leading to 15 different placements in her 10 years of life. Three government Departments, namely Department of Social Development [DSD], the Department of Health [DOH] and Department of Basic Education [DBE] were taken to Court by the Centre for Child Law for their failure to cater for the provision of appropriate alternative care, mental services and basic education of an adequate quality for children with Severe or Profound Disruptive Behavioural Disorders (DBD).

The three departments ultimately acknowledged that their present policies, programmes and plans did not comply with the obligations imposed on them by the Constitution and legislation to provide appropriate assistance and care to children with severe or profound disruptive behaviour disorders.

A settlement was reached between the three Departments (DSD, DoH and DBE) and the Centre for Child Law.

The settlement agreement required of the departments to develop an inter-sectoral policy, and an implementation plan that removes barriers that hinder children with behavioural difficulties' full and effective participation in society. The order further required that the policy and plan must also explain how residential care facilities, with appropriate programmes, will be spread out, to ensure that children have access to services they need and that these services address their particular needs if they are in need of care and protection. The policy and plan must also set out how basic education and appropriate health care services will be provided to the children as well as how support for families and respite care will be provided so that children are not unnecessarily removed from their family environment.

The order set out interim arrangements that were to be put in place while the policy and plan was being developed, with the departments required to ensure that children with behavioural difficulties brought to their attention must be provided with suitable alternative care and if necessary, have access to quality education and receive appropriate health care services while their families should be provided with necessary support.

The Department of Social Development was specifically ordered to make arrangements for children with DBD to be placed in the most suitable Alternative Care as well as ensuring provision of the necessary and suitable support to Parents/Caregivers of children with DBD who remain in their care.

viii. D and Another v Head of Department of Social Development, Gauteng and Others, S and Another v Head of Department of Social Development, Gauteng and Others (30205/2019, 55642/2019) [2021] ZAGPPHC 388 (17 June 2021)

Both matters relate to the proper interpretation of section 239(1)(d)[1] of the Children's Act 38 of 2005 (the Children's Act) to recommend an adoption. The

applicants were of the view that such a letter (recommending an adoption) is not a peremptory requirement and should be interpreted to include a letter not recommending an appointment.

The Court considered the jurisdiction of the Children's Court to hear adoption applications and considered that the purpose of the letter implicitly recognizes that it is the Children's Court that must make a decision on the evidence before it on whether or not to grant an adoption. The Children's Court would, logically, consider the letter either recommending or not recommending the adoption in its assessment of, inter alia, 'best interests'. A Children's Court is not absolutely barred from hearing an application but rather may, in exceptional circumstances, condone that failure. The Court then held that it must then follow that a Children's Court that is in possession of a letter – albeit a letter not recommending the adoption – would still be entitled to consider the adoption application.

If this were not so, it would lead to the absurd conclusion that a Children's Court is bound by the decision of the first respondent and has no authority whatsoever to depart from it. This, in the view of the Court could not be correct and, in fact, would do violence to the separation of powers doctrine and defeat the very purpose of the Children's Court. A converse finding would not only run contrary to the spirit and purport of the Children's Act but would also violate several fundamental rights of children including: firstly, the purpose of the Children's Act as articulated in its Preamble; secondly, the objectives of the Children's Act, generally, and the objectives of adoption, specifically; thirdly, a child's right to 'family life'; fourthly, the child's right to appropriate alternative care; and fifthly, a child's right to have his or her best interests considered of paramount importance, particularly insofar as it deprives a child to 'family life' and leads to undue delay.

In conclusion, the court declared that the letter contemplated in section 239(1)(d) of the Children's Act 38 of 2005 includes a letter not recommending the adoption of the child.

ix. S v L M and Others (97/18; 98/18; 99/18; 100/18) [2020] ZAGPJHC 170; [2020] 4 All SA 249 (GJ); 2020 (2) SACR 509 (GJ); 2021 (1) SA 285 (GJ) (31 July 2020)

The matter has its genesis in an urgent review concerning four (4) children, which came before magistrates for diversions in terms of section 41 of the Child Justice Act. The children were alleged to have committed offences referred to in Schedule 1 of the Child Justice Act. They had all tested positive for cannabis which tests had been performed at school. They were accordingly alleged to have been in possession of cannabis which constitutes an offence in terms of Schedule 1 of the Child Justice Act.

The court in terms of the review application before it made the following declaratory order:
a). It is declared that section 4(b) of the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act 140 of 1992, as amended is inconsistent with the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 ('Constitution') and invalid to the extent that it criminalises the use and/or possession of cannabis by a child.

b) Pending the completion of the law reform process to correct the constitutional defects, no child may be arrested and/or prosecuted and/or diverted for contravening the impugned provision. This moratorium did not, in any way, prevent and/or prohibit any person from making use of any civil process and/or procedure to ensure a child receives appropriate assistance and/or interventions for cannabis use or dependency.

c) That section 53(2) read with section 53(3) of the Child Justice Act 75 of 2008 ('Child Justice Act) does not permit, under any circumstances whatsoever, for a child accused of committing a schedule 1 offence to undergo any diversion programme involving a period of temporary residence. That section 58(4)(c) of the Child Justice Act does not authorise and/or empower a prosecutor or child justice court to refer a child, accused of committing a schedule 1 offence, and who failed to adhere to a previous diversion order, to undergo any further diversion programme involving a period of temporary residence.

PART B:
OUR STRATEGIC FOCUS

PART B: OUR STRATEGIC FOCUS

1. VISION

VISION	
"A caring society for the protection and development of the poor and vulnerable towards a sustainable society"	
Caring Society	Through a collective approach or unity with stakeholders
Poor & Vulnerable	By building trust, hope and assurance
Sustainable society	Through continuous improvement & sustainability

2. MISSION

MISSION	
"To transform our society by building conscious and capable citizens through the provision of comprehensive, integrated and sustainable social development services with families at the core of social change".	
Transformation	Changing the landscape of the Province through legislative reform; programmes which must radically change material conditions of our people and entrenching of human rights
Consciousness	Building activist bureaucrats committed to the service of the Eastern Cape whilst creating a space for progressive awareness, critical engagement and participation of people in their development
Capabilities	Enhancing social, human, financial, physical and natural assets of citizens so as to enjoy freedoms espoused in the Constitution of South Africa.
Integrated service	Ensuring that our provision of welfare services, community development and social security respond to lifecycle challenges that our people face. This requires budget, structures, systems and processes that enforce integration.

3. VALUES

VALUES	
Integrity	Ensuring that we are consistent with our values, principles, actions, and measures and thus generate trustworthiness amongst ourselves and with our stakeholders.
Human Dignity	Fundamental Human Right that must be protected in terms of the Constitution of South Africa and facilitates freedoms, justice and peace
Respect	Showing regard for one another and the people we serve and is a fundamental value for the realisation of development goals.
Equality and Equity	We seek to ensure equal access to services, participation of citizens in the decisions that affect their lives and the pursuit of equity imperatives where imbalances exist
Empowerment	We aim to empower employees and communities by building on existing skills, knowledge and experience and by creating an environment conducive to life-long learning.
Accountability	Refers to our obligation to account for our activities, accept responsibility for them, and to disclose the results in a transparent manner.
Customer-oriented	Defined as an approach to sales and customer-relations in which staff focus on helping customers to meet their long-term needs and wants

NATIONAL DSD MANTRA
"Building cohesive, resilient families and communities by investing in people to eradicate poverty and vulnerability towards creating sustainable livelihoods

VALUE COMMITMENT
*As the management and officials of the Eastern Cape Department of Social Development, we undertake to treat the people we serve, i.e. the poor, the vulnerable and the marginalised, with **integrity** and ensuring that we are consistent with our values, principles, actions, and measures and thus generate trustworthiness amongst ourselves and with our stakeholders. Our actions and decisions must be in the interest of the community and must be beyond reproach. We re committing to a rights-based and **customer-oriented** culture & professionalism in which the right to **human dignity** of individuals and communities is sacrosanct. We also commit into treating and serving our people with respect and compassion by acting professionally and diligently in our work. We aim to **empower** our employees and communities by building on existing skills, knowledge and experience and by creating an environment conducive to life-long learning. We pledge to be **accountable** and transparent to the citizens of the Eastern Cape Province through understanding the impact of our work and taking responsibility for our actions and decisions whilst forging strong partnerships with our stakeholders and civil society. Lastly, we seek to ensure **equality and equity** through ensuring equal access to services, participation of citizens in the decisions that affect their lives and the pursuit of equity imperatives where imbalances exist.*

PRINCIPLES	
We seek to embody the Batho- Pele Principles in our efforts so as to ensure that our service provision is conducted with respect and dignity and results in positive and sustainable outcomes for the citizens of South Africa.	
Consultation	People should be consulted about the level and quality of services they receive, and wherever possible, be given a choice.
Service standards	People should be told what level and quality of services they will receive.
Access	All citizens should have equal access to the services to which they are entitled.
Courtesy	All people should be treated with courtesy and consideration.
Information	Citizens should be given full, accurate information about the public services they are entitled to receive
Openness and transparency	Citizens should be told how national and provincial Departments are run, how much they cost, and who is in charge
Redress	If the promised standard of service is not delivered, citizens should be offered an apology, a full explanation and a speedy and effective remedy; and when the complaints are made, citizens should receive a sympathetic, positive response.
Value for Money	Public services should be provided economically and efficiently in order to give citizens the best possible value for money.

PROBLEM STATEMENT
Dysfunctional families due to socio-economic instabilities and social ills. (Addressing social dysfunctionality targeting poor and vulnerable individuals, families and communities)

IMPACT STATEMENT
Improved Quality of Life for the poor and vulnerable

OUTCOME STATEMENT
Placing Individuals, Families and Vulnerable Groups at the centre of Care, Protection and Development

OUTCOMES	
OUTCOME 1	Increased universal access to Developmental Social Welfare Services
OUTCOME 2	Optimised Social Protection for Sustainable families and communities
OUTCOME 3	Functional, Efficient and Integrated Sector

4. UPDATED SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

This Updated Situational Analysis provides the socio-economic dynamics of the Eastern Cape province and highlight critical complex social problems.

SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Summarily, the Eastern Cape Province is naturally a rural province, majority of the people are black. The population structure of the province displays a bulging children cohort (0-4 years), youth ages between (15-24 years), and an increasing old age population (55+ years). This presents the province with unique challenges in relation to population dynamics. Therefore, there is need for communities and implementers/ development practitioners to adapt to the situation. It is upon proper analysis and interpretation of data where suitable services can be provided, and sustainable development can be achievable.

Demographic indicators suggest that the Eastern Cape serves as a "labour reserve" for the rest of the country, as many people from the Eastern Cape relocate to other provinces in search of employment and return later to retire. Previous censuses (1996; 2001; 2011) have also shown that the Eastern Cape has the worst record of out-migration and struggles to attract in-migrants. Not only is the province subjected to high out-migration to other provinces, but it is also subjected to high intra-provincial movement. Makiwane and Chimere-Dan (2010) reported that the common intra-provincial movement are characterized by high volumes of migrants moving from rural areas to cities and (more significantly) to the major provincial cities, i.e., East London and Gqebera. Another noticeable movement stream is from the poorer eastern parts to the more affluent western parts of the province (Makiwane and Chimere-Dan 2010). The influx of migrants leaving the province has impacted on both families and communities in the Eastern Cape. Therefore, pressing challenges that demand immediate research relates to understanding the impact of in-migration and out-migration and how this links to broader social and economic realities that the province is facing.

The EC Province has been identified as one of the provinces in the country with the highest poverty levels. Poverty is multidimensional in nature and is measured by several factors such as access to shelter, income inequality, education, health (including HIV/ AIDS and SRH&R), unemployment (specifically youth), food security, nutrition, high crime rate, safe drinking water and sanitation facilities, and other social ills. In terms of income poverty in the province, in particular the Food Poverty Line (FPL), the province and specific districts in the East of the Province remain most affected by poverty. This remains true whether measured by income, or multiple dimensional indices. The increases in poverty of those living below the Food Poverty Line (FPL) occurred during 2020, which correlates with the impact of COVID-19 and the lockdowns, and the concomitant disruptions which impacted livelihoods across the country.

The poor performance of government programmes' absence of performance data results in challenges to measuring progress made, and the impact of government programmes exacerbates the situation. Although the Eastern Cape has adopted an integrated and multi–sectoral approach to delivering services to the communities, several uncoordinated service delivery initiatives have been implemented in various places at different levels. The lack of integration of government efforts remains a significant challenge. ECSECC (2023:13).

In the Eastern Cape province, high levels of grant dependency exist, and more predominantly so in the densely populated rural districts of the province. A key characteristic of the province is that poor rural households located in the numerous Local Municipalities (LMs) in the districts are mostly dependent on government funding for service delivery, because of an inadequate revenue base in those LMs – due to high numbers of indigent households residing in these localities. ECSECC (2023:1).

DEVELOPMENTAL SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

The situational analysis for Developmental Social Welfare Services and Community Development is influenced by the following social indicators as tabulated below:

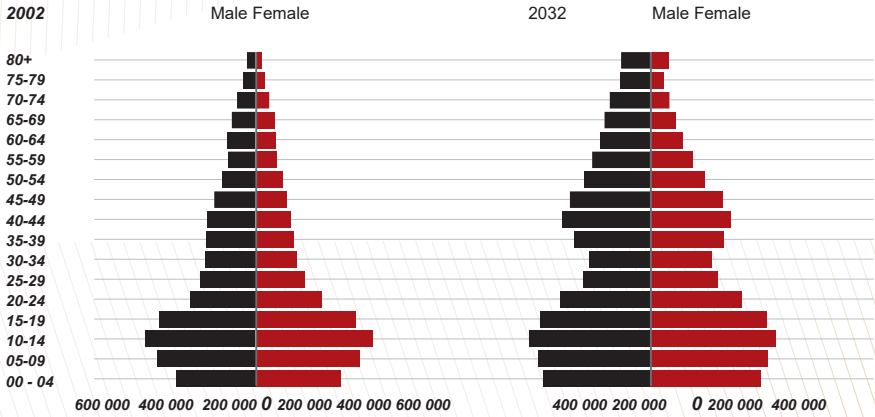
Table 29: Eastern Cape Social Indicators

SOCIAL INDICATORS	
1. Eastern Cape Population Pyramid: 2032	2. Social Development Indicators by Province
3. Population size and Composition	4. Sex Distribution
5. Eastern Cape Districts Population Structure 2022	6. Demographic Dividend
7. Gender, Population and Development	8. Population, Education and Development
9. Population and Environment	10. Population Migration Patterns
11. Household Characteristics	12. Number of Households by Population Group
13. Head of household per district, CS 2016	14. Top ten Poorest Households
15. Individuals and Household benefitting from Social Grants	16. Individual benefitted from Social Relief Distress Grant, 2023
17. Individuals and households benefiting from Social Grant by Metropolitan area, 2023	18. Female Headed Households, 2023
19. Orphanhood Status, CS 2016	20. Number of people living in poverty, Eastern Cape Province: 2011- 2021
21. Percentage of people living in poverty by population group, Eastern Cape, 2011-2021	22. Poverty Gap Rate by Population Group, Eastern Cape, 2021-2026

SOCIAL INDICATORS	
23. Poverty gap Rate, Eastern Cape Province, 2021	24. Poverty Lines: Eastern Cape Province, All DMs and Metros in the EC, 2019-2023
25. Unemployment Rate in the EC and National Total, 2011-2021	26. Unemployment Rate in the EC Province, 2011-2021
27. Food Security by District, 2016	28. Main Source of Household Income EC, 2023
29. Household that ran out of money in the last 12 months by District	30. Household that ran out of money in the last 12 months by top ten poorest municipality 2023
31. Household involved in Agricultural activities by Province, 2023	32. Health Profile
33. HIV & AIDS	34. Number of HIV+ people in the EC and National Total, 2011-2021
35. AIDS Profile and Forecast, EC Province, 2011-2026	36. Children
37. Reported Cases of Neglect and Ill-treatment of Children	38. Child Malnutrition
39. Children: Parental Survival -Orphanhood	40. Youth
41. EC Youth Unemployment Rate, 2023	42. EC Graduate unemployment rate
43. EC Youth Unemployment Rate by sex	44. EC Youth that are NEET (not in employment, education and training)
45. Women	46. Disability
47. Persons with disability aged 5 and older	48. Elderly people
49. Number of older persons 60 ears and above per province	50. EC Province Crime Statistics
51. Community Reported Crimes	52. Top 30 Stations
53. Gender-Based Violence	54. Substance Abuse, Prevention and Rehabilitation
55. Status of Families in the EC Province	56. Single Parenting
57. Distant Parenting	58. Monitization of Parenting
59. Absent Fathers	60. Teenage Pregnancy
61. Patterns of Childbearing	62. Impact of Climate Change and Disasters on Families and Communities

SOCIAL INDICATOR 1: EASTERN CAPE POPULATION PYRAMID :2032

Figure 1: Eastern cape Population Age Pyramid (2002-2032): Shriking Youth Population and Increasing Older Population



The Census 2022 results reveal that 431 883 people migrated into the Eastern Cape, while 2 009 859 people left the Province, resultingin a net negative migration of 1 577 976. From a planning and policyperspective, the migration-induced population shift could skew development indicators, produce a perception that backlogs are reduced per capita, and reduce the Eastern Cape's ability to secure resources as part of its equitable share. Similarly, the figure below illustrates the increasing size of the olderpopulation and the shrinking youth population of the Eastern Cape. As a result, youth unemployment increases and drives the migration of some economically active citizens out of the Province, undermining its socio-economic development potential. Conversely, as youths return to the Province later, when they reach retirement age, there is an increase in demand for social assistance and government spending, thus creating an extra burden for the fiscus. The trend mentioned above points to the fact that the Eastern Cape has the highest percentage share of older people in the total population. In 2022, the older persons in the Eastern Cape accounted for 11.5% of the total population, the highest in the country.

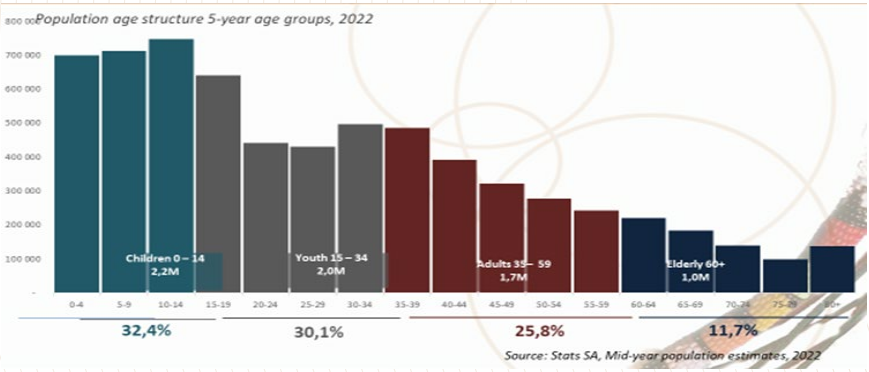
SOCIAL INDICATOR 2: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS BY PROVINCE

Social Development Indicators	Eastern Cape Province
Number of persons 60 years and older N ('000)	685
Number of households with at least one person 60 years and older N ('000)	556
% of persons 60 years and older who are disabled (UN definition)	23,7
% of persons 60 years and older who are severely disabled	13.5
% of people 60 years and older who received old-age grant	100.0
% of people 60 years and older who received social grants	81.3
% of households with persons 60 years and older and classified as:	
Food access adequate	76.3
Food access inadequate	17.7
Food access severely inadequate	6.0
Number of households classified as N ('000):	
Food access adequate	1295
Food access inadequate	306
Food access severely inadequate	160
% of poor households with children aged 7–18 who do not spend money on school fees	72.5
Number of households classified as poor using household monthly expenditure of below R2 500 as the cut-off N ('000)	692
Number of households classified as poor using household monthly expenditure of below R2 500 as the cut-off and who have children aged 7–18 N ('000)	242

General Household Survey, Selected development indicators, 2024

SOCIAL INDICATOR 3: POPULATION SIZE AND COMPOSITION

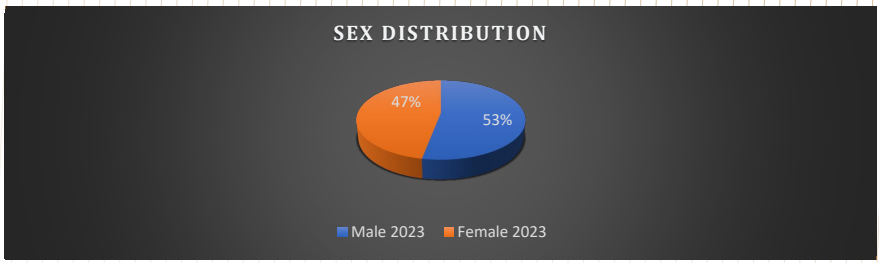
Figure 2: Eastern Cape Total Population Structure by Age group - 2022



In 2022, the Eastern Cape Province's population consisted of 2.2 million children (0-14 years), 2.0 million youth (15-34 years), 1.7 million adults (35-59 years), and 1.0 million elderly (60+). The largest share of the population is within the children age group (0-14 years) followed by teenagers and youth, then adults and the least number is elderly (retired). Much as there is decrease in the other age groups, i.e. 0-14, 20-24, 45-55, but the elderly age group (55+) has significantly increased from 880 629 to 1.0 million, with more females than males.

SOCIAL INDICATOR 4: SEX DISTRIBUTION

Figure 3: Sex Distribution

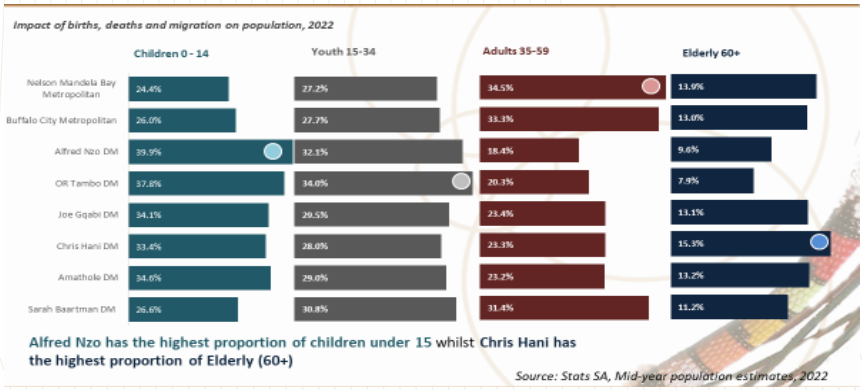


Statistics South Africa, Census 2022

Sex distribution. *The Eastern Cape Province consists of* 53% of Female and 47% of male population

SOCIAL INDICATOR 5: EASTERN CAPE DISTRICTS POPULATION STRUCTURE 2022

Figure 4: Eastern Cape Districts Population Structure 2022

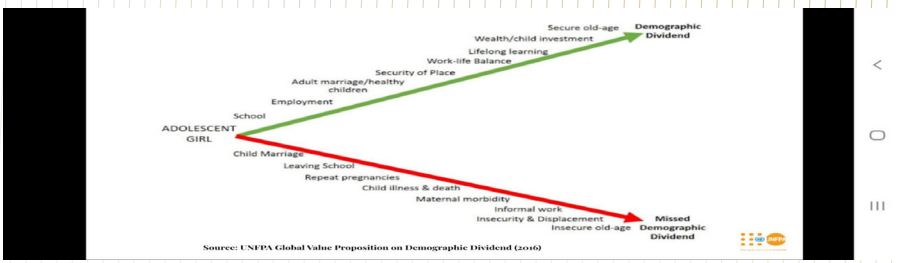


The district municipality with the highest population is O.R. Tambo and their population is continuously increasing, followed by Nelson Mandela Municipality whose population dropped in 2022, also BCM, Chris Hani, and Amathole are also experiencing a population drop-down. The O.R Tambo District Municipality increased the most in all these years between 2011 and 2022, in terms of population, with an average annual growth rate of 1.6%, the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality had the second highest growth in terms of its population, with an average annual growth rate of 1.4%. The Amatole District Municipality had the lowest average annual growth rate of 0.18% relative to the others within the Eastern Cape Province.

Alfred Nzo has the highest proportion of children under 15 years, followed by OR Tambo district. The district with the lowest proportion of children under 15 years is Sarah Baartman. OR Tambo has the highest proportion of youth, followed by Alfred Nzo. The district with the lowest proportion of youth is NMM. The district with the highest proportion of the elderly is Chris Hani, followed by NMM. The district with the lowest proportion of elderly is OR Tambo.

SOCIAL INDICATOR 6: DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

Figure 5: The Demographic Dividend Chart



United Nations Population Fund: Demographic Dividend Report, 2021

The relationship between investments and demographic dividend has been gaining interest in the Eastern Cape for multi-lateral organisation and policy makers. This renewed interest is justified to context of demographic dividend chart in the province. Comparing two sides gives you exactly Reaping Demographic Dividend or Missed Demographic Dividend.

The demographic dividend is about accelerated economic growth. However, this faster growth is triggered by a change in the population age structure so that a relatively large share of the population is located within the prime working ages.

The opportunity for the demographic dividend does not arise without a specific change in the population age structure that is considered favourable. Here, people often talk of the youth bulge, but the favourable structure is broader: it is about the increased proportion of the population within the prime working ages, which may vary from country to country but which are primarily between the ages of 25 and 55 years if we think about issues of average earnings, timing of entry and exit into the labour force, and so on. The emphasis on the youth bulge is because this is really where the phenomenon is evident early and easily. Most importantly, though, this shift in the population age structure does not happen without the demographic transition and, in particular, declining fertility rates. We cannot discuss harnessing the demographic dividend if we do not accept that fertility rates must fall and, therefore, that average family sizes will decrease.

The demographic dividend is transitory (or 'temporary'): it exists for a certain period of time, after which it is gone. This means that policymakers must prepare for the demographic dividend and must actively implement and adjust policies to ensure that their societies are able to take advantage of the demographic dividend. This means that, if we do not firmly grasp this opportunity, it will be permanently lost.

The demographic dividend is not automatic. Just because a society sees an increase in the share of its population that is in the prime working ages does not mean that the society will enjoy a demographic dividend. Instead, policymakers need to ensure that the policy environment (the whole range of policies including macroeconomic policy, education policy, and health policy, amongst others, as well as policies that strengthen institutions and promote good governance) in the country is supportive of harnessing a demographic dividend. Morné Oosthuizen, Lisa Martin & Jabulile Monnakgotla (September 2023: 2-3)

The demographic dividend is a real opportunity for Eastern Cape province, as a province with a young population structure despite emigration. An appropriate strategy to rule out other possible but understandable scenarios, such as the persistence of unwanted pregnancies, endemic youth unemployment, and rising fundamentalism, should be persuaded. Thus, the youth bulge in the region is an essential asset for the country. But this requires strategic investments in priority areas, such as education or training, health, wealth, creation, and governance.

SOCIAL INDICATOR 7: GENDER, POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Based on internationally standardised indicators of women's status, South Africa ranks quite high in areas that include female education, representation in public institutions and political participation. However, in other areas of society, norms and cultures influence the disadvantaging of women and their inequitable access to economic and social opportunities. In Eastern Cape as in other parts of the country, the prevalence rates of gender inequality and gender-based violence against women are unacceptably high.

Gender and population indicators. There is a significant gender imbalance in the population size, especially in adult ages. This phenomenon partly results from sex-selective out-migration in the province. Traditionally, childbearing and child-rearing have been confined to female roles. In the province, this was reinforced by historical policies and economic structures that contributed to high proportions of households without a resident father.

Gender and health. Standard models suggest a higher rate of mortality among males, especially in older ages. Past statistics suggest that this is also true for the province. However, there is insufficient and reliable data to establish the exact levels and pattern of gender differences in mortality, especially in the light of AIDS and other causes to which women in the province are particularly susceptible.

Gender and economic activity. Historically, women played a major role in the household economy when many men were absent for migrant work. There are currently more women in active employment than men. The disproportionate economic burden on women and subtle forms of gender imbalances in other areas of social and cultural experiences remain major hindrances to human development in the province.

SOCIAL INDICATOR 8: POPULATION, EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Eastern Cape is one of the poor-performing provinces in the education sector in the country. Although improvements are recorded in some areas such as general literacy, female school attendance and percent increase in senior certificate examination, the education sector faces major historical, structural and financial problems that ultimately reflect in the quality of learning and performance of learners compared to other provinces. A comprehensive vision for education in the province should involve all sectors working together to maximise the use of products of education and training for meeting the human development needs in the Province.

SOCIAL INDICATOR 9: POPULATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Policies of the past, especially those that shaped human settlement patterns, resulted in unequal distribution and access to natural resources among the provincial population groups. As a result, a significant percentage of the provincial population lacks basic amenities and services that facilitate sustainable use of natural resources and relationship with the ecosystem in the rural and urban areas of the province. A comprehensive environmental management strategy should include programmes that provide affordable alternatives to non-sustainable use of natural resources in the Province.

SOCIAL INDICATOR 10: POPULATION MIGRATION PATTERNS

The Stats SA mid-year 2019 population estimates on provincial migration streams, dating back to 2016 show that the Eastern Cape still holds the records for out-migration with over 1.5 million people leaving in search of greener pastures elsewhere, specifically the economic active age population to Western Cape and Gauteng. This form of migration is usually an act of necessity-relocation in search of better socioeconomic opportunities, mainly to education and employment. The Eastern Cape is largely a rural district, with limited opportunities for financial sustainability.

The abolition of influx control officially ended apartheid-induced spatial control and an institutionalised pattern of labour migration. This resulted in significant population shifts, mainly away from former homelands to metropolitan areas. In the past two decades, migration patterns in the province and other parts of the country have incorporated other volitional factors such as economic ability, and cultural and security considerations. Improvements in health, education, availability of work and other infrastructure and social services are yet to rise to levels that serve as an effective check for the outflow of young people in search of better economic and career prospects outside the confines of the Province.

Internal out-migration. Circular and targeted movement of the population remains a dominant pattern of migration in the province. Although its current volume may not be the same as in the past, there is no evidence of a reversal of this type of migration.

Destination of migrants. Internally, there is a significant movement of people from the poorer eastern part to the relatively more prosperous western part of the province. Most migrants from the province move to the more economically advanced provinces and to metropolitan parts of the country such as Cape Town, Johannesburg, Pretoria and other major urban locations in Western Cape and Gauteng. Data from the 2011 census show that almost 2 million people born in Eastern Cape live in other provinces, with the majority living in Western Cape (0.9 million) and Gauteng (0.5 million).

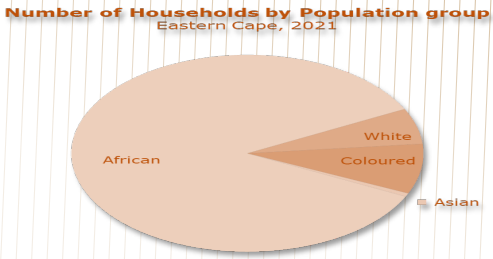
Age and gender profile of migrants. In 2011, most migrants were in the active working ages. The peak age range for out-migration was between 25-39 years. Most migrants were males although there was a significant increase in the number of female migrants.

SOCIAL INDICATOR 11: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

The Eastern Cape Province has a total of 1,76,100 households which is 11.3% of National households with a growth rate of 0.93% on an annual basis. Relative to South Africa, which had an average annual growth rate of 1.51%, Eastern Cape had a lower average annual growth rate of 0.93% from 2011 to 2023.

SOCIAL INDICATOR 12: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD BY POPULATION GROUP

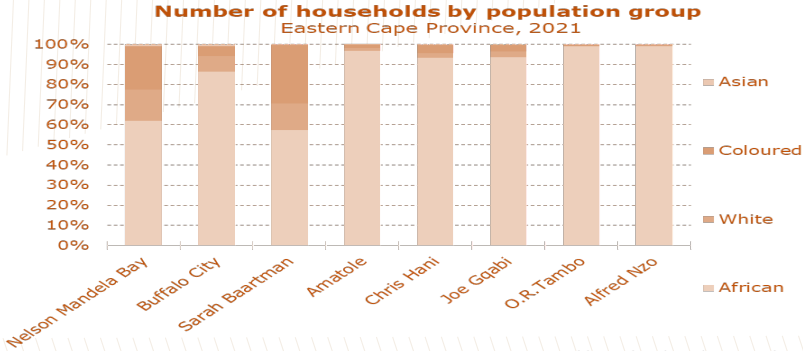
FIGURE 6: Number of Households by Population Group - Eastern Cape Province, 2021 [Percentage]



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

The growth in the number of African headed households was on average 1.01% per annum between 2011 and 2021, which translates in the number of households increasing by 153 000 in the period. Although the Asian population group is not the biggest in size, it was however the fastest growing population group between 2011 and 2021 at 2.23%. The average annual growth rate in the number of households for all the other population groups has increased with 0.92%.

