

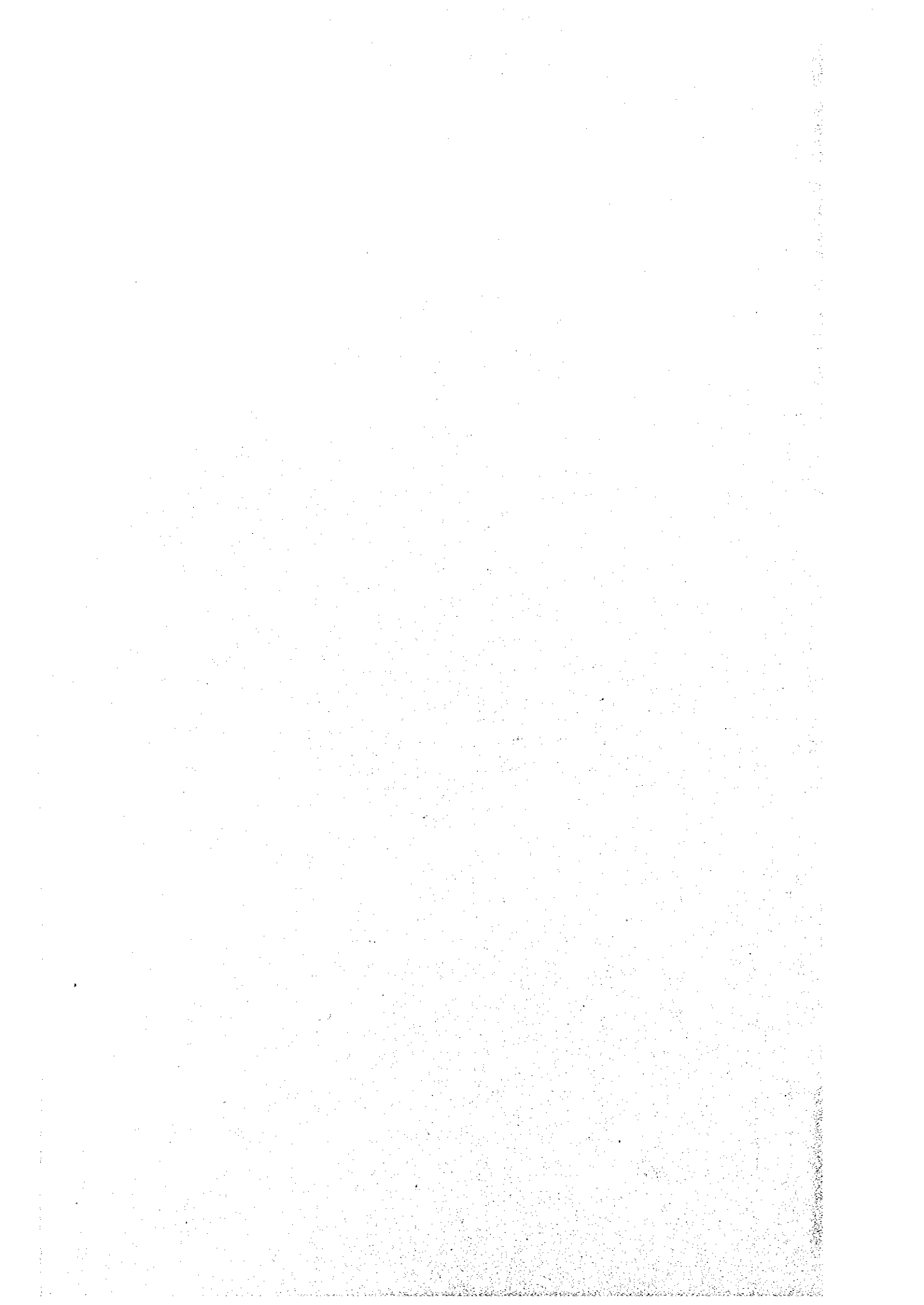
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South Africa: Country WID Profile

November, 1998

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Planning Department
Japan International Cooperation Agency

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Country WID Profile (South Africa)

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Abbreviation
(South Africa)

AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
CEDAW	Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CSS	Central Statistical Service
CGE	Commission on Gender Equality
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
DLA	Department of Land and Agriculture
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization, UN
F/P	Family Planning
GAD	Gender and Development
GETT	Gender Equity Task Team
GDP	Gross (Value of) Domestic Product
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
IDASA	Institute for Democracy in South Africa
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
POWA	People Opposing Women Abuse
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
OSW	Office on the Status of Women
PHC	Primary Health Care
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
SEWU	Self Employed Women's Union
TRAC	Transvaal Rural Action Committee
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WID	Women in Development
WEU	Women's Empowerment Unit
WDB	Women's Development Bank
WHO	World Health Organization

1. Basic Profile

1-1 Socio-Economic Profile

Socio-Economic Profile						Ref.
Economic Indicators	GNP/Capita	Growth rate of real GDP		Inflation Rate	Gini coefficient*	
	US\$3,160	-1.1%(90-95)		13.9%	0.584	1)
Public Sector('97-'98)	Health	Education	Social Welfare	Defense	Others	
Expenditure to sectors	10.4%	22.1%	NA	NA	NA	1)
Population(1996)	Total	% of urban population		Population growth rate(90-'95)		
	Total	42.39million	50.0%		2.20%	
	Women	NA	NA			
Industry/GDP	Agriculture	Industry(Manufacture/Industry)		Service		
	5%	31%(24%)		64%		1)
Proportion of workers('90)	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Aid/GNP		
	Total	14%	32%	44%	20.0%	
	Women	NA	NA	NA		
Labour Indicators	Total No.	Unemployment R.	Minimum wage	Women/Total*		
	Total	1.6million	29.3%	NA	NA	
	Women	NA	38.0%	NA		
Decision-making	Women/Total			Women/Total(1991年)		
	Member of parliament	24.0%		Managers	17.4%	
	Ministries(1995)	16.0%		Technicians	46.7%	
	Deputy ministries('95)	61.0%				
Law for Women	Year		Details			
	Marriage Law		1962			NA
	Election Law		1952			NA
Ratification and signature of International law for women				Ratification	Year	
CEDAW				Yes	1993	4)
Policy of WID						
Domestic Violence Law			NA			3)
Employment Equality Law			NA			3)
Governmental organization of WID						
National Machinery		Office on the Status of Women				
		Independent government organization				

References

- 1) World Bank, World Development Report 1997, 1997
- 2) UNDP, Human Development Report 1997, 1997
- 3) Steffen, Robertson and Kirsten(SA)(Pty)Ltd, 1998
- 4) Report of Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination, 1997

*Refer to 7. Definitions (P.29)

1-2 Health Profile

Health Profile					Ref.	
Life expectancy(1996)	Male 60.8 Female 66.8		Population growth rate	2.3%(80-95)		3)
Expansion of health service	Population /Doctor	2040	Population/Nurse and Midwife	360		3)
Government expenditure to health (% of GDP '90)	8.2%					1)
Infant mortality rate(per1,000)*			% of the vaccinated	1-year-old children		4)
Total	50 persons(1996)		BCG('90-'95)	95%		4)
Female	NA		DPT('90-'95)	73%		4)
Under-5 mortality rate(per1,000)*			Polio('90-'95)	72%		4)
Total	66 persons(1996)		Measles('90-'95)	76%		4)
Family planning	Contraceptive rate('90-'97)	50%	Total fertility rate(1993)*	3.9		3)
Births attendance rate*	82%		Age at first marriage	NA		3)
Maternal anemia rate*	NA		% of infants with low birth weight	7%('90-'94)		2)
Maternal mortality rate	230 persons per 0.1million					2)
Nutrition			Oral rehydration therapy use rate	31%		4)
Iodine deficiency	households consuming iodized salt 59%		Malnutrition	NA		2)4)
Community health service('90-'96)						
Access to safe water	urban 99 % rural 53%		Access to adequate sanitation	urban 85 % rural 12%		4)
HIV/AIDS	HIV infected		AIDS cases			
Statistics(1996)	14% of pregnant women		NA			3)

1-3 Education Profile

Education Profile					Ref.	
Education system	Compulsory education (10 year), Primary education (7 year)				5)	
Public expenditure on education	19.9%(1995)				5)	
% of GNP(1995)	4.5%				5)	
Adult literacy rate(1995)	male 81.4%, female 81.2%					5)
by race	African 75.6%, Coloured 91.1%, Indian 95.5%, White 99.5%				5)	
Primary education('95)	Net enrollment ratio		Female ratio of higher education			
Male	95%		education	64%	5)	
Female	96%		humanities	61%	5)	
<Educational Issues>	inequality brought by Apartheid		social sciences	46%	3)	
Secondary education('95)	Net enrollment ratio*		natural sciences engineering	29%		
Male	47%		medical	61%	5)	
Female	57%				5)	
<Educational Issues>	dropout due to pregnancy and economic difficulties				3)5)	
Higher education('95)	Enrollment ratio					5)
Total	NA				5)	
Female	49%				3)	

References

- 1)UNDP,Human Development Report1997,1997
- 2)World Bank,World Development Report1997,1997
- 3)Steffen,Robertson and Kirsten(SA)(Pty)Ltd,1998
- 4)UNICEF,The State of the World's Children,1998
- 5)UNESCO,World Education Report1998, UNESCO Publishing

*Refer to 7. Definitions (p.29)

2. General Situation of Women and Government Policy on WID/Gender

2-1 General Situation of Women

General Situation of Women

-Since South Africa's first democratic elections in 1994, gender issues have been brought into decision making place. Women's legal status and political rights began to be guaranteed.

