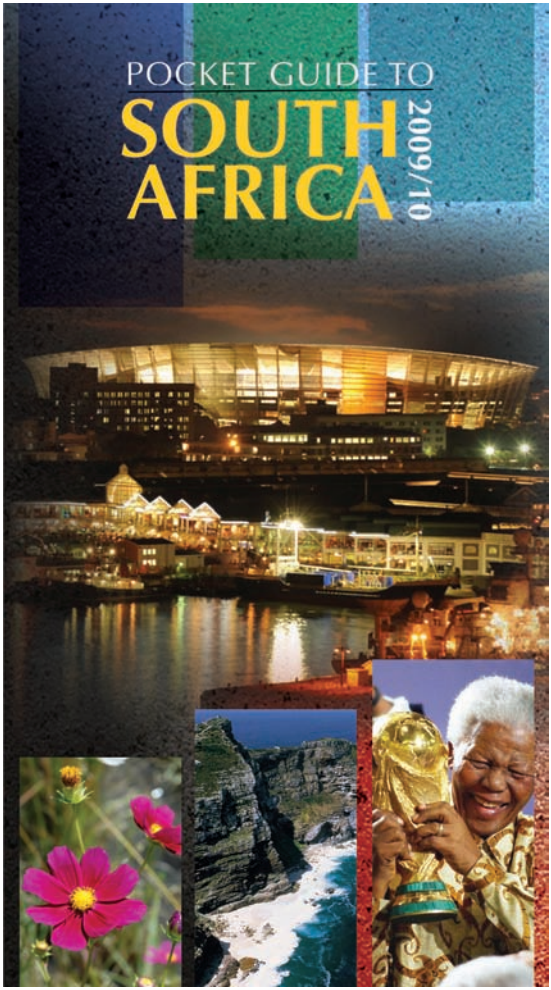
POCKET GUIDE TO
SOUTH AFRICA
2009/10

Pocket Guide to South Africa 2009/10
Seventh edition
Published by Government Communications (GCIS)
Private Bag X745, Pretoria, 0001, South Africa
Tel: +27 12 314-2911
Fax: +27 12 323-0557
Website: www.gcis.gov.za
ISBN: 978-0-621-38900-5

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Photographs supplied by: Government Communication and Information System (Elmond Jiyane, Yolande Snyman and Ntswe Makoena), Department of Science and Technology, Department of Human Settlements, Department of International Relations and Cooperation, Rand Water, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, City of Cape Town, Denel, Airports Company of South Africa, City of Cape Town, Southern African Large Telescope, Gautrain, MediaClubSouthAfrica.com (Roger Bosch, Graeme Williams, Chris Kirchoff, Jeffrey Barbee, Reuben Sanders, Vaalharts Irrigation Scheme, Sasol and Swartland Wine Routes), South African Police Service (Piet Smith), Department of Water Affairs, South African Agency for Science and Technology Advancement, Department of Trade and Industry, Kim van Zyl, Gallo Images, sa2010.gov.za, images.2010oc.com, Cape Town City Council (Bruce Sutherland), Satour

Suggested reading list: Marlene Burger

Printed and bound in South Africa by Shereno Printers cc

The editorial staff has taken all reasonable care to ensure correctness of facts and statistics. However, any person requiring confirmation of any data in the *Pocket Guide to South Africa*, or more detailed and specific information, should consult the relevant department/institution. This information is also available at *www.gcis.gov.za*. Unless otherwise specified, information contained in this Pocket Guide was the latest available as at October 2009.

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FOREWORD

It is an honour for me to present to you the *Pocket Guide to South Africa 2009/10* especially as we prepare to host the FIFA World Cup. Years of planning and countless hours of hard work and commitment will be rewarded when we welcome the people of the world for this prestigious tournament.

At the same time, we know that the massive investment made by our country into this tournament – the world-class stadia, infrastructure and other developments – are boosting our efforts to improve the lives of all South Africans. There can be no doubt that 2010 brings with it strong testimony of our growth since 1994, giving life to our clarion call that "working together we can do more".

FOREWORD

In 2009, the people once again confirmed their commitment to a free and democratic South Africa. In April, millions of South Africans went out to cast their votes, participating in the country's fourth general election. The main focus of government over the next five years will be on creating decent work, education, health, rural development, and the fight against crime.

The new administration that took shape following the elections has reorganised the structure and scope of government to achieve better alignment with the developmental challenges that need to be addressed in the country. The focus is on creating a state machinery that is more efficient and service-oriented and which will enable the achievement of visible and tangible socio-economic development within the next five years.

Notwithstanding the impact of the global economic slowdown, government remains steadfast in its commitment to build on the achievements of the first 15 years of democracy and to intensify its developmental agenda, in partnership with all sectors of society.

This edition of the *Pocket Guide to South Africa* captures the essence of many of the fundamental developments in the history of our country over the past year. It gives an account of the programmes and policies of the South African Government and showcases the progress we have made together as a nation.

The *Pocket Guide to South Africa* endeavours to be a factual and comprehensive information resource. As we reflect on the strides of 2009, there is still much more that needs to be done. I am confident that we can, and will, work towards achieving our vision of a better and more prosperous nation in 2010.

Jacob Zuma
President of the Republic of South Africa
January 2010

South Africa
A winning nation!

From the moment South Africa was announced as the host of the FIFA 2010 World Cup™ on 15 May 2004, government, the private sector and citizens at large set in motion the hard work required to secure the success of the first FIFA World Cup tournament on African soil.

South Africa will deliver a world-class event that will forever change the perceptions of the international community, and also ensure a lasting legacy for the people of Africa. – President Jacob Zuma

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

For government, hosting the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ has provided an opportunity to fast-track infrastructure development in the country and provide a catalyst for regional and continental exposure and growth.

Moses Mabhida Stadium, Durban

Royal Bafokeng Stadium, Rustenburg

Free State Stadium, Bloemfontein

Green Point Stadium, Cape Town

Coca Cola Park Stadium, Johannesburg

Mbombela Stadium, Nelspruit

Nelson Mandela Bay Stadium, Port Elizabeth

Soccer City Stadium, Soweto

Peter Mokaba Stadium, Polokwane

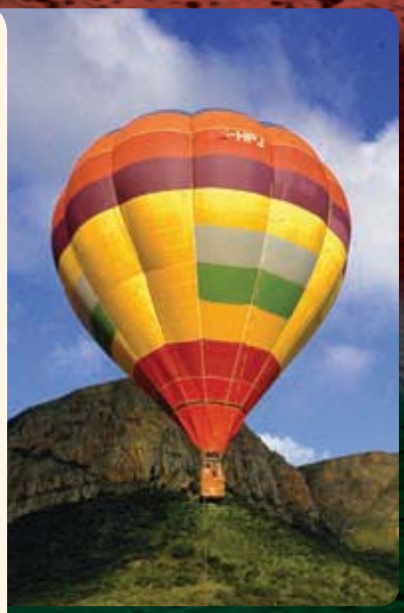
STADIUMS

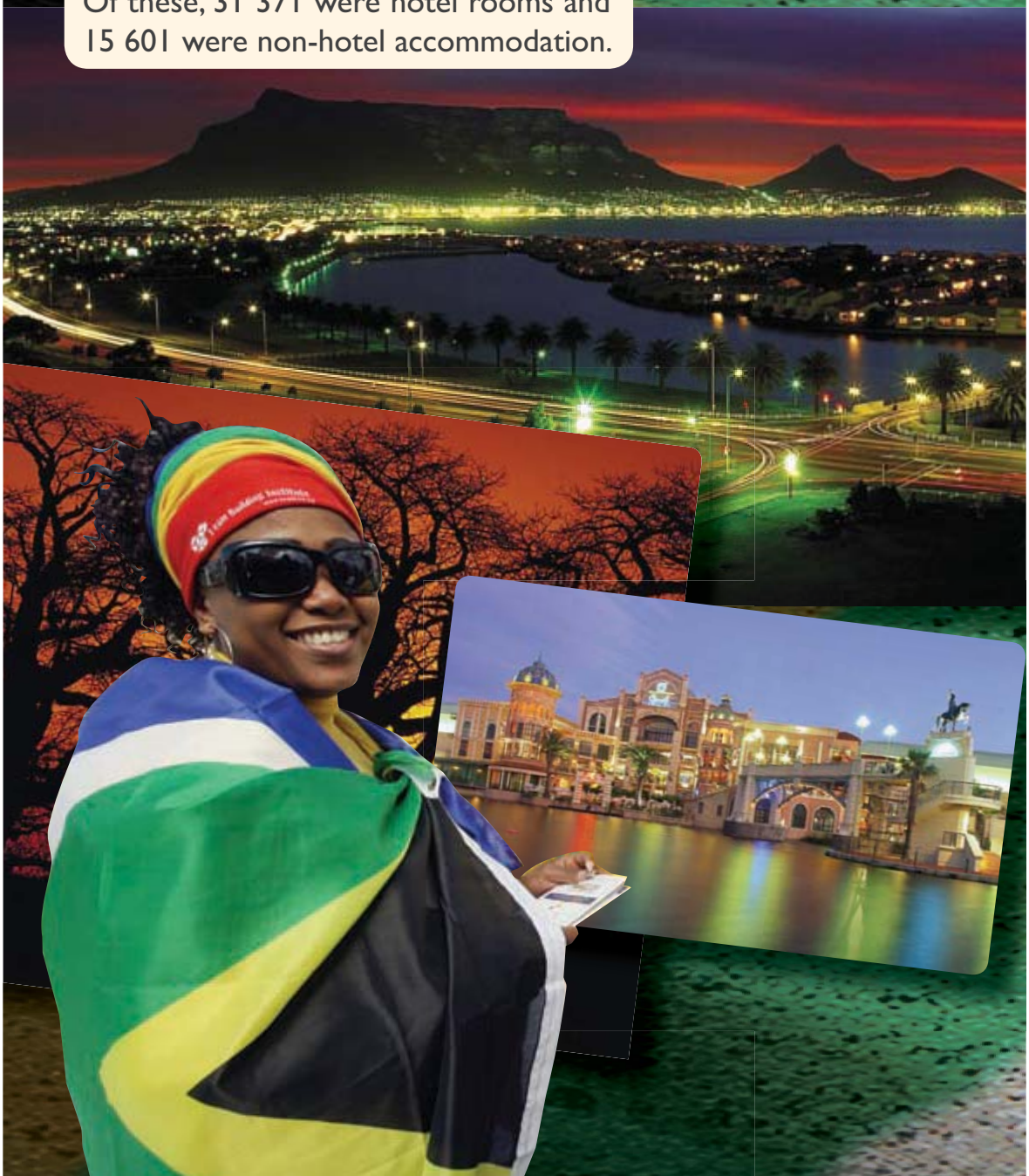
The 64 football matches of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ will be played in nine South African cities – Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Nelspruit, Polokwane, Bloemfontein, Rustenburg and Pretoria. Of the 10 stadiums, which seat more than 570 000 people in total, five were upgraded while the other five were constructed afresh.

TOURISM

South Africa offers visitors scenic beauty, magnificent outdoors, a sunny climate and unique cultural and biological diversity. The hosting of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, with an influx of an estimated 450 000 visitors to the country, has provided the impetus for expanding regional and local tourism sectors.

By October 2009, 46 972 rooms had been contracted by MATCH for official use by the FIFA family, delegates and affiliates. Of these, 31 371 were hotel rooms and 15 601 were non-hotel accommodation.





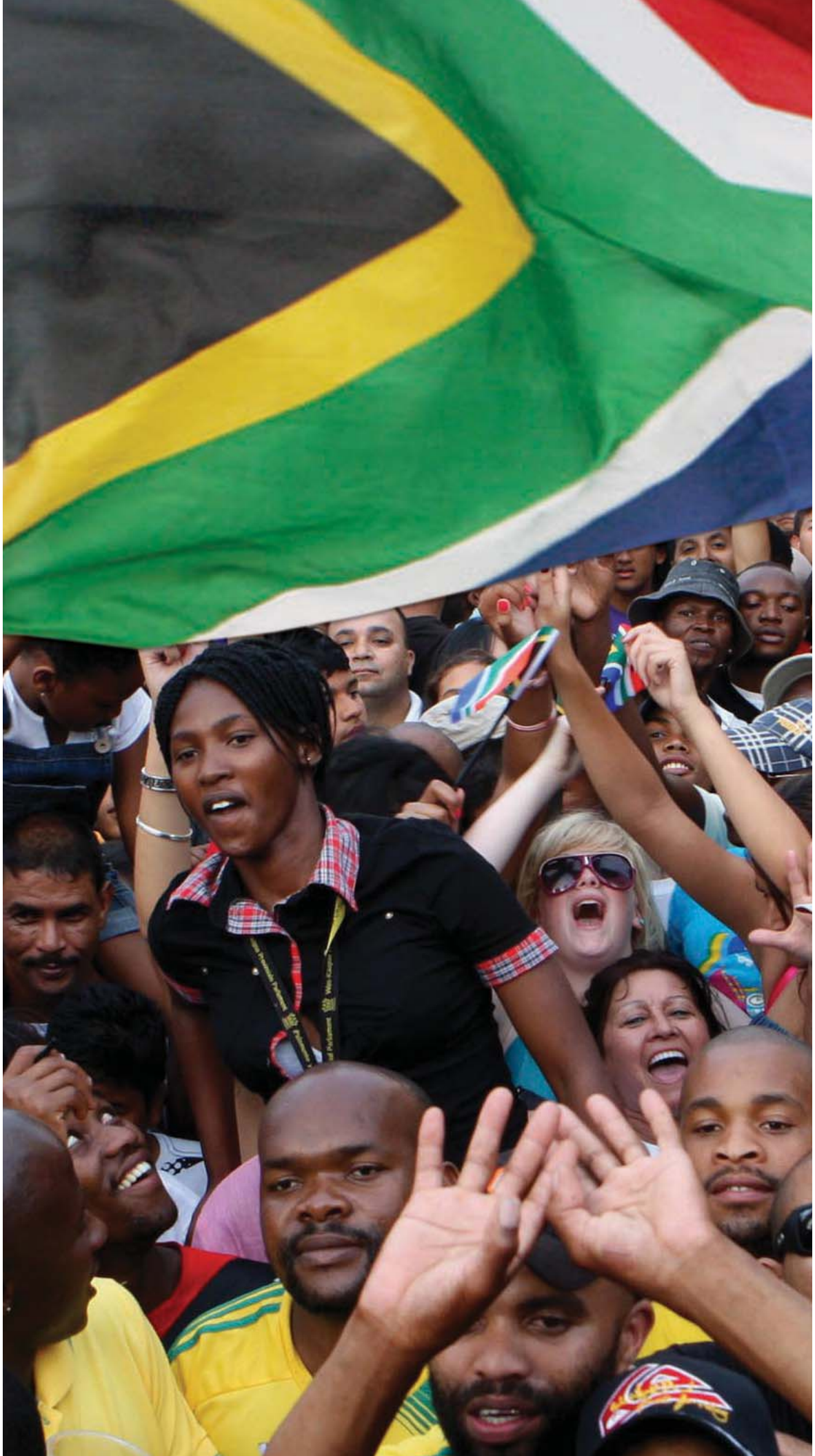
TRANSPORT

A total investment of R13,6 billion has been allocated to improve public transportation systems. This is part of an overall investment of R170 billion in the country's transport system over the five-year period from 2005/06 to 2009/10.

Improvements to the transport system include:

- procurement of an additional 1 500 buses
- refurbishment of more than 2 000 train coaches
- major infrastructure upgrades at airports in Cape Town, Johannesburg, Bloemfontein and Port Elizabeth, in addition to a brand-new, world-class international airport north of Durban.

The accelerated transport investments will yield a lasting legacy of quality transport services, infrastructure and systems in the country, benefiting millions of South Africans.



South Africa
A winning nation!

HISTORY

Modern humans have lived in what is today South Africa for over 100 000 years, and their ancestors for some 3,3 million years.

One site, which is particularly rich in fossil remains, the area around the Sterkfontein caves near Johannesburg, is justifiably called the Cradle of Humankind.

More recent evidence of early humans is the many vivid rock paintings, which were created by small groups of Stone Age hunter-gatherers, the ancestors of the Khoekhoen and San.

HISTORY

Some 2 000 years ago, the Khoekhoen (the Hottentots of early European terminology) were pastoralists who had settled mostly along the coast, while the San (the Bushmen) were hunter-gatherers spread across the region. At this time, Bantu-speaking agro-pastoralists began arriving in southern Africa, spreading from the eastern lowlands to the Highveld.

At several archaeological sites there is evidence of sophisticated political and material cultures.

European contact

The first European settlement in southern Africa was established by the Dutch East India Company in Table Bay (Cape Town) in 1652. Created to supply passing ships, the colony grew quickly as Dutch farmers settled to grow produce. Shortly after the establishment of the colony, slaves were imported from East Africa, Madagascar and the East Indies.

Conflict

From the 1770s, colonists came into contact and inevitable conflict with Bantu-speaking chiefdoms some 800 km east of Cape Town. A century of intermittent warfare ensued during which the colonists gained ascendancy over the isiXhosa-speaking chiefdoms.

In the 1820s, the celebrated Zulu leader, Shaka, established sway over a vast area of south-east Africa.

As splinter groups from Shaka's Zulu nation conquered and absorbed communities in their path, the region experienced a fundamental disruption. Substantial states, such as Moshoeshoe's Lesotho and other Sotho-Tswana chiefdoms were established, partly for reasons of defence.

This temporary disruption of life on the Highveld served to facilitate the expansion northwards of the original Dutch settlers' descendants, the Boer Voortrekkers, from the 1830s.

Occupation

In 1806, Britain reoccupied the Cape. As the colony prospered, the political rights of the various races were guaranteed, with slavery being abolished in 1838.

Throughout the 1800s, the boundaries of European influence spread eastwards. From the port of Durban, Natal settlers pushed northwards, further and further into the land of the Zulu.

From the mid-1800s, the Voortrekkers coalesced in two land-locked white-ruled republics, the South African Republic (Transvaal) and the Orange Free State.

The mineral revolution

The discovery of diamonds north of the Cape in the 1860s brought tens of thousands of people to the area around Kimberley.

In 1871, Britain annexed the diamond fields. Independent African chiefdoms were subjugated and incorporated.

Gold

The discovery of the Witwatersrand goldfields in 1886 was a turning point in the history of South Africa. The demand for franchise rights for English-speaking immigrants working on the new goldfields was the pretext Britain used to go to war with the Transvaal and Orange Free State in 1899.

The Boers initially inflicted some heavy defeats on the British but eventually the might of imperial Britain proved too strong for the guerilla bands and the war ended in 1902. Britain's scorched-earth policy included farm burnings and the setting up of concentration camps for non-combatants in which some 26 000 Boer women and children died.

The incarceration of black (including coloured) people in racially segregated camps has only recently been acknowledged in historical accounts of the war.

Union and opposition

In 1910, the Union of South Africa was created out of the Cape, Natal, Transvaal and Free State. It was to be essentially a white union.

Black opposition was inevitable, and the African National Congress (ANC) was founded in 1912 to protest the exclusion of black people from power. In 1921, the Communist Party came into being at a time of heightened militancy.

More discriminatory legislation was enacted. Meanwhile, Afrikaner nationalism, fuelled by job losses arising from a worldwide recession, was on the march.

The rise of apartheid

In 1948, the pro-Afrikaner National Party (NP) came to power with the ideology of apartheid, an even more rigorous and authoritarian approach than the previous segregationist policies.

While white South Africa was cementing its power, black opposition politics were evolving. In 1943, a younger, more determined political grouping came to the fore with the launch of the ANC Youth League, a development which was to foster the leadership of figures such as Nelson Mandela, Oliver Tambo and Walter Sisulu.

Repression

In 1961, the NP Government under Prime Minister HF Verwoerd declared South Africa a republic after winning a whites-only referendum.

A new concern with racial purity was apparent in various legislation and residential segregation was enforced.

Separate development

At a time when much of Africa was on the verge of independence, the South African government was devising its policy of separate development, dividing the African population into artificial ethnic "nations", each with its own "homeland" and the prospect of "independence".

Forced removals from "white" areas affected some 3,5 million people, and vast rural slums were created in the homelands.

In 1949, the ANC adopted its Programme of Action, expressing the renewed militancy of the 1940s.

The programme embodied a rejection of white domination and a call for action in the form of protests, strikes and demonstrations.

Defiance

The Defiance Campaign of the early 1950s carried mass mobilisation to new heights under the banner of non-violent resistance

to the pass laws. In 1955, the Freedom Charter was drawn up at the Congress of the People in Soweto. The charter enunciated the principles of the struggle, binding the movement to a culture of human rights and non-racialism.

Soon the mass-based organisations, including the ANC and the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), were banned. Matters came to a head at Sharpeville in March 1960 when 69 PAC anti-pass demonstrators were killed. A state of emergency was imposed, and detention without trial was introduced.

Struggle days

Leaders of the black political organisations at this time either went into exile or were arrested. In this climate, the ANC and PAC abandoned their long-standing commitment to non-violent resistance and turned to armed struggle.

Top leaders still inside the country, including members of the ANC's newly formed military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation), were arrested in 1963. At the Rivonia Trial, eight ANC leaders, including Nelson Mandela, convicted of sabotage (instead of treason, the original charge), were sentenced to life imprisonment.

The resurgence of resistance politics in the early 1970s was dramatic. The year 1976 marked the beginning of a sustained anti-apartheid revolt. In June, school pupils in Soweto rose up against apartheid education, followed by youth uprisings all around the country. Strong, legal vehicles for the democratic forces tested the state, whose response until then had been invariably heavy-handed repression.

Reform

Shaken by the scale of protest and opposition, the government embarked on a series of limited reforms in the early 1980s.

In 1983, the Constitution was reformed to allow the coloured and Indian minorities limited participation in separate and subordinate houses of parliament.

In 1986, the pass laws were scrapped. The international community strengthened its support for the anti-apartheid cause.

Mass resistance increasingly challenged the apartheid state, which resorted to intensified repression accompanied by eventual recognition that apartheid could not be sustained.

Apartheid's last days

In February 1990, President FW de Klerk announced the unbanning of the liberation movements and the release of political prisoners, notably Nelson Mandela.

Democracy at last

After a difficult negotiation process, South Africa held its first democratic election in April 1994 under an interim Constitution.

The ANC emerged with a 62% majority. South Africa was divided into nine new provinces in place of the four provinces and 10 homelands that existed previously. In terms of the interim Constitution, the NP and Inkatha Freedom Party participated in a government of national unity under President Mandela, South Africa's first democratically elected president.

The ANC-led Government embarked on a programme to promote the reconstruction and development of the country and its institutions.

The second democratic election, in 1999, saw the ANC increasing its majority to a point just short of two thirds of the total vote.

In the election on 14 April 2004, the ANC won the national vote with 69,68%. 27 April 2004 saw the swearing in of President Mbeki and the celebration of 10 Years of Freedom.

In 2008, Kgalema Motlanthe became president following the recalling of President Mbeki.

South Africa held national and provincial elections on 22 April 2009. About 76% of registered voters took part in the election. The results for the top five parties were as follows: the ANC achieved 65,9%; the Democratic Alliance 16,6%, the newly-formed Congress of the People 7,4%; the Inkatha Freedom Party 4,5%; and the Independent Democrats 0,9% of the votes cast. Jacob Zuma was inaugurated as President of South Africa on 9 May 2009.

A significant milestone is the hosting of the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup™. The event will leave a lasting legacy, not just for South Africa but for Africa as a whole.

SOUTH AFRICA'S PEOPLE

The distinctive charm of South Africa comes from its history and also by moments of great change and strides of progress brought about by a people united in a diversity of religious beliefs, cultures and languages.

People

According to Statistics South Africa's (Stats SA) *Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2009*, that were released in July 2009, there were 49 320 500 people in South Africa, of whom 52% were female. Of the total population, 79,3% classified themselves as African; 9,1% as white; 9% as coloured; and 2,5% as Indian/Asian. Africans were in the majority (more than 39 million) and constituted 79,3% of the total South African population. The white population was estimated at 4,5 million, the coloured population at 4,4 million and the Indian/Asian population at 1,3 million.

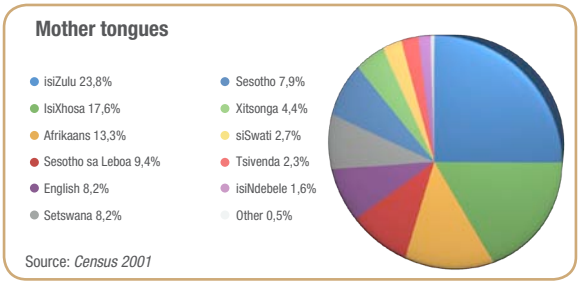
Nearly one third (31,4%) of the population were younger than 15 years and 7,5% (3,7 million) were 60 years or older.

The South African population consists of the following groups: the Nguni (comprising the Zulu, Xhosa, Ndebele and Swazi people); Sotho-Tswana, who include the Southern, Northern and Western Sotho (Tswana people); Tsonga; Venda; Afrikaners; English; coloureds; Indians; and those who have immigrated to South Africa from the rest of Africa, Europe and Asia and who maintain a strong cultural identity. A few members of the Khoi and the San also live in South Africa.

Estimates by population group and gender

Population group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	% of total population	Number	% of total population	Number	% of total population
African	18 901 000	79,2	20 235 200	79,5	39 136 200	79,3
Coloured	2 137 300	9,0	2 295 800	9,0	4 433 100	9,0
Indian/ Asian	635 700	2,6	643 400	2,5	1 279 100	2,6
White	2 194 700	9,2	2 277 400	9,0	4 472 100	9,1
Total	**23 868 700**	**100,0**	**25 451 800**	**100,0**	**49 320 500**	**100,0**

Source: *Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2009*



Languages

According to the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, everyone has the right to use the language and to participate in the cultural life of their choice, but no one may do so in a manner that is inconsistent with any provision of the Bill of Rights. Each person also has the right to instruction in his or her language of choice where this is reasonably practicable.

Official languages

The diversity of the unique cultures of South Africa means that there are 11 official languages. These are English, Afrikaans, isiXhosa, isiZulu, isiNdebele, Sesotho sa Leboa, Sesotho, Setswana, siSwati, Tshivenda and Xitsonga. The Constitution also requires the Pan South African Language Board to promote the use of the Khoi, Nama and San languages, and sign language.

According to Census 2001, isiZulu is the mother tongue of 23,8% of the population, followed by isiXhosa (17,6%), Afrikaans (13,3%), Sesotho sa Leboa (9,4%) and English and Setswana (8,2% each).

The least-spoken indigenous language in South Africa is isiNdebele, which is spoken by 1,6% of the population.

Although English is the mother tongue of only 8,2% of the population, it is the language most widely understood, and the second language of the majority of South Africans. However, government is committed to promoting all the official languages.

Religion

According to the Constitution, everyone has the right to freedom of conscience, religion, thought, belief and opinion.

Almost 80% of South Africa's population follows the Christian faith. Other major religious groups are the Hindus, Muslims, Jews and Buddhists. A minority of South Africa's population do not belong to any of the major religions, but regard themselves as traditionalists of no specific religious affiliation.

Christian churches

There are various Christian churches throughout the country. There are many official and unofficial ecumenical relations between the various churches. One of the most important of these links is the South African Council of Churches (SACC), although it is not representative of all churches.

The major African indigenous churches, most of the Afrikaans churches, and the Pentecostal and charismatic churches are, as a rule, not members of the SACC, and usually have their own coordinating liaison bodies.

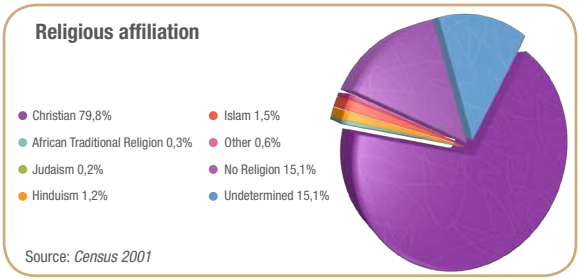
African independent churches (AICs)

The largest grouping of Christian churches is the AICs, represented by the Zionist or Apostolic churches. The Pentecostal movement also has its independent offshoots in this group.

There are 4 000 or more independent churches, with a combined membership of more than 10 million. Most are regarded as Zionist or Apostolic churches. The Zion Christian Church is the largest of these churches in South Africa and the largest church overall, with over four million members.

Afrikaans churches

The Dutch Reformed family of churches represents some 3,5 million people. The Dutch Reformed Church, also known as the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk, with its sister churches, the Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk and the Gereformeerde Kerk, have congregations countrywide. The Uniting Reformed Church in Southern Africa, the Dutch Reformed Church in Africa and the



smaller Reformed Church in Africa, with predominantly Indian members, are some of the smaller churches.

Roman Catholic Church

The Roman Catholic Church has grown significantly in number and influence in recent years. It works closely with other churches on the socio-political front.

Other Christian churches

Other established churches in South Africa include the Methodist Church, the Church of the Province of Southern Africa (Anglican Church), and various Lutheran, Presbyterian, Congregational and Baptist churches. Together, these churches form the nucleus of the SACC.

The largest traditional Pentecostal churches are the Apostolic Faith Mission, the Assemblies of God and the Full Gospel Church, but there are numerous others.

Hundreds of independent charismatic churches have mushroomed across the country. Also active in South Africa, among the smaller groups, are the Greek Orthodox Church, Church of Scientology, the Seventh Day Adventist churches, the Church of the Nazarenes and the Salvation Army.

African traditionalists

Because the traditional religion of the African people has a strong cultural base, the various groups have different rituals, but there are certain common features.

A supreme being is generally recognised, but ancestors are of great significance. As a result of close contact with Christianity, many people find themselves in a transitional phase somewhere between Traditional African Religion and Christianity.

Other religions

Two thirds of South Africa's Indians are Hindus.

The Muslim community in South Africa is small but growing strongly, with a number of people from South Africa's different cultural groups embracing this religion.

The Jewish population is less than 100 000. Of these, the majority are Orthodox Jews.

