

Medium Term Strategic Framework

Inside: Read about government's plans for 2014 – 2019



"South Africa is a much better place to live in than it was in 1994 and the lives of millions of our people have improved.

"However, as the National Development Plan and the Presidency's *Twenty Year Review* highlight, the triple challenge of poverty, inequality and unemployment continue to affect the lives of many people.

"As we enter the second phase of our transition from apartheid to a national democratic society, we have to embark on radical socio-economic transformation to push back the triple challenges.

"Change will not come about without some far-reaching interventions."

President Jacob Zuma, State of the Nation Address, 17 June 2014.

Together we move South Africa forward



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



The Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF): 2014 – 2019

Deepening our democracy

On 7 August 2014, government unveiled the MTSF for 2014 – 2019. This is government's plan for changing lives for the better and transforming our society and economy faster than has been the case since 1994.

The MTSF reflects the electoral mandate, with an emphasis on implementing the National Development Plan (NDP).

The MTSF sets out the actions government will take and targets to be achieved. It also provides a framework for other plans of national, provincial and local government.

The framework highlights how government plans to make the South African economy more competitive, create decent work opportunities and promote greater domestic and international investment.

This is the first MTSF to follow the adoption of the NDP in September 2012.

The 2014-2019 plan is a five-year building block towards achieving the NDP's Vision 2030.

In the words of President Jacob Zuma:

"The plan has been adopted as a national plan for the whole country. It is our roadmap for the next 20 years. All the work we do in government is now part of the comprehensive National Development Plan, including all operational plans, be they social, economic or political."

The MTSF is a means for government to be clear in its policies and plans, and to make sure that there is a good fit between different policies. The framework also allows government to make sure that it has the budget needed to make these plans a reality. Performance agreements between the President and each Minister will be based on the actions, indicators and targets set out in this MTSF.

With the NDP as the umbrella for its programme of action (PoA), government will speed up change and progress in the country through the set New Growth Path (NGP), National Infrastructure Plan and Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP), which focuses on promoting investment and competitiveness in leading sectors and industries.

The PoA outlined in this publication is based on the MTSF targets over the next five years.



This Programme of Action publication, which outlines government's plans for the next five years, is based on the MTSF for 2014-2019.

For more information on government's programmes and services, visit www.gov.za or send an email to: information@doc.gov.za

To access more information on the PoA, visit the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation's website: www.poa.gov.za

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

Radical economic transformation, rapid economic growth and job creation

Government's programme of radical economic transformation is about securing faster, sustainable growth, higher investment, more jobs, reduced inequality and deracialisation of the economy.

Over the next five years, government's key targets include:

- increasing the gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate from 2,5% in 2012 to 5% in 2019
- increasing the rate of investment to 25% of GDP in 2019
- raising the share in household income of the poorest 60% of households from 5,6% in 2011/12 to 10% in 2019
- decreasing the official unemployment rate from 25% in the first quarter of 2013 to 14% in 2020.

Building infrastructure

Government will ensure sufficient energy supply for economic growth and address other infrastructural blockages to growth through the Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Commission.

A key priority is to expand electricity supply. Power from the new Medupi coal-fired plant will improve the supply of electricity in 2015, and long-term energy security will continue to be a strategic focus.

Government will pursue an energy mix including coal, nuclear, shale gas, off-shore oil and gas and renewables, taking into account environmental, financial, social and other considerations.



Speeding up the exploration of alternative energy sources in shale and offshore gas will be a priority, both for energy supply and as a means of growing the economy in general.

Boosting investor confidence

Government will consult business more to better understand what is needed to enable private sector investment; make sure that agreed plans are implemented; build investor confidence, and establish trust between business and government. Government will also encourage business to make faster progress in employment equity, skills development and Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE).

Youth and women employment

Government will encourage business to create jobs and business opportunities for youth and women, and to use the employment tax incentive scheme. The employment tax incentive shares the cost of employment between government and employers by decreasing the amount of pay-as-you-earn tax that is payable for every qualifying employee that is hired by the employer.