-71% of African family get water by carrying water. Percentage of access to safe water is 99% in urban area, 53% in rural area. Percentage of prevalence of sanitation facility is 12% in rural area and 85% in urban area, indicating large regional disparity.

-Although enrollment ratio is high, educational achievement is different by race. African male and female cannot go to school by economic reasons. Major reason that female student cannot continue to study is pregnancy.

-14% of pregnant women are positive for HIV antibody. 19% of pregnant teenager are HIV infectious.

Colonial reign for 300 years and Apartheid policy in 40 years have built the structure controlled by white minority and still now have impacted on the nation's development. GNP per capita is US\$3160(1995). Real GDP Growth is -1.1%(1990-1995). Overall economics is stagnant, and unemployment ratio is high(29.8%). Female unemployment ratio is 38.0%. Female unemployment ratio consists of African 87.8%, Indian 1.4%, coloured 7.2%, white 3.7%(CSS,1998,Steffen,1998). Labour condition of majority of African women is well below international labour standard (Steffen,1998).

Income disparity is 0.584 (Gini coefficient, 0.584), and poverty rate¹ is, rural 70.9%, urban 28.5% (Poverty and Inequality in South Africa,1998,Steffen,1998). South Africa is composed of, African 76.3%, coloured 8.5%, Indian 2.5%, white 12.7% in ethnical point of view.² However, the white minority own majority of the resources (Steffen,1998).

Contraceptive prevalence rate('90-'97) is 50%(UNICEF,1998). Total fertility rate is 3.9, and population growth rate is 2.3% (UNICEF,1998). 14% of pregnant women is positive for HIV antibody, and especially the ratio of African is high (Steffen,1998). Birth attendance rate is high,82%(90-97), maternal mortality rate is 230 persons per 0.1 million which indicates high from the view point of income level. 25% of pregnant women are iron deficiency anemia. The majority of pregnant and lactating women are deficient in vitamin A and iodine(Steffen,1998).

Although overall enrollment ratio is high, educational achievement is different by race. African male and female cannot go to school by economic reasons(Orkin,1998). It is a task to be tackled that adult basic education for African has been neglected under the Apartheid policy(Steffen,1998). Literacy course has been conducted in urban area, and chances of literacy education are limited for rural women (Steffen,1998).

Since South Africa's first democratic elections in 1994, gender issues have been brought into decision making place, women's legal status was upgrading greatly and political rights began to be guaranteed. South Africa has highest rate of female participation in parliament. At the end of 1996, 4 out of the 25 ministers were women and 8 out of 13 deputy ministers. 4 out of 25 Director-Generals were women(Budlender, 1997,Steffen,1998). However, due to sexism in parliament, percentage in numbers of women parliamentarians has dropped from 33% in 1995 to 24% in 1997(Steffen,1998). At the state level, women comprise 102 of the members of provincial legislatures. Average of ratio of female parliament is 24%. The proportion of men to women legislative members varies by region

¹ The definition here is, according to the world bank, the situation which can not ensure the lowest quality of life (Steffen, 1998).

² The source of statistics using in the report is October Household Survey, 1995. Based on this household survey, Orkin, 1998, Women and Men in South Africa - Central Statistics was come up with. October Household Survey, 1995 classified ethnicity into 4 categories. that is, white, coloured, Indians, Africans. The classification is not approved socially, however, for the sake of the work picking up statistics, the report follows it.

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particularly low in KwaZulu-Natal(14%), Mpumalanga(20%) and highest in Northwest 37%, and Gauteng(29%). Currently, there is only one women Provincial Premier in Free State Province (SIDA Report, 1997, Steffen,1998). At the local government level, women are less well represented compared with central level. When the first local democratic government elections were held in 1995, 19.4 of all councilors elected are women, and 14.4% of all executive committee positions, which is below the central level (Steffen,1998).

2-2 Government Policy on WID/Gender

Government Policy on WID/Gender

- The Ad Hoc Joint Committee on Improvement of Quality of Life and Status of Women was formed in accordance with government's commitments made in Beijing and the CEDAW provisions.
- There is an Office on the Status of Women(OSW) to promote gender equity.
- The Joint Standing Committee on Finance has established a Gender and Economic Policy Group which has required each department and ministry to account for their respective budgets and programmes.
- In 1994, the Parliamentary Women's Group was formed to make the environment in parliament more gender sensitive.
- Commission on Gender Equality(GCE) was established as a parliament committee in 1997 in order to monitor and evaluate the policies and practices of government as well as private institutions and make recommendations to government.

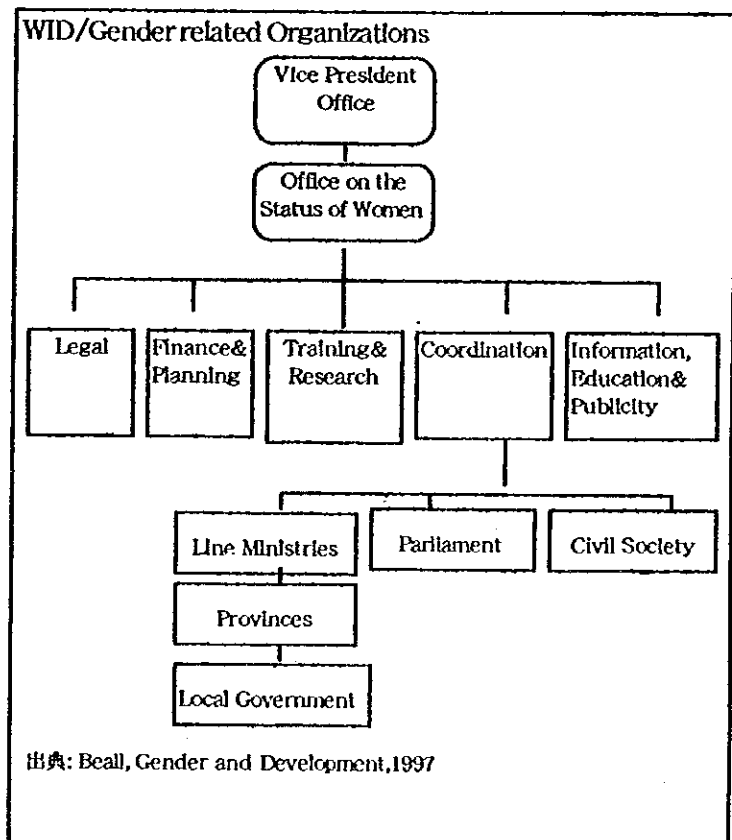
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Current institution ensures gender equity. In 1993, South Africa ratified CEDAW. There is an Office on the Status of Women (OSW) to promote gender equity(Steffen,1998). Reconstruction and Development Programme Office initiated the drafting of a National Women's Empowerment Policy(Steffen, 1998). The final work on this policy is now being completed by OSW(Steffen, 1998). This OSW is regarded as national machinery.

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Commission of Gender Equality performs public education and information dissemination tasks and makes recommendations to make draft of law, and monitor national commitment related with international treaty. Commission of Gender Equality operates on a budget smaller than any of other



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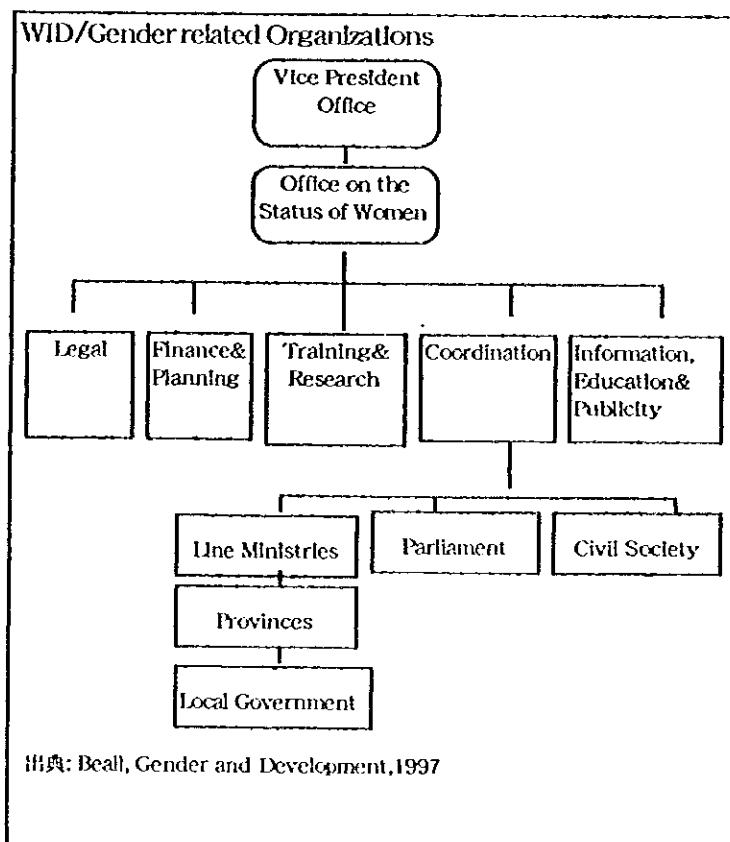
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government commissions (like Youth Commission), (Steffen,1998). Member of committee consists of 7 to 11 members. 2 out of 7 are permanent (Beall,1997).