Buddhism is barely organised in South Africa. However, the Nan Hua Buddhist temple has been built in Bronkhorstspruit near Pretoria.

The number of Parsees has decreased, while there is a small group of Jains in Durban. Followers of the Baha'i faith are establishing groups and temples in various parts of the country.

GOVERNMENT

South Africa's Constitution was the result of remarkably detailed and inclusive negotiations – difficult but determined – that were carried out with an acute awareness of the injustices of the country's non-democratic past.

GOVERNMENT

Following the general election in April 2009, a new administration, under the leadership of President Jacob Zuma, took over. This saw a number of changes being introduced. These included:

- The Department of Minerals and Energy was split into two separate departments of mineral resources and of energy, each with a minister.
- The Department of Education was split into separate ministries, one for Basic Education and the other for Higher Education and Training.
- The Department of Housing was renamed the Department of Human Settlements to take on a more holistic focus.
- A new Department of Rural Development and Land Affairs was created.
- The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry became the Department of Water Affairs.
- A new Economic Development Department was established to focus on economic policy-making.
- A new Department of Tourism was created.
- The Department of Agriculture became the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
- The Department of Local and Provincial Government became the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs.
- A new ministry was created for Women, Youth, Children and People with Disabilities.

The Constitution

The Constitution is the supreme law of the country. No other law or government action may supersede its provisions.

By May 2009, female representation in the National Assembly totalled 45%, putting South Africa third when it comes to international women in Parliament. The country is on course to achieve the Southern African Development Community target of 50% women in political decision-making by 2015.

The Preamble to the Constitution states that its aims are to:

- heal the divisions of the past and establish a society based on democratic values, social justice and fundamental human rights
- improve the quality of life of all citizens and free the potential of each person
- lay the foundations for a democratic and open society in which government is based on the will of the people and every citizen is equally protected by law
- build a united and democratic South Africa able to take its rightful place as a sovereign state in the family of nations.
-

Government

Government consists of national, provincial and local spheres. The powers of the legislature, executive and courts are separate.

Parliament

Parliament consists of the National Assembly and the National Council of Provinces (NCOP). Parliamentary sittings are open to the public. Several measures have been implemented to make Parliament more accessible and accountable. The National Assembly consists of no fewer than 350 and no more than 400 members, elected through a system of proportional representation for a five-year term. It elects the President and scrutinises the Executive.

National Council of Provinces

The NCOP consists of 54 permanent members and 36 special delegates, and aims to represent provincial interests in the national sphere of government.

The Presidency

The President is the head of state and leads the Cabinet. He or she is elected by the National Assembly from among its members, and leads the country in the interest of national unity, in accordance with the Constitution and the law.

There are two ministers in The Presidency, one responsible for the National Planning Commission (NPC) and the other for Monitoring and Evaluation as well as Administration.

The Presidency, February 2010
President: Jacob Zuma
Deputy President: Kgalema Motlanthe

The Deputy President

The President appoints the Deputy President from among the members of the National Assembly.

Cabinet

Cabinet consists of the President, as head of the Cabinet, the Deputy President and ministers. The President appoints the Deputy President and ministers, assigns their powers and functions and may dismiss them. No more than two ministers may be appointed from outside the National Assembly.

Provincial government

Each of the nine provinces has its own legislature of 30 to 80 members. They elect the Premier who heads the Executive Council.

Provinces may have legislative and executive powers concurrently with the national sphere, over, among other things:

- agriculture
- education at all levels, except university and university of technology education
- environment and nature conservation
- health, housing and welfare
- language policy
- police services, public transport, traffic regulation and vehicle licensing.

Provinces are also responsible for promoting trade, investment and tourism.

Local government

Local governments are not merely instruments of service delivery, but are expected to act as key agents for economic development.

Cabinet ministers and deputy ministers, as at February 2010

Portfolio	Minister	Deputy Minister
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Tina Joemat-Pettersson	Dr Pieter Mulder
Arts and Culture	Lulu Xingwana	Paul Mashatile
Basic Education	Angie Motshekga	Enver Surty
Communications	Siphiwe Nyanda	Dina Pule
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	Sicelo Shiceka	Yunus Carrim
Correctional Services	Nosiviwe Mapisa-Nqakula	Hlengiwe Mkhize
Defence and Military Veterans	Dr Lindiwe Sisulu	Thabang Makwetla
Economic Development	Ebrahim Patel	Gwen Mahlangu-Nkabinde
Energy	Dipuo Peters	-
Finance	Pravin Gordhan	Nhlanhla Nene
Health	Dr Aaron Motsoaledi	Dr Molefi Sefularo
Higher Education and Training	Dr Blade Nzimande	-
Home Affairs	Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	Malusi Gigaba
Human Settlements	Tokyo Sexwale	Zoliswa Kota-Fredericks
International Relations and Cooperation	Maite Nkoana-Mashabane	1. Ebrahim Ebrahim 2. Sue van der Merwe
Justice and Constitutional Development	Jeff Radebe	Andries Nel
Labour	Membathisi Mdladlana	-
Mineral Resources	Susan Shabangu	-
Police	Nathi Mthethwa	Fikile Mbalula
Public Enterprises	Barbara Hogan	Enoch Godongwana
Public Service and Administration	Richard Baloyi	Roy Padayachie
Public Works	Geoff Doidge	Hendrietta Bogopane-Zulu

In December 2009, Cabinet approved a turnaround strategy for local government. This will ensure that local government has the correct management, administrative and technical skills.

Cabinet ministers and deputy ministers, as at February 2010

Portfolio	Minister	Deputy Minister
Rural Development and Land Reform	Gugile Nkwinti	Dr Joe Phaahla
Science and Technology	Naledi Pandor	Derek Hanekom
Social Development	Edna Molewa	Bathabile Dlamini
Sport and Recreation	Rev Makhenkesi Stofile	Gert Oosthuizen
State Security	Dr Siyabonga Cwele	
The Presidency National Planning Commission	Trevor Manuel	-
The Presidency Performance Monitoring, Evaluation and Administration	Collins Chabane	-
Tourism	Marthinus van Schalkwyk	Thozile Xasa
Trade and Industry	Dr Rob Davies	Thandi Tobias-Pokolo Bongi Maria Ntuli
Transport	Sibusiso Ndebele	Jeremy Cronin
Water and Environmental Affairs	Buyelwa Sonjica	Rejoice Mabudafhasi
Women, Youth, Children and Persons with Disabilities	Noluthando Mayende-Sibiya	-

In 2010, the local government equitable share received a further R6,7 billion to support municipalities to cushion poor households for the rising cost of electricity and water. An additional R2,5 billion goes to the Municipal Infrastructure Grant. Total allocations to municipalities rise from R55 billion in 2009/10 to R78 billion in 2012/13.

Municipalities

There are 283 municipalities focused on growing local economies and providing infrastructure and services. The Constitution provides for three categories of municipalities:

- metropolitan municipalities
- local municipalities
- district areas or municipalities.

South Africa has nine metropolitan municipalities, namely:

Premiers, as at February 2010	
Province	**Premier**
Eastern Cape	Noxolo Kiviet
Free State	Sekgobelo Magashule
Gauteng	Nomvula Mokonyane
KwaZulu-Natal	Dr Zweli Mkhize
Limpopo	Cassel Mathale
Mpumalanga	David Mabuza
Northern Cape	Hazel Jenkins
North West	Maureen Modiselle
Western Cape	Helen Zille

- Buffalo City (East London)
- City of Cape Town
- Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality (East Rand)
- City of eThekwini (Durban)
- City of Johannesburg
- Mangaung Municipality (Bloemfontein)
- Msunduzi Municipality (Pietermaritzburg)
- Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality (Port Elizabeth)
- City of Tshwane (Pretoria).

Municipalities enjoy significant powers to corporatise their services. Legislation provides for them to report on their performance, and for residents to compare this performance with that of other municipalities.

Traditional leadership

Chapter 11 of the Constitution states that the institution, status and roles of traditional leadership, according to customary law, are recognised, subject to the Constitution. Government remains committed to strengthening the institution of traditional leadership and appreciates the role it plays in society.

The reconfiguration of the Department of Provincial and Local Government into the Department of Cooperative Governance and

Traditional Affairs signifies the importance that is placed on the role and place of traditional leaders in the lives of people, especially in rural areas. Government regards traditional leaders as partners in the implementation of its programmes.

Communicating with the people

The Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) is primarily responsible for facilitating communication between government and citizens. A high premium is placed on communication that emphasises direct dialogue, especially with people in disadvantaged areas.

The GCIS is responsible for maintaining government's website *(www.gov.za)*, which includes both an information portal for general information about government and a services portal that is a source of information about all the services offered by national government.

The GCIS leads or is involved in various communication partnerships and joint processes, including:

- An intersectoral programme to set up the Thusong Service Centres (formerly multipurpose community centres), providing information about accessing government services, as well as some government services at the centres themselves. In October 2009, 139 Thusong service centres were in place and more centres were being established. A strategy for setting up one centre in each of the country's municipalities by 2014 has been approved.
- The process towards the transformation of the advertising and marketing industry.
- The Public Participation Programme of direct interaction between government and the public.

The GCIS publishes, among other things, the *South African Yearbook,* the *Pocket Guide to South Africa* and *Vuk'uzenzele.*

The following entities report to the GCIS:

- the International Marketing Council (IMC)
- the Media Development and Diversity Agency.

The Presidential Hotline was activated in September 2009. The hotline is a platform that enables citizens to escalate their queries and suggestions to the President's Office. The public liaison contact details are: telephone: 17737, fax: 086 681 0987 and e-mail: *president@po.gov.za.* The service is toll-free.

International Marketing Council

The IMC of South Africa was established in 2000 as a public-private partnership aimed at creating a positive, united image for South Africa to give the country a strategic advantage in an increasingly competitive marketplace.

The IMC's threefold mission is to:

- articulate a brand for South Africa, which positions the country to attract tourism, trade and investment, as well as realise international relations objectives
- establish an integrated approach within government and the private sector towards the international marketing of South Africa
- build national support for Brand South Africa.

The Public Service

Government believes that the Public Service exists to create a better life for all. Community development workers (CDWs) are part of government's drive to ensure that service delivery reaches poor and marginalised communities. The CDWs are community-based resource persons who collaborate with other community workers to help fellow community members to obtain information and resources from government departments. The aim of CDWs is to facilitate community participation in government initiatives. The CDW programme is one of the primary public-sector reform interventions to enhance development and the implementation of the Batho Pele ("People First") principles, especially access to services.

The CDWs are pivotal in bringing government closer to the people, and in ensuring that community members become directly involved in the delivery of state services. The CDWs have primarily helped citizens to gain access to social services and have

The toll-free, 24-hour National Public Service Anti-Corruption Hotline facility (0800 701 701) was established for the reporting of fraud and corruption.

increasingly provided support to citizens in taking up economic opportunities.

The Batho Pele policy promotes integrated and seamless service delivery.

Various projects are being delivered through Batho Pele. These include:

- modernising government, for example, through the Centre for Public Service Innovation
- creating new service-delivery mechanisms such as Thusong Service Centres and one-stop centres
- the Government Information Technology Officers' Council to alert government when and how to intervene to improve service delivery
- active auditing of national and provincial departments' anti-corruption capabilities by the Public Service Commission.

Home affairs

The Department of Home Affairs has a network of offices in all provinces. Where the establishment of fixed offices is not warranted, mobile offices or units service such areas regularly.

The Population Register is being reproduced, and an associated document-management system will be developed and rolled out gradually. This will consist of a large database, an online document-storage system, and a query interface for the retrieval and viewing of electronically stored documentation. The system

The establishment of the Client Service Centre means that people no longer have to go to a Home Affairs office just to check on the status of their application.

The centre also benefits those who have to travel long distances to reach an office, those who cannot afford to travel and those who cannot leave work during the day to visit the Department of Home Affairs. The Client Service Centre's toll-free number is 0800 60 11 90.

will reduce processing time for each business transaction, while enhancing information integrity.

Permanent residence

The department is responsible for admitting people suitable for immigration, such as skilled workers who are in short supply locally.

Applications are particularly encouraged from industrialists and other entrepreneurs who wish to relocate their existing concerns or establish new concerns in South Africa.

Those wishing to enter the country as work seekers or for study purposes must have the relevant permit, which is issued outside the country.

Independent Electoral Commission (IEC)

The IEC is a permanent body created by the Constitution to promote and safeguard democracy in South Africa. Although publicly funded and accountable to Parliament, the commission is independent of government. Its immediate task is the impartial management of free and fair elections at all levels of government.

A general election took place on 22 April 2009. Voter turnout in all but one province was above 70%. Twenty-six parties contested the election for the National Assembly and 11 parties contested the ballot for the National Assembly and for all nine provincial legislatures.

Parties nominated 9 289 candidates for the national and provincial election, 61,6 % of them male and 38,4% female. Of the 23,18 million people registered to vote, 17,6 million voted (77,3%).

Public Administration Leadership and Management Academy (Palama)

Palama (Sesotho for “ascend”) was opened in August 2008. The academy, which evolved from the South African Management Development Institute, aims to achieve a massive increase in training courses for managers in the Public Service by involving public- and private-sector educational and training institutions in an expanded training programme.

Seats in the National Assembly, following the election in April 2009	
African National Congress	264
Democratic Alliance	67
Congress of the People	30
Inkatha Freedom Party	18
Independent Democrats	4
Freedom Front Plus	4
United Democratic Party	4
African Christian Democratic Party	3
United Christian Democratic Party	2
African People's Convention	1
Azanian People's Liberation Organisation	1
Minority Front	1
Pan Africanist Congress	1

The academy facilitates and coordinates the programmes by monitoring and ensuring quality assurance of the training delivered by participating educational and training institutions.

The academy is part of the Batho Pele initiative, which aims to get public servants to be service-oriented, strive for excellence in service delivery and commit to continuous service-delivery improvement.

PROVINCES

South Africa is divided into nine provinces, each with their own distinctive landscapes, vegetation and climate. They are the Western Cape, the Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, the Northern Cape, Free State, North West, Gauteng, Mpumalanga and Limpopo.

Each province has its own legislature, premier and executive council.

The country has common boundaries with Namibia, Botswana and Zimbabwe, while Mozambique and Swaziland lie to the north-east. Completely enclosed by South African territory in the south-east is the mountain kingdom of Lesotho.

Western Cape

Capital:	Cape Town
Principal languages:	
Afrikaans	55,3%
isiXhosa	23,7%
English	19,3%
Population:	5 356 900
(Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2009)	
Area (km^2):	129 370
% of total area:	10,6%

Source: Statistics South Africa

Western Cape

The Western Cape's natural beauty, complemented by its hospitality, cultural diversity, excellent wine and colourful cuisine, make the province one of the world's greatest tourist attractions.

Cape Town, the legislative capital, is one of the world's most beautiful cities and is a must-see for tourists. Other important towns in the province include Worcester and Stellenbosch, known for their winelands; George, renowned for indigenous timber and vegetable produce and for its world-class golf courses; and Oudtshoorn, known for its ostrich products and the celebrated Cango caves.

The province has the lowest unemployment rate in the country, which stands at 19,7% (*Labour Force Survey, 2009*), compared with the national average of 23,2%.

2010 FIFA World Cup™

Cape Town is ready to host the World Cup in 2010. Preparations include:

- Green Point Stadium, which will host eight matches during the tournament, including a quarter-final and a semi-final

- R12 billion of investments in the Cape Town International Airport
- developing the Integrated Rapid Transport System
- developing public viewing areas (PVAs)
- provincial road-infrastructure upgrades
- FIFA's Centre of Hope in Khayelitsha
- building at least six new hotels in the Western Cape
- building overall capacity in delivering health services.

The Final Draw on 4 December 2009 at the Cape Town International Convention Centre attracted a worldwide television viewership of 700 million people.

Eastern Cape

The Eastern Cape, a land of undulating hills, endless sandy beaches, majestic mountain ranges and deep green forests, is the second-largest of the nine provinces. The region ranges from the dry, desolate Great Karoo to the lush forests of the Wild Coast and the Keiskamma Valley, and the mountainous southern Drakensberg region.

The Eastern Cape Provincial Government has approved the Provincial Cooperative Strategy to establish a cooperative development fund in 2009/10. Rural development and agrarian transformation are strategic priorities.

The East London Industrial Development Zone (IDZ) plans to establish a "science" or techno-park, where a culture of innovation and competitiveness of its associated business and knowledge-based institutions will be enhanced.

The Eastern Cape Provincial Government intends to support a number of key interventions to enhance the performance of Coega IDZ, including linkages with a number of logistical interventions in the area.

2010 World Cup

The Eastern Cape is ready to play its part in hosting the 2010 World Cup. By mid-2009, the Provincial Government had invested R50 million in the refurbishment of sports facilities in Buffalo City.

The Nelson Mandela Bay Stadium was completed a year before the 2010 kick-off.

Eastern Cape

Capital:	Bhisho
Principal languages:	
isiXhosa	83,4%
Afrikaans	9,3%
English	3,6%
Population:	6 648 600
(Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2009)	
Area (km²):	169 580
% of total area:	13,9%

Source: Statistics South Africa

The Eastern Cape is becoming more accessible as the Provincial 2010 Public Transport Plan, which links air, road, rail, maritime, taxi and bus operations is being implemented.

The extension of the N2 from Kei Mouth to Port St Johns – the Wild Coast meander – will unlock the tourism potential of the scenic coastline. In addition, the 248-km road will facilitate agricultural and economic productivity and promote access to government services at schools, clinics and police stations.

The R78-million upgrade of the Bhisho Airport was completed in 2008.

In 2009/10, Mthatha Airport was upgraded at a cost of R60 million.

KwaZulu-Natal

KwaZulu-Natal is South Africa's domestic tourism leader. South Africa's garden province boasts a lush subtropical coastline, sweeping savanna in the east, and the magnificent Drakensberg mountains in the west. The warm Indian Ocean washing its beaches makes KwaZulu-Natal one of the country's most popular holiday destinations.

The ports of Durban and Richards Bay are some of the busiest in South Africa. Richards Bay is an important coal-export harbour.

According to Stats SA, the average economic annual growth for KwaZulu-Natal for the period 2004 to 2008 was 4,1%, as compared to 3,65% from 2001 to 2004.

KwaZulu-Natal

Capital:	Pietermaritzburg
Principal languages:	
isiZulu	80,9%
English	13,6%
Afrikaans	1,5%
Population:	10 449 300
(Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2009)	
Area (km²):	92 100
% of total area:	7,6%

Source: Statistics South Africa

The manufacturing sector is the largest in this province in terms of contribution to gross domestic product (GDP) (21%).

2010 World Cup

KwaZulu-Natal has recently seen the biggest investment in infrastructure programmes in its history. These included:

- the R2,6-billion Moses Mabhida Stadium, which boasts a 350-m arch that spans the stadium
- R259 million that was made available for infrastructure development of stadiums in four district municipalities.

All of Durban's public transport projects, which are being funded by national government to the amount of R1,2 billion, were expected to be completed by the first quarter of 2010.

Durban's King Shaka International Airport was expected to start operating in May 2010, in time for the FIFA World Cup.

Northern Cape

The Northern Cape is noted for its San rock art, diamond diggings, 4X4 safaris and the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park. It is a large, dry region of fluctuating temperatures and varying topographies.

The Northern Cape lies to the south of the mighty Orange River, which provides the basis for a healthy agricultural industry. Away from the Orange, the landscape is characterised by vast arid plains with outcroppings of haphazard rock piles.

Northern Cape

Capital:	Kimberley
Principal languages:	
Afrikaans	68%
Setswana	20,8%
isiXhosa	2,5%
Population:	1 147 600
(Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2009)	
Area (km^2):	361 830
% of total area:	29,7%

Source: Statistics South Africa

The province is renowned for its spectacular display of spring flowers, which, for a short period every year, attracts thousands of tourists.

Agriculture is one of the mainstay sectors of the Northern Cape's economy and is therefore critical in the overall economic planning.

2010 World Cup

The 2010 Mass Mobilisation Programme was launched in Kimberley in January 2009. The Northern Cape will not be hosting any matches during the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. Buses will travel from the province to other venue cities.

PVAs will provide the people of the Northern Cape with the opportunity to participate in the World Cup.

Free State

The Free State, a province of wide horizons and blue skies, farmland, mountains, goldfields and widely dispersed towns, lies in the heart of South Africa. Between the Vaal River in the north and the Orange River in the south, this immense rolling prairie stretches as far as the eye can see.

The capital, Bloemfontein, houses the Supreme Court of Appeal, a leading university and some top schools.

Agriculture has always been considered to be the main sector in the province's economy.

Free State

Capital:	Bloemfontein
Principal languages:	
Sesotho	64,4%
Afrikaans	11,9%
isiXhosa	9,1%
Population:	2 902 400
(Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2009)	
Area (km²):	129 480
% of total area:	10,6%

Source: Statistics South Africa

Mining, particularly gold, is the biggest employer, followed by manufacturing. A gold reef of over 400 km stretches across Gauteng and the Free State. The province accounts for 30% of South Africa's total gold production, and contributes significant amounts of silver, bituminous coal and diamonds.

2010 World Cup

The upgraded Free State Stadium in Bloemfontein will host five first-round marches and one second-round match during the World Cup. Refurbishment was completed by November 2008, ahead of the FIFA-required deadline.

Projects included:

- Mangaung activity corridor and establishing the intermodal facility
- finalising funding and business plans for the upgrading of access roads from the N8 to Bloemfontein Airport
- upgrading resorts, water distribution and purification works
- establishing a sports museum
- installing CCTV cameras in Mangaung.

Cooperation with Lesotho and the Northern Cape will extend the economic benefits of the event far beyond the borders of the Free State.

North West	
Capital:	Mafikeng
Principal languages:	
Setswana	65,4%
Afrikaans	7,5%
isiXhosa	5,8%
Population:	3 450 400
(Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2009)	
Area (km²):	116 320
% of total area:	9,5%

Source: Statistics South Africa

North West

North West borders Botswana, fringed by the Kalahari Desert in the west, and the Witwatersrand in the east. A province of varied attractions, North West is home to some of South Africa's most visited national parks, the celebrated Sun City and Lost City resorts, picturesque dams and dense bush.

Most economic activity is concentrated in the Southern Region (between Potchefstroom and Klerksdorp), Rustenburg, and the Eastern Region, where more than 83,3% of GDP-R of the province is generated.

Diamonds are also mined here. Manufacturing activities include fabricated metals, food and non-metals.

North West is South Africa's leading producer of white maize. Some of the world's largest cattle herds are found in the area around Vryburg.

North West's manufacturing sector is centred around the municipalities of Brits, Rustenburg, Potchefstroom, Klerksdorp and Mafikeng, which account for more than 50% of total manufacturing production in the province.

2010 World Cup

Rustenburg is the official hosting city in the North West, with the 42 000-seater Royal Bafokeng Stadium as official match venue.

The stadium was also used for the Confederations Cup in June 2009.

Gauteng

Gauteng, (a Sesotho word for "place of gold") continues to serve as the economic engine room of the country and the subcontinent, responsible for over 34,8% of the country's GDP, although it is geographically the smallest of the nine provinces.

The main cities are Johannesburg, the biggest city in southern Africa, and Pretoria, the administrative capital of the country.

Manufacturing, financial and business services and logistics make Gauteng the economic powerhouse of southern Africa.

Gauteng has a greater proportion of its labour force in professional, technical, managerial and executive positions than any other province. Johannesburg houses the JSE Limited, the largest securities exchange in Africa.

Hundreds of leading local companies have their head offices here, as do the regional operations of many multinationals.

2010 World Cup

By August 2009, Soccer City, Loftus Versfeld and Ellis Park stadiums' refurbishment was on track. Johannesburg will host the International Broadcasting Centre and develop a multimillion rand

Gauteng

Capital:	Johannesburg
Principal languages:	
isiZulu	21,5%
Afrikaans	14,4%
Sesotho	13,1%
English	12,5%
Population:	10 531 300
(Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2009)	
Area (km^2):	17 010
% of total area:	1,4%

Source: Statistics South Africa

precinct around Nasrec. Soccer City, near Soweto, Johannesburg, will host the opening and final matches of the 2010 World Cup.

Soccer City will also host the opening and closing ceremonies and the final match. Telecommunications infrastructure is being upgraded to meet international standards as well as local and international demands.

The roads and transport infrastructure is being revamped to ensure quick and easy travelling to the match venues and tourist destinations while OR Tambo International Airport, which is the main port of entry, is ready to welcome and process large numbers of football lovers and tourists.

Mpumalanga

Mpumalanga is aptly called "Paradise Country" and people are drawn to the province by the magnificent scenery, the fauna and flora and the saga of the 1870 gold rush era. Mpumalanga ("Place Where the Sun Rises") is bordered by Mozambique and Swaziland in the east, and Gauteng in the west.

It is situated mainly on high-plateau grasslands, which roll eastwards for hundreds of kilometres.

Mpumalanga combines mining and heavy industry with the cultivation of citrus, tropical and subtropical fruits and extensive forests. Agriculture in Mpumalanga, which holds 17% of the medium-potential arable land in South Africa, is characterised by

Mpumalanga	
Capital:	Nelspruit
Principal languages:	
siSwati	30,8%
isiZulu	26,4%
isiNdebele	12,1%
Population:	3 606 800
(Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2009)	
Area (km^2):	79 490
% of total area:	6,5%

Source: Statistics South Africa

Limpopo

Capital:	Polokwane
Principal languages:	
Sesotho sa Leboa	52,1%
Xitsonga	22,4%
Tshivenda	15,9%
Population:	5 227 200
(Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2009)	
Area (km^2):	123 910
% of total area:	10,2%

Source: Statistics South Africa

a combination of commercialised farming, subsistence and livestock farming and emerging crop farming. The southern hemisphere's three biggest power stations are located in the province, supplied by the Witbank coalfields, which are among the most extensive in the world.

2010 World Cup

The Mbombela Stadium, with a capacity of 46 000 seats, will host the first four matches in Nelspruit. In 2008, construction had commenced on the Matsafeni access road, the R40 high-occupancy vehicle lane, and the P166 and N4 interchange site.

Limpopo

In the extreme north of South Africa, Limpopo is a province of dramatic contrasts: bush, mountains, indigenous forests and plantations. The province is linked to the Maputo Development Corridor through the Phalaborwa Spatial Development Initiative, which is a network of rail and road corridors connecting to the major seaports, which will open up Limpopo for trade and investment.

The largest section of the Kruger National Park is situated along the eastern boundary of Limpopo with Mozambique. While exports are mostly primary products, the province is rich in resources, particularly in tourism, agriculture and minerals. Cattle ranching is frequently combined with hunting. Tropical and citrus

fruits are extensively cultivated while tea, coffee and forestry are important economic contributors.

2010 World Cup

The Peter Mokaba Stadium in Polokwane will host five of the 2010 World Cup matches.

Following a major refurbishment, Polokwane International Airport was re-launched at the end of 2008, and has the capacity to cope with the expected influx of tourists to the region.

ECONOMY

The growth in real gross domestic product (GDP) slowed to 3,1% in 2008, which was notably lower than the annual growth rates that varied between 4,9% and 5,3% from 2004 to 2007. This was the result of the significant deterioration in global economic conditions and a tighter domestic policy environment. Annualised quarter-to-quarter real GDP at market prices figures contracted by -6,4% and -3% during the first and second quarters of 2009 respectively.

In November 2009, South Africa emerged from its first recession in 17 years by achieving 0,9% growth in the third quarter, primarily driven by a rebound in the manufacturing sector. The hosting of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ in June and July 2010 will contribute to the country's economy.

In May 2009, President Jacob Zuma announced the establishment of the Ministry of Economic Development, which will promote economic policy development, coordination and coherence in alignment with national policy challenges and programmes.

Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (AsgiSA)

AsgiSA, which was launched in February 2006, responds to binding constraints, such as the:

- deficiencies in government capacity
- volatility of the currency
- low levels of investment infrastructure and infrastructure services
- shortage of suitably skilled graduates, technicians and artisans
- insufficiently competitive industrial and services sectors and weak sector strategies
- inequality and marginalisation, resulting in many economically marginalised people being unable to contribute to and/or share in the benefits of growth and development (the "Second Economy").

AsgiSA has also identified particular sectors of the economy for accelerated growth, such as:

- chemicals
- metals beneficiation, including the capital-goods sector
- creative industries (crafts, film, content and music)

In August 2009, President Jacob Zuma announced that the Government would take steps to see the country through the global economic crisis. These include:

- a R2,4-billion worker layoff training scheme
- R6 billion in support for struggling firms
- measures to root out customs fraud
- debt-restructuring help for consumers.

- clothing and textiles
- durable consumer goods
- wood, pulp and paper.

Programmes put in place to eliminate these constraints include:

- infrastructure investment
- second-economy initiatives
- skills and education
- industrial policies and sector strategies
- macroeconomic policy
- governance interventions.

Infrastructure, which is one of AsgiSA's six priorities for intervention, has produced encouraging results, with meaningful growth in gross fixed capital formation, driven particularly by the public sector. According to the *AsgiSA 2008 Annual Report*, a R787-billion infrastructure development programme was in place.

Joint Initiative for Priority Skills Acquisition (Jipsa)

Jipsa is the skills empowerment arm of AsgiSA.

AsgiSA has identified six factors that constrain economic growth. One of these is the shortage of skilled labour.

On the basis of AsgiSA's priorities, Jipsa's work areas are:

- high-level world-class engineering and planning skills for the network, transport, communications and energy industries
- city, urban and regional planning and engineering skills

Gross domestic product

Source: *Development Indicators, 2009*

- artisan and technical skills
- management and planning skills in education, health and in municipalities
- teacher training in Mathematics, Science, information and communications technology (ICT) and language competence
- specific skills needed by priority AsgiSA sectors, starting with tourism- and business-process outsourcing and cross-cutting skills needed by all sectors, especially financial and project managers
- skills relevant to the local economic development needs of municipalities, especially developmental economists.

Successes of this initiative include the placement of 1 500 graduates in private companies and government departments, placement offers for 20 000 graduates, international placement of more than 700 mainly female graduates and the announcement by ICT companies to establish ICT training centres to support black-owned companies.