The Youth Employment Accord, which was signed in Soweto, near Johannesburg, on 18 April 2013 by government, organised labour, organised business, community and youth formations, promotes the collective creation of job opportunities for young South Africans.



"Government will continue with various other infrastructure projects that will change the living conditions of our people and boost economic growth." – President Jacob Zuma, State of the Nation Address, 17 June 2014.

Investing in the transport sector

Government investment in transport will open up broader growth opportunities, through improved urban commuter services and a substantial expansion in Transnet's capacity to carry freight by rail.



Did you know?

- The Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa is expected to spend R51 billion over the next 10 years to procure 600 top-class trains. A total of 580 trains will be built in South Africa at a new factory in Dunnotar, outside Nigel in Ekurhuleni, at a cost of R1 billion. The 600 000 m² plant is designed to house the manufacturing facility, a training facility and an industrial park.

The project is expected to create 8 088 direct jobs, which are part of over 33 000 direct and indirect jobs over the 10-year period, achieving a local content level of over 65%.

- Transnet will spend R107 billion to improve the capacity and efficiency of its infrastructure. It is projected that jobs supported by Transnet will increase from 368 000 in 2011/12 to 570 000 in 2018/19.

Expanding the information and communications infrastructure

Government will expand, modernise and increase the affordability and accessibility of information and communications infrastructure and electronic communication services. This includes broadband and digital broadcasting. The work of all the state-owned information technology agencies will be aligned towards these objectives.

Dealing with workplace conflict

Government will work with organised business and labour to stabilise the labour market by addressing the root causes of workplace conflict in mining and elsewhere. Government believes this must be done by improving the working and living conditions of workers, and improving workplace relationships.

Industrial Policy Action Plan

Through the IPAP, the local procurement drive and other programmes, government will improve the performance of sectors which have the potential to create much-needed job opportunities such as mining, agriculture and manufacturing, and also promote minerals beneficiation.

New Growth Path

Government will implement the NGP to grow economic sectors with potential for large-scale employment, such as the green economy, exports of goods and services to African markets, and shale and offshore oil and gas. The NGP targets five million new jobs from 2010 to 2020.

Government will vigorously implement its policy on BBBEE so that South Africans who were historically excluded from being part of the economy, can participate effectively in the years to come. The Ministry of Small Business Development aims to achieve a marked increase in the number of small and medium enterprises, which can help to accelerate job creation.

Government will also strengthen its support for cooperatives, particularly in marketing and supply activities, to enable small-scale producers to enter formal value chains and take advantage of economies of scale.

Promoting BBBEE and local procurement

Government will promote BBBEE and local procurement, push for better value for money and reduce corruption. Government aims to procure at least 75% of its goods and services from South African producers.

Proposed amendments to the Competition Act, 1998 (Act 89 of 1998) aim to:

- prevent monopoly pricing on inputs such as steel and heavy chemicals.
- make local manufacturing more competitive.
- support infrastructure investment.
- reduce the cost of financial services and investment financing.

Job-creation projects

Government will scale up the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP), in particular the Community Work Programme (CWP), to give more people a chance to work; provide training and work experience, and increase social cohesion.

The EPWP will provide six million work opportunities by 2019 and the CWP will be expanded to have at least one site in every municipality by the end of 2014 and to provide one million work opportunities by the end of 2019.

To ensure an efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network, government aims to:

- increase the electricity generation reserve margin from 1% currently to 19% in 2019
- increase commissioned bulk-water resources by 5% in comparison to 2014

- increase broadband penetration from 33,7% in 2013 to 80% in 2019
- increase the tonnage moved on rail from 207 metric tons (Mt) in 2013 to 330 Mt by 2019
- improve the operational performance of sea ports and inland terminals from 28 to 35 average crane moves per hour by 2019.



Broadening financial support for economic growth

The Development Bank of Southern Africa, the Industrial Development Corporation, the Land Bank, the National Housing Finance Corporation and other development finance institutions will provide financial assistance to industry, agriculture and infrastructure investment.