Figure 7: Number of households by population group in the province, 2021



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

SOCIAL INDICATOR 13: HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD PER DISTRICT, CS 2016

Table 30: Distribution of Households by Age Groups of Household Head and District Municipality, CS 2016

Districts	10 – 18 (Child headed)		19 – 64		65 +	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
BUF: Buffalo City	1 804	0.7	224 133	88.42	27 540	10.9
DC10: Cacadu	1 227	0.9	114 991	83.22	21 964	15.9
DC12: Amathole	6 419	3	165 243	77.3	42 101	19.7
DC13: Chris Hani	5 141	2.6	148 066	76.21	41 084	21.1
DC14: Joe Gqabi	2 759	2.9	76 473	80.41	15 874	16.7
DC15: O.R. Tambo	10 782	3.4	249 094	79.31	54 204	17.3
DC44: Alfred Nzo	7 276	3.7	146 385	74.7	42 314	21.6
NMA: Nelson Mandela Bay	1 499	0.4	312 035	84.67	54 986	14.9
Eastern Cape	**36 907**	**2.1**	**1 436 420**	**81**	**300 067**	**16.9**

Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016

The OR Tambo district municipality had the highest number of child headed households followed by Amathole district and Joe Gqabi district.

SOCIAL INDICATOR 14: TOP TEN POOREST HOUSEHOLDS

Table 31: Distribution of Households by Age Groups of Household Head for Top Ten Poorest Local Municipalities

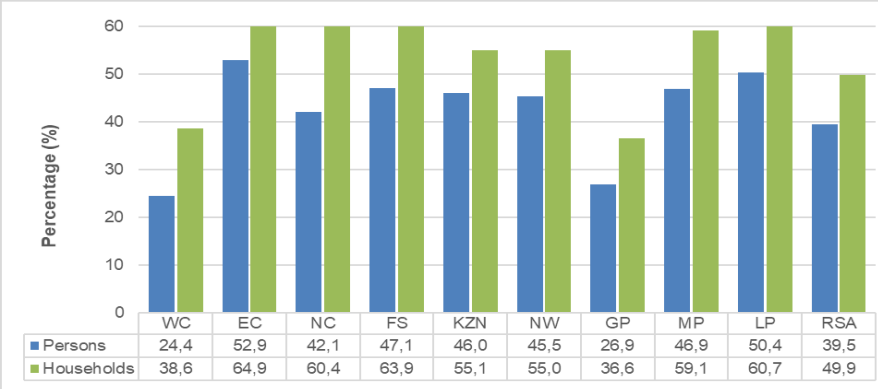
Municipalities	10 – 18 (Child headed)		19 – 64		65 +		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ntabankulu	816	3.1	19 077	72.8	6 301	24.1	26 194	100
Port St Johns	1 356	4	25 858	76.2	6 738	19.8	33 952	100
Ngquza Hill	2 031	3.3	47 973	78.7	10 969	18	60 973	100
Engcobo	1 638	4.9	24 342	73.4	7 176	21.6	33 156	100
Umzimvubu	1 573	3.1	38 989	75.7	10 968	21.3	51 530	100
Mbhashe	2 448	4.2	44 510	75.8	11 769	20	58 727	100
Mbizana	2 435	4	46 013	75	12 935	21.1	61 383	100
Elundini	941	2.6	27 778	77.6	7 085	19.8	35 804	100
Intsika Yethu	884	2.5	25 212	70.3	9 755	27.2	35 851	100
Matatiele	2 451	4.3	42 306	74.4	12 110	21.3	56 867	100

Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016

Table: 4 highlighted the top poorest municipalities by child headed households, Engcobo Local Municipality had the highest percentage of 4,9% followed by Matatiele Local Municipality with 4,3% and Mbhashe Local Municipality with 4,2%.

SOCIAL INDICATOR 15: INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLDS BENEFITTING FROM SOCIAL GRANTS

Figure 8: Percentage (%) distribution of individuals and households benefiting from social grants by province, 2023

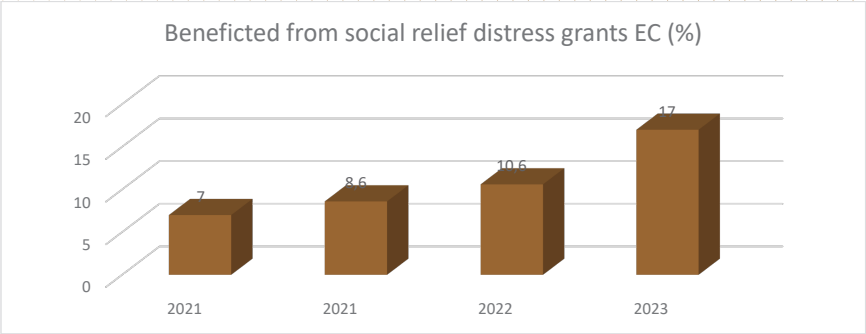


COVID-19

Figure 7.2 summarises the provincial distribution of individuals and households that benefited from social grants in 2023. Grant beneficiaries were most common in Eastern Cape (52,9%) and Limpopo (50,4%), and least widespread in Western Cape (24,4%) and Gauteng (26,9%). Households that received at least one type of social grant were most common in Eastern Cape (64,9%) and Free State (63,9%), and least common in Gauteng (36,6%) and Western Cape (38,6%).

SOCIAL INDICATOR 16: INDIVIDUAL BENEFITTED FROM SOCIAL RELIEF DISTRESS GRANT, 2023

Figure 9: Percentage (%) distribution of individuals aged 18–59 years that benefitted from the special COVID-19 social relief of distress grant by province, 2020 and 2023

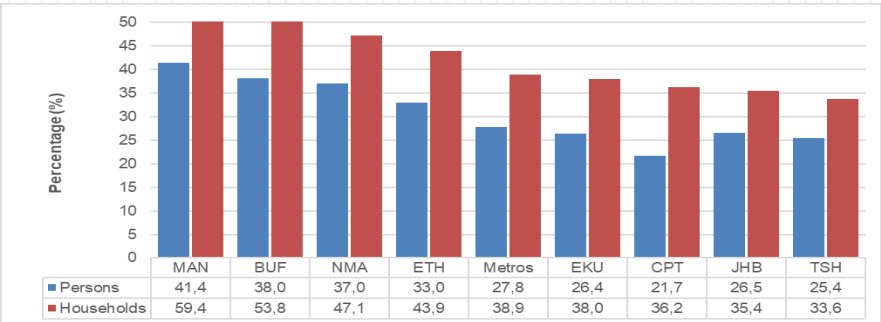


The Special Covid-19 Social Relief of Distress grant of R350 per month was introduced in 2020 in an attempt to offset the impact of COVID-19. Since then, the percentage of individuals in the age group 18–59 years who received the grant has increased from 5,3% in 2020 to 12,4% in 2023. Figure 9 shows that the highest uptake was observed in the province that in 2023 we had 17% benefited, followed by 10.6% benefitted in 2022, only 7% benefited in 2021. The data shows the increase of beneficiaries from 2021 to 2023.

SOCIAL INDICATOR 17: INDIVIDUALS AND HOUSEHOLDS BENEFITING FROM SOCIAL GRANT BY METROPOLITAN AREA, 2023

Figure 11: Percentage (%) of individuals and households benefiting from social grants by metropolitan area, 2023

The percentage of individuals and households that received social grants in the various metropolitan areas during 2023 are presented in Figure 7.4**.** The figure shows that 27,8% of all individuals, and 38,9% of all households in metropolitan areas received some kind of social grant (compared to 39,4% of individuals and 50,0% of households nationally). Individual grant receipt was highest in Mangaung (41,4%), Buffalo City (38,0%) and Nelson Mandela Bay (37,0%) and lowest in Cape Town (21,7%), Tshwane (25,4%) and Ekurhuleni (26,4%). A similar pattern is evident for households at metropolitan level. Figure 7.4 shows that the receipt of one or more social grants was most common for households in Mangaung (59,4%) and Buffalo City (53,8%) and least common in Tshwane (33,6%), Johannesburg (35,4%), and Cape Town (36,2%).



	MAN	BUF	NMA	ETH	Metros	EKU	CPT	JHB	TSH
Persons	41,4	38,0	37,0	33,0	27,8	26,4	21,7	26,5	25,4
Households	59,4	53,8	47,1	43,9	38,9	38,0	36,2	35,4	33,6

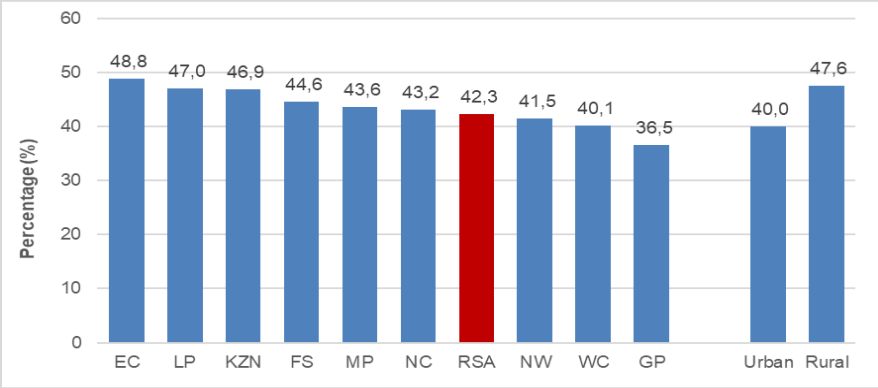
General Household Survey, 2023

The Special Covid-19 Social Relief of Distress grant of R350 per month was introduced in 2020 in an attempt to offset the impact of COVID-19. Since then, the percentage of individuals in the age group 18–59 years

who received the grant has increased from 5,3% in 2020 to 12,4% in 2023. Figure 7.3 shows that the highest uptake was observed in Limpopo and North West (both 17,8%), while the grants were least common in Western Cape (3,6%), Gauteng (8,6%) and Northern Cape (8,7%).

SOCIAL INDICATOR 18: FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHIOLDS, 2023

Figure 10: Percentage (%) distribution of female headed household by province and urban/rural status, 2023



More than four-tenths (42,3%) of the households in South Africa were headed by women in 2023. According to Figure 3.3, 40,0% of urban – and 47,6% of rural households were headed by women. Female-headed households were most common in provinces with large rural areas such as Eastern Cape (48,8%), Limpopo (47,0%), and KwaZulu-Natal (46,9%), and least common in the most urbanised province, Gauteng (36,5%).

SOCIAL INDICATOR 19: ORPHANHOOD STATUS, CS 2016

Table 32: Distribution of Population Aged less than 18 Years Old by Orphan hood Status, CS 2016

DISTRICT / MUNICIPALITY / PROVINCE	MATERNAL ORPHANS	PATERNAL ORPHANS	DOUBLE ORPHANS
DC10 Sarah Baartman	7 146	9 753	2 794
DC12 Amathole	12 110	30 581	5 959
DC13 Chris Hani	11 675	28 613	6 479
DC14 Joe Gqabi	5 364	12 487	3 667
DC15 O.R. Tambo	22 923	67 978	17 117
DC44 Alfred Nzo	16 546	46 457	14 128
BUF Buffalo City	9 291	18 587	3 775
NMA Nelson Mandela Bay	12 048	24 917	5 456
Eastern Cape	**97 103**	**239 371**	**59 376**

Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016

Table: 5 depicts the extent to which persons aged 0–17 years were orphaned in the Province. The analysis showed differentials in the number of orphaned persons across districts municipalities. Maternal orphan hood was the highest in O.R. Tambo district compared to other districts, with Joe Gqabi district having the lowest number of maternal orphans. O.R. Tambo district also had the highest number of paternal orphans, while Sarah Baartman district had the lowest number of paternal orphans. Double orphans (*having neither biological parent alive*) was more pronounced among children from O.R. Tambo district; with the least number of double orphans found in Sarah Baartman district. Overall, there were more paternal orphans (over 200 000) than other types of orphans in the Province.

Figure 12: Percentage (%) distribution of children orphan hood status by province, 2023

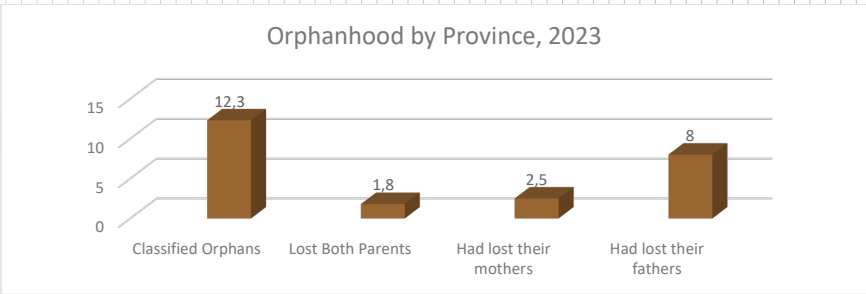
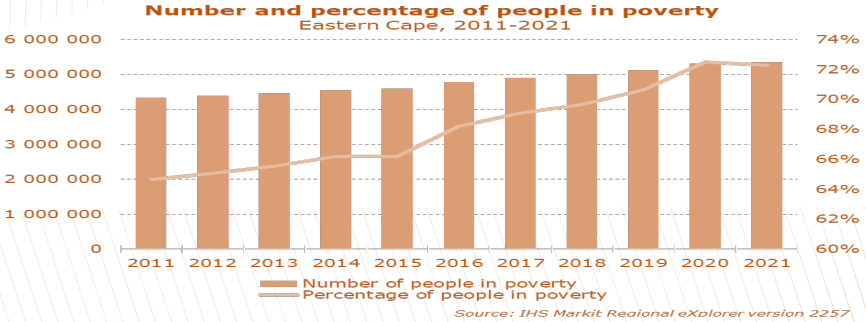


Figure 12 shows that 12,3% of children in South Africa could be classified as orphans who have lost either one or both their parents. While 1,8% of children lost both parents, 2,5% had lost their mothers and 8,0% of children had lost their fathers. The percentage of orphaned children was highest in Free State (15,1%) and KwaZulu-Natal (14,6%) and lowest in Western Cape (9,0%).

SOCIAL INDICATOR 20: NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE: 2011- 2021

The upper poverty line is defined by Stats SA as the level of consumption at which individuals are able to purchase both sufficient food and non-food items without sacrificing one for the other. This variable measure the number of individuals living below that particular level of consumption for the given area, and is balanced directly to the official upper poverty rate as measured by Stats SA.

Figure 13: Number and Percentage of people living in poverty-Eastern Cape Province, 2011-2021



In 2021, there were 5.35 million people living in poverty, using the upper poverty line definition, across Eastern Cape Province - this is 23.55% higher than the 4.33 million in 2011. The percentage of people living in poverty has increased from 64.66% in 2011 to 72.28% in 2021, which indicates an increase of -7.61 percentage points.

SOCIAL INDICATOR 21: PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY BY POPULATION GROUP, EASTERN CAPE, 2011-2021

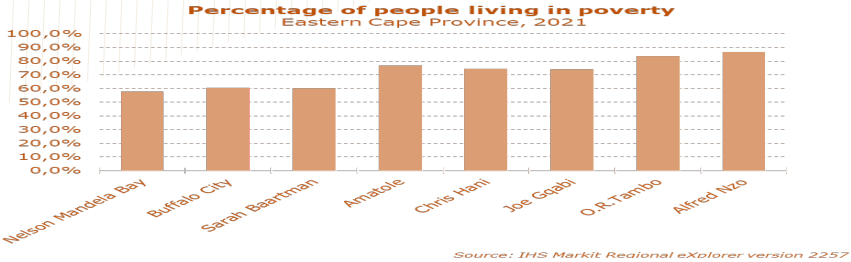
Table 33: Percentage of People Living in Poverty By Population Group - Eastern Cape, 2011-2021

Years	African	White	Coloured	Asian
2011	70.5%	0.8%	43.8%	7.4%
2012	70.9%	0.8%	44.9%	7.6%
2013	71.3%	0.8%	45.8%	7.7%
2014	71.9%	0.9%	47.1%	7.6%
2015	71.9%	1.0%	47.2%	7.2%
2016	74.0%	1.3%	48.7%	9.2%
2017	74.9%	1.4%	49.4%	10.8%
2018	75.4%	1.7%	49.3%	13.4%
2019	76.5%	2.1%	49.5%	16.6%
2020	78.3%	2.9%	51.5%	22.0%
2021	78.2%	3.0%	49.4%	22.9%

IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

In 2021, the population group with the highest percentage of people living in poverty was the African population group with a total of 78.2% people living in poverty, using the upper poverty line definition. The proportion of the Coloured population group, living in poverty, decreased by -15.5 percentage points, as can be seen by the change from 43.79% in 2011 to 49.43% in 2021. In 2021 22.88% of the Asian population group lived in poverty, as compared to 7.36% in 2011. The African and the White population groups saw a decrease in the percentage of people living in poverty, with a decrease of -7.66 and-5.64 percentage points respectively.

Figure 14: Percentage of people living in poverty in the Eastern Cape Province 2021



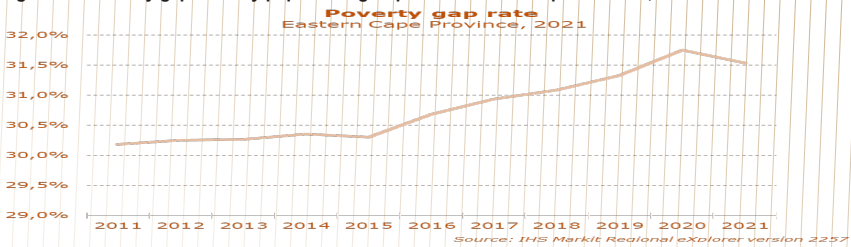
In terms of the percentage of people living in poverty for each of the regions within the Eastern Cape Province, Alfred Nzo District Municipality has the highest percentage of people living in poverty, using the upper poverty line definition, with a total of 86.5%. The lowest percentage of people living in poverty can be observed in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality with a total of 57.7% living in poverty, using the upper poverty line definition.

SOCIAL INDICATOR 22: POVERTY GAP RATE BY POPULATION GROUP, EASTERN CAPE, 2021-2026

The poverty gap is used as an indicator to measure the depth of poverty. The gap measures the average distance of the population from the poverty line and is expressed as a percentage of the upper-bound poverty line, as defined by StatsSA. The Poverty Gap deals with a major shortcoming of the poverty rate, which does not give any indication of the depth, of poverty. The upper poverty line is defined by StatsSA as the level of consumption at which individuals are able to purchase both sufficient food and non-food items without sacrificing one for the other.

It is estimated that the poverty gap rate in Eastern Cape Province amounted to 31.5% in 2021 - the rate needed to bring all poor households up to the poverty line and out of poverty.

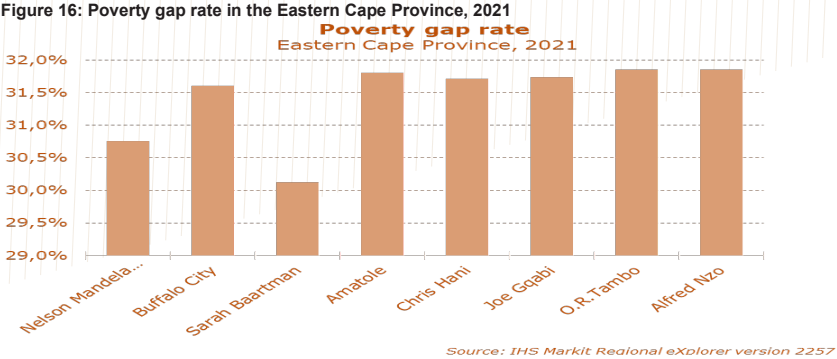
Figure 15: Poverty gap rates by population group in the Eastern Cape Province, 2021-2026



In 2021, the poverty gap rate was 31.5% and in 2011 the poverty gap rate was 30.2%,it can be seen that the poverty gap rate increased from 2011 to 2021, which means that there were no improvements in terms of the depth of the poverty within Eastern Cape Province.

SOCIAL INDICATOR 23: POVERTY GAP RATE, EASTERN CAPE, 2021

Figure 16: Poverty gap rate in the Eastern Cape Province, 2021



In terms of the poverty gap rate for each of the regions within the Eastern Cape Province, O.R. Tambo District Municipality had the highest poverty gap rate, with a rand value of 31.9%. The lowest poverty gap rate can be observed in the Sarah Baartman District Municipality with a total of 30.1%.

SOCIAL INDICATOR 24: POVERTY LINES: EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE, ALL DMS AND METROS IN THE EC, 2019-2023

Table 34: Income inequality in the Eastern Cape (1996-2023): Gini Coefficient

Region	1996	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023
Eastern Cape	**0,61**	**0,65**	**0,63**	**0,62**	**0,62**	**0,63**	**0,62**	**0,60**	**0,62**
Nelson Mandela Bay	0,58	0,62	0,62	0,62	0,63	0,64	0,63	0,61	0,63
Buffalo City	0,59	0,65	0,65	0,65	0,64	0,64	0,63	0,61	0,64
Sarah Baartman (Cacadu)	0,58	0,62	0,60	0,60	0,60	0,63	0,62	0,61	0,61
Amathole	0,55	0,60	0,56	0,54	0,55	0,57	0,56	0,55	0,55
Chris Hani	0,57	0,61	0,58	0,57	0,58	0,60	0,59	0,57	0,58
Joe Gqabi (Ukhahlamba)	0,57	0,61	0,59	0,58	0,58	0,60	0,59	0,57	0,58
O.R. Tambo	0,58	0,62	0,59	0,57	0,57	0,58	0,57	0,55	0,55
Alfred Nzo	0,54	0,60	0,57	0,54	0,54	0,55	0,54	0,53	0,53

Source: Quantec Easy Data, 2023

High levels of inequality confirmed by a high Gini coefficient score recorded in the two metros (0.64 in Buffalo City and 0.63 in Nelson Mandela Bay) not only confirm high levels of inequality but also serve as a marker for exacerbating poverty, limiting access to essential services, and undermining social cohesion.

SOCIAL INDICATOR 25: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN THE EC AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2011-2021

Unemployed includes all persons between 15 and 65 who are currently not working, but who are actively looking for work. It therefore excludes people who are not actively seeking work (referred to as discouraged work seekers). The choice of definition for what constitutes being unemployed has a large impact on the final estimates for all measured labour force variables. The following definition was adopted by the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (Geneva, 1982): The "unemployed" comprise all persons above a specified age who during the reference period were:

- "Without work", i.e. not in paid employment or self-employment;
- "Currently available for work", i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period; and
- "Seeking work", i.e. had taken specific steps in a specified reference period to seek paid employment or self-employment. The specific steps may include registration at a public or private employment exchange; application to employers; checking at worksites, farms, factory gates, market or other assembly places; placing or answering newspaper advertisements; seeking assistance from friends or relatives; and looking for land.

Table 35: Unemployment rate in the Eastern Cape and national total, 2011-2021

Years	Eastern Cape	National Total	Eastern Cape as % of national
2011	487,000	4,580,000	10.6%
2012	509,000	4,700,000	10.8%
2013	540,000	4,850,000	11.1%
2014	565,000	5,060,000	11.2%
2015	583,000	5,300,000	11.0%
2016	636,000	5,670,000	11.2%
2017	718,000	5,990,000	12.0%
2018	782,000	6,100,000	12.8%
2019	885,000	6,450,000	13.7%
2020	967,000	6,710,000	14.4%
2021	1,090,000	7,450,000	14.7%
Average Annual growth			
2011-2021	***8.44***%	***4.98***%	

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In 2021, there were a total number of 1.09 million people unemployed in Eastern Cape, which is an increase of 607 000 from 487 000 in 2011. The total number of unemployed people within Eastern Cape constitutes 14.69% of the total number of unemployed people in South Africa. The Eastern Cape Province experienced an average annual increase of 8.44% in the number of unemployed people, which is worse than that of the South Africa which had an average annual increase in unemployment of 4.98%.

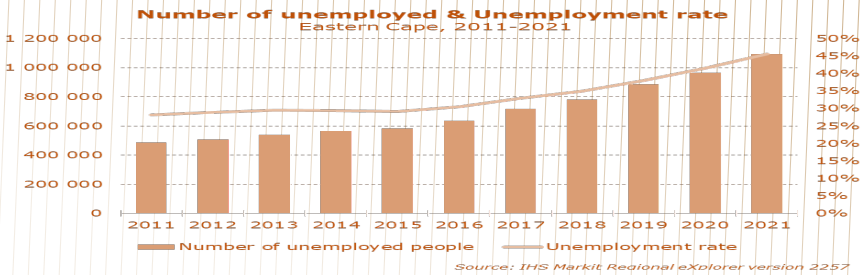
Table 36: Unemployment rate in the Eastern Cape and National total, 2011-2021

Years	Eastern Cape	National Total
2011	28.2%	25.1%
2012	28.9%	25.1%
2013	29.6%	25.2%
2014	29.4%	25.2%
2015	29.2%	25.5%
2016	30.5%	26.4%
2017	32.9%	27.2%
2018	35.0%	27.4%
2019	38.0%	28.4%
2020	41.5%	30.3%
2021	45.6%	33.6%

IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

In 2021, the unemployment rate in Eastern Cape Province (based on the official definition of unemployment) was 45.61%, which is an increase of 17.4 percentage points. The unemployment rate in Eastern Cape Province is higher than that of the National Total. The unemployment rate for South Africa was 33.58% in 2021, which is an increase of -8.5 percentage points from 25.08% in 2011.

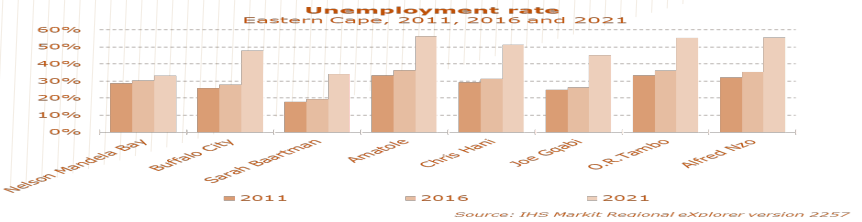
Figure 17: Unemployed and unemployment rate



When comparing unemployment rates among regions within Eastern Cape Province, Amatole District Municipality has indicated the highest unemployment rate of 56.2%, which has increased from 33.3% in 2011. It can be seen that the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality had the lowest unemployment rate of 33.0% in 2021, which increased from 28.6% in 2011.

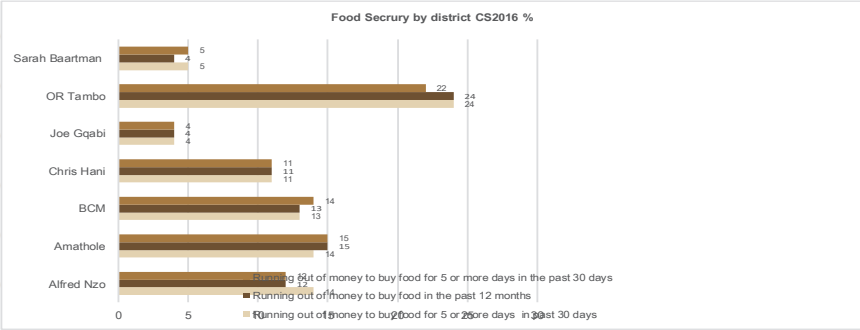
SOCIAL INDICATOR 26: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN THE EC, 2011-2021

Figure 18: Unemployment rate in the Eastern cape Province, 2011-2021



SOCIAL INDICATOR 27: FOOD SECURITY BY DISTRICT, CS 2016

Figure 19: Food security by district 2016



The above figure shows the availability of food and one's access to it per district by percentage. These households are considered food secure when their occupants do not live in hunger or fear of starvation. In order to determine the food security which is food stability and food access. Food stability: refers to the ability to obtain food over time. Food access refers to the affordability and allocation of food, as well as the preferences of individuals and households.

CHILDREN LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS THAT REPORTED HUNGER

Table 37: Number of children living in households that reported hunger per Province

Province	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Eastern Cape	140 885	210 217	212 702	137 105	150 208
Free State	108 261	130 294	102 559	142 010	104 182
Gauteng	328 529	461 671	464 539	452 806	471 655
KwaZulu-Natal	383 103	344 463	415 527	424 218	472 264
Limpopo	73 238	56 579	60 945	60 754	72 475
Mpumalanga	129 741	185 058	185 975	148 283	144 156
North West	119 125	165 512	119 667	135 835	158 131
Northern Cape	52 525	65 446	63 735	68 527	74 217
Western Cape	188 350	279 422	268 681	232 513	282 914
Total	***1 523 757***	***1 898 663***	***1 894 330***	***1 802 051***	***1 930 202***

Data source: Stats SA General Household Survey; Data note: 2019 to 2023

The total number of children living in households that reported hunger increased by more than a quarter 26.67% (406 445) over the period of 2019 to 2023. Western Cape had the highest percentage increase of 50.21% of children living in households that reported hunger, followed by Gauteng with 43.57% and North West with 41.30% over the past 5 years. Free State and Limpopo reported the percentage decrease of children living in households that reported hunger of 3.77% and 1.04% respectively over the reporting period.

ADULTS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS THAT REPORTED HUNGER

Table 38: Number of adults living in households that reported hunger per Province

Province	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Eastern Cape	269 583	355 444	411 588	283 342	359 021
Free State	198 983	196 188	181 952	207 568	182 648
Gauteng	575 647	737 078	946 526	713 760	812 611
KwaZulu-Natal	574 683	465 909	592 465	663 181	823 954
Limpopo	111 481	97 430	100 591	98 829	113 531
Mpumalanga	241 390	306 189	308 088	249 188	303 919
Northern Cape	80 944	86 161	109 936	112 691	110 072
North West	262 472	343 169	317 420	295 192	351 093
Western Cape	*341 441*	*490 882*	*440 752*	*407 044*	*459 683*
Total	***2 656 624***	***3 078 451***	***3 409 318***	***3 030 794***	***3 516 530***

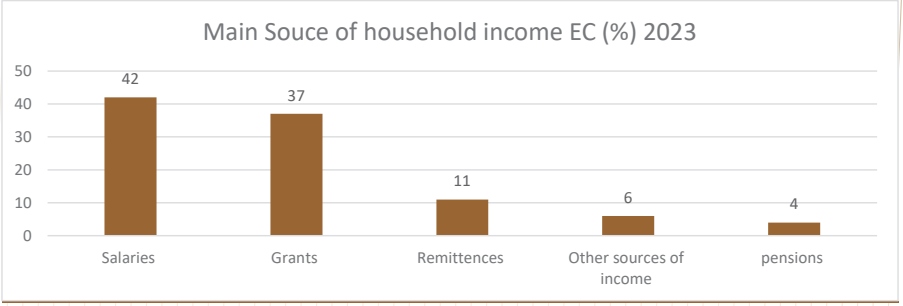
Data source: Stats SA General Household Survey; Data note: 2019 to 2023

Adults living in households that reported hunger increased by 32.37% (859 906) over the period 2019 to 2023. KwaZulu-Natal had the highest percentage increase of 43.38% of adults living in households that reported hunger, followed by Gauteng with 41.16% and Northern Cape with 35.99%. Free State was the only province with the percentage decrease of 8.21%.

The Department of social Development promotes sustainable livelihood and self-reliance through building capabilities, improving access to household food production and integrated nutrition security to vulnerable individuals and families as well as support to self-help initiatives. The department identifies people's strengths to enhance their capabilities and assets in order to sustain their livelihood strategies and activities. The Department will work with various stakeholders to implement the food and nutrition security plan in the province. The Department will implement Numerous indicators to address food security problems in the province.

SOCIAL INDICATOR 28: MAIN SOURCE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME EC, 2023

Figure 20 – Percentage (%) distribution of main source of household income by province, 2023



Households' main sources of income are presented in Figure 20 of household salaries / grants / remittances / other sources of income and pensions. Sources of main income varies considerably across the household income. By comparison, more than a third of households in Eastern Cape (37,0%) are receiving social grants as their main source of income, followed by remittances at 11%, almost more than 40% their main source of household income was salaries. Only 4% of household's main source is pensions.

SOCIAL INDICATOR 29: HOUSEHOLDS THAT RAN OUT OF MONEY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS BY DISTRICT

Table 39: Distribution of Households that ran out of money to buy food in the last 12 months by District Municipalities, Cs 2016

DISTRICTS	RAN OUT OF MONEY TO BUY FOOD	DID NOT RUN OUT OF MONEY TO BUY FOOD	PREVALENCE OF RUNNING OUT OF MONEY TO BUY FOOD	TOTAL
DC10 Sarah Baartman	28 344	109 122	20,6	137 466
DC12 Amathole	67 099	146 026	31,5	213 125
DC13 Chris Hani	44 719	149 172	23,1	193 891
DC14 Joe Gqabi	19 691	75 078	20,8	94 770
DC15 O.R. Tambo	86 536	226 554	27,6	313 090
DC44 Alfred Nzo	58 619	137 078	30,0	195 697
BUF Buffalo City	71 979	181 023	28,4	253 002
NMA Nelson Mandela Bay	87 850	279 746	23,9	367 596
Eastern Cape	**464 838**	**1 303 800**	**26,3**	**1 768 638**

Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016

Table 22 shows that Amathole (31,5%) and Alfred Nzo (30,0%) districts had the highest percentage of households who reported that they ran out of money to buy food in the 12 months preceding the survey, while Sarah Baartman (20,6%) had the lowest percentage of households that ran out of money to buy food in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Although household access to food has improved since 2002, it has remained relatively static since 2011. The Household Food Insecurity Access Scale which is aimed at determining households' access to food showed that the percentage of South African households with inadequate or severely inadequate access to food decreased from 23,6% in 2010 to 21,3% in 2017. During this time, the percentage of individuals that were at risk of going hungry decreased from 29,1% to 24,7%. Between 2002 and 2017, the percentage of households that experienced hunger decreased from 24.2% to 10,4% while the percentage of individuals who experienced hunger decreased from 29,3% to 12,1%. (General Household Survey, 2017).