Domestic output

Real output growth in the South African economy remained weak in the second quarter of 2009. Having declined at annualised rates of 1,8% and 6,4% in the preceding two quarters, real GDP contracted at a rate of 3% in the second quarter of 2009. Production volumes continued to decline in all three major sectors of the economy.

Domestic expenditure

Aggregate real gross domestic expenditure declined at an annualised rate of 14,5% in the second quarter of 2009, following positive annualised growth of 2,2% recorded in the first quarter.

The decline in real gross domestic expenditure was a consequence of a contraction in real final consumption expenditure by households, alongside a deceleration in both final consumption expenditure by general government and real gross fixed capital formation.

Price inflation

Year-on-year inflation consumer price index less mortgage interest rate rose from 10,1% in March 2008 to a peak of 13,6% in August 2008 and moderated to 10,3% in December.

In February 2009, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) introduced a revamped headline consumer price inflation (CPI) and inflation target measure, known as the CPI for all urban areas. This inflation target measure increased from 8,1% in January 2009 to 8,5% in March 2009.

The annual rate of increase in headline food prices stood at 14,9% in March 2009 compared to a peak of 19,2% in August 2008. During the course of 2008, food prices increased on average by 16,8%. Processed food prices remained at high levels reflecting higher cost of transport, wages and general production.

Exchange rates

After strengthening marginally by 0,8% during the first quarter of 2009, the nominal effective exchange rate of the Rand increased by 17,5% from the end of March 2009 to the end of June 2009. Although the weighted average exchange rate of the Rand strengthened throughout the second quarter of 2009, a particularly sharp increase of 12,8% was recorded during April. The domestic currency benefited mainly from substantial capital inflows into the country, following the improvement in investors' sentiment towards emerging-market assets, an increase in commodity prices, and expectations of an improvement in the country's deficit on current account after the release of better-than-expected foreign trade data.

The weighted average exchange rate of the Rand declined by 0,6% from the end of June 2009 to the end of July, partly in response to the downgrading of the International Monetary Fund's forecast for global economic growth and a concomitant decline in international commodity prices.

The real effective exchange rate of the Rand increased by 17,6% during the first half of 2009, following a decline of 16,5% during 2008. As in the past, the volatility in the real effective exchange rate of the Rand adversely affected the competitiveness of South African exporters.

The average net daily turnover in the domestic market for foreign exchange amounted to US$12,5 billion in the first quarter of 2009 and increased to US$15,0 billion in the second quarter.

The increase in the average net daily turnover in the domestic market for foreign exchange was partly due to the increased participation of non-resident parties in the markets for debt and equity securities. The share of transactions in which non-residents participated consequently increased from 72,1% in the first quarter of 2009 to 75,1% in the second quarter.

Foreign trade and payments

The contraction in real gross domestic production and the almost simultaneous steep decline in the volume of merchandise imports in the first half of 2009 led to a turnaround in the deficit on the trade account in the second quarter of 2009 despite the relatively subdued external demand for domestically produced goods. South Africa's trade balance, which had registered deficits since the third quarter of 2005, consequently switched from a deficit of R53,4 billion in the first quarter of 2009 to a surplus of R26,6 billion in the second quarter.

The contraction in domestic economic activity since the middle of 2008 also had a profound positive impact on the shortfall on the country's services, income and current transfer account with the rest of the world. Owing to a combination of continued lower net income and other service-related payments to non-residents, the deficit on this account narrowed considerably. As a result, the negative imbalance on the current account of the balance of payments improved from 7% of GDP in the first quarter of 2009 to 3,2% in the second quarter.

Africa's economic development

South Africa's global economic strategy focuses on Africa and a strong development agenda. South Africa's economy is inextricably connected to that of the southern African region, and its success is linked to the economic recovery of the continent through the New Partnership for Africa's Development (Nepad).

At continental level, South African investment and trade with African countries has increased dramatically since 1994. Africa is now South Africa's fourth-largest export destination. Trade with the rest of Africa totalled about R50 billion in 2001 and increased

to R108 billion in 2007, with exports amounting to R68 billion and imports to about R40 billion. In the same year, South Africa's trade in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region totalled some R68 billion, with exports reaching R44 billion and imports R24 billion.

New Partnership for Africa's Development

The Department of Trade and Industry provides supportive services to Nepad, which has a critical role in accelerating trade and economic development on the continent to realise its primary objectives, namely alleviating poverty.

Southern African Development Community

The SADC comprises Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

South Africa has reviewed its trade relationship with other SADC members, adopted the SADC Trade Protocol, promoted investment by South African firms in the SADC and helped to facilitate greater volumes of trade by South Africa and other SADC members.

The SADC Free Trade Agreement (FTA) was launched in South Africa in August 2008.

The FTA provides preferential space towards regional business and its citizens by opening up opportunities for investment through reducing market risk and transaction costs, and creating a network of regional businesses interconnection.

The FTA is a vital stepping stone towards a SADC Common Market, where the movement of people would be unrestricted and free. It will also involve the setting of a common external tariff among countries with mostly differing profiles.

Europe

Trade relations with Europe, particularly with the European Union (EU), are pivotal to South Africa's economic development. The Trade, Development and Cooperation Agreement with the EU forms a substantial element of South Africa's reconstruction and development efforts.

In September 2009, the European Commission and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development allocated about R1,3 billion for South Africa's economic-support and employment-creation programme. It was announced at the South Africa-European Union Summit held in Kleinmond.

The purpose of the programme is to assist the economic sector departments of the South African Government to accelerate South Africa's economic growth rate and provide more and better jobs for poor people.

The EU is the world's largest trading bloc and generates about 30% of global GDP and 20% of global trade flows. It is the world's biggest aid donor to poor countries, contributing about half of global aid.

Implementation of the SA-EU Trade, Development and Co-operation Agreement trade provisions have been underway since 2000 with the aim of establishing an FTA between South Africa and the EU by 2012. Total trade increased from R56,5 billion in 1994 to R313 billion in 2007.

In 2007, South Africa's exports to the EU-27 totalled R152,6 billion. The EU also ranked as South Africa's number one export region in 2007.

Europe remains the principal source of foreign direct investment (FDI) in South Africa, accounting for around 80% of total FDI in 2005. Additionally, the EU accounted for about 66% of net foreign investment in South Africa in 2003 and 2004 and in 2005, the EU's share of the total assets held by foreigners in South Africa amounted to about 60%.

The EU is South Africa's largest development partner representing about 70% of all overseas development assistance (ODA), with South Africa earmarked to receive €980 million from 2007 to 2013. The European Investment Bank has also approved a loan mandate of €900 million to South Africa.

United States of America (USA)

The trade and investment relationship between the two countries has significantly increased, resulting in total trade approaching

almost R100 billion with South Africa enjoying a trade surplus of approximately R20 billion in 2008. In addition, South Africa is one of the major beneficiaries under the African Growth and Opportunity Act, ranking third after Nigeria and Angola, respectively, with South African exports to the USA being the most diversified when compared to other sub-Saharan African countries' exports.

Canada

Since the lifting of sanctions in 1994, bilateral trade between South Africa and Canada increased from R904 million in 1993 to R6,6 billion in 2006. South Africa is a beneficiary of Canada's General Preferential Tariff (GPT). GPT rates range from duty-free to reductions in the Most Favoured Nation rates.

Latin America

South Africa's major trading partners in Latin America are Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Colombia and Peru. Most trade is with Brazil and Argentina, which are members of the Mercosur (Common Market of the South) trade bloc.

A framework agreement, committing South Africa and Mercosur to an FTA, was signed in 2000.

South and south-east Asia and Australasia

The trade deficit with Asia increased from R8,3 billion to R9 billion in 2008/09. Exports to Asia increased by R1,3 billion to R17,9 billion and imports increased by R1,9 billion to R26,9 billion.

Bilateral trade with south-east Asia, particularly the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) members, increased rapidly from a low base in 1990. Asean presents South Africa with a potential market in excess of 520 million people.

Within the region, key partners for South Africa include Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam and the Philippines.

South Africa cooperates with India in areas of common interest in the World Trade Organisation and other forums, and works closely in the India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Forum. In 2008, during the IBSA Summit in South Africa, the three countries committed to increase trade among themselves to R142 billion

by 2010. They also agreed that there was a need for more cooperation to reform the international financial architecture to better serve the developing countries' interests.

South Africa and India cooperate in the G20, a grouping of developing countries that seeks to address developmental challenges in the global economic system.

Australia has always featured as a well-known partner for South Africa in the region.

North-east Asia

In the first half of 2009, China was South Africa's number one export destination, with annual growth of 53,9%.

South Africa's trade balance with China in the first half of 2009 was minus R8,8 billion, down from minus R19,2 billion in 2008. In the last three years, Africa's trade with China has doubled, reaching US$106,7 billion in 2008. China is Africa's second-largest single trading partner and reconfirmed commitments made at the

In the first half of 2009, China was South Africa's number one export destination with annual growth of 53,9%, while the United States of America (USA) saw an annual decrease of 42,6% in exports. China took 11,9% of the total market, the USA 8,3% and Japan 7,5%.

In 2008, according to customs data, Japan, the USA and Germany were the country's top export markets, while Germany, China and the USA were the top import markets.

During the recession, exports were down by 19,2%. However, data in 2009 showed that South Africa recorded a surplus of R446,758 million for its trade with non-Southern African Customs Union trading partners following a R3,221-billion surplus for June.

In the first half of 2009, the largest growth (relative to 2008) for significant export sectors, apart from unclassified goods, was for fruit and nuts (11%), but the number one sector was precious or semi-precious stones at 24% of the cumulative total.

The largest import growth among major goods took place for pharmaceutical products (6,3%), with the biggest sector being mineral fuels and oil at 20,3% of the total.

2006 China-Africa Summit in Beijing to double aid to Africa and reduce barriers to its imports.

Japan is South Africa's largest trading partner in Asia and is among South Africa's top overall trading partners. The South Africa-Japan Partnership Forum is designed to strengthen bilateral ties between the two countries.

Economic transformation

There are an estimated two million small medium and micro-enterprises (SMMEs) and 17 000 registered cooperatives in South Africa.

Government aims to boost small enterprises, equalise income and wealth and create long-term jobs. Fostering entrepreneurship among women is a particular focus.

Developing SMMEs has attracted increasing attention in South Africa in recent years, as an engine for general economic growth, and for employment creation and equity acceleration.

The Small Enterprise Development Agency (Seda), which provides non-financial support to small and medium enterprises (SMEs), was formed by merging the Ntsika Enterprise Promotion Agency and the National Manufacturing Advisory Centre.

The department established the necessary institutional frameworks for the promotion of a more inclusive economy, in the form of the Integrated Small Business Strategy and the agencies designed to deliver support and services to SMMEs, namely:

- Khula Enterprise Finance Limited (Ltd) to provide financial support to the underserviced market of between R10 000 and R250 000
- the Seda for non-financial support
- the South African Micro-Finance Apex Fund for micro-finance of R10 000
- the National Empowerment Fund for financing Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment transactions.

Industrial Development Corporation (IDC)

The IDC is a self-financing, South African state-owned development finance institution that provides funding to entrepreneurs engaged in competitive industries.

According to the IDC's annual results announced in March 2009, the IDC had a 42% increase in profit to R5,6 billion and revenue more than doubled to R14,9 billion. During 2008/09, the IDC provided R500 million to 14 companies in distress. By July 2009, another five companies had benefitted by R300 million. Some R6,1 billion had been set aside for more rescues over the next two years. The IDC's funding approvals rose by 27% and is expected to create 24 200 new direct jobs.

Business Partners Limited (Ltd)

Business Partners Ltd is a specialist investment group, providing customised investment, mentorship and property-management services to SMEs in South Africa.

In addition to its own investment funds, Business Partners Ltd also manages a joint venture fund, the Business Partners-Khula Start-Up Fund – a R150-million fund established together with Khula Enterprise Finance Ltd.

State-owned enterprises (SOEs)

The Department of Public Enterprises is the shareholder representative for government with oversight responsibility for the following SOEs: Alexkor, Broadband Infraco, Denel, Eskom and the Pebble-Bed Modular Reactor, South African Airways, South African Express Airways, South African Forestry Company and Transnet.

SOEs have a critical role to play in advancing economic growth, since they are responsible for the development of key infrastructure and manufacturing capacity. SOEs are implementing comprehensive investment programmes to ensure that significant and sustained opportunities for investment are created in supplier industries.

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)

The EPWP is a government-wide intervention to create both short and ongoing work opportunities. By the end of December 2009, government had created more than 480 000 public works job opportunities, which was 97% of the set target.

The jobs are in areas like construction, home- and community-based care, and environmental projects.

FINANCE

South Africa's prudent financial-sector regulations and macro-economic policy framework have partly protected it from the knock-on effects of the global financial crisis.

National Treasury's work on fiscal policy and budget reform focuses on strengthening infrastructure investment and maintenance, broadening participation in the economy and improving the quality of social services, in support of government's Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (AsgiSA).

Improved budget planning, better documentation and greater transparency in public finances continue to be key priorities. National Treasury is expanding its capacity to provide technical support, particularly for infrastructure planning and project management.

The Constitution stipulates a framework for the division of responsibilities between national, provincial and local government. It prescribes an equitable division of revenue between the spheres of government, taking into account their respective functions.

It also creates an independent auditor-general and an independent central bank, and sets out the principles governing financial accountability to Parliament, as well as the annual budget process.

Fiscal policy framework

Government's fiscal policy seeks to support structural reforms of the South African economy consistent with long-run growth, employment creation and an equitable distribution of income.

Due to the start of the changed economic outlook in 2008/09, the fiscal stance has become significantly more expansionary. Lower revenue and higher expenditure have resulted in an increase in the budget deficit. The change enables government to continue financing its priorities and support aggregate demand during the cyclical decline in revenue.

Budget 2010/11

The main changes to the Budget for the next three years are:

- R12,2 billion more to extend the Child-Support Grant up to a child's 18th birthday
- R2,7 billion more to provide literacy and numeracy workbooks and R1 billion to increase subsidies for higher education institutions
- R15,1 billion extra for occupation-specific salary dispensations for school and further education and training college educators, health workers and correctional services workers

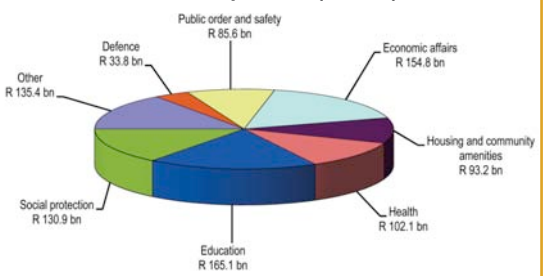
- R2,2 billion in addition for the new defence force remuneration system
- R8,4 billion extra for the HIV and AIDS programme to broaden antiretroviral treatment programmes
- R3,6 billion more for industrial policy initiatives
- R2,5 billion for public works programmes
- R1 billion more to the criminal justice sector
- R2,8 billion more for public transport, roads and rail infrastructure
- R2,5 billion extra for municipal infrastructure and R6,7 billion to municipalities to cover the increased cost of free basic services
- R1 billion more for rural development, R1,2 billion for water and sanitation infrastructure in support of rural households and R1,5 billion for the Land Bank to support rural development
- R1 billion in addition for human settlements and R0,5 billion for bulk water infrastructure.

Debt management

The prudent management of government's financial assets and liabilities remains a priority.

Government's debt-management policies have evolved from concentrating exclusively on financing the borrowing requirement to broader support for government's macroeconomic objectives. The global economic downturn, together with South Africa's

Government expenditure (R billion)



Source: *National Treasury: Budget Highlights*

countercyclical fiscal policy stance, meant that government became a net issuer of debt in 2008/09.

Debt levels remain sustainable, despite an expected increase in government debt from R629 billion in 2008/09 to R919 billion in 2011/12.

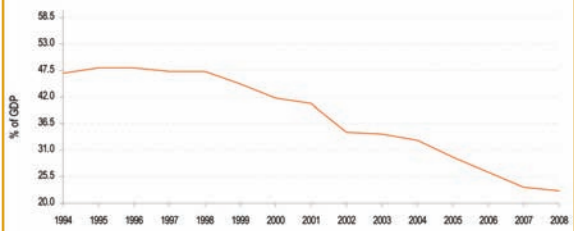
Market performance

Bond turnover

The Bond Exchange of South Africa (Besa) operated as an independent, licenced exchange until 22 June 2009, when it became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the JSE Limited (Ltd).

The South African bond market is a leader among emerging-market economies. Prior to the transaction with the JSE Ltd being concluded in June 2009, bond-market turnover reported on Besa in 2008 reached an annual record of R19,2 trillion. Given listed debt securities of R825 billion nominal, overall market velocity (the number of times an exchange "turns over" its market capitalisation) in the local market was 23%, up from 17,7% reported in 2007. However, when offshore online-trading system trades are included, turnover velocity for the year was 29%, up from 24% in 2007. At December 2008, Besa listed some 1 102 debt securities, issued by 100 sovereign and corporate borrowers, with a total market cap of R935 billion.

Government debt as a percentage of gross domestic product



Source: *Development Indicators, 2009*

Managing public finances

Transforming public-sector financial management is one of National Treasury's key objectives. To this end, National Treasury has been implementing the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 1999 since 1 April 2000.

Since the implementation of the PFMA, 1999, there have been measurable improvements in financial management in both the national and provincial spheres of government, which include, among other things:

- strategic plans and budget documentation containing improved information on measurable objectives expressed in terms of quantity, quality and timeliness
- departments submitting monthly expenditure reports on actual expenditure incurred, and on projected expenditure for the remainder of the financial year
- risk-management processes
- setting accounting standards in accordance with best accounting practices, both locally and internationally
- finalising and submitting financial statements to the Auditor-General (AG) within two months of the end of the financial year
- tabling annual reports in the legislature within six months of the end of the financial year.

Auditor-General

The Constitution guarantees the independence of the AG. The office audits national, provincial and local government.

The AG has the power to audit the activities of public entities without the approval of the chief executive officer or directors.

Taxation

The South African Revenue Service collected R625,57 billion by 31 March 2009. The preliminary result was 0,34% below the revised February 2009 Budget estimate of R627,69 billion, representing a 9,2% growth in revenue collection over 2008.

In anticipation of the economic downturn, the revenue target was adjusted downwards in February from R642,27 billion to

R627,69 billion. The current conditions resulted in a collection of R625,57 billion or 99,66% of the target.

Sources of revenue

Income tax

Income tax is government's main source of income and is levied in terms of the Income Tax Act, 1962.

In South Africa, income tax is levied on South African residents' worldwide income, with appropriate relief to avoid double taxation. Non-residents are taxed on their income from a South African source. Tax is levied on taxable income, which, in essence, consists of gross income less allowable deductions according to the Act.

The income threshold below which no tax is payable by individuals under 65 years was raised to R54 200 for the tax year beginning March 2009, and for taxpayers over the age of 65 to R84 200 a year.

Value-added tax (VAT)

VAT is levied on the supply of all goods and services rendered by registered vendors throughout the business cycle.

Effectively, VAT is levied on the value added by an enterprise. Vendors levy and pay over the tax included in their prices, resulting in VAT being paid by the final consumer. VAT is also levied on the importation of goods and services into South Africa. It is levied at the standard rate of 14%, but certain supplies are zero-rated or are exempt from VAT.

South African Reserve Bank

The bank, which is independent, formulates and implements monetary policy and regulates the supply of money by influencing its cost.

An important responsibility of the bank is to ensure that the banking system as a whole is sound and meets the requirements of the community.

The bank acts as a banker to other banking institutions. It is also the custodian of the statutory cash reserves and provides facilities for the clearing and settlement of inter-bank obligations.

Monetary policy

Growth in the broad money supply (M3) slowed noticeably from an annual high 12-month growth rate of 24,5% in January 2008 to 13,2% in February 2009. Growth over 12 months in banks' total loans and advances similarly moderated from 23,8% in January 2009 to 10,2% in February 2009 – the lowest growth rate since July 2004.

Asset-backed credit (mortgage advances, leasing finance and instalment sale credit) constituted the bulk of the increase in banks' total loans and advances throughout 2008. However, in early 2009, other loans and advances, which are mainly used by the corporate sector, dominated.

The moderation in the growth in banks' total loans and advances was consistent with the gradual tightening of monetary policy since June 2006, accompanied by tighter lending standards set by the National Credit Act, 2005.

The banking industry

The South African banking system remained stable and banks were sound during 2008. The capital-adequacy ratio for the banking sector remained above the minimum requirement of 9,5%, reaching 13% at the end of December 2008.

As at the end of December 2008, there were 33 banking institutions reporting data to the Office of the Registrar of Banks

Dates of change in the repurchase rate

Date	%
2008-04-11	11,5
2008-06-12	12
2008-12-12	11,5
2009-02-06	10,5
2009-03-25	9,5
2009-05-04	8,5
2009-05-29	7,5
2009-08-14	7

Source: South African Reserve Bank

(excluding two mutual banks). At the end of December 2008, 43 foreign banks had authorised representative offices.

At the end of 2008, banking-sector assets amounted to R3 170 billion, representing an annual growth rate of 24,5% year-on-year (January 2008: 27%). Total assets of the four large banks amounted to R2 676 billion and accounted for 84,4% of banking-sector assets at the end of December 2008. At the end of December 2008, gross loans and advances amounted to R2 316 billion (January 2008: R2 103 billion). The growth in gross loans and advances (measured year-on-year) eased to 9% at the end of December 2008, compared to 19,2% at the end of January 2008.

Insurance companies

By March 2008, 82 long-term insurers and 106 short-term insurers were registered with the Financial Services Board (FSB). According to class of policies, life-insurance business forms the bulk of premiums of primary insurers and accounts for almost 50% of net premiums.

Development Bank of Southern Africa

The primary purpose of the bank is to promote economic development and growth, human-resource development and institutional capacity-building. The bank's mandate is focused on infrastructure.

Financial Services Board

The FSB is an independent statutory body financed by levies imposed on regulated institutions and persons.

The FSB supervises institutions and services, in terms of several parliamentary Acts that entrust regulatory functions to the registrars of long-term insurance, short-term insurance, friendly societies, pension funds, collective investment schemes, financial services providers, exchanges and financial markets.

DOING BUSINESS IN SOUTH AFRICA

In line with promoting foreign investment in South Africa and positioning the country as a financial centre for Africa, foreign companies, governments and institutions may list on South Africa's bond and securities exchanges.

Broadening economic participation

The Codes of Good Practice for Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE) are the culmination of the development of the BBBEE Strategy that seeks to enhance the economic participation of black people by growing the economy and reducing income inequality. They assist and advise both public and private sectors on their implementation of the objectives of the BBBEE Act, 2003.

In 2009, the Department of Trade and Industry effected revisions to the Black Business Supplier Development Programme (BBSDP) to enhance the competitiveness of local, black-owned small and medium enterprises (SMEs). The revised BBSDP was expected to come into effect on 1 April 2010.

From its inception in 2002 to the end of July 2009, the BBSDP showed an estimated growth of 800%. A total of 6 409 enterprises benefited from the programme and over R270 million was disbursed.

Amendments to the existing BBSDP were primarily aimed at assisting black-owned SMEs to acquire productivity-enhancing technology. To enable access to the revised programme, the department also introduced a structured training programme for network facilitators, which would enable them to identify interventions that would contribute towards the competitiveness of local enterprises.

Department of Trade and Industry

The Department of Trade and Industry aims to lead and facilitate access to sustainable economic activity and employment for all South Africans. South Africa has trading relationships with over 200 countries and territories.

The department also aims to catalyse economic transformation and development and provide a predictable, competitive, equitable and socially responsible environment for investment, enterprise and trade for economic citizens. In this way, the department contributes to achieving government's vision of an adaptive and restructured economy, characterised by accelerated economic growth, employment creation and greater equity by 2014.

The Public-Sector Small, Medium and Micro-Enterprise (SMME) Payment Assistance Hotline facilitates the payment of services rendered by SMMEs, within 30 days of delivery, to public-sector institutions.

The Public-Sector SMME Payment Assistance Hotline can be reached via a dedicated share call number 0860 766 3729 (0860 SMME PAY). It operates from 06:00 to 18:00 on weekdays. After-hour enquiries may be submitted via e-mail or fax. The e-mail and fax templates can be downloaded via the Small Enterprise Development Agency website.

The completion and publication of the comprehensive National Industrial Policy Framework and the first Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP) in 2007/08 marked a significant achievement in the department's evolving efforts to advance industrial development in South Africa.

The 2010/11 to 2012/13 IPAP and its new focus on green jobs will build stronger and more labour-absorbing industries.

The Automotive Production and Development Programme, which seeks to promote domestic manufacturing and the development of a competitive components sector, will replace the previous Motor Industry Development Programme.

The department has also developed a new programme for the leading labour-intensive sector in the form of the Clothing and Textile Competitiveness Programme.

Although the new programme will be fully rolled out in 2012, some elements were expected to be introduced in the 2009/10 financial year, including investment allowance.

In 2009, the department developed a new model for industrial finance and continued to work on all identified lead sectors as well as developed, in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, a comprehensive strategy for agro-industries.

Initiatives in the pharmaceutical sector are crucial to ensure that government procurement is leveraged to develop certain industrial capabilities and facilitate industrial development.

The jewellery incubator has been established at the Gold Zone in Germiston, Gauteng, to cover training and SMME-development.

By March 2009, the Forestry Sector Skills Plan had been submitted to the Department of Labour, a task team had been established to work on the Skills Development Strategy for the forestry sector, a draft funding policy for small growers had been completed and a call for proposals for the development of a saw timber strategy had been issued.

With regard to the metals sector, the National Foundry Technology Network is fully operational; 17 companies have been benchmarked; and technology upgrading has commenced.

In tourism, key initiatives underway include the Tourism Enterprise Development Strategy, Airlift Strategy, Framework for Integrated Service Excellence, a review of the current grading system, the Tourism Human-Resource Development (HRD) Strategy, and 2010 plan.

On biofuels, licensing criteria were finalised in May 2008 and approved for publication. These criteria are available on the Department of Energy's website (under petroleum-licensing documents).

Trade and Investment South Africa (Tisa)

Tisa is a division of the Department of Trade and Industry and has a national mandate to develop the South African economy, focusing on facilitating and promoting investment and exports.

Tisa is responsible for developing and promoting South African goods and services. It contributes directly towards the objectives

Proudly South African is a Buy Local Campaign launched by government, organised business, organised labour and community organisations (represented in the National Economic Development and Labour Council) to boost job creation by promoting South African companies and locally made products. By buying Proudly South African, consumers/businesses are making a personal contribution to nation-building. Buy Local helps to fight unemployment and in the process also serves to alleviate poverty, crime and disease.

of the Department of Trade and Industry by:

- identifying, researching and promoting market-access opportunities for South African exporters
- facilitating exports by matching potential exporters with foreign buyers
- developing and helping South African exporters to promote their products by providing non-financial support.

Tisa is responsible for attracting foreign direct investment (FDI), and developing and promoting investment by domestic and foreign investors.

The Department of Trade and Industry offers a service by liaising with regulatory institutions and other government departments to resolve bottlenecks, such as residency permits, zoning of land as well as other regulatory matters. The offering is targeted at local and foreign companies, which include new and existing businesses. Tisa can assist businesses with resolving bureaucratic bottlenecks, and will act on behalf of clients to reduce lead-time for investment processes. All current and potential investors qualify for this offering.

National Industrial Participation Programme (NIPP)

The Department of Trade and Industry has been mandated with the management and monitoring of the NIPP. The objectives include increasing the levels of FDI, market access for South African value-added goods and services, job creation and skills development. This

According to the World Economic Forum's *2008 – 2009 Global Competitiveness Report*, South Africa officially has one of the best auditing systems in the world. In 2009, the forum ranked South Africa's auditing systems fourth in the world for auditing and reporting standards. The main goal of the report is to evaluate countries' economic environment and their ability to achieve sustained levels of prosperity and growth. South Africa came in at 48th place out of 137 countries in the report's overall ranking, the second-highest after Tunisia among African countries and ahead of large economies such as the United Kingdom, the United States of America, India and Russia.

In August 2009, Cape Town Film Studios received R16 million from the Department of Trade and Industry through the Enterprise Investment Programme. The company will offer locations for local and foreign film-makers and use local talent and equipment. It will be a one-stop media-production facility, providing the local and international film industry with fully comprehensive and competitively priced service offerings.

is achieved via the lever of government procurement. Participation in the programme becomes obligatory when the imported content of any public-sector purchase of goods or services exceeds US$10m.

The NIPP has opened entirely new markets, sometimes with unique new products, such as turning leather into car seats and using platinum to produce catalytic converters. South Africans have taken raw material and moved it up the value chain. At the same time, the NIPP has become a major point of leverage for government's wider vision of growth with equity, as expressed in Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa.

Partnership projects arising out of the NIPP range from the local manufacture of galleys for the Airbus A319 and A320 to the production of cockpit modules for the BMW 3 Series for export purposes.

In 2009, the BEE component saw a South African company being awarded the contract to print the owner manuals for the Mercedes Benz C-Class right-hand drive models assembled in South Africa.

The Enterprise Organisation (TEO)

The Department of Trade and Industry's TEO provides incentives to stimulate or catalyse investment in infrastructure, HRD, integrated manufacturing and related activities, small-business development, specific regions and technology and innovation.

Highlights included:

- the Enterprise Investment Programme approved 21 greenfield and expansion projects in the manufacturing and tourism sectors with a total projected investment of R906 million and 1 070 projected jobs
- the Cooperative Incentive Scheme disbursed R9 million, mostly in rural provinces under the Sector Specific Assistance

Scheme's project funding for emerging exporters, R13,7 million was committed to assist 132 first-time exporters
- the revised Film Incentive Scheme was implemented.

Taxation

International tax agreements are important for encouraging investment and trade flows between nations, by providing certainty about the tax framework. By reaching agreement on the allocation of taxing rights between residence and source countries of international investors, double taxation agreements provide a solid platform for growth in international trade and investment. South Africa has tax agreements with many countries.