Banks will be encouraged to provide more financial services to a greater number of people to help them build up their assets. Government also wants to see banks help small businesses to emerge and grow, and to fund growth in existing and new sectors.

Measures will be introduced to address the poor lending practices and excessive financial charges in some parts of the financial sector, and make the financial sector more inclusive and accessible.

Government will strengthen the regulation of financial institutions so that customers are treated fairly and deposits are safe. The Postbank will play a stronger role in banking services.

Eliminating unnecessary regulatory burdens

The Presidency will thoroughly assess new and existing laws and regulations, to align them with the NDP.

Government will also streamline and improve the efficiency of regulatory processes in areas such as building licences, environmental impact assessments, company registration, tax compliance, work permits for scarce skills, mining licences, water licences and access to municipal infrastructure services.

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF AND ACCESS TO EDUCATION AND TRAINING

A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path

Education plays an important role in equalising individuals' life chances, promoting economic mobility, advancing economic growth, creating employment, eradicating poverty and reducing inequality.

Over the next five years, government aims to achieve the following:

- All children between ages seven and 18 should be in school.
- 65% of learners should be in class groups appropriate to their age.
- 60% of each age cohort should receive either a National Senior Certificate or an alternative vocational or further education and training qualification.
- 75% of learners tested through the Annual National Assessments in Grades 3, 6 and 9 should achieve above 50% in both literacy and numeracy.
- The number of Grade 12 level learners qualifying for university entrance will be increased to 250 000 (172 000 in 2013).
- The number of students enrolled at universities will increase from 950 000 in 2013 to 1,07 million.
- 90% of learners who require workplace-based training and experience to complete their qualification will be placed.
- The number of learners enrolled in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) colleges will increase from 670 455 in 2013 to 1,238 million.
- University enrolment in foundation programmes will increase to 36 000 students (from 16 300) in 2013.
- The number of artisans produced every year will increase to 24 000 per year by 2019 (from 18 110 in 2013), to meet the needs of a growing economy.
- To support the knowledge economy, the number of PhD graduates will increase to 3 000 per year by 2019 (from 1 870 per year in 2013).
- The number of graduates in engineering science will increase to 57 000 (9 974 were produced in 2012).

- The number of graduates in human and animal health will increase to 45 000 (8 015 were produced in 2012).
- The number of graduates in natural and physical sciences will increase to 36 000 (6 366 were produced in 2012).
- To support basic education, universities will produce 20 000 teacher graduates per year by 2019, an increase from 13 740 in 2013.
- To support the quality of lecturing, 10 universities will offer TVET lecturing qualifications by 2019.
- 30% of TVET college lecturers should have workplace exposure every year by 2019.
- The Teaching and Research Development Grant will increase from 50 academics in 2012 to 400 academics by 2019.
- To transform the historical and social composition of the academic workforce, the number of new black entrants will be increased by at least 100 per year by 2019.
- The number of postgraduate students awarded bursaries and fellowships by the National Research Fund will increase to 27 411 cumulatively over the five-year period for Masters students (3 704 in 2012), and 15 209 cumulatively over the five year period for Doctoral students (2 265 in 2012)

Did you know?

Government's steps to improve the quality of education include good discipline and accountability in schools. Teachers will be expected to be in class, on time and teaching, while learners must also be in class and learning. Principals will be helped to maintain discipline and high standards of conduct.



