



REPORT ON THE CULTURAL TRANSFORMATION INDABA
HOSTED BY
WESTERN CAPE PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS AND SPORT
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ABBREVIATIONS

BEE	Black Economic Empowerment
DAC	Department of Arts & Culture (national)
DCAS	Department of Cultural Affairs & Sport
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Authority
PHRA	Provincial Heritage Resources Authority
SETA	Sectoral Education & Training Authority

INTRODUCTION

“As society and organizations become more diverse, and communication with people who are culturally different more frequent, the need to appreciate diversity and understand how people who are different than ourselves increases.”
Author unknown

It is for this reason that in his State of the Nation Address in February 2004, President Mbeki urged us to *“achieve further and visible advances with regard to the improvement of the quality of life of all our people, affecting many critical areas of social existence, including health ... moral regeneration, social cohesion, opening the doors of culture and education to all, and sport and recreation”*.

With the ANC government having committed itself to the people’s contract, the Western Cape government through the Department of Cultural Affairs & Sport convened a cultural transformation indaba where all the stakeholders in the arts, culture and heritage sectors were invited respectively, to shape and contribute in the development of a provincial arts, culture and heritage policy framework.

The following values underpinning the establishment of the policy framework were identified:

- Inclusivity and diversity;
- Socio-economic imperatives;
- Empowerment of historically disadvantaged;
- Ethics;
- Quality Service;
- Communalism;
- Batho-Pele;
- Decentralization;

- Cultural Pride and Ownership;
- Transparency; and
- Cultural Promotion.

With the identification of values, general principles to guide the development of policy emerged, taking cognizance of funding, intellectual property and principles specific to the different sectors. Cascading from the general policy framework are issues specific to each sub-sector – museums, language, heritage and culture.

VALUES

INCLUSIVITY AND DIVERSITY

The Western Cape as the site of the first foreign settlement and colonisation of the erstwhile South Africa has inherited an entrenched legacy of discrimination based largely, though not exclusively, on racial and gender prejudice. Despite post 1994 changes, many of these biases have remained and are reflected by division within the arts, culture and heritage world.

However there is an increasing desire for greater inclusivity and diversity to permeate the industry on a broad range of levels:

- Firstly, on the level of decision-making and governance within all bodies representing different sub sectors within the industry.
- Secondly, at the level of being able to practice the arts, culture and heritage at both professional and non-professional levels. At this level in particular, it was felt that more proactive, enabling policies that will provide guidelines for tangible actions are required if inclusivity and diversity are to become the norm within the industry. Current barriers to inclusivity and diversity are:
 - Access to facilities to practice and perform. This is particularly acute in the light of the concentration of facilities in wealthy urban centres to the exclusion of many poorer residential and rural areas.
 - Existing funding frameworks whose criteria and requirements create barriers for the funding of small or emerging practitioners.
 - Thirdly, funding policies are required which would enable a greater diversity of people and communities to enjoy the arts, culture and heritage as consumers. Thus greater resources must be made available for the development of facilities for the enjoyment of the art, culture and heritage, particularly outside urban centres.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC VALUE-ADDING

The arts, culture and heritage should contribute to social and economic enhancement in both tangible and intangible ways. At the tangible level they should contribute to economic enhancement through the generation of jobs – especially as core activities within this industry tend to be labour intensive. Policies that therefore lead to the decentralization and diversification of the arts, culture and heritage will therefore directly contribute to economic growth in non-traditional areas.

A second tangible contribution that the arts, culture and heritage can make arises from their position as an integral part of two broader industries – entertainment and tourism. The entertainment and tourism industries constitute amongst the fastest growing sectors within the modern world economy. The growth of the tourism, film and television industries provides the Western Cape with a unique opportunity to position their arts, culture and heritage within this context.

On an equally important point, the arts, culture and heritage industries must be encouraged to make a direct contribution to intangible (social) enhancement. This includes the upliftment of communities through the practice and consumption of arts, culture and heritage. Such activities can provide an alternative to anti-social behaviours such as drug and alcohol abuse, criminal activity etc. As social commentary, the arts, culture and heritage can play a significant part in raising social awareness (South Africa's arts, culture and heritage have a long history of social commentary) on issues such as HIV/Aids, crime, issues of identity/inclusivity and exclusion etc.

