

WE REPORT BACK TO YOU 2004 - 2009



Together, creating jobs, fighting poverty



A BETTER GAUTENG IN THE MAKING

15 YEARS OF PROGRESS TO A BETTER LIFE

Introduction

It is with pride and humility that the Gauteng Provincial Government reports back to our people on progress made in implementing the electoral mandate it received in 2004. We have many successes that we can boast about, some of which have even surpassed our own expectations and targets.

The policies and programmes implemented in the past five years have all been focused on creating work and fighting poverty. Our commitment to creating a better life for all is the common thread that has spanned all 15 years of our democracy.

It has been 15 years of advancing worker rights. Workers have benefited from the passing of progressive labour legislation and the introduction of social security benefits.

It has been 15 years of peace and stability, bringing an end to decades of political violence under apartheid.

It has been 15 years of rebuilding the economy, pushing back the frontiers of poverty and improving the quality of life for millions.

Our country has become more unified and we collectively celebrated achievements in sport, arts and culture. We are hosting the 2010 FIFA World Cup – and Gauteng is the Heart of this spectacular event.

GROWING THE ECONOMY

The Gauteng Provincial Government (GPG) has developed and implemented a wide range of policies and strategies to bring about shared economic growth and development. These include:

- The Gauteng growth and development strategy, The provincial 2010 strategic framework, which has provided the foundation for Gauteng to host the important FIFA 2010 World Cup in a way that leaves a lasting legacy of infrastructural development, sports development, job creation, increased tourism and other economic benefits.
- The provincial BBBEE strategy and strategies to promote SMMEs and cooperatives, which have helped to transform the economic sector and make it more representative of the people of Gauteng.
- The vision and plan to build Gauteng as an integrated, globally competitive city region in which the different parts of the province complement



each other to ensure greater prosperity for more of our people.

- The Gauteng spatial development perspective, which provides the basis for spatial planning and public and private investment in a manner that takes into account and combines economic and social objectives.

Other GPG policies and strategies that have created an enabling environment and promoted growth in key economic sectors include the Gauteng agricultural development strategy, the agro-processing and biotechnology strategies, the competitive sports strategy, the creative industries and craft strategies, the tourism strategy, the sustainable development strategy, the integrated transport strategy and the freight and logistics strategies.

What has the government done to create jobs and reduce poverty?

All the Gauteng government's programmes and strategies have contributed to the creation of short, medium and long-term jobs. Despite growing numbers of work seekers in Gauteng due to immigration and population growth, unemployment levels have dropped by 6, 4% since 2003 to the current level of 19.5%. While this is still unacceptably high, it is evidence that government interventions are having a positive impact.

Our economic interventions, including investment



in infrastructure, have created both direct and indirect jobs. The Gautrain project and investment in the Cradle of Humankind World Heritage Site have created direct jobs in construction and within the projects themselves and have also enabled the creation of additional jobs in the hospitality and retail sector resulting from the expansion of tourism.

During this third term of governance, the provincial government created an estimated 200 000 short to long-term jobs in infrastructure development, property management, creative industries, tourism, safety and security, community development and health care.

These include the following.

- Implementation of the Expanded Public Works Programme created over 128 000 short-term jobs, of which 1 200 were for people with disabilities. A further 30 480 people with disabilities are employed in protective workshops run by government.
- The GPG's road construction and maintenance programmes have created over 6 000 jobs and social infrastructure development projects have created approximately 10 000 jobs.
- The Gautrain project has contributed an estimated 4 700 local direct jobs and 25 400 indirect jobs.
- A total of 3 474 jobs were created for people performing property management functions, of which 494 are women, 1 011 are youth and 139 are people with disabilities.



- Jobs were also created in the cultural industries, safety and security, food security, agriculture and conservation, housing and health sectors.

What has the government done to support small business?

Broadening wealth creation and ensuring that more of Gauteng's people are able to contribute to, and benefit from, economic growth has been one of the GPG's key goals.

All departments, agencies and entities have contributed to the visible increase in promotion of BBBEE, SMMEs and cooperatives in Gauteng. While more needs to be done, this has helped reduce the exclusion of black people from the mainstream economy and ensured that the poor and former marginalised in society contribute to and share in the country's wealth.