Government's Programme of Action for 2014 – 2019

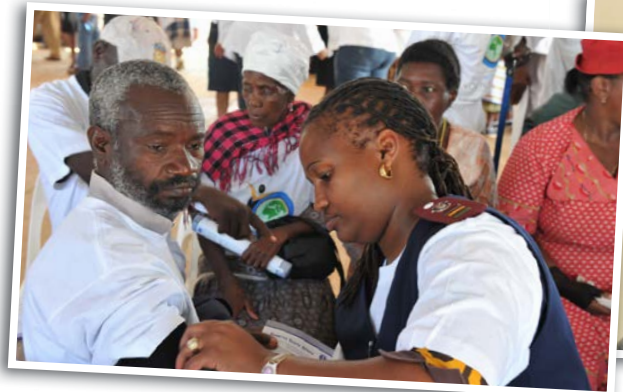
Initiatives to sustain and accelerate improvements in school performance include the following:

- Measures to improve school governance, leadership and accountability, including competency criteria and management support for principals and district officials, to ensure that teachers are on time, teaching and covering the whole curriculum.
- Investment in school buildings and maintenance, to address backlogs, replace inappropriate buildings, and meet minimum standards for sanitation and school facilities.
- Support for teacher development and improved training of future teachers, building on the Funza Lushaka Bursary Programme.
- Assurance that every learner has access to the required textbooks in every learning area and grade.
- Strengthen the quality of the current provision of Grade R while ensuring that adequate planning is undertaken to expand provision to pre-Grade R.
- Further expansion of Early Childhood Development (ECD) programmes, driven by the social development sector, contributing to improved school readiness of 5-6 year-olds.
- Implementation of school safety programmes to ensure learner well-being, including zero-tolerance of bullying and abuse of learners.
- Introducing African languages to schools in a phased approach to support social cohesion.



"South Africa needs engineering skills to deliver an expanding infrastructure investment programme and to lead advances in mining, industry and logistics. The country also needs sufficient doctors, nurses and health professionals in different occupational classes to deliver quality healthcare." – *MTSF 2014-2019*

ENSURING QUALITY HEALTHCARE AND SOCIAL SECURITY FOR ALL CITIZENS



A long and healthy life for all South Africans

Government will improve the quality and accessibility of health services by introducing the National Health Insurance (NHI).

The NHI is a financing system that will make sure that all citizens of South Africa are provided with essential healthcare, regardless of their employment status and ability to pay for services.

To improve healthcare over the next five years, government plans to:

- improve the quality of healthcare and reduce waiting times in the public sector, supported through the newly established Office of Health Standards Compliance and adherence to a Patients' Charter.
- expand and re-engineer primary healthcare, including municipal ward-based outreach teams and school health services.
- expand district-based piloting of NHI services.
- promote healthy lifestyles and encourage regular screening for non-communicable diseases.
- reduce healthcare costs.
- improve human resources for health, revitalise nursing colleges and expand professional health training.
- invest in health management improvements and leadership, including reform of the governance, funding and management of central hospitals as national referral facilities.
- improve health facility planning and accelerate infrastructure delivery
- strengthen implementation of HIV and AIDS, and tuberculosis (TB) prevention and management programmes.
- expand access to sexual and reproductive health by improving the availability of diverse contraception methods.
- reduce unwanted pregnancies with a special focus on teenage pregnancies
- implement the African Union (AU)-inspired Campaign on Accelerated Reduction of Maternal and Child Mortality in Africa.

Government will expand healthcare services over the next five years by:

- building 213 clinics and community health centres and 43 hospitals.
- refurbishing over 870 health facilities in 11 NHI pilot districts.
- doubling the annual training of doctors locally and abroad to 2 000 a year.
- doubling the number of people on antiretrovirals from 2,4 million to a projected 5,1 million.
- intensifying TB screening and treatment programmes for vulnerable groups, including 150 000 inmates of correctional services facilities, 500 000 mineworkers and an estimated 600 000 people in mining communities.
- vaccinating all girls in Grade 4 against the human papilloma virus, to significantly reduce their risk of acquiring cervical cancer in future.

Some of the health interventions that government aims to achieve by 2019 include:

- raising life expectancy to 63 years
- decreasing the under-five mortality rate from 41 in 2012 to 23 per 1 000 live births
- decreasing the infant mortality rate from 27 in 2012 to 18 per 1 000 live births
- lowering the maternal mortality rate from 269 to below 100 per 100 000 live births.