Exchange control

Exchange control is administered by the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) on behalf of the Minister of Finance. The bank is assisted in this task by a number of banking institutions that have

Government investment in infrastructure development in the industrial development zones (IDZs) has captured the interest of major investors, especially in the Eastern Cape, where the Coega and East London zones are located. These two zones are expected to raise over R22 billion in investment over the medium term, in line with the objectives of the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa.

The Coega IDZ covers 11 500 hectares of industrial land located adjacent to the new deep-water Port of Ngqura. By September 2009, more than 50 infrastructure projects had been completed, and over R2,7 billion had been invested by both the Eastern Cape (R1,3 billion) and the Department of Trade and Industry (R1,4 billion). These investments are for facilities and infrastructure development such as roads, bulk electricity power lines, water and sewers, new factory buildings, a residential village, a multitenant office building and bulk earthworks.

Since its inception, the East London IDZ has managed to facilitate investment commitments from 17 manufacturers. By September 2009, the total infrastructure investment value was R920 million and 1 313 direct manufacturing jobs had been created.

The Independent Development Trust's (IDT) primary task is to support and add value to the national development agenda by using its resources to deliver sustainable development programmes.

This translates into the IDT working with government in largely rural communities to build schools and clinics, upgrade infrastructure, create jobs and provide sustainable solutions to local projects. An assessment over the past financial year showed that 90% of the contractors used were Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) companies. About R500 million that was paid to contractors was committed to BEE companies. In addition, the organisation used over 55% of its programmatic budget for local economic development and job creation, benefiting the historically disadvantaged.

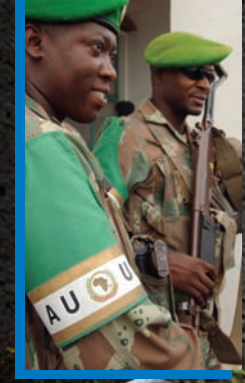
In 2008, the IDT built 731 classrooms and worked to improve 51 health facilities. Through such projects, the organisation created 19 705 jobs and provided over 15 000 training opportunities in governance, life and technical skills.

been appointed by the Minister of Finance as authorised dealers in foreign exchange. These institutions undertake foreign-exchange transactions for their own account with their clients, within limits, and subject to conditions laid down by the SARB.

The Government is committed to an open capital market and the gradual relaxation of exchange controls.

JSE Securities Exchange Limited

The JSE Ltd is licensed as an exchange under the Securities Services Act, 2004 and is Africa's premier exchange. It has operated as a marketplace for the trading of financial products for nearly 120 years. In this time, the JSE has evolved from a traditional floor-based equities trading market to a modern securities exchange providing fully electronic trading, clearing and settlement in equities, financial and agricultural derivatives and other associated instruments. The JSE is also a major provider of financial information.



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND COOPERATION

South Africa's growth in stature in international relations resulted in increased demands on the country to play a significant role in contributing towards efforts aimed at the creation of a more democratic, peaceful and prosperous continent and a better world.

The name change of the Department of Foreign Affairs to the Department of International Relations and Cooperation in May 2009 was in line with international trends and informed by the need to give greater clarity on the mandate of the department.

In this regard, over and above its normal functions, the department will also engage in dynamic partnerships for development and cooperation.

Accordingly, the foreign-policy features still remain:

- pushing back the frontiers of poverty and underdevelopment in South Africa and Africa, based on the continental economic and developmental plan, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (Nepad)
- creating peace and pursuing the peaceful resolution of conflicts
- contributing to peace efforts in Africa and the world
- building and consolidating strategic partnerships to advance the country's developmental agenda
- building and reforming African continental institutions
- the continued exertion of influence on global political and economic issues.

South Africa and Africa

South Africa's development is inextricably linked to the development of Africa and the southern African region. Africa faces the challenge of positioning itself to address the marginalisation of the continent by engaging global role players on socio-economic development and facilitating a fair and just global order.

African Union (AU)

The AU is Africa's premier institution and principal organisation for promoting the continent's accelerated socio-economic integration, which will lead to greater unity and solidarity between

South Africa ratified the African Youth Charter in May 2009, and deposited the instrument of ratification with the Commission of the African Union on 8 July 2009. South Africa was the 14th country to ratify the charter, which entered into force in August 2009.

Mission operations								
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Africa	27	28	32	37	38	39	43	46
Latin America	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11
Asia/Australasia	22	26	27	27	28	30	31	32
North America	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7
Europe	26	26	26	26	26	27	27	28
All missions	**91**	**96**	**101**	**107**	**109**	**114**	**119**	**124**

Source: *Development Indicators, 2009*

African countries and people. South Africa was instrumental in establishing the AU and its organs, which are the:

- Assembly
- Executive Council
- specialised technical committees
- financial institutions
- Permanent Representatives Committee
- Peace and Security Council (PSC)
- Pan-African Parliament (PAP)
- Economic, Social and Cultural Council
- Court of Justice
- African Court on Human and People's Rights
- African Commission on Human and People's Rights.

The financial institutions, the African Central Bank and African Monetary Fund, and the African Court of Justice still have to be operationalised.

Through active interventions in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ethiopia/Eritrea, Côte d'Ivoire and Sudan, South Africa supports peace and security efforts in Africa.

The PAP's temporary premises is in Midrand, Johannesburg. Preparations are underway to identify a suitable site and construct the permanent headquarters of the PAP in South Africa.

New Partnership for Africa's Development

South Africa played a role in the establishment of Nepad and the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), and hosted the secretariats of these two bodies.

Nepad, as a blueprint for Africa's socio-economic development, represents the incarnation of the objectives of the AU at a practical level to intensify the struggle against poverty and underdevelopment. Nepad remains the main frame of reference for intra-African relations and Africa's partnerships with international partners such as the European Union (EU)-AU Strategic Partnership, Forum on China-African Cooperation, the G8, New Africa-Asia Strategic Partnership (NAASP) and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The primary objective of Nepad is to eradicate poverty, halt the marginalisation of Africa in the globalisation process, promote the empowerment and economic integration of women and achieve the millennium development goals (MDGs).

Nepad introduced the APRM, accepted by member states of the AU as an African self-monitoring mechanism.

The APRM report on South Africa raised a number of challenges. South Africa subsequently developed a comprehensive APRM programme of action and reported on progress in its implementation in January 2009.

In June 2009, Cape Verde acceded to the APRM as the 29th member.

South Africa and the Southern African Development Community (SADC)

The SADC has been in existence since 1980.

The founding member states are: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The launch of the Free Trade Area (FTA) in 2008 laid a firm foundation for regional economic integration. The FTA Agreement is part of the SADC's ongoing efforts to create strong relations with southern African countries through trade. The SADC

The evolution of South African foreign policy ushered in an era of trilateral cooperation whose practical expression is found in the developmental projects that South Africa is undertaking in various parts of the continent. These range from the electricity-generation project in Guinea-Conakry, the Rice and Vegetable Production Project conducted jointly with the Government of Vietnam in Guinea-Conakry, the India-Brazil-South Africa Livestock Development and Agricultural Project in Guinea-Bissau, to the Cuban Medical Brigade in Mali.

also aims to create a regional customs union, referred to as the Southern African Customs Union, by 2010.

In 2009, the DRC took over the chair of the SADC from South Africa.

Asia and Australasia

South Africa and Indonesia were instrumental in the launch of the NAASP in Bandung in 2005 on the 50th anniversary of the Bandung Conference, which cemented Afro-Asian solidarity. The NAASP represents a commitment by heads of state and government to help build closer economic ties between Africa and Asia. The first NAASP Summit will be held in South Africa in 2010.

South Africa continues to strengthen its relations with the region through increased two-way trade; personal exchanges between high-level dignitaries; and the finalisation of new instruments of cooperation in the science and technology (S&T) fields, through technology transfer, investments and overseas development assistance (ODA) in capacity-building.

While Japan, Malaysia and Taiwan already rank among the foremost sources of foreign direct investment (FDI) in South Africa, the significance of China and India, as sources of investment, is growing. South Africa's multinational companies are finding attractive investment opportunities in Australia, China, Indonesia and Thailand in diverse fields such as mining, minerals processing, electronic media and the petrochemical industry.

South Africa also plays a leading role in the Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC), which creates

an opportunity for countries of the south to serve their economic interests.

South Africa's total trade with IOR countries stands at more than R140 billion.

Apart from strengthening trilateral cooperation, India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) countries are committed to collective efforts to reform the United Nations Security Council, as well as the international financial architecture and to take joint steps to mitigate the effects of the global financial crisis. The three countries have also agreed to redouble their efforts to promote transport interconnectivity through the adoption of cooperative maritime and aviation frameworks that will assist in facilitating the new intra-IBSA trade target of US$25 billion by 2015.

South Africa enjoys wide-ranging multilateral relations with Australia and New Zealand.

The Middle East

The Department of International Relations and Cooperation distinguishes between two clearly identifiable subregions in the Middle East. There is the Levant, which comprises Israel, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine and Syria, and, on the other hand, the Arabian/Persian Gulf Region, consisting of the member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council, namely Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Iran and Yemen.

The Middle East is an important economic region as it occupies a unique geopolitical position in the tricontinental hub of Europe, Asia and Africa.

South Africa's leading trade partners in the region are Saudi Arabia, Iran, Kuwait, Qatar, Israel and the UAE.

South Africa supports a just, equitable and comprehensive peace process in the Middle East and an end to the illegal occu-

Work towards the establishment of the South African Developmental Partnership Agency is underway. This agency will be tasked with the management of South Africa's developmental assistance to contribute to capacity- and institution-building, as well as support socio-economic and human-resource development.

pation of land that has led to conflict and violence between the people of the region.

The Americas

The overall bilateral relationship with the United States of America (USA) remains strong with cooperation expanding on matters of common interest and mutual benefit.

The election of President Barack Obama in November 2008 presents new opportunities for the bilateral relationship and global interactions in coordinating a response to serious challenges.

Efforts within the bilateral relationship to enhance cooperation on issues of mutual importance were underscored by various high-level visits and included that of US Secretary of State, Ms Hillary Clinton, to South Africa.

The annual consultations between South Africa and Canada, first launched in 2003 as a result of a Declaration of Intent signed between the two countries, remains an effective vehicle for managing relations in all spheres.

Bilateral relations with Latin America and the Caribbean will continue advancing the development agenda of the south and the strengthening of cooperation among developing countries through active participation in groupings of the south at regional, interregional and multilateral levels. A number of important visits from Latin America provided a platform for closer cooperation.

The Caribbean

South Africa enjoys cordial relations with the countries of the Caribbean and Latin America. The South African embassy in

In 2009, South Africa started its preparations for participating in the Shanghai World Expo 2010, under the theme: *Better Cities, Better Life*, where it will have a national pavilion of 2 000 m² that will allow the country to be showcased as a modern, vibrant economy. Regarded as the olympics of economy and science and technology, the expo will also afford South Africa the platform to promote the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ and leverage further opportunities for trade and foreign direct investment.

Cuba is accredited to the Dominican Republic, while the South African high commission in Kingston, Jamaica, is accredited to 15 Caricom countries. A high commission, headed by a *chargé d'affaires*, was established in Trinidad and Tobago in 2006.

The majority of the people of the Caribbean are of African descent and thus have strong historical and cultural links with the continent of Africa. South Africa's endeavour, in conjunction with the AU, to strengthen cooperation between Africa and the African Diaspora in the Caribbean, has given added impetus to bilateral and multilateral relations.

Europe

The EU is a unique international organisation comprising 27 member states. Developed primarily as a single market, it is the largest economy in the world. The EU has a common trade policy, a common agricultural and fisheries policy and a regional policy (to assist its underdeveloped regions). Thirteen member states have also adopted a single currency, the Euro. The EU has also developed the Common Foreign and Security Policy and the European Security and Defence Policy.

Since 1994, building on shared values and mutual interests, South Africa and the EU have developed a comprehensive partnership based on the Trade, Development and Cooperation Agreement (TDCA). The TDCA, which was signed in 1999, provisionally came into force in January 2000, and, fully ratified on 1 May 2004, governs South Africa's relations with the EU.

Through this agreement, a partnership has been built, which rests on five pillars: trade, political dialogue, development cooperation, economic cooperation and cooperation in other areas.

The TDCA provides for an FTA by 2012. The Trade Chapter of the agreement provisionally came into force in January 2000. The TDCA also provides the legal basis for continued EU support for development cooperation activities in South Africa. This support is channelled through the European Programme for Reconstruction and Development, which is the largest single development programme in South Africa that is financed by foreign donors.

Further assistance from the EU comes in the form of soft loans from the European Investment Bank.

A key outcome during the South Africa-EU Summit in September 2009, was the signing of the amending agreement to the South Africa-EU TDCA. The amending agreement included 35 new and revised non-trade chapter articles, which were negotiated following the mid-term review of the TDCA.

The United Kingdom (UK) often occupies the third position in terms of South African exports.

South Africa and France cooperate in various multilateral forums, particularly to improve peace and security on the African continent and support the advancement of global governance.

The strategic nature of South African-Russian relations was significantly consolidated over the past year through continued high-level political dialogue with the Russian Federation. The eighth session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Trade and Economic Cooperation between the two countries was held in October 2009.

United Nations (UN)

South Africa remains an active participant in ongoing discussions on the reform of the UN and believes that the multilateral system should be fully engaged in the endeavour for human development and poverty eradication, starting with the achievement of the MDGs; the common struggle to address environmental degradation; the pursuit of an overarching human-rights agenda; the promotion of democracy and good governance; and all efforts to combat terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and small arms.

As a party to the UN conventions on climate change, desertification and biodiversity, South Africa is committed to reducing

The European Union is South Africa's largest development partner, representing about 70% of all overseas development assistance, with South Africa earmarked to receive €980 million between 2007 to 2013. The European Investment Bank has also approved a loan mandate of €900 million for South Africa.

poverty and the loss of biodiversity. South Africa is also firmly committed to the protection of the oceans and the sustainable management of its marine resources.

South Africa continues to reinforce its role as an active and substantive role player on disarmament, non-proliferation and arms-control issues at national, regional and international levels.

It actively participated in the various nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation forums, including the 2005 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference.

In September 2009, President Jacob Zuma addressed the 64th UN General Assembly Debate in New York.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

The UNDP has an office in Pretoria, which is headed by the resident representative, who is also the resident UN coordinator for all UN operational activities for development in South Africa.

Commonwealth

The Commonwealth comprises 53 member countries on every continent and major ocean, making up a quarter of the world's population and generating 20% of global trade.

The Commonwealth is united by its shared ideals and common traditions manifested in similar structures of governance; public administration and law; and a common working language, commercial and business practices, and understanding. It is an important multilateral institution, both uniting and serving its member countries and providing a lobby on global issues.

Its programmes of action, such as the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation, the Commonwealth Youth Programme and the Commonwealth Foundation, are focused on capacity-building, economic and social development, the removal of disparities in living standards across the world and the alleviation of poverty and illiteracy.

COMMUNICATIONS

South Africa boasts an outstanding telecommunications infrastructure and a diversity of print and broadcast media. The communications sector (together with transport and storage) accounts for almost 10% of the country's gross domestic product.

COMMUNICATIONS

With a network that is 99% digital and includes the latest in fixed-line, wireless and satellite communications, South Africa has the most developed telecommunications network in Africa.

By July 2009, the Government was contributing more than R28 billion to 2010 World Cup-related projects. Of this, R300 million was being spent on broadcast and telecommunications.

Access

The Department of Communications' mandate is to create a favourable information and communications technology (ICT) environment, ensuring that South Africa has the capacity to advance its socio-economic development goals and support the renewal of Africa and the building of a better world.

The Electronic Communications Act, 2005 seeks to remove policies that hinder the development of cross-sector applications, services and businesses. The Act enables the sector to reflect the integration of telecommunications with information technology (IT), broadcasting and broadcasting signal distribution.

It also empowers citizens with better access to knowledge and information. The Telecommunications Amendment Act, 2001 has enabled the Department of Communications to liberalise the South African telecommunications market, increase competition and, as a by-product, stimulate the sector to bring down the costs of communications and remove constraints on growth.

The National Information Society and Development Plan, as the Department of Communications' National E-Strategy adopted in 2007, remains one of the blueprints that guide the engagement in the building of an advanced information society. The continued implementation of this plan will bring opportunities for creating decent and sustainable jobs, especially targeting the youth through the Youth Information Society and Development Programme.

By June 2009, the Department of Communications was working on the development of an Integrated National ICT Policy Framework. The policy framework will seek to promote the convergence of technologies and stimulate the growth of the economy in line with the objectives of the National Industrial Policy. It aims to

encourage e-commerce activities and expand ICT infrastructure, linking rural and urban communities as well as uplifting the poor.

The National Broadband Policy was expected to be finalised in 2010. The policy will provide a holistic, coordinated national approach to the provision of affordable, reliable and secure broadband infrastructure and services. The New Partnership for Africa's Development Broadband Project is a continental initiative that aims to connect African countries to one another and to the rest of the world through a fibre-optic cable network that will result in the provision of affordable broadband capacity.

Mobile communications

In recent years, South Africa has witnessed tremendous growth in the cellphone industry. South Africa has four operators, namely Vodacom, MTN, Cell C and Virgin Mobile.

In December 2008, there were an estimated 34,1 million cellphone users in South Africa.

Internet

The number of South African Internet users passed the five-million mark for the first time, finally breaking through the 10% mark in Internet penetration for the country. This is the key finding of the *Internet Access in South Africa 2010* study, conducted by World Wide Worx and released in January 2010.

Telkom

Telkom has been operating as a commercial company since October 1991 and is the largest provider of communications services in Africa, according to operating revenue and assets.

Neotel

South Africa's second landline operator, Neotel, aims to reduce the cost of doing business by enhancing the operational efficiencies of companies through the optimal use of advanced ICTs.

The undersea telecommunications cable, Seacom, went live on 23 July 2009. The $600-million (R4,5-billion) cable links Johannesburg, Nairobi and Kampala with India and Europe and aims to make bandwidth up to 50% cheaper. Until recently, Africa was solely dependent on Telkom's SAT3 cable, resulting in congestion and high international bandwidth tariffs.

The 17 000-km fibre-optic cable system has a capacity of 1,28 terabits per second.

Postal sector

The Government-subsidised South African Post Office (Sapo) is required to provide a basic letter service that is reasonably accessible to all.

Sapo delivers almost six million letters per day to 11 million addresses in South Africa. It has more than 2 500 outlets covering the length and breadth of South Africa.

The media

South Africa's Bill of Rights guarantees the freedom of the press and other media.

Broadcasting

The independence of the public broadcaster, the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC), is guaranteed by legislation. The SABC is being corporatised and restructured to better fulfil its mandate.

Radio

The SABC's national radio network comprises 18 radio stations. Fifteen of these are dedicated specifically to public-service broadcasting and include 11 full spectrum stations, one in each of the official languages of South Africa, a cultural service for the Indian community broadcasting in English, a regional community station broadcasting in isiXhosa and English and a community station broadcasting in the !Xu and Khwe languages of the Khoisan people of the Northern Cape. The SABC boasts three stations in its commercial portfolio. They are 5FM, MetroFM and Good Hope FM.

South Africa's first stamp, the Cape Triangular, was issued in the Cape of Good Hope in 1853 and is valued at about R1 million.

Channel Africa Network reaches millions of listeners throughout Africa. Broadcasts are in English, French, Kiswahili, Portuguese, Chinyanja and Silozi. The network targets audiences in Africa and the Indian Ocean islands, and concentrates on providing programmes with African content.

The Independent Communications Authority of South Africa has granted licences to the following private radio stations: Radio Algoa, Classic FM, Kaya FM, YFM, Highveld Stereo, Radio Jacaranda, Radio 702, Radio Oranje, East Coast Radio, P4, Cape Talk MW and Radio KFM.

Community radio stations have a huge potential for the support of, among other things, cultural and educational information exchanges. These radio stations use all indigenous languages, ensuring that people receive information in languages they understand.

Television

The SABC's television network comprises four television channels – three of them free-to-air and the fourth pay-TV. Combined the free-to-air channels attract more than 17,5 million adult viewers daily, reaching 89% of the total adult TV-viewing population.

By March 2009, South Africa had 21 daily newspapers, 27 major weeklies, 660 consumer magazines, 735 business-to-business publications, 470 community newspapers and magazines, 92 television stations, 137 radio stations and over 65 DStv audio channels.

There were 8,5 personal computers and 72,4 cellphone subscribers per 100 people. Web pages indexed by Google were estimated at more than 10 billion.

International news agencies Bloomberg and Reuters have bureaus in Johannesburg, while the British Broadcasting Corporation has correspondents in the country. The CNBC Africa was launched in South Africa in 2007. Local news services include the South African Press Association and African Eye News.

In October 1998, the country's first privately owned free-to-air television channel, e.tv, started operations.

M-Net became South Africa's first private subscription television service when it launched in 1986. Today, it broadcasts its array of general entertainment and niche channels to subscribers in more than 50 countries across the African continent and adjacent Indian Ocean islands.

MultiChoice Africa (MCA) was formed in 1995 to manage the subscriber services of its sister company, M-Net. It became the first African company on the continent to offer digital satellite broadcasting. In July 2008, Multichoice launched high-definition television, the first in Africa. MultiChoice provides digital media entertainment, content and services to multiple devices, which include pay TV subscriber services to more than 1,5 million customers.

Print

Technically, the local print media rate among the best in the world. This is one reason why newspapers and magazines have held their own in a volatile information era, identified by the vast

Biggest weekly and daily newspapers

January to March 2009

Weekly papers	
Sunday Times	504 163
Soccer-Laduma	317 571
Rapport	282 260
Sunday World	203 460
Sunday Sun	214 357
Daily papers	
Daily Sun	507 328
City Press	181 816
The Times	140 895
Sowetan	130 060
Beeld	95 914

Source: Audit Bureau of Circulations

In 2009, the Nat Nakasa Award for Courageous Journalism was awarded to photographer Greg Marinovich.

development of various new forms of media-delivery platforms via the Internet.

South African newspapers and magazines are mainly organised into several major publishing houses: Media24 (part of Naspers, the largest media group in Africa), the Irish-based Independent News & Media (Pty) Ltd group, Caxton Publishers & Printers Ltd, and Avusa Ltd. Other important media players include M & G Media Ltd; the Natal Witness Printing & Publishing Company (Pty) Ltd; Primedia Publishing Ltd; Ramsay, Son and Parker (Pty) Ltd; and Kagiso Media.

Newspapers

According to the Audit Bureau of Circulations figures released for quarter two (July to September 2009), daily newspapers showed a decline of less than 3% year-on-year, with no change in the number of titles. While weekly newspapers showed an overall decline of less than 5% with one new admission and one resignation, weekend newspapers showed a 3% decline.

Community newspapers reflected a stable performance, showing an overall decline of 1,5%. About 17 new free newspaper titles reported for the first time while 10 were discontinued, resulting in an overall growth of 10%.

Magazines

The magazine industry in South Africa is fiercely competitive, with new titles appearing all the time, despite the worldwide challenge from electronic and interactive media.

Weeklies *Huisgenoot* and *You* are the two biggest money-making magazines in South Africa.

According to the Website Association of South Africa, by June 2009, the most popular South African websites were: News24, IOL News, MSN, Hotmail, CompleatGolfer, Webmail, The Times, bidorbuy, Mybroadband and MWEB.

Among the monthlies, women's magazines are still the most widely distributed despite declining sales. *Sarie, Rooi Rose, Cosmopolitan, Move!* and *True Love* are all in the top 10.

News agencies

The national news agency, the South African Press Association, is a cooperative, non-profit organisation.

The main foreign news agencies operating in South Africa are Reuters, *Agence France-Presse*, Associated Press, *Deutsche Presse-Agentur* and United Press International.

Media diversity

The independent Media Development and Diversity Agency (MDDA) is jointly funded by government, the media and other donors.

The MDDA works to foster diversity, particularly in community and small commercial media, and to redress imbalances in the industry.

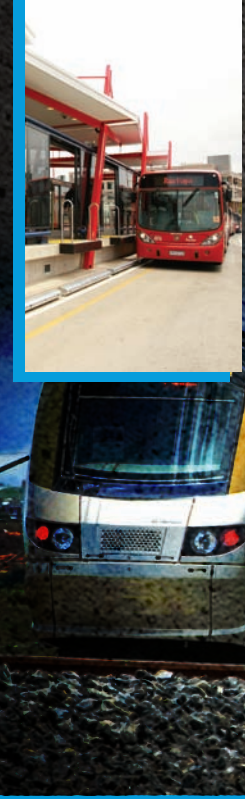
The MDDA awarded its first grants to community and small commercial media projects in January 2004.

By January 2009, the MDDA had expenditure plans of about R73 million for 229 media projects. Those ranged from community radio, TV and newspapers, magazines and small commercial newspapers, throughout the country.

Advertising

Several South African agencies are active in Africa. The industry is self-regulated through the Advertising Standards Authority.

In 2008, South Africa's total ad spend was R34,18 billion, one percent of that was Internet advertising. From 2008 to 2009, Internet ad spend increased by 38%, making it the fastest growing advertising medium (Online Publisher's Association South Africa).



TRANSPORT

The South African transport sector employs 584 000 people in the formal and informal sectors, representing 4,3% of the active population.

TRANSPORT

The aim of the Department of Transport is to lead the provision of an integrated, sustainable, reliable and safe transport system, by planning, developing, coordinating, promoting and implementing transport policies and strategies. The transport sector is crucial to the successful hosting of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™.

Government is using the World Cup to revolutionise South Africa's transport system.

A total investment of R13,6 billion has been allocated to improve public transportation systems ahead of the World Cup. This is part of an overall investment of R170 billion into the country's transport system in the five-year period from 2005/06 to 2009/10.

Public Transport Strategy (2007 – 2020)

The Public Transport Strategy aims to accelerate the improvement in public transport by establishing integrated rapid public transport networks (IRPTNs), which will introduce priority rail corridors and bus rapid transit (BRT) systems in cities.

The essential feature of the Public Transport Strategy is the phased extension of mode-based vehicle recapitalisation into IRPTNs. These networks comprise an integrated package of rapid rail, BRT and taxi and metered taxi priority networks, especially in major cities. The strategy is expected to improve public-transport services for over half the country's population.

Full special needs and wheelchair access for all trunk corridor rail and road vehicles will also be implemented.

Agencies

The following entities report to the Minister of Transport: the South African National Roads Agency Limited (Sanral), South African Maritime Safety Authority, Cross-Border Road Transport Agency, South African Civil Aviation Authority, Road Accident Fund, Urban Transport Fund, Air Traffic and Navigation Services Company, Airports Company South Africa (Acsa) and the National Transport Information System.

Transnet Limited

Transnet is a focused freight-transport and logistics company wholly owned by the South African Government. It comprises the following operating divisions:

- Transnet Freight Rail (TFR) – the freight rail division
- Transnet Rail Engineering – the rolling stock maintenance business
- Transnet National Ports Authority (TNPA) – which fulfils the landlord function for South Africa's port system
- Transnet Port Terminals – which manages port and cargo terminal operations in the nation's leading ports
- Transnet Pipelines – the fuel and gas pipeline business, which pumps and manages the storage of petroleum and gas products through its network of high-pressure, long-distance pipelines.

Transnet will be spending R80 billion in capital expenditure on its ports, port operations and its freight rail network over the next five years of which R40,8 billion is being spent on upgrading freight rail infrastructure and rail engineering. The upgrading of the freight rail infrastructure is key to the objective of shifting more freight from the road network to the rail network as well as finding the balance between road and rail in respect of the transportation of goods.

TFR has a 20 247-km rail network, of which about 1 500 km comprise heavy haul lines. TFR infrastructure represents about 80% of Africa's rail infrastructure.

Road transport

South Africa has the longest road network of any country in Africa.

Sanral's main objectives are financing, managing control over, planning, developing, rehabilitating and maintaining the South

Construction of the Gautrain Rapid Rail Link commenced in September 2006. The project will comprise an 80-kilometre route and 10 new stations. The Gautrain Project will reduce the severe traffic congestion along the Johannesburg-Pretoria traffic corridor, which accommodates 300 000 vehicles per day, growing at an estimated 7% per year. It is estimated that the Gautrain Rapid Rail Link will reduce this number by 20%.

African national roads network. It is responsible for the national road network of 16 170 km. This is expected to grow to 20 000 km in 2010. The toll-road network comprises about 19% (3 120 km) of the national road grid.

About 1 832 km of these toll roads are managed by Sanral.

About 1 288 km of the tolled sections of the national road have been concessioned to private companies to develop, operate and maintain.

About R70 billion will be used in the next three years for road infrastructure, maintenance and upgrading and an additional R3 billion for the Expanded Public Works Programme for access roads, all of which is an attempt by government to alleviate traffic congestion while creating jobs.

Taxi Recapitalisation Programme (TRP)

The main objectives of the TRP are to have a taxi industry that supports a strong economy, puts the passenger first and meets the country's socio-economic objectives.

Government recognises the critical role played by the industry, and endeavours to ensure its growth and sustainability. The TRP is concerned with the sustainability and effective regulation of the industry. It is a direct response to the recommendations of the National Taxi Task Team to consider specific interventions to turn around the taxi industry.

Compliance with the necessary basic requirements include possession of legitimate documentation and securing the appropriate type of vehicles, specifically new taxi vehicles that comply with safety specifications.

By October 2009, more than 27 800 old taxi vehicles had been scrapped with more than R1,4 billion paid out to operators. A total of R7,7 billion has been allocated for the TRP.

Bus Rapid Transport

BRT systems provide an exciting and innovative mechanism for implementing high-quality public transport networks that operate on exclusive right of way and incorporate current bus and minibus operators with no source of income or jobs.

In 1993, fewer than 12 international airlines flew into South Africa. By 2009, more than 70 international airlines flew into the country regularly. In addition, there has been an increase in the number of aircraft and personnel registrations and industry representative organisations. Moreover, passenger numbers have been growing by more than 10% annually. Despite all the growth, the South African Civil Aviation Authority has managed to maintain the rate of accident and serious incidents at a constant and acceptable level for a number of years.