[Legislative Reforms]

Domestic Violence Bill, Employment Equity Bill and Skills Development Bill are to be introduced in the near future. South African Law Commission is currently drafting a bill to abolish the minority status of married women under customary law, as part of their project on the Harmonization of Indigenous Law and Communal Law (Budlender, in press, Steffen,1998).

Institutions Implementing WID/Gender Policy and Their Activities

	Institution	Year	Activities
Legislature	Parliamentary Women's Group	1994	-In order to make the environment in Parliament more gender sensitive. (activities by non partisan parliamentarian)
	Ad Hoc Joint Committee on Improvement of Quality of Life and Status of Women	1996	- Ad Hoc Joint Committee on Improvement of Quality of Life and Status of Women formed in response to government's commitments made in Beijing and the CEDAW provisions.
	Women's Empowerment Unit	NA	-As one of the Speaker's Forum's programs, women empowerment unit (WEU) was organized for the purpose of training and building the capacity of women parliamentarians.
Government	Joint Standing Committee on Finance	NA	- Joint Standing Committee on Finance has established a Gender and Economic Policy Group, and required each department and ministry to account for the respective budgets and programs implementation.
	Office on the Status of Women	NA	- Office on the Status of Women is drawing National Gender Policy Green Paper. - coordination with each province
	Coordinating Offices in Each Province	1998 (due)	-Each province is expected to set up coordinating offices for operationalising the National Gender Policy by the end of 1998.
	Department of Education, Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, Department of Land Affairs and Agriculture, Department of Housing, Department of Justice, Department of Trade and Industry, Department of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology	1994	-Each department is implementing according to gender policy. The progress on implementing these initiatives has been uneven, in part, to the difficulties being encountered in restructuring and transforming government structures since 1994.
Independent Bodies	Commission on Gender Equality	1997	-Commission on Gender Equality (GCE) was established as a parliament committee in 1997 in order to monitor and evaluate the policies and practices of government as well as private institutions and make recommendations to government to promote gender equity.

		Information dissemination task, makes recommendations to make draft of law, and monitor national commitment related with international treaty.
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Source: Steffen, Robertson and Kirsten (SA)(Pty)Ltd, 1998
Country Profile Study on Women In Development In South Africa

Programs related with WID/Gender

Government	Year	Contents
Department of Education	1996	Department of Education has formed the Gender Equity Task Team in accordance with the government report on educational training, and Gender Equity Task Team made the report on educational issues.
Department of Trade and Industry	NA	Small, medium and micro-enterprise (SMME) policy adapted gender perspective and employed local gender experts.
Department of Land Affairs	NA	Department of Land Affairs established Gender Desk, and positively cooperated with civil society to draw draft of gender policy, and gender indicators.
Department of Water Affairs and Forest	NA	Two experts draw gender policy, and conducted staff training on gender issues by the fund of Common Wealth Secretariat.

Source: Beall, Gender and Development, 1997

2- 3 National Machinery

Office on the Status of Women (OSW)

- Office on the Status of Women (OSW) is located in the deputy president office, which is consisted by two permanent staff. It drew the Gender Policy, implemented National Empowerment Policy, by promoting intermediate role as affirmative action, incorporation of gender perspective into policy of each ministry and each province, and government organization, implementation of gender training, coordination with related organizations regarding violence against women, implementation of policy oriented research, coordination with civil society and parliament.
- For the purpose of implementing plans related to National Gender Policy, each province set up coordinating offices for operationalising the National Gender Policy in 1998.

[Background]

There is a Office on the Status of Women (OSW) to promote gender equity (Steffen, 1998). Reconstruction and Development Programme Office initiated the drafting of a National Women's Empowerment Policy (Steffen, 1998). The final work on this policy is now being completed by OSW (Steffen, 1998). This OSW is regarded as national machinery.

[Organization]

OSW is located in deputy president office, which is consisted by two permanent staff, and consists of 5 divisions, that is, law division, finance planning division, training research division, information education division, coordination with government organization division (Beall).

[Activities]

OSW draw the National Gender Policy Green Paper. Based on the policy, OSW conducted program under below.

- Implementation of National Empowerment Policy
- Incorporation of gender perspective into policy of each ministry and each province, and

			Information dissemination task, makes recommendations to make draft of law, and monitor national commitment related with international treaty.
--	--	--	--

Source: Steffen, Robertson and Kirsten (SA)(Pty)Ltd, 1998

Country Profile Study on Women in Development in South Africa

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- Implementation of National Empowerment Policy
- incorporation of gender perspective into policy of each ministry and each province, and

government organization

- Implementation of gender training
- Intermediary role of Affirmative Action
- collaboration with related organizations regarding violence against women
- Implementation of policy oriented research
- coordination with civil society and parliament.

Each department is implementing programmes according to gender policy. The progress on implementing these initiatives has been uneven, in part, difficulties have been encountered due to the restructuring and transforming government structures since 1994 (Steffen, 1998).

3. Current Situation of Women by Sector

3-1 Education

Education

- Although enrollment ratio is high in general, educational achievement is different by race. African black of recruiting job rate is low.
- It is a task to be tackled that adult basic education for African has been neglected under the Apartheid policy (Steffen, 1998).
- African male and female cannot go to school by economic reasons. Major reason that female student cannot continue to study is pregnancy.
- For the purpose of the equity in educational system, Gender Equity Task Team was established.

[General Situation]

Education for African has been neglected under the Apartheid policy. To cope with it, educational expansion policy are being implemented. Educational expenditure in public expenditure in 1995 is 19.9% (UNESCO, 1998). Compulsory education is 10 years, and primary education is 7 years (UNESCO, 1998).

No specific budget for WID exists in the education budget. For the purpose of the equity in educational system, Gender Equity Task Team was established. Although gender desks or focal points had been set up in all provinces, they have been pointed out that they are ineffective due to the lack of training and unclear job description. SIDA had made recommendations for the establishment of a permanent Gender Equity Task Unit within the department of education (Steffen, 1998).

[Literacy Education]

Adult literacy rate in 1995 is male 81.4%, female 81.2% (UNESCO, 1998). It is a task to be tackled that adult basic education for African has been neglected under the Apartheid policy (Steffen, 1998). The business literacy classes are dominated by men, whereas women tend to attend classes conducted by NGOs which are urban based, leaving rural women with little access to literacy education (Steffen, 1998).

Year	African	Coloured	Indian	White
1980	66.0	84.1	91.6	98.9
1995	76.6	91.1	95.5	99.5

Source: RSA, Statistics in Brief, 1997

[Primary and Secondary Education]

Although enrollment ratio is high in general, educational achievement is different by race. African black of recruiting job rate is low (RDP, 1996). Female enrollment ratio in primary and lower secondary education is higher than that of male. Access to female education was ensured. Net enrollment ratio in primary education is male 95%, female 96%. Enrollment ratio in lower secondary school is male 47%, female 57%. The reason why it is difficult to continue to learn, is inability of paying education fee. One of the major reasons is female pregnancy (Orkin, 1998). Religious and cultural factors have also affected continuation of education. Amongst some black South African ethnic groups, young girls aged 13 and above are not able to continue, even though they want to learn, because of preparation for marriage. Percentage of female teacher in 1994 is 64%. Department of Education has teachers training and one thirds of teachers had training for improvement of capacity and enhancement of quality (Steffen, 1998).

[Higher Education]

Female enrollment in higher education is 49%. Female ratio in education field is 64%, humanities 61%, medical science 61%, law and social sciences 47%, natural sciences and engineering 29% (Male is more than female in natural sciences and engineering (Steffen, 1998). White male is dominant in technical education, the accessibility is three times than those of Africans (Orkin, 1998).

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- For the purpose of the equity in educational system, Gender Equity Task Team was established.

[General Situation]

Education for African has been neglected under the Apartheid policy. To cope with it, educational expansion policy are being implemented. Educational expenditure in public expenditure in 1995 is 19.9% (UNESCO, 1998). Compulsory education is 10 years, and primary education is 7 years (UNESCO, 1998).

No specific budget for WID exists in the education budget. For the purpose of the equity in educational system, Gender Equity Task Team was established. Although gender desks or focal points had been set up in all provinces, they have been pointed out that they are ineffective due to the lack of training and unclear job description. SIDA had made recommendations for the establishment of a permanent Gender Equity Task Unit within the department of education (Steffen, 1998).

[Literacy Education]

Adult literacy rate in 1995 is male 81.4%, female 81.2% (UNESCO, 1998). It is a task to be tackled that adult basic education for African has been neglected under the Apartheid policy (Steffen, 1998). The business literacy classes are dominated by men, whereas women tend to attend classes conducted by NGOs which are urban based, leaving rural women with little access to literacy education (Steffen, 1998).

Year	African	Coloured	Indian	White
1980	66.0	84.1	91.6	98.9
1995	76.6	91.1	95.5	99.5

Source: RSA, Statistics in Brief, 1997

[Primary and Secondary Education]

Although enrollment ratio is high in general, educational achievement is different by race. African black of recruiting job rate is low (RDP, 1996). Female enrollment ratio in primary and lower secondary education is higher than that of male. Access to female education was ensured. Net enrollment ratio in primary education is male 95%, female 96%. Enrollment ratio in lower secondary school is male 47%, female 57%. The reason why it is difficult to continue to learn, is inability of paying education fee. One of the major reasons is female pregnancy (Orkin, 1998). Religious and cultural factors have also affected continuation of education. Amongst some black South African ethnic groups, young girls aged 13 and above are not able to continue, even though they want to learn, because of preparation for marriage. Percentage of female teacher in 1994 is 64%. Department of Education has teachers training and one thirds of teachers had training for improvement of capacity and enhancement of quality (Steffen, 1998).