Furthermore, in line with the desire to make the Western Cape "*A Home for All*" the arts, culture and heritage industry should be encouraged to extend the frontiers beyond the current dominant forms of practice thereby contributing to a greater understanding and appreciation of the diversity of cultures that exist within the province. By encouraging cross-cultural and multicultural participation, the arts, culture and heritage contribute to the empowerment of the people of the Western Cape, particularly those whose identities are hidden and unacknowledged.

Such activities should also be encouraged in light of South Africa's constant need to explore its own identity and examine the meaning of nationhood in such a multifaceted society. The arts, culture and heritage have the potential to serve as a mirror against which these issues can be examined.

EMPOWERMENT OF HISTORICALLY DISADVANTAGED

The arts, culture and heritage are not exempt from South Africa's history of systematic disempowerment of the communities arising from racial and gender biases. If the sector is to overcome and eradicate this legacy, a new proactive framework for empowerment is required. Proactive policies and steps must be taken to affirm and uplift historically disadvantaged communities. Policies which seek to advance black economic empowerment in the arts, culture and heritage sector by facilitating increased participation of practitioners and suppliers of goods and services to the sector are therefore required. Beyond BEE, policies that seek to extend participation in decision-making bodies within the industry are also required.

Such policies must also be developed in conjunction with funding policies which seek to make financial resources available to those from historically disadvantaged communities, in particular Black people¹, women and the disabled.

ETHICS

The new policy regime for arts, culture and heritage for the Western Cape must be underpinned by the need to encourage ethical behaviour within the industry. In particular the policies must seek to eradicate exploitative behaviour and the exploitation of those made vulnerable by economic circumstances, illiteracy, age, gender and /or race.

A legacy of exploitation has led to many instances where practitioners and custodians of arts, culture and heritage have been disempowered and impoverished by unregulated and unscrupulous activities. Policies that seek to protect vulnerable individuals and communities are therefore required. Such policies must address issues of conditions of employment, recognition of intellectual property and copyright. In particular, attention must be paid to the issue of child labour. Though unavoidable in certain unique circumstances,

¹ Refers to Africans, Indians and coloureds

these circumstances and the conditions under which it may take place must be closely regulated and monitored in order to protect the constitutionally² and legally³ protected rights of the child.

QUALITY SERVICE

The continued existence and evolution of the arts, culture and heritage is dependant upon the quality of its outputs. A new policy regime must therefore seek nurture and support excellence through a range of interventions. Firstly, the provision of training and skills development must be extended in order to harness and improve talent. Such training and development must be available to all forms of arts, culture and heritage, thereby nurturing the latent talents existing within the Western Cape. This, however, requires an open-minded examination of skills in light of the changes and changing needs of the industry and the demands that are being made on practitioners of arts, culture and heritage. In seeking quality of service, there is a need to nurture technical excellence in all aspects and forms of arts, culture and heritage. Particular note must be made here of the underdevelopment of skills in non-dominant forms of arts, culture and heritage. In addition, the increasing administrative and managerial pressures will require an integrated approach to the development of skills within the industry without detracting from its core value.

Secondly, a new policy regime must be developed within the context of the process of production within the arts, culture and heritage. This context must seek to establish a balance between the need for quantitative and qualitative outcomes. In particular, the new policy regime must be more sympathetic to the creative process, which is often long term and time-consuming. During this process practitioners are often without the income required to support with a range of financial and non-financial needs. Thus a regime of supportive policies whose approach is qualitative requires a support system for practitioners through at all stages of the process of creation.

COMMUNALITY

As mentioned above, arts, culture and heritage in the Western Cape have been impacted by the legacy of division leaving little cooperation between professional and non-professional practitioners and practitioners of indigenous and non-indigenous forms. Other divisions are geographical, linguistic, racial and / or gender to name a few.

The new policy regime must take proactive steps to overcome these divisions and facilitate communication and cooperation amongst practitioners. Such cooperation may lead to the evolution of new forms of arts, culture and heritage through the cross-fertilization of skills and ideas. In addition, it may also lead to a greater sense of multiculturalism and tolerance amongst practitioners and citizens of the Western Cape.

BATHO PELE

A new regime of policies for the arts, culture and heritage must seek to enable participation by audiences and practitioners alike. A new service ethic must therefore underpin all policy, regulations and activities with the objective of empowering individuals and communities to participate in and enjoy arts, culture and heritage. This new service ethic must acknowledge and understand the forms of disempowerment which have existed within the province, including but not limited to linguistic, economic, racial, cultural, geographic, physical and gender based disempowerment.