SOCIAL INDICATOR 30: HOUSEHOLDS THAT RAN OUT OF MONEY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS BY POOREST MUNICIPALITY

Table 40: Distribution of Households that ran out of money to buy food in the last 12 months by top ten Poorest Municipality, CS 2016

MUNICIPALITIES	RAN OUT OF MONEY TO BUY FOOD	DID NOT RUN OUT OF MONEY TO BUY FOOD	PREVALENCE OF RUNNING OUT OF MONEY TO BUY FOOD	TOTAL
2040 EC444: Ntabankulu	6 351	19 785	24,3	26 136
2033 EC154: Port St Johns	8 571	25 330	25,3	33 902
2032 EC153: Ngquza Hill	20 644	40 273	33,9	60 918
2028 EC137: Engcobo	5 415	27 730	16,3	33 145
2038 EC442: Umzimvubu	15 126	36 266	29,4	51 392
2021 EC121: Mbhashe	16 644	41 821	28,5	58 465
2039 EC443: Mbizana	18 497	42 860	30,1	61 357
2030 EC141: Elundini	9 390	26 174	26,4	35 564
2027 EC135: Intsika Yethu	7 404	28 317	20,7	35 721
2037 EC441: Matatiele	18 644	38 167	32,8	56 811

Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016

Table: 25 shows that Ngquza Hill (33,9%) and Mbizana (30,1%) poorest local municipalities had the highest percentage of households who reported that they ran out of money to buy food in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Food and nutrition security is compromised for vulnerable populations due largely to constraints on people's access to food. The household food basket increased by 7.8% (R250) between March and May 2020, and families living on low incomes may be spending 30% (R974) more on food in May than they did two months ago. (Department of Social Development Covid-19 Rapid Needs Assessment Report, 2020)

Surveys indicate that some households are seeing lower food stocks in local markets, while others report that they are eating less, skipping meals or reducing meal portions to cope. These conditions are expected to be especially dire for the 8.2 million South Africans who were already living below the food poverty line before the pandemic and therefore could not purchase or consume enough food to meet their minimum per-capita-per-day energy requirement for adequate health. (Department of Social Development Covid-19 Rapid Needs Assessment Report, 2020)

The provinces of KwaZulu Natal, Gauteng, Limpopo and Eastern Cape require priority assistance given that they were the most affected by unemployment and income loss in addition they already had a high poverty rate and some of the highest number of people who were food-poor prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. (Department of Social Development -Covid-19 Rapid Needs Assessment Report, 2020).

SOCIAL INDICATOR 31: HOUSEHOLDS INVOLVED IN AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES BY PROVINCE, 2023

Figure 21: Percentage (%) distribution of households involved in agricultural activities by Province, 2023.

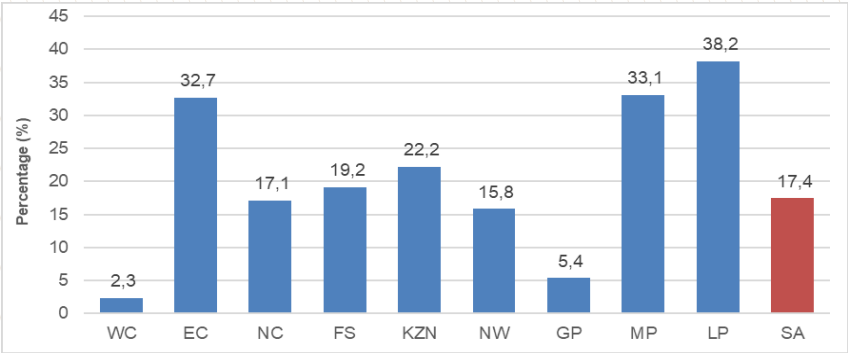


Figure 21 shows that only 17,4% of South African households were involved in some sort of agricultural production activities during the reference period. Households in Limpopo (38,2%), Mpumalanga (33,1%) and Eastern Cape (32,7%) were most involved, while only 2,3% of households in Western Cape, and 5,4% of households in Gauteng engaged in some agricultural activity.

SOCIAL INDICATOR 32: HEALTH PROFILE

About seven in every ten (71,2%) households reported that they made use of public clinics, hospitals or other public institutions as their first point of access when household members fell ill or got injured. By comparison, a quarter 27,4% of households indicated that they would go to private doctors, private clinics or hospitals. The study found that 81.7% of households that attended public health-care facilities were either very satisfied or satisfied with the service they received compared to 97.3% of households that attended private healthcare facilities. A slightly larger percentage of households that attended public health facilities (5,3% as opposed to private facilities 0,6%) were very dissatisfied with the service they received. Nearly a quarter (23,3%) of South African households had at least one member who belonged to a medical aid scheme. However, a relatively small percentage of individuals in South Africa (17,1%) belonged to a medical aid scheme in 2017.

SOCIAL INDICATOR 33: HIV AND AIDS

HIV and AIDS can have a substantial impact on the growth of a particular population. However, there are many factors affecting the impact of the HIV virus on population progression: adult HIV prevalence rates; the speed at which the virus progresses; age distribution of the virus; the mother-to-child transmission; child treatment; adult treatment; and the percentage by which the virus decreases total fertility. ARV treatment can also prolong the lifespan of people that are HIV+. In the absence of any treatment, people diagnosed with HIV live for approximately 10 years before reaching the final stage of the disease (called AIDS). When patients reach this stage, recovery is highly unlikely.

Prevalence and trend in HIV and AIDS. The HIV prevalence rate in the province was 11.6% in 2012, a noticeable decline from available estimates for the past five years. But the prevalence rate among people aged 25 or older increased from 8.1% in 2002 to 22% in 2012, with higher rates of prevalence among people in the lower socioeconomic status including African women in the reproductive ages.

SOCIAL INDICATOR 34: NUMBER OF HIV+ PEOPLE IN THE EC AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2011-2021

Table 41: Number of HIV+ people - Eastern Cape and National total, 2011-2021

Years	Eastern Cape	National Total	Eastern Cape as % of national
2011	732,000	6,480,000	*11.3%*
2012	746,000	6,630,000	*11.3%*
2013	759,000	6,770,000	*11.2%*
2014	772,000	6,910,000	*11.2%*
2015	786,000	7,050,000	*11.1%*
2016	799,000	7,200,000	*11.1%*
2017	815,000	7,360,000	*11.1%*
2018	830,000	7,530,000	*11.0%*
2019	847,000	7,710,000	*11.0%*
2020	863,000	7,900,000	*10.9%*
2021	879,000	8,090,000	*10.9%*
Average Annual growth			
2011-2021	***1.85%***	***2.24%***	

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In 2021, 879 000 people in the Eastern Cape Province were infected with HIV. This reflects an increase at an average annual rate of 1.85% since 2011, and in 2021 represented 11.89% of the province's total population. South Africa had an average annual growth rate of 2.24% from 2011 to 2021 in the number of people infected with HIV, which is higher than that of the Eastern Cape Province

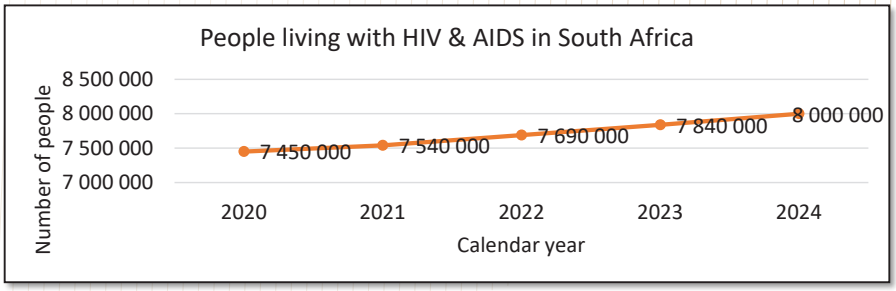
SOCIAL INDICATOR 35: AIDS PROFILE AND FORECAST, EC PROVINCE, 2011-2026

PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV AND AIDS

Table 42: number of people living with HIV and AIDS in South Africa

Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Number	7 450 000	7 540 000	7 690 000	7 840 000	8 000 000

Figure 22: People living with HIV and AIDS



Data source: Stats SA mid-year population estimates; Data note: 2020 to 2024

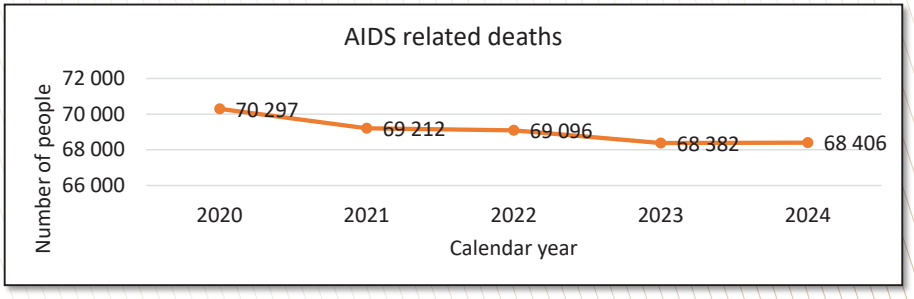
The number of people living with HIV and AIDS increased significantly by 550 000 (7.38%) over the period of 2020 to 2024. The number of people living with HIV and AIDS constitutes 12.69% of the South African population during 2024.

AIDS RELATED DEATHS

Table 43: Number of AIDS related deaths

Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Number	70 297	69 212	69 096	68 382	68 406

Figure 23: AIDS related deaths



Data source: Stats SA mid-year population estimates; Data note: 2020 to 2024

The number of AIDS related deaths decreased by 1 891 (2.69%) over the period of 2020 to 2024.

Young people aged (15 -24 years) are identified as key population mostly affected by HIV and AIDS hence strengthening of Prevention Programme through social behaviour change and psychosocial support services. In response to this, DSD derives its mandate from the National Strategic Plan (NSP) for HIV&AIDS, TB and STI's 2017-2022 which acknowledges that HIV&AIDS

is not only a health issue, but a developmental issue, hence the combination approach. In the next financial year, focus of the HIV and AIDS Programme will continue to be on Key populations that have not been key in the Programme i.e. Sex Workers, Older Persons, Persons with disabilities, Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual, Trans-gender, Inter-sexual, Queer, Asexual plus (LGBTIQA+'s) and Families experiencing Generally, there is an increase in all targets of HIV and AIDS sub-programme. This compendium of Social Behaviour (SBC) Programme also seeks to create a safe and enabling environment in which people can engage in a dialogue and discussion about social issues and social ills including HIV and AIDS prevention, Teenage Pregnancy, Parental Behaviour and Gender Based Violence. In all these engagement sessions this is where positive values, positive outlook and quality decisions on learning to think adequately to live a reasonably healthy life begin to emerge.

SOCIAL INDICATOR 36: CHILDREN

Young children in the Eastern cape grow up in conditions of abject poverty and neglect. Children raised in such poor families are most at risk of infant death, low birth weight, stunted growth, poor adjustment to school, increased repetition and school dropout. This factor makes it even more imperative for the Department of Education to put in place an action plan to address the early learning opportunities of all learners but especially those living in poverty. Timely and appropriate interventions can reverse the effects of early deprivation and maximise the development of potential. The care of children is clearly outlined by the Children's Act, promulgated in 2005 in line with section 28 of the Constitution. It protects the rights of children from birth to 18 years and replaces the Child Care Act (No. 74 of 1983).

The Children's Act outlines the rights and responsibilities of parents, caregivers and others who are involved in children's lives formally or informally. Chapter 3 of the Children's Act (henceforth referred to as "the Act") focuses on parental responsibilities and rights, while section 7 addresses the best interest of the child. Within the milieu of external factors impinging on the family, the Act safeguards children and ensures that their constitutional right to care and protection is achieved and that they live in an environment that nurtures them holistically. Application of the criterion of the best interest of the child needs to take many factors into consideration and it is acknowledged that "best interest" may differ in each family or community. Factors such as the relationship between child and caregiver, attitudes of parents or caregivers, mitigating poverty, and the capacity to raise children and meet their needs are essential to their welfare.

SOCIAL INDICATOR 37: REPORTD CASES OF NEGLECT AND ILL-TREATMENT OF CHILDREN

Figure 24: Reported cases of child abuse

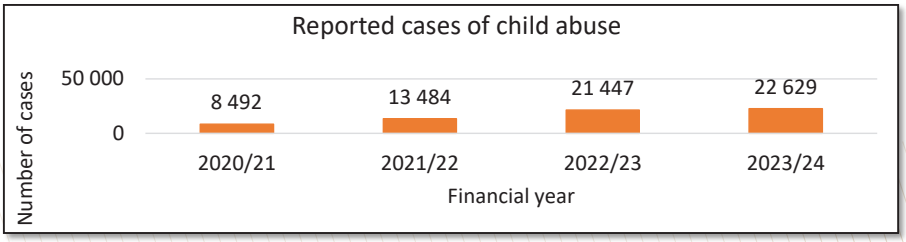


Table 44: Number of reported cases of child abuse per province

Province	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Eastern Cape	371	1 799	2 483	1 139
Free State	413	566	838	1 219
Gauteng	1 175	3 104	5 426	3 700
KwaZulu-Natal	1 539	3 065	2 886	3 336
Limpopo	135	420	672	831
Mpumalanga	476	1 090	1 414	1 448
North West	44	310	563	287
Northern Cape	88	193	250	562
Western Cape	4 251	6 941	6 916	10 107
Total	**8 492**	**13 484**	**21 447**	**22 629**

Data source: Children Register; Data note: 2020/21 to 2023/24

Children in the Eastern Cape require care and protection from all forms of violence and abuse. Their primary safety resides within their families and communities hence it is critical to ensure provision of family preservation, prevention and early intervention programmes as a buffer for children. They are are faced with a number of challenges which include abuse and neglect, abandonment, exploitation, orphan-hood, separated and unaccompanied, child Labour, child trafficking, lack of access to birth registration, disability and chronic illnesses, child-headed households, infected and affected by HIV and AIDS, alcohol and substance abuse, harmful customary and traditional practices as well as general lack of access to services. These challenges have a negative impact on the children as they suffer multiple vulnerabilities.

Children and Families Programme is responding to National Outcome 2: Inclusive, responsive & comprehensive social protection system for sustainable and self-reliant communities. Characteristics of dysfunctional families are poor parenting, absence of fathers, separation and divorce, effect of HIV/AIDS, poverty in the family, abuse by family and community, neglect by family, child headed family, child abduction (ukuthwala), teenage pregnancy and substance abuse by family members.

The services of the program are preventative and statutory in nature in that it is a directive from various policies and legislative mandates, for example Children's Act, 38 of 2005, White Paper on Families that aim towards fulfilling the mandate of the department.

There is a need therefore, to strengthen Prevention and Early Intervention Programmes such as Outreach/Awareness (Capacity Building, Education and Promotion Programmes, Recreational Programme, community dialogues, Child protection Week and 365 days programme of action, Community Imbizo, Marketing of services, Life skills, Parenting Skills, After Care School Services, Young Women and Men Programme, Safe Parks Programmes, Educational Support and Men Care.

SOCIAL INDICATOR 38: CHILD MALNUTRITION

According to Statistics kept by the Eastern Cape Department of Health (1722) children under 5 were newly diagnosed with severe acute malnutrition between August 2022 and September 2023. Off these 114 died. Most these children were coming from rural areas compared to urban areas. That means Eastern Cape Rural areas are experiencing high rate of unemployment, poverty levels, illiterate and lacking food supplier. Most children in the rural Eastern Cape are malnourished that can contribute to the poor nutritional status of pregnant women and children. The risk is higher for children living in poverty and in rural areas. Approximately 25 per cent of the Eastern Cape population are food insecure, with 17 per cent deemed food inadequate and 8 per cent severely food inadequate. The Department of Social Development in the Eastern Cape is providing support of community nutrition centers and household food gardening projects, training on community nutrition counselling and support in trying to respond in identification children with malnutrition. Further recommendation integration is key especially in the social transformation sector.

The total number of children aged 6-18 years attending schools with feeding schemes increased by 779 750 representing 7.78% over the period of 2016 to 2020.

Child homicide rate is double the global average and just over a third of children live with their parents, although 93% have both parents alive. Children are thus a highly vulnerable group in South Africa. COVID-19 puts them at risk of malnutrition through household income loss and hiatus in the school nutrition programme, diseases of deprivation, interrupted access to vaccination and routine medical services, abuse from caregivers who are themselves under greater stress, and loss of grandparental care where grandparents are caregivers.

Migrant and displaced children are at heightened risk. There is a need to continue to make strenuous and concerted actions to ensure access to basic services including (food, clothing, sanitary items, health care, education and recreational activities). The implementation of interventions, to strengthen families and in particular support women-, as female headed households, and to improve food security and nutrition all have particular importance for children, and guarantee children's safety at all times.

SOCIAL INDICATOR 39: CHILDREN: PARENTAL SURVIVAL - ORPHANHOOD

Table 45: Distribution of population aged less than 18 years old by orphanhood status, CS 2016

DISTRICT / MUNICIPALITY / PROVINCE	MATERNAL ORPHANS	PATERNAL ORPHANS	DOUBLE ORPHANS
DC10 Sarah Baartman	7 146	9 753	2 794
DC12 Amathole	12 110	30 581	5 959
DC13 Chris Hani	11 675	28 613	6 479
DC14 Joe Gqabi	5 364	12 487	3 667
DC15 O.R. Tambo	22 923	67 978	17 117
DC44 Alfred Nzo	16 546	46 457	14 128
BUF Buffalo City	9 291	18 587	3 775
NMA Nelson Mandela Bay	12 048	24 917	5 456
Eastern Cape	**97 103**	**239 371**	**59 376**

Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016

Table 29: depicts the extent to which persons aged 0–17 years were orphaned in the province. The analysis showed differentials in the number of orphaned persons across district municipalities. Maternal orphan hood was the highest in O.R. Tambo district compared to other districts, with Joe Gqabi district having the lowest number of maternal orphans. O.R. Tambo district also had the highest number of paternal orphans, while Sarah Baartman district had the lowest number of paternal orphans. Double orphans (*having neither biological parent alive*) were more pronounced among children from O.R. Tambo district; with the least number of double orphans found in the Sarah Baartman district. Overall, there were more paternal orphans (over 200,000) than other types of orphans in the province.

Households are headed by women, and one of the biggest social concerns is the high poverty level within these households, However, Eastern Cape has 52.4 % of the total population of women, and more than half of these women are heads of households (837606). Studies have shown that individuals living in female-headed households are more likely to be in poverty than those in other types of households due to women's disadvantaged of women in the labour market. The data shows that O.R. Tambo is leading the districts with the highest women that are heads of the households at 21%, followed NMM (16%) and Amathole at (15%). The district with the lowest heads of female headed is Sarah Baartman (5.7%) and Joe Gqabi at 5.7%.

DOUBLE ORPHANS

Table 46: Number of double orphans aged 0-18 years per province

Province	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Eastern Cape	118 732	90 841	112 051	81 261	58 473
Free State	31 662	33 241	39 555	28 113	26 032
Gauteng	69 523	162 899	79 080	94 321	87 238
KwaZulu-Natal	148 585	126 347	149 938	123 010	106 274
Limpopo	52 459	60 374	71 878	51 917	58 900
Mpumalanga	43 270	40 613	39 689	31 727	39 845
North West	42 171	58 289	13 881	38 532	29 441
Northern Cape	10 799	13 078	7 975	7 765	9 019
Western Cape	23 313	29 501	39 556	37 475	31 915
Total	**540 514**	**615 184**	**553 603**	**494 119**	**447 137**

Data source: Stats SA General Household Survey; Data note: 2019 to 2023

The total number of double orphans decreased by 93 377 (17.28%) over the period of 2019 to 2023 in South Africa. Eastern Cape reported the highest percentage decrease of 50.75% of double orphans, followed by Northern Cape with 30.19% and Free State with 17.78% over the past 5 years. Western Cape and Gauteng reported the percentage increase of double orphans of 36.90% and 25.48% respectively over the reporting period

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INDICATOR 40: YOUTH

UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS AGED 19-35 YEARS IN SOUTH AFRICA

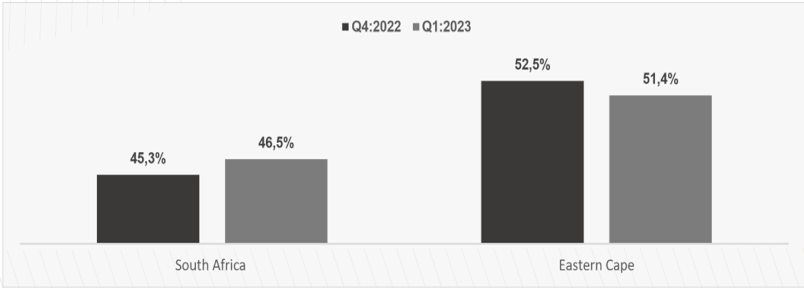
Table 47: The number of unemployed youths aged 19-35 years per province

Province	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Eastern Cape	617 597	739 901	680 073	594 995	612 156
Free State	297 385	296 852	230 467	280 960	288 017
Gauteng	1 438 495	1 426 577	1 498 631	1 457 301	1 492 429
KwaZulu-Natal	700 675	617 473	746 506	817 730	822 486
Limpopo	309 879	364 736	455 031	422 839	472 821
Mpumalanga	428 905	439 799	439 842	409 776	449 486
North West	320 925	287 052	257 429	352 019	366 519
Northern Cape	85 283	63 110	68 209	74 659	77 595
Western Cape	406 879	451 192	425 119	415 645	428 473
Total	**4 606 023**	**4 686 691**	**4 801 306**	**4 825 926**	**5 009 983**

The total number of unemployed youths aged 19-35 increased by 8.77% over the period of 2020 to 2024. Limpopo had the highest percentage increase of 52.58% of unemployed youths, followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 17.38% and North West with 14.21% over the period of 2020 to 2024. Eastern Cape, Free State and Northern cape had the percentage decrease of unemployed youths over the past 5 years.

INDICATOR 41: ECYOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 2023

Figure 29: Eastern Cape Youth Unemployment Rate

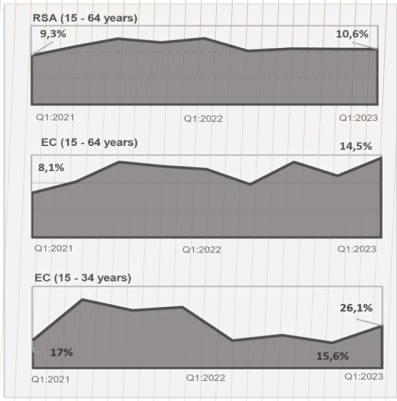


Source: Statistics South Africa, Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Quarter 1:2023

Youth in the Eastern Cape continue to be disadvantaged in the labour market with an unemployment rate higher than the national average. According to the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) for the first quarter of 2023, the unemployment rate was 51,4% for those aged 15-34, while the current official national rate stands at 46,5%.

INDICATOR 42: EC GRADUATE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Figure 30: Eastern Cape Graduate Unemployment Rate



Source: Statistics South Africa, Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Quarter 1:2023

South Africa's 10,6% graduate unemployment rate is higher than the 9,3% recorded in Q1 of 2021 while Eastern Cape graduate unemployment rate is above the average at 14,5% in the first quarter of

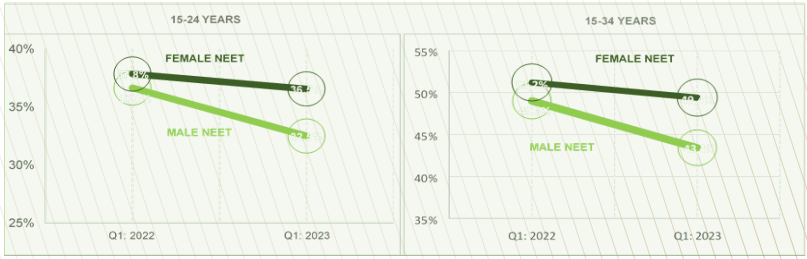
Although the graduate unemployment rate remains relatively low in South Africa compared to those of other educational levels, unemployment among the youth continues to be a burden, irrespective of educational attainment. Quarter-on–quarter unemployment rate among Eastern Cape young graduates (aged 15-34 years) increased from 15,6% of Q4:2022 to 26,1% of Q1:2023.

INDICATOR 43: EC UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY SEX

Globally, women who are looking for work and are available to work have a tougher time finding work than men. This phenomenon is more pronounced in South Africa, with higher unemployment rates for the general population as compared to the rest of the world. The current unemployment rate for women are high in both Eastern Cape Metros and the Province across all age group. According to the Quarterly Labour Force Survey for the first quarter of 2023, the unemployment rate was 60,5% for those aged 15-24 and 48,1% for those aged 25-34 years, while the current official provincial rate stands at 51,4%.

INDICATOR 44: EC YOUTH THAT ARE NEET (NOT IN EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND TRAINING)

Figure 31: Eastern Cape Youth that are NEET (not in employment, education and training)



Eastern Cape has over 1,3 million young people aged 15-24 years and, of these, only 299 thousand were in the labour force, either employed or unemployed. The largest share (1,0 million or 77, %) of this group of young people aged 15-24 years are those that are out of the labour force (i.e. inactive). The main reason for being inactive is discouragement, i.e. they have lost hope of finding a job that suits their skills or in the area they reside, while young people aged 15-34 years were approximately 1,2 million (46,4%) out of 2,5 million were not in employment, education or training (NEET).

The NEET rate was high among people aged 15-34 years with approximately 1,2 million (46,4%) out of 2,5 million were not in employment, education or training (NEET) compared to 453 thousand (34,4%) out of 1,3 million young people aged 15-24 years were not in employment, education or training (NEET).

With approximately 20.6 million individuals aged between 15 and 34, constituting 34.3% of the South African population, and 61.2% of our nation being under the age of 35, it's evident that youth empowerment is paramount. In the Eastern Cape 32.4% of the total Eastern Cape population are youth facing numerous challenges. These include high levels of unemployment, economic marginalization, limited networks, and health risks such as HIV/AIDS and substance abuse. To combat these challenges, we're leveraging technology innovation and digital transformation as a backbone to integrate youth into problem-solving initiatives such as hackathons for social impact. Key areas for intervention have been identified for intervention. These include providing opportunities for skills development, creating sustainable relationships, and fostering a sense of accomplishment and freedom among young people. Our aim is to empower them to become active partners in their own development and that of their communities.

As the leaders of the Social Transformation Cluster in the Eastern Cape, addressing poverty and food security is central to our strategic intent. Therefore, the development of youth is designed to have a holistic impact on cultural, social, economic, and empowerment aspects of youth development. We align with the National Youth Policy's call for targeted interventions, considering factors such as age cohorts, race, gender, disability status, and geographical location.

To maximize our reach and impact, youth development is integrated across all departmental programs and sub-programs. By embracing technology and innovation, we aim to create an inclusive environment where young people can thrive, contribute meaningfully, and shape their futures positively.

The Department of Social Development will implement programmes that provides a foundation and mechanism for holistic and integrated empowerment of young people to enhance their levels of skills, participation in socio-economic development for sustainable livelihoods. Youth Development Programme will focus on areas such as Youth Development Structures supported (Youth Cooperatives & NPOs), Skills Development and Youth Mobilisation.

INDICATOR 45: WOMEN

Women in South Africa face multiple challenges. These have worsened with COVID-19. Before COVID-19, women faced a greater burden of poverty and hunger, low income, underemployment and economic participation, and gender-based violence. Women in particular from the rural areas are considered to be most vulnerable to harsh impacts of climate change because of their high levels of poverty and underdevelopment, as a result their capacity to adapt to, and recover from, climate change related impacts is limited to a very large extent. In many cases women in these areas are still directly dependent on ecosystem services as the basis for their survival and livelihoods. The demand for interventions is aimed at promoting broader participation, equity, redress in order to broaden the base of empowering women within the Province in collaboration with other stakeholders.

Around half of female-headed households live in poverty compared to just under a third of male-headed households. Studies have shown that individuals living in female-headed households are more likely to be in poverty than those in other types of households due to disadvantage of women in the labour market. The data shows that O.R. Tambo is leading the districts with the highest number of women that are heads of the households at 21%, followed NMM (16%) and Amathole (15%). The district with the lowest heads of female-headed is Sarah Baartman (5.7%) and Joe Gqabi at 5.7%.

There is a need to support businesses and sectors that impact women (e.g. small-holdings, many SMMEs in the informal sector) and to require recipients of large-scale rescue grants to consider the interests of women employees who may be particularly vulnerable, Child Support Grants, streamline access to food distribution, further strengthen gender-based violence support (hotlines, shelters, support groups), and drive communication campaigns, police training, and legislation. Social Development: State of the Eastern Cape Population Report (2014:)

The department will implement programmes that provides provide socio-economic empowerment programmes for women through creating an enabling environment for them to develop constructive, affirmative and sustainable relationships, skills development and building their competencies for them to engage as partners in their own development, that of their families and communities

The Department further aims at supporting women livelihood initiatives includes providing women with opportunities where their capacity is enhanced to access self-employment opportunities. Women initiate livelihood initiatives because of social mobilization that is done within the communities. They get to choose the initiatives based on the indigenous skills as well as the assets available within their communities. They are then empowered with the technical and soft skills required to sustain their initiatives. They are also given start-up capital in a form of financial support for their initiatives.

INDICATOR 46: DISABILITY

The Integrated National Disability Policy (1997:2 and 3) emphasises that the majority of persons with disabilities in South Africa have been excluded from the mainstream of society and have been prevented from accessing fundamental social, political and economic rights. The need to protect persons with disabilities through segregated programmes. This is due to various reasons including the following:

- Harmful beliefs and stigma attached to disability, resulting in parents hiding children with disabilities, especially in areas where there are no services Disability specific services are limited and available predominantly in main urban metropolitan centres;
- Lack of early identification and intervention services for persons with disabilities
- Lack of tracking system to ensure that children with disabilities access ECD, and compulsory education;
- Lack of accessible and relevant information on disability-related services and rights to parents and families of children with disabilities

The social exclusion factors for persons with disabilities demand that interventions must be implemented to mainstream designated groups through Developmental Social Services. Results show that 4,2% of South Africans aged 5 years and older were classified as disabled in 2016. Women (4,5%) were slightly more likely to be disabled than men (3,9%). Northern Cape (7,0%), North West (6,4%), and Eastern Cape (4,9%) presented the highest prevalence of disability in the country.

INDICATOR 47: PESONS WITH DISABILITY AGED 5 YEARS AND OLDER

Table 48: Number of persons with disability aged 5 years and older per Province

Province	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Eastern Cape	515 224	325 303	276 014	386 211	370 561
Free State	229 184	171 109	132 452	178 673	194 991
Gauteng	679 722	543 257	455 261	582 766	581 726
KwaZulu-Natal	660 198	495 372	582 993	441 203	634 756
Limpopo	392 505	287 139	276 045	200 367	188 758
Mpumalanga	253 742	154 689	162 487	168 873	211 355
Northern Cape	142 098	138 996	80 115	133 835	120 992
North West	300 414	196 899	171 010	238 009	235 153
Western Cape	287 906	286 161	317 766	326 954	283 635
Total	**3 460 993**	**2 598 924**	**2 454 143**	**2 656 889**	**2 821 927**

Even though there was a spike increase of disabled persons aged 5 years and older in 2019, the number of disabled persons increased by 14.05 % over the period of 2016 to 2020. Gauteng had the highest number of disabled persons, followed by KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape during 2020.

The Department of Social Development will intensify Services to Persons with disabilities. Community Based Rehabilitation Services for Persons with disabilities through strengthening of Disability Fora will be intensified also. The Department will also provide financial support to Residential Facilities. Workshops will be supported for the implementation of skills development programmes and provision of psychosocial support to Persons with disabilities. Community Based Rehabilitation projects and Social Service Organizations will also be supported to provide prevention programmes, life skills programmes, Psychosocial Support, Home Based Care, vocational skills, social rehabilitation and establishment of self-help groups for Persons with disabilities. The Department will develop an enabling environment, create conditions for social partners to contribute and ensure that vulnerable groups are protected through funding, capacity building mentoring and coaching. This will be attained through a combination of public and private provision of services.