[Higher Education]

Female enrollment in higher education is 49%. Female ratio in education field is 61%, humanities 61%, medical science 61%, law and social sciences 47%, natural sciences and engineering 29%. (Male is more than female in natural sciences and engineering (Steffen, 1998). White male is dominant in technical education, the accessibility is three times than those of Africans (Orkin, 1998).

3-2 Health

Health

- Life expectancy at birth is 65, male 60.8, female 66.8. Life expectancy at birth of white women is 76 in contrast, African black women 67. There is great differences amongst race.
- Birth attendance rate is 82%('90-'97), Maternal anemia rate is 230 persons per 0.1 million, high in comparison with income level.
- 29% of women who have child are unmarried and non-married.
- The HIV infectious increasing year by year. 14% of pregnant women are positive for HIV antibody. 19% of pregnant teenager are HIV infectious. In 1996.
- 71% of African family get water by carrying water..
- Approximately, 10% of African people can have access to Medical Aid (white 70%, coloured 20%, Indians 30%).
- The law, Choice of Termination of Pregnancy Act took effect in 1997. It allows for the termination of pregnancy upon request. Since legal termination is expensive, and needs long time procedure, illegal abortions still occur.

[General Information]

Access to medical health service is more different amongst race and job than gender. About 70% of white population have access to medical health service, whereas that of Africans is lower, less than 10% (Orkin,1998) No specific gender policy was launched (Steffen,1998).

Life expectancy at birth is 65, male 65, female 66.8 (Steffen,1998). Life expectancy of white female is 76, African women 67. There are a great difference amongst race (Orkin,1998). Tuberculosis patients in 1996 is 239 persons per 0.1 million. Population per one doctor is 2040, population per one nurse and midwife 360.

	Life Expectancy at Birth(1997)			
	(age)			
	African	Coloured	Indian	White
Female	67	65	70	76
Male	60	59	64	69

Source: CEDAW, First South African Report, 1997, Orkin, 1998

Access to safe water is urban 99% and rural 53%. Access to sanitation is urban 85%, rural 12% (UNICEF,1998). In contrast to 71% of white household using water, African black have to get water by carrying water (Orkin,1998).

< Distance to Health Facility >	Distance to Health Facility (1997)			
	(%)			
	African	Coloured	Indian	White
>1km	23	28	24	28
1km- 5km	34	43	48	44
<5km	42	29	29	28

Source: October Household Survey, 1995, Orkin, 1998

	Percentage of People who can Receive the Medical Aid (1995) (%)			
	African	Coloured	Indian	White
Female	8	20	27	72
Male	11	21	31	73

Source: October Household Survey, 1995, Orkin, 1998

* mostly, people and the their dependent who are able to have medical aid

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[Nutrition/MCH]

Birth attendance rate is 82%('90-'97). Maternal mortality rate are 230 persons per 0.1million, which indicates high from the view point of income level. 25% of pregnant women are iron deficiency anemia. The majority of pregnant and lactating women are deficient in vitamin A and iodine(Steffen,1998) (Steffen,1998). Percentage of the vaccinated of one-year-old children is BCG95%, DPT73%, Polio 84%, Measles 76% (UNICEF,1998).

Place of Giving Birth (by race)(1995)				(%)
	African	Coloured	Indians	White
Hospital	68	80	91	94
Clinic	14	6	3	5
Others	18	14	5	2

Source:October Household Survey, 1995,Orkin,1998

[Family Planning]

Contraceptive prevalence rate is 50% (UNICEF,1998). Total fertility rate is 3.9, population growth rate is 2.3%(UNICEF,1998). 40% of African women use contraceptives by injection. Oral contraception methods is used extensively amongst white, coloured, and Indians. Family planning program has been implemented by District Health Authority, and distributed condom and female condom(Steffen, 1998).The abortion law, Choice of Termination of Pregnancy Act, took effect in1997. It allows for the termination of pregnancy upon request during the first 12 weeks of pregnancy. Since legal termination cost a lot, and needs a long time procedure at state hospitals, illegal abortions still occur. 29% of women who have child are unmarried and non-married.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (by race)(1995)				(%)
	African	Coloured	Indian	White
Female	61	75	77	74
Male	15	22	21	45

Source:A National Household Survey,1995,Orkin,1998

[HIV/AIDS/STD]

The HIV infectious are increasing year by year. According to HIV survey conducted by Department of Health, African women is positive for HIV antibody. 10.8% of pregnant women are HIV infectious in 1995(Orkin, 1998). 14% of pregnant women are positive for HIV antibody, and especially the ratio of African is high(Steffen,1998). 19% of pregnant teenagers are HIV infectious(Orkin,1998).

Increase of the HIV Infectious (by race) (1995)				
Year	African	Coloured	Indians	White
1991	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
1993	5%	1%	<1%	<1%
1995	11%	2%	3%	<1%

Source:A National Household Survey,1995,Orkin,1998

Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries

-Male farmer shares 16%, in contrast to female farmer 7%.
-Few women participate in decision-making due to consuming time on carrying water and fuel collection. They have limited access to agriculture extension training.
-Gender-specific considerations on land reform are the removal of laws that restricts women's access to land, the promotion of women's active participation in decision-making, the registration of land in the names of household members and not only in the name of the household head, and the preferential provision to women of a Land Acquisition Grant (Steffen, 1998).

[WID/Gender related Policy]

According to policy document of Department of Land and Agriculture, women related programme does not have budget allocation. Budget for small scale farmers shares 6.6% of total budget for farmers' assistance (Steffen, 1998).

[Agriculture Extension]

In accordance with interview to NGO, Department of Land and Agriculture is shortage of budget, technology and time. Law passed in 1994 allows women to participate in agriculture activities and shortage of time and technical know-how. Report on poverty and inequality published in 1998 supported this fact (Steffen, 1998).

[Land Ownership]

The government began tenure reform for people to ensure rights to land. Inheritance of current title rights occurs exclusively through the male line. Even where freehold title leaves the decision of who can inherit land to the individual, women are generally not given. Under most forms of customary law, only married male heads of households are given land rights (Small and Mhaga, 1996, Steffen, 1998).

Gender-specific considerations in Green Paper on land reform are the removal of laws that restricts women's access to land, the promotion of women's active participation in decision-making, the registration of land in the names of household members and not only in the name of the household head, and the preferential provision to women of a Land Acquisition Grant (Steffen, 1998).

[Micro Finance and Entrepreneur Development]

EU made comprehensive report on small scale enterprises in 1994. Most of the small scale entrepreneurs have limited access to finance service (Steffen, 1998). Entrepreneur development programme for small scale enterprises are mostly conducted in urban area, which need high transportation cost for participants from rural remote area. Furthermore, contents of training courses are urban-oriented, and not based on needs in rural area (Steffen, 1998).

Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) established Ntsika Enterprise Promotion Agency as intermediary organization between government and private sectors. Ntsika Enterprise Promotion Agency provides training on non-metal and information services. Women Development Bank (WDB) is implementing credit programme for rural women as finance organization in 1996.

[Agriculture Women]

Aside from donor-funded community based projects, the most active rural women's organization in South Africa is Rural Women's Movement at the national level. For the purpose of rural women's empowerment, it supports for the income generation projects as national umbrella body. Male farmer shares 16%, in contrast to female farmer 7%. Few women participate in decision-making due to consuming time on carrying water and fuel collection. They have limited access to agriculture extension training (Steffen, 1998).

3-3 Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries

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Household Using Woods by Race (1995)

	Household Using Woods /Total Household
African	41%
Coloured	19%
Indian	1%
White	1%

Source: October Household Survey, 1995, Orkin, 1998

3-4 Economic Activities

Economic Activities

- Total unemployment ratio is high 29.3%. Female unemployment ratio is 38.0%.
- Female unemployment ratio consists of African 87.8%, Indian 1.4%, coloured 7.2%, white 3.7%.¹
- Labour condition of majority of African women is below the international labour standard.
- One-thirds of labours participates in labour union (35% of male labour, 29% of female labour).

[Labour Situation]

Overall employment situation, is that 7% of total labour population in mining industry is male, whereas female 0% in 1995. 17% of total labour population is male in industry, 12% of female, and male 7%, female 1% in construction. Female ratio in these sectors is low. In contrast, female ratio is more than that of male in trade (male 16%, female 20%), services (male 18%, female 48%) and finance (male 6%, female 7%) (Orkin, 1998).

Unemployment ratio is high 29.3%. Female unemployment ratio is more higher than that of male 38.0% (Steffen, 1998). Female unemployment ratio consists of African 87.8%, Indian 1.4%, coloured 7.2%, white 3.7% (CSS, 1998, Steffen, 1998). Situation of majority of black African women has not been changed. Labour condition of majority of African women is below the international labour standard. Constitution guarantees the labour condition, however, in fact, there is a large disparity (Steffen, 1998).

Wage Comparison : Wage per Hour (Rands per hour) (1995) (Rands)

	African	Coloured	Indian	White
Female	7.67	7.07	11.99	17.56
Male	8.61	8.63	16.19	29.13

Source: October Household Survey, 1995, Orkin, 1998

Percentage of Managers in Public Sector (by Race) (1997)

	African	Coloured	Indian	White
Female	7%	1%	1%	5%
Male	29%	4%	3%	51%

Source: Orkin, 1998

Numbers of Employers and Female Ratio (by Race) (1991)

	African	Coloured	Indian	White
Number of Female	120,622	8,376	7,643	87,476
Number of Male	202,718	34,092	44,827	306,872
Female/Total	37.3%	19.7%	14.6%	22.2%

¹ This is statistics based on CSS, 1998, total of which is not 100, owing to rounding. The same can be said about the table of unemployment rate by race.