The BRT System is a key component of the Department of Transport's integrated transport network plan, which government is implementing in the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ host cities.

The system will feature dedicated and segregated bus-only lanes, as well as bus stations that are safe, comfortable, weather-protected and friendly to disabled passengers. It will run for 18 hours a day from 5:00 to 23:00 and the plan is to eventually extend this to 24 hours a day.

Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa (Prasa)

The Prasa was launched in March 2009. The establishment of the Prasa brought the possibility to provide integrated transport solutions through its control of commuter rail, intercity, long-distance rail and road-based long-distance buses.

The Prasa is tasked with transforming the country's public transport system. The agency, which was established by the consolidation of state-owned passenger rail entities, a road-based bus-passenger carrier and an asset-management entity, invested R25 billion to improve the local public transport system.

About R14 billion of the money was spent on capital programmes while more than R9 billion went to operational costs.

The agency creates a platform from which its business units, including Metrorail, Shosholoza Meyl, Autopax and Intersite, deliver high-quality and low-cost transport services. The Prasa employs 13 000 people and had refurbished over 1 489 coaches at a cost of R4 billion, as part of its accelerated rolling stock programme.

Civil aviation

Civil aviation will play a pivotal role during the 2010 World Cup. The civil aviation fraternity has placed a huge emphasis on its preparations for the tournament.

With statistics showing that South Africa is home to more than 70% of aviation activities in the SADC region, it is not surprising that most regard the country as the aviation powerhouse in Africa. South Africa's aviation industry has experienced significant growth over the past 10 years.

In recent years, the South African Civil Aviation Authority has witnessed a substantial growth in the number of foreign aviation entities plying their businesses in South Africa.

The Airports Company of South Africa (Acsa) owns and operates the 10 principal airports, including the three major international airports in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban. The others are domestic airports in Bloemfontein, Port Elizabeth, East London, George, Kimberley, Upington and Pilanesberg. Other airports in South Africa include Lanseria (Midrand), Gateway (Polokwane), Nelspruit and Kruger (Mpumalanga), Bhisho and Mthatha (Eastern Cape).

Airports Company of South Africa

Acsa has embarked on a R20-billion infrastructure development programme, in anticipation of the increase in the number of passengers travelling to South Africa by 2010. Acsa handles more than 32 million passengers annually.

The number is expected to total 43 million in 2010. At the end of 2011/12, the airports under the Acsa network should facilitate 44,4 million passengers and handle 611 631 aircraft landings.

Through its cooperative agreement with the South African Police Service (SAPS), the Department of Transport is building security-related infrastructure required for the roll-out of a dedicated rail police unit. In 2009, the roll-out was on course with more than 1 700 rail police active in patrols in the rail environment.

The introduction of railway police, with the deployment of 2 500 officers in the rail industry, had reduced crime in trains by more than 38%.

The airports handle over 98% of the country's commercial air traffic. In the 2008 financial year, this network processed more 291 000 aircraft landings from nearly 50 international destinations, connecting Africa with other continents.

Major airport developments are taking place at OR Tambo, La Mercy, Cape Town, Polokwane and Bloemfontein.

South African Airways (SAA)

SAA is the only non-stop service from the United States of America (USA) to South Africa, with daily departures from Washington, DC and a daily direct service from New York.

SAA became a member of Star Alliance, the world's largest and most recognised global airline network on 10 April 2006. This network allows SAA to offer passengers a service beyond its own direct operations as well as numerous other benefits to customers.

SAA is one of the leading carriers in Africa offering 20 destinations across the continent, as well as major destinations within South Africa, including its hub, Johannesburg.

Ports

The TNPA is the largest port authority on the continent. It owns and manages South Africa's ports at Richards Bay, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay, Cape Town, Saldanha and Ngqura.

Commercial ports play a crucial role in South Africa's transport, logistics and socio-economic development. About 98% of South Africa's exports are conveyed by sea.

The National Ports Regulator, which was established in terms of the National Ports Act, 2005, is responsible for the economic regulation of the ports system, in line with government's strate-

Construction on a R5,8-billion fuel pipeline between the Mozambican Port of Matola in Maputo and Kendal in South Africa was expected to start in 2009. The 450-km-long pipeline will transport up to 3,5 Ml a year and is expected to prevent potential fuel shortages in South Africa.

The African Maritime Transport Charter was adopted at the Second African Union Conference of Ministers Responsible for Maritime Transport, under the theme *Creation of a Safe, Secure and Clean Maritime Transport Industry*, held in Durban, South Africa, from 15 to 16 October 2009.

gic objectives to promote equity of access to ports and to monitor the activities of the TNPA. The regulator also promotes regulated competition, hears appeals and complaints and investigates such complaints.

The adoption and implementation of measures to enhance maritime security have resulted in South Africa being fully compliant with the International Ships and Ports Security Code since July 2004.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

The total contribution of agriculture to the economy increased from R38 billion in 2002 to R68 billion in 2008. South Africa's dual agricultural economy comprises a well-developed commercial sector and a predominantly subsistence-oriented sector in the rural areas.

Following the general election in 2009, a new administration took over that saw several changes to government. These included, among other things, adding the functions of fisheries and forestry to the Department of Agriculture.

Agricultural activities range from intensive crop production and mixed farming to cattle ranching in the bushveld, and sheep farming in the more arid regions.

About 12% of the country can be used for crop production. High-potential arable land comprises only 22% of total arable land. Some 1,3 million ha are under irrigation.

Economic contribution

Primary agriculture contributes about 3% to the gross domestic product (GDP) of South Africa and about 8% to formal employment.

However, there are strong linkages into the economy, so that the agro-industrial sector comprises about 7% of GDP.

Although South Africa has the ability to be self-sufficient in virtually all major agricultural products, the rate of growth in exports has been slower than that of imports. The only increase in agricultural export volumes occurred during the period of exchange-rate depreciation in 2002 and came to about nine million tons (Mt). Major import products include wheat, rice, vegetable oils and poultry meat.

Production

Producer prices of agricultural products increased, on average, by 14,3% from 2007 to 2008, compared to an increase of 24,6% during the previous year. In 2008, the producer prices of field crops rose by 22,4%, against an increase of 44% the previous year. This increase was mainly the result of a 48,3% increase in the price of summer grains, and increases of 33,4%; 32,7%; and 30,4% in the prices of tobacco, cotton and oil seeds respectively.

Producer prices of horticultural products increased by 5,8% in 2008 compared to 2007. Prices of vegetables increased, on average, by 2,6% during 2008, while the prices of fresh fruit increased by 15,2%.

The producer prices of animal products were 14,5% higher in 2008 than in 2007.

Prices received for pastoral products increased by 2%.

The price farmers received for milk was 21,3% higher. Prices received for poultry products rose by 10%.

Gross value of agricultural production, 2008 (R'000)

Field crops	
Maize	18 592 005
Wheat	4 759 004
Hay	2 483 645
Grain sorghum	458 224
Sugar cane	4 118 551
Groundnuts	675 156
Tobacco	194 742
Sunflower seed	3 320 212
Cotton	113 077
Other	2 608 718
Total	**37 323 334**
Horticulture	
Viticulture	3 037 520
Citrus fruit	5 406 395
Subtropical fruit	1 843 832
Deciduous and other fruit	6 931 413
Vegetables	5 749 887
Potatoes	3 491 404
Other	1 656 145
Total	**28 116 596**
Animal products	
Wool	1 499 505
Poultry and poultry products	22 489 165
Cattle and cattle products	12 218 500
Sheep and goats slaughtered	2 818 915
Pigs slaughtered	2 592 813
Milk	9 279 426
Other	2 577 268
Total	**53 475 592**
Grand total	**118 915 522**

Source: Directorate: Agricultural Statistics, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Since 1994, the Farmworkers' Development Programme of the former Department of Agriculture funded 68 projects at a cost of R12,3 million, benefiting more than 150 000 farm workers.

Between 2004 and 2008, the department instituted the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme consisting of 450 projects, some 20 700 beneficiaries and costing R120 million. The department supported 93 461 emerging farmers. Of these, 11 815 were women, 37 408 were youth and 266 were people with disabilities.

Field crops and horticulture

- Maize is the largest locally produced field crop, and the most important source of carbohydrates in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) for animal and human consumption.

  It is estimated that more than 8 000 commercial maize producers are responsible for the major part of the South African crop, while the rest is produced by thousands of small-scale producers.

  Maize is produced mainly in the North West, the Free State and Mpumalanga. A total of 13,2 Mt of maize was produced in 2007/08 on two million hectares of land.
- Wheat is produced in the Western Cape and the Free State. In 2008, 2,1 Mt was produced on 748 000 ha.
- South Africa is the world's 12th-largest producer of sunflower seed. An area of 564 300 ha was planted in 2007/08, producing 872 000 t.
- Some 20 Mt of sugar are produced per season. About 50% of this is marketed in southern Africa, while the rest is exported to markets in Africa, the Middle East, North America and Asia.
- South Africa is the leading exporter of protea cut flowers, which account for more than half of proteas sold on the world market.

Some other crops:

- Deciduous fruit is grown mainly in the Western Cape and in the Langkloof Valley in the Eastern Cape. Smaller production areas are found along the Orange River and in the Free State,

Mpumalanga and Gauteng. In 2007/08, income from deciduos fruit rose by 10,6% to R6 425 million.

- In 2008, the gross income from horticultural products increased by 16,8% to R29 879 million.
- In 2008, income from deciduous and subtropical fruit rose by 19,8% and 20,1% to R6 886 and R2 022 million respectively.
- South Africa is the ninth-biggest wine producer in the world, with 102 000 ha cultivated to vine, representing 3% of global output. For the 12 months to April 2009, the country exported just over 403,3 million litres (Ml) of wine to reflect a year-on-year growth of 17%.

  Sales to the country's biggest markets all increased, namely, to the United Kingdom (UK) by 27%, to Germany by 12% and to Sweden by 26%.

  South Africa remains the fastest-growing segment in the UK, occupying fifth position with a 10% share of the market, is the fourth-biggest player in Germany and the biggest in Sweden.
- Citrus production is largely limited to irrigation areas and takes place in Limpopo (16 255 ha), Mpumalanga (11 681 ha), the Eastern Cape (12 923 ha), KwaZulu-Natal (4 004 ha), the Western Cape (9 524 ha) and Northern Cape (639 ha). In 2008, income from citrus showed an increase of 27% that amounted to R5 830 million.
- Pineapples are grown in the Eastern Cape and northern KwaZulu-Natal. Other subtropical crops such as avocados, mangoes, bananas, litchis, guavas, papayas, granadillas, and macadamia and pecan nuts are produced mainly in Mpumalanga and Limpopo and in the subtropical coastal areas of KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape.

Livestock

Nearly 80% of agricultural land in South Africa is mainly suitable for extensive livestock farming. Livestock are also kept in other areas, usually in combination with other farming enterprises. Numbers vary according to weather conditions. Stockbreeders concentrate mainly on developing breeds that are well adapted to diverse weather and environmental conditions. The livestock sector contributes up to 49% of agricultural output.

The livestock sector contributes up to 49% of agricultural output. South Africa generally produces 85% of its meat requirements, while the remaining 15% is imported from Namibia, Botswana, Swaziland, Australia, New Zealand and Europe. The livestock industry is the largest national agricultural sector.

Food security

The Integrated Food Security and Nutrition Programme aims to achieve physical, social and economic access to safe and nutritious food for all South Africans. Its goal is to eradicate hunger, malnutrition and food insecurity by 2015.

The Household Food Production Programme, which provides seedlings, seeds, fertiliser, pesticides and other production inputs to beneficiaries, assisted about 30 000 households in 2009. In the 2008 supplementary budget, the programme was expanded by an additional R76 million, which assisted in reaching the targeted 70 000 households.

By March 2009, 6 503 schools in the country had vegetable gardens. School communities had also been trained in tree planting as well as planting fruit trees in schools as part of the Plant a Million Trees Campaign.

Land and Agricultural Development Bank of South Africa (Land Bank)

The bank provides a comprehensive range of retail and wholesale financial products and services designed to meet the needs of commercial and developing farmers and agriculture-related businesses.

Forestry

The forestry industry is one of the strategic economic sectors in South Africa with a significant contribution towards economic growth and job creation. The sector has been identified as one of the important contributors to the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa as a result of its intensive operations, which involve the employment of people from the rural communities of South Africa.

South Africa has 178 primary wood-processing plants, 174 of which are owned by the private sector and four of which are owned by local and state authorities. Of these, 102 are sawmills; 13 are mining-timber sawmills; 38 pole-treating plants; 20 pulp, paper and board mills; one match factory; and four charcoal plants.

The total roundwood intake into these processing plants in 2007 was 19,8 million m^3 valued at R5,2 billion. The value of sales of timber products produced by these primary processing plants totalled R18,5 billion. Some R15,8 billion was invested in primary roundwood-processing plants (at book value). At market value, this increased to an estimated R40 billion.

Plantations cover about 1,3 million ha of South Africa. Over 80% of them are found in Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape. They produced almost over 20 million m^3 (or 17,8 Mt) of commercial roundwood, worth R5,2 billion, according to a study conducted in 2007. They provide direct employment for about 107 000 people, of whom 67 500 are in formal employment, 30 000 are contract workers and 39 500 are small growers and their helpers.

Including the processed products, the total industry turnover was about R18,5 billion in 2007, including R9,8 billion worth of wood-pulp.

Indigenous forests

There are about 530 000 ha of indigenous or natural forests in the country, which occur mainly along the southern and eastern escarpment, the coastal belt and in sheltered kloofs or ravines.

There has been an increase in the use of natural forests as sources of medicine, building material, fuel wood and food.

It is estimated that around 80% of South Africa's population still uses medicinal plants, most of which are sourced from natural habitats.

South Africa has a detailed inventory of all its natural forests, which is used to accurately monitor changes in forest areas. The former Department of Water Affairs and Forestry completed a classification of natural forests, represented by 24 broad forest types.

The Natural Forests Protected Areas System guides the setting aside and redemarcation of natural forests as protected areas.

Restructuring the forests

The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is pursuing a restructuring programme in the forestry sector, which will eventually see the department becoming a sector leader and regulator of forestry in South Africa.

Fisheries

The South African coastline covers more than 3 200 km, linking the east and west coasts of Africa. South Africa's shores are particularly rich in biodiversity, with some 10 000 species of marine plants and animals having been recorded.

The productive waters of the west coast support a variety of commercially exploited marine life, including hake, anchovy, sardine, horse mackerel, tuna, snoek, rock lobster and abalone.

On the east coast, squid, linefish and a wide range of intertidal resources provide an important source of food and livelihood for coastal communities. Marine life that is not harvested, such as whales, dolphins and seabirds, is increasingly recognised as a valuable resource for nature-based tourism.

The South African fishing industry, which was once concentrated in the hands of a few, largely white-owned companies, has undergone intensive transformation over the past 10 years.

In 2009, South Africa proclaimed a new Marine Protected Area (MPA), spanning 180 000 square kilometres around the Prince Edward islands in the Southern Ocean. This paved the way for increased conservation and protection of vulnerable species such as albatrosses, penguins, seals, and killer whales.

The new preserve, roughly the size of the state of Oklahoma, is to be known as the Prince Edward Islands MPA, and will be South Africa's 21st marine preserve.

It will be the fourth-largest ocean preserve on Earth. The new preserve will also be South Africa's first offshore protected area.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM

In 2009, the Department of Land Affairs became the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform.

Rural development, food security and land reform

The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform's key objective is the achievement of vibrant and sustainable rural communities. The overall outcome has to be social cohesion and development, meaning shared growth and development, full employment, equity and cultural progress. The following strategic goals or enablers will be pursued:

- establishing business initiatives, agro-industries, cooperatives, cultural initiatives and local markets in rural settings
- empowering rural people and communities, especially women and the youth, through facilitating and mediating organisational and institutional capabilities and abilities to take charge of their collective destiny
- training rural people in technical skills, combining them with indigenous know-how and knowledge, to mitigate community vulnerability to, especially, climate change, soil erosion, drought, snow, animal diseases, flooding, tornadoes, other natural disasters, emergencies, hunger and food insecurity
- revitalising and revamping old, and creating new, economic, social and information and communications infrastructure and public amenities and facilities in villages and rural towns.

Comprehensive Rural Development Programme

The Comprehensive Rural Development Programme is a national collective strategy to fight poverty, hunger, unemployment and

The Comprehensive Rural Development Programme will be implemented at seven additional sites across the country, benefiting 21 wards with the target of sites in 160 wards by 2014.

Food security, land reform and agricultural support programmes will be expanded to increase the number of small-scale farmers.

Government will put in place measures to reduce water losses that are being caused by leaking pipes and inadequate infrastructure.

The former Department of Land Affairs achieved a milestone in advancing the implementation of its Disability Strategy by producing the first-ever Braille atlas of maps in Africa. It was launched in March 2009 at Philadelphia Secondary School in Soshanguve, Gauteng.

lack of development in rural areas. It was launched in August 2009 by President Jacob Zuma at Muyexe Village, Limpopo.

Government pledged over R2,6 billion in conditional grants to provinces over the medium term. This will be used for agricultural infrastructure, training, advisory services, marketing and for upgrading agricultural colleges. One of the priorities is to ensure that land reform, through redistribution and restitution, is more coherently linked to the creation of livelihoods for the poor.

A critical part of the Rural Development Programme is to stimulate agricultural production to contribute to food security. Government will support the provision of agricultural implements and input to support emerging farmers and households nationally, also making agricultural loans accessible and ensuring high-quality agricultural extension services.

Government will also intensify the implementation of the Rural Transport Development Programme. The objective is to promote rural transport infrastructure and services. Transport is critical for enhanced socio-economic activity and a better quality of life.

Land reform

South Africa's land reform is premised on three programmes: land tenure reform, redistribution and restitution. While the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform implements land tenure reform and redistribution, the Commission on the Restitution of Land Rights (CRLR) implements the Land Restitution Programme.

In October 2009, the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform was restructured. At the time, it consisted of four branches, namely Land and Tenure Reform; Restitution; Land Planning and Information; and Corporate Services.

In April 2009, the former Minister of Agriculture and Land Affairs, Ms Lulama Xingwana, handed over 2 740,9316 ha of land to the KwaDube community in the Ilembe District Municipality, in KwaZulu-Natal, at a cost of more than R754 million to the State. A total of 687 households and 4 206 individuals from the community benefited from the settlement.

Land-reform implementation

The aim of land reform is to redistribute 30% of white-owned commercial agricultural land by 2014. To achieve this, 3% has to be redistributed every year. The branch delivered 443 600,4886 ha during the 2008/09 financial year. In total, 500 projects were approved and implemented with 14 457 individuals benefiting from these projects.

In line with the objective of increasing the pace of land delivery, an implementation framework for the Pro-Active Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS) was developed. Land acquired through PLAS during 2008/09 totalled 226 986,1940 ha, which had been registered in the name of the State.

Plans for the disposal of land to potential beneficiaries are being finalised. Land is expected to be disposed or transferred to beneficiaries in terms of the provisions of the Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development Grant (LRAD), the Settlement and Production Land Acquisition Grant (SPLAG) and the Commonage Grant.

Land acquired through the LRAD, Commonage Grant and SPLAG totalled 216 614,2946 ha in 2008/09.

The LRAD provides grants to black South African citizens to access land for agricultural purposes. The LRAD encourages applicants to design what works best for them. Beneficiaries can access a range of grants between R111 152 and R430 857, depending on the amount of their own contribution in kind, labour and/or cash. Beneficiaries must provide a contribution of at least R13 000. The grant and beneficiary's own contribution are calculated per individual (18 years and older). If people choose to apply as a group, the required contribution and the total grant are both scaled up by the number of individuals represented in the group. The approval of the grant is based on the viability of the proposed

project, which takes into account total project costs and projected profitability.

Commission on the Restitution of Land Rights

The CRLR is a statutory body set up in terms of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994, as amended. The role of the commission is to provide redress to victims of dispossession of rights in land, as a result of racially discriminatory laws and practices that took place after 19 June 1913.

Since its establishment in 1994, the CRLR had settled 75 400 out of 79 696 land claims lodged in 2009, at a cost of R20 billion. It is expected that all outstanding claims could be settled by 2011.

At a land hand-over ceremony in June 2009, 172 households from the Riemvasmaak community in the Northern Cape received title deeds in respect of 46 595 ha of commercial agricultural land comprising several properties in the area.

The return of the land to the Riemvasmaak community was planned to coincide with the 96th anniversary of the infamous Natives Land Act, 1913, promulgated by the apartheid government, resulting in the forceful removals of a large number of black people in South Africa.

A total amount of R70 million was approved by the State as part of this second phase of the settlement of the Riemvasmaak community claim.

MINERAL RESOURCES

South Africa is richly endowed with mineral resources. Mining remains an important contributor to the country's economic growth, with an average of 50% of the country's export earnings being derived from mining, while the sector is also a leading contributor to the country's coffers through taxation.

MINERAL RESOURCES

In 2009, following the appointment of a new administration, the Department of Minerals and Energy was divided into two separate departments: mineral resources and energy.

The Department of Mineral Resources aims to formulate and implement policy to ensure optimum use of the country's mineral resources.

South Africa's mineral wealth is typically found in the following well-known geological formations and settings:

- the Witwatersrand Basin yields some 94% of South Africa's gold output and contains considerable resources of uranium, silver, pyrite and osmiridium
- the Bushveld Complex is known for its platinum-group metals (PGMs) (with associated copper, nickel and cobalt mineralisation), chromium and vanadium-bearing titanium iron-ore formations as well as large deposits of industrial minerals, including fluorspar and andalusite
- the Transvaal Supergroup contains enormous resources of manganese and iron ore
- the Karoo Basin extends through Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal, Free State as well as Limpopo, hosting considerable bituminous coal and anthracite resources
- the Phalaborwa Igneous Complex hosts extensive deposits of copper, phosphate, titanium, vermiculite, feldspar and zirconium ores
- kimberlite pipes host diamonds that also occur in alluvial, fluvial and marine settings
- heavy mineral sands contain ilmenite, rutile and zircon
- significant deposits of lead-zinc ores associated with copper and silver are found in the Northern Cape near Aggeneys.

Policy

The Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA), 2002 has opened doors for the substantial and meaningful participation of black people in the exploration and exploitation of mineral resources. The MPRDA, 2002 enshrines equal access to mineral resources, irrespective of race, gender and creed.

In terms of the Act, new-order rights may be registered, transferred and traded, while existing operators are guaranteed security of tenure. Mining rights are valid for a maximum of 30 years and renewable for another 30 years, while prospecting rights are valid for up to five years and renewable for another three.

The former Department of Minerals and Energy had received more than 18 000 applications for prospecting, exploration and mining since 2004, resulting in the development of many new projects.

The introduction of the Mining Charter in South Africa was aimed at transforming the mining industry to redress historical imbalances engendered by apartheid so that the industry is consistent with the changes in South Africa's overall transformation of its social, political and economic landscape.

Small-scale mining

The Department of Mineral Resources recognises the potential of small-scale mining as a tool to reduce poverty and create employment, especially in the rural areas.

Although alluvial diamond mining, as well as inland salt mining also plays a significant role in the small-scale mining sector, the bulk of the demand for small-scale mining ventures is associated with industrial commodities, such as slate, sand, clay, sandstone, dolerite and granites for the production of infrastructural development products such as tiles, clay and cement bricks, aggregates and dimension stone for cladding.

By November 2008, about 38 small-scale mining projects were fully operational.

Reserves

South Africa's reserves of the following commodities are the highest in the world:

- manganese
- chromium
- PGMs
- gold
- vanadium
- alumino-silicates.

Gold

South Africa's gold production decreased by 7,2% from 272,1 t in 2006 to 252,6 t in 2007, largely as a result of the mining of lower-grade ore, made economic by higher rand gold prices, as well as new safety procedures. Gold's total sales revenue increased by 1,6% to R38 billion, due to a 19,7% rise in the average Rand price for the year, despite lower sales volumes.

Silver

South Africa's silver-mine production in 2007, at 69,8 t, was 19,7% lower than the 2006 figure of 86,9 t. Silver was produced as a by-product of the gold, lead-zinc, copper and PGM mines. Local sales value decreased from R11,0 million to R10,9 million due to the higher price, despite lower sales volumes. The export sales value decreased from R239,6 million to R224,1 million.

Coal

In 2007, South African mines produced 247,7 million tons (Mt) of coal. Of this, 182,8 Mt were sold locally for R19,7 billion, and 67,7 Mt realised R24,4 billion on export markets.

Platinum-group metals

South African PGM production dropped by 1,7%, to 304 t in 2007 from 309,3 t in 2006. Production of platinum and palladium decreased by 5,3% to 160,9 t and by 3% to 83,6 t respectively, while the production of rhodium rose by 7,2% to 21,1 t. PGM export sales revenue increased by 23,1% to R66 billion, due to a higher average rand basket price for 2007, despite lower sales volumes.

The sixth African Mining Partnership (AMP) Meeting was held in February 2009, during which the objective of becoming an official institutionalised affiliate of the African Union (AU) was achieved. The AMP will be merged with the AU Conference of Ministers Responsible for Mineral-Resources Development and will be the only AU ministerial organ responsible for mineral-resources development and management in Africa.

In May 2009, a rare 7,3-carat blue diamond, discovered in South Africa, sold for more than $8,4 million, the highest price ever for a gem of its kind, according to auctioneers, Sotheby's.

Non-ferrous minerals

In 2007, sales in this sector totalled R19 billion, representing 8,5% of total mineral sales. Local sales made up 40,8% of total non-ferrous mineral sales.

Ferrous minerals

South Africa is an important source of ferrous minerals, being the largest producer of chromium and vanadium ores and a leading supplier of their alloys. It is also a significant producer of iron and manganese ores and a significant supplier of manganese alloys, ferrosilicon and silicon metal.

Industrial minerals

This sector comprises a wide variety of generally non-metallic minerals, with local sales accounting for some 88% of total revenue from industrial minerals in 2007. Local sales increased by R900 million from R6,9 billion to R7,8 billion in 2007.

The greatest contributor to the local sales value was sand and aggregate (43%), with limestone and lime (21,8%) being the second-biggest contributor. Fluorspar (28,7%), andalusite (26,4%), vermiculite (18,3%) and granite (14,9%) were significant contributors to the value of exports.

Processed minerals

Ferro-alloys and aluminum are the greatest revenue earners in this sector, contributing 78% of the R54,76 billion sales in 2007.

In rand terms, processed mineral sales were 21% greater than in 2006. Exports yielded 76% of the total sales of processed minerals.

Other minerals

This sector is dominated by diamonds, with support from hydrocarbon fuel, uranium oxide and silver.

Mine health and safety

The levels of death, ill health and injuries at mines remain a serious concern for the Department of Mineral Resources. The industry's stakeholders had, in 2008, managed to record a 24% improvement in fatalities due to mine accidents when compared to the previous year, 2007, when 220 miners lost their lives.

The department introduced the Mine Health and Safety Amendment Act, 2008, which aims to enhance the State's ability to address the mine-health and -safety challenge of high injuries, ill health and deaths.

The amendment introduces more strict sanctions for non-compliance with health and safety standards by individuals and corporate bodies as well as prosecution.

The Act establishes the Mine Health and Safety Inspectorate as a juristic person. This amendment is significant as it provides a platform upon which the critical question of capacity to effectively enforce health and safety regulatory requirements can be addressed.

A 507-carat white diamond was discovered at the Cullinan Mine outside Pretoria in September 2009.

The diamond is considered to be among the top-20 largest high-quality rough diamonds ever found worldwide, and ranks alongside other illustrious diamonds recovered at the mine.

ENERGY AND WATER

In May 2009, the Department of Minerals and Energy was divided into two separate departments namely, the Department of Mineral Resources and the Department of Energy.

The Department of Energy is responsible for ensuring exploration, development, processing, utilisation and management of South Africa's energy resources. As the country's economy continues to grow, energy is increasingly becoming a key focus.

ENERGY AND WATER

Government has embarked on various projects to ensure sufficient and effective energy supply during the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. It has allocated R136 million to improve electricity infrastructure around football stadiums.

The department's Energy Policy is based on the following key objectives:

- attaining universal access to energy by 2012
- ensuring accessible, affordable and reliable energy, especially for the poor
- diversifying primary energy sources and reducing dependency on coal
- practising good governance, which must also facilitate and encourage private-sector investments in the energy sector
- providing environmentally responsible energy.

Eskom will invest more than R300 billion in new-generation, transmission and distribution capacity up to 2013.

The refurbishment of three power stations – Camden in Ermelo, Grootvlei in Balfour and Komati in Middelburg, in Mpumalanga – will add 3 800 MW to the system.

The South African National Energy Development Institute was established in 2009 to conduct energy research and development as well as implement energy-efficiency and renewable-energy programmes on behalf of government.

Key elements of government's Energy Security Strategy include:

- Implementing an integrated energy modelling and planning approach to ensure coordination and enhanced integration of planning in dealing with future energy policy in support of achieving energy security.
- Improving Transnet Freight Rail's operational efficiencies in servicing the liquid-fuels sector, by focusing on routes that allow for block trains/loads, and allocating additional capacity to the Durban-Gauteng Corridor.
- Improving operational efficiencies at ports, especially during periods of increased demand for imported crude oil or refined

products in South Africa. This includes ensuring that back-of-port facilities are not used as part of refining operations.
- Promoting local refining as far as possible, with a particular preference for production from local resources, including those from South Africa's neighbouring states.
- Developing Transnet Pipelines' new multiproducts pipeline between Durban and Gauteng.
- Promoting energy efficiency and other demand-side initiatives in all sectors of the economy. This should be complemented by measures aimed at effectively managing interaction with the natural environment.

Energy in South Africa

Energy creates jobs for about 250 000 people. Eskom's electricity sales totalled 224 366 GWh in 2008.

It generates around 95% of the electricity used in South Africa and exports to countries in Africa.

Coal, as the major indigenous energy resource, is relied on for the generation of most of the country's electricity and a significant proportion of its liquid fuels. Diversification of the primary energy mix, which comprises about 88% coal, is especially challenging.