At least 53, 51% of the GPG's R6 billion 2007/08 spend was allocated to historically disadvantaged individuals (HDIs). For example, in 2005, just over R102 million was allocated to HDIs and in 2006, approximately R53 million was allocated to HDIs. Of the total 2007 figure, 18, 78% went to women, 6, 01% to youth and 0, 53 to people with disabilities.

The establishment of the Gauteng Enterprise Propeller (GEP) has provided financial and non-financial support to facilitate the growth and development of the SMME and cooperative sectors. Since 2006, the GEP assisted over 14 000 SMMEs, approved a wide range of projects valued at R64, 2 million, and provided guarantees to the value of R15 million. Of these, 37% were awarded to women-owned businesses and 30% to youth-owned businesses.

The financing provided has led to the creation 773 direct jobs. In addition, the GEP has assisted SMMEs with back-office support such as accounting and bookkeeping, tax returns, budget preparations, technical planning interventions and marketing. The

number of black commercial farmers in Gauteng has risen from 300 to 1 029 since 2004, while Gauteng's contribution to national farming income has risen from 5% to 15, 1%.

Has government done anything for women, youth, the disabled and the elderly?

Our poverty eradication and social development strategy has changed the lives of the poor and the disadvantaged. More people now receive basic services and have access to decent housing, water and sanitation, education, health services, safety and security services and social grants. Together these services have laid the foundation for building cohesive, sustainable communities.

The provision of social security grants is a key element of the country's comprehensive social security system aimed at reducing income poverty. Between 2004 and 2008 an additional 470 000 people in Gauteng received social grants. By 31 January 2008 the number of social grant beneficiaries in Gauteng reached 1 439 934. This includes old age pensions, disability, child support, care dependency, foster care, social relief and grant-in-aid grants.

Children – The Bana Pele programme, launched in 2005 to provide an integrated package of free services to Gauteng's poorest children, has resulted in 85 774 children receiving free school uniforms, 526 000 children in 1 492 schools receiving free school nutrition, 46 336 receiving free scholar transport, and 166 737 receiving psycho-social support. A total of 162 317 children have been placed in foster care, 229 556 children have received care through subsidised crèches, 40 066 children have been enrolled in ECD facilities, and 12 468 children have received care at homes run by NGOs. A further 9 960 children have been placed at government-run places of safety, 15 104 street children have received support and 20 193 children have benefitted from family reunification services.

People with disabilities – Services to people with disabilities include social work counseling and services, residential facilities and protective workshops for skills development and financial empowerment. Protective workshops run by government employ 30 480 people with disabilities, whilst 32 740 are employed in protective workshops run by NGOs. Government counseling services have been provided to 2 327 people with disabilities and NGO counseling services to 58 783, whilst 15 412 have been admitted to NGO homes.

The youth – Youth development programmes carried out since 2004 include moral regeneration programmes involving 26 118 young people, with 2 459 youth having been involved in volunteer programmes, 3 105 youth having benefited from income generation projects and 5 454 youth having been trained in entrepreneurship and in starting their own businesses.

The aged – Since 2004, 11 519 older persons in Gauteng have received counselling through government services and 35 898 through subsidised NGO services. and 93 346 older people have been accommodated at subsidised NGO-run centres for the aged.

Has enough work been done to provide decent housing in the province?

The Gauteng government's strategy on the development of sustainable human settlements is based on the national strategy 'Breaking New Ground' and aims to address apartheid's legacy of unequal development by providing shelter, enhancing human settlements and tackling asset and infrastructure poverty. In 1994 the housing backlog for Gauteng was estimated at 746 000 households. The number of informal households has increased, however, and is now estimated at 870 246 households.

According to Stats SA's Community Survey 2007, Gauteng has over 3, 1 million households – 25, 4% of South Africa's total.

- The percentage of informal dwellings in Gauteng decreased from 23, 5% in 1996 to 22, 6% in 2007.
- The average household size has decreased over time to 3, 3 in 2007, the lowest of all provinces and below the national average of 3, 9.

About 350 000 housing opportunities have been provided between 2004 and 2008, and plans to complete another 150 000 different housing opportunities by the end of government's term of office in 2009. Tens of thousands of residents were also given title deeds.

With more and more people moving into and overcrowding the urban areas, the focus is increasingly on mixed income developments on well located land. Gauteng recorded the highest number of approved subsidies compared to other provinces in the period 1994/5 to 2006/7. Infrastructural poverty has been addressed through urban renewal and the formalisation and eradication of informal settlements.