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Source: Beijing Conference Report 1994

*Including employer, self-employers, small scale business owners

	African	Coloured	Indians	White
Female	87.8%	7.2%	1.4%	3.7%
Male	87.4%	7.8%	1.7%	3.2%

Source: CSS, 1998, Steffen, 1998

[Informal Sector]

According to Household Survey in 1995, population of informal sector is 1.70 million (86% African black, 2.2% white, 7.6% coloured, 4.4% Indians) (OHS, 1995, Steffen, 1998). 36% of informal sector are selling goods and have unregistered shops. 0.7% of informal sector is production related (May J., 1998, Steffen, 1998).

[Small Scale Enterprise Development]

Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) established Ntsika Enterprise Promotion Agency as intermediary organization between government and private sectors in 1996. Ntsika Enterprise Promotion Agency provides training on non-metal and information services. Women Development Bank (WDB) is implementing credit programme only for rural women as finance organization. Rural Finance Facility provides financial service for low income rural small scale entrepreneur. 90% of users are women (Steffen, 1998).

Technical education for African has been neglected under the Apartheid policy and provided for white male (Steffen, 1998). Technical education for majority of African is a task to be tackled. Technical education for rural women is also limited for rural women (Steffen, 1998).

[Support for Working Women]

One-third of labours participate in labour union (35% of male labour, 29% of female labour) (Orkin, 1998). 36% of African black women participate in some kind of union (Orkin, 1998).

Self-Employed Women's Union (SEWU) offers support to self-employed women in the Kwa-zulu Natal, Eastern Cape, Western Cape, and Northern Cape provinces. In addition to acting as a referral service, they are able to lobby government on issues affecting self-employed women (Steffen, 1998). Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) operates a Gender Desk with objective of encountering women's participation in union activities through training and capacity building opportunities. Stokvel are community-based savings clubs which release funds to members who can not have credit through formal financial institutions on rotational basis (Steffen, 1998).

	African	Coloured	Indian	White
Female	36	28	32	28
Male	39	29	29	17

Source: October Household Survey, 1995, Orkin, 1998

	African	Coloured	Indian	White
Rural	28	2	0	9
Urban (not Metropolitan)	29	30	16	10
Metropolitan	35	19	10	15

Source: World Bank Study, Beijing Conference Report 1994

4. WID/Gender Projects by Other Donors

Title	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Content
<General>				
	Office for the Status of Women	Denmark		Justice, Land Reform, Human Rights and Democracy, Education and Rural Water Supply and Sanitary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's Development Bank • Mvula Trust • Local and Provincial Government Support Program • Community Based Organization Support Program: Soetfontein Rural Development Association • Kagiso Trust Bursary Program • Micro-Projects Program • National Housing Forum: Johannesburg Housing Association • Micro-Enterprise Projects: Independent Business Enrichment Center 	Kagiso Trust (The European Union and Japanese, Canadian, Scandinavian Governments)		Education and Training, Community Development Support Programs, Agriculture and Rural Development Programs -- with Gender as an Underlying Issue within These Sectors.
	Commission on Gender Equality	CS Mott Foundation	End-Sept '98	Series of Workshops, Research and Public Awareness Campaign
	Community Based Development Program (CBDP)	CS Mott Foundation	Ended 1997	General Purposes and Gender Project
	Gender Advocacy Program	CS Mott Foundation		Women and Local Government. Increased Representation in Local Government.
	Women's Institute for Leadership Development and Democracy(WILDD)	CS Mott Foundation	End-Dec '98	OD, Strengthening and Consolidating WILDD's programmes
	Women's leadership and Training Project	CS Mott Foundation	End-Dec'98	Supports Project Targeting Young Black Women and Girls
	IDASA	CS Mott Foundation		Women's Budget Initiative in Partnership with the Justice Committee on the Improvement of the Quality of Life and Status of Women, Third Women's Budget
Women Workers Project	International Labour Research and Information Group (ILRIG)	CS Mott Foundation		Local Election, Constitution Participation Awareness
	Women's Development Foundation	UNDP		Training Women Councilors
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Network on Violence Against Women • Office on the Status of Women (OSW) • Women's Net (Commission on Gender 	UNDP		Projects in Partnership with the Department of Welfare and the OSW

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	Equality and Sangonet)			
	Commission on Gender Equality (CGE)	Department for International Development, South Africa (DFID)		Development of Public Education and Awareness Programs. - support for the next three years to strengthen the CGE's capacity to deliver its mandate - develop regional offices, and work in election, implementing public awareness programs in rural areas.
	Soul City/National Network on Violence Against Women	DFID		3 year project to establish and support the network, and a multi media campaign on violence against women All sectors supported incorporate gender.
	GETNET's (Gender Training and Education Network) Gender Training of Men	UNICEF		Focus on the Girl Child in UNICEF Programs
	NIPIAR	UNICEF		Focus on Programs on Girl Child
	The CACE/DBSA's Audit of Gender Related Data Sources	UNICEF		
	Department of Education, Gender Equity Task Team	UNICEF		Continuing Support For GETT, Mainstreaming Gender within The Department, Linking with SADC Countries, Gender In Curriculum Development
	People Opposing Women Abuse (POWA)	Netherlands		Focus on Violence Through Women's Ngos
	Gender Education and Training Network (GETNET) Hivos	Interfund		Gender Awareness with NGO's Government Departments and Private Sector(including a program for men only).
	Masimanyane Women's Support Center	Interfund		Lobbying and Advocacy Project
	NISAA, Institute for Women's Development	Interfund		General Support
	Advice Desk for Abused Women (DBN)	Interfund		
	People Opposing Women Abuse (POWA)	Interfund		Community Outreach Program in Katorus
	Women on Farms Project (Cape Town)	Interfund		General Support
	Ilitha Labanthu	Interfund		General Support
	Rural Women's Movement	Interfund		Organizational Development in Sub-regional Women's Committees
	National Land Committee-Gender Program	Interfund		Gender Task Group
	Self Employed Women's Union	Interfund		General Support
	People's Dialogue/ Homeless People's Federation	Interfund		Women's Building Project
	Women's Leadership Training Project (JHB)	Interfund		Skills Development
	National Association of People Living with HIV and AIDS	Interfund		General Support

	Peoples Aids Action Group (Pietermaritzburg) Tugela AIDS Project (TAP) Umanyano Lwezizikulwana (Cape Town, Women's Health) AGENDA	Interfund		Focus on gender within all sectors supported: Literacy, Land and Rural Development, Youth Development, Enterprise Education, HIV/AIDS Awareness, Human Rights.
		World Bank		Poverty Assessment and Cross Cutting Issue in Health, Education Land Reform
	Malibongwe	European Union		Women's Rights Program
	Center for Criminal Justice	European Union		Women's Rights Program
	Gender Consortium Manual	European Union		Development of Resource and Training Manual, Membership of 10 Organizations Gender as a Cross-Cutting Issue
	Gauteng Self Employed Women's Association	Oxfam Canada (GAD Fund)		Institutional Development
	Masimanyane	Oxfam Canada (GAD Fund)		NGO Shadow Report on CEDAW
	Hlomelikusasa (Lawyers for Human Rights and Center for Legal Studies (Kwa/Nat)	Oxfam Canada (GAD Fund)		Pilot Program in Two Courts in Greater Dbn Area, and Rural Areas in Kwa/Nat
	Cape Town Rape Crisis			Institutional support
	POWA (Gauteng) People Against Human Abuse (PAHA, Pretoria) Women's Leadership Training (GRAIL) Women's Health Project (WHP)	Oxfam U.K and Ireland		Focus on Violence through women's NGOs. Gender a Cross-Cutting Issue with All Projects
	Life Line/Child Line	TNDT		Community Outreach Programs
	Helping Hand Shelter	TNDT		Shelter for Abused Women
	Progressive Primary Health Care Project	TNDT		Masikhanyise Women's Wellness project
	Rural Women's Movement	TNDT		Capacity Building
	Center for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (WITS)	Ford Foundation		General
	National Institute for Public Interest Law and Research (NIPILAR)	Ford Foundation		Promoting Legal and Human Rights of Women
	Center for Applied Legal Studies (CALs)	Ford Foundation		Gender Project
	AGENDA	Ford Foundation		Media
	Gender Equity Unit (University of the Western Cape)	Ford Foundation		Women and Gender Studies Program
	Forum for African Women Educationalist South Africa	Ford Foundation		General
	South African Social Sciences Research Council	Ford Foundation		Audit of Race and Gender Distribution within the Social Science and Humanities Research Sector
	Center for Rural Legal Studies	Ford Foundation		Capacity Building, Effective Collaboration and Policy Reforms Addressing the Needs of Rural