DECENTRALIZATION

Section 30 of the South African constitutions states:

“Everyone has the right to...participate in the cultural life of their choice.”

Each year significant amounts of public funds are committed to arts, culture and heritage that enable people to “participate in the cultural life of their choice”, hence public facilities are maintained and established, and practitioners and programmes receive public funding. However the continued concentration of resources within urban centres effectively prevents those outside these well-endowed areas from enjoying their constitutional rights with regards to arts, culture and heritage.

Participation in and enjoyment of the arts, culture and heritage must take cognizance of and seek to eradicate the urban bias which still permeates within the industry. For this to take effect, there must be a

² Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996), S.28 (1)

³ Basic Conditions of Employment Act, No.75 of 1997, Chapter 6 S43 & 44

decentralisation of facilities and decision-making structures to less well-resourced areas. This may require the extension of physical and financial resources to communities outside the major urban centres and the development of communities based organisations and structures in peri-urban and rural areas.

CULTURAL PRIDE AND OWNERSHIP

In order to make the slogan “*A Home For All*” a reality, a new policy regime must engender cultural pride and ownership through practical measures that encourage participation in and enjoyment of the full range of arts, culture and heritage existing within the Western Cape. This may require cooperation with other sectors and government departments such as education, with programmes designed to increase awareness of the diverse range of arts, culture and heritage present. In particular the new global reality poses a particular challenge to indigenous cultures, which if left to their own devices, may face extinction in the face of stronger forms of arts, culture and heritage. Policies must therefore include measures to support festivals, events and programmes that support and showcase all forms of practice.

TRANSPARENCY

The new policy regime should seek to achieve greater transparency of decision-making processes within the arts, culture and heritage sectors. This may be achieved through greater participation in decision-making bodies and the improvement of communication and information services available to the general public and practitioners within rural, urban and peri-urban communities. The extension of transparency also requires a regime of policies that allows for greater consultation with stakeholders, be they practitioners or consumers. Such consultation should seek to achieve a diversity of ideas, opinions and forms of arts, culture and heritage.

CULTURAL PROMOTION

Policies for the arts, culture and heritage sectors must proactively seek to promote all forms of arts, culture and heritage existing within the Western Cape. The framework for this should include the provision of resources, training and skills development, public programmes and events which enable equity amongst the full range of arts, culture and heritage. Particular bias should be given in this respect to forms of the arts, culture and heritage that have been and remain marginalised, such as those originating from Xhosa, Khoi, San, Indian and Malay communities.

GENERAL POLICY FRAMEWORK

Policy should lead to the formation and support of multi-sectoral community-based arts, culture and heritage societies whose role is the conservation, preservation and promotion of arts, culture and heritage in urban, peri-urban and rural areas and the development of facilities to encourage the practice and enjoyment of the arts within communities. These forums should be representative of practitioners, civil society, provincial and local government within the Western Cape as well as other sectors and departments such as education. Such community-based forums should also be represented within provincial forums.

- Community and provincial arts, culture and heritage forums must encourage the representation of traditional leaders representing the various cultural groups in existence within the Western Cape.
- In line with the need to improve the service ethic within the DCAS, greater emphasis should be placed on the development of skills and knowledge of the arts, cultural and heritage sectors. The aim of this policy is to ensure greater empathy with and understanding of the specific requirements, challenges and constraints faced by the arts, culture and heritage sectors.
- Policy should review the use of the term “professional” when referring to arts, culture and heritage practitioners with aim of redressing in particular the marginalization of practitioners forms of indigenous and other marginalised arts, culture and heritage. This may include the development of a register of practitioners within the province based in criteria developed in consultation with practitioners themselves.
- The new policy regime for arts, culture and heritage within the Western Cape should address the need for greater teaching of the arts, culture and heritage particularly within the primary and secondary schooling levels with the aim of encouraging the development of skills as well as engendering an appreciation of the diversity of arts, culture and heritage amongst the youth.
- Policies for arts, culture and heritage must also seek to eradicate provincial and local laws and bylaws which prevent the enjoyment of the constitutionally guaranteed rights of freedom of religion, beliefs and expression and the rights of cultural, linguistic and religious communities.
- To protect the rights and dignity of those employed in the arts, culture and heritage industry through the establishment of minimum conditions of employment and benefits in order to prevent the exploitation of

practitioners, in particular those vulnerable to exploitation due to economic circumstances, gender, race, education and age.