INDICATOR 48: ELDERLY PEOPLE

Poverty is the main threat facing older men and women in Africa. In the Eastern Cape, a large proportion of older people live below the poverty line and lack basic needs such as food, water, shelter, and healthcare. Depending on where they live (rural or urban areas), the gendered experience of old age must not be neglected. Older men face gender bias as the ageing process undermines their ability to provide for their families. Once they stop working, and become unproductive or fail to generate income, they tend to suffer more often from depression than women (OECD, 2020). Older women are more likely to be widowed, live alone, have few assets of their own and be dependent on family members for support.

In the Eastern Cape, 32% of people with disabilities are older people. In other words, for every 10 disabled people, 3 are elderly people (ECSECC, 2022). Ageing has a major influence on disability trends. Higher disability rates among older people reflect an

accumulation of health risks across a lifespan of disease, injury, and chronic illness. According to Stats SA GHS (2021) the relationship is straightforward. There are more people with disabilities at old age cohorts than at young age & adult age cohorts, implying high risk of disability at older ages.

The pension system and old age grand support in South Africa is often insufficient to cater for the needs and constraints of the poor families in their old age. Hence, most older people work into very old age to secure a minimum income for themselves and contribute to their families in kind through childcare, looking after animals and guarding property, or farming a small plot of land for food.

According to Statistics South Africa's General Household Survey, in 2021, over 3,8 million persons in South Africa (558 000 in the Eastern Cape) aged 60 years and older received a social grant. This translates to approximately 73% of elderly people in South Africa (78% in the Eastern Cape) who had access to social grant. The remaining 27% comprises those who either receive private pensions (18%) or those who do not receive either a grant or a pension fund (9%).

INDICATOR 49: NUMBER OF OLDER PERSONS 60 YEARS AND ABOVE PER PROVINCE

Table 49: Number of older persons 60 years and above per province

Province	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Eastern Cape	771 028	767 896	771 243	684 519	864 707
Free State	291 334	287 836	287 193	280 333	312 702
Gauteng	1 310 211	1 346 273	1 391 406	1 400 773	1 521 854
KwaZulu-Natal	937 149	943 862	939 532	956 872	1 041 010
Limpopo	523 797	531 229	535 641	499 658	573 566
Mpumalanga	369 847	382 143	388 988	376 302	430 156
Northern Cape	131 957	131 655	131 787	139 325	143 426
North West	368 848	371 628	378 967	386 216	379 618
Western Cape	722 318	742 821	774 504	796 675	865 798
Total	**5 426 489**	**4 159 070**	**5 599 261**	**5 520 671**	**6 132 837**

The number of older persons increased by 706 348 (13.2%) over the period of 2020 to 2024. Western Cape had the highest percentage increase of 19.86% of older persons, followed by Mpumalanga with 16.31% and Gauteng with 16.15% over the period of 5 years. During 2024, 65.90% older persons in South Africa were grant beneficiaries.

Protection of vulnerable groups as proclaimed in section 28 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Older Persons Act no.13 of 2006, such as Older Persons and Persons with Disabilities is of outmost importance. Mandated by the Chapter 3 of the Older Persons Act no. 13 of 2006 the Department is obliged to ensure that the life span of Older Persons through the provision of Community Based Care Services is prolonged.

In realization of the transformation agenda as outlined in the sector priorities and vulnerability of Older Persons, the Care and Support Services to Older Persons Programme promotes Community Based Care and Support ensuring that they remain in their communities of origin for as long as possible. Partnerships with the Older Persons Forum will be strengthened, allowing them an effective voice in decisions that directly affects them. It is the intention of the Department to enable Senior Citizens' ideas and aspirations well-articulated through an organized structure.

The programme also intends to promote solidarity among generations and intergenerational partnerships, passing on of positive values promoting moral regeneration, encouraging mutually responsive relationships between generations. This will have an impact in mitigating and eradicating the violence (brutal killings as a result of being accused of witchcraft, brutal killings and rape) faced by Older Persons especially women at the hands of the youth. The Department will be realised this through awareness campaigns. Strategies that the Department will implement include: Operationalization of an electronic abuse register including a 24-hour toll free line for reporting abuse of older persons and Consideration of strengthening interventions that address the plight of older persons.

SOCIAL INDICATOR 50: EC PROVINCE CRIME STATISTICS

Table 50: Eastern Cape Province Crime Statistics

CRIME CATEGORY	April 2019 to June 2019	April 2020 to June 2020	April 2021 to June 2021	April 2022 to June 2022	April 2023 to June 2023	Count Diff	% Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)							
Murder	943	640	1 020	1 200	1 139	-61	-5,1%
Sexual offences	1 956	1 190	2 114	1 848	1 764	-84	-4,5%
Attempted murder	603	462	532	535	571	36	6,7%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	5 289	3 016	5 594	5 133	5 350	217	4,2%
Common assault	2 718	1 943	3 291	3 158	3 338	180	5,7%
Common robbery	918	506	732	710	738	28	3,9%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	3 486	2 237	3 079	3 168	3 027	-141	-4,5%
Contact crime (Crimes against the person)	**15 913**	**9 994**	**16 362**	**15 752**	**15 927**	**175**	**1,1%**
SEXUAL OFFENCES - BREAKDOWN							
Rape	1 643	973	1 740	1 513	1 474	-39	-2,6%
Sexual assault	195	140	240	246	188	-58	-23,6%
Attempted sexual offences	91	64	113	67	86	19	28,4%
Contact sexual offences	27	13	21	22	16	-6	-27,3%
SOME SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY							
Carjacking	276	170	327	406	394	-12	-3,0%
Robbery at residential premises	538	465	453	494	535	41	8,3%
Robbery at non-residential premises	573	374	570	633	522	-111	-17,5%
TRIO Crime	***1 387***	***1 009***	***1 350***	***1 533***	***1 451***	***-82***	***-5,3%***
Robbery of cash in transit	5	4	4	13	14	1	7,7%
Bank robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 count
Truck hijacking	25	30	35	42	54	12	28,6%

The above table reflected crime states of the Eastern cape Province from the period of 1st April 20-June 2019 up to April 2023-June 2023. The following crimes falling under the contact crime category depicted increases, murder (1139), attempted murder (571), assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm (5350), common assault (3338), and common robberly (738) to other variables there is sight decrease that shows some interventions are yielding positive results. The department of Social Development is conducting 16 days Activism of no violence against women is an national campaign, spear headed by Programme 4, to create a provincial movement to raise awareness, to campaign for the protection of survivors of violence and to call for all forms of gender violence. There is also white Door centres of hope that deals with Gender Based Violence matters and Diversion programmes that deals with young offenders. There is a decrease of sexual offences, carjacking and robberly of cash in transit in the province. For the same period the province registered no count when it comes to bank robbery (Trio crimes). Whereas, according to the report from SAPS 2022, bank robberies increased by more than 50% in 2022, with more than 15 incidents reported. Opportunistic criminals targeted single tellers, with traditional armed hold-ups absent due to bank safety measures. This could be a result of Covid 19, and many young people lost their jobs.

SOCIAL INDICATOR 51: COMMUNITY REPORTED CRIMES

Table 51: Community Reported Crimes

Prov Position	RSA Position	Station	District	April 2019 to June 2019	April 2020 to June 2020	April 2021 to June 2021	April 2022 to June 2022	April 2023 to June 2023	Count Diff	% Change
1	18	East London	Buffalo City District	1 554	968	1 273	1 402	1 507	105	7,5%
2	61	Mthatha	OR Tambo District	892	722	1 135	1 012	1 135	123	12,2%
3	64	Humewood	Nelson Mandela District	1 119	584	912	952	1 100	148	15,5%
4	78	Cambridge	Buffalo City District	1 080	692	965	1 050	1 030	-20	-1,9%
5	79	Mount Road	Nelson Mandela District	1 133	762	1 000	1 146	1 029	-117	-10,2%
6	134	Kabega Park	Nelson Mandela District	770	545	710	792	779	-13	-1,6%
7	149	Walmer	Nelson Mandela District	876	677	757	785	743	-42	-5,4%
8	155	Madeira	OR Tambo District	742	405	665	642	726	84	13,1%
9	174	King William's Town	Buffalo City District	827	486	746	766	672	-94	-12,3%
10	202	Lusikisiki	OR Tambo District	537	422	562	566	596	30	5,3%
11	203	Bethelsdorp	Nelson Mandela District	934	653	639	691	593	-98	-14,2%
12	213	Uitenhage	Nelson Mandela District	539	372	557	540	570	30	5,6%
13	218	Kwazakele	Nelson Mandela District	877	524	647	619	558	-61	-9,9%
14	220	Mount Frere	Alfred Nzo District	565	446	501	458	557	99	21,6%
15	222	Mdantsane	Buffalo City District	687	504	726	628	550	-78	-12,4%
16	226	New Brighton	Nelson Mandela District	601	476	475	496	533	37	7,5%
17	231	Motherwell	Nelson Mandela District	516	394	517	398	528	130	32,7%
18	246	Graaff-Reinet	Sarah Baartman District	512	390	507	518	504	-14	-2,7%
19	247	Queenstown	Chris Hani District	388	351	547	498	504	6	1,2%
20	251	Grahamstown	Sarah Baartman District	674	477	527	520	499	-21	-4,0%
21	268	Cradock	Chris Hani District	460	314	475	432	479	47	10,9%
22	272	Algoapark	Nelson Mandela District	700	477	539	499	474	-25	-5,0%
23	300	Sterkspruit	Joe Gqabi District	417	282	426	380	425	45	11,8%
24	305	Kwanobuhle	Nelson Mandela District	465	274	435	509	420	-89	-17,5%
25	314	Libode	OR Tambo District	381	253	417	388	406	18	4,6%
26	322	Gelvandale	Nelson Mandela District	803	457	441	506	393	-113	-22,3%
27	327	Mlungisi	Chris Hani District	310	272	383	458	387	-71	-15,5%
28	333	Alice	Amathole District	395	227	352	369	381	12	3,3%
29	338	Aliwal North	Joe Gqabi District	238	212	253	293	376	83	28,3%
30	342	Ngqeleni	OR Tambo District	364	324	351	357	369	12	3,4%

** NB : Station featured in the National TOP30

SOCIAL INDICATOR 52: TOP 30 STATIONS

The above table shows the alarming high crime rate in the Eastern Cape Province, per area and district that were reported as from April 2019 to June 2023. According to the data which have ranked in the top three highest crime rate as revealed in the Crime Statistics from April 2019 to June 2023. There is a concern in the OR Tambo District, where two police stations from these districts appear on the National top 30 police stations with the highest crime rate which includes, Lusikisiki at number three and Mthatha at number five. The two stations are occupying the top two positions in the provincial list respectively. Not forgetting Nelson Mandela District as it represents one of the Eastern Cape metros, also experiencing high rate of crime and in the national top list.

The Department will during the 2025/26 financial year continue to implement social crime prevention

programmes and provide probation services targeting children, youth, adult offenders and victims within the criminal justice process. Integrated Social Crime Prevention programme will be implemented in crime hot spot area targeting young people at risk and out of school youth.

SOCIAL INDICATOR 53: GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Violence against women and children (VAWC) is arguably one of the most critical challenges facing South African society today. In 2009, research undertaken by the Medical Research Council (MRC), in three Provinces, revealed that 25% of women had experienced physical violence at some point in their lives.1 Other studies estimate that between 43% and 56% of women in South Africa have experienced intimate partner violence and 42% of men report perpetrating it. Police statistics reflect 45,230 contact crimes against children, including 22,781 sexual offences reported to SAPS in 2013/2014. By their nature, statistics on VAWC are believed to be gross underestimates of the true extent of VAC in the country; it has been estimated that only one in nine women report incidences of sexual violence.

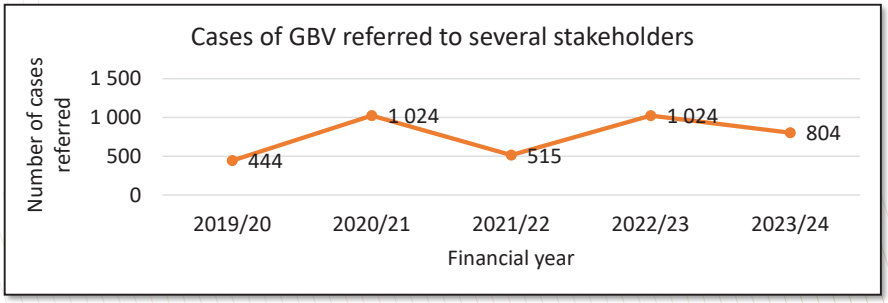
Despite significant legislation in place to protect women and children against violence, and several key integrated plans and strategies aimed at eliminating VAWC, violence remains a feature of many women and children's lives in South Africa. In South Africa, research on three Provinces undertaken by the Medical Research Council (MRC) revealed that 25% of women had experienced physical violence at some point in their lives.10 This figure should be taken in the context that underreporting of VAW is a significant issue in South Africa. For example, it is estimated that only one in nine women report incidences of sexual violence. Diagnosis of the State Response to Violence Against Women and Children, 2016-DPME.

Gender Based Violence (GBV) cases referred

Table 52: Number of Gender Based Violence (GBV) cases referred

Year	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Total	444	1 024	515	1 024	804

Figure 32: Gender Based Violence (GBV) cases referred



Data source: Victim Empowerment; Data note: 2019/20 to 2023/24

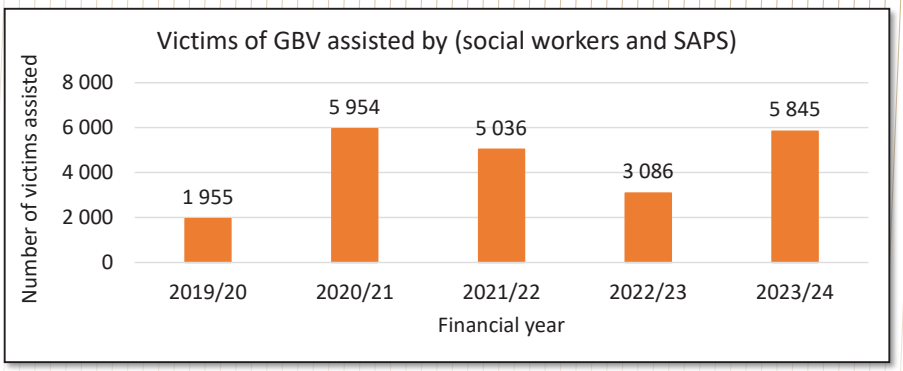
The number of cases of GBV referred to various stakeholders such as Home Affairs, NPA, NGOs and Civil Society Organizations providing shelters/services for victims of GBV increased by 360 (81.08%) over the past 5 year.

Gender Based Violence (GBV) victims assisted

Table 53: Number of Gender Based Violence (GBV) victims assisted

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total	1 955	5 954	5 036	3 086	5 845

Figure 33: Gender Based Violence (GBV) victims assisted



Data source: Victim Empowerment; Data note: 2019/20 to 2023/24

Total number of GVB assisted by the DSD National (GBV Command Centre Social Workers), provincial DSD Social Workers, NGO Social Workers and SAPS Officials increased by 3 890 (198.98%) over the period of 2019/20 to 2023/24.

The Department will strengthen the implementation of gender-based violence and femicide prevention programmes through alternatives platforms such as media (radio, twitter, Facebook, newspapers) in partnership with Civil Society Organizations and provide Substance Abuse, Social Crime and Victim support services. The programme will fund NPOs to support the department with provision of sheltering services for victims of crime and GBV.

The Department will implement an Integrated Plan on 365-Days sustained campaign and monthly commemoration of Orange Day to prevent and condemn GBVF driven by a multi-sectoral team, including civil society and funded White Door Centres of Hope; Implementation of Everyday Heroes programme and capacity building of EH Ambassadors in communities and Outreach programmes to communities, Institutions of Higher Learning in partnership with Crime Prevention & Substance Abuse and Youth Development through dialogues and awareness campaigns.

SOCIAL INDICATOR 54: SUBSTANCE ABUSE, PREVENTION AND REHABILITATION

Table 54: Number of patients admitted in rehabilitation treatment centres per province

Province	2019 (Jan-Jun)	2019 (Jul-Dec)	2020 (Jan-Jun)	2020 (Jul-Dec)	2021 (Jan-Jun)	2021 (Jul-Dec)	2022 (Jan-Jun)	2022 (Jul-Dec)	2023 (Jan-Jun)
EC	475	336	215	448	386	498	371	313	246
GP	3 148	4 224	3 279	5 059	6 226	9 711	6 665	5 504	7 549
KZN	1 291	980	1 291	726	723	1 147	1 144	1 279	1 061
WC	3 013	2 654	1 323	1 890	2 433	2 195	2 265	1 928	1 684
FS	261	170	140	211	191	478	314 (CR: FS, NC, NW)	292 (CR: FS, NC, NW)	247 (CR: FS, NC, NW)
NC	30	19	0	19	0	0			
NW	25	25	27	26	21	17			
MP	651	1 070	531	759	733	1 237	854 (NR:MP, LP)	1165 (NR:MP, LP)	772 (NR:MP, LP)
LP	374	353	236	265	225	420			
Total	9 268	9 831	5 751	9 403	10 938	14 466	11 613	10 481	11 559

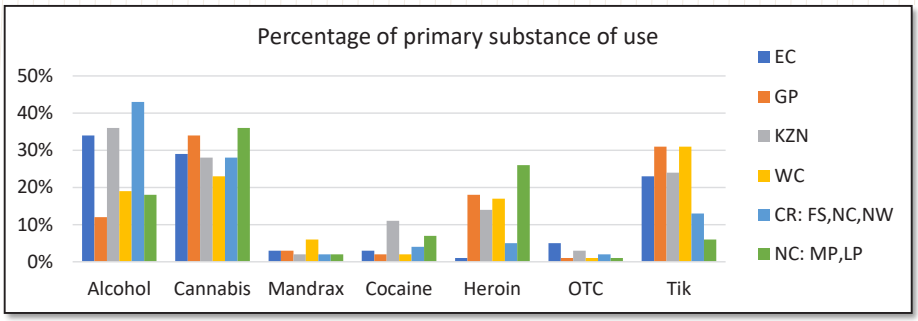
Data source: South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (SACENDU); Data note: 2019 to 2023

The total number of patients in rehabilitation treatment centres increased by almost a quarter 24.72% (2 291) over the period of January to June 2019 to January to June 2023.

Table 55: Percentage (%) of primary substance of use province

Province/Types of substance	January to June 2023						
	Alcohol	Cannabis	Mandrax	Cocaine	Heroin	OTC	Methamphetamine ('Tik')
Eastern Cape	34%	29%	3%	3%	1%	5%	23%
Gauteng	12%	34%	3%	2%	18%	1%	31%
KwaZulu-Natal	36%	28%	2%	11%	14%	3%	24%
Western Cape	19%	23%	6%	2%	17%	1%	31%
Central Region: FS, NC, NW							
Free State Northern Cape North West	43%	28%	2%	4%	5%	2%	13%
Northern Region: MP, LP							
Mpumalanga Limpopo	18%	36%	2%	7%	26%	1%	6%

Figure 34: Percentage (%) of primary substance of use



Data source: South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (SACENDU); Data note: January to June 2023 (Find the trends in Appendix after conclusion)

Alcohol, cannabis; Tik and Heroin were the highest primary substance of use reported during January to June 2023

Table 56: Reported cases of drug related crimes per province

Province	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Eastern Cape	13 343	9 759	9 550	11 155	10 518
Free State	3 989	3 379	4 144	5 607	6 120
Gauteng	43 275	28 035	29 564	34 947	38 090
KwaZulu-Natal	25 990	17 727	19 945	23 028	23 105
Limpopo	4 775	5 841	5 500	6 830	8 080
Mpumalanga	6 670	4 518	4 930	4 988	4 742
Northern Cape	2 620	2 107	1 968	2 577	2 946
North West	7 140	3 510	4 702	5 898	7 055
Western Cape	62 708	44 624	60 199	67 022	72 381
Total	**170 510**	**119 500**	**140 502**	**162 052**	**173 038**

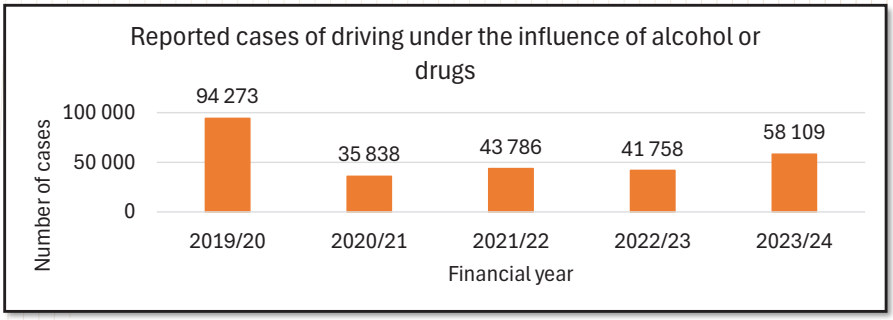
Data source: SAPS; Data note: 2019/20 to 2023/24

The total number of drug related crimes increased by 2 528 (1.48%) over the period of 2019/20 to 2023/24. Province with the highest increase of drug related crimes was Limpopo with 69.21%, followed by Free State with 53.42% and Western Cape with 15.43% over the past 5 years.

Table 57: Reported cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs per province

Province	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Eastern Cape	5 293	1 943	3 507	2 974	4 457
Free State	3 207	1 938	2 329	2 468	3 167
Gauteng	34 860	15 472	18 473	18 667	23 723
KwaZulu-Natal	21 016	4 896	5 382	2 772	8 618
Limpopo	7 916	3 979	3 210	1 610	2 952
Mpumalanga	5 541	2 147	2 237	1 450	2331
Northern Cape	620	397	444	250	436
North West	3 480	1 305	2 478	2 312	3 002
Western Cape	12 340	3 761	5 726	9 255	9 428
Total	**94 273**	**35 838**	**43 786**	**41 758**	**58 109**

Figure 35: Reported cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs



Data source: SAPS; Data note: 2019/20 to 2023/24

The cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs decreased significantly by 36 164 (38.36%) over the period of 2019/20 to 2023/24. All provinces reported the percentage decrease over the past 5 years.

Substance abuse destroys lives and communities and undermines sustainable human development and leads to crime. Drugs affect everyone in all societies, either directly or indirectly. Local research has revealed many factors causing the abuse of drugs in South Africa. These factors include unemployment, low self-esteem, educational failure, boredom and physical, psychological and or family problems. The health and socioeconomic consequences of substance use, abuse and dependency, particularly the abuse of alcohol and trafficking in drugs, undermine good governance and have a negative impact on the environment.

Currently Drug use in South Africa is more prevalent than in much of the rest of the world. Approximately 9% (2.2 million people) of the South African population use cannabis, compared to the global average of 4% (that is more than double). Similarly, approximately 1% of the South Africans (0.21 million people) use cocaine compared to the world average of 0.1%. In general, drug use in South Africa is twice the world norm. There are 1.97 million known problem drinkers, and South Africa is one of the ten countries consuming the most alcohol. Traditionally, cannabis (dagga) has been particularly strong among the black community; but consumption and trafficking has already moved to all other ethnic groups as well.

The Province is also experiencing high prevalence of substance abuse among children and youth. There is an increase in treatment demand for problems associated with alcohol and Mandrax in under 20 years, as well as the increase in 10-14-year olds admitted for treatment. The problem of substance abuse has become prevalent among young people as the transition from adolescence to young adulthood is a critical period in which experimentation with licit and illicit drugs begins. As a result, the first age of experimentation has gone down to eight years.

There are also indications that the usage of highly addictive drug cocktails such as “Nyaope” and “Whoonga” is increasing. Reducing the demand for drugs is an integral part of the South African Government policy and thus the demand for Developmental Social Services is also high.

In implementing the Provincial Drug Master plan, the Department will also roll out the implementation of anti-substance abuse programmes targeting institutions of higher learning and hot spot areas. The Department will strengthen the implementation of Substance abuse prevention programmes through alternative platforms such as media (Radio, twitter, Facebook, newspapers) in partnerships with civil society organisations.

SOCIAL INDICATOR 55: STATUS OF FAMILIES IN THE EC PROVINCE

The family is under threat and unable to play its critical roles of socialisation, nurturing, care and protection effectively. There are several reasons for the fragmentation of families in South Africa. These include labour migration, particularly from rural to urban areas, and low marriage rates, especially among African women, who are also less likely to live with their child's father if they are not married. The value and significance of the family are evident in communities throughout the world both as a building block of society and as a space for the provision of emotional, physical and collective social support for its members. There is no doubt that the macro- environment has a bearing on families as they continue to struggle against the odds in environments that are not conducive to family stability and cohesion.

The Eastern Cape thus far is exposed to many challenges facing families today such as but not limited to the following:

SOCIAL INDICATOR 56: SINGLE PARENTING

Children are supposed to grow in a family setting where both mother and father take their respective roles in the upbringing of the child. In recent years there has been a sudden rise in the phenomenon of single parent families. Single parent families face challenges in properly raising their children. This research sought to find out the challenges encountered by single parents in the learning the learning and development of their infant children. Due to poverty, illness or unemployment most single parent families fail to provide adequate financial and material resources for their children's learning and development.

SOCIAL INDICATOR 57: DISTANT PARENTING

Not living with their children destabilises families. The effects of labour migration in South Africa are well documented, with consequences such as desertion and infidelity or limited face-to-face family interaction. As a result of long periods of absence, a cultural gap may develop between the parents and the family. The absence of parents in the formative and teenage years of their children's lives may erode family relationships and contribute towards an inability to form and maintain a sense of unity and common purpose teenage delinquency may also increase. There is no doubt that children are affected by distance parenting, notwithstanding their ages or level of family care and support.

The detrimental consequences of parent-child separation for extended periods of time include increased emotional distance, erosion of family relationships, discipline issues, and disruption of family roles and household routines. Teenagers may also want to assert their independence from absent parents and establish their own ways of coping with extended and frequent separation.

SOCIAL INDICATOR 58: MONETISATION OF PARENTING

Parenting becomes monetised and a scarce commodity when the provision of material needs supersedes other aspects of the parent-child relationship. Monetisation of the relationship between migrant parents and their children and caregivers. Parenting becomes constructed in economic terms as the gap created by migration is filled with material items, gifts and benefits. Children may acquire new clothes and gadgets that they did not have access to when the parents were still staying with them. The general accessibility of mobile phones, technological advances and increased affordability in many communities means that text messages, voice calls and social network platforms are tools that may be used by spatially separated parents and their children to maintain a continuous "absent presence".

SOCIAL INDICATOR 59: ABSENT FATHERS

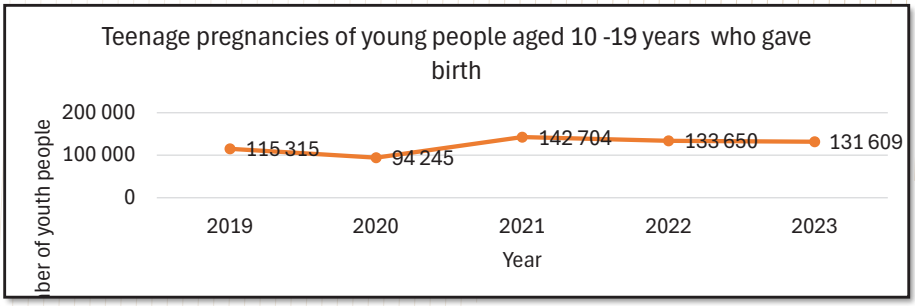
The ubiquitous absence of fathers from their children's lives has wide-ranging implications for their future relationships. With frequent and prolonged absence male authority may be threatened and thus reduce men's active involvement in socialising with their children. Another factor that may have an impact on parenting is stress, particularly in situations of poverty where parents are less likely to have the support to reinforce good behaviour, and are less nurturing, leading to increased levels of physical punishment, weakened communication and diminished expression of affection.

SOCIAL INDICATOR 60: TENNAGE PREGNANCY

Table 58: The number of teenage pregnancies of young people aged 10-19 years who gave birth

Year of birth occurrence/Age	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
10-14	3 440	2 665	4 042	5 584	3 417
15-19	11 875	91 580	138 662	128 066	128 192
Total	**115 315**	**94 245**	**142 704**	**133 650**	**131 609**

Figure 36: Number of teenage pregnancies aged 10-19 years who gave birth



Data source: Stats SA Recorded Live Births; Data note: 2019 to 2023

The number of teenage pregnancies of young people aged 10-19 years who gave birth increased nationally by 16 294 (14.12%) over the past 5 years.

SOCIAL INDICATOR 61: PATTERNS OF CHILDBEARING

A total fertility rate of 2.8 was estimated for the province from the 2011 census data. Currently, the province is sitting at 2,87 fertility rate. This placed Eastern Cape as the province with the second highest level of fertility in the country in 2022, (exceeded only by Limpopo with an estimated total fertility rate of 3.2). Furthermore, the 2011 census data confirmed a predominance of non-marital childbearing and a relatively high level of fertility among cohabiting women in the Eastern Cape as in all other parts of the county.

Emerging data confirm a declining/NOT declining trend in fertility in the province. The numerical impact of low and declining fertility is already visible in the declining aggregate number of babies and children, especially in the metropolitan areas of the province.[1] This phase of the fertility transition calls for basic service plans that respond to present and expected patterns of fertility change in different districts and local municipalities. The province experienced a decline in household size in the past decade. The average household size declined from 4.4 in 2002 to 3.8 in 2011 and increased again above 4. At the same time, the number of households in the province increased from 1.4 million in 2002 to 1.7 million in 2009.

Living arrangements in the family. Historical policies and patterns of economic activities had negative impacts on different aspects of family life in the province. Close to half of all households were headed by females in 2011 and 2023; many children and young people did not live in two-parent families.

Changing patterns of household material support. The economic burden of caring for older people is less on immediate and extended relationships with the improvements in access to non-contributory old age and other forms of government grants. Consequently, many older persons are making increased contributions to the material support of younger people in multi-generational families using their old-age grants and other types of grants.

SOCIAL INDICATOR 62: IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTERS ON FAMILIES AND COMMUN ITIES

The changing environment which exacerbated by the context of social ills requires that Social Service Practitioners are re-oriented and capacitated with new skills. Capacity Building and re-skilling of Social Service Practitioners to be able to respond to the needs of the community at all levels across the districts.

The Province is also prone to disasters due to climate change. The Disaster Management Act 2002 (Section 27 (2)) revised on 18 April 2022, mandates the Department to strengthen the provision of relief to the public. As the Department, we are expected to demonstrate our accelerated response focusing on the provision of relief to the affected areas. The Department will develop a Disaster Response Plan.

Integrating considerations of climate change & disasters into social development programming is vital to tackle impacts it may have on the achievement of the mandate of the department. These impacts include multiplying and perpetuating existing vulnerabilities, disproportionately affecting people living in poverty, and rolling back hard-earned gains in poverty reduction. The negative impact of climate change on natural environment and human health tend to result into catastrophic changes including disasters that affect amongst others the necessities for basic family survival particularly water shortages, as well as difficulty to produce food. Poor people whose livelihoods are more dependent on nature are strongly affected.

The Department's response to climate change & disaster is through preventative, protective, transformative and developmental interventions:

1. Psychosocial Support Services
2. Social Relief of Distress Programme
3. Provision of Temporary Shelter for the Homeless.
4. Provision of Hot Meals through Community Nutrition Development Centres (CNDCs)
5. Household Food Production and/or (Backyard Gardens)
6. Profiling of Households and communities
7. Sustainable Livelihoods & poverty alleviation programmes implemented through the Anti-poverty strategy

FINDINGS OF RESEARCH AND EVALUATION STUDIES

Table 59: findings and recommendations

NO	FINANCIAL YEAR	TYPE OF RESEARCH/ EVALUATION	OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH/ EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATIONS AND STRATEGIC ACTIONS
1.	2018/2019	Evaluation report: Provincial integrated Anti-poverty strategy 2013-2017 period	To assess the extent to which the implementation of PIAPS relevant to poverty reduction in the Province. To assess the strategy alignment with government priorities	The PIAPS must be informed by a theory of change to examine what the Strategy wants to achieve and the assumptions of how change is expected to happen. The department is in the process if reviewing the theory of change for the Provincial Anti-Poverty Strategy.
2.	2019/2020	Evaluation report on the white door centers of hope in the Eastern Cape province.	To provide a community-based response and support to victims of gender-based violence as they wait for professional services.	Overall, the programme is relevant in addressing the priority needs of victims of abuse. Furthermore, its effectiveness lies in its alignment with the Victim Empowerment strategy. A follow up evaluation needs to be conducted to assess what services the beneficiaries received; how they feel about the experience and whether there are areas in the reception, support and referral that need to be improved.
3.	2020/2021	Demographic Dividend in South Africa: A Case Study of the Eastern Cape.	To promote or presents an opportunity for higher economic growth especially the economic active age, particularly young people in the province	The Eastern Cape government should invest more in small businesses and vocational education to assist educated young people (especially females) towards having a stronger financial voice which can enable them to take care of their families. Government needs to make focus on providing more jobs for youths for previously disadvantage groups since they are the poorest across other population groups in the province.
4.	2021/2022	Report on Rapid Assessment of Gender Based Violence (GBV) IN OR Tambo District	The rapid assessment is aimed at addressing the following concerns, namely: The trends of GBV in OR Tambo, Data available to planners and policy makers to inform planning, Data that can inform budget allocation	The rapid assessment will improve Information Management system to monitors trends, Increase the availability of data to inform planning and to assist budget distribution in the province
5.	2022/2023	Assessment of migration patterns in the Eastern Cape Province: Implications for government service delivery	The primary aims of this project is to build knowledge about reasons for internal and external migration in the province; profiling migration patterns and trends; assessing the social and economic impact of migration.	The migration trends and patterns in the Eastern Cape suggest that there is a lot of movement from poorer regions of the province to the richer ones as indicated by high volumes of migrants moving from rural to urban centres. The implications for this include an increased burden on urban municipalities to provide basic services to an ever-increasing urban population
6.	2022/2023	Research Report on trends, root cause and, Support Services Available to Addre Gender -Based Violence (GBV) in tv Districts in the Eastern Cape Province.	The objectives of this study are to identify trends and root causes of Gender Based Violence and assessment of the role and capacity of available support services in the management of GBV incidences, in the Chris Hani and Alfred Nzo districts of the Eastern Cape Province.	The role of social workers must be appreciated and commended as they are central in the program for support, training, and counselling of victims of GBV. Increase and standardize training on GBV. Standardise data collection tools, and storage and use an electronic system for data management.
7.	2023/2024	Research Report on trends, root cause and, Support Services Available to Addre Gender -Based Violence (GBV) in tv Districts in the Eastern Cape Province.	The objectives of this study are to identify trends and root causes of Gender Based Violence and assessment of the role and capacity of available support services in the management of GBV incidences, in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality {NMBMM} and Joe Gqabi districts of the Eastern Cape Province.	The role of social workers must be appreciated and commended as they are central in the program for support, training, and counselling of victims of GBV. Increase and standardize training on GBV. Standardise data collection tools, and storage and use an electronic system for data management.