				Women
	National Land Committee	Ford Foundation		Capacity Building, Effective Collaboration and Policy Reforms Addressing the Needs of Rural Women
	Rural Women's Movement	Ford Foundation		Capacity Building, Effective Collaboration and Policy Reforms Addressing the Needs of Rural Women
	Transvaal Rural Action Committee	Ford Foundation		Capacity Building, Effective Collaboration and Policy Reforms Addressing the Needs of Rural Women
	Department of Justice	USAID		Directorate on Gender
Women in Local gvt. Project.	Women's Development Foundation	CS Mott Foundation		Training for Women in Free State, Gauteng, E.Cape, Nrth West, and Northern Provinces
	Agisanang Domestic Abuse Prevention and Training (ADAPT)	CS Mott Foundation	End-Dec '98	Services, Public Education and Policy Advocacy
	Pre and Post Beijing Process through WNC Education of Women Politicians with WDF; Women's Empowerment Unit in Speakers Office Commission on Gender Equality	Sweden		Housing, Education and Public Administration, All Projects Have Gender as a Cross-Cutting Issue.
	Sexual Harassment Education Project (SHEP)	Oxfam Canada (GAD Fund)		Sexual Harassment Education and Training/Research
	GETNET	Oxfam Canada (GAD Fund)		Gender training and Research, Program for Men
	FAMSA, Black Sash, PACSA and NICRO	Oxfam Canada (GAD Fund)		Victim Support Program, Educative Support for Women in PMB Court
	Iitha Labantu (W.Cape)	Oxfam Canada (GAD Fund)		Youth Development- Education And Training on Women and Violence
	Women's National Coalition	TNDT		Gender Education Programme
	Mpepu Self help Projects (Mpumalanga)	TNDT		Technical Assistance
	Siyabonga Development project	TNDT		Technical Assistance
	Maphutha Sewing Club (North.P)	TNDT		Technical Assistance
	Skills Development Co-operatives (GTG)	TNDT		Technical Assistance
	Tshwaranang Legal Advocacy Center to End Violence Against Women	Ford Foundation		Advocacy, Research And Education on Violence Against Women
	Women's National Coalition	Ford Foundation		Education Campaign on CEDAW
	Women's Development	Ford Foundation		Research, Training and Public

				Women
	National Land Committee	Ford Foundation		Capacity Building, Effective Collaboration and Policy Reforms Addressing the Needs of Rural Women
	Rural Women's Movement	Ford Foundation		Capacity Building, Effective Collaboration and Policy Reforms Addressing the Needs of Rural Women
	Transvaal Rural Action Committee	Ford Foundation		Capacity Building, Effective Collaboration and Policy Reforms Addressing the Needs of Rural Women
	Department of Justice	USAID		Directorate on Gender
Education				
Women in Local gvt. Project.	Women's Development Foundation	CS Mott Foundation		Training for Women in Free State, Gauteng, E.Cape, Nrth West, and Northern Provinces
	Agisanang Domestic Abuse Prevention and Training (ADAPT)	CS Mott Foundation	End-Dec'98	Services, Public Education and Policy Advocacy
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	GETNET	Oxfam Canada (GAD Fund)		Gender training and Research, Program for Men
	FAMSA, Black Sash, PACSA and NICRO	Oxfam Canada (GAD Fund)		Victim Support Program, Educative Support for Women in PMB Court
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	Siyabonga Development project	TNDT		Technical Assistance
	Maphutha Sewing Club (North.P)	TNDT		Technical Assistance
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	Tshwaranang Legal Advocacy Center to End Violence Against Women	Ford Foundation		Advocacy, Research And Education on Violence Against Women
	Women's National Coalition	Ford Foundation		Education Campaign on CEDAW
	Women's Development	Ford Foundation		Research, Training and Public

	foundation (WDF)			Policy and Advocacy
<Health>				
	National Network on Violence Against Women	United Kingdom		Health Education and Governance
	Umanyano Lwezizukwana (W.Cape)	Oxfam Canada (GAD Fund)		Institutional Support (HIV/AIDS and Women)
<Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Mining and Industry>				
	Women on Farms Project	CS Mott Foundation	end- Dec '98	Support for Developing More Structured Program for Working with Women on Farms in W. Cape
	Hlomelikusasa (Kwa/Nat)	CS Mott Foundation	end- Au'98	Skills Training for Rural Women
<Economic Activities>				
	Mafefe (Rural project)	Interfund		Income Generating Projects
	CASE and Idasa, South African Women's Budget	Oxfam Canada (GAD Fund)		Women and Economy, Macro Financial Issues
	Khanya College, Economic Literacy Project	Oxfam Canada (GAD Fund)		Women And Economy, Economic Literacy For Gender Activists
	DWEBBA- Development of Dynamic Women's Enterprise in Business and Art	Oxfam Canada (GAD Fund)		Craft Production , Micro Enterprise for Disadvantaged Women, Training and Marketing Skills, Technical Skills. Facilitate Networking
	Community Women's Institute(Eastern Cape)	TNDT		Kulani Project, Training & Small Business
	Triple Trust Organisation (West.C)	TNDT		Small Business and Training
	Gauteng Self Employed Women's Association	Ford Foundation		Training, Research and Advocacy Programs for a Membership Organization of Women's Informal Enterprises
	Ikhwezi Lamakhosikazi	Ford Foundation		Addressing the Needs of Small Scale Business

InterFund : (NOVIB, HIVOS, Ibis-Denmark, Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust, Comic Relief UK, Norwegian Students and Academics International Assistance Fund)

TNDT : Transitional National Development Trust

	foundation (WDF)			Policy and Advocacy
<Health>				
	National Network on Violence Against Women	United Kingdom		Health Education and Governance
	Umanyano Lwezizukuwana (W.Cape)	Oxfam Canada (GAD Fund)		Institutional Support (HIV/AIDS and Women)
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	CASE and Idasa, South African Women's Budget	Oxfam Canada (GAD Fund)		Women and Economy, Macro Financial Issues
	Khanya College, Economic Literacy Project	Oxfam Canada (GAD Fund)		Women And Economy, Economic Literacy For Gender Activists
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	Community Women's Institute(Eastern Cape)	TNDT		Kulani Project, Training & Small Business
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	Gauteng Self Employed Women's Association	Ford Foundation		Training, Research and Advocacy Programs for a Membership Organization of Women's Informal Enterprises
	Ikhwezi Lamakhosikazi	Ford Foundation		Addressing the Needs of Small Scale Business

InterFund : (NOVIB, HIVOS, Ibis-Denmark, Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust, Comic Relief UK, Norwegian Students and Academics International Assistance Fund)

TNDT : Transitional National Development Trust

5. WID/Gender Information Sources

5-1 List of International Organizations and NGOs related to WID/Gender

[International Agency]

Name	Main Activities	Contact Address
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)		T(012)338-5230
United Nations Development Program(UNDP)		T(012)338-5011
European Union (EU)		T(012)464-319

[Government Organisation]

Name	Main Activities	Contact Address
Commission on Gender Equality (GCE) Chief Executive: Colleen Lowe Morna		T(011)403-37182 F(011)403-7188 cgeinfo@cge.org.za http://www.cge.org.za
Gauteng Provincial SMME Desk, Ms K Mohlala	Policy Units	T(011)355-8000 F(011)355-8049
Joint Committee on the Improvement of the Quality of Life and Status of women Chairperson: Pregs Govender	Parliamentary Committee	T(021)403-3034 F(021) 403-3597
Department of Agriculture, Director General: Bingiwe Njobe		T(012) 319-6000 F(012) 326-3454
Department of Education, Deputy Director: General Nasima Badsha		T(012)312-5411/2
Department of Welfare, Edith Vries		T(012)312-7500 F(012)312-7684
Ntsika Enterprise Promotion Agency Selloane Matoase-Head of Target Assistance Unit	Functions as an Intermediary between Government, Private Sector and Service Providers	T(012)341-2017 F(012)341-1929 Info@ntsika.org.za
Office on the Status of Women (OSW), Ellen Cornegay		Tel: (012)319-1500
Parliamentary Women's Caucus, Nizizwe Madlala-Routledge		T(021)403-3102 F(021)461-0462

[NGO]

Name	Main Activities	Contact Address
African Gender Institute(AGI) Director: Michelle Friedman	Operate Provincial Offices to Assist Rural Women	T(021) 650-2970/1 F(021)685-2142
Agenda	Journal with National Distribution	T(031)224-184 F(031) 223-930 director@agenda.org.za
Agisanang Domestic Abuse	Service Provision for Abused Women,	T(011) 855-3305

5. WID:Gender Information Sources

5-1 List of International Organizations and NGOs related to WID:Gender

[International Agency]

Name	Main Activities	Contact Address
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)		T(012)338-5230
United Nations Development Program(UNDP)		T(012)338-5011
European Union (EU)		T(012)464-319

[Government Organisation]

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Joint Committee on the Improvement of the Quality of Life and Status of women Chairperson: Pregs Govender	Parliamentary Committee	T(021)403-3034 F(021) 403-3597
Department of Agriculture, Director General: Bingiwe Njobe		T(012) 319-6000 F(012) 326-3454
Department of Education, Deputy Director: General Nasima Badsha		T(012)312-5411/2
Department of Welfare, Edith Vries		T(012)312-7500 F(012)312-7684
Ntsika Enterprise Promotion Agency Selloane Matoase-Head of Target Assistance Unit	Functions as an Intermediary between Government, Private Sector and Service Providers	T(012)341-2017 F(012)341-1929 Info@ntsika.org.za
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Parliamentary Women's Caucus, Nizizwe Madlala-Routeledge		T(021)403-3102 F(021)461-0462

[NGO]

Name	Main Activities	Contact Address
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Agenda	Journal with National Distribution	T(031)224-184 F(031) 223-930 director@agenda.org.za
Agisanang Domestic Abuse	Service Provision for Abused Women,	T(011) 855-3305