Social protection

A comprehensive, responsive and sustainable social protection system

To improve the provision of social security services to eligible people, government has set the following targets:

- By 2024, quality ECD services will be made available and accessible to all young children and their caregivers. A comprehensive package of ECD services will be provided for children from conception to age four, focusing on the poorest.
- By 2019, at least 95% of eligible people will have social support such as the child support grant, disability grant and old-age pension.
- Vulnerable households will be provided with food.

FIGHTING CORRUPTION AND CRIME

To ensure that all people in South Africa are and feel safe, government aims to achieve the following by 2019:

- Reduce the number of reported contact crimes.
- Make it safe for people to walk alone during the day or night.
- Ensure that households are satisfied with police services in their area and with the way courts deal with the perpetrators of crime.
- Strive to improve South Africa's ranking on the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index.

These targets will be achieved by, among other things, reducing levels of contact crime; ensuring an efficient and effective criminal justice system, effectively defending and securing South Africa's borders; tackling cyber-crime; ensuring domestic stability, and fighting corruption.

Building crime-fighting capacity

The capacity of forensics and crime investigations will be improved, including preventing crimes against women and children.

To reduce repeat-offending or re-offending, government will increase and improve rehabilitation programmes for offenders; improve the integration of parolees into communities and ensure fewer parolee or probationer violations. The criminal justice system will be made more efficient and effective.

Enhancing police efficiency

The South African Police Service will be expected to react faster to reported crime incidents and conduct investigations professionally.

Securing our borders

South Africa's borders will be effectively defended, protected and secured to reduce illegal cross-border activities.

Fighting corruption

Government aims to improve conviction rates for serious corruption. Anti-corruption laws will be revised to provide for more stringent penalties, to protect whistle-blowers – including those in the private sector – and to strengthen the independence of anti-corruption agencies.

The Special Investigating Unit, the Anti-Corruption Task Team, the Asset Forfeiture Unit and the Hawks will fight crime and corruption in all sectors of society.



RURAL DEVELOPMENT, LAND AND AGRARIAN REFORM AND FOOD SECURITY

Vibrant, equitable, sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all

To strengthen food security and agricultural competitiveness, and reduce poverty, especially in the former homeland areas, government wants to:

- Increase the percentage of productive land owned by previously disadvantaged individuals from 11,5% in 2013 to 20%.
- Ensure that 7,2 million hectares (ha) of land in total is transferred to previously disadvantaged individuals and being used productively (as compared to four million ha by 2013).
- Reduce the percentage of households who are vulnerable to hunger from 11,4% in 2013 to less than 9,5%.
- Reduce the percentage of the population living below the lower bound poverty line (R443 in 2011 prices) from 32,3% to below 22%.
- Reduce rural unemployment from the current 49% to less than 40%.

Government will also pursue the following:

- Improved land administration and spatial planning for integrated development in rural areas.
- Sustainable land reform for agrarian transformation.
- Improved food security.
- Smallholder farmer development and support (technical, financial and infrastructure) for agrarian transformation.
- Increased access to quality basic infrastructure and services, particularly education, healthcare and public transport in rural areas.
- Support for sustainable rural enterprises and industries.
- Increased investment in agro-processing, trade development and improved access to markets and financial services resulting in rural job creation.



ENSURING ACCESS TO ADEQUATE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND QUALITY BASIC SERVICES



Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

To achieve the vision of sustainable human settlements and an improved quality of household life, government's priorities include:

- Adequate housing and improved quality living environments, with about 1,4 million more households living in new or improved housing conditions by 2019.
- A functional and equitable residential property market with a target of 110 000 new housing units delivered in the affordable gap market by 2019.
- A target of 49 municipalities assigned or accredited to provide housing.
- The title deeds for all 563 000 new subsidy units and the backlog of 900 000 title deeds in the integrated residential housing programme will be transferred.

- Informal settlement upgrading will be expanded to cover 750 000 households, ensuring basic services and infrastructure in some 2 200 informal settlements.