Mixed Housing Developments are designed to promote social integration and more equitable access to jobs and other economic opportunities, including for low income households. Flagship projects are being implemented in all regions of the province, providing over 100 000 housing units. Work is in progress to provide 47 640 housing units in mixed development projects in Pennyville, Chief Albert Luthuli Ext 6, Olivenhoutbosch Ext 36, Thorntree View, Cosmo



City and K206 in Alexandra. Work has also started on another 36 910 units in Doornkop (Soweto), Chief Mogale (Kagiso) and Middlevlei (Mohlakeng). And plans are being finalised for 18 977 units in housing developments in Lady Selbourne, Danville and Willows.

Formalisation and eradication of identified informal settlements focuses on the GPG's commitment to upgrade and formalise identified informal settlements by 2009 and eradicate them by 2014. A total of 395 informal settlements were identified for eradication by 2014. Of these 122 were deemed suitable for upgrading and formalisation while the rest were earmarked for relocation to identified projects. By August 2008, a total of 68 of these 122 settlements had already been formalised, with an additional 56 to be formalised by 2009. So far, 12 informal settlements have been eradicated, and a further 24 are in the process of being eradicated with housing construction underway.

URBAN REGENERATION PROGRAMMES

Gauteng's urban regeneration programmes aim to stimulate local economies and create sustainable jobs that will help eradicate poverty and improve the quality of life. They have focused on inner city renewal and on the revitalisation of Gauteng's older townships, and have prioritised the upgrading and development of roads, transport, housing and bulk infrastructure, as well as local economic development. Key areas of urban renewal have been:



- **Alexandra** – The Alexandra Renewal Project includes 18 housing projects that have already delivered a total of 3 771 RDP houses and 3 154 affordable social housing units and four new schools have been built. Other services delivered include the upgrading of roads, the building of pedestrian bridges, the rehabilitation of the banks of the Jukskei River, the creation of parks and gardens and the development of the Alexandra Police Station.
- **Bekkersdal** – The Bekkersdal informal settlement outside the formal township boundaries in Westonaria on the West Rand is home to over 70 000 people. The project was launched in 2004 and has a seven year timeframe to completion. It seeks to address the plight of communities in informal settlements, backyard shacks and hostel residents living on high-risk and dolomitic land through a relocation plan. Over 16 000 housing units are being developed to accommodate residents who will be relocated.
- **Evaton** – The project, launched in 2004 following a commitment made at a government imbizo with the community, includes upgrading sewer and water networks, storm water drainage and street lighting, roads and transport networks and housing. The programme is being implemented in partnership with private development companies and local contractors.
- **Kliptown** – Urban renewal in Kliptown has entailed investment in strategic economic infrastructure to stimulate local economic development and upgrade key community infrastructure. This includes the upgrading of roads and housing and a major development project to mark the site where the Freedom Charter was adopted in 1955. This project centres around the Walter Sisulu Square of Dedication which has become an important heritage tourism destination, and includes shops, offices, a taxi rank, conference facilities, a museum and a hotel.

Twenty Prioritised Townships Programme: The 20 PTP programme is an intergovernmental programme aimed at rehabilitating infrastructure and improving the quality of life in Gauteng's older, more established townships. An initial R3 billion was pledged for investment in these townships over a three-year period for roads, schools, clinics, water and sanitation facilities and backyard dwellings. Since the programme began, R4, 6 billion has been spent on 387 projects including the:

- upgrading of over 800 kms of road
- development of 280 000 residential stands
- beautification of communities
- development of precinct plans in some of the townships to direct and stimulate investment
- rehabilitation of schools and clinics, and
- commercial and transport hubs in partnership with the private sector to stimulate local economic development and job creation.

What has been done to improve services in clinics and hospitals?

Interventions to improve the health of Gauteng residents and broaden access to quality health care have been top priorities of the GPG. Among the key focus areas have been promoting adequate nutrition and healthy lifestyles, ensuring access to quality health care and primary health care facilities and services, responding to HIV and AIDS and other communicable diseases and providing community health care workers.



BETTER ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

The provision of primary healthcare services, including free health care for women and for children under the age of six has been dramatically expanded. An estimated 7, 5 million visits for chronic non-communicable diseases have been made to primary health care facilities. A service transformation plan has been developed and implemented as part of a broader initiative to provide a minimum package of health care services across Gauteng.