- To regulate the cultural tourism industry with the aim of:
 - Promoting cultural tourism as an economic activity whilst protecting the integrity and authenticity of the arts, culture and heritage;
 - Promoting and monitoring basic conditions of service for those employed within the cultural tourism industry; and
 - Protecting the intellectual property of individuals and communities whose cultures, heritage and art forms are showcased within the cultural tourism industry.
- To improve the participation and representivity within arts, culture and heritage bodies through a nomination process.
- Whilst the aim of the new policy regime should be to create an appropriate balance between artistic practice and administration, the development of administrative skills amongst practitioners is necessary, in particular in the context of the funding requirements and legislative compliance needs.⁴
- In order for improved regulation of the arts, culture and heritage sectors, a new policy regime should allow for a register and / or database of practitioners, organisations and facilities present within the Western Cape. This would therefore require a comprehensive audit of the sector to be conducted initially and a registration process to be implemented.

FUNDING

In the light of new developments within the arts, culture and heritage sectors the current funding policy needs to be reviewed and amended in order to enable the development of the new sectoral focus and policy direction.

- An amended funding policy should make clear the guidelines for private funding for state arts, culture and heritage institutions in line with the policy objectives for the transformation and development of these sectors. The objective of a private funding policy should be to enable the state institutions to seek alternative sources of funding – given the limitations on the levels of state funding and the financial implications of the transformation of the sectors - without ceding control of core activities within the institutions over to private individuals and organisations.
- Funding policy should take seek to achieve a balance between the need for short term return on investment and economic outcomes (job creation, economic growth etc) and the requirements of the creative process which may be longer term. Thus a new funding regime should allow for financial support for practitioners throughout the creative value chain. In light of this need, the funding cycle must, whilst remaining outcomes based, be reviewed to include financial support to practitioners and institutions during the entire creative production cycle. This is particularly important if the province is to encourage the emergence of a new generation of artists, cultural and heritage practitioners particularly those from economically disadvantaged communities.
- The Western Cape has for many years fallen victim to the “emigration” of its arts, culture and heritage practitioners to better-resourced areas inside and outside the country. Often it is the most talented and skilled who are lost to the province and in many instances this signals a lost investment. However, a new framework should be explored whereby practitioners native to the Western Cape but residing elsewhere can continue to bring value to the province by serving as ambassadors for the profiling of the Western Cape. This can be achieved through a formalised relationship with DCAS and other government departments.
- Many practitioners within the province perceive the current funding regime within the Western Cape as inaccessible and over-bureaucratic. A new funding regime should, in line with the principle of *Batho Pele*, seek to achieve a more user friendly focus, including:
 - Broadening the penetration of information by using a wider range of communication media and languages as well as the provision of community-based information services and help desks.
 - Reviewing and where feasible rationalizing the current funding requirements to broaden eligibility. Again this must be seen in the light of the objective of DCAS to transform the arts, culture and heritage sectors and enable greater inclusivity and participation. Practitioners expressed the view that certain requirements e.g. the need for three-year audited financial statements, excluded emerging or smaller groups from accessing public funds for arts, culture and heritage, the timeframes of the funding cycles and the exclusion of the funding of capex needs, do not serve the needs of the industry and unnecessarily hinder its growth and development.

⁴ Public Finance Management Act and Regulations

- In line with DCAS's stated objective of improving the return on its investment and financial management (including risk management), systems of monitoring and evaluation of the utilization of funds allocated need to be reviewed to allow for greater oversight and control without being overly intrusive over the creative process.
- Advisory and decision making structures responsible for the allocation of funding to arts, culture and heritage practitioners must be examined to ensure representation of all interest groupings within the sector. Such structures should seek to achieve broad-based economic support and empowerment by broaden the their representivity, where necessary, to include the diversity of forms of arts, culture and heritage, racial, gender and geographical representation.
- To review the criteria for the funding of particular types of organisational structures.
- The amended funding policy should outline proactive measures to achieve greater equity in funding of arts, culture and heritage across artistic forms, geographic, racial and gender divisions.
- The new cultural policy should examine the efficacy and potential of partnerships with the private sector and NGO's in order to leverage funding.
- A new framework for funding should seek to incorporate understanding of the variety of forms of arts, culture and heritage and the challenges and needs experienced by enabling closer involvement of cultural officers from within DCAS in the evaluation of funding applications. However, this will also require the department to ensure that the skills of cultural officers include technical understanding of the sub-sectors.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