Ensuring affordable housing

Government will review housing subsidy instruments to encourage more efficient human settlements. It envisages multi-segmented social-rental housing, which includes backyard rentals. Access to housing credit will be broadened, particularly for first-time home-buyers.

Housing communities

Government will work with municipalities, employers and financial institutions to provide housing to mining communities.

Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government

To ensure that communities have sustainable and reliable access to basic services over the next five years, government wants to:

- Increase the percentage of households with access to a functional water service from 85% in 2013 to 90%.
- Increase the percentage of households with access to a functional sanitation service from 84% in 2013 to 90%, including eliminating bucket sanitation in the formal areas.
- Connect 1,4 million additional households to the grid between 2014 and 2019, and 105 000 additional non-grid connections.
- Increase the level of public trust and confidence in local government from 51% in 2012 to 65% in 2019, as measured by the IPSOS survey.
- Improve overall municipal audit outcomes, with at least 75% of municipalities receiving unqualified audits.

Good governance

To enhance good governance, government also aims to:

- promote citizen participation in local government.
- strengthen cooperative governance arrangements to better support and empower municipalities.
- take a long-term approach to skills development and capacity building for the local government sector.
- improve the quality of municipal administrative and management practices, including human resources and recruitment practices, supply chain and financial management, and anti-corruption actions.



Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources

Government aims to ensure an environmentally sustainable, climate-change resilient, low-carbon economy and just society over the next five years by:

- stabilising and reducing carbon dioxide – a 34% reduction in emissions of carbon dioxide from “business as usual” by 2020 – (42% by 2025).
- implementing climate change responses
- increasing the percentage of the coastline from 22,5% in 2013 to 27% in 2019
- increasing the compliance of mines with the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998), from 35% in 2013 to 60% in 2019.

Dealing with climate change

A carbon tax, carbon budgets and support for low-carbon technologies will be introduced to address climate change. Natural resource degradation and depletion of ecological infrastructure will also be addressed.



Environmental management policies and programmes will also ensure that land, estuaries, coastal areas and oceans are protected. In addition to dealing with air pollution, government will ensure water security and healthy catchments, rivers and wetlands.



Improved management of waste (including hazardous waste, healthcare waste, mine dumps, leachate/sludge and general/solid waste) is a shared responsibility of government, the business sector and all stakeholders.

CONTRIBUTING TO A BETTER AFRICA AND A BETTER WORLD

Create a better South Africa and contribute to a better Africa and a better world

To increase foreign direct investment into South Africa and increase the country's exports, government will:

- support regional and continental processes to respond to and resolve crises, promote peace and security, strengthen regional integration, significantly increase intra-African trade and champion sustainable development in Africa.
- increase the number of foreign visitor arrivals to more than 15 million annual foreign visitor arrivals by 2017, and increase tourism's contribution to the economy to more than R125 billion by 2017.

Promoting trade

The Draft Phase 1 Trilateral Free Trade Agreement (FTA) will be concluded to enable greater intra-African trade, industrialisation and infrastructure development. Government will also contribute to the review of the role and functioning of the Southern African Customs Union.

South Africa will support and implement decisions of the AU and its structures, including the African Court for Human and People's Rights. The country will also increase the uptake of South Africa's quota of posts in the AU Commission and AU structures to 60%.

Government will promote sustainable development and continental integration by implementing the New Partnership for Africa's Development. It will also ensure that key South African positions are reflected in the processes leading up to the establishment of the continental FTA.

Foreign relations

To advance South Africa's foreign policy objectives, government will promote mutually beneficial South-South cooperation through its membership of and engagements with formations and groupings of the South.

It will aim to harness the economic strength of countries and groupings of the South by increasing the number of South Africa's bilateral economic cooperation agreements from 49 to 59. It will also promote mutually beneficial relations with countries of the North.



BUILDING A DEVELOPMENTAL AND CAPABLE STATE

An efficient, effective and development-oriented Public Service

The National School of Government will draw on experienced public servants in departments to provide training in priority areas of public administration. Departments will be supported to attract and develop the skills they need.