4.1 EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

- **PESTEL ANALYSIS**

To address the replicating negative effects of climate change and disasters more effective interventions will be incorporated to improve adaptive capacities of the most poor and vulnerable individuals and communities.

Table 60: Pestel Analysis

		PLANNED INTERVENTIONS
POLITICAL FACTORS	• State of communities on service delivery may lead to service delivery protests which might affect implementation of services • Possible changes in the political mandate might impact on implementation of pre-planned priorities. • Implementation of the DDM approach at District level	• Collaborations and engagement with the political office to regulate interventions during the process of preparing for 7th administration • To review service delivery outputs of the 6thj administration and initiate a process for development of End of Term Report • Facilitation and strengthening of joint planning, funding, implementation, monitoring and evaluation for integrated service delivery.
ECONOMIC FACTORS	• Fiscal constraints and cost containment measures which might affect the number of individuals families and communities that receive developmental services • Low growth in the economy might affect service delivery • Burden of food insecurity from communities which might increase the cost of delivering due to demand from individuals and households • Limited budget might have negative effect on work opportunities created within development programmes	• Integrate service delivery initiatives on economic empowerment focusing on youth, women and persons with disabilities • Work closely with other Government Departments to enhance food security initiatives • Collaborating with external stakeholders (private sectors, civil society and other partners) to enhance service delivery initiatives.
SOCIAL FACTORS	• Rising social distress and increased vulnerability in individuals, families and communities, there is generally increase in social pathology and social problems, such as substance abuse • Escalating levels of Gender Based Violence and Femicide including crime and social violence • Unprecedented individual and collective tension and anxiety brought about & by the COVID-19 pandemic. (Accord 2020). • COVID 19 exposed people to hunger and food insecurity, it has increased people's vulnerability, and this has led to the development of various coping mechanisms. • Social exclusion and social ills hamper economic and social growth • Impact of Covid 19 in increasing a state of vulnerability amongst women, children, youth, persons with disabilities and, Older Persons • Women at the periphery of socio and economic space • Overburdened / increased dependence on family, friends and their social network • Fragile state of social cohesion • Policy change to extend services to the destitute and homeless • Substance Abuse • The business activity index, which has been on steady decline • Job losses in the province and nationally • Residual effects of Covid-19 on social growth and development	• Development of a comprehensive multisectoral Social Transformation Programme that will address the effects of poverty, inequality and unemployment: - Participation in the development of Food and Security Plan as a rapid response to Food insecurity. - Special focus on Child Poverty and Malnutrition integrated interventions (rolling out of coherent and planned ICROP programme in the Province
TECHNOLOGICAL FACTORS	• Shortage of Microsoft licences to accommodate Departmental officials • Rapid technology changes lead to poor adoption by the system users. • The digitisation of services towards the Fourth Industrial Revolution has an impact on the provision of tools of trade i.e., mobile applications, data, and airtime • Transfer of ICT Infrastructure to the Office of the Premier	• Work closely with the Office of the Premier and Municipalities to enhance ICT technology and infrastructure • Including digital innovation to enhance service delivery initiatives • Participation on provincial broadband program

		PLANNED INTERVENTIONS
	• Poor network connectivity especially in rural and remote areas • Cable theft and unavailability of ICT backup system • Unreliable network connectivity and cable theft • Lack of relevant skills to support the migration towards the digitisation of ICT services. • Linking of mass-based services to technology • Lack of integrated system on data management • Failure to integrate digital transformation in steering young people towards social transformation (food production, skills development, job creation, access, etc)	
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS	• Climate change and disaster management affecting delivery of services • Inadequate office accommodation to render developmental social work services • Budget cuts • Equitable and sustainable financing of Social Welfare Services • Non standardisation of Social Welfare Services across the Province • Streamlining of District coordination to enhance Service Delivery Model	• Development of a Disaster Management Strategy • Work closely with the Department of Public Works on provision of office accommodation for Social Service practitioners • Implement Social Welfare Services Framework to enhance the standard of services
LEGAL FACTORS	• There is no legislation or Policy to guide provision of Shelters for the homeless • Equitable and sustainable financing of NPOs to minimise litigations and court interdicts • Application and implementation of protection of Policy on Information Act • Application and implementation of Local Economic Development Framework within Eastern Cape DSD • Application and implementation of National Drug Master Plan by Local Municipalities • Application and implementation of the Children's Act by the relevant Departments • Litigation due to non-payment	• Development of a Strategy for provision of Shelters for the homeless • Integration with other government departments to enhance resourcing of services • Advocate for implementation of Social Welfare Legislation

- **SWOT ANALYSIS**

SWOT analysis will be used to undertake a Programme diagnosis of capability and capacity to respond to development challenges the Programme is mandated to address in collaboration with other partners and stakeholders

GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Table 61: SWOT Analysis

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
• Legislative and Policy Framework has been put in place to guide design and implementation of programmes. • Strong network of active NPOs with established forums that could be utilised to increase capacity of the Department to address developmental problems. • The Department has a functional NPO payment system.	• Lack of effective monitoring and evaluation of programme activities, outputs and outcomes. • Poor integration in programme planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. • NPO Funding process and NPO Payment Value Chain • Lack of Business Continuity Plan. • Inadequate Document Management System. • Lack of Operations Management Framework • Shortage of tools of trade for social service practitioners
OPPORTUNITIES	**THREATS**
• Social compact creates opportunities on Corporate Social Investment for partnerships and collaborations – CSI Funding. • Partnership with SETA, SITA and institutions of Higher Learning • Capacity Building on Performance Information Management. • Institutionalisation of the District Development Model • Institutionalisation of Portfolio Approach (DSD, SASSA & NDA) for joint planning, implementation and resource mobilization • Mainstreaming of Gender Responsive Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring, Evaluation and Auditing Framework • Capacity Building on Performance Management • Strengthening of Internal Controls • Partnership with other potential funders (LOTTO, Municipality) • Improved Intergovernmental relations through cluster approach	• Decreasing equitable share due to tight economic conditions. • Demand for Social Services is too high due to escalating social ills. • Comprehensive Social Research Data to address the emerging Social ills is limited • Lack of office space • Misuse of funds and litigation by NPOs • Emergence of entrepreneurial violence. • Shortage of Microsoft licenses to accommodate Departmental officials • Cable theft and unavailability of ICT backup system

SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

STRENGTHS	OPPORTUNITIES
• Availability of relevant legislation and policy Frameworks. • Availability of services and interventions for older persons • Trained Social Workers to implement Older Persons Programmes • Functional and Operational Older Persons Forums • Education, Capacity building, and awareness on the rights of older persons • Provision of funding for older person's programmes. • Resuscitation of active ageing Programmes • Availability of policy Frameworks. • Availability of services and interventions for Persons with disabilities (Residential Facilities, protective workshops and Community Based Programmes). • Trained Social Workers to implement services for people with disabilities • Functional and operational Disabilities Forums at District and Provincial levels • Education, Capacity building, and awareness on disabilities • Provision of funding for disabilities programmes. • Availability of Legislation and Policy Frameworks • Implementers trained on Social and Behaviour Change Programmes • Funding and monitoring of organisations rendering services.	• Integration of youth development programmes with Older Persons Programmes especially at Service Centres • Integration with Community Based Care Services for Children (RISIHA, Drop-in Centres & Safe Parks) • Integration with Sustainable Livelihoods Programmes (CNDS & Household Food Gardens) • Integration with Services for Families (Family Preservation, Parenting and Re-unification Programmes). • Ageing policy in the province to be formulated • Integration with Older Persons Programme, HIV and AIDS Programme, Families, children, youth, women, sustainable livelihoods, persons with disabilities • Integration and mainstreaming of Disability Programme at Planning, Budgeting Monitoring, Evaluation and Auditing. • Integration with Services for children, youth, women, men, older persons, disabilities and Families. • Partnership with Institutions of Higher Learning, Civil Society and NPOs

• Functional and operational HIV and AIDS Forum at District and Provincial levels • Education, Capacity building, and awareness Social and Behaviour Change Programmes and Psychosocial Support Services	
WEAKNESSES	**THREATS**
• Non-compliance with norms and standards as promulgated by the Older Persons Act No13 of 2006 • Inadequate funding for full implementation of Older Persons Act • Lack of transport for older persons to access Service Centres. • Inadequate Staff to implement programmes • Rotation of trained Personnel to other programmes resulting to brain drain. • Limited services and programmes for persons disabilities (intellectual, mental disability, visual impaired). • Limited training on sign language. • Rotation of trained personnel to other programmes resulting in the identification of new personnel that with no adequate knowledge and skills. • Inadequate staff to implement programmes	• Brutal killings of Older Persons • Increase in abuse of Older Persons • Increased number of orphans due toCOVID-19. • Inadequate capacity of NPOs that are managing funded and non-funded NPOs • Accusations of witchcraft • People who are ageing need a certain level of education so that they can adapt to the ever-changing digital world. • Lack of legislation governing the services and rights of person with disabilities. • Reliance on the Department of Health to provide assistive devices. • Prevalence of HIV and AIDS, especially amongst young men and women. • Increase in teenage pregnancy • Increase in gender-based violence and femicide

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

STRENGTHS	OPPORTUNITIES
• Political support to address dysfunctional families in the Province. • Availability of Legislation and Policy Frameworks • Collaboration and partnerships with Child Protection Organisations, Home Affairs, Department of Justice, Department of Health, Department of Education, Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs. • Funding of NPOs rendering family preservation services • Awareness raising campaigns on services for families. • Functional and operational Child Protection forums.	• Partnership with Civil Society and NPOs • Integrated services to families in partnership with communities, Municipalities, Government Departments FBOs, Civil Society and NPOS. • Training of Social Service Practitioners to deal with complex family issues. • Availability of Child Protection System • Political support on implementation of the Children's Act (Foster Care Services) • Partnership with SASSA, DSD and NDA portfolio approach to strengthen implementation of services to children.
WEAKNESSES	**THREATS**
• Inadequate training on Children's Act amongst other stakeholders such as DoH, Home Affairs, SAPS, and municipality. • Inadequate programmes to intervene with children presenting with Behaviour Misconduct and Psychological anomalies. • Limited partial care facilities • Non-compliance to norms and standards for registration of partial care centres • Limited supervision • Limited tools of trade for Social Workers • Inadequate budget for advertisements as per Regulation 56 of the Children's Act 38 of 2005. • Lack of cooperation from foster parents. • Misuse of foster care grant by foster parents.	• Dysfunctional families • Increase in child headed households. • Increase in Single parenting. • High rate of divorce • Increase in substance abuse and domestic violence. • Child malnutrition • Child poverty • Unemployment • Impact of COVID 19 on families • Dependence on stakeholders and other departments for finalisation of foster care processes and services. • Non-registration of new births at Home Affairs • Management of Foster care backlog. • Different understanding and interpretation of North Gauteng High Court Order

RESTORATIVE SERVICES

STRENGTHS	OPPORTUNITIES
• Availability of legislation, policy frameworks, provincial guidelines, norms and standards. • collaboration with Provincial Child Justice Forum Partnership with relevant stakeholders on social mobilisation, awareness, and prevention programmes. • Accredited Programmes in place for Diversion Programmes • Availability of 365 Days Provincial Action Plan • Implementation of Pillar 4 & 5of the National Strategic Plan on Gender Based Violence and Femicide • Functional and operational Provincial GBV Forum • Established shelters for victims of violence.	• Linking of victims to sustainable livelihoods and economic opportunities • More interventions on crime prevention and awareness programmes for youth. • Implementation and mainstreaming of Gender Responsive Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring, Evaluation and Auditing Framework • Partnerships and collaborations with communities, NPOs Civil Society and other departments • Link beneficiaries to sustainable livelihood opportunities and development programmes.

• Integrated services on victim empowerment. • Established Thuthuzela Centres and Command Centre. • Availability of National and Provincial Drug Master Plan • Availability of services and interventions for children, Youth, and adults • Availability of TADA Programmes in schools • Availability of a State Treatment Centre	• Integration with Families, children, youth and women, services • Partnership with Departments and Local Municipalities
WEAKNESSES	**THREATS**
• Referral system of children in conflict with the law • Non-compliance with the provisions of Minimum Norms and Standards for Diversion Services. • Limited programmes for children accommodated at shelters. • Non availability of Local Drug Committees in local municipalities	• High incidence of serious offences by young people • High dependence on SAPS & DOJ to implement Crime Prevention Programmes • Delay in implementing the Act by other Stakeholders. • High prevalence gender-based violence in communities • Shelters not utilised fully due to victims opting for another alternative. • Only one State Treatment Centre • Increase in substance abuse by young people. • Dysfunctional families • Non-compliance with the Liquor Act by Service Providers

DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH

STRENGTHS	OPPORTUNITIES
• Availability of legislation, policy frameworks, strategies, norms and standards and guidelines for the development and implementation of programmes. • Availability of research studies on social ills affecting the Province • Availability of services to unemployed youth and women through skills development and placement in EPWP work opportunities. • Partnerships with civil society organizations (CBO's, NPOs & Coops), private sector, state own enterprises government departments and IGO's. • Availability and existence of youth and women development structures • Availability of budget for funding of Youth, Women and Sustainable Livelihoods Initiatives • Existence of capacity development Programmes/ interventions • Availability of ICT systems • Availability of Human Resource	• Partnerships and DDM to integrate provincial Anti-Poverty Strategy with Government Departments, Civil Society, NPO and Private Sector • Leverage digital innovation for service delivery • Partnerships to integrate Women Development Programmes with Malnutrition, Victim Empowerment Programme • Linking cooperatives to socio-economic opportunities esp. within DSD Portfolio. • Partnerships to integrate with NDA and other Capacity Building Institutions • Benchmarking opportunities • Multisectoral and multi-stakeholder approach to mobilize communities • Resource mobilization • Availability of a reliable and consistent grant payment system and agency • Paradigm shift from Welfares Approach to Developmental Approach (Social Protection approach) • Active participation of communities in the development process and existence of Community structures •
WEAKNESSES	**THREATS**
• Inadequate implementation of Exit Management Strategy • Lack of data analysis on household profiled data • Inadequate referral system on profiling • Data management of communities mobilized • Poor referral system to development opportunities for mobilized communities • Programme design • Limited resources to fund more Youth development Programmes, Projects and Initiatives • Lack of internal integration of departmental services to holistically address Youth Development challenges. • Inadequate implementation of Exit Management Strategy for women cooperatives • Inadequate in-house capacity to deliver ICB Programmes • Lack of capacity for NPOs to manage the Organisations • Lack of learning network system to learn best practices • High levels of illiteracy in NPOs and Cooperatives • National Integrated Social Information System (NISIS) does not provide expected level of functionality	• Increased demand for social services (food, children safety, mental health, income, GBV etc.) • Frequency of disasters and floods • Increase in unemployment levels and dependency, unemployed graduates • Non-compliance of NPOs and Cooperatives to the act and Legislation • Service delivery backlogs and protest as a result of community dissatisfaction • Budget constraints • Changing international politics (USA) • Unregulated foreign nationals and their businesses activities • Crime (cyber security risks)

4.2 INTERNAL ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

This analysis indicates areas of demand, growth and decline in services. This serves as a basis to guide planning, resource allocation and development of appropriate interventions

THE DEMAND FOR SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

The White Paper on Transformation of Public Service of 1997 requires that government build a public service capable of meeting the challenge of improving the delivery of public services to the citizens of South Africa. The Department of Social Development has a mandate to implement developmental social welfare services to address the triple challenges of poverty, unemployment, and inequality as articulated in the National Development Plan Vision 2030.

The delivery of developmental social welfare is measured by such elements as promotion of human rights, self -reliance, use of partnerships to deliver services; integration of socio-economic programmes and bridging the micro-macro divides. Developmental social welfare emphasizes the sequential empowerment of individuals, families, groups and communities as active participants in the developmental processes.

The provision of community development and social welfare services is a constitutional right, according to Section 27(i) (c) of the Constitution, South Africans have the right to access social support if they are unable to provide for themselves and their dependents.32 As such, adequate human resourcing to meet this mandated service is essential.

The social development sector has a mandate to provide social welfare and community development services to affected individuals, families, groups and communities in the province. In a province confronted by challenges such as unemployment, poverty, inequality, poor health, gender-based violence & femicide, substance abuse, and other socioeconomic challenges, the role of SSPs becomes much more valuable. These challenges are all indicative of the need for sufficient social services to address and mitigate these challenges.

The need for SSPs is identified in the NDP and this is because social welfare services are becoming more development orientated, focusing on serving vulnerable people in families and in communities. There is a growing need for services in the form of home-and community-based care for persons infected with and affected by HIV/ AIDS, Older Persons and Persons with Disabilities. The expansion of social development services and the introduction of new services for children, persons with disabilities, older persons and vulnerable members of society means there will be a greater demand for a range of occupational groups who have the capacity and capability to implement developmental social welfare programmes.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT VALUE CHAIN: SERVICE INTEGRATION AND SERVICE DELIVERY MODEL

The DSD Value Chain and the Integrated Service Delivery Model (ISDM) Service integration is an integral part of effective quality driven service delivery. Service integration refers to the delivery of mandated services in a cohesive sequential manner that considers all the needs of the service beneficiary. Service integration makes it easier for beneficiaries to receive a holistic suite of services. Service integration also includes government departments working together with other agencies to address the needs and problems experienced by communities (Prevention, Early Intervention, Statutory and Secondary Interventions, Reunification, After Care and Developmental Programmes)

- **ORGANISATIONAL ENVIRONMENT**

Social Service Transformation: Service delivery and social work practice and capacity

The National Development Plan Vision 2030 makes a commitment to increase the number of social service professions by 2020, this therefore obligates the Department of Social Department to implement this commitment in order to fulfil the long- term objectives of government. The Eastern Cape Department of Social Development has attempted to set resources aside to realise these imperatives, it lacks the capacity to reach the desired outcome due to inadequate budget.

With the rise in the extent of social ills which includes substance abuse, teenage pregnancy, gender -based violence and femicide, unemployment, there is a greater demand for social work services.

There is a need to re-orientate and capacitate social work professionals and social work auxiliary workers, there is also a need for career pathing and retention of social work professionals. There is also a growing under-investment on securing adequate built environment and social workers in many instances do not have adequate access to basic tools required for effective execution of their functions. There are interventions in the 2024/25 financial year to accelerate the rate of distributing and proving required tools of trade to Social Workers especially at a local service level.

Community Development Practice

The Department of Social Development has institutionalised community development through the White Paper for Welfare Services (1997). The White Paper describes community development as a multi-

sectoral and multi-disciplinary approach, philosophy, process, methods and skills which are to be used in strategies at the local level to meet the needs and to inform the reorientation of social welfare programmes towards comprehensive, integrated and developmental strategies. (Comprehensive Norms and Standards for Community Development Practice, 2019)

In line with the Norms and Standards for Community Development Practice the focus of community development is on building and strengthening communities to promote good governance, Deepened democracy, strong and effective local governance, Strong accountability mechanisms.

In ensuring sustainable interventions, the department implements Household Profiling, Community profiling to provide comprehensive information on all communities and vulnerable groups, Data accessible and available, profiles and assessments inform community planning and actions; Profiles and assessments to inform the development of appropriate development interventions for the vulnerable groups, Increased Community Driven Development, Integrated and coordinated approaches to development, Local plans guide service and programme targeting and delivery, increased employment and incomes. In the year ahead, the community development Practitioners will be trained on various skills and technologies to enhance capacity of the Department to deliver community development services.

Management and Governance

The National Development Plan Vision 2030 calls for the capacity of the state to deliver services. The management of the Eastern Cape Social Development sector includes a comprehensive role on integrating the services rendered through the South African Social Security Agency, the National Development Agency through the Portfolio Approach and the Non-profit Organisations Sector. This mandates the Department to have institutional performance management systems in place to track, monitor and evaluate the implementation of joint interventions to achieve developmental outcomes and maximise impact.

In line with DsD Service Delivery, the Department implements a 3-tier service delivery model within a citizen -centric organisational structure design, integrated business model, and decentralised performance management systems. At the provincial level, there is a sustained model of focusing on research, planning, policy development, monitoring and evaluation, at a District Level, the focus is on the management of operations and business processes, at a Local Service office level.

Supervision and quality assurance remain critical managerial functions that continue to be neglected and this contributes to limited effectiveness and reduced impact on service delivery interventions. A concerted effort has been made to implement the Supervision Framework and to implement quality assurance measures through Developmental Quality Assurance Systems.

- **HUMAN RESOURCES**

The current Departmental PERSAL establishment is currently at four thousand two hundred and ninety-nine (4 299) with four thousand two hundred and twelve (4 212) active posts and eighty-seven (87) vacant posts, which translates to 2.0 % vacancy rate as at 30 June 2024. Total number of active Senior Management Posts is currently at 43 with 23 Females and 20 Males. The Department has achieved the employment equity targets with regards to 53.4% females at SMS and striving to achieve the 2% disability target. The turnover rate experienced is more related to resignation and deaths while the incapacity leave applications are more related to depression and fatigue. Budget cuts and departmental cost pressures experienced contributed to this situation.

The Department since started implementing OSD it has experienced challenges on its COE as the payment of Grade progression to the qualifying OSD officials is a moving target.

In terms of Employment Equity Targets, the Department is at 53.4% females and 46.6% males at SMS level. The overall representation of males in the Department across all levels stand at 27.6% and the females are at 72.4% people with disability is 2.0%.

- **HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

The Department identified HR Gaps which emanated from Departmental Strategic Plan as well as strategic discussions with HR Functionaries. 5-year Prioritised Strategic Interventions have been crafted.

HR Policies will be reviewed timeously in line with updated resolutions and awareness and roadshows will be done continuously. The Department continues to appoint new officials additional to the establishment without consideration of the employees that are already additional to the establishment due to restructuring and to minimize this challenge, PERSAL Clean-up Project will be conducted on half-yearly and person to post matching will be done when the new organogram which is currently under review is approved. Currently, there are no programs in place to address the issue of Youth versus the Aging Workforce, the Department will Ring-fence 5% of posts for appointment of young people, women as well as People with Disabilities at SMS level. Unemployment in the Province is higher than the national average, with high proportion of youth being unemployed, the Department will Utilize 20% of the skills levy to place unemployed youth with payment of stipend. It has been noticed that there is poor participation, mainstreaming and empowerment of vulnerable groups like the persons with disabilities, Youth and Women, there will be quarterly reporting on Implementation of targeted developmental programs for Youth, Persons with Disability and Women for monitoring purpose. It has

been noted with grave concern that, in the Department there are limited access of services to people with disabilities (PWD), Training on sign language will be conducted on an annual basis for 2% of the total workforces. Due to Poor organizational culture which impact on service delivery, the Department will conduct employee satisfaction surveys on an annual basis.

In line with priority number 8 of the MTSF 2019-2024, "Building capable, ethical and developmental state for effective service delivery" the Department intends to implement several human resource development (HRD) initiatives that are designed to effectively respond to the national and provincial government transformative and developmental policy agenda. It intends to provide professional and skills development interventions that are aimed at enhancing the skills and competencies of personnel for improves performance and the attainment of the service delivery imperatives. These initiatives are guided by the pillars 4 and pillar 5 in the value chain of the National Framework towards the professionalization of the Public Service (2022) which are "continuing learning and professional development" and "career progression, succession planning and management of careers incidents".

The Department will provide career management and development opportunities through various developmental pathways which include, inter alia:

- **Bursaries:** The Departmental bursary policy is premised on the new approach in the Public Service of having an effective government, responsible government, and responsive government. It seeks to provide education, training, and development opportunities to Departmental personnel for purposes of enhancing service delivery, developing, and maintaining a dynamic and learning institution, and give practical meaning to the new approach of Public Service Human Resource Development. It is guided by the need to provide a sufficiently large pool of skilled personnel who can specialize in specific areas of performance, take up and reinforce professional and technical positions in the Department. This will ensure that education, training, and development of personnel yield meaningful results in performance and service delivery. A minimum of 50 officials will be supported annually through the bursary scheme over the next 5 years.

- **Sector occupation specific learnership programmes.** Section 16 of the Skills Development Act 97 of 1998 as amended describes a learnership programme is a structured educational process for gaining theoretical expertise and practical skills in the workplace culminating in a qualification registered on the National Qualification Framework (NQF). It is an outcomes-based learning that also allows for Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). The Department intends to implement structured sector occupation specific learnership programmes which include Child and Youth Care Work, Social Auxiliary Work and Community Development Practice learnership programmes. These learnership programmes will comprise of both the employees (18.1. learners) and unemployed youth and women (18.2 leaners). A minimum of 30 individuals will participate annually in each of these learnership programmes over the next 5 years.

- **Skills programmes.** Section 20 (1) of the Skills Development Act 97 of 1998 as amended defines a skills programme as a training programme that is (a) an occupation specific, (b) credit bearing towards a qualification registered in accordance with the National Qualifications Framework (NQF) as specified in section 1 of the South African Qualifications Authority Act (SAQA) of 58 of 1995. In line with this legislation the Department intends to implement various skills programmes which are technical, occupation specific and cross-functional. A minimum of 1500 will be trained annually over the next 5 year.

- **Social Service Professionals** continuing professional development preprogramme. The SACSSP policy (2021) on continuing professional development (CPD) asserts that the implementation of SSPs CPD programmes is meant to ensure that SSPs retain and continuously develop their scientific skills and professional attitude and knowledge by enabling them to (a) provide quality services that are relevant and appropriate; (b) improve services rendered to individuals, families, groups, communities and organisations; (c) facilitate reflective practice; (d) keep abreast of current trends, research and developments in the profession; (e) assert their professional view in multi-sectorial and multi-disciplinary contexts; (f) function effectively as a member of the multi-disciplinary team; (g) be motivated to continue with practicing the profession; (h) be supported by and network with other professionals; (i) reduce occupational stress and other related ailments; (j) create opportunities to develop own business in providing CPD activities; and (k) conduct themselves ethically at all times. Accordingly, the Department intends to implement continuing professional development programmes for the SSPs. A minimum of 700 SSPs will participate annually in the CPD programmes over the next 5 years.

- **Internships.** An internship represents a planned, structured, coordinated, and managed programme that seeks to provide work experience to young graduates. It is undertaken with guidance from a designated mentor and it last for a pre-determined period. The benefit to learners is that they learn more about their chosen field or industry; they are provided an opportunity to apply knowledge learned in the classroom; gain valuable work experience; as well as develop and build on skills (South Africa, 2019:36). The Department actively implements both sets of the internship programmes i.e., the graduate interns and student internship programmes. It has provided interns with opportunities to participate in workplace-based experience in their respective professional fields. In line with HRD Circular 1 of 2013, the

Department sets aside 20% of the 1% skills levy budget to implement the graduate internship programme Accordingly, a minimum of 30 interns will be placed over a 24-month period as determined by applicable DPSA prescripts.

Employee and Wellness policies will be reviewed timeously in order to address the changing needs and demands of the workforce, and this will be done taking into consideration the mandates and dictates of Employee Health and Wellness National Strategic framework. The Department continues to support employees' new officials in order to ensure that their well-being is at optimal level in order to deliver as expected. Currently, there are no dedicated employees to provide Employee Health and Wellness services in six of the districts and the department will prioritize employing capable Health and Wellness Assistant Directors in the districts and provincial office in order to provide wellness programs. Currently Employee Health and Wellness does not have offices to work confidentially and in the next five years the department will provide space for private consultations. The department will increase the capacity of Employee health and wellness considering the high demand of the service for both individual employees and the organization.

It has been noticed that there is poor participation, by management in Wellness drives and initiatives and in the next five years there will be quarterly reporting on Implementation and participation of targeted wellness management level for monitoring purposes. Due to Poor organizational culture which impact on service delivery, the Department will conduct employee satisfaction surveys on an annual basis. Currently, there are no programs in place to address the issue of Youth versus the Aging Workforce, and programmes targeted at Youth will be strengthened. Due to poor organizational culture, mistrust and employee perception of the environment which impact negatively on service delivery, the Department will conduct employee satisfaction surveys on an annual basis to diagnose the challenges facing employees in the department.

Employee Relations policies will be reviewed in line with the changing Labour Laws and bargaining Council resolutions. Currently, there are no dedicated Labour Relations practitioners to attend to Labour Relations matters in some districts and the department will prioritize employing capable Labour relations practitioners at Assistant Directors in the districts in order to provide Labour relation services, that relates to misconduct, disciplinary hearing and investigations. Currently Labour Relations does not have offices to work confidentially and to keep confidential information and in the next five years the department will provide space for private consultations.