- The restoration and securing of the intellectual property rights of individuals and communities is a critical ingredient for economic growth and empowerment. It is therefore necessary that the arts, culture and heritage sectors, which have been guilty of some of the more public abuses of intellectual property rights develops clear policies and guidelines for the restoration, protection and registration of these rights.
- Recognising in particular the historical and continued exploitation of disadvantaged and vulnerable individuals and communities, a new policy for intellectual property in the arts, culture and heritage is required. Such policy should require both the acknowledgement of and remuneration for intellectual property especially where economic value has been realized as a result of the intellectual property. The new policy on intellectual property must be accompanied by a legislative framework which enables the monitoring of implementation and a punitive regime which can be enforced where these rights have been transgressed.
- The new policy should provide a framework for the registration of intellectual property and copyrights of knowledge, skills and techniques owned by individuals and communities and provide guidelines for the research and exploitation of the intellectual property.

SECTORAL POLICY FRAMEWORK

MUSEUMS

- To develop broad collections policies for museums within the Western Cape (excluding national museums):
 - Policies should provide broad guidelines on the collections and themes for various provincially-funded museums within the province in terms of their provincial significance;
 - Policy Guidelines should address transformation of museum collections in order to achieve greater inclusivity of marginalised and misrepresented heritage of the Western Cape; and
 - Policy guidelines should seek to achieve greater efficiency in the utilization of limited public and private funds available for museums by rationalizing museum collections and themes in order to eradicate duplication as far as possible, whilst at the same time freeing resources to broaden collections and themes for greater inclusivity.
- To develop broad exhibition policy guidelines for museums within the Western Cape (excluding) in order to ensure:
 - Greater accessibility of exhibitions in terms of language and disability.
 - Greater inclusivity in the representation of the history and heritage of the Western Cape in museums exhibitions.
 - Greater participation of cultural groups and civil society in the development of exhibition policies in order to eradicate biases and offensive depictions.
- To develop policy guidelines for museological research which protects the rights and dignity of individuals and communities.

- Recognizing community initiatives to broaden the representation of Western Cape history and heritage within museums, the new policy should seek to develop guidelines for the commissioning, official recognition, registration and support for new and emerging museums within the province whilst taking full cognisance of funding limitations.
- Recognizing the critical role that should be played by civil society in the development of museums within the province, a new museums policy for the Western Cape should provide guidelines for the establishment of community-based consultative forums for museums across the province. The role of these forums is to create a platform for communities to make inputs at various points within the museum value chain, namely research, collection, conservation and preservation, exhibition and programming. These forums should also focus on the need for and the means of developing new audiences for provincial museums.
- Recognizing indigenous forms of heritage and culture and the Western Cape policy of creating “*A Home for All*”, a new museum policy regime should seek to develop guidelines for the appropriate and equitable incorporation of indigenous and marginalised heritage and culture within the core activities of museums within the province. New guidelines should therefore seek to move beyond the artefact-centred focus of the current model of museums to a more people centred focus allowing for performance, public programmes etc. However it must be recognized that the achievement of this will only take place incrementally over the long term as it will require the commitment of resources (human, financial and physical) as well as the development of new skills which may be lacking within the current museums framework.
- In line with the objective of making public museums more accessible, the new museums policy for the province must provide clear guidelines on issues such as the levying of fees, the provision of subsidies to specific categories of users, the provision of access for the disabled and multilingual services. Again it must be stated that the achievement of this goal may only be possible in the long-term as it will require a review of funding and fundraising models as well as the provision of greater clarity on income generation and DCAS’s expectations surrounding this in the short, medium and long term.
- With the increasing phenomenon of privately owned museums, policy guidelines need to be developed to enable the regulated growth of such museums, outlining the criteria for private museums, the registration of such institutions and the regulation of research and conservation management and the registration of collections. In addition, the new policy should seek to prevent the “privatisation” of the provinces’ heritage by addressing the issue of accessibility.
- The increasing growth of the cultural tourism industry poses a significant challenge to museums within the Western Cape. In particular, a museum policy must address guidelines for external tourist guides to operate and a conduct tours within provincial museums. The aim of the new policy should be to enable the further development of cultural tourism within museums whilst taking cognisance of the need to preserve the authenticity and of museums, the integrity of their assets and their interpretation. Such a new policy will need to be supported by a system of accreditation of tourist guides, the provision of training of such guides as well as the possible levying of fees through commissions, licenses etc and will therefore have to be sustained by a strategy focusing on the implementation and provision of resources for this. The development of such policy will have to take place in cooperation with various relevant tourism structures both provincially and nationally.
- The province as a custodian of policy should, similarly to the DAC, examine the possibility of implementing a transformation budget rolled out over a period of time.
- The policy should encourage strategic partnership with related institutions such as tourism, education and transport in order to leverage for resources.
- The policy should re-grade, redefine, re-classify museums in terms of their national, provincial and local status.