Power sources

Coal

The majority of the country's primary energy needs are provided by coal. This is unlikely to change significantly in the next decade, due to the relative lack of suitable alternatives to coal as an energy source.

South Africa produces an average of 224 Mt of marketable coal annually, making it the fifth-largest coal-producing country in the world.

Eskom, together with Sasol, PetroSA, Anglo American and the South African National Energy Research Institute, is sponsoring the development of the South African Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) Storage Atlas. The atlas will represent an early assessment, aimed at identifying areas and estimating the potential capacity for the geological storage of CO_2 in South Africa.

The African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty came into force in August 2009, about 13 years after it opened for signature.

The treaty, which covers the entire African continent as well as its surrounding islands, ensures that nuclear weapons are not developed, produced, tested or otherwise acquired or stationed in any of the countries on the continent.

Among other things, the treaty supports the use of nuclear science and technology for peaceful purposes, and requires each party to conduct all activities for the peaceful use of nuclear energy under strict non-proliferation measures.

The coal-mining industry is highly concentrated, with five companies, namely Anglo Coal, BHP Billiton, Sasol Mining, Exxaro Coal, Kumba Coal and Xstrata Coal accounting for 90% of the saleable coal production. The eight largest mines account for 61% of the output.

Nuclear

The Nuclear Energy Policy for South Africa aims to increase the role of nuclear energy as part of the process of diversifying South Africa's primary energy sources to ensure energy security.

Eskom is investing up to 20 000 MW on new nuclear capacity by 2025.

Eskom's Koeberg Nuclear Power Station's two reactors outside Cape Town supply 1 800 MW to the national grid when both operate at full power, thus providing about 6,5% of South Africa's electricity.

The National Nuclear Regulator is the prime safety regulator and is responsible for protecting persons, property and the environment against nuclear damage by establishing safety standards and regulatory practices.

The Nuclear Energy Corporation of South Africa (Necsa) undertakes and promotes research and development in the field of nuclear energy, radiation sciences and technology, medical isotope manufacturing, nuclear liabilities' management, waste management and decommissioning.

Necsa's reactor-produced radioisotopes are exported to more than 50 countries.

The Safe Illuminating Paraffin Stove Pilot Project was launched by the Minister of Energy, Ms Dipuo Peters, at Ezingolweni Local Municipality, Port Shepstone, KwaZulu-Natal, in October 2009.

The project aims to promote the use of safer illuminating paraffin appliances while addressing problems associated with harmful incidents caused by the use of illuminating paraffin in low-income households in South Africa.

The Government committed itself to promoting energy access and managing energy-related environmental and health impacts.

The research reactor at Pelindaba, Safari-1, is the most commercialised reactor of its kind in the world with International Organisation for Standardisation 9001-accreditation.

Liquid fuels

Demand for petrol dropped by more than 10% in the third quarter of 2008 compared to the same period in 2007, while demand for diesel was down by more than 3%, as big industrial consumers scaled down operations because of the global economic slowdown.

The drop served as a buffer for South Africa, which has battled a capacity shortage in recent years, especially when refineries were forced to shut down unexpectedly.

Relief will come if the 400 000 barrels-per-day Coega oil refinery, built by the state-owned Petroleum, Gas and Oil Corporation of South Africa (PetroSA), comes on stream.

The petrol price in South Africa is linked to certain international petrol markets in United States dollar. This means that supply and demand for petroleum products in the international markets, combined with the Rand-Dollar exchange rate, influence the domestic price.

PetroSA is responsible for exploring and exploiting oil and natural gas, as well as producing and marketing synthetic fuels produced from offshore gas at the world's largest commercial gas-to-liquids plant in Mossel Bay, about 400 km east of Cape Town.

Sasol

Sasol is an integrated energy and chemical company. It beneficiates coal, oil and gas into liquid fuels, fuel components and chemicals with the help of its proprietary Fischer-Tropsch processes.

It mines coal in South Africa and produces gas in Mozambique and oil in Gabon. Its chemical manufacturing and marketing operations span the globe.

In South Africa, Sasol refines imported crude oil and retail liquid fuels through its network of retail-convenience centres. Sasol also supplies fuels to other distributors in the region and gas to industrial customers in South Africa.

Oil and gas

South Africa has very limited oil reserves and imports from the Middle East and Africa (Saudi Arabia, Iran, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Qatar, Iraq, Nigeria, Egypt and Angola) meet about 95% of South Africa's crude oil requirements.

Refined petroleum products such as petrol, diesel, residual fuel oil, paraffin, jet fuel, aviation gasoline, liquified petroleum gas and refinery gas are produced by:

- refining crude oil (oil refineries)
- converting coal to liquid fuels and gas to liquid fuels (Sasol)
- turning natural gas into liquid fuels (PetroSA).

The Central Energy Fund's (CEF) mandate is to engage in acquiring, exploring, generating, manufacturing, marketing and distributing

In June 2009, Sasol, South Africa's multinational fuel and chemicals company, opened a R70-million Fuels Application Centre in Cape Town, in the company's biggest intervention to test the impact of its fuels on vehicle performance and greenhouse-gas emissions.

The centre is one of a handful of such test facilities in the world, and the first of its kind in southern Africa. It is an extension of the existing fuels research facility situated at the Sasol Research and Development facility in Sasolburg, in the Free State, and adds to the work done at the Sasol Advanced Fuels Laboratory at the University of Cape Town.

any energy form, especially oil and gas. It also engages in research relating to the energy sector. The CEF's diversified portfolio of activities is housed in the following active subsidiaries:

- the Strategic Fuel Fund Association
- PetroSA
- the Petroleum Agency South Africa
- iGas.

The wholesale and retail markets for petroleum products in South Africa are subject to a set of government controls. Government regulates wholesale margins and controls the retail price of petrol. The industry has entered into product-exchange agreements to serve different markets. Together, these controls provide for access to fuel throughout the country and protect consumers, while providing a reasonable return on investment to the oil industry and enhancing opportunities for employment.

The refiners and wholesale marketers move products from the refineries by coastal barge, rail, truck and pipeline to roughly 200 depots. From these, about 4 600 service stations and 100 000 direct consumers (mostly farmers) are served.

Refineries and Sasol produce LPG and illuminating paraffin (kerosene). Most LPG is used by consumers and the rest is used in refineries as fuel and/or is exported to neighbouring countries.

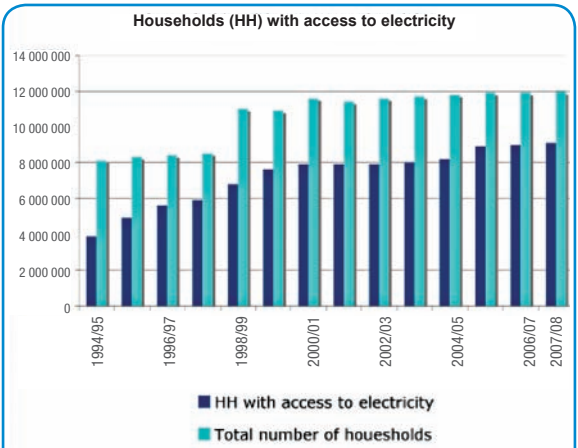
Limited natural gas reserves exist around the South African coast. PetroSA exploits the reserves off the coast of Mossel Bay, where the gas is converted at the Mossgas plant into liquid fuels.

Although gas usage has increased in recent years, the importance of gas in the South African energy economy is still small compared to other countries. Industry remains the largest customer.

Electricity

Eskom generates about 95% of electricity in South Africa and about 45% in Africa. About 88% of South Africa's electricity is generated in coal-fired power stations. Koeberg, a large nuclear station near Cape Town, provides about 6,5% of capacity. A further 2,3% is provided by hydroelectric and pumped storage schemes.

South Africa supplies two thirds of Africa's electricity.



Source: *Development Indicators, 2009*

Energy and the environment

South Africa is among the top 20 emitters of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in the world and is the largest emitter in Africa, largely because of the economy's dependence on fossil fuels. The National Climate Change Strategy, developed by the Department of Environmental Affairs, requires that government departments collaborate in a coordinated manner to ensure that response measures to climate change are properly directed and carried out with a national focus. The Department of Energy is expected to respond to and mitigate climate change.

South Africa is a developing country or a Non-Annex1 country. This means that within the international political and negotiation context, South Africa is not required to reduce its GHG emissions.

However, the South African economy depends greatly on fossil fuels for energy generation and consumption and therefore is a significant emitter due to relatively high values being derived from emissions' intensity and emissions per capita.

South Africa must therefore proactively move the economy towards becoming less carbon-intensive, with the Depart-

Project Mthombo is a modern world-class refinery that aims to provide the lowest-cost refined products sufficient to cater for the country's needs until 2030. Mthombo is expected to enable the economic introduction of globally competitive clean fuels, ensuring that South Africa meets new, best-practice standards that improve the environment and contribute towards maintaining the competitiveness of the vehicle manufacturing industry.

ment of Energy playing a prominent role. The department has introduced systems to access investment through the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol. It has developed the *White Paper on Renewable Energy and Clean Energy Development*, together with an energy-efficiency programme, to support diversification in pursuit of a less carbon-intensive energy economy.

Water

In 2009, following the appointment of a new administration, the former Department of Water Affairs and Forestry became the Department of Water Affairs.

In 2009, South Africa embarked on a number of programmes to conserve and diversify its water sources. These included desalinating sea water in coastal areas and increasing effluent recycling.

The department also adopted a "zero tolerance" on environment and water crimes. The campaign was expected to be strengthened by the commitment to return environmental courts.

Water is not only central but is also an excellent catalyst for development. It is for this reason that the Water Allocation Programme plays a pivotal role in supporting government's priorities in rural development and land reform.

In 2009, the department announced a framework that would ensure that South Africa's water resources were managed sustainably to meet future demands. Within the context of this strategy, the department embarked on programmes, to:

- diversify water mix, ensuring that other sources of supply, for example, desalination of sea water in coastal areas and strengthening effluent reuse, are explored

As of March 2009, more than 10 million households (77%) had access to sanitation compared to about five million (50%) in 1994. Government has moved closer to attaining its objective of eradicating the bucket system in formally established settlements. In 1994, 609 675 households used the bucket system. In March 2009, 9 044 households were using the bucket system. The target date for universal access to sanitation is 2014.

- intensify public awareness about the value of water to instill a culture of responsibility and change of attitude and behaviour to water
- conserve water by curbing water loss by at least 20% in 2014
- act decisively against defaulters and punish wrongdoing
- strengthen the regulatory capacity and assist municipalities.

The Department of Water Affairs plans to spend about R30 billion between 2014 and 2017 on the continuing construction and establishment of the 15 mega water-resource infrastructure projects. This would increase the capacity of existing water-resources infrastructure to provide water to strategic installations such as the energy sector (Eskom), the industrial sector (Sasol), the mining sector and for domestic purposes.

Additional infrastructure programmes include an accelerated programme for the construction of the De Hoop Dam, the continued partnership with the Government of Lesotho for the implementation of the proposed Phase Two of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project and implementation of the project to augment supply of water to Lephalale for use by Eskom and other petrochemical industries.

Major dams in South Africa

Dam	Full supply capacity (10 m^3)	River
Gariep	5 341	Orange
Vanderkloof	3 171	Orange
Sterkfontein	2 616	Nuwejaarspruit
Nuwejaarspruit Vaal	2 603	Vaal
Pongolapoort	2 445	Pongola

Source: Department of Water Affairs

EDUCATION

Government's contribution to public education remains its single largest investment, as that it is the key to reducing poverty and accelerating long-term economic growth.

EDUCATION

The Bill of Rights, contained in the Constitution, 1996 stipulates that everyone has the right to a basic education, including adult basic education and further education, which the State, through reasonable measures, must progressively make available and accessible.

Education spending grew by 14% a year for the past three years and accounted for R140,4 million in 2008/09.

In 2009, following the appointment of the new administration, the ministries of basic education and higher education (HE) and training were established.

The Department of Basic Education includes all schools from Grade R to Grade 12, as well as adult literacy programmes, while the Department of HE and Training deals with universities and the whole field of training, including post-school education and training, as well as coordination of the National Human Resource-Development Strategy (NHRDS).

The scope of the new Department of HE and Training will cover all public and private HE institutions, colleges and the skills development sectors, which include the sector education and training authorities (Setas), the National Skills Authority (NSA) and the National Skills Fund (NSF).

Formal education in South Africa is categorised according to three levels – General Education and Training (GET), Further Education and Training (FET) and HE and Training structures.

Statutory bodies include the Council of Education Ministers, Heads of the Education Department's Committee, General and FET Quality Assurance Council, South African Qualifications Authority, Council on HE and Training, South African Council for Educators,

In October 2009, President Jacob Zuma pledged South Africa's support to a global campaign to ensure education for all the world's children.

The 1Goal: Education for All Campaign is aimed at ensuring the 75 million children not in school are provided with primary education. Half of these children live in Africa.

Many international soccer greats and celebrities are supporting the campaign.

During 2009, the no-fee status of schools was extended from 40% to include 60% of learners nationally by 2010. These learners will be attending 64% of schools.

National Board for FET, Education Labour Relations Council and the National Student Financial Aid Scheme (NSFAS).

Budget

Education spending remains government's largest item of spending, totalling R165 billion in 2010/11.

To roll out workbooks in all 11 official languages to help raise literacy and numeracy levels and to test all learners in grades three, six and nine, a further R2,7 billion is allocated to the Department of Basic Education.

Policy

Schooling is compulsory between the ages of seven and 15 years. All learners are guaranteed access to quality learning. There are two types of schools: independent (private) and public.

At public schools, parents vote on the level of school fees. Poor parents are given exemption or reductions.

Learners

By mid-2007, the South African public education system had 12,3 million learners, 387 000 educators and about 26 592 schools, including 400 special-needs schools and 1 000 registered private schools. Of all schools, 6 000 were secondary

In May 2009, the then Department of Education announced the "Teacher Laptop Initiative". This is part of a critical strategy to take forward the objective of improving information and communications technology (ICT) in teaching and learning. The initiative aims to ensure that every teacher owns and uses a laptop by providing them with a monthly allowance, which will cover the purchase costs as well as the costs of connectivity. The ICT package will consist of appropriate hardware and software, as well as Internet connectivity, all with prescribed minimum specifications.

schools (grades eight to 12) and the rest were primary schools (grades one to seven).

Learners attend school for 13 years. The first year of education, Grade R or reception year, and the last three years are not compulsory. Many primary schools offer Grade R, which can also be completed at nursery school.

In 2008, Grade 12 learners wrote the first National Senior Certificate (NSC) based on the new National Curriculum Statement (NCS). A number of 589 912 learners enrolled for the NSC examinations. The pass rate was 62,5%.

In 2009, 68 129 candidates wrote the NSC examination, achieving a pass rate of 60,7%.

Curriculum development

The NCS aims to develop the full potential of all learners as citizens of a democratic South Africa.

It seeks to create a lifelong learner who is confident and independent; literate, numerate and multiskilled; and compassionate, with a respect for the environment and the ability to participate in society as a critical and active citizen.

The NCS is available in all 11 official languages and in Braille, in keeping with the Constitution, which grants parity of esteem to all languages. The NCS has been implemented incrementally.

By August 2009, government was working on a review of the national curriculum to establish challenges in terms of managing, implementing and assessing it.

The report was published in October 2009 and recommended, among other things, changes that will relieve teachers and

By March 2009, the National School Nutrition Programme supported some 5,6 million learners in about 18 000 schools on a daily basis during school terms, at a cost of R1,50 per child per day. This programme received an additional R4 billion in 2009/10 to enhance the programme's sustainability.

There were 6 503 food gardens in schools. About 26 408 food handlers are working on the programme and receive a payment every month.

The Kha Ri Gude (meaning "let us learn") mass literacy campaign was officially launched in February 2008. Government will spend R6,1 billion over five years to enable 4,7 million South Africans to achieve literacy by 2010.

By the end of 2009, South Africa had an additional 620 000 literate people.

schools of some of the challenges experienced and leave more time for teaching and learning.

It also recommends targeted support for teachers and schools.

Further Education and Training

South Africa has 50 multisite-campus FET colleges.

Each new college operates under a single governing council appointed to oversee effective and accountable management across and within the various FET college campuses and sites.

Expanding and improving capacity at FET colleges is a vital part of government's growth strategy. Government has set the target to expand the number of young people studying vocational subjects. The 2010/11 budget for FET colleges of R12 billion over three years, has been shifted from provinces to the national department. A further R1,3 billion was allocated to improve the salaries of FET college educators.

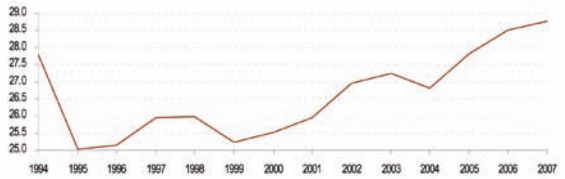
Higher Education transformation

In 2001, the National Policy for HE, which provided the implementation framework for transforming the HE system, set a target participation rate in HE of 20% over a 10-to-15-year-period.

In 2000, the gross enrolment rate in HE was 12,9%. By 2007, it stood at 16,3%.

The department aims to have 800 000 pupils enrolled in Grade R by 2010. By February 2009, 1 732 Grade R sites had registered with the then Department of Education, catering for about 45 950 learners.

Graduating Science, Engineering and Technology students



Source: *Development Indicators, 2009*

The restructuring of the institutional landscape resulted in the reduction of HE institutions from 36 to 24.

Government's allocation for HE is set to grow progressively over the next three years from R15,3 billion in the 2008/09 year to R21,3 billion in the 2011/12 year.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

South Africa's scientists and infrastructure are world-class and the country is rapidly positioning itself among the global leaders in innovation, science and technology (S&T).

The Department of Science and Technology seeks to realise the full potential of S&T in social and economic development, through the development of human resources (HR), research and innovation.

The department primarily focuses on implementing the National Research and Development Strategy (NRDS), which provides for an integrated approach to HR development, knowledge generation, investment in infrastructure and improving the strategic management of the public S&T system.

Over the past five years, government has improved funding to S&T and innovation. The budget has grown from R2 billion in 2005/06 to R5,1 billion projected for 2011/12. In the 2009/10 financial year, the budget was R4,2 billion.

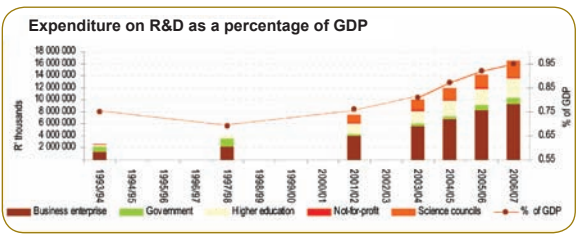
Moreover, in 2006, South Africa's gross expenditure on research and development (R&D) was more than R16,5 billion.

Although this is close to the target of 1% of gross domestic product (GDP), the investment is modest, and it's time the target is increased beyond the 1% of GDP funding for research.

To encourage private-sector investment in R&D, the R&D Tax Incentive Programme was introduced, giving a 150% deduction on eligible activities, and an accelerated depreciation allowance on assets used for R&D over three years, at a rate of 50:30:20.

Strategies and programmes

The department continues to develop strategies in new areas of knowledge and technology. Strategies for indigenous knowledge, nanotechnology, astronomy and intellectual property, derived from publicly funded research, have been developed.



In 2009, the Department of Science and Technology was committing R150 million over three years for new research chairs. By December 2008, 72 research chairs had been awarded in key areas aligned to the national priorities, and a total of 374 postgraduate students had been supported through their supervision or mentorship.

In 2009, 10 more research chairs were awarded, bringing the total to 82.

The innovation towards a knowledge-based economy plan aims to drive South Africa's transformation towards a knowledge-based economy in which the production and dissemination of knowledge lead to economic benefits and enrich all fields of human endeavour.

To this extent, success will be measured by the degree to which S&T plays a driving role in enhancing productivity, economic growth and socio-economic development.

The plan addresses an array of social, economic, political, environmental, scientific and technological benefits and is designed to stimulate multidisciplinary thinking and challenge South Africa's researchers to answer existing questions, create new disciplines and develop new technologies.

Biotechnology innovation centres (Brics)

The National Biotechnology Strategy (NBS), which was launched in 2001, sets the agenda for the development of South Africa's biotechnology industry.

Initiatives include establishing Brics, such as BioPAD, Cape Biotech, LIFElab and the Plant Biotechnology Innovation Centre. Brics were created to act as instruments for the implementation of the National Biotechnology Strategy.

The Brics' focus areas cover a wide spectrum of the subdisciplines in biotechnology. These include human and animal health, biopharmaceuticals, industrial bioprocessing, mining biotechnology, bio-informatics and plant biotechnology. One of the challenges facing the South African biotechnology sector is the public's lack of understanding and knowledge of biotechnology applications and benefits.

Astronomy

South Africa continues to promote high-technology investment in space science to ensure that local researchers and students are able to participate in international astronomy.

A key result was the launch of the Southern African Large Telescope (Salt) in November 2005, in Sutherland in the Northern Cape. Salt is a multimillion rand project involving Germany, Poland, the United States of America, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. Salt is the largest single optical telescope in the southern hemisphere.

South Africa has been shortlisted, along with Australia, as one of the sites for the world-class radio telescope, the Square Kilometre Array. A final decision in this regard is expected in 2012.

In January 2009, former President Kgalema Motlanthe signed the South African National Space Agency Bill.

The agency will promote the peaceful use of outer space; foster research in astronomy, Earth observation, communications, navigation and space physics; encourage international cooperation in space-related activities; and advance scientific, engineering and technological competencies through human-capital development and outreach programmes.

The agency must facilitate the development of space missions, expand technology platforms and acquire, assimilate and disseminate space satellite data for any organ of state. It will also implement the National Space Strategy, which was approved by Cabinet in December 2008, to stimulate the capability to place South Africa among the leading nations in the innovative use of space S&T.

Advanced Manufacturing Technology Strategy (AMTS)

The AMTS guides efforts in the manufacturing sector, including the aerospace industry. It strives to:

- develop technology platforms that increase current and create new competitive advantages
- establish partnerships and human-capital development.

The aim is to enhance the knowledge base and the knowledge intensity of South Africa's manufacturing sector. In the Department of Science and Technology's Ten-Year Innovation Plan, the

In a major boost for South Africa's ambitions to host the Square Kilometre Array (SKA), a construction team installed the first antenna of the Karoo Arry Telescope (Kat-7), a seven-dish prototype of the SKA, near Carnarvon in the Northern Cape, in July 2009.

The SKA is a planned future-generation international radio telescope that will enable astronomers to probe the early evolution of the galaxy. It will comprise about 3 000 antennae that, put together, will cover a square kilometre.

South Africa is competing against Australia to be selected as the preferred site for the SKA, the two countries having beaten bids from Argentina and China to make the SKA shortlist.

The International SKA Steering Committee in the Netherlands is expected to make a final decision on the host country in 2012.

development of space S&T has been identified as one of the five priority areas.

Nanotechnology

South Africa's National Nanotechnology Strategy recognises the needs of local industry and focuses on the essential building blocks of nanoscience, namely synthesis, characterisation and fabrication.

The country's first two nanotechnology innovation centres, based at Mintek and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), were established in 2007. These centres play a central role in implementing of the Nanotechnology Strategy and are expected to provide a platform for world-class research in the fields of nanoscience and nanotechnology.

The High-Performance Computing Facility was officially launched by the Department of Science and Technology at the North West University's Potchefstroom Campus in October 2009.

The facility was established in response to the ongoing demand for computing power, particularly in the field of natural-sciences research. It will enhance the university's capacity to deliver research excellence, ensuring that it remains one of the country's top research institutions.

These include, among other things, aerospace, manufacturing and automotive industries; energy conversion, storage and distribution; the hydrogen economy; chemicals; electronics and information processing; as well as biotechnology and medicines.

The South African industry and researchers have been key players in nanotechnology and the practical application of nanoscience for a number of years; for example, Sasol's chemical processing by catalysis.

Indigenous Knowledge System (IKS)

The Department of Science and Technology established the National Indigenous Knowledge Systems Office (Niko) to, among other things, increase public awareness, understanding, knowledge and appreciation of the IKS. Niko has created an appropriate platform through the Interdepartmental Committee on IKS to coordinate and promote the work of different departments.

In 2008, the Department of Science and Technology announced several initiatives to promote and protect the IKS in the country.

These included the design of a degree in IKS being reviewed by the South African Qualifications Authority and the establishment of a pilot centre at the University of Zululand to be used for recording, codification and dissemination of the IKS.

Also to be set up are research chairs on IKS, which would be based at Higher Education (HE) institutions in the country to help increase the human capital required to conduct research and develop appropriate skills in indigenous knowledge.

Information and communications technology (ICT)

South Africa devotes 10,5% of its R&D expenditure to ICT. South African researchers have the advantage of using massive computing power in their quest for new knowledge and applications.

The Centre for High-Performance Computing (CHPC) in Cape Town was the first of its kind in South Africa. Hosted by the University of Cape Town and managed by the CSIR's Meraka Institute, the CHPC is making scientific supercomputing a reality for South Africa.

National Science Week is an annual week-long event aimed at encouraging the youth to pursue careers in science and technology, and highlighting the importance of science in everyday life.

Supporting innovators

Technology Innovation Agency (TIA)

The TIA was launched in 2009 and is intended to enhance the country's capacity to translate local R&D outcomes into commercialisable products and services.

This should result in the establishment of new high-tech companies, a wider tax base, the creation of new jobs, advanced technological solutions for socio-economic problems, exports of high value-added products, and a diversified export portfolio, moving away from dependency on natural resources.

The agency aims to take over some of the budget and functions of existing programmes, like the Innovation Fund; Tshumisano; the Advanced Manufacturing Technology Strategy; the Advanced Metals Initiative; the Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Research, Development and Innovation Strategy of South Africa; as well as the National Biotechnology Strategy.

Innovation Fund

The IF was created to promote technological innovation, increase networking and cross-sectoral collaboration, enhance competitiveness, improve quality of life, ensure environmental sustainability and harness information technology.

Between 1999 and 2009, the IF invested R1,2 billion in 270 projects.

Tshumisano

Tshumisano, a joint venture between government, the German Agency for Technical Cooperation and the Committee of University of Technology principals, was established in 2002 to provide support for the small, medium and micro-enterprise (SMME) sector through its Technology Stations Programme.

One of the aims of this programme is to strengthen technological innovation activities and related skills-upgrading, increasing the relative competitiveness of SMMEs in targeted sectors like automotive, agrifood processing, electronics, metal value-adding, chemicals, metal casting, and composite and moulded plastics sectors.

National Advisory Council on Innovation (Naci)

Naci advises on the role and contribution of innovation, including S&T, in promoting and achieving national objectives. These include:

- improving and sustaining the quality of life of all South Africans
- developing HR for S&T
- building the economy
- strengthening the country's competitiveness in the international sphere.

National research facilities

The National Research Foundation (NRF) manages South Africa's national research facilities. It promotes and supports basic and applied research. The NRF oversees the following national research facilities:

- South African Astronomical Observatory
- Hartebeesthoek Radio Astronomy Observatory
- Hermanus Magnetic Observatory
- South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity
- South African Environmental Observation Network
- National Zoological Gardens
- iThemba Laboratory for Accelerator-Based Sciences.

Science councils

South Africa has the following science councils:

- CSIR
- Mintek
- Human Sciences Research Council
- Medical Research Council
- Agricultural Research Council
- Council of Geoscience
- South African Bureau of Standards.

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Government aims to speed up the delivery of housing for the poor and have all South Africans accommodated in formally planned settlements by 2014.

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Following the appointment of a new administration in May 2009, the name of the Department of Housing was changed to the Department of Human Settlements. The aim is to transform the country's residential areas and build communities with closer access to work and social amenities, including sports and recreational facilities. The Department of Human Settlements determines, finances, promotes, coordinates, communicates and monitors the implementation of policy for housing and human settlement.

By the end of March 2009, government had provided 2,8 million houses, giving shelter to more than 13,5 million people, free of charge.

Expenditure on housing service delivery increased by 23% to R10,9 billion in the 2008/09 financial year.

By June 2009, nationally, over 570 housing projects had been approved and a housing grant of R12,4 billion was allocated for the 2009/10 financial year for expenditure on the construction of 226 000 new housing units across all nine provinces.

Comprehensive Plan for Sustainable Human Settlements

As part of the housing programme, government provides a 40-m^2 house with two bedrooms, a kitchen, lounge and separate bathroom to qualifying households earning from R0 to R3 500 a month. The focus on security of tenure aims to encourage poor households to invest resources in housing and building an asset.

In March 2009, South Africa's housing-delivery programme received a boost with the launch of the new Housing Development Agency that will address the issue of land acquisition.

The banking sector has pledged more than R40 billion towards the provision of affordable mortgage products.

Rental housing for the poor

About 1,8 million South African households in the middle- to lower-income groups live in rented accommodation as opposed to about 5,2 million households that own property. According to the *Development Indicators, 2009*, there has been an improvement in the income of the poorest, rising from R783 in 1993 to R1 041 in 2008.

There is a dire need for public rental housing for the poor, which the Department of Human Settlements aims to address by means of various options.

The department has formulated an affordable rental-housing programme for people in the low-income bracket who may live in housing stock arising out of:

- public-sector hostels provided for the purposes of housing migratory labour in the previous dispensation
- municipal rental stock
- new high-rise housing stock.

Capacity-building

The Department of Housing has undertaken several initiatives to support small housing enterprises and promote Black Economic Empowerment and gender mainstreaming.

The National Home-Builders' Registration Council (NHBRC) aims to protect the interests of housing consumers and regulate the home-building industry.

Government has established national institutions to facilitate the specific housing and housing-related needs of the market, in addition to the role provincial governments and municipalities play.

The institutions are the NHBRC, the National Housing Finance Cor-poration (NHFC), the National Urban Reconstruction and Housing Agency, Servcon Housing Solutions, Thubelisha Homes, the Social Housing Foundation (SHF), the South African Housing Fund, the People's Housing Partnership Trust and the Rural Housing Loan Fund (RHLF).