Agisanang Domestic Abuse Prevention and Training Project Director: Mmatshilo Motsei	Service Provision for Abused Women, Men's Group, Lobbying, Advocacy And Training	T(011) 855-3305 F(011) 885-3309
Black Sash	Operates Advice Offices Nationally. Human Rights, Social Security	T(011) 834-8361
Child Maintenance Network (CMN)	Campaign to Change State Maintenance Grants	T(021) 959-3606 F(021) 959-2411
Community Based Development Program (CBDP) Gender Project, Director: Antoinette Richardson	Training and Mentoring, Empowering Women in Leadership	T(011) 624-2507 F(011)624-3034
Gauteng Self Employed Women's Association (GASEWU) Organiser: Sibingile Masangwane	Women in The Informal Sector, Lobbying, Advocacy, Skills Development and Service Delivery	T(011)333-6696 F(011)333-696
Gender Advocacy Project (GAP) Information Officer: Yionala Makan	Cape Town Based, Working in Reproductive Health, Domestic Violence, Social Welfare Policy and Women in Local Government	T(021)686-7590 F(021)686-7593
Gender Education and Training (GETNET) Director: Pethu Serote	Gender Training and Awareness	T(021)637-8820 F(021)637-8774 getnet@africa.com
Hlomekikusasa	Based in Durban. Education on Human Rights, Skills Training, Lobbying and Advocacy and Self Help Projects	T(031)301-0478 F(031)301-0478
Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) Gender Desk : Rajshree Bjrिमohanlal	Advocacy, Lobbying	T(031)260-2487 F(031) 260-2559
MVULA Trust-Ned Breslin, Health & Hygiene Manager for Water and Sanitation	Water and Hygiene, Rural Projects, Training,	T(011) 403-3425 F(011) 403-1260
Masimanyane Women's Support Center Director: Leslie-Ann Foster	Service Provision, Training and Advocacy and Lobbying for Abused Women, Research	T(0431) 439169
National Land Committee (NLC)	Members: Association for Rural Advancement, Farm Workers Research And Resource Project, Rural Action Committee, Surplus People's Project, Nkizi Development Association	T(011)403-3803 F(011)339-6315 NLC@wn.apc.org
National Network on Violence Against Women. Langi Mkabela: Chair, Gauteng Regional Network	A National Network of NGO's and GVT Working Towards the Eradication on Violence Against Women	T(011)642-4345/6 F(011) 484-3195
Olive Info. Officer: Loretta van Schalkwyk	Organizational Development and Training	T(031) 253947 F(031) 252114
Rural Women's Movement (RWM) Info. Officer: Poppie Ngema	National, Works for the Empowerment of Rural Women. Income Generating Projects, Training, Advocacy	T(011) 334-1939 F(011) 334-0099
Reproductive Rights Alliance (RRA)	Membership of Organizations , Reproductive Health and Well Being	T(011)403-2101 F(011)403-1015

Rural Support Services (RSS) Director: Lesley Steele	Water Sanitation and Health Provision in Eastern Cape	T(0431) 430051 F(0431) 432503
Sexual Harassment Education Project (SHEP) Trainer: Patricia Khumalo	National Education, Policy With Labour and Business	T(011)403-5650 F(011) 403-7535
Self Employed Women's Union (SEWU)	Durban Based. Focus on Self Employed Women in Survivalist Sector. Lobbying, Advocacy and Skills Development	T(031) 304-6504 F(031) 304-6503
Tshwaranang Legal Advocacy to End Violence Against Women Director: Joanne Fedler	Lobbying and Advocacy, Education and Information.	T(011) 403-4267 F(011) 403-4275
Transvaal Rural Action Committee (TRAC), Researcher: Samantha Hargreaves,	Training, Advocacy, Research, Land Rights and Monitoring	T(011) 233-1060 F(011) 834-8385 TRAC@wn.apc.org
Women's National Coalition (WNC) Director: Mohau Pheko	Advocacy, Monitoring, Education and Training	T(011) 331-5958 F(011) 331-5957 Beijing@wn.apc.org
Women's Development Foundation, Director: Barbara Watson	Leadership Training, Women's Effective Participation in Government	T(011) 403-4267 F(011) 403-4275 Wdf@icon.co.za
Women's Development Bank(WDB) CEO : Fikile Buthelezi	Micro Loans to Poor Rural Women in Northern Province	T(011) 726-4230
Women's Health Project (WHP) Director: Barbara Klugman	Resource Center, Policy, Research, Training, Information Development and Dissemination	T(011) 489-9919 F(011) 489-9912
Women on Farms Project (WFP)	Rights Education, Capacity Development and Advocacy for Women on Farms	T(011) 887-2960 Wp@wn.apc.org
Women's Institute for Leadership Democracy and Development (WILDD)		T(011) 836-5656 F(011) 836-5652

[Research Institute]

Name	Main Activities	Contact Address
Centre for Applied Legal Studies Gender Project Director: Cathy Albertyn	WITS	T(011)403-6918 F(011)403-2341
Community Agency for Social Enquiry (CASE) Senior Researcher: Soroya Kola	WITS, Research on Policy and Justice Response to Violence Against Women	T(011)403-4204 F(011)403-1005
Center For the Study of Violence and Reconciliation Gender Coordinator: Lisa Vetten	Policy Research Training and Advocacy, Land Reform, Agriculture, Rural Democracy	T(011) 403-5650 F(011) 339-6785
Center for Rural Legal Studies (CRLS) Gender Researcher: Jackie Sunde		T(021) 883-8032 F(021) 885-6076

Rural Support Services (RSS) Director: Lesley Steele	Water Sanitation and Health Provision in Eastern Cape	T(0431) 430051 F(0431) 432503
Sexual Harassment Education Project (SHEP) Trainer: Patricia Khumalo	National Education, Policy With Labour and Business	T(011)403-5650 F(011) 403-7535
Self Employed Women's Union (SEWU)	Durban Based. Focus on Self Employed Women in Survivalist Sector. Lobbying, Advocacy and Skills Development	T(031) 304-6504 F(031) 304-6503
Tshwaranang Legal Advocacy to End Violence Against Women Director: Joanne Fedler	Lobbying and Advocacy, Education and Information.	T(011) 403-4267 F(011) 403-4275
Transvaal Rural Action Committee (TRAC), Researcher: Samantha Hargraeves,	Training, Advocacy, Research, Land Rights and Monitoring	T(011) 233-1060 F(011) 834-8385 TRAC@wn.apc.org
Women's National Coalition (WNC) Director: Mohau Pheko	Advocacy, Monitoring, Education and Training	T(011) 331-5958 F(011) 331-5957 Beijing@wn.apc.org
Women's Development Foundation, Director: Barbara Watson	Leadership Training, Women's Effective Participation in Government	T(011) 403-4267 F(011) 403-4275 Wdf@icon.co.za
Women's Development Bank(WDB) CEO : Fikile Buthelezi	Micro Loans to Poor Rural Women in Northern Province	T(011) 726-4230
Women's Health Project (WIHP) Director: Barbara Klugman	Resource Center, Policy, Research, Training, Information Development and Dissemination	T(011) 489-9919 F(011) 489-9912
Women on Farms Project (WFP)	Rights Education, Capacity Development and Advocacy for Women on Farms	T(011) 887-2960 Wp@wn.apc.org
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Center for Rural Legal Studies (CRLS) Gender Researcher Jackie Sunde		T(021) 883-8032 F(021) 885-6076

Human Sciences research Council (HSRC) Women in Research Project, Director, Ann Tohill	Women's Participation in Academia and Research	T(012)302-2999 F(012)302-2892
Minerals and Energy Policy Center (MEPC)	Policy Research on Minerals and Energy Sectors	T(011) 403-8013 F(011) 403-8023 Info@mepc.org.za
National Institute for Public Interest Law and Research (NIPILAR)	Gender Awareness and Training, Promoting CEDAW and Beijing Platform of Action	T(012)328-5901 F(012) 328-5831

[Consultant]

Sally Shackleton and Lindsey Breslin	Gender and Violence against Women. Research, Materials Development, Training	(011)837-6121 (011)648-9596 sallys@hixnet.co.za
Shelley van der Merwe	Senior Social Scientist, SRK Consulting	(011) 441-6144
Tracey Devonport	Executive Woman's Club	(011) 485-1823

Human Sciences research Council (HSRC) Women in Research Project, Director, Ann Tothill	Women's Participation in Academia and Research	T(012)302-2999 F(012)302-2892
Minerals and Energy Policy Center (MEPC)	Policy Research on Minerals and Energy Sectors	T(011) 403-8013 F(011) 403-8023 Info@mepc.org.za
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Tracey Devonport	Executive Woman's Club	(011) 485-1823

5-2 List of Reports and References related to WID/Gender

[Socio/Gender Analysis]

Title	Author	Year	Publisher
Country Gender Profile: South Africa	Sally Baden, Shireen Hassim & Sheila Meintjes	1997	SIDA

[Women in General]

Title	Author	Year	Publisher
Women and Men in South Africa	CSS	1998	CSS (http://www.css.gov.za)
Poverty and Inequality in South Africa	Editor: Julian May	1998	The Office of the Executive Deputy President and the Inter-ministerial Committee for Poverty and Inequality
Creating Action Space: the Challenge of Poverty and Democracy in South Africa	Edited by: Conrad Barberton, Michael Blake and Hermien Kotze	1998	IDASA
The Third Women's Budget	Editor: Debbie Budlender	in print (1998)	IDASA, CapeTown
The Women's Net	Sangonet and the Commission on Gender Equality	1998	http://womensnet.org.za
Living in the Western Cape: Selected Findings of the 1995 October Household Survey	FM Orkin	1998	CSS
Beyond Inequalities: Women in South Africa	Tania Flood, Miriam Hoosian, Natasha Primo	1997	South African Research and Documentation Center (SARDC) or the University of the Western Cape, Gender Equity Unit
Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women: First South African Report		1997	Women's National Coalition (WNC)
Women, Gender and Policy Making in the South African Context In Development Southern Africa Vol.14 No.4	Debbie Budlender	December 1997	DBSA
Development Update: Quarterly Journal of South African National NGO Coalition and Interfund Vol. No.3 1997	Interfund	1997	Interfund
Statistics in Brief, Republic of South Africa	Central Statistical	1997	CSS