The district health system has continued to be strengthened through extending operating hours to improve accessibility, offering after-hour and emergency services and developing mental health service packages for all facilities, and providing free health care for people with physical and mental disabilities and for those receiving social grants.

The opening of Stanza Bopape, Stratford and Maria Rantho community health centres, and the Esangweni, Phola Park and Ramokonopi maternity and obstetric units has ensured that 97,7% of Gauteng's population lives within a 5 km radius of a health facility. A dedicated obstetric ambulance service has been established in all six districts to ensure quick response times for emergency transport and to contribute to the reduction of maternal deaths.

Other successes in improving access to quality health care include the following.

- A total of 1 812 elderly people participated in support groups for the four major chronic conditions of hypertension, diabetes, asthma and epilepsy in 2008. This is an increase on the figure of 280 in 2004.
- The number of hospital facilities that received Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative awards from the World Health Organisation and the United Nations Children's Fund increased from 11 in 2004 to 19 in 2008.
- Continuous implementation of strategies and programmes to reduce maternal and perinatal

mortality (deaths of babies in the first month of life) and morbidity. For example, in 2008, Tambo Memorial Hospital opened a four-bed neonatal ICU.

- The Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) programme, a child survival strategy for children under 6 years of age, is being implemented in 86% of Gauteng's primary health care facilities in 2008 compared to 64% in 2004.
- Immunisation coverage of children under one year has remained high since 2004, increasing from 83% in 2004 to 92, 3% in 2008 and exceeding the 90% target. The GPG was awarded the best immunisation coverage certificate in 2005 by the national Department of Health.
- In support of infant health, the Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) strategy has been implemented in 98% of hospitals.
- Implementation of awareness campaigns such as World Diabetes Day, World Heart Day, World Kidney Day and the screening of males over 50 years of age for prostate cancer.

Prevention and reduction of disease

The GPS's interventions in preventing and reducing communicable diseases have resulted in a decline in the number of confirmed measles cases. This has been achieved through a two-pronged health promotion and immunisation strategy. One of the successes achieved in the current term of government is that all communicable diseases are reported within 24 hours, which is well within the target time limit of 48 hours.

Response to HIV and AIDS

The GPG's comprehensive response to HIV and AIDS has expanded rapidly, with a focus on prevention, treatment, care and ongoing mobilisation, and the building of social partnerships. The reduction in new HIV infections among the youth marks the first stage of 'turning the tide' of the HIV epidemic.

The joint multi-sectoral response to AIDS in Gauteng has achieved a sustained high output with

communication reaching 15 million people and education reaching an estimated 3, 8 million people, including learners through schools in 2006/7.

Anti-retroviral treatment (ART) is provided in all hospitals and ART service points increased to 59 in 2008. Two more prisons, Krugersdorp and Pretoria Central, have been accredited as ART sites. The number of patients on treatment increased to 106 499 adults and 11 127 children.

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) decreased to 237 051 and the number treated for male urethritis syndrome decreased to 58 292 in 2008.

Prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) is provided at all hospitals, community health centres and clinics that offer antenatal care. Pregnant women tested for HIV increased to 182 550 in 2008, of which 27, 7% tested positive. The dual therapy regimen was introduced in February 2008 and by the end of March 664 pregnant women and 756 infants had received dual therapy. Voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) for HIV is being provided at all health facilities in Gauteng. The number of VCT sites increased to 334 fixed PHC facilities and 27 public hospitals as well as 42 non-medical sites in 2008. The average number of people tested has been consistently greater than 300 000 a year, with 327 540 tested in 2008, the reason for the increase being that all facilities now have lay counsellors.



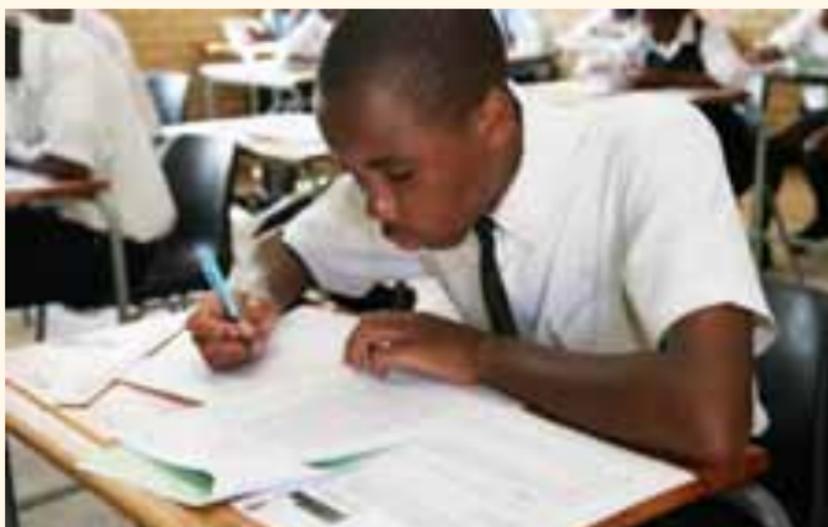
Are our children getting good education?