Delivery partners

- The NHFC was established in 1996 as a development finance institution to contribute to reducing South Africa's housing backlog by mobilising, raising and deploying housing finance from sources outside the public sector. The NHFC has disbursed more than R2,4 billion in funding and delivered more than 264 130 housing opportunities since 1996.
- Another not-for-profit company, the SHF, aims to build capacity for social-housing institutions. It is expected that the SHF

Policy exists that will allow for the increased allocation of housing units to ex-combatants and for Truth and Reconciliation Commission reparations on a preferential basis. Over the next five years, an average of 30% of subsidised units is expected to be allocated to this target group.

will be consolidated under the new Social Housing Regulatory Authority, as envisaged by the new Social Housing Bill.

- The RHLF's main purpose, as a wholesale lending institution, is to enable retail institutions to provide loans to low-income earners to finance housing in rural areas.

Subsidies

A government housing subsidy is a grant provided by government to qualifying beneficiaries for housing purposes. Government does not give beneficiaries cash. The grant is used only for acquiring housing goods and services or the provision of complete houses that comply with the minimum technical and environmental norms and standards.

The following subsidies exist:

- Consolidation Subsidy
- Individual Subsidy
- Integrated Residential Programme
- Institutional Subsidy
- Relocation Assistance
- Discount Benefit Scheme
- rural subsidies
- People's Housing Process.

Government aims to upgrade well-located informal settlements and provide proper service and land tenure to 500 000 households by 2014. Over 6 000 hectares of well-located public land will be allocated for low-income and affordable housing.

A key new initiative will be to accommodate people whose salaries are too high to get government subsidies, but who earn too little to qualify for a normal bank mortgage. A R1-billion fund will be set up to encourage the private banking and housing sector to help those who do not qualify for government subsidies but do not earn enough to afford a bank housing subsidy.

POLICE, DEFENCE AND INTELLIGENCE

The fight against crime is part of an integrated approach to achieve the goal of a better life for all.

The appointment of the new Executive in 2009 brought some changes to the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JPCS) Cluster. The Ministry of Safety and Security changed to the Ministry of Police.

POLICE, DEFENCE AND INTELLIGENCE

The aim of the South African Police Service (SAPS) is to prevent, combat and investigate crime, maintain public order, protect and secure the inhabitants of South Africa and their property, and uphold law enforcement.

The National Commissioner heads the SAPS. Five deputy national commissioners (under whom the divisions and components of the SAPS fall) and nine provincial commissioners (under whom the provinces fall) report to the National Commissioner.

As part of its commitment to fight crime, government has redeployed more resources to the various police stations in the country.

The policy documents governing policing in South Africa include the SAPS Act, 1995 and the 1996 National Crime-Prevention Strategy.

2010 FIFA World Cup™

South Africa is ready to ensure a safe and secure 2010 FIFA World Cup™. The Government is responsible for general security, while the Organising Committee (OC) is responsible for venue security.

In June 2008, the OC submitted a comprehensive security plan to FIFA, which was reviewed and endorsed.

Government has invested about R1,3 billion in World Cup security.

The SAPS is set to deploy 41 000 police officers for the World Cup, made up of 31 000 permanent members and 10 000 police reservists. About 700 officers will be deployed around the stadiums for each match.

Reducing crime

Crime prevention in South Africa is based on the principles of community policing; that is, partnerships between the community and the SAPS. Partnerships between police officers (who are appointed as sector managers) and communities strengthen existing community policing forums (CPFs), which have been in place since 1993. By July 2009, CPFs were 95% operating at 1 116 police stations.

CPFs are actively involved in crime-prevention and awareness programmes, allowing the police to mobilise and involve

communities in the fight against crime, as well as forming partnerships with businesses and other stakeholders in communities to address concerns about crime.

The building of partnerships between the SAPS and communities gained momentum and included entities such as the Big Business Working Group, Churches Against Crime, Community-Building Credible Ownership, the Consumer Goods Council Crime-Prevention Programme, crime reporting boards and a partnership with the University of Pretoria aimed at alerting students to the concept of CPFs.

The strength of the Reserve Police Force stood at 53 200 active reservists on 31 March 2009.

A total of 14 011 reservists were trained in 2008/09, of whom 12 541 were found competent.

Sector policing was implemented at 129 of the 169 high-contact crime police stations by the end of March 2009. It is a policing model that focuses on the geographical division of a police-station area into smaller manageable sectors, based on the geographical constraints, the composition and diversity of communities and the specific interests and needs of a community.

The success of sector policing depends on, among other things, dedicated and well-trained sector commanders, active participation of community role players and sufficient resources on a 24-hour basis.

The SAPS contributes to various social-crime prevention initiatives relating to the Anti-Rape Strategy, the Domestic Violence Programme, youth crime-prevention capacity-building programmes, violence-prevention programmes, the Victim-Empowerment Programme and community-based crime-prevention projects in the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme and Urban Renewal Programme nodes.

Fighting crime

In September 2009, the Minister of Police, Mr Nathi Mthethwa, introduced the 2009 crime statistics.

Contact crime accounted for 32% of all crime. Murder was down by 3,4% to 18 148 during the 12 months ending in March 2009,

compared to the previous year and attempted murder dropped by 4,3%. More that 70% of business robberies target small and informal businesses and there was a 41,5% increase in this sector. Truck hijacking increased by 15,4% and car hijacking by 5%. Bank robberies were down by 29,2% and automated teller machine attacks by 10%. Cash-in-transit robberies declined by 2,3%. House robberies increased by 27%. Violent crime was down by 2,8%, common assault decreased by 4,3% and violent assault was down by 4,7%. Sexual offences increased by 10,1%.

Forensic Science Services (FSS) and Criminal Record Centre (CRC)

The function of the CRC is primarily the provisioning of previous conviction reports to courts, while the FSS provides scientific support in the investigation of crime.

Various technologies have been implemented in the forensic science environment, including the installation of the national Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS) database. This has improved case turnaround time and examination quality. The Genetic Sample Processing System has increased the capacity to process more DNA-related entries. A three-dimensional correlation system has been implemented as part of the IBIS, and has improved the accuracy of firearms identification.

The Forensic Amendment Bill was introduced in 2008/09. The Bill is aimed at focusing on real evidence, namely fingerprints, DNA and other forensic exhibit material to improve the conviction rate in South African courts. The legislation will provide the legislative framework for building a national DNA database in South Africa.

Detective Service

The Detective Service is responsible for maintaining an effective crime-investigation service. It investigates crimes and gathers all related evidence required by the prosecuting authority to redress crime.

Visible Policing

Visible Policing is responsible for providing a proactive and reactive policing service. It is regarded as a line function and its components are Visible Policing, Social-Crime Prevention, Police Emergency Services, Specialised Operations, Firearm and Liquor Control, Borderline Operations and Crime-Combating Operations.

Defence

The name of the Department of Defence was changed to the Department of Defence and Military Veterans. This is in acknowledgement of the veterans' role in attaining peace and democracy in South Africa.

The mission of the Department of Defence and Military Veterans is to defend and protect South Africa, its territorial integrity and its people.

The department, under the auspices of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, participates in various initiatives to secure peace and stability on the continent.

A number of initiatives are underway to overhaul the criminal justice system to make it more efficient and effective. These interventions include the following:

- Police personnel will be increased by 24 680 from 180 180 to 204 860 over the next three years.
- The capacity of the Forensic Science Laboratory was increased by an additional funding of R150 million for the 2008/09 financial year, and a further R50 million per year is planned for the 2011/12 financial year.
- A total of 14 977 new constables will be allocated to the Detective Services in the provinces after completing in-service training during 2009/10.
- The number of awaiting-trial detainees was reduced by 1 802 from 48 547 to 46 745 between April and July 2009.
- By November 2009, the number of prosecutors increased by 83 since April 2009, from 2 488 to 2 571.
- To assist the speedy resolution of trials, 45 backlog courts have been established countrywide to finalise long-outstanding, trial-ready cases. At the end of August 2009, a total of 10 799 cases were finalised at an average of 10,8 cases per court per month.

The South Africa National Defence Force (SANDF) is an all-volunteer force consisting of a regular core force and a reserve force. In addition to military matters, the Department of Defence and Military Veterans is involved in search-and-rescue operations, hydrography and securing national key points.

Uniformed members of the SANDF have the right to join trade unions, but may not go on strike or picket.

Peace support

The promotion of peace and security is one of South Africa's most important objectives. This includes strengthening the region's conflict-prevention and resolution capabilities, rendering assistance in monitoring and addressing domestic issues that affect stability.

South Africa remains a significant participant and a major contributor to peacekeeping operations on the continent and elsewhere in the world.

The SANDF has formed part of and participated in various peace missions on the continent since 1994. These include:

- capacity-building of the Central African Republic Defence Force
- the United Nations (UN) Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
- integration and training assistance in the DRC
- the African Union (AU) Special Task Force in Burundi
- the UN Mission and AU Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea
- the AU/UN Hybrid Mission in Darfur

The South African National Defence Force Specialist Contingent, which was deployed as part of the African Union Special Task Force in Burundi, formally withdrew its troops and lowered its flag on 8 August 2009.

The primary function of this military force was to provide high-quality protection to the returning leaders participating in the Burundi Transitional Government. The signing of a number of ceasefire agreements between the belligerents involved provided a new momentum for the implementation of the peace process in Burundi. The withdrawal of troops was completed in September 2009.

In September 2009, Cabinet approved the establishment of the National Defence Force Service Commission. The commission is an independent body established to provide expert advice to the Minister of Defence and Military Veterans on all matters pertaining to the conditions of service of the members of the military.

Members of the commission comprise experts from civil society, academia and business. In doing its work, the commission carries out interviews with members of the military, conducts research and embarks on international benchmarking exercises to ensure that the conditions of service are in line with international best practice.

- security sector reform in the DRC
- the deployment of military observers to the AU Mission in Northern Uganda/Southern Sudan
- the Specialist Advisory Team in the DRC.

In addition to these deployments on the continent, South Africa had also deployed observers to be in support of the UN Political Mission in Nepal.

Intelligence services

South Africa has two civilian intelligence structures: the National Intelligence Agency (NIA) and the South African Secret Service (SASS).

The NIA's mission is to provide government with domestic intelligence and counter-intelligence. The NIA's mandate has been divided into seven areas of interest: counter-intelligence; political, economic and border intelligence; terrorism; organised crime and corruption.

Denel, under the political direction of the Ministry of Public Enterprises, has been restructured and reorganised. Armscor, under the political direction of the Ministry of Defence and Military Veterans, has been streamlined as an acquisition division of the Department of Defence and Military Veterans. The research divisions of both Denel and Armscor will be located in a new body called the Defence Evaluation and Research Institute.

The SASS is South Africa's foreign-intelligence capacity. A civilian ministry and a Cabinet committee exercise executive control.

The SASS' objective is to forewarn, inform and advise government on real and potential threats to South Africa's security, and on socio-economic opportunities for the country.

JUSTICE AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

Judicial authority is vested in the courts, which are independent and subject only to the Constitution of South Africa, 1996 and the law. No person or organ of state may interfere with the functioning of the courts.

The mandate of the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development is to uphold and protect the Constitution and the rule of law. The department is responsible for overseeing the administration of justice in the interest of a safer and more secure South Africa.

The courts

Constitutional Court

This is the highest court in all constitutional matters and deals only with constitutional issues. The court's work includes deciding whether Acts of Parliament and the conduct of the President and executive are consistent with the Constitution, including the Bill of Rights.

The court's decisions are binding on all persons, including organs of state, and on all other courts. It consists of the Chief Justice of South Africa, the Deputy Chief Justice and 11 Constitutional Court judges.

Supreme Court of Appeal (SCA)

The SCA is the highest court in respect of all other matters. The court has jurisdiction to hear and determine an appeal against any decision of a high court. Decisions of the SCA are binding on all courts of a lower order.

It consists of the President and Deputy President of the SCA and a number of judges of appeal determined by an Act of Parliament.

High courts

A high court has jurisdiction in its own area over all persons residing or present in that area.

On 1 October 2009, President Jacob Zuma announced the appointment of Justice Sandile Ngcobo as the new Chief Justice of South Africa. Chief Justice Ngcobo assumed office on 12 October 2009. Justice Dikgang Moseneke is the Deputy Chief Justice.

These courts hear matters that are of such a serious nature that the lower courts would not be competent to make an appropriate judgment or to impose a penalty. Except where a minimum or maximum sentence is prescribed by law, their penal jurisdiction is unlimited and includes handing down a sentence of life imprisonment in certain specified cases

There are 13 seats of the High Court. In terms of the Renaming of the High Courts Act, 2008, they are named as: Western Cape High Court, Cape Town; Eastern Cape High Court, Grahamstown; Eastern Cape High Court, Port Elizabeth; Eastern Cape High Court,

The Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority awarded R1 million to the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development to train volunteers for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™.

The department will target mainly young, unemployed citizens from all provinces, train them in fields related to the administration of justice and equip them with skills that will be valuable beyond 2010. The volunteers' duties will include, among other things, to:

- assist in the courts designated to handle event cases with 2010 information and administration
- act as info guides in courts when event cases are activated
- capture data in courts.

To deal with all criminal cases in a fast and efficient way, especially where foreigners are involved, the following special measures will be implemented:

- at least one dedicated district court and one dedicated regional court per host city to deal with 2010-related cases
- dedicated courts will be operational two weeks before, during and two weeks after the event
- dedicated skilled and experienced magistrates, prosecutors, Legal Aid South Africa attorneys, local and foreign court language interpreters and other court officials will be assigned to each of the 2010 dedicated courts within each host city in each province
- all 2010-related cases outside of the host city will be prioritised and dealt with in a court with jurisdiction.

Mthatha; Eastern Cape High Court, Bhisho; Northern Cape High Court, Kimberley; Free State High Court, Bloemfontein; KwaZulu-Natal High Court, Pietermaritzburg; KwaZulu-Natal High Court; Durban, North Gauteng High Court, Pretoria; South Gauteng High Court, Johannesburg; Limpopo High Court, Thohoyandou; and North West High Court, Mafikeng.

Regional courts

Regional courts, established in each regional division, have jurisdiction over all offences, except treason. Unlike the High Court, the penal jurisdiction of the regional courts is limited.

The Jurisdiction of Regional Courts Amendment Act, 2008, empowers regional magistrates to preside in civil matters. Processes are underway to pave the way for the implementation of the Act. Prime among those is the need to build capacity at regional court level to deal with civil and divorce matters. The divorce courts will be subsumed under the regional-court divisions. This will address the jurisdictional challenges in terms of which litigants have to travel to remote courts to get legal redress.

Magistrates' courts

Magisterial districts have been grouped into 13 clusters headed by chief magistrates. This system has streamlined, simplified and provided uniform court-management systems applicable throughout South Africa, in terms of judicial provincial boundaries.

By mid-2009, there were 366 magisterial districts and main magistrates' offices, 80 branch courts and 282 periodical courts in South Africa. There were 1 906 magistrates in the country, including regional court magistrates.

In addition, full jurisdiction was conferred to courts in rural areas and former black townships that exercise limited jurisdiction and depend entirely on the main courts in urban areas to deliver essential justice services.

Small claims courts

A commissioner in the Small Claims Court hears cases involving civil claims not exceeding R7 000.

By June 2009, there were 188 such courts across the country. The commissioner is usually a practising advocate or attorney, a legal academic or another competent person who offers his or her services free of charge. Neither the plaintiff nor the defendant may be represented or assisted by counsel at the hearing. There is no appeal to a higher court.

There is a national programme that aims to strengthen and roll out small claims courts to rural and peri-urban areas by pursuing the strategic objectives of:

- providing access for all, especially the poor and the vulnerable
- establishing systems and rules of court that are accessible and easy to understand
- providing trained administrative support staff
- attracting and retaining commissioners.

Sexual offences courts

These specialised courts allow sexual offences' cases to be handled with sensitivity to avoid secondary victimisation of traumatised victims.

Equality courts

The establishment of equality courts seeks to achieve the expeditious and informal processing of cases, which facilitates participation by the parties to the proceedings. The courts also seek to ensure access to justice to all persons in relevant judicial and other dispute-resolution forums.

Community courts

Community courts, like the Hatfield Community Court in Pretoria, are normal district magistrates' courts that assist in dealing with matters in partnership with the community and business. These courts focus on restorative justice processes, such as diverting young offenders into suitable programmes.

Thirteen community courts have been established. Four have been formally launched and are fully operational in Hatfield (Pretoria), Fezeka (Gugulethu), Mitchell's Plain and Cape Town. Another nine pilot sites commenced in Durban (Point), KwaMashu,

By mid-2009, of the 205 judges, 45,37% (93) were white; 38,4% (78) were African; 7,80% (16) were coloured; and 8,78% (18) were Indian. Overall, 20,49% were female and 79,51% male.

In terms of the lower-court judiciary, of the 1 906 magistrates, 46% were white, 39% African, 7% coloured and 8% Indian. Overall, 33% were female and 67% male.

Mthatha, Bloemfontein, Thohoyandou, Kimberley, Phuthaditjaba, Hillbrow and Protea (Lenasia).

Court for Income Tax Offenders

In October 1999, the South African Revenue Service (Sars) opened a criminal courtroom at the Johannesburg Magistrate's Office dedicated to the prosecution of tax offenders. The court deals only with cases concerning failure to submit tax returns or provide information requested by Sars officials. It does not deal with bigger cases such as tax fraud.

Chiefs' courts

An authorised African headman or his deputy may hear and determine civil claims, arising from indigenous law and custom, brought before him by an African against another African within his area of jurisdiction.

Litigants have the right to choose whether to institute an action in a chief's court or in a magistrate's court. Proceedings in a chief's court are informal. An appeal against a judgment of a chief's court is heard in a magistrate's court.

Special Investigating Unit (SIU)

The SIU, created in terms of the SIU and Special Tribunals Act, 1996, is an independent statutory body that is directly accountable to Parliament and the President of South Africa. It was established to conduct investigations at the President's request, and to report on the outcomes thereof. The SIU functions in a manner similar to a commission of inquiry, in that the President refers cases to it by way of a proclamation. It may investigate any matter set out in Section Two of the SIU and Special Tribunals Act, 1996.

In 2009/10, the Asset Forfeiture Unit had the best year ever for the number and value of deposits into the Criminal Assets Recovery Account at R66 million, the highest ever number of seizures and total orders and the highest ever numbers for forfeitures applied for and forfeitures completed.

National Prosecuting Authority (NPA)

The NPA structure includes the National Prosecutions Service, the Witness-Protection Programme, the Asset Forfeiture Unit and units such as the Sexual Offences and Community Affairs Unit, the Specialised Commercial Crime Unit and the Priority Crimes Litigation Unit.

Public Protector

The Public Protector investigates complaints from the public or on own initiatives against government at any level, its officials, persons performing public functions, corporations or companies where the State and statutory councils are involved. The Public Protector's services are free and available to everyone.

The names of the complainants are kept confidential as far as possible. The President appoints the Public Protector on recommendation of the National Assembly and in terms of the Constitution, for a non-renewable period of seven years.

The Public Protector is subject only to the Constitution and the law, and functions independently from government and any political party.

Supporting activities operated by the Sexual Offences and Community Affairs Unit include its multidisciplinary Thuthuzela care centres (TCCs), recognised by the United Nations General Assembly as a "world best-practice model" in the field of gender-violence management and response.

The TCCs are one-stop facilities that have been introduced as a critical part of South Africa's Anti-Rape Strategy, aiming to reduce secondary trauma for victims, improve conviction rates and reduce the cycle time for finalising cases.

Victims' Charter

The Service Charter for Victims of Crime in South Africa and minimum standards for services for victims of crime are important instruments elaborating and consolidating rights and obligations relating to services applicable to victims and survivors of crime in the country.

The charter identifies the following rights of crime victims:

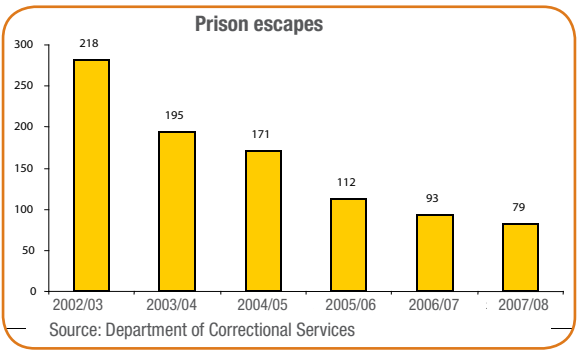
- to be treated with fairness, respect, dignity and privacy
- to offer information
- to receive information
- protection
- assistance
- compensation
- restitution.

Truth and Reconciliation Commission Unit

The TRC Unit was established in September 2005 to audit, monitor and coordinate government's implementation of the TRC recommendations.

The TRC Unit works closely with the President's Fund Office, which is located in the Office of the Chief Financial Officer in the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development.

The President's Fund Office has been giving effect to the payment of both urgent interim and final reparations to the victims who applied for reparations and were approved by the TRC.



Source: Department of Correctional Services

The TRC identified 21 769 people as victims of gross human-rights violations. Of the total identified victims, 16 837 applied for reparations. By May 2009, 15 881 beneficiaries had been paid the once-off grants of R30 000 as a final reparation.

Correctional services

The Department of Correctional Services aims to provide adequate correctional-centre accommodation that complies with accepted standards. In March 2009, there were 165 230 inmates in correctional service centres, which were accommodated in 239 facilities throughout the country.

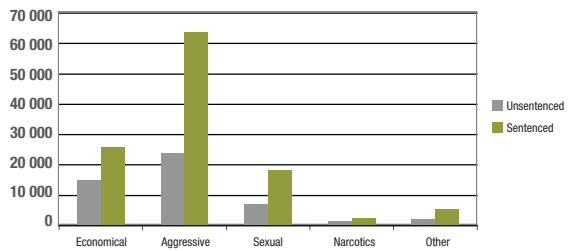
In June 2009, two facilities were closed for renovations. There are two private prisons in South Africa. Of the 239 centres, eight are female centres, 13 are for the youth, 130 are male centres and 86 are for both female and male.

Overcrowding in correctional centres

To alleviate overcrowding, unsentenced juveniles have been transferred to places of secure care, some sentences have been converted to correctional supervision, and facilities have been renovated or upgraded.

National and provincial action plans to fast-track all children awaiting trial from prisons and police cells since October 2004 have led to a reduction in the number of children awaiting trial.

Crime categories offenders in custody, 31 March 2009



Source: Department of Correctional Services

No prisoners may be released before they have served at least half their sentence. The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1997 provides for much harsher sentences for serious crimes. These changes are expected to place an even greater burden on prisons.

An independent judicial inspectorate regularly visits all prisons to report on conditions and prisoners' treatment.

Overcrowding continues to pose a challenge and impacts on how the department functions and on its service delivery. At the close of the 2008/09 financial year, the department's facilities were overcrowded by 43,3% at an average cost for incarceration estimated at R123,37 per day.

In 2009, the actual capacity in the department's facility stood at 114 822 with 25 000 meant for trial-awaiting detainees and 89 822 earmarked for sentenced offenders.

In March 2009, there were 49 477 trial-awaiting detainees and 115 753 sentenced offenders in the department's correctional centres.

Care and development of inmates

The department continues to improve the healthcare of inmates.

In 2007/08, four facilities were accredited for the provision of antiretroviral treatment, bringing the total number of facilities accredited to 16.

The implementation of the Occupation Specific Dispensation for nurses will also ensure availability of suitably qualified nurses to take care of the health of inmates and assist in the retention strategy in relation to nurses.

In 2008, the department entered into a mass literacy programme in partnership with the then Department of Education to address illiteracy in the country. The programme is themed *Kha Ri Gude*, a Xhivenda expression meaning "let us learn".

By March 2009, 3 378 offenders in correctional centres countrywide were already participating in the programme.

The department also introduced the Early Childhood Development Programme in 2008 to the babies of incarcerated mothers. By March 2009, 27 babies aged between zero to two years participated in the programme.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Constitution enshrines the rights of all people in the country to dignity, equality before the law, freedom and security. The Constitution commits government to take reasonable measures, within its available resources, to ensure that all South Africans enjoy an acceptable standard of living.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Social Development aims to ensure the provision of comprehensive, integrated, sustainable and quality social-development services that address vulnerability and poverty, and to create an enabling environment for sustainable development in partnership with those committed to building a caring society.

Legislation

The Children's Act, 2005 provides for the establishment of the *National Child Protection Register* that lists all persons found unsuitable to work with children.

In terms of this law, childcare facilities, including welfare organisations offering foster care and adoption, are able to check prospective employees, foster parents and adoptive parents against the register.

The amendment of the Social Assistance Act, 2004 saw men aged 63 to 64 years for the first time qualifying and receiving social-assistance grants. The full implementation of the Act will ensure that from 2010 men too will receive social-assistance grants when they turn 60 years of age.

By the end of September 2009, there were 17 800 men aged 61 to 64 years-of-age receiving old-age pension.

The Children's Amendment Act, 2007 provides for, among other things:

- early childhood development (ECD)
- further protection of children
- prevention and early-intervention services
- children in alternative and foster care
- child- and youthcare centres, shelters and drop-in centres
- certain new offences relating to children
- the plight of child-headed households
- respect for parental rights by providing that no person may take or send a South African child out of the country without the consent of parents or guardians.

Payment of social grants

The country's social-grants programme is one of the most comprehensive and sophisticated in the developing world.

Social-assistance cash grants provide targeted income support to those whose livelihoods are most at risk. The available grants are the old-age, disability, child-support, foster-care, care-dependency and war-veterans' grants, and temporary grant-in-aid relief.

By August 2009, more than 13 million citizens were receiving social-assistance benefits. Of these beneficiaries, over nine million were children.

Cabinet announced in October 2009 the extension of the Child-Support Grant (CSG) to eligible children between the ages of 15 and 17 years. This decision only applies to children from poor households. Caregivers of the beneficiaries have the responsibility to ensure that the beneficiaries remain in school.

In 2010/11, R89 billion will be spent on social grants. Provision has been made for the phased extension of the CSG up to a child's 18th birthday. The Old-Age Pension and the Disability Grant rise by R70 to R1 080 a month. The CSG increases by R10 to R250 a month.

Government allocated R500 million towards the Social Relief of Distress (SRD) Grant in November 2008. The money allocated

Social-assistance grant recipients

Grant type	1998/99	2008/09
Old-Age Grant	1 812 695	2 390 543
War-Veterans' Grant	9 197	1 500
Disability Grant	633 778	1 286 883
Foster Child Grant	46 696	474 759
Child Dependency Grant	16 835	107 065
Child-Support Grant	21 997	8 765 354
Total	**2 540 998**	**13 026 104**
Growth rate	5%	5,2%
Grant-in-Aid	8 496	46 069

Source: *Development Indicators, 2009*

The Integrated Community Registration Outreach Programme, aimed at promoting accessibility to grants by eligible beneficiaries in remote areas, is on course. By September 2009, about 112 000 beneficiaries, mainly from rural communities, were able to access services through its mobile units.

to the SRD increased from R13,6 million in November 2008 to R57,2 million in January 2009.

Social assistance and security fraud

The department's national facilities to combat fraud and corruption in the social-security system consist of:

- a toll-free national security fraud hotline (0800 60 10 11) that operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week
- an e-mail address (*fraud@socdev.gov.za*).

As part of the Anti-Corruption and Fraud Prevention Strategy, internal-control systems have been improved and forensic and investigating teams deployed in all provinces.

By the end of 2009, the department had brought 2 000 civil servants to book who were found to have defrauded the grant system. The South African Social Security Agency has turned its attention to people in the private sector who are defrauding the social-grants system.

War on poverty

Comprehensive anti-poverty interventions

Poverty remains one of the key challenges facing South Africa. Government, therefore, has in place a number of interventions geared at minimising its impact on the people.

The Anti-Poverty Strategy is premised on an approach that integrates social security, investment in people through education and skills development and a set of economic and industrial policies.

The Social Protection and Community Development Cluster leads the Anti-Poverty Strategy and facilitates synergies between government and other sections of society.

The Department of Social Development has some very specific contributions to make. In the first instance, investment in the

development of children is one of the primary means to improve society's human capital and over time contribute to a reduction in intergenerational poverty.

The ECD Programme lies at the heart of the department's goal. The Department of Social Development intends to accelerate the registration of ECD sites from 13 734 to 14 401 and increase the number of children in registered ECD centres to 758 000.

Another contribution is in respect of the Expanded Public Works Programme. The department aims to provide training to an additional 1 500 community caregivers and over 2 500 ECD practitioners.

Responding to the impact of HIV and AIDS

The National Strategic Plan for HIV and AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections 2007 to 2011 serves as South Africa's primary HIV and AIDS policy document. Recognising the growing need to combat the further spread of the epidemic, the plan hinges on four key priorities, namely:

- prevention
- treatment, care and support
- monitoring, research and surveillance
- human rights and access to justice.

FoodBank SA will act as the national governing body for a network of community-based foodbanks, the first of which was established in March 2009 in Cape Town.

Community foodbanks as well as the national body actively procure food on behalf of agencies (social-services organisations and non-governmental organisations) operating in the area of food security.

Over the next three years, FoodBank SA plans to open 20 foodbanks around the country and increase its food supply by five-fold. In addressing their own mandate to eradicate hunger, the South African Government signed a memorandum of understanding with FoodBank SA, showing their support for the programme. By November 2009, four foodbanks had been established in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Western Cape and Eastern Cape.

Home- and community-based care (HCBC)

HCBC is based on the premise that vulnerable children and their families are better protected and supported within the context of their communities. Norms and standards for the implementation of HCBC and support have been developed to ensure good quality of services and to provide a minimum package of services to be rendered.

By September 2009, a total of 42 827 community care-givers received stipends. Of this number, 30 932 received a stipend of R1 000 while 11 895 received a stipend below that.

The 2008/09 financial year saw the development of a policy framework for HCBC.