LANGUAGE

The Western Cape Provincial Languages Act, 1998, “recognizes the equal status of the official languages Afrikaans, English and isiXhosa” and acknowledges “indigenous languages of the people of the Western Cape whose status and use have been historically diminished”⁵. It has therefore established the Western Cape Language Commission, which has in turn developed language policies. However, it was felt that amendments to the policy are required to:

- To provide greater powers for enforcement of legislation dealing with language with particular regard to the marginalised languages such as isiXhosa. In particular it was felt that article 5.2. of the policy which states:

“Any member of the public in the Western Cape may

- a) Use any of the three official languages of the Western Cape in his or her communication with any institution of the provincial or local government”*

⁵ Preamble of the Western Cape Provincial Languages Act, No, 13, 1998

requires greater enforcement as the continued transgression of this right serves to entrench the disempowerment of language speakers from marginalised language groups.

- Empower the language committee to enforce the authentication of provincial place names that are incorrect and removal of offensive and derogatory nomenclature.
- To provide for the conservation and preservation of official and non-official indigenous languages within the province including public programmes to support this.
- To review the current definition of official languages of the Western Cape (Afrikaans, English and isiXhosa) to include other languages present within the province such as Khoi, San and sign language.
- The new language policy regime should seek to address the lack of skills development and learnerships within the SETA's to address the language sector.
- To register and regulate language practitioners, in particular interpreters and translators as well as conditions of service of such practitioners.

HERITAGE

The objectives of a new policy regime for the heritage sector should seek to achieve the following:

- To provide for community involvement in the identification, conservation and preservation of heritage resources, thus enabling improved diversity of heritage within the Western Cape whilst also leading to the decentralization of heritage management and decision-making. In particular the policy should proactively encourage the formation and empowerment of community-based heritage societies which should be registered with DCAS.
- The principle and practice of heritage resource management should inform all development, spatial and integrated development planning to prevent the destruction of heritage resources, in particular sites of significance within the province. The new heritage policy should empower DCAS to enforce this at both provincial and local levels of government.
- Heritage policy and heritage resource management policies should seek to achieve greater representivity and equity in the landscape of declared heritage within the province. Thus the new policy should give greater attention to the declaration of sites of significance to indigenous and marginalised communities and cultures including living heritage⁶ and as well as sites relevant to the liberation struggle.
- Definitions of heritage resources should take cognisance of the broad spectrum of heritage originating in the Western Cape province, including but not limited to living heritage.
- Review of provincial declaration of monuments to eradicate duplication and increase representivity of monuments including through the commissioning of new monuments symbolising a broader range of aspects of the history and heritage of the Western Cape.
- The policy should explore the establishment of a heritage fund, which will come through money levied to developers during the submission of permit applications, such funds will be ploughed back to heritage programmes in the province, considering that heritage is under funded.
- The policy should empower the province to enforce its regulations with the aim of eliminating the transgression of heritage regulation and preventing the destruction of Western Cape heritage, of particular importance is the need to prevent illegal demolition and destruction of sites.
- As local authorities are a conduit for service delivery, it is important that the provincial heritage resources authority as a matter of priority assess the competencies of the local authorities so that powers and functions under the NHRA can be devolved and the PHRA can then be required to monitor and co ordinate the performance of the local authority in implementing its responsibilities and assist the latter to manage its heritage resources in its area of jurisdiction.
- The policy should set up criteria and guidelines for the reassessment of sites, monuments, etc.

CULTURE

The objectives of an amended cultural policy for the Western Cape are:

- To promote greater participation of cultural practitioners in decision-making structures at provincial and local levels including practitioners of cultural traditions and forms of performance and review appointment processes to enable nominations in all structures.

⁶ As defined in the National Heritage Resources Act, No 19974 of 1999

- The amended cultural policy should seek to create a forum for cultural practitioners to harness their experience and expertise in the training and development of young practitioners from a schools level and beyond.
- Cultural policies should be developed which promote and facilitate the empowerment and participation of women and youth as decision-makers, practitioners and in cultural activities.

/ENDS