- **ONE YEAR NARRATIVE: ANNUAL PLAN**

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

- It has been found that there are currently no programs in place to address the issue of Youth versus the Aging Workforce. As a remedy the Department will ring-fence 5% of posts for appointment of young people, women as well as People with Disabilities at SMS level.
- According to the current Strategic Plan Document, the Unemployment in the Province is higher than the national average, with high proportion of youth being unemployed. To correct the situation, 20% of the skills levy will be utilized to place unemployed youth in the Department with payment of stipend,

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

- Regarding Youth development, skills development & training for the Economy, the department identified poor participation, mainstreaming and empowerment of vulnerable groups like the persons with disabilities, Youth and Women. As a remedy, Quarterly reporting on Implementation of targeted developmental programs for Youth, Persons with Disability and Women will take place.
- It has further been identified that there is limited access of services to people with disabilities (PWD), as such it is planned to train on an annual basis, 2% of the total workforces on sign language

- **HUMAN RESOURCE STATISTICS**

Table 62: Employment and vacancies by programme

Programme	Funded	Number of posts filled	Number of posts vacant on PERSAL	Vacancy Rate (Against Funded Posts)	Number of posts filled additional to the establishment
Programme 1: Administration	750	708	42	5.6%	92
Programme 2: Social Welfare Services	797	777	20	2,5%	85
Programme 3: Children and Families	1072	1 058	14	1,3%	138
Programme 4: Restorative Services	984	961	23	2,3%	188
Programme 5: Development and Research	689	666	23	3.3%	62
TOTAL	**4 292**	**4 170**	**122**	**2.8%**	**565**

Table 63: Employment and vacancies by salary band

Programme	Funded	Number of posts filled	Number of posts vacant on PERSAL	Vacancy Rate (Against Funded Posts)	Number of posts filled additional to the establishment
Lower Skilled (Level 1-2)	202	200	2	0.9%	18
Skilled (Level 3 – 5)	1149	1128	21	1.8%	179
Highly skilled production (Levels 6 – 8)	2189	2136	53	2.4%	266
Highly Skilled Supervision (Levels 9 – 12)	703	663	40	5.6%	101
Senior Management (Levels 13 – 16)	49	43	6	12.2%	1
TOTAL	**4 292**	**4 170**	**122**	**2.8%**	**565**

EMPLOYMENT EQUITY

Table 64: Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational categories

Occupational category	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Professionals	5	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	14
Technicians and associate professionals	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Clerks	8	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	26
Service and sales workers	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	5
Craft and related trades workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Labourers and related workers	14	0	0	0	22	1	0	0	37
Unknown	1085	32	1	7	2806	117	3	32	4083
TOTAL	**1 115**	**32**	**1**	**7**	**2860**	**120**	**3**	**32**	**4 170**
Employees with disabilities	**27**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**45**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**81**

Table 65: Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational bands

ADULTS			
	FEMALE	MALE	GRAND TOTAL
No Disability	2 579	951	3 530
With Disability	46	24	70
TOTAL	**2 625**	**975**	**3 600**
YOUTH			
	FEMALE	MALE	GRAND TOTAL
No Disability	383	176	559
With Disability	7	4	11
TOTAL	**390**	**180**	**570**

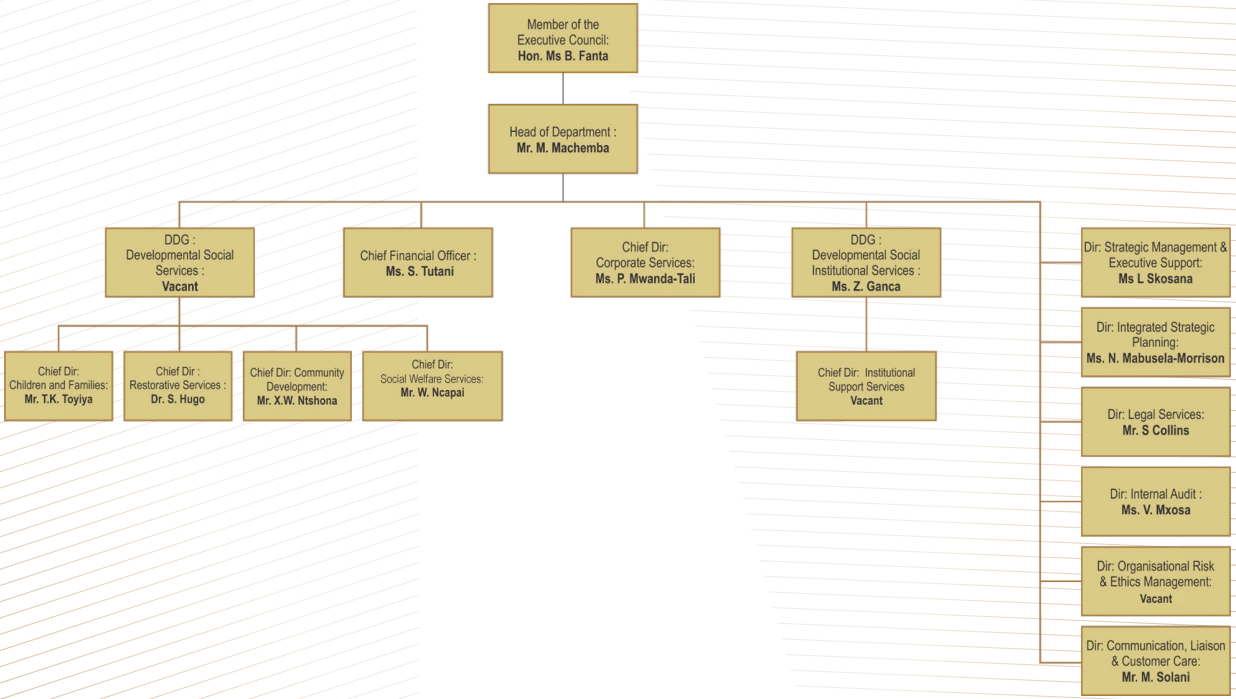
Table 66: Total number of employees with and without disabilities

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top Management	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
Senior Management	17	1	0	1	19	1	0	1	40
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	98	6	1	3	269	11	0	13	401
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foreman and superintendents	508	12	0	3	1 776	80	3	16	2398
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	405	12	0	0	687	22	0	2	1128
Unskilled and defined decision making	27	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	53
Not available	59	1	0	0	81	6	0	0	147
Total	**1115**	**32**	**1**	**7**	**2860**	**120**	**3**	**32**	**4170**

Table 67: Total number of Youth currently employed within the Department

Salary Level	FEMALE				FEMALE Total	MALE				MALE Total	Grand Total
	AFRICAN	COLOURED	WHITE	INDIAN		AFRICAN	COLOURED	WHITE	INDIAN		
2	4	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	2	6
3	13	0	0	0	13	16	1	0	0	17	30
4	20	4	0	0	24	17	0	0	0	17	41
5	85	1	0	0	86	29	3	0	0	32	118
6	16	0	0	0	16	2	0	0	0	2	18
7	149	8	1	0	158	48	0	0	0	48	206
8	5	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	1	6
9	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	3
11	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
13	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
99	75	6	0	0	81	58	1	0	0	59	140
Grand Total	**370**	**19**	**1**	**0**	**390**	175	5	**0**	**0**	180	**570**

SUMMARY OF THE ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



- **INFRASTRUCTURE**

Infrastructure remains a huge challenge for both service delivery and administration. This is characterised by poor state of offices and lack of tools of trade and this can negatively affect the morale of the staff. The department is in partnership with Department of Public Works and Infrastructure as Implementing Agent /Project Management, Municipalities and sector department on sector streams in creating conductive environments for the staff to operate. The department will prioritise the provision of office accommodation with special focus on at Local Service Offices as they are the interface between the Department and the communities that we serve.

- **INFORMATION COMMUNICATION & TECHNOLOGY**

Some of the ICT challenges faced by the Department include ageing equipment together with the backlogs in terms of providing the working tools. Both the front-end equipment used by the end user and the back-end infrastructure used to run the production and run the back-end movement of information between the offices. The Department has a challenge of not being able adopt to the ever-changing technology thus, the department is not coping in terms matching with changing technology that results in the department implementing an old technology.

Infrastructure investment faces growing hurdles and South Africa lags behind many of its counterparts for innovation around information and communications technology (ICT) systems, network connectivity and more sustainable technologies. This limits the ability of businesses and the public sector to deploy new technologies and transition into the fourth industrial revolution (4IR) and the green economy, and to bolster South Africa's regional advantage [MTDP 2025-30]. The Eastern Cape Province cover a large geographical area with most of the populated areas in rural villages, farming communities.

The telecommunications industry is concentrating its infrastructure rollouts to urban towns with a larger consumer footprint because of industry and businesses in the area, leaving poor and rural areas disconnected. Disconnected areas are often poor, rural and have a dependency on Social Development services. The need to address the moving targets of working tools is still a challenge that requires an integrated commitment from the leadership. Ageing ICT equipment remains a threat to business service availability.

- Respond to the Fourth Industrial Revolution through digitalization of departmental data and information through implementation of the Enterprise Content Management solution (document workflow management).
- The use of modernised services in the Department is still a challenge due to inadequate support and resources.
- Revitalize the infrastructure architecture and connectivity in Districts and Provincial Offices and Conduct Data Cabling of new offices and Implementation Wi-Fi Technology to three services office.
- Automation of reporting, monitoring and evaluation system by designing and developing performance reporting System and implementation of the online reporting tools by programmes and Districts.

- **RECORDS MANAGEMENT**

Provincial Archives and Records Service, Eastern Cape, Act No 7 of 2003, Section 13 requires the Department of Social Development to ensure proper management and care of its records, to promote awareness of archives and records management, to ensure efficient and effective disposal of records according to prescribed legislation as well as to regulate how records should be accessed.

The Department of Social Development has had a challenge of records management both in the Provincial and Districts office and this has affected storage of records and management of performance.

In the 2025-2030 Strategic Plan the department will prioritise the following:

- Institutionalisation of records management
- Implementation of records management projects (development of Electronic Records Management System)
- Implementation of file plan management system
- Establishment of Main Registry, HR Registry and Finance Registry

- **ENABLERS TO SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF 2025- 2030 STRATEGIC PLAN**

The Department of Social Development identified the need to create a mechanism to support core service delivery programmes by developing an integrated responsive package of support services that will enhance delivery of services to communities. The key support enablers are aimed at ensuring that the Department embraces a culture of good governance and clean administration.

INTEGRATED NPO MANAGEMENT, COORDINATION, MONITORING & EVALUATION

The Eastern Cape Department of Social Development is committed to ensuring that Non-Profit Organisations, Non-Governmental Organisations, Community Based Organisations and Cooperatives are complying with the broad National and Provincial Monitoring & Evaluation legal prescripts and policy frameworks. The poor levels of compliance persist despite the monitoring and reporting system implemented by the department. The Non-Profit Organisations fail to comply with the financial and performance reporting requirements as set out in the **NPO Act 71 of 1997** and **PFMA Act no 1 of 1996**

Government cannot address all the challenges facing society alone and needs to ensure the involvement and participation of all sectors if it is to achieve its constitutional and legislative mandate.

Although the Department support NPO sector with financial resources, policy frameworks for monitoring remain a challenge. In order to achieve this, a more systematic engagement and working relationship between government and the nonprofit organizations that are providing developmental social welfare services and those involved in capacity building remains vital.

In the 2025-2030, the Department of Social Development will focus on the following priorities:

- Expand registration of the Non-Profit organisation
- Institutionalise performance management within the sector through regularizing implementation of policies
- Enhance partnerships and integration
- Institutionalize monitoring and evaluation systems for the NPO sector.

• IMPLEMENTATION OF SERVICES WITH NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS

The Department offers its programmes and services not a single entity but collaboratively with the NPO sector established under the Non-Profit Organisations Act 71 of 1997. The primary purpose of the NPO Act is to create an enabling environment in which NPOs can flourish and to establish an administrative and regulatory framework within which organisations can conduct their affairs. Specifically, the Act aimed at encouraging NPOs to maintain adequate standards of governance, transparency and accountability.

In an endeavour to meet the imperatives of Sections 2 (b) and 5 (b) which obligates the Department to design programmes in supporting organisations to maintain adequate standards of governance, transparency and accountability, the strategic plan for the 2025/26 financial year will be on increasing interventions aimed at monitoring the services rendered by NPOs through setting targeted outputs, monitoring outcomes and evaluating service orientation including service delivery quality.

Despite the compliance challenges within the NPO sector, the department will develop strategies to ensure that NPOs comply with the regulations of the Act in collaboration with the Sector stakeholders (NPO Forum).

To enhance monitoring and evaluation, the department is in a process of finalizing the NPO monitoring and evaluation policy which will also require repurposing resources.

Table 68: Services with Non-profit organisation

PROGRAMME SERVICES	ALFRED NZO	AMATHOLE	BCM	CHRIS HANI	JOE GQABI	NMM	OR TAMBO	SARAH BAARTMAN	TOTAL	BRANCH
Older Persons	75	104	50	86	47	71	116	52	**601**	Social Welfare Services
Disability	4	12	15	9	1	16	21	9	**87**	
HIV & AIDS	12	12	8	15	11	8	11	10	**87**	
Families	7	7	3	6	3	7	8	11	**52**	Children and Families
Children CB	7	10	4	7	1	6	9	2	**46**	
Child & Youth Care Centre	2	3	4	2	1	6	6	2	**26**	
Special DCC	2	5	10	7	3	10	2	3	**42**	
Child Protection	4	6	3	12	10	8	7	8	**58**	
Crime Prevention	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	0	**3**	Restorative Services
VEP	16	31	8	24	20	17	29	18	**163**	
Substance Abuse	6	8	2	7	4	3	5	5	**40**	
Youth	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	**20**	Community Development
Women	4	3	1	4	1	2	3	3	**21**	
Sustainable	4	3	5	3	4	4	3	6	**32**	
CNDC	5	5	4	7	2	5	4	6	**38**	
TOTAL Prog 2,3,4	135	198	108	176	101	153	214	120	1 205	
TOTAL Prog 5	16	14	13	16	09	13	13	17	111	
GRAND TOTAL	151	212	121	192	110	166	227	137	1 316	

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION SYSTEM TO MEASURE THE OUTCOME AND IMPACT 2025-2030

The DSD uses two frameworks to guide its approach to monitoring and evaluation: The Policy Framework for the Government Wide Monitoring and Evaluation System (GWM & E) and the National Treasury's Framework for Managing Programme Performance Information (NTFMPPI). The NTFMPPI is more precise about what should be reported and how, based on the major criteria utilized by the Auditor General.

In accordance with the Framework for Managing Performance Information, the Department will ensure that there is sufficient capability to integrate and manage performance information with existing management systems. The focus will be on the overall design and management of performance indicators, data collection, collation, and verification processes at the loacal, district, and provincial office levels. Building the capacity of officials at the local, district, and provincial offices in the areas of data collection, database verification, report writing, and POE packing will be the department's top priority.

The Department will also improve the quality assurance procedures at all levels, including the validation, verification, and performance review processes. The Departmental Performance Information Management Policy will also be reviewed to include monitoring and evaluation elements.

EVALUATION PLAN (2025/26 – 2029/30)

Table 69: Evaluation Plan

EVALUATION PLAN	
2026/27	Evaluation of Eastern Cape Youth Centres and its implications on service Delivery
2027/28	Impact of Social and Behaviour Change Programmes
2028/29	Impact Evaluation of CNDC Projects in the Eastern Cape Province

- **THEORY OF CHANGE**

The Department will continue to implement and monitor the Theory of Change that has been developed in addressing Social Dysfunctionality Targeting Poor and Vulnerable Individuals, Families and Communities.

The White Paper for Families (2013) outlines how the Department of Social Development will give assistance in terms of promoting and strengthening family life. It views the family as a key development imperative and seeks to mainstream family issues into government-wide, policy-making initiatives in order to foster positive family well-being and overall socio-economic development in the country. Its primary objectives are to:

- Enhance the socialising, caring, nurturing and supporting capabilities of families so that their members are able to contribute effectively to the overall development of the country,
- Empower families and their members by enabling them to identify, negotiate around and maximise economic, labour market and other opportunities available in the country, and
- Improve the capacities of families and their members to establish social interactions which make a meaningful contribution towards a sense of community, social cohesion and national solidarity.

In addition to the objectives, the White Paper is also informed by the Human rights principles which are seen as contributors for functional families. Through this, socialisation is built, and children are nurtured in terms of becoming responsible citizens thereby being tolerant with others' views. Family diversity is another principle which in a nutshell guides the government to take into consideration the diversity of South African families when developing initiatives for addressing their plight.

Another principle is the family resilience; it is important for the government to understand these attributes when providing interventions at family level. Community participation is another principle to be considered because families exist within communities and active participation ensures that families are supported and safeguarded. The promotion and strengthening of marriages is also vital for stability of families and ultimately for society's wellbeing. Through this White Paper it is the government's responsibility to make sure that families wellbeing is promoted and strengthened. Again, family stability is dependent on responsible parenting which must also be promoted and strengthened.

Though the implementation and monitoring of the objectives of the White Paper and other legislative frameworks, DSD will be able to minimise challenges faced by families in South Africa. The Family Programme will also be responding to other social ills that mainly cut across in terms of having a stable family life as well as a normal society. Through the Families Programme family values and productivity will be nurtured and in the long run be restored.

The White Paper on Social Welfare (1997) also places the family at the centre of development as it states that not only do families give their members a sense of belonging, they are also responsible for imparting values and life skills. Families create security; they set limits on behaviour; and together with the spiritual foundation they provide, instil notions of discipline. All these factors are essential for the healthy development of the family and of any society. Children grow up in a wide range of family forms and structures, with different needs, role divisions, functions and values.

ADDRESSING SOCIAL DYSFUNCTIONALITY TARGETING POOR AND VULNERABLE INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES

Problem statement: Some families are being made vulnerable and are at risk of being dysfunctional due to lack of family resilience and complex family systems.

Figure: Addressing Social Dysfunctionality Targeting Poor and Vulnerable Individuals, Families and Communities

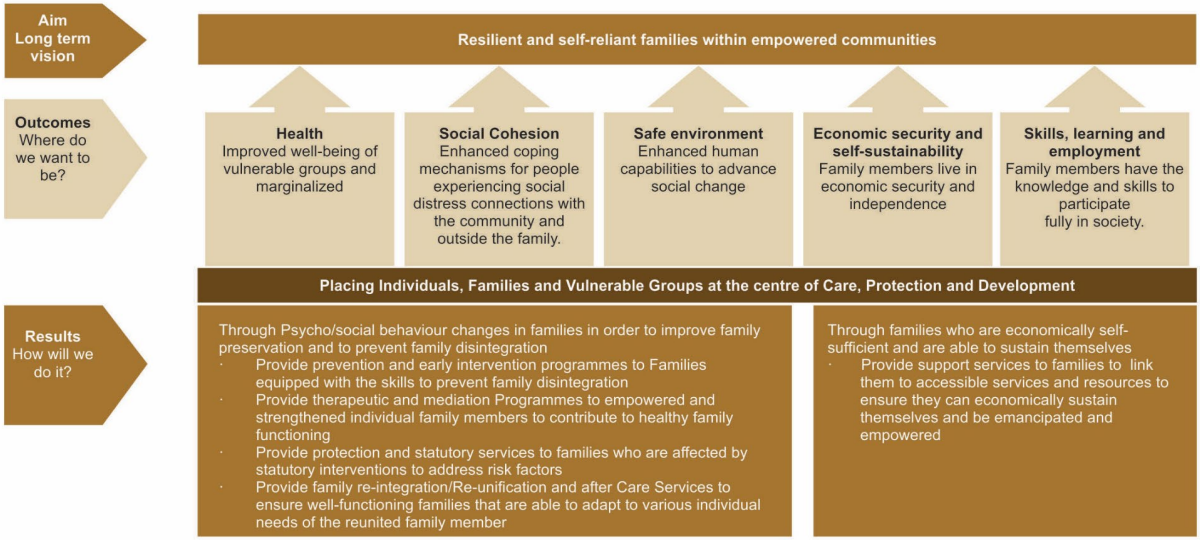


Table 70: Families

ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS
• Families must be willing and open to change behaviour • Families have the willingness to move out of poverty. • Common family values and principles will contribute to behaviour change • Poverty alleviation initiatives and services are accessible to vulnerable families • Good family relations will contribute to behaviour change • Families should be willing to implement and use knowledge gained through empowerment programmes	• Lack of funding to implement Family Programmes • Families are not willing to change their behaviour • Families do not implement knowledge gained through Family Programmes • Poverty in South Africa is increasing

Family well-being is defined as the state of having generally positive experiences with education and employment, good relationships with family and friends, adequate financial resources to meet basic needs and wants, physical health and comfort, resiliency, freedom from chronic stressors such as discrimination and oppression, and a consistent sense of belonging to a community. Therefore, family wellbeing is achieved when the physical, material, social and emotional needs of the family are being met. Outcomes on how to achieve the afore mentioned are outlined in Part C, i.e. happy, healthy, well- functioning, resilient and preserved families that are successful in achieving their own life goals and enjoy a quality of life.

TARGETS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE THEORY OF CHANGE OUTCOMES

Table 71: Theory of Change

TOC OUTCOME	FIVE YEAR TARGETS 2025-2030
Health: Improved well-being of vulnerable groups and marginalised	- **99 201** Older persons accessed Community Based Care & Support Services - **149 215** persons with disabilities accessed community Based Rehabilitation Services
Social Cohesion: Enhanced coping mechanisms for people experiencing social distress	- **23 402** beneficiaries who benefited from DSD Social Relief Programmes - **753 394** leaners who received sanitary pads - **311 797** beneficiaries accessed Psychosocial Support Service - **112 071** Victims of violence who accessed Psychosocial support services
Safe Environment: Enhanced human capabilities to advance social change	- **661 994** persons reached through Integrated Gender Based Violence prevention programmes - **661 420** people reached through Substance Abuse Prevention programmes
Economic security and self-sustainability: Family members live in economic security and independence	- **141 065** family members participating in Family Preservation service - **1 730** family members re- united with their families
Skills, learning and employment: Family members have the knowledge and skills to participate fully in society	- **720** youth linked to socio economic opportunities - **17 615** work opportunities created through EPWP - **63 175** Youth participating in skills development programmes - **10 000** women participating in skills development for socio economic empowerment

- **PROCESSES FOLLOWED IN DEVELOPING 2025/2030 STRATEGIC PLAN**

The Eastern Cape Department of Social Development Performance Plans have been developed in line with Revised DPME Framework for Strategic Plans, 2019 and taking into consideration the MTSF Chapter for Social Development Sector. In line with the Revised DPME National Planning Framework (2019), the Department developed a Process Plan to guide the Planning and Budgeting processes and activities for development of 2025/30 Annual Performance Plan. As part of strengthening integration and implementation of Social Protection Programmes, the Department hosted a number of Strategic Engagement Sessions and undertook the following processes:

Table 72: Strategic planning process

NO	PROCESS	DATE	OUTCOMES
1	• Institutionalisation of 2025/30 Planning Processes through the development and communication of an Approved Process Plan by the Head of Department with all with the Key Activities that have to be undertaken by the Department when developing the 2025/2026 Plans. Approved Process Plan was signed by the HOD on the 31st of May 2024.	• 31 May 2024.	• To give instruction and guidance on processes to be followed when developing 2025/30 Plans of the Department for submission to Oversight Bodies and tabling at the Provincial Legislature
2	• Packaging of Pre-Planning Data to inform Situational Analysis for 2025/30 planning - Research Analysis; Mid-Term Assessment; 2019/20 – 2023/24 Baseline Data, 2025/2026 Priority Areas; Strategic Risk Assessment & Resource Consideration. This process started on the 1st of June 2024	• 01 June 2024	• To inform 2025/30 target setting • The Department of Social development considered the following variables in the planning of the 2025/26 Annual Performance plan. This include a plethora of variables such as the population size, demographics, the level of poverty, the extent of the social ills, the extent of vulnerability, the level of coverage, the demand for the service, the delivery mode of the service, the influence of stakeholders and the level of integration thereof , the political context & appetite to deliver on a particular service , the required resources including the exclusion and inclusion errors as determined by the legislative outcomes and policy objectives). All these may be discussed at a programme level.
3	• Departmental Policy Planning Seminar in preparation for the 7th Administration was held on the 10th June 2024	• 10 June 2024	• To determine Key Integration pathways and propose strategic interventions and potential improvements across • To align and consolidate Programme Plans with the Provincial Mandate Paper for 2024/25, Provincial Integration Areas for all core budget programmes and the Provincial Risk Plan
4	• Departmental Re-treat Planning Session was held on the 25 -26 August 2024 in Port Alfred.	• 25-26 August 2024	• To define the Departmental Strategic Position (Constitution of the Republic of SA Section 27 (1) of the Social Development Mandate for the 7th Administration (Envisioning a new future: Finding a niche within the NDP, MTDP and Provincial Integration areas) •
5	• Departmental Pre-Strategic Planning Session 2025/26 was held on the 17th September 2024	• 17 September 2024	• To define the Departmental Strategic Position (Constitution of the Republic of SA Section 27 (1) of the Social Development Mandate for the 7th Administration (Envisioning a new future: Finding a niche within the NDP, MTDP and Provincial Integration areas) • To refine Family Based Model and Approaches to service provisioning for the 7th Administration • To reshape the development of the Integration Framework for service delivery value chain programmes 1,2,3, 4 & 5 for the 7th Administration • To refine the Stakeholder, Compact for developmental Social Welfare Services

NO	PROCESS	DATE	OUTCOMES
6	• Strategic Planning Session with the Executive Management, Senior Management, Office of the Premier and National Department for development of 25/2026 plans was held on the 30 September 2024 to 01 October 2024	• 30 September 2024-01 October 2024	• To identify how the Department of Social Development may best position itself for an inclusive and responsive social protection systems in line with the Provincial Development Plan, the Medium - Term Development Plan and the Provincial 9 Integration Areas.
7	• The National Department of Social Development held a Lekgotla on the 6-8 September 2024 with all provinces. The overarching aim of the Lekgotla is to reflect on the MTDP Priorities and to consider key strategic choices, through the roundtable robust discussions with stakeholders, i.e. DSD, Provincial DSD, NPOs, Academia and other sister departments. • The Lekgotla will be led by the Minister of Social Development and supported by MINMEC, HODs, EXCOs of entities, CFOs, Programme Heads and Planners of National, Provinces, SASSA and NDA.	▪ 06-08 September 2024	▪ The objectives of the Social Development Lekgotla are as follows: ▪ Reflecting on the achievements and challenges of the 6th Administration, in terms of what has worked and not worked and to identify key impactful interventions for the 7th Administration of GNU. ▪ Addressing the service delivery challenges and myriad of social ills that the sector is engulfed with. ▪ Setting the DSD Sector priorities in line with the MTDP 2024/2029. ▪ Considering the Framework for the DSD Sector Plan and the customization process.
8	• Consolidation & Endorsement Session with Departmental Management (Province) to finalize, align and endorse the Draft 2025/26 & 2025/30 Plans was held on 15 October 2024.	• 15 October 2024	• To strengthen quality assurance of statutory documents to ensure accuracy, credibility, validity, completeness and reliability of Plans as well as preparing for implementation of Services
9	• MEC'S Media and Stakeholder Engagement Session was held in Nelson Mandela Bay District on 25 February 2025.	• 25 February 2025	• The Department facilitated Stakeholder Engagement Session with the intention to build long lasting Partnerships with Civil Society, NPOs, FBOs Gov Departments, as well as to advocated for integrated, inclusive and responsive implementation of Priorities and Interventions • In addition, the intended outcome was to establish a system of monitoring and evaluation Service Delivery Initiative as a Local Government Level
10	• Strategic Pre-Planning Session was held on the 26th of March 2025 in East London Osner Hotel	• 26 March 2025	• To agree on the approach for the departmental strategic planning and ensure that critical matters to the department finds itself on the Departmental strategic planning session agenda
11	• Departmental Strategic Planning Engagement Session was held on the 02-04 March 2025	• 02-04 March 2025	• To ensure the development of comprehensive basket of services to respond to the plethora of social ills facing the poor and the vulnerable of our communities. • To determine Key Integration pathways and propose strategic interventions and potential improvements across • Alignment and Consolidation of Programme Plans with the Provincial Mandate Paper for 2025/26, 2024/29 MTDP, Provincial Integration Areas for all core budget programmes and the Provincial Risk Plan • Align integrated systems and strategies on corporate governance, resource allocation and support services to enhance the capacity of the Department to deliver of its mandate.
12	• Departmental Endorsement Session held on the 31 March 2025.	• 31 March 2025	• To strengthen quality assurance of statutory documents to ensure accuracy, credibility, validity, completeness and reliability of Plans as well as preparing for implementation of Services

GUIDING FRAME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF 2025/2030 PERFORMANCE INFORMATION PLANS

- Alignment to the set of National Department Social Sector Indicators
- Alignment with the Minister of Social Development's priorities 2025/2030.
- Alignment with key Priorities (MTDP, P-MTDP, POA, PIAPS, DDM).
- Alignment with the Mandate Paper for 2025/2030.
- Situational Analysis including prevailing social ills that must be addressed using Evidence-Based Planning.
- Departmental Plans demonstrate a developmental approach to service provisioning, programme planning and implementation from Ward Level (with a specific focus to the 39 poorest wards).
- Analysis of research/stats relevant to the Programme (youth, persons with disabilities, women) which informed the basis for targeting.
- Target set according to the Norms and Standards for Social Workers utilising the Social Services Framework 3 and Social Work Supervision Framework (How many clients per Social Worker per week/per month/ per quarter/per year) and Norms and Standards for Community Development Practitioners.
- Considered available Resources to be able to carry out our plans.
- Departmental plans demonstrate Integration & Collaborations.
- Measuring Performance – Data Collection Tools for reporting, monitoring and evaluation

FINANCIAL RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS PER PROGRAMME

Table 73: Budget for MTEF period

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT BUDGET FOR 2024 MTEF PERIOD							
Programme	Audited Outcome			Revised Estimate	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
(R'000)	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Administration	474 333	546 335	536 090	561 424	604 655	634 926	654 764
Social Welfare Services	886 757	819 036	873 765	917 718	934 986	965 809	1 001 807
Children and Families	652 648	631 879	658 298	686 196	724 705	751 680	785 521
Restorative Services	468 902	454 222	483 039	502 783	534 815	555 057	562 931
Development and Research	294 932	283 178	299 196	304 051	316 487	320 635	335 073
Subtotal	**2 777 572**	**2 734 650**	**2 850 388**	**2 972 172**	**3 115 648**	**3 228 107**	**3 340 096**
Economic classification							
Current payments	**2 372 937**	**2 290 291**	**2 379 890**	**2 488 109**	**2 613 160**	**2 702 175**	**2 806 721**
Compensation of employees	**1 947 126**	**1 871 328**	**1 940 020**	**2 026 104**	**2 167 564**	**2 252 204**	**2 336 505**
Salaries and wages	1 636 030	1 568 611	1 615 301	1 691 180	1 807 253	1 877 804	1 945 248
Social contributions	311 096	302 717	324 719	334 924	360 311	374 400	391 257
Goods and services	**425 811**	**418 963**	**439 870**	**462 005**	**445 596**	**449 971**	**470 216**
Administrative fees	4	20	20	22	26	27	28
Advertising	1 080	1 576	1 652	2 158	1 717	1 761	1 840
Assets less than the capitalisation threshold	799	483	528	957	747	765	800
Audit cost: External	6 288	8 387	7 429	7 766	7 833	8 039	8 401
Bursaries: Employees	785	2 627	3 465	5 247	3 198	3 282	3 430
Catering: Departmental activities	699	1 228	3 308	5 154	4 508	4 461	4 661
Communication (G&S)	30 218	38 445	34 269	38 050	38 900	39 923	41 719
Computer services	22 244	21 149	14 938	9 604	15 173	15 572	16 273
Consultants and professional services: Business and advisory services	527	541	705	3 229	1 561	1 602	1 674
Legal costs	970	3 556	891	3 190	3 171	3 254	3 400
Contractors	1 945	1 580	1 263	2 435	2 878	2 956	3 089
Agency and support / outsourced services	45 984	54 540	47 122	42 165	50 370	44 765	46 780
Fleet services	22 940	27 106	31 150	27 103	24 178	24 814	25 930
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	(1)	-	-	2 410	2 947	3 024	3 159
Inventory: Food and food supplies	-	-	-	416	542	556	581
Inventory: Materials and supplies	-	2	-	47	180	184	191

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT BUDGET FOR 2024 MTEF PERIOD							
Programme	Audited Outcome			Revised Estimate	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
(R'000)	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Inventory: Medical supplies	-	1	-	650	679	697	728
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	239	52 123	52 697	54 082	56 515
Consumable supplies	78 819	26 613	35 569	4 467	3 140	3 222	3 367
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	4 633	3 777	4 549	4 904	5 236	5 372	5 613
Operating leases	34 622	42 075	50 503	47 038	43 928	45 083	47 112
Property payments	130 175	136 544	141 788	149 026	129 734	133 145	33 927
Travel and subsistence	24 875	32 113	40 300	36 868	31 867	32 466	18 386
Training and development	15 599	13 713	13 881	13 400	17 143	17 593	2 085
Operating payments	2 246	2 151	4 918	2 377	1 946	1 996	1 389
Venues and facilities	360	736	1 383	1 199	1 297	1 330	425 476
Transfers and subsidies	**336 646**	**359 940**	**384 825**	**405 578**	**401 788**	**413 842**	**424 989**
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	**307 510**	**331 932**	**355 020**	**376 162**	**386 370**	**397 962**	**408 394**
Households	**29 136**	**28 008**	**29 805**	**29 416**	**15 418**	**15 880**	**16 595**
Social benefits	8 586	7 380	9 077	8 262	7 810	8 044	8 406
Other transfers to households	20 550	20 628	20 728	21 154	7 608	7 836	8 189
Payments for capital assets	**67 989**	**79 895**	**83 931**	**78 485**	**100 700**	**112 090**	**108 386**
Buildings and other fixed structures	**20 832**	**26 592**	**19 884**	**15 659**	**38 564**	**39 721**	**41 508**
Buildings	19 750	25 237	18 508	14 283	37 158	38 273	39 995
Other fixed structures	1 082	1 355	1 376	1 376	1 406	1 448	1 513
Machinery and equipment	**46 754**	**53 303**	**64 047**	**62 826**	**62 136**	**72 369**	**66 878**
Transport equipment	36 121	34 158	37 463	34 513	38 809	39 973	41 772
Other machinery and equipment	10 633	19 145	26 584	28 313	23 327	32 396	25 106
Software and other intangible assets	403	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	**-**	**4 524**	**1 742**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total economic classification	**2 777 572**	**2 734 650**	**2 850 388**	**2 972 172**	**3 115 648**	**3 228 107**	**3 340 096**

PART C: MEASURING OUR PERFORMANCE

1. INSTITUTIONAL PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

1.1. MEASURING THE IMPACT

Impact Statement	Improved quality of life for the poor and vulnerable

OUTCOMES

NO	OUTCOMES	NO OF PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
01.	Increased Universal access to developmental social welfare services	14
02.	Optimised social protection for sustainable families and communities	25
03.	Functional, Efficient and Integrated Sector	08
TOTAL		47