The Department of Public Service and Administration will pilot a mentoring scheme for new managers, and a graduate recruitment scheme to help departments attract and develop talented graduates with a passion for the Public Service.

The role of administrative head of the Public Service will be established as one of the functions of the Director-General in The Presidency, with directors-general in the offices of the premiers fulfilling a similar role at provincial level.

Administrative heads of the Public Service will be expected to, among other responsibilities, provide the President and executive authorities with consistent advice on managing the career incidents of heads of department (HoDs).

Cabinet will monitor the turnover of HoDs and other senior managers with a view to ensuring greater stability in administrative leadership.

Office of the Chief Procurement Officer

The Office of the Chief Procurement Officer in National Treasury will strengthen oversight of procurement processes and pricing, to ensure cost-effectiveness and transparency, better value for money, and adherence to procedures and fairness. Outsourcing of government services will be scaled down.

National Treasury and the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation have put in place a system to monitor the payment of suppliers by national and provincial departments. Departments with large numbers of invoices that are paid late will be provided with assistance to implement improved business processes drawing on case studies of the best-performing departments.

Government will prioritise those areas where IT has the greatest potential to improve access to services.

As part of promoting an ethical public service, public servants and public representatives will be prevented from doing business with the State. This will be supported by improved implementation of the Financial Disclosure Framework, strengthened protection of whistle-blowers, and the provision

of technical assistance to departments for better management of discipline.

The responsiveness of the Public Service to citizens and stakeholders will be improved by revitalising the *Batho Pele* (People First) programme and implementing the Public Service Charter.



SOCIAL COHESION AND NATION BUILDING

A diverse, socially cohesive society with a common national identity



To promote a socially inclusive society, government will over the next five years ensure that the:

- proportion of people of the opinion that race relations are improving rises to 65% (from 40% in 2011).
- social cohesion index rises to 90% in 2019 (from 80,4% in 2011).
- active citizenship index rises to 85% in 2019 (from 79% in 2011).
- number of people over the age of 18 who belong to a charitable organisation rises to 10% in 2019 (from 5% in 2011).

Creating a non-racial and non-sexist society

The constitutional values and ethos embodied in the Constitution will be emphasised to build a culture that protects and promotes human rights, respect and dignity of all citizens.

National symbols:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. National anthem – Nkosi sikelel'i Afrika | 5. National bird – Blue crane |
| 2. National Coat of Arms | 6. National fish – Galjoen |
| 3. National flag | 7. National flower – Giant or king protea |
| 4. National animal – Springbuck/springbok | 8. National tree – Real yellowwood |

The broadcast media, especially the SABC, will air programmes that popularise narratives and visions of a non-sexist, non-racial, equal and democratic South Africa.

Did you know?

Section 6 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996 guarantees equal status to 11 official languages, namely Afrikaans; English; isiNdebele; isiXhosa; isiZulu; Sesotho sa Leboa (Sepedi); Sesotho; Setswana, Siswati, Tshivenda and Xitsonga.

However, it also lists other languages spoken in South Africa as being, among others, the Khoi, Nama and San languages, Sign Language, Arabic, German, Greek, Gujarati, Hebrew, Hindi, Portuguese, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telegu and Urdu. A few indigenous creoles and pidgins include Tsotsi-taal and Fanagalo.

The use and knowledge of national symbols will be enhanced. Differences in access to quality healthcare, education and training, clean water and adequate sanitation will be reduced, apartheid geography reversed and social wage strengthened.

Citizens will be invited to help monitor service delivery, while parents will also be encouraged to be more active in school governing bodies.

The Employment Equity Act, 1998 (Act 55 of 1998) will be implemented effectively, and land restitution and redistribution, and other forms of empowerment undertaken.

Cultural and linguistic identity

Stories will be produced to facilitate healing, social cohesion, nation building, dialogue and trust.

The use of marginalised languages will be increased.

The sharing of common space across race, space and class will be enabled by:

- instituting sustained community dialogues
- improving public spaces and services
- elevating sports at both community and school levels.



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