5-2 List of Reports and References related to WID/Gender

[Socio/Gender Analysis]

Title	Author	Year	Publisher
Country Gender Profile: South Africa	Sally Baden, Shireen Hassim & Sheila Meintjes	1997	SIDA

[Women in General]

Title	Author	Year	Publisher
Women and Men in South Africa	CSS	1998	CSS (http://www.css.gov.za)
Poverty and Inequality in South Africa	Editor: Julian May	1998	The Office of the Executive Deputy President and the Inter-ministerial Committee for Poverty and Inequality
Creating Action Space: the Challenge of Poverty and Democracy in South Africa	Edited by: Conrad Barberton, Michael Blake and Hermien Kotze	1998	IDASA
The Third Women's Budget	Editor: Debbie Budlender	in print (1998)	IDASA, Cape Town
The Women's Net	Sangoonet and the Commission on Gender Equality	1998	http://womensnet.org.za
Living in the Western Cape: Selected Findings of the 1995 October Household Survey	FM Orkin	1998	CSS
Beyond Inequalities: Women in South Africa	Tania Flood, Miriam Hoosian, Natasha Primo	1997	South African Research and Documentation Center (SARDC) or the University of the Western Cape, Gender Equity Unit
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Development Update: Quarterly Journal of South African National NGO Coalition and Interfund Vol. No.3 1997	Interfund	1997	Interfund
Statistics in Brief, Republic of South Africa	Central Statistical	1997	CSS

	Service(CSS)		
Money Matters: Women and the Government Budget	CASE	1997	CASE, CapeTown
Gender and Development, Gender Programming Under Lome VI Mission report on South Africa	Jo Beall	1997	The European Union Directorate General for Development
Beijing Conference Report: 1994 Country Report on the Status of South African Women	Women's National Coalition	1994	http://wn.apc.org/beijing/status.html (Women's National Coalition)
Rural Women in Development-Issues and Policies in Agenda No.18	Mmakgomo Tshatsinde	1993	Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA)

(Education)

Title	Author	Year	Publisher
Poverty and Education in South Africa- a Poverty Hearings Background Paper	Salim Vally, Linda Chilsholm and Shireen Motala (Education Policy Unit)	1998	SANGOCO
Gender Equity in Education	Gender Equity Task Team	1997	Interfund

(Health)

Title	Author	Year	Publisher
Poverty and Health in South Africa- a Poverty Hearings Background Paper	Lucy Gilson	1998	South African NGO Coalition (SANGOCO)
Women of the World; Laws and Policies Affecting their Reproductive Lives	Center for Reproductive Law & Policy	1997	Women's Health Project (WIIP)
ICD-10 International Statistical Classification of Diseases and related Health Problems	CSS	1996	CSS

(Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Mining and Industry)

Title	Author	Year	Publisher
Poverty, Land and Rural Development in South Africa - Poverty Hearings Background Paper	Marc Wegerif (Nkuzi Development Association)	1998	SANGOCO
Women, Land and Authority	Shamim Meer	1998	National Land Committee (NLC)
Land Update, No 66, Focus on Gender	National Land Committee (NLC)	1998	NLC
Employment Strategy for the Mining Sector-	Richard Goode,	1997	Minerals and

	Service(CSS)		
Money Matters: Women and the Government Budget	CASE	1997	CASE, Cape Town
Gender and Development, Gender Programming Under Lome VI Mission report on South Africa	Jo Beall	1997	The European Union Directorate General for Development
Beijing Conference Report: 1994 Country Report on the Status of South African Women	Women's National Coalition	1994	http://wn.apc.org/beijing/status.html (Women's National Coalition)
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{Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Mining and Industry}

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Land Update, No 66, Focus on Gender	National Land Committee (NLC)	1998	NLC
Employment Strategy for the Mining Sector-	Richard Goode,	1997	Minerals and

Report to the Department of Labour to Support the Development of Employment Strategy	Peter Lewis and Shelly van der Merwe		Energy Policy Center (MEPC)
Children Poverty and Disparity Reduction	National Institute for Economic policy (NIEP)	1996	Office of the President/NIEP
Women on Farms	National Women on Farms Conference	1996	CGE
Farm Labour Review-Farm Workers and Agriculture in South Africa	The Farm Workers Research and Resource Project	November 1996	DBSA
Man Shoots Wife- a Pilot Study Detailing Intimate Femicide in Gauteng, South Africa	Lisa Vettén	1995	People Opposing Women Abuse (POWA)
Women, Agriculture and Rural Development in South Africa	Hester Roussow	1994	DBSA

{Mining and Industry}

Title	Author	Year	Publisher
Poverty and Economics in South Africa- Poverty Hearings Background Paper	James Heintz and Conrad Jardine (National Labour and Economic Development Institute)	1998	South African NGO Coalition (SANGOCO)
Women Power: aspects of work life in Agenda No. 35	Barney Erasmus	1997	DBSA
Women in Rural Economies	Center for Rural Legal Studies	1996	CGE
PRODDER Newsletter, Volume 8 number 1 first Quarter (Focus on Small Business Development)	Program for Development Research, Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC)	1996	HSRC
The White Paper on National Strategy for the Development and Promotion of Small Business in South Africa	Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)	March 1995	Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)
Micro-enterprise Development in South Africa	Edited by Ros Hirschowitz and Mark Orkin, with Christian Rogerson and David Smith	1994	European Union and Community Agency for Social Enquiry (CASE)

Report to the Department of Labour to Support the Development of Employment Strategy	Peter Lewis and Shelly van der Merwe		Energy Policy Center (MEPC)
Children Poverty and Disparity Reduction	National Institute for Economic policy (NIEP)	1996	Office of the President/NIEP
Women on Farms	National Women on Farms Conference	1996	CGE
Farm Labour Review-Farm Workers and Agriculture in South Africa	The Farm Workers Research and Resource Project	November 1996	DBSA
Man Shoots Wife- a Pilot Study Detailing Intimate Femicide in Gauteng, South Africa	Lisa Vetteñ	1995	People Opposing Women Abuse (POWA)
Women, Agriculture and Rural Development in South Africa	Hester Roussow	1994	DBSA

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7. Definition

<Technical Terms>

Gender

Analytical concept to clarify the social role of men and women and interrelation between them. Sex (biological) is basically impossible to change, while gender implying the role of men and women and their interrelationship is likely to change according to social notion and sense of values.

Informal sector

Part of economy consisting of small competitive individual or family firms listed in the labor indicators. According to the definition of ILO, those engaged in this sector have simple technology, insufficient amount of capital, unidentified business location, minimum number of employees (or none of them), lack of legality and registration, and no capability of bookkeeping.

WID (Women in Development)

Concept of development incorporating women's participation into development processes, taking it into account that women are active agents and beneficiaries of development.

Reproductive health/rights

Health/Rights concerning sex and reproduction. To be able to live safe and satisfied sex life, and to have freedom to decide whether, when and how many children to deliver.

National machinery

Administrative organization to promote equal participation between men and women, and to implement and strengthen policies related to women, and to supplement organization for women.

Empowerment

To empower individuals or groups in political, economical and social sense

Affirmative action

Prioritized positive measure to promptly correct the difference, in the case that discriminated groups are placed in extremely unequal conditions to other groups, due to the discrimination accumulated in the past

Access and control

Access is to be able to use resources and services for the economic activity, or to have a right to exercise them. Control is a right to decide how to manage resources and services or to own them.

Reproductive activity

Activity to "reproduce for the next generation" including to give a birth and raise the children, and to sustain the daily life, for instance, washing and cooking

<Indicators>

Inflation rate

Instead, GDP deflator is used.

Gini coefficient

Aggregate numerical measure of income inequality ranging from 0 to 1. 0 means perfect equality, and 1 perfect inequality. Larger than 0.4 are supposed to be high inequality.

Percentage of Women's Income

There are no appropriate data comparable to each country. UNDP works out that the women's income is 75% of men's in non-agricultural sector.

Total fertility rate

Average number of children whom a woman delivers in all her life

Under-one mortality rate

Annual number of infants who die among 1,000 newborn babies within 1 year after the birth

Under-five mortality rate

Annual number of infants who die 1,000 newborn babies within 5 years after the birth among

Maternal mortality rate

Annual number of mothers who die among 100,000 cases of delivery because of pregnancy

Percentage of births attended by trained health personnel

The rate of births with the help of doctors, nurses, midwives, trained health personnel, or trained traditional midwives

Percentage of infants with low birth weight

The rate of newborn children of which the birth weight is less than 2,500 grams

Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) use rate

The rate of using oral rehydrate salt or substitute solution for under-five infants having diarrhea

Enrolment ratio of primary and secondary school

Total enrolment ratio (or gross enrolment ratio) is the rate of pupils going to school with no respect to school age against population at the school age. Net enrolment ratio is the rate of pupils going to school at the school age against the people at the school age.