1.2. MEASURING OUTCOMES

MTDP PRIORITY	MTDP PRIORITY 1: INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND JOB CREATION		
MTDP OUTCOME	INCREASED EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES		
PDP PRIORITY	PDP GOAL: INNOVATIVE AND INCLUSIVE GROWING ECONOMY		
OUTCOME STATEMENT	OUTCOME INDICATOR	OUTCOME BASELINE 2025-2030	OUTCOME FIVE YEAR TARGET 2025-2030
OUTCOME 2: Optimised social protection for sustainable families and communities	**2.2 Empowered, sustainable and self-reliant communities**	**3 523** Work Opportunities created through EPWP	**17 615** Work Opportunities created through EPWP
		30 work opportunities created through internship programme	**60** work opportunities created through internship programme
		30 work opportunities created through learnership programme	**150** work opportunities created through learnership programme
		12 635 Youth Participating in Skills Development Programmes	**63 175** Youth Participating in Skills Development Programmes
		144 Youth linked to socio-economic opportunities	**720** Youth linked to socio-economic opportunities
		1 997 Number of Women participating in Skills Development for socio-economic empowerment	**10 000** Number of Women participating in Skills Development for socio-economic empowerment
		TOTAL OUTCOME BASELINE TARGET = 18 359	**TOTAL OUTCOME FIVE YEAR TARGET = 91 720**

MTDP PRIORITY	MTDP PRIORITY 2: REDUCE POVERTY AND TACKLE THE HIGH COST OF LIVING		
MTDP OUTCOME	1.OPTIMISED SOCIAL PROTECTION AND COVERAGE 2.IMPROVED EDUCATION OUTCOMES AND SKILLS		
PDP PRIORITY	PDP GOAL 4: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT		
OUTCOME STATEMENT	OUTCOME INDICATOR	OUTCOME BASELINE 2025-2030	OUTCOME FIVE YEAR TARGET 2025-2030
OUTCOME 1: Increased universal access to Developmental Social Welfare Services	**1.1 Improved well-being of vulnerable groups and marginalized**	**19 293** Older persons accessed Community Based Care & Support Services	**99 201** Older persons accessed Community Based Care & Support Services
		29 843 persons with disabilities accessed community Based Rehabilitation Services	**149 215** persons with disabilities accessed community Based Rehabilitation Services
		82 212 Persons reached through Social & Behavioural Change Programmes	**452 231** Persons reached through Social & Behavioural Change Programmes
		2 058 reported cases of Child Abuse	**10 290** reported cases of Child Abuse
		48 071 Children placed with valid court care orders	**45 668** Children placed with valid court care orders
		80 Children in foster Care re-unified with their families	**500** Children in foster Care re-unified with their families
		3 000 Children placed in foster care	**2 100** Children placed in foster care
		860 Children with disabilities funded	**870** Children with disabilities funded
		858 Children accessing registered partial care facilities	**4 290** Children accessing registered partial care facilities
		1 505 Children in need of care and protection services in funded Child and Youth Care Centres	**7 525** Children in need of care and protection services in funded Child and Youth Care Centres
		36 978 People reached through community mobilisation Programmes	**184 890** People reached through community mobilisation Programmes

MTDP PRIORITY	MTDP PRIORITY 2: REDUCE POVERTY AND TACKLE THE HIGH COST OF LIVING		
MTDP OUTCOME	1.OPTIMISED SOCIAL PROTECTION AND COVERAGE 2.IMPROVED EDUCATION OUTCOMES AND SKILLS		
PDP PRIORITY	PDP GOAL 4: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT		
OUTCOME STATEMENT	OUTCOME INDICATOR	OUTCOME BASELINE 2025-2030	OUTCOME FIVE YEAR TARGET 2025-2030
OUTCOME 1: Increased universal access to Developmental Social Welfare Services	**1.2 Enhanced coping mechanisms for people experiencing social distress**	**4 626** beneficiaries benefited from DSD Social Relief Programmes	**23 402** beneficiaries who benefited from DSD Social Relief Programmes
		138 794 leaners who benefited through integrated School Health Programmes	**753 394** leaners who benefited through integrated School Health Programmes
		53 555 beneficiaries receiving Psychosocial Support Services	**311 797** beneficiaries receiving Psychosocial Support Services
		TOTAL OUTCOME BASELINE TARGET = 421 733	**TOTAL OUTCOME FIVE YEAR TARGET = 2 045 373**

MTDP PRIORITY	MTDP PRIORITY 2: REDUCE POVERTY AND TACKLE THE HIGH COST OF LIVING		
MTDP OUTCOME	OPTIMISED SOCIAL PROTECTION AND COVERAGE		
PDP PRIORITY	PDP GOAL: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT		
OUTCOME STATEMENT	OUTCOME INDICATOR	OUTCOME BASELINE 2025-2030	OUTCOME FIVE YEAR TARGET 2025-2030
OUTCOME 2: Optimised social protection for sustainable families and communities	**2.1 Reduction in families at risk**	**28 213** family members participated in Family Preservation service	**141 065** family members participating in Family Preservation service
		346 family members re- united with their families	**1 730** family members re- united with their families
		26 172 Family members participating in parenting programmes	**130 860** Family members participating in parenting programmes
		TOTAL OUTCOME BASELINE TARGET = 54 731	**TOTAL OUTCOME FIVE YEAR TARGET = 273 655**

MTDP PRIORITY	MTDP PRIORITY 2: REDUCE POVERTY AND TACKLE THE HIGH COST OF LIVING		
MTDP OUTCOME	1. OPTIMISED SOCIAL PROTECTION AND COVERAGE 2. SKILLS FOR THE ECONOMY		
PDP PRIORITY	PDP GOAL: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT		
OUTCOME STATEMENT	OUTCOME INDICATOR	OUTCOME BASELINE 2025-2030	OUTCOME FIVE YEAR TARGET 2025-2030
OUTCOME 2: Optimised social protection for sustainable families and communities	**2.2 Empowered, sustainable and self-reliant communities**	**639** NPO's and Cooperatives Capacitated	**3 195** NPO's and Cooperatives Capacitated
		6 752 People Benefiting from poverty reduction initiatives	**33 760** People Benefiting from poverty reduction initiatives
		330 Households accessing food through food security programmes	**1 650** Households accessing food through food security programmes
		6 459 People accessing food through DSD Feeding Programmes	**32 295** People accessing food through DSD Feeding Programmes
		684 CNDC Participants involved in developmental initiatives	**3 420** CNDC Participants involved in developmental initiatives
		30 257 Households and communities profiled	**151 285** Households and communities profiled
		3 109 Profiled Households linked to sustainable livelihoods	**15 545** Profiled Households linked to sustainable livelihoods
		12 451 Youth Participating in Youth Mobilisation Programmes	**62 255** Youth Participating in Youth Mobilisation Programmes
		24 Number of women livelihood initiatives supported	**24** Number of women livelihood initiatives supported
		1 440 Number of Child Support Grant (CSG) beneficiaries linked to sustainable livelihoods opportunities	**7 200** Number of Child Support Grant (CSG) beneficiaries linked to sustainable livelihoods opportunities
		TOTAL OUTCOME BASELINE TARGET = 62 145	**TOTAL OUTCOME FIVE YEAR TARGET = 310 629**

MTDP PRIORITY	MTDP PRIORITY 3: CAPABLE, ETHICAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL STATE MTDP PRIORITY 2: REDUCE POVERTY AND TACKLE THE HIGH COST OF LIVING		
MTDP OUTCOME	1.SAFER COMMUNITIES AND INCREASED BUSINESS CONFIDENCE 2.SOCIAL COHESION AND NATION BULDING 3. IMPROVED ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE AND QUALITY HEALTHCARE		
PDP PRIORITY	PDP GOAL: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT		
OUTCOME STATEMENT	OUTCOME INDICATOR	OUTCOME BASELINE 2025-2030	OUTCOME FIVE YEAR TARGET 2025-2030
OUTCOME 2: Optimised social protection for sustainable families and communities	2.3 Enhanced social cohesion	**22 410** Children reached through community-based prevention and Early Intervention Programmes	**112 050** Children reached through community-based prevention and Early Intervention Programmes
		128 139 People reached through substance abuse prevention programmes	**661 420** People reached through substance abuse prevention programmes
	2.2 Empowered, sustainable and self-reliant communities	**72 236** Persons reached through social crime prevention programmes	**385 958** Persons reached through social crime prevention programmes
		20 282 Victims of Violence who accessed Psychosocial support services	**112 071** Victims of Violence who accessed Psychosocial support services
		314 Victims of GBVF accessing sheltering services	**1 734** Victims of GBVF accessing sheltering services
		119 797 Persons reached through Gender Based Violence Prevention Programmes	**661 994** Persons reached through Gender Based Violence Prevention Programmes
		TOTAL OUTCOME BASELINE TARGET = 363 178	**TOTAL OUTCOME FIVE YEAR TARGET = 1 935 227**

MTDP PRIORITY	MTDP PRIORITY 3: CAPABLE, ETHICAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL STATE		
MTDP OUTCOME	A CAPABLE AND PROFESSIONAL PUBLIC SERVICE		
PDP PRIORITY	PDP GOAL: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT		
OUTCOME STATEMENT	OUTCOME INDICATOR	OUTCOME BASELINE 2025-2030	OUTCOME FIVE YEAR TARGET 2025-2030
OUTCOME 3: Functional, efficient and integrated sector.	3.1. Effective, Efficient and Developmental administration for good governance	**596** NPO's registered	**3 339** NPO's registered
		1 253 NPO's funded and Monitored	**1 316** NPO's funded and Monitored
		Unqualified Financial Audit Outcome	**Unqualified Financial Audit Outcome**
		100% of invoices paid within 30 Days	**100%** of invoices paid within 30 Days
		75% of procurement budget spent targeting local suppliers in terms of LED framework	**75%** of procurement budget spent targeting local suppliers in terms of LED framework
		700 Social Service Professionals capacity building	**3 500** Social Service Professionals capacity building
		1 500 Employees to be capacitated	**7 500** Employees to be capacitated
		39 ICT Governance, Infrastructure and modernised management support services implemented	**195 ICT** Governance, Infrastructure and modernised management support services implemented
		TOTAL OUTCOME BASELINE TARGET =4 088	**TOTAL OUTCOME FIVE YEAR TARGET = 15 850**

1.3. EXPLANATION FOR PLANNED PERFORMANCE OVER THE FIVE-YEAR PLANNING PERIOD

The Developmental Social Welfare Services responsible for the realization of the Departmental Outcome 1: Increased universal access to Developmental Social Welfare Services. In response to NPD Vision 2030 priority 6 Social Cohesion and Safer Communities, the Department will strengthen the provision of services to Older Persons and Persons with disabilities.

Protection of vulnerable groups as proclaimed in section 28 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Older Persons Act no.13 of 2006, such as Older Persons and Persons with Disabilities is of outmost importance. Mandated by the Chapter 3 of the Older Persons Act no. 13 of 2006 the programme is obliged to ensure that the life span of Older Persons through the provision of Community Based Care Services is prolonged.

In realization of the transformation agenda as outlined in the sector priorities and vulnerability of Older Persons, the Care and Support Services to Older Persons Programme promotes Community Based Care and Support ensuring that they remain in their communities of origin for as long as possible. Partnerships with the Older Persons Forum will be strengthened, allowing them an effective voice in decisions that directly affects them. It is the intention of the programme to enable Senior Citizens' ideas and aspirations well-articulated through an organized structure.

The programme also intends to promote solidarity among generations and intergenerational partnerships, passing on of positive values promoting moral regeneration, encouraging mutually responsive relationships between generations. This will have an impact in mitigating and eradicating the violence (brutal killings as a result of being accused of witchcraft, brutal killings and rape) faced by Older Persons especially women at the hands of the youth. This will be realised through awareness campaigns which are reflected in the operational plan. Some of the strategies to be implemented include: Operationalization of an electronic abuse register including a 24-hour toll free line for reporting abuse of older persons and Consideration of strengthening interventions that address the plight of older persons.

Services to Persons with disabilities Programme will intensify Community Based Rehabilitation Services for Persons with disabilities through strengthening of Disability Fora. It will also provide financial support to Residential Facilities.

Workshops will be supported for the implementation of skills development programmes and provision of psychosocial support to Persons with disabilities. Community Based Rehabilitation projects and Social Service Organizations will also be supported to provide prevention programmes, life skills programmes, Psychosocial Support, Home Based Care, vocational skills, social rehabilitation and establishment of self-help groups for Persons with disabilities.

The programme will develop an enabling environment, create conditions for social partners to contribute and ensure that vulnerable groups are protected through funding, capacity building mentoring and coaching. This will be attained through a combination of public and private provision of services.

Young people aged (15 -24 years) are identified as key population mostly affected by HIV and AIDS hence strengthening of Prevention Programme through social behaviour change and psychosocial support services. In response to this, DSD derives its mandate from the National Strategic Plan (NSP) for HIV&AIDS, TB and STI's 2017-2022 which acknowledges that HIV&AIDS is not only a health issue, but a developmental issue, hence the combination approach. In the next financial year, focus of the HIV and AIDS Programme will continue to be on Key populations that have not been key in the Programme i.e. Sex Workers, Older Persons, Persons with disabilities, Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual, Trans-gender, Inter-sexual, Queer, Asexual plus (LGBTIQA+'s) and Families experiencing

Generally, there is an increase in all targets of HIV and AIDS sub- programme. This compendium of Social Behaviour (SBC) Programme also seeks to create a safe and enabling environment in which people can engage in a dialogue and discussion about social issues and social ills including HIV and AIDS prevention, Teenage Pregnancy, Parental Behaviour and Gender Based Violence. In all these engagement sessions this is where positive values, positive outlook and quality decisions on learning to think adequately to live a reasonably healthy life begin to emerge.

The Department will continue intervening through Social Relief of Distress and provide services to people who experience undue hardships (due to poverty and natural disasters) receiving counselling and material aid. The Social Relief of Distress may be provided in the form of food parcels, blankets, voucher blankets, clothing, sponges and or cash and is given in the short-time for a period of usually three months which may be extended for another three months depending on the prevailing circumstances. The number of beneficiaries for social relief of distress will remain the same as funds have not increased. The Department will further contribute to the Integrated School Health Programme by providing sanitary dignity packs to assist indigent learners from Quintile 1,2 &3 schools, Farm schools and Special schools for Children with disabilities in partnership with Department of Education and Department of Health.

The department will in the 7th administration continue to provide awareness, prevention and early intervention services against Violence, Child Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation (VCANE). The department will also focus on provision of statutory services as well as alternative care to children in need of care and protection. Prevention and Early Intervention Programmes are provided to children, parents and other family members. This is undertaken through ensuring that incidents of violence and abuse against children are reported, proper assessment is conducted to ensure appropriate intervention and that reported matters are properly

managed. Social Development will continue to provide Therapeutic, Psychological, Rehabilitative services as well as Alternative Care Services for children found to be in need of care and protection.

The Department will continue to strengthen the implementation of gender-based violence and femicide prevention programmes through alternatives platforms such as media (radio, twitter, Facebook, newspapers) in partnership with Civil Society Organizations and provide Substance Abuse, Social Crime and Victim support services. The department will fund NPOs to support the department with provision of sheltering services for victims of crime and GBV. The Department will implement an Integrated Plan on 365-Days sustained campaign and monthly commemoration of Orange Day to prevent and condemn GBVF driven by a multi-sectoral team, including civil society and funded White Door Centres of Hope; Implementation of Everyday Heroes programme and capacity building of EH Ambassadors in communities and Outreach programmes to communities, Institutions of Higher Learning in partnership with Crime Prevention & Substance Abuse and Youth Development through dialogues and awareness campaigns. In implementing the Provincial Drug Master Plan, the department will roll out the implementation of anti-substance abuse programmes targeting institutions of higher learning and hot spot areas.

The extent of poverty in the Province as well as the strategic role played by the department in coordinating implementation of poverty reduction and food security interventions across the province prioritizing 39 poorest wards. Levels of poverty and vulnerability increased significantly after Covid 19 disaster and the current steep increases in food prices. More people are mobilized to promote inclusion of vulnerable groups in development programmes. To promote mutual protection & support against disasters and vulnerability, communities are organized to establish inclusive social networks for their own development.

Approximately 20% of 1.742 households in the province became food insecure since 2019 due to the impact of natural disasters, unemployment as well as steep increases in food prices. Malnutrition is affecting large numbers of vulnerable people in the Eastern Cape because the nutritional value of food that is consumed does not meet their daily nutritional requirements. CNDCs provide nutritionally balanced meals to vulnerable people daily. Currently approximately 3 000 NPOs in the Province are not compliant with the NPO Act due to lack of capacity. This also contributes to high levels of dysfunctionality and mortality amongst NPOs in the province. The Department is mandated to improve functionality and building capacity of NPOs. Cooperatives are a reliable source of income and livelihoods for many unemployed youth and women in the Province. Many cooperatives require capacity building and support to make them more viable and sustainable. The number of work opportunities to be created will be informed by high levels of youth unemployment as well as the amount of Conditional Grant allocation received by the province. With approximately 20.6 million individuals aged between 15 and 34, constituting 34.3% of the South African population, and 61.2% of our nation being under the age of 35, it's evident that youth empowerment is paramount. In the Eastern Cape 32.4% of the total Eastern Cape population are youth facing numerous challenges. These include high levels of unemployment, economic marginalization, limited networks, and health risks such as HIV/AIDS and substance abuse. To combat these challenges, we're leveraging technology innovation and digital transformation as a backbone to integrate youth into problem-solving initiatives such as hackathons for social impact. Key areas for intervention have been identified for intervention. These include providing opportunities for skills development, creating sustainable relationships, and fostering a sense of accomplishment and freedom among young people. Our aim is to empower them to become active partners in their own development and that of their communities.

As the leaders of the Social Transformation Cluster in the Eastern Cape, addressing poverty and food security is central to our strategic intent. Therefore, the development of youth is designed to have a holistic impact on cultural, social, economic, and empowerment aspects of youth development. We will align with the National Youth Policy's call for targeted interventions, considering factors such as age cohorts, race, gender, disability status, and geographical location.

To maximize our reach and impact, youth development is integrated across all departmental programs and sub-programs. By embracing technology and innovation, we aim to create an inclusive environment where young people can thrive, contribute meaningfully, and shape their futures positively.

The Department further aims at supporting women livelihood initiatives includes providing women with opportunities where their capacity is enhanced to access self-employment opportunities. Women initiate livelihood initiatives because of social mobilization that is done within the communities. They get to choose the initiatives based on the indigenous skills as well as the assets available within their communities. They are then empowered with the technical and soft skills required to sustain their initiatives. They are also given start-up capital in a form of financial support for their initiatives.

2. KEY RISKS

Table 74: Risk Management

OUTCOME	OUTCOME INDICATOR	RISK IDENTIFIED	RISK MITIGATIONS
OUTCOME 1: Increased universal access to Developmental Social Welfare Services OUTCOME 2: Optimised Social Protection for sustainable families and	Improved well-being of vulnerable groups and marginalized	Inability to expand access to developmental welfare services	• Improve collaboration on internal and external integration • Establish public and private partnership • Improve partnership with the NPOs in the delivery of Developmental Social Welfare Services • Use of media and other social media platforms to raise awareness and prevention • Reprioritisation of budget to improve service delivery in under-serviced areas • Establish partnerships with relevant stakeholders to expand capabilities • Reprioritise the allocation/ mobilise of resources (budget and staff) (revisit terms of reference of BAC) • Provide integrated mobile services to rural areas (communities) • Evaluation of the projects to limit resource wastage and to develop policy lessons and implement recommendations • Partnering with Provincial NPO and Provincial Disability Fora to expand support, monitoring and capacity building.
OUTCOME 2: Optimised Social Protection for sustainable families and communities	Empowered, sustainable and self-reliant communities	Continued marginalisation, vulnerability and inequality amongst communities	• Strengthen the community-based organisation that provides rehabilitation and care support services • Improve access to vulnerable groups (LGBTQA+), and person with disabilities • Improve the capacity of social service practitioners and organization that provide services to restorative services • Implementation of Retention Strategy for SSPs • Approval of an Integrated Service Delivery Model • Approval and resourcing of organizational structure
OUTCOME 3: Functional, efficient and integrated sector	Effective, efficient and developmental administration for good governance	Fraud and corruption.	• Capacitation for Senior and middle management on labour relations. • Strengthening of Integrated monitoring teams • Finalization and Implementation of Policy for monitoring of NPO • Development and signing of pledges on Fraud and Corruption by Management.
	Adequate infrastructure for enhanced service delivery	Disrupted delivery of services.	• Department to explore other methods of sourcing office accommodation through other agencies. • Develop a Business Continuity Plan • Align ICT continuity plan with Departmental/business continuity plan • Alignment of the Departmental cloud strategy with National and Provincial cloud strategy • Roll out of WiFi technology and HBT telephones. • Implementation of data routers • Request additional funding for COE from Provincial Treasury. • Renew leases with the landlords with conditions that properties will be improved • Renovation of four offices. Renovation of three offices in BCM

3. PUBLIC ENTITIES

Name of Public Entity	Mandate	Key Output
South African Social Security Agency (SASSA)	SASSA ensures effective and efficient administration, management and payment of social assistance and transfers	• Provision of social assistance to persons unable to support themselves and /or their dependents • Developmental opportunities for beneficiaries focusing primarily on government assistance
National Development Agency	To contribute towards the eradication of poverty and its causes by granting funds to civil society Organisations. Secondary Mandate: To promote consultation, dialogue and sharing of development experience between the CSOs and relevant organs of state	• Increased work opportunities created as a result of CSOs development interventions • Increased access to resources for target Community Owned Enterprises • Community driven projects to build self-sustainable communities

PART D: TECHNICAL INDICATOR DESCRIPTORS (TIDS)

PART D: TECHNICAL INDICATOR DESCRIPTIONS (TIDS)

Outcome Indicator	Optimised social protection for sustainable families and communities
Indicator Title	**Empowered, Sustainable and self-reliant Communities**
Definition	The indicator counts the number of people who accessed Food Security, Empowerment Programmes, skills development Programmes and Income Generating Programmes to improve human capabilities for advanced social change
Source of data	Annual Progress Reports
Method of Calculation / Assessment	Both quantitative and qualitative methods of calculation will be used to assess and report on the performance of the indicator
Assumptions	If the Department improves access to services by the vulnerable their well-being will improve and human capabilities to advance social change
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	The targeted beneficiaries are all the vulnerable and marginalised, including women, youth, people with disabilities and older persons,
Spatial Transformation	Priority will be given to the previously disadvantaged areas within the Province and research data showing challenges and high statistics of the people in need has been used to determine the targets per district.
Reporting Cycle	Annual progress against the five-year target
Desired performance	Enhanced human capabilities to advance social change
Indicator Responsibility	Chief Director: Children and Families Chief Director: Restorative Services Chief Director: Development and Research

Outcome Indicator	Increased Universal access to developmental social welfare services
Indicator Title	**Improved well-being of vulnerable groups and marginalized**
Definition	The indicator will measure the access of poor and vulnerable groups to developmental social welfare services (Services to Older Persons, Serviced to Persons with disabilities, HIV and AIDS Social & Behavioural Change Programmes targeting at risk groups (e.g. sex workers, LGBTQIA), Child Care protection services, and Community mobilisation programmes
Source of data	Annual Progress Reports
Method of Calculation / Assessment	Quantitative method of calculation will be used to assess and report on the performance of the indicator
Assumptions	Increased coverage and wellbeing of children, women, older persons, the vulnerable and people living with disabilities
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	The targeted beneficiaries are all the vulnerable and marginalised, including women, children, youth, people with disabilities, older persons, LGBTQIA)
Spatial Transformation	Priority will be given to the previously disadvantaged areas within the Province and research data showing challenges and high statistics of the people in need has been used to determine the targets per district.
Reporting Cycle	Annual progress report against the five-year target
Desired performance	More people have universal access to Developmental Social Welfare Services
Indicator Responsibility	Chief Director: Social Welfare Services Chief Director: Children and Families

Outcome Indicator	Increased Universal access to developmental social welfare services
Indicator Title	**Enhanced coping mechanisms for people experiencing social distress**
Definition	The indicator counts the number of people who have been assisted by the Department during their time of distress or undue hardships (due to poverty and natural disasters) in the form of psychosocial support and material support (Clothing, Food Parcels, Blankets and sanitary dignity packs).
Source of data	Annual Progress Reports
Method of Calculation / Assessment	Quantitative method of calculation will be used to assess and report on the performance of the indicator
Assumptions	Assistance is given to people who experience social distress or undue hardships (due to poverty and natural disasters)
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	The targeted beneficiaries are all the people who experience social distress or undue hardships (due to poverty and natural disasters) including women, youth, people with disabilities and older persons,
Spatial Transformation	Priority will be given to the previously disadvantaged areas within the Province and research data showing challenges and high statistics of the people in need has been used to determine the targets per district
Reporting Cycle	Annual progress against the five-year target
Desired performance	Improve self-sustainability for the poor and the vulnerable
Indicator Responsibility	Chief Director: Social Welfare Services

Outcome Indicator	Optimised social protection for sustainable families and communities
Indicator Title	**Reduction in families at risk**
Definition	The indicator counts the number of families at risk reached through Integrated Services to Families (Family Preservation Programmes, Family Reunification Programmes and Parenting Programmes)
Source of data	Annual Progress Reports
Method of Calculation / Assessment	Qualitative method of calculation will be used to assess and report on the performance of the indicator
Assumptions	Reduction in families at risk will lead to functional, reliable, efficient & economically viable families
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	The targeted beneficiaries are all the vulnerable and marginalised families including families headed by Women, Children, Youth and People with Disabilities
Spatial Transformation	Priority will be given to the previously disadvantaged areas within the Province and research data showing challenges and high statistics of the people in need has been used to determine the targets per district.
Reporting Cycle	Annual progress against the five-year target
Desired performance	Functional, reliable, efficient and economically viable families
Indicator Responsibility	Chief Director: Children and Families

Outcome Indicator	Optimised social protection for sustainable families and communities
Indicator Title	**Enhanced social cohesion**
Definition	The indicator counts the number of people reached through Social Mobilisation Programmes Intergenerational Programmes and Moral regeneration Programmes
Source of data	Annual Progress Reports
Method of Calculation / Assessment	Qualitative method of calculation will be used to assess and report on the performance of the indicator
Assumptions	Department improves access to services by the vulnerable their well-being will improve
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	The targeted beneficiaries are all the vulnerable and marginalised, including women, children, youth, people with disabilities and older persons
Spatial Transformation	This indicator will be implemented in all 6 Districts and 2 Metros of the province, with special focus on the 39 poorest wards and hot spot areas in OR Tambo, Buffalo City Metro and Nelson Mandela Metro
Reporting Cycle	Annual progress against the five-year target
Desired performance	More people reached through prevention and early intervention programmes
Indicator Responsibility	Chief Director: Social Welfare Services Chief Director: Children and Families

Outcome Indicator	Functional, Efficient and Integrated Sector
Indicator Title	**Effective, efficient and developmental administration for good governance**
Definition	The indicator will measure functional administrative and governance systems implemented for effective service delivery (Political and Administrative Functionality, Financial Management)
Source of data	Annual Progress Report
Method of Calculation / Assessment	Both quantitative and qualitative methods of calculation will be used to assess and report on the performance of the indicator
Assumptions	If the Department improves access to services by the vulnerable their well-being will improve
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	All sections within the Department
Spatial Transformation	Priority will be given to the previously disadvantaged areas within the Province and research data showing challenges and high statistics of the people in need has been used to determine the targets per district.
Reporting Cycle	Annual progress against the five-year target
Desired performance	Effective and efficient administration for good governance
Indicator Responsibility	Chief Director: Programme 1 and Chief Financial Officer

ANNEXURES TO THE STRATEGIC PLAN

ANNEXURE A: NSDF AND THE DISTRICT DELIVERY MODEL

NSDF

Area of Intervention in the NSDF and DDM (Below examples)	Project Name	Project Description	Budget Allocation R'000 (Estimate)	District Municipality	Specific Location	Project Leader	Social Partners	Latitude (North/South/-Y)	Longitude (East/West/+X)
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments	Seymour service office	Renovations	16,500	Sarah Baartman	Seymour	DSD	DPWI	-32.554312	26.771286
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments	Humansdorp service office	Renovations	10,735	Sarah Baartman District	Humansdorp	DSD	DPWI	-34.033853	24.773214
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments	Engcobo area office	Renovations	18,706	Chris Hani District	Engcobo	DSD	DPWI	-31.675747	27.997054
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments	Middleburg service office	Renovations	8,277	Chris Hani District	Middleburg	DSD	DPWI	-31,493663	25,004242
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments	Barkly East	Renovations	14,000	Joe Gqabi District	Barkly East	DSD	DPWI	-30.96762	27.58507
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments	Sterkstroom service office	Renovations	5,000	Chris Hani District	Sterkstroom	DSD	DPWI	-31.55758	26.551021
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments	Mount Ayliff service office	Renovations	4,800	Alfred Nzo District	Mount Ayliff	DSD	DPWI	-30.804517	29.368619
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments	Lady Frere service office	Renovations	8,000	Chris Hani	Lady Frere	DSD	DPWI	31.398065	26.364104
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments	Adelaide service office	Renovations	8000	Amathole	Adelaide	DSD	DPWI	-32.709239	26.296081
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments	Dutywa service office	HVAC, Fire detection paintwork, Fencing, PV solar panels, consulting rooms	3,500	Amathole	Dutywa	DSD	DPWI	-32.09437	28.307271
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments	Ngqamakhwe service office	Waterproofing, Fire Detection, paintwork, fencing, HVAC, PV solar panels, consulting rooms	3,200	Amathole	Ngqamakhwe	DSD	DPWI	-32.197674	27.938887
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments	Coghlan service office	Waterproofing, Fencing, HVAC Fire Detection, paintwork, fencing, PV solar panels, consulting rooms	3,200	Chris hani	Coghlan	DSD	DPWI	-31.662732	28.230776
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments	Centani service office	Waterproofing, Fencing, HVAC Fire Detection, paintwork, fencing, PV solar panels, consulting rooms	4,000	Amathole	Centani	DSD	DPWI	-32.510078	28.319459

Area of Intervention in the NSDF and DDM (Below examples)	Project Name	Project Description	Budget Allocation R'000 (Estimate)	District Municipality	Specific Location	Project Leader	Social Partners	Latitude (North/South/-Y)	Longitude (East/West/+X)
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments	Mbhashe area office	Waterproofing, Fencing, HVAC Fire Detection, paintwork, fencing, PV solar panels, consulting rooms	3,550	Amathole	Mbhashe	DSD	DPWI	-32.09656389	28.29730556
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments	Dimbaza service office	Waterproofing, Fencing, HVAC Fire Detection, paintwork, fencing, PV solar panels, consulting rooms	5,000	BCM	Dimbaza	DSD	DPWI	-32.833755	27.206127
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments	Mdantsane NU 11 service office	Waterproofing, Fencing, HVAC Fire Detection, paintwork, fencing, PV solar panels, consulting rooms	6,000	BCM	Mdantsane NU 11	DSD	DPWI	32.9283056	27.72669444
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments	Mdantsane NU 1 service office	Waterproofing, Fencing, HVAC Fire Detection, paintwork, fencing, PV solar panels, consulting rooms	7,000	B CM	Mdantsane NU 11	DSD	DPWI	32.95269444	27.76613889
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments	Amahlathi LSO	Waterproofing, Fencing, HVAC Fire Detection, paintwork, fencing, PV solar panels, consulting rooms	18,500	Amathole	Stutterheim	DSD	DPWI	-32.570738	27.425768
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments	Willowmore service office	New building	18,800	Sarah Baartman	Willowmore	DSD	DPWI	-33.29216	-33.29216
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments	Stertlerville service office	New building	18,700	Sarah Baartman	Statlerville	DSD	DPWI	-33,329238	24,342566
Maintenance and repairs	Amathole District	Maintenance	1970	Amathole District	East London	DSD	DPWI	-32.003072	27.581332
Maintenance and repairs	Alfred Nzo District	Maintenance	784	Alfred Nzo District	Mount Ayliff	DSD	DPWI	-32.003072	27.581332
Maintenance and repairs	Alfred Nzo District	Maintenance	1271	Alfred Nzo District	Mount Ayliff	DSD	DPWI	-32.829994	27.457651
Maintenance and repairs	Buffalo city Metro	Maintenance	760	BCM	East London	DSD	DPWI	-32.829994	27.457651
Maintenance and repairs	Buffalo city Metro	Maintenance	946	BCM	East London	DSD	DPWI	-34.033744	24.773034
Maintenance and repairs	Sarah Baart	Maintenance	1311	Sarah Baartman	Grahamstown	DSD	DPWI	-33.909157	25.582522
Maintenance and repairs	Chris Hani District	Maintenance	1813	Chris Hani District	Queenstown	DSD	DPWI	-33.909157	25.582522
Maintenance and repairs	Chris Hani District	Maintenance	1210	Chris Hani District	Queenstown	DSD	DPWI	-33.909157	25.582522
Maintenance and repairs	Nelson Mandela Metro	Maintenance	1522	Nelson Mandela Metro	Gqeberha	DSD	DPWI	-33.909157	25.582522
Maintenance and repairs	Nelson Mandela Metro	Maintenance	1201	Nelson Mandela Metro	Gqeberha	DSD	DPWI	31.544404	29.020008