Education has a key role to play in ensuring that the people are able to reach their full potential and contribute to the country's growth and development. The GPG has progressively strengthened the quality of education, enhanced learners' skills and improved access to educational institutions in Gauteng.

Increased enrolments: The number of learners in Gauteng currently stands at 1 883 550, indicating a significant growth in the education system. In 2008, the number of Grade 12 learners increased to 91 404 and Grade R learners to 45 955 in public schools. Since 2004, 394 new schools, including special schools and ABET centres, have been built to accommodate the new learners.

Improved pass rate: The Gauteng matric pass rate has shown a steady improvement from 1998 to 2006, with only slight declines in 2004 and 2005. Except for 2004, the provincial average has been substantially above the national average, despite the fact that the 2007 matric results indicated a 3, 7% decline in the pass rate due, amongst other things, to prolonged industrial action by public servants, including educators, during the year.

Support programmes have been designed and implemented in order to strengthen the quality of education and learner's skills, including the following:



The special focus on maths, science and technology and English as a second language programme has increased the participation of girls in maths, science and technology, and Gauteng manages 100 Dinaledi schools, the largest in the country.

Support to the poor: Through the Bana Pele programme, the GPG has been able to provide free schooling, transport, uniforms and regular nutrition to the poorest and most vulnerable children to ensure that they are able to access quality education. Gauteng's key performance indicators for 2008 have recorded increments in the support provided. They include the following:

- **Free schooling:** The elimination of school fees in Gauteng's poorest schools since January 2007 benefiting over 378 000 learners in 426 schools. In 2008 in total there are 887 no fee schools and 710 002 learners in "no fee" schools.
- **Free school uniforms:** The number of children who benefit from free school uniforms has increased from 24 700 in 2006 to 85 774 in the 2007/8 financial year.
- **School nutrition:** In 2005, 399 715 learners benefited from the feeding programme. The number increased to 452 310 learners in 2007 and to 526 000 in 1 492 schools in 2008.
- **Scholar transport:** Scholar transport is being provided for 46 366 primary and secondary learners who live 5 km and more from schools, thus improving access to education.

Are we feeling safe on the roads, at home and in the community?

Safety and security are central to the vision of a better Gauteng. Unacceptably high crime levels threaten to undermine the achievements of democracy and development. The Gauteng government's key interventions in the 2004–2009 term of office have centred around the development and implementation of the Gauteng Safety Strategy and the Gauteng Road Safety Strategy.

Community Safety – The vision of the Gauteng Safety Strategy (GSS) is ‘a globally competitive city region characterised by households and communities who enjoy a good quality of life because they live, work and travel in a law-governed society free of fear, violence and crime.’ The strategy aims to prevent and reduce violent and serious crime, improve the quality of policing, promote better coordination of the criminal justice system and strengthen the fight against crime in an integrated manner across national, provincial and local government. It further aims to improve crime intelligence and analysis and mobilise community participation in the reduction of crime.

Since the implementation of the GSS in 2006, contact crimes including murder, attempted murder, rape, indecent assault, aggravated robbery, common robbery, assault with intent to commit grievous bodily harm and common assault decreased by 5,2%. Aggravated robbery, including cash-in-transit heists, vehicle and truck hijacking and bank robberies also showed a decrease. This indicates that the Strategy is having a positive impact on overall levels of crime in Gauteng.

Other successes that can be attributed to the implementation of the Gauteng Safety Strategy and related strategies are the following.

- The building of new police stations and the establishment of the Crime Management Centre (CMC) at provincial headquarters.