Area of Intervention in the NSDF and DDM (Below examples)	Project Name	Project Description	Budget Allocation R'000 (Estimate)	District Municipality	Specific Location	Project Leader	Social Partners	Latitude (North/South/-Y)	Longitude (East/West/+X)
Maintenance and repairs	OR Tambo District	Maintenance	1443	OR Tambo District	Mthatha	DSD	DPWI	31.544404	29.020008
Maintenance and repairs	OR Tambo District	Maintenance	495	OR Tambo District	Mthatha	DSD	DPWI	31° 1'26.21"S	26°19'16.78"E
Maintenance and repairs	Joe Gqabi District	Maintenance	694	Joe Gqabi District	Aliwal North	DSD	DPWI	31° 1'26.21"S	26°19'16.78"E
Maintenance and repairs	Joe Gqabi District	Maintenance	1504	Joe Gqabi District	Aliwal North	DSD	DPWI	-32.829994	27.457651
Maintenance and repairs	Repairs to Maluti CYCC	Maintenance	2500	Alfred Nzo District	Maluti	DSD	DPWI	-30.262219	28.796103
Maintenance and repairs	Head Office	Maintenance	142	BCM	KWT, Bhisho	DSD	DPWI	-32.829994	27.457651
Maintenance and repairs	Head Office	Maintenance	3203	BCM	KWT, Bhisho	DSD	DPWI	-32.829994	27.457651

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL

DDM

PROJECT NAME	MANDATE PAPER PRIORITY AREA	2025/30 TARGETS	DISTRICT	BUDGET ('000)	DURATION	
NPO Monitoring and Management	The Gini Coefficient (Inequality)	**1 316 NPO's funded**	Alfred Nzo - **151** Amathole – **212** BCM - **121** Chris Hani- **192** Joe Gqabi - **110** NMM - **166** OR Tambo – **227** Sarah Baartman -**137**	-	01-Apr 2025	31-Mar 2030
Youth and Women Development	Poverty (% People below the food poverty line)	**63 175** youth participating in skills development Programmes.	Alfred Nzo – **5 828** Amathole – **10 128** BCM – **9 128** Chris Hani – **6 478** Joe Gqabi – **4 878** NMM – **6 978** OR Tambo -**9 499** Sarah Baartman –**10 258**	-	01-Apr 2025	31-Mar 2030
		10 000 women participating in skills development for socio-economic empowerment	Alfred Nzo – **560** Amathole – **640** BCM – **3 489** Chris Hani – **2 740** Joe Gqabi - **335** NMM – **145** OR Tambo – **490** Sarah Baartman –**1 601**	-	01-Apr 2025	31-Mar 2030
Poverty Alleviation & Sustainable Livelihoods	Poverty (% People below the food poverty line)	100% implementation of the Anti-poverty programme. initiatives (Quintile approach used)	Poorest Wards – **39** Antipoverty sites	-	01-Apr 2025	31-Mar 2030
		33 760 people benefiting from poverty reduction initiatives	Alfred Nzo –**3 625** Amathole – **3 725** BCM – **4 775** Chris Hani – **5 640** Joe Gqabi – **1 535** NMM – **4 680** OR Tambo – **2 770** Sarah Baartman -**7 010**	-	01-Apr 2025	31-Mar 2030
Victim Empowerment & Gender Based Violence Prevention	Gross Domestic Product (Real GDP growth rate - %)	**661 994** persons reached through Gender Based Violence prevention programmes	Alfred Nzo – **79 295** Amathole – **112 350** BCM – **65 870** Chris Hani – **93 540** Joe Gqabi – **46 925** NMM – **50 795** OR Tambo – **163 350** Sarah Baartman – **49 869**	-	01-Apr 2025	31-Mar 2030

PROJECT NAME	MANDATE PAPER PRIORITY AREA	2025/30 TARGETS	DISTRICT	BUDGET ('000)	DURATION	
Social Crime Prevention and Support	Gross Domestic Product (Real GDP growth rate - %)	**385 958** persons reached through social crime prevention programmes	Alfred Nzo – **43 500** Amathole – **84 083** BCM – **30 650** Chris Hani -**55 545** Joe Gqabi – **30 500** NMM – **43 525** OR Tambo – **49 450** Sarah Baartman – **48 705**	-	01-Apr 2025	31-Mar 2030
Substance Abuse Prevention and Support	Gross Domestic Product (Real GDP growth rate - %)	**661 420** people reached through substance abuse prevention programmes	Alfred Nzo – **66 600** Amathole – **129 670** BCM – **47 425** Chris Hani- **63 330** Joe Gqabi **– 60 200** NMM – **121 450** OR Tambo – **115 520** Sarah Baartman –**57 225**	-	01-Apr 2025	31-Mar 2030
HIV/AIDS Prevention	Poverty (% People below the food poverty line)	**452 231** beneficiaries reached through Social and Behaviour Change Programmes	Alfred Nzo – **55 782** Amathole – **64 377** BCM – **57 142** Chris Hani – **58 102** Joe Gqabi – **36 997** NMM – **46 152** OR Tambo – **78 427** Sarah Baartman –**55 252**	-	01-Apr 2025	31-Mar 2030
		311 797 beneficiaries receiving Psychosocial Support Services	Alfred Nzo – **35 753** Amathole – **35 758** BCM – **33 003** Chris Hani – **47 193** Joe Gqabi – **22 527** NMM – **29 328** OR Tambo – **59 343** Sarah Baartman –**48 892**	-	01-Apr 2025	31-Mar 2030
Protection and development of Vulnerable Groups (Older Persons & Persons with disabilities)	Gross Domestic Product (Real GDP growth rate - %)	**1 444** older persons accessing residential facilities	Amathole - **107** BCM – **220** Chris Hani – **238** Joe Gqabi - **67** NMM **– 407** OR Tambo - **87** Sarah Baartman –**318**	-	01-Apr 2025	31-Mar 2030
		833 persons with disabilities accessing services in funded protective workshops	Alfred Nzo - **15** Amathole **- 20** BCM **– 360** Chris Hani - **127** NMM – **255** Sarah Baartman –**56**	-	01-Apr 2025	31-Mar 2030
Care Protection and Development	Gross Domestic Product (Real GDP growth rate - %)	**141 065** family members participated in Family Preservation services	Alfred Nzo – **9 425** Amathole – **19 235** BCM – **8 785**	-	01-Apr 2025	31-Mar 2030

PROJECT NAME	MANDATE PAPER PRIORITY AREA	2025/30 TARGETS	DISTRICT	BUDGET ('000)	DURATION	
Services to Families			Chris Hani – **9 272** Joe Gqabi – **8 897** NMM – **32 225** OR Tambo – **35 214** Sarah Baartman –**18 012**			

ANNEXURE B: CONDITIONAL GRANT

NAME OF GRANT	PURPOSE	OUTPUTS	CURRENT ANNUAL BUDGET ('000)	PERIOD OF GRANT
Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) Incentive Grant	To incentivise provincial departments to expand work creation efforts through the use of labour intensive delivery methods in the following identified focus areas, in compliance with the Expanded Public Works Programme guidelines: road maintenance and the maintenance of buildings; low traffic volume roads and rural roads; other economic and social infrastructure; tourism and cultural industries; sustainable land based livelihoods; waste management.	• Work opportunities created • Participants receiving stipend	R7.634 million	Annual

ANNEXURE C: HUMAN RESOURCE FIVE YEAR IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Table 75: MTDP Implementation Plan

Targets Against Planned Improvements		Outputs	Assumptions	Responsible Manager	Required Budget
Year 1	All vacant funded posts advertised	Vacancy rate reduced to 3.4%	All Vacant funded Posts advertised on time	Director: HRA	Pending on the availability of budget
	Prioritize appointment of vulnerable groups like youth, women and PWD	Workforce which is depicts the mix of aged and new blood	Programs in place to address youth versus aging workforce issue	Director: HRA	N/A
	PERSAL clean-up	The updated personnel information according to National Minimum Information Requirement on PERSAL system	PERSAL clean-up will be done every 2 years	Director: HRA	N/A
	HR Policies	Reviewal of HR Policies	Policies will be reviewed in 3-year interval	Director: HRM	N/A
	50 unemployed youth exposed to work opportunities	Improved employment opportunities for Young People	Reduced unemployment for young people	Director: HRM&D	R 3 654 000
	• 70 Young People developed • 100 Women developed and • 30 PWD developed	Fully participating and empowered vulnerable groups	Active participation and empowerment of vulnerable groups	Director: HRM&D	R 1 000 000
	EW staff developed on requisite skills	Competent EW staff	Employee Wellness staff with adequate skills	Director HRM&D	R 30 000, 00
	20 SSPs are targeted for sign language training	Opened opportunities and access to services for PWDs	Accessibility to services by people with disability	Director: HRM&D	R 120 000
	Approved structure	Aligned budget structure to Program Structure	Aligned Program Structure to Budget structure	Director: HRM&D	R 179 200
Year 2	100% posts with Job Evaluation results	Job weight determined for each evaluated post	Job evaluation conducted for all posts with	Director: HRM&D	R 40 000
	All Departmental employees partaking to the surveys	Organizational culture which is pro-service delivery	Organisation culture that is contributing to service delivery	Director: HRM&D	R 90 000
	100% signing of Performance Agreements by staff	Compliance to PMDS Policy	Compliant staff to PMDS prescripts	Director: HRM&D	N/A
	Timeous submission of Developmental Areas for coordination	Adherence to PMDS processes	Poor performance reported on time	Director: HRM&D	N/A

Table 76: MTDP Implementation Plan

Targets Against Planned Improvements		Outputs	Assumptions	Responsible Manager	Required Budget
Year 3	Abolish additional posts	Clean structure without additional posts	Only posts that are on the structure are filled	Director: HRM	N/A
	Prioritize appointment of vulnerable groups like youth, women and PWD	Workforce which is depicts the mix of aged and new blood	Programs in place to address youth versus aging workforce issue	Director: HRA	N/A
	50 unemployed youth exposed to work opportunities	Improved employment opportunities for Young People	Reduced unemployment for young people	Director: HRM&D	R 3 654 000

Table 77: MTDP Implementation

Targets Against Planned Improvements		Outputs	Assumptions	Responsible Manager	Required Budget
Year 4	• 50 Young People developed • 100 Women developed • 30PWD developed	Fully participating and empowered vulnerable groups	Active participation and empowerment of vulnerable groups	Director: HRM&D	R 1000 000
	20 employees targeted for training	Opened opportunities and access to services for PWDs	Accessibility to services by people with disability	Director: HRM&D	R 120 000
	EW staff developed on requisite skills	Competent EW staff	Employee Wellness staff with adequate skills	Director: HRM&D	R 30 000.00
	Timeous submission of Developmental areas for coordination	Adherence to PMDS processes	Poor performance reported on time	Director: HRM&D	
	100% Disputes and grievances speedily resolved within the stipulated time frame	Healthy relations between employer and employee	Grievance and dispute resolution decentralised to Districts	Director: Employee Relations and Wellness	R 90 000, 00

ANNEXURE D: FIVE YEAR STRATEGIC PLANNING 2025/2026 - 2030/31: SECURITY SERVICES

DISTRICT	OFFICE	TOWN SITUATED	SECURITY GUARDS NEEDS		BUDGET SAFEGUARD 2025/26 '000	BUDGET ELECTRONIC SECURITY SYSTEMS 2025/26 '000	BUDGET PSIRA COMPLIANCE 2025/26 '000
			DAY	**NIGHT**	69 191	600	1119
PROVINCIAL OFFICE	NEW VISION OFFICE	BHISHO	Shared Services with DPW&I	-	-	DPW&I	INCLUDED
	PnP BUILDING	BHISHO	Shared Services with DPW&I	-	-	DPW&I	-
	ABSA SPACE	BHISHO	Shared Services with DPW&I	-	-	DPW&I	-
	ALBERTINA SISULU HOUSE	QONCE	Shared Services with DPW&I	-	-	DPW&I	-
	DUKUMBANA 5TH FLOOR	BHISHO	Shared Services with DPW&I	-	-	DPW&I	-
ALFRED NZO	MALUTI CHILD & YOUTH CARE CENTRE	MALUTI	6	4	-	2028/2029	-
	MALUTI SERVICE OFFICE	MALUTI	2	2	-	-	-
	MATATIELE SERVICE OFFICE	MATATIELE	2	2	-	-	-
	MBIZANA SERVICE OFFICE	MBIZANA	4	4	-	-	-
	DISTRICT OFFICE	MOUNT AYLIFF	2	2	-	-	-
	MOUNT AYLIFF SERVICE OFFICE	MOUNT AYLIFF	2	2	-	-	-
	UMZIMVUBU AREA OFFICE	MOUNT FRERE	Shared Services with DPW&I	-	-	-	-
	MOUNT FRERE SERVICE OFFICE	MOUNT FRERE	Shared Services with DPW&I	-	-	-	-
	NTABANKULU SERVICE OFFICE	NTABANKULU	3	2	-	-	-
AMATHOLE	ADELAIDE SERVICE OFFICE	ADELAIDE	2	2	-	-	-
	ALICE SERVICE OFFICE	ALICE	2	2	-	-	-
	BEDFORT SERVICE OFFICE	BEDFORD	2	2	-	-	-
	MNQUMA AREA OFFICE	BUTTERWORTH	2	2	-	-	-
	BUTTERWORTH SERVICE OFFICE	BUTTERWORTH	2	2	-	-	-
	CENTANE SERVICE OFFICE	CENTANE	2	2	-	-	-
	MBASHE AREA OFFICE	DUTYWA	2	2	-	-	-
	DUTYWA SERVICE OFFICE	DUTYWA	2	2	-	-	-
	DISTRICT OFFICE	EAST LONDON	2	2	-	-	-
	ELLIOTDALE SERVICE OFFICE	ELLIOTDALE	2	2	-	-	-
	NKONKOBE AREA OFFICE	FORT BEAUFORT	Shared Services with DPW&I		-	-	-
	FORT BEAUFORT SERVICE OFFICE	FORT BEAUFORT	2	2	-	-	-
	KEISKAMMAHOEK SERVICE OFFICE	KEISKAMMAHOEK	2	2	-	-	-
	GREAT KEI SERVICE OFFICE	KOMGA	2	2	-	-	-
	MIDDLEDRIFT SERVICE OFFICE	MIDDLEDRIFT	2	2	-	-	-
	NGQAMAKHWE SERVICE OFFICE	NGQAMAKHWE	2	2	-	-	-
	PEDDIE SERVICE OFFICE	PEDDIE	2	2	-	-	-
	SEYMORE SERVICE OFFICE	SEYMOUR	2	2	-	-	-
	AMAHLATHI AREA OFFICE	STUTTERHEIM	2	2	-	-	-
	STUTTERHEIM SERVICE OFFICE	STUTTERHEIM	2	2	-	-	-
	CATHCART SERVICE OFFICE	STUTTERHEIM	2	2	-	-	-
	WILLOVALE SERVICE OFFICE	WILLOWVALE	2	2	-	-	-

DISTRICT	OFFICE	TOWN SITUATED	SECURITY GUARDS NEEDS		BUDGET SAFEGUARD 2025/26 '000	BUDGET ELECTRONIC SECURITY SYSTEMS 2025/26 '000	BUDGET PSIRA COMPLIANCE 2025/26 '000
	PEDDIE / KEI AREA	PEDDIE	2	2	-	-	-
BUFFALO CITY METRO	BUFFALO CITY METRO	EAST LONDON	2	2	-	-	-
	KHAYALETHEMBA	MDANTSANE	2	2	-	-	-
	DIMBAZA SERVICE OFFICE	DIMBAZA	2	2	-	-	-
	ENOCH SONTONGA	KING WILLIAMS TOWN	3	3	-	-	-
	ZWELITSHA SERVICE OFFICE	ZWELITSHA	2	2	-	-	-
	SILVER CROWN	EAST LONDON	3	3	-	OPERATIONAL	
	KING WILLIAMS TOWN SERVICE	KING WILLIAMS TOWN	2	2	-	-	-
	EAST LONDON SERVICE OFFICE	EAST LONDON	Shared Services with DPW&I		-	-	-
	BHISHO YOUTH CARE CENTRE	BHISHO	12	11	-	2026/2027	-
	JOHN X MERRIMAN	EAST LONDON	In-house security officers		-	2027/2028	INCLUDED
	MDANTSANE SERVICE OFFICE	MDANTSANE	2	2	-	-	-
CHRIS HANI	SAKHISIZWE AREA OFFICE / SERVICE OFFICE	CALA	Shared Services with DPW&I	-	-	-	-
	COFIMVABA SERVICE OFFICE	COFIMVABA	2	2	-	-	-
	COFIMVABA AREA OFFICE	COVIMVABA	2	2	-	-	-
	INXUBA YETHEMBA AREA OFFICE	NXUBA (CRADOCK)	2	2	-	-	-
	CRADOCK SERVICE OFFICE	NXUBA (CRADOCK)	2	2	-	-	-
	DODRECHT SERVICE OFFICE	DODRECHT	2	2	-	-	-
	ELLIOT SERVICE OFFICE	KHOWA (ELLIOT)	2	2	-	-	-
	ENOCH MGIJIMA AREA OFFICE	KOMANI	2	2	-	-	-
	EZIBELENI SERVICE OFFICE	KOMANI	2	2	-	-	-
	EZIBELENI ONE STOP CENTER	KOMANI	4	3	-	-	-
	HOFMEYER SERVICE OFFICE	HOFMEYER	2	2	-	-	-
	INDWE SERVICE OFFICE	INDWE	2	2	-	-	-
	LADY FRERE SERVICE OFFICE	CACADU (LADY FRERE)	Shared Services with DPW&I		-	-	-
	EMALAHLENI AREA OFFICE	CACADU (LADY FRERE)	2	2	-	-	-
	MIDDELBURG SERVICE OFFICE	MIDDELBURG	2	2	-	-	-
	MOLTENO SERVICE OFFICE	MOLTENO	2	2	-	-	-
	NGCOBO AREA OFFICE	NGCOBO	Shared Services with DPW&I		-	-	-
	NGCOBO SERVICE OFFICE	NGCOBO	Shared Services with DPW&I		-	-	-
	COUGHLAN SERVICE OFFICE	NGCOBO	2	2	-	-	-
	CHRIS HANI DISTRICT OFFICE	KOMANI	2	2	-	-	-
	MELTON GARDENS	KOMANI	2	2	-	-	-
	KWA MLUNGISI SERVICE OFFICE	KOMANI	2	2	-	-	-
	QUEENSTOWN SERVICE OFFICE	KOMANI	2	2	-	-	-
	SPRINGROOVE SATELITE OFFICE	SPRINGROOVE	2	2	-	-	-
	STERKSTROOM SERVICE OFFICE	STERKSTROOM	2	2	-	-	-
	TARKASTAD SERVICE OFFICE	TARKASTAD	2	2	-	-	-
	THORNHILL SATELITE OFFICE	THORNHILL VILLAGE	2	2	-	-	-
	WHITTLESEA SERVICE OFFICE	WHITTLESEA	Shared Services with DPW&I		-	-	-

DISTRICT	OFFICE	TOWN SITUATED	SECURITY GUARDS NEEDS		BUDGET SAFEGUARD 2025/26 '000	BUDGET ELECTRONIC SECURITY SYSTEMS 2025/26 '000	BUDGET PSIRA COMPLIANCE 2025/26 '000
	TSOMO SERVICE OFFICE	TSOMO	2	2	-	-	-
JOE GQABI	DISTRICT OFFICE	ALIWAL NORTH	Shared Services with DPW&I		-	-	-
	ALIWAL NORTH AREA OFFICE	ALIWAL NORTH	2	2	-	-	-
	MALETSWAI ONE STOP CENTRE	ALIWAL NORTH	4	3	-	-	-
	JAMESTOWN SERVICE OFFICE	JAMES CALATA	2	2	-	-	-
	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CENTRE	JAMES CALATA	2	2	-	-	-
	BURGERSDORP SERVICE OFFICE	BURGERSDORP	2	2	-	-	-
	VENTERSTAD SERVICE OFFICE	VENTERSTAD	2	2	-	-	-
	MOUNT FLETCHER AREA OFFICE	MT FLETCHER	2	2	-	-	-
	MOUNT FLETCHER SERVICE OFFICE	MT FLETCHER	2	2	-	-	-
	UGIE SERVICE OFFICE	UGIE	2	2	-	-	-
	MACLEAR SERVICE OFFICE	NQANQARHU (MACLEAR)	2	2	-	-	-
	STERKSPRUIT AREA OFFICE	STERKSPRUIT	2	2	-	-	-
	STERKSPRUIT SERVICE OFFICE	STERKSPRUIT	2	2	-	-	-
	LADY GREY SERVICE OFFICE	LADY GREY	2	2	-	-	-
	BARKLEY EAST SERVICE OFFICE	BARKLEY EAST	2	2	-	-	-
	BARKLEY EAST CDC	BARKLEY EAST	2	2	-	-	-
	STEYNSBURG SERVICE OFFICE	STEYNSBURG	Shared Services with DPW&I	-	-	-	-
	BURGERSDORP YOUTH CARE CENTRE	BURGERSDORP	In-house Security Officers	-	-	OPERATIONAL	INCLUDED
NELSON MANDELA METRO	ENKUSELWENI SECURE CARE CENTRE	GQEBERHA	10	10	-	OPERATIONAL	-
	UITENHAGE SERVICE OFFICE	KARIGA	2	2	-	-	-
	UITENHAGE AREA OFFICE	KARIGA	2	2	-	-	-
	MOTHERWELL SERVICE OFFICE	GQEBERHA	9	9	-	-	-
	WALMER SERVICE OFFICE	GQEBERHA	2	2	-	-	-
	DISTRICT OFFICE	GQEBERHA	5	4	-	-	-
	IBHAYI SERVICE OFFICE	GQEBERHA	2	2	-	-	-
	PROTEA CHILD & YOUTH CARE CENTRE	GQEBERHA	5	4	-	2025/2026	-
	ERICA CHILD & YOUTH CENTRE	GQEBERHA	6	5	-	2025/2026	-
	KWANOBUHLE OUTREACH CENTER	KARIGA	5	4	-	-	-
	ERNEST MALGAS TREATEMENT CENTER	GQEBERHA	9	9	-	OPERATIONAL	-
O R TAMBO	FLAGSTAFF SERVICE OFFICE	FLAGSTAFF	2	2	-	-	-
	LIBODE SERVICE OFFICE	LIBODE	2	2	-	-	-
	LUSIKISIKI AREA / SERVICE OFFICE	LUSIKISIKI	2	2	-	-	-
	MQANDULI SERVICE OFFICE	MQANDULI	2	2	-	-	-
	LIBODE AREA OFFICE	NGQELENI	2	2	-	-	-
	NGQELENI SERVICE OFFICE	NGQELENI	2	2	-	-	-
	PORT ST JOHNS SERVICE OFFICE	PORT ST JOHNS	2	2	-	-	-
	QUMBU SERVICE OFFICE	QUMBU	2	2	-	-	-
	QUMBU AREA OFFICE	TSOLO	2	2	-	-	-

DISTRICT	OFFICE	TOWN SITUATED	SECURITY GUARDS NEEDS		BUDGET SAFEGUARD 2025/26 '000	BUDGET ELECTRONIC SECURITY SYSTEMS 2025/26 '000	BUDGET PSIRA COMPLIANCE 2025/26 '000
	TSOLO SERVICE OFFICE	TSOLO	2	2	-	-	-
	DISTRICT OFFICE	MTHATHA	Shared Services with DPW&I	-	-	-	-
	MTHATHA SERVICE OFFICE	MTHATHA	2	2	-	-	-
	QUMBU SECURE CARE CENTER	QUMBU	In-house Security Officers		-	OPERATIONAL	INCLUDED
	PALMERTON WOMEN RESOURCE CENTRE	LUSIKISIKI	2	2	-	-	-
SARAH BAARTMAN	ABERDEEN SERVICE OFFICE	ABERDEEN	2	2	-	-	-
	ALEXANDRIA SERVICE OFFICE	ALEXANDRIA	Shared Services with DPW&I		-	-	-
	COOKHOUSE SERVICE OFFICE	COOKHOUSE	2	2	-	-	-
	GRAAFF-REINET SERVICE OFFICE	GRAAFF-REINET	2	2	-	-	-
	GRAAFF-REINET AREA OFFICE	GRAAF-REINET	2	2	-	-	-
	MAKANASKOP SERVICE OFFICE	MAKANDA	2	2	-	-	-
	DISTRICT OFFICE / GRAHAMSTOWN AREA OFFICE	MAKANDA	2	2	-	-	-
	HANKEY SERVICE OFFICE	HANKEY	2	2	-	-	-
	HUMANSDORP AREA OFFICE	HUMANSDORP	2	2	-	-	-
	HUMANSDORP SERVICE OFFICE	HUMANSDORP	2	2	-	-	-
	JANSENVILLE SERVICE OFFICE	JANSENVILLE	2	2	-	-	-
	JOUBERTINA SERVICE OFFICE	JOUBERTINA	2	2	-	-	-
	KIRKWOOD SERVICE OFFICE	KIRKWOOD	2	2	-	-	-
	PEARSTON SERVICE OFFICE	PEARSTON	2	2	-	-	-
	PORT ALFRED SERVICE OFFICE	PORT ALFRED	2	2	-	-	-
	SOMERSET EAST SERVICE OFFICE	SOMERSET EAST	2	2	-	-	-
	STEYTLERVILLE SERVICE OFFICE	STEYTLERVILLE	2	2	-	-	-
	WILLOMORE SERVICE OFFICE	WILLOMORE	2	2	-	-	-

ANNEXURE E: INFORMATION COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY FIVE YEARS ICT PLAN

No	5 Year Road Map IT Initiatives	Priority	Year 1 2025/26	Year 2 2026/27	Year 3 2027/28	Year 4 2028/29	Year 5 2029/30	Outputs
	ICT Governance							
1	Review the ICT Awareness approach for approved policies, with special focus on districts and top management.	1	•	-	-	-	-	Improved level of ICT controls, policies, awareness in the DEPT and compliance
2	Review the Project Management Framework	2	•	•	-	-	-	Improved success rate of ICT projects
3	Review of information security standards and tools to be aligned with POPIA	1	•	-	-	-	-	Information security standards in Compliance to POPIA
4	Partner with the Presidential Digital Industrial Revolution Commission on 4IR research and implementation plan	2	-	•	•	-	-	Utilisation of research in relation 4IR BI services implemented
5	Establish innovation centre to support 4IR implementation in partnership with local institutions and private sector	2	•	•	•	-	-	Established innovation centre to support 4IR PGITOC started with the Provincial Strategy blueprint to cater 4IR
6	**User automation and ICT Infrastructure**							
7	Develop an ICT TCO model that takes into account all direct and indirect costs.	1	•	-	-	-	-	ICT TCO model
8	Develop a service catalogue.	1	•	-	-	-	-	Use of ICT service catalogue
9	Review ICT Infrastructure Architecture Plan	1	•	-	-	-	-	ICT Infrastructure Architecture Plan implemented
10	Implement UC throughout the Department.	2		•	•	•	-	Implemented UC
11	Develop a cloud computing and Block chain strategy	1	•	•	-	-	-	cloud computing and Block chain strategy
12	Replacement of ICT equipment which is no longer supported by OEM and running unsupported Operating Systems for compliance with EA	2 (I think Prio 1)	•	-	-	-	-	Replaced ICT equipment (ran out of warranty support, I think this can be done in two years because of budget added by Vatsha) and running unsupported Operating Systems for compliance with EA
13	Participate in the implementation of the provincial VPN. (broadband participation)	2	•	•	-	-	-	Broadband implemented
14	Rollout of WIFI to offices where fixed cabling is not financially viable.	1	•	•	•	•	-	Rolled out of WIFI to offices where fixed cabling is not financially viable.
15	Research on community based WIFI access. To maximise access to ECDSD online services	2	-	•	-	-	-	community based WIFI access implementation plan
16	Research on back office applications and identify, test and implement like-for-like open source applications. As a cost reduction strategy on ICT	2	-	-	•	•	•	Cost reduction strategy on ICT(use of cloud solution & use SharePoint documents to reduce paper costs & printing, use of inhouse document upload solution for
17	Implementation of departmental proxy servers to provide more flexible internet access.	1	•	•	-	-	-	More flexible internet access
18	Implementation of Software Asset Management tools.	1	-	•	-	-	-	Implemented Software Asset Management tools
19	Streamline the provisioning and management of ICT equipment.	2	-	•	•	-	-	Streamlined provisioning and management of ICT equipment
	Information Management Services							
20	Information Architecture Plan	1	•	•	-	-	-	Information Architecture Plan
21	Develop a BI enabled intranet, dashboards, customised reporting (user driven data extraction/visualisation) and Big Data	2	•	-	-	-	-	Dashboards and Big Data solution
22	Implementation of a user data backups solutions	2	.-	-	-	-	-	user data backups solutions implemented

No	5 Year Road Map IT Initiatives	Priority	Year 1 2025/26	Year 2 2026/27	Year 3 2027/28	Year 4 2028/29	Year 5 2029/30	Outputs
	ICT Governance							
23	Development and implementation of a knowledge management strategy.	2	-	•	-	-	-	Implemented knowledge management strategy.
24	Development and implementation of a content or Information management strategy.	2	-	•	-	-	-	Information management strategy
25	Integration of spatial information into core business services.	2	-	•	•	•	-	Use of spatial information for NPO facilities and projects
	Business Automation							
26	Application system Architecture plan	1	-	•	•	-	-	Application system Architecture plan
27	Implement Electronic learning Management System	2	-	-	•	•	•	Implemented Electronic learning Management System
28	Participate in the National Sector wide automation of core business processes (NISPIS).	2	•	•	•	•	•	Implemented NISPIS or National DSD Systems
29	Participate in Automation of Procurement plans and BID management processes	2	-	-	•	-	-	National Treasury IFMS
30	SCM Catalogue	2	-	-	•	-	-	National Treasury IFMS
31	Asset Management	2	-	•	-	-	-	National Treasury IFMS
32	Budget management (Ecs)	2	-	-	-	•	-	National Treasury IFMS
33	Inventory Management	2	-	-	•	-	-	National Treasury IFMS
34	Price index	2	-	-	-	-	•	National Treasury IFMS
35	Journal management	2	-	-	-	•	-	National Treasury IFMS
36	Cash Management	2	-	-	-	•	-	National Treasury IFMS
37	Debt Management	2	-	-	•	-	-	National Treasury IFMS
38	Revenue Management	2	-	-	•	-	-	National Treasury IFMS
39	Trans/Fleet Management	2	-	-	-	-	•	National Treasury IFMS
40	Leased Assets	2	•	-	-	-	-	National Treasury IFMS
41	Telephone Management Interface	2	-	-	-	-	•	National Treasury IFMS
42	Human Resource Planning	2	-	-	-	-	•	National Treasury IFMS
43	Recruitment Management	2	-	-	•	-	-	National Treasury IFMS
44	Organizational Management	2	-	-	-	-	•	National Treasury IFMS
45	Performance Management (Dept Employees)	2	•	•		-	-	National Treasury IFMS
46	Career Management, demotions	2	-	-	-	•	-	National Treasury IFMS
47	Education & Training Management	2	-		•			National Treasury IFMS
48	Employee wellness	2	-	-	-	-	•	National Treasury IFMS
49	Labour Relations	2	-	-	-	-	•	National Treasury IFMS
50	Employee Movement	2	-	•	-	-	-	National Treasury IFMS
51	Termination of services	2	-	•	-	-	-	National Treasury IFMS
52	**Records and document management solution**	1	•	-	-	-	-	Implemented Records management solution for Finance & HR
53	Community based services	1	•	•	•	•	•	Automated Programme 5 community services projects

ANNEXURE F: RECORDS MANAGEMENT FIVE YEAR PLAN

Interventions	Sub-Risks	Indicator	Activity	Targets					Area
				2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Improved registry infrastructure and better management of records	Lack of functional or suitable registries	Assess new buildings to check its suitability for functional registries	- No of new buildings assessed,	5	5	6	7	8	Head Office, Sarah Baartman, BCM, Amathole, Alfred Nzo
		Establish new registries	- No of records management inspections conducted - No of new registries established	5	5	5	6	7	All Areas
Coordinating districts through inspections and implementing records management projects	Illegal destruction of records	Ensure proper management of records	- No of records management awareness sessions conducted	-	9	9	9	9	
			- No of disposal projects implemented	4	5	6	5	7	
			- No of records management projects implemented	3	5	5	5	6	

SECOND EDITION 5 YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN 2025 - 2030

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

PHYSICAL ADDRESS:	One Vision Building Cnr. Circular Drive and Independence Avenue Bhisho 5606
POSTAL ADDRESS:	Private Bag X0039 BHISHO 5606
TELEPHONE NUMBER/S:	043 635 5000/ 5441
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Mzukisi.Solani@ecdsd.gov.za
WEBSITE ADDRESS:	www.ecdsd.gov.za