- The implementation of drug awareness campaigns.
- The annual increase in the number of arrests made and the implementation of a pilot project focusing on the transformation of the criminal justice system.
- The reduction of ATM bombings and the implementation of flood and flush operations to disrupt criminal activity in specific locations.
- The establishment of 85 youth desks across the province and the training of 492 youth desk members, SAPS members and local government officials to run and support youth desks.
- Educating and creating awareness among at least 20 000 learners through school education and awareness raising programmes and implementation of the Hlayisika school safety plan in 223 schools.
- The establishment of 132 victim empowerment centres (VECs) with volunteers; the conducting of eight women and child safety audits; the establishment of eight Men as Gender and Child Safety Promotion Networks and the design and implementation of Ikhaya Lethemba. This is a flagship 24-hour centre for victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse. VEC services at regional and satellite offices were expanded across the province and VEC co-ordination was improved.

Are our rights protected and do we have equal opportunities?

Since the advent of democracy in 1994, government



has implemented programmes to ensure that all South Africans enjoy equal human rights. A strong emphasis has been placed on the constitutional rights and economic empowerment of women, people with disabilities, the youth, children and the elderly. They have been prioritised through the implementation of the GPG's BBBEE strategy, the preferential procurement in the awarding of tenders, employment and skills development through the EPWP, the implementation of employment equity and internship and learnership programmes.

Other measures include the provision of financial and non-financial support for SMMEs, initiatives to facilitate entrepreneurship and economic activity in various economic sectors, sectoral strategies including those in the film, auto, creative industries, tourism and competitive sports sectors, support for cooperatives, a variety of skills development initiatives and the provision of bursaries.

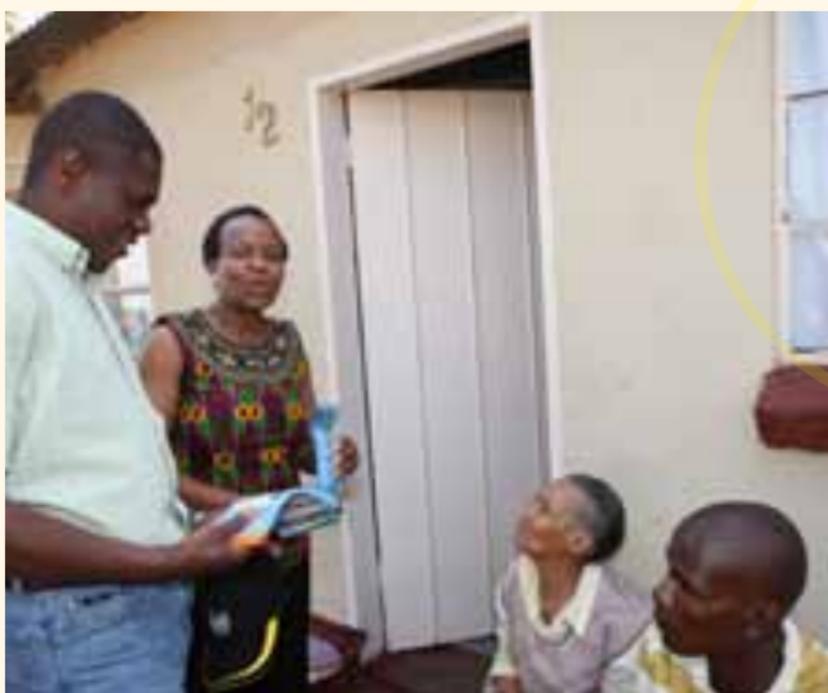
The GPG has actively consulted with women, people with disabilities and young people in the development of policies, strategies and programmes affecting these groups. This is in line with government's commitment to consult with civil society and the approach pioneered by people with disabilities, which says 'nothing about us without us'.



Is the government competent and caring for needs of residents?

Since 1994 the democratic government has focused on building people-centred, people-driven, transparent and accountable governance. Since 2004 more emphasis has been placed on ensuring caring and compassionate government service to the people and building the capacity of the developmental state to realise economic and social objectives. The orientation of the entire public service over the past 15 years has shifted towards serving the needs of the people, especially the poor and the disadvantaged, and good governance practices have been entrenched. The GPG has significantly expanded its capacity to implement programmes and deliver a wider range of services to the people. Service delivery levels and the reach of, and access to, public services have expanded dramatically despite population increases.

The Gauteng Provincial Government has developed and implemented various initiatives to realise its commitment to building an effective and caring government. This includes improving the functioning of government, ensuring more effective service delivery, improving government efficiency and financial management and effective interaction and communication.







Together, creating jobs
fighting poverty

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