Services to orphans made vulnerable by HIV and AIDS

The Department of Social Development provides care and support to orphans and other children made vulnerable by HIV and AIDS and other circumstances. Childcare forums work hand-in-hand with social workers, welfare organisations and other structures in the community to ensure that the identified children get access to appropriate services.

The Department of Social Development is developing a national database of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC), which will include child-headed households. The programmes to assist OVC include access to treatment, food, skills training and psycho-social support.

Children are assisted to apply for social grants they are entitled to, for example the CSG and Foster Care Grant.

Community-based care services are rendered in drop-in centres or HCBC centres. The services include, among other things:

- provision of cooked meals and food parcels
- assistance with homework for children who are attending school
- psychosocial care and support
- income-generating programmes
- provision of ECD services.

The Social Protection and Community Development Cluster had registered 688 ECD sites by the end of September 2009 and

about 8 014 new children were subsidised, bringing the total number of children receiving subsidy to 419 217. This number is expected to increase as new facilities are registered.

National councils

The Department of Social Development strives to strengthen the capacity of civil society to actively engage in social and economic development, by supporting the following national councils:

- National Council for Persons with Physical Disabilities
- Deaf Federation of South Africa
- South African National Epilepsy League
- South African Federation for Mental Health
- Cancer Association of South Africa.

Statutory bodies include the National Development Agency (NDA), relief boards and the Central Drug Authority.

National Youth Development Agency (NYDA)

The NYDA was formally launched on 16 June 2009, as pronounced by President Jacob Zuma in his 2009 State of the Nation Address. The launch formed part of the National Youth Month events championed by The Presidency.

The NYDA aims to create and promote coordination in youth-development matters. The NYDA results from the merger of the National Youth Commission and Umsobomvu Youth Fund.

The functions of the NYDA include:

- national youth service and social cohesion
- economic participation
- policy, research and development
- governance, training and development
- youth advisory and information services
- national youth fund.

National Development Agency

The NDA is a statutory funding agency that aims to contribute to the alleviation of poverty, address its causes, and strengthen the capacity of civil-society organisations to combat poverty.

The key strategic objectives of the NDA are, among other things, to grant funds to civil-society organisations to meet the development needs of poor communities; proactively strengthen organisations' institutional capacity for long-term sustainability; source funds for the NDA; and promote consultation, dialogue and the sharing of development experiences.

Non-profit organisations (NPOs)

The NPO Act, 1997 mandates the Department of Social Development to contribute towards creating an enabling environment within which NPOs can flourish.

In its quest to provide support to civil society and empower communities, the department heightened the registration and maintenance of NPOs. During 2008/09, 14 207 applications were received and processed, and 6 819 of these met the requirements and were registered within two months. This increased the number of registered NPOs to 56 237, which represents an increase of over 12% from the 2007/08 financial year.

As more NPOs comply with the requirements of the law, the department's efforts to create a robust and accountable civil society will gain still further force.

In 2009, following the appointment of the new administration, the Ministry of Women, Children and People with Disabilities was created. There are about four million people with disabilities in South Africa, with the majority being women.

ENVIRONMENT

South Africa is the third most biodiversity-rich country in the world. It has a diversity of landscapes and natural beauty to match the variety in culture and language.

ENVIRONMENT

In 2009, the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism's fisheries responsibilities moved to the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. The tourism component became a separate department.

Government leads protection of the environment by example. At regional level, the provincial conservation agencies are major role players, and independent statutory organisations such as South African National Parks (SANParks) and the South African National Biodiversity Institute (Sanbi) are valuable partners in the country's total conservation effort.

Environmental heritage

South Africa has between 250 000 and a million species of organisms, many of which occur nowhere else in the world.

While South Africa occupies about 2% of the world's land area, it is estimated that the country is home to 10% of the world's plants and 7% of the reptiles, birds and mammals.

The southern African coast is home to almost 15% of known coastal marine species, providing a rich source of nutrition and supporting livelihoods of coastal communities.

In terms of the number of endemic species of mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians, South Africa is ranked as the fifth-rich-

Important dates:
World Wetlands Day: 2 February
National Water Week: 19 to 25 March
Earth Day: 20 March
World Water Day: 22 March
World Meteorological Day: 23 March
World Environment Day: 5 June
World Oceans Day: 8 June
World Desertification Day: 17 June
National Arbour Week: 1 to 7 September
International Day for the Protection of the Ozone Layer: 16 September
World Tourism Day: 27 September
World Habitat Day: 4 October
National Marine Day: 20 October

South Africa, as a biodiversity-rich country, is committed to the conservation and sustainable management of biological resources, and is signatory to the following biodiversity-related multilateral agreements:

- Convention on Biological Diversity
- Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
- Ramsar Convention
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
- Convention to Combat Desertification
- Convention on Migratory Species.

est country in Africa and the 24th-richest in the world. It is one of only 17 countries that collectively contains two thirds of the world's biodiversity.

The National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Sanbi revealed that 34% of South Africa's ecosystems were threatened, with 5% critically endangered; while 82% of the 120 main rivers were threatened; and 44% critically endangered. Of the 13 groups of estuarine biodiversity, three were in critical danger and 12% of marine biozones were under serious threat.

South Africa's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan aims to guide conservation and the management of biodiversity to ensure sustainable and equitable benefits for all communities.

The country's three globally recognised biodiversity hotspots are the Cape Floral Region, which falls entirely within South African boundaries; the Succulent Karoo, which South Africa shares with Namibia; and Maputaland-Pondoland, which South Africa shares with Mozambique and Swaziland.

The coastline meets the Atlantic, Indian and Southern oceans, which provide exceptional habitats ranging from cool water kelp forests to tropical coral reefs.

The Cape Floral Kingdom has the highest recorded species diversity for any similar-sized temperate or tropical region in the world. It is a world heritage site.

Biodiversity is protected and promoted through institutions and initiatives such as the:

SA Act Now! Combat Climate Change was the theme chosen to celebrate National Environment Month in June 2009.

South Africa was raising the bar on climate change as a significant element of its development agenda, with the March 2009 Climate Change Summit having laid the foundation for a participatory process to shape the way South Africans respond to climate change.

The Long-Term Mitigation Scenarios on Climate Change was approved by Cabinet in 2008.

- South African Biodiversity Facility
- South African Biosystematics Initiative
- South African Environmental Observation Network
- Biobank South Africa
- Sanbi.

Biomes

There are eight major terrestrial biomes, or habitat types, in South Africa. These biomes can, in turn, be divided into 70 veld types.

The biomes are the Savanna, Nama-Karoo, Succulent Karoo, Grassland, Fynbos, Forest, Thicket and Desert. The Fynbos Biome is one of only six floral kingdoms worldwide.

Conservation areas

The Convention on Biological Diversity, to which South Africa is a signatory, requires that 10% of terrestrial and 20% of marine biodiversity be conserved by 2010. There are a number of management categories of protected areas in South Africa, which conform to the accepted categories of the International Union for Conservation of Nature.

South Africa has a long-term strategy to expand the conservation areas under formal protection from 6% to the international standard of 10% of the total area of the country.

The Department of Environmental Affairs has committed significant financial resources towards the expansion of formal protected areas, and increasing the number of national parks and the total formal conservation estate to four million hectares. Since 2004, the department declared four new marine protected areas (MPAs), thus increasing the total coastline under protection to 20%.

The Prince Edward islands are a recognised biodiversity hotspot and breeding ground for a spectacular array of marine birds and mammals, such as leopard seals, skuas and cormorants. Creatures such as the 14-m long colossal squid, which has never been caught alive, have also been sighted in their waters.

The islands are home to four penguin species, which established their rookeries on the rugged beaches. There are substantial populations of king and macaroni penguins (450 000 and 750 000 respectively), as well as 5% of all the southern rockhopper penguins on Earth, and 0,5% of gentoo penguins.

The southern rockhopper species is endangered, while macaroni penguins are vulnerable and gentoos are near threatened. The king penguin is not under threat.

Other birds found on the islands include five species of albatross, namely the wandering, grey headed, Indian yellow-nosed, dark-mantled and light-mantled sooty varieties. All are in varying degrees of danger. In addition, 14 species of petrels make their home there.

Three species of seal breed on the Prince Edward islands. These are the southern elephant seal and the sub-Antarctic and Antarctic fur seal.

Scientific reserves

These are sensitive, undisturbed areas managed for research, monitoring and maintenance of genetic sources. Access is limited. Examples are Marion Island and the Prince Edward islands near Antarctica.

Wilderness areas

These areas are extensive in size, uninhabited, and underdeveloped, and access to them is strictly controlled. Examples are the Cederberg Wilderness Area and Dassen Island in the Western Cape.

National parks and equivalent reserves

SANParks manages several national parks throughout South Africa, excluding in Gauteng, North West and KwaZulu-Natal. The system of national parks is representative of the country's important ecosystems and unique natural features.

South Africa is in the process of establishing transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs) in cooperation with its neighbouring countries.

The conservation status of the areas within these TFCAs varies from national parks, private game reserves and communal natural-resource management areas to hunting concession areas. Though fences, highways, railway lines or other barriers separate the constituent areas, they are managed jointly for long-term sustainable use of natural resources.

TFCAs aim to facilitate and promote regional peace, cooperation and socio-economic development. The success of TFCAs depends on community involvement. In turn, TFCAs are likely to provide local communities with opportunities to generate revenue.

The seven TFCAs are as follows:

- Ai-Ais/Richtersveld TFCA
- Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park
- Kavango-Zambezi
- Greater Mapungubwe (former Limpopo-Shashe) TFCA
- Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park
- Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation and Resource Area
- Maloti-Drakensberg Transfrontier Conservation and Development Area.

The National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Amendment Act, 2004 protects South Africa's biosphere reserves, which are generally formed around existing core conservation areas.

Boundless Southern Africa (BSA), the consolidated transfrontier conservation areas' (TFCA) brand was officially launched by nine southern African countries at the Tourism Indaba in Durban in May 2008.

Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe unanimously showed their support for the brand as a means of showcasing the TFCAs in the Southern African Development Community region.

A BSA expedition departed from the Tourism Indaba in Durban in May 2009. The four month-long expedition raised awareness about TFCAs as tourist and investment destinations.

The 10 000-kilometre expedition covered the nine countries, seven TFCAs and 30 national parks and nature reserves. It ended at the mouth of the Orange River in the Ai-Ais/Richtersveld TFCA in August 2009.

National parks of South Africa

Addo Elephant National Park	Kruger National Park
Agulhas National Park	Mapungubwe National Park
Augrabies Falls National Park	Marakele National Park
Bontebok National Park	Mokala National Park
Camdeboo National Park	Mountain Zebra National Park
Garden Route (Tsitsikamma, Knysna,	Namaqua National Park
Wilderness National Parks)	Table Mountain National Park
Golden Gate Highlands National Park	Tankwa Karoo National Park
Karoo National Park	West Coast National Park
Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park	Ai-IAis/Richtersveld Transfrontier Park

Source: South African National Parks

Biosphere reserves include outstanding natural beauty and biological diversity, exist in partnership with a range of interested landowners and can incorporate development, as long as it is sustainable, while still protecting terrestrial or coastal ecosystems.

South Africa added a sixth biosphere reserve to its register when the Vhembe region of Limpopo became one of 22 newly proclaimed reserves by the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Unesco). The 22 new biospheres, located in 17 countries, were added to Unesco's World Network of Biosphere Reserves during

the 21st session of the International Coordinating Council of the Man and the Biosphere Programme. The total stands at 553 sites in 107 countries.

The other biosphere reserves are:

- Kogelberg Reserve
- Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve
- Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserve
- Waterberg Biosphere Reserve
- Kruger-to-Canyons Biosphere Reserve.

National and cultural monuments

These are natural or cultural features, or both, and may include botanical gardens, zoological gardens, natural heritage sites and sites of conservation significance.

World heritage sites

By August 2009, there were 890 world heritage sites. A total of 176 were natural sites, 689 were cultural sites and 25 were mixed sites.

South Africa's world heritage sites are:

- Robben Island
- iSimangaliso Wetlands Park
- Cradle of Humankind
- Ukhahlamba-Drakensberg Park
- Mapungubwe
- Cape Floral Region
- Vredefort Dome
- Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape.

Makapan Valley in Limpopo and the Taung Cave in North West were declared extensions of the Cradle of Humankind.

Habitat and wildlife management areas

These areas include conservancies; provincial, regional or private reserves created for the conservation of species, habitats or biotic communities; marshes; lakes; and nesting and feeding areas.

The new Garden Route National Park (GRNP) was gazetted in March 2009. The park will comprise some 121 000 ha, including the existing national parks of Wilderness, Tsitsikamma and Knysna as well as about 52 500 ha of newly proclaimed land. The individual parks will retain their identity and become camps in the GRNP. The establishment of the GRNP is part of a long-term strategy to expand the protected areas in South Africa under formal protection from 6% to 10% of the total area of the country.

The Garden Route is one of the most important conservation areas in South Africa. South African National Parks is the second-largest employer in the region and its total economic contribution to the region is estimated to be almost R95 million per year.

Sustainable-use areas

These areas emphasise the sustainable use of products in protected areas such as the Kosi Bay Lake System in KwaZulu-Natal.

Wetlands

Wetlands include a wide range of inland and coastal habitats – from mountain bogs, fens and midland marshes to swamp forests and estuaries, linked by green corridors of streambank wetlands.

Many wetland plants have great medicinal value. In South Africa, traditional medicine is the preferred primary healthcare choice for about 70% of people. Wetlands provide some of the 19 500 tons of medicinal plant material, which are used by some 28 million South Africans every year.

The Working for Wetlands Programme focuses on wetland restoration, while maximising employment creation, support for small, medium and micro-enterprises and skills transfer.

Sanbi also manages the Working for Wetlands Programme, with its offices based at the Pretoria National Botanical Garden. Working for Wetlands rehabilitated 91 wetlands, employed 1 710 people and provided 28 547 training days.

Botanical gardens

Sanbi manages eight national botanical gardens in five of South Africa's nine provinces. The gardens collectively attract over

1,25 million visitors a year, are signatories to the International Agenda for Botanic Gardens in Conservation and founding members of the African Botanic Gardens Network.

The largest garden is Kirstenbosch, situated on the eastern slopes of Table Mountain in Cape Town.

The other gardens in the national network are the Karoo Desert in Worcester, Harold Porter in Betty's Bay, Free State in Bloemfontein, KwaZulu-Natal in Pietermaritzburg, Lowveld in Nelspruit, Walter Sisulu in Roodepoort/Mogale City, the Pretoria National Botanical Garden and Hantam in the Northern Cape.

The Pretoria National Botanical Garden houses the National Herbarium of South Africa, the largest in the southern hemisphere.

Zoos

There are a number of zoological gardens in South Africa. The 85-ha National Zoological Gardens (NZG) of South Africa in Pretoria is one of the world's 10 best. It attracts more than 600 000 visitors annually. The national zoo is responsible for the biodiversity conservation centres in Lichtenburg and Mokopane, and the satellite zoo and animal park at the Emerald Animal World complex in Vanderbijlpark.

The NZG is a national research facility, which presents an opportunity for the zoo to reposition itself as one of the world leaders in breeding and researching endangered species.

Marine protected areas

The MPAs are modelled on the success of the iSimangaliso Wetlands Park – with strict zoning of both marine and coastal protected areas. The four MPAs are Aliwal Shoal on the south coast of KwaZulu-Natal, the coastal and marine environment next to Pondoland in the Eastern Cape, Bird Island at Algoa Bay and the Cape Peninsula in the Western Cape.

ARTS AND CULTURE

With its rich and diverse roots, South Africa boasts a colourful array of arts and culture that includes, among other things, craft, dance, literature, music, architecture, theatre and visual arts. This unique heritage plays a significant role in social regeneration, unity and reconciliation.

ARTS AND CULTURE

As South Africa prepares to welcome guests to the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, there will be a focus on sharing the country's arts and culture with visitors and creating a legacy for the future.

The Department of Arts and Culture is tasked with creating an environment conducive to the growth, development and flowering of South Africa's arts, culture and heritage landscape.

Arts and culture initiatives

Investing in Culture

Investing in Culture is the department's flagship programme to eradicate poverty, providing the necessary skills to enable people to assume greater responsibility for their future.

The Department of Arts and Culture has, through the Investing in Culture Programme, funded and supported 394 projects to the value of R285 million since 2005.

About 10 938 beneficiaries were provided with job opportunities primarily in the craft sector. About 45% of jobs were created for women, 39% for youth and 4% for people living with disabilities.

Other initiatives include:

- Indigenous Music and Oral History Project
- Heritage Month celebrations
- Mosadi wa Konokono (Woman of Substance)
- Youth in Arts
- Artists in Schools Project
- Art in Correctional Facilities Programme.

National Coat of Arms

South Africa's coat of arms was adopted in 2000.

Symbolism

Rising sun: a life-giving force

Protea: beauty and the flowering of the nation

Ears of wheat: fertility of the land

Elephant tusks: wisdom, steadfastness and strength

Knobkierie and spear: defence of peace

Drum: love of culture

The motto, *!Ke e:/xarra//ke,* written in the Khoisan language of the !Xam people, means "diverse people unite".

Legacy projects

Monuments, museums, plaques, outdoor art, heritage trails and other symbolic representations create visible reminders of, and commemorate, the many aspects of South Africa's past.

Government has initiated several national legacy projects to establish commemorative symbols of South Africa's history and celebrate its heritage.

The legacy projects include the:

- Women's Monument
- Chief Albert Luthuli's house in KwaDukuza, KwaZulu-Natal
- Battle of Blood River/Ncome Project
- Samora Machel Project
- Nelson Mandela Museum
- Constitution Hill Project
- Sarah Baartman Centre of Remembrance
- Khoisan Legacy Project
- Freedom Park Project
- Dulcie September Legacy Project
- 2010 FIFA World Cup™ Legacy Project.

Other projects underway are the 1981 Matola Raid Memorial in Maputo, Mozambique; the rehabilitation and development of the Lock Street women's prison in East London into a museum; the development of the former apartheid state security site Vlakplaas into a heritage memorial site; and the OR Tambo Memorial Project in Bizana in the Eastern Cape.

In July 2009, South African opera singer Pretty Yende (24) achieved a world-first by taking home all the main prizes in the prestigious International Hans Gabor Belvedere Singing Competition in Vienna, Austria. This University of Cape Town School of Music graduate won the first prize in the Opera and Operatta categories and took home the Audience Prize as well as the International Media-Jury Prize. She also won seven special prizes, which are sponsored by the jurors and donors.

Arts and culture organisations

The following organisations play an active role in preserving and promoting South Africa's arts and culture:

- National Heritage Council
- South African Heritage Resources Agency
- South African Geographical Names Council
- National Arts Council of South Africa (NAC)
- arts institutions such as the State Theatre in Pretoria, Playhouse Company in Durban, Artscape in Cape Town, Market Theatre in Johannesburg, Performing Arts Centre of the Free State in Bloemfontein and the Windybrow Theatre in Johannesburg
- Business and Arts South Africa
- Arts and Culture Trust.

Cultural industries

The Cultural Industries Growth Strategy capitalises on the economic potential of the craft, music, film, publishing and design industries. The Department of Arts and Culture provides support in the form of financing, management capacity, advocacy and networking, and by developing public-private partnerships and other initiatives that use culture as a tool for urban regeneration.

Cultural tourism

Cultural festivals, African-cuisine projects, cultural villages, heritage routes and story-telling are areas that can benefit from South Africa's booming tourism industry.

Arts festivals

The Department of Arts and Culture provides financial support to various arts and culture festivals.

The National Arts Festival, held annually in July in Grahamstown, Eastern Cape, is one of the largest and most diverse arts gatherings in Africa.

In 2010, the festival will be extended to cater for soccer fans visiting the Eastern Cape for the Soccer World Cup.

Other major festivals are held in Oudtshoorn, Johannesburg, Durban, Cape Town, Potchefstroom and Bloemfontein.

In August 2009, *District 9*, a space alien movie shot and set in Johannesburg with a cast of "unknowns", opened as Hollywood's number one film in the United States of America, grossing more at the box office in its first weekend than it cost to make. The film was directed and co-written by South African Neill Blomkamp. It was nominated for four Academy Awards in February 2010.

Theatre

South African theatre is internationally acclaimed as being unique and of top quality.

The theatre scene in South Africa is vibrant, with many active spaces across the country offering everything from indigenous drama, music, dance, cabaret and satire, to West End and Broadway hits, classical music, opera and ballet.

In recent years, South African theatre has taken the entertainment world by storm with commendable reviews for *Umoja*, *The Lion King* and *Kat and The Kings*. The reception these productions receive in capitals of the world testifies to the high quality of indigenous South African theatre.

Music

While local music styles such as South African jazz have influenced African and world music for decades, gospel and kwaito are the most popular and most recorded styles today.

Kwaito combines elements of rap, reggae, hip-hop and other styles into a distinctly South African sound.

Kwaai Jazz is gaining popularity.

Orchestras

The NAC is responsible for funding the KwaZulu-Natal, Cape and Gauteng orchestras as well as the Cape Town Jazz Orchestra.

Dance

South African dance is unique in its vitality and energy. More and more South African dance companies, individual dancers and choreographers are being invited to perform at festivals throughout Europe, Australia and the United States of America.

Contemporary work ranges from normal preconceptions of movement and performance art or performance theatre, to the completely unconventional. Added to this is the African experience, which includes traditional dance inspired by wedding ceremonies, battles, rituals and everyday life.

The Dance Factory in Johannesburg provides a permanent platform for all kinds of dance and movement groups, while the Wits (University) Theatre is home to the annual Dance Umbrella, a showcase for new work.

The Cape Town City Ballet is the oldest ballet company in the country.

Visual arts

Art galleries in South Africa's major cities (such as the Durban Art Gallery in KwaZulu-Natal; the Johannesburg Art Gallery in Gauteng; the South African National Gallery in Cape Town; and the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Art Museum in Port Elizabeth in the Eastern Cape) display collections of indigenous, historical and contemporary work.

Universities also play an important role in acquiring artwork of national interest.

These include collections housed in the Gertrude Posel Gallery of the University of the Witwatersrand, the University of South Africa Gallery in Pretoria, the Edoardo Villa Museum and other galleries at the University of Pretoria, and a collection of contemporary Indian art at the University of Durban-Westville.

Crafts

The craft industry has been identified as a strategic sector for the economic upliftment of South Africans. The crafts industry has the potential to create meaningful jobs and the Department of Arts and Culture has begun to consolidate the marketing and distri-

Izulu Lami, meaning "my secret sky" in Zulu, a feature film directed by South Africa's Madoda Ncayiyana, received the Dikalo Best Feature Film Prize at the International Pan-African Film Festival, held in Cannes, France, in April 2009. The 11-year-old Sobahle Mkhabase of KwaZulu-Natal won the Best Actress Award at the Tarifa Festival in Spain for her role in the film.

By mid-2009, the Cape Town Film Studios were under construction near Khayelitsha. The studios, hailed as the industrialisation of film-making in the country, could have positive spin-offs for other industries.

The goal is for the Cape Town Film Studios to become the film-making gateway between Africa and the international world.

The studios received a R16,3-million allocation from the Department of Trade and Industry.

Phase One, which includes sound stages, production offices, workshops, retail spaces, commercial offices and light industrial facilities was scheduled for completion during the first quarter of 2010.

Cape Town Film Studios are the first custom-built, Hollywood-style studios in South Africa's history.

bution of South African products to international markets such as Art Mundi in Brazil.

In 2009, the department established the annual National Craft Awards where 60 crafters across the nine provinces were recognised and awarded prizes for their contribution to craft development.

The Annual Beautiful Things Craft Supermarket continues to provide market access for this young industry. The Department of Arts and Culture Craft Emporium and retail outlets will provide yet another platform for craft development.

Film

Film production is actively supported by government; just one initiative is the Location Film and Television Scheme introduced by the Department of Trade and Industry.

South Africa offers foreign producers world-class film facilitation, logistics, talent and administration-management services.

Television production accounts for more than a third of total film/television revenue, with local-content quotas increasing the demand for programming.

The National Film and Video Foundation develops and promotes the film and video industry in South Africa. It is also involved in the development of projects that appeal to targeted audiences and have greater commercial returns.

ARTS AND CULTURE

In September 2009, JM Coetzee was nominated for the prestigious Booker Prize for Fiction for his work *Summertime*. Coetzee won the prize previously for *Lifes and Times of Michael K* and *Disgrace*.

Literature

South Africa has a rich history of literary output that has been well received locally and internationally. Fiction is written in all of South Africa's 11 official languages – with a large body of work in Afrikaans, in particular.

The new pop culture in poetry, often referred to as "spoken-word poetry", is one of the most celebrated art forms throughout the country and beyond. Poets such as Lesego Rampolokeng, Lebogang Mashile, Kgafela oa Magogodi, Blaq Pearl, Jessica Mbangeni and Mark Manaka are household names in the genre. There are regular platforms created to give these poets opportunities to hone their skills.

The current generation of writers is also making its mark on the world stage, with writers such as Zakes Mda, Niq Mhlongo and the late K Sello Duiker having their novels translated into languages such as Dutch, German and Spanish.

The Department of Arts and Culture has launched the Indigenous Literature Publishing Project, aimed at producing a series of publications in different languages, by writers from different backgrounds across South Africa. This project aims to stimulate the growth and development of literature in indigenous languages and generate new readerships. In 2008/09, 24 titles of African classics were reprinted.

Museums

More than 300 of the about 1 000 museums in Africa are in South Africa. The Department of Arts and Culture subsidises most museums, which are otherwise autonomous.

The Cape Town Book Fair broke its own record in 2009 with 50 494 people attending over four days. About 7 190 children visited the fair.

The department pays an annual subsidy to 13 national museums, ensuring the preservation of artefacts and collections that are important to all South Africans.

National Library of South Africa (NLSA)

The NLSA is a custodian and provider of the nation's key knowledge resources. It is mandated by the NLSA Act, 1998 to collect and preserve intellectual documentary heritage material and to make it accessible worldwide. It ensures that knowledge and information are not lost to posterity and are available for future research.

National anthem

The national anthem is a combined version of *Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika (God bless Africa)* and *The Call of South Africa (Die Stem).*

Nkosi sikelel' i Afrika
Maluphakanyisw' uphondo lwayo,
Yizwa imithandazo yethu,
Nkosi sikelela, thina lusapho lwayo.

Morena boloka setjhaba sa heso,
O fedise dintwa le matshwenyeho,
O se boloke,
O se boloke setjhaba
sa heso,
Setjhaba sa South Afrika –
South Afrika.

Uit die blou van onse hemel,
Uit die diepte van ons see,
Oor ons ewige gebergtes,
Waar die kranse antwoord gee.

Sounds the call to come together,
And united we shall stand,
Let us live and strive for freedom,
In South Africa our land.

ARTS AND CULTURE

National symbols

South Africa's national symbols are:

National animal:
Springbok

National bird:
Blue Crane

National fish:
Galjoen

National flower:
King Protea

National tree:
Real Yellowwood

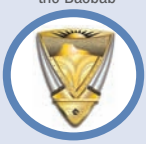
National orders

South Africa's national orders are:

The Order of the Baobab

The Order of Mapungubwe

The Order of the Companions of OR Tambo



The Order of Luthuli

The Order of Mendi for Bravery

The Order of Ikhamanga

TOURISM

South Africa has the world's richest floral kingdom and a vast variety of endemic and migratory birds. It is also home to one-sixth of the world's marine species and has more species of wild animals than North and South America or Europe and Asia together. Its diversity, sunny skies and breathtaking scenery make it a popular holiday destination. The 2010 World Cup affords South Africa a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to showcase the best the country has to offer.

TOURISM

In 2009, the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism became the Department of Tourism, emphasising the importance of this sector.

Tourism has been identified as one of the key economic sectors with excellent potential for growth.

About 9,6 million foreign tourists visited South Africa in 2008, a 5,5% increase over the 9,1 million foreigners who visited the country in 2007.

The contribution of tourism to South Africa's gross domestic product is estimated to have increased from R162,9 billion in 2007 to R194,5 billion in 2008. The estimated number of jobs created directly and indirectly in the economy through tourism increased by 10% from 946 300 in 2007 to 1 041 700 in 2008.

Foreign visitors to South Africa increased by 5,1% to 8,6 million in the 11 months to November 2008.

Travel formalities

- Foreign visitors should check before arriving whether a visa is required. Visas are free of charge.
- Visitors must have at least one blank page in their passports.
- Tourists must have return or onward tickets.
- Visitors from yellow-fever areas must have proof of inoculation.
- Foreign tourists may have their value-added tax refunded upon departure.
- For safety, emergency and other information, tourists can phone 083 123 2345 (24 hours a day) when they are in South Africa.

2010 FIFA World Cup™ host cities

Bloemfontein

Bloemfontein is the judicial capital of South Africa, the provincial capital of the Free State and the largest urban centre in the Mangaung Local Municipality. Bloemfontein is popularly known as "The City of Roses", owing to the abundance of the flowers and the annual rose festival held there.

Cape Town

Cape Town is known for its beaches, sport, mountain walks, day-trips, wine-tasting, sunsets and fine dining. Cape Town is the

In 2008, Gauteng and the Western Cape were the most popular provinces visited (enjoying 32,3% and 26,9% of visitor nights, respectively). They also accounted for the bulk of expenditure on accommodation.

The third most popular province was KwaZulu-Natal with 10,7% of visitor nights.

provincial capital of the Western Cape and the legislative capital of South Africa. Cape Town is the economic hub of the Western Cape. It also has the primary harbour and airport in the Western Cape.

Durban

Durban, South Africa's third-largest city in area, is an exciting hub around a busy harbour on the edge of the warm Indian Ocean. The city is well known for its pleasant climate and welcoming beaches. It also boasts top sporting facilities, world-class resorts and nature reserves. Its port is the busiest in South Africa, and the busiest container port in the southern hemisphere. To accommodate the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, most of Durban's iconic high-tourist season events have confirmed changed dates or venues, for example the Comrades Marathon will repeat the 2009 down run from Pietermaritzburg to Durban on 30 May 2010.

Johannesburg

Johannesburg lies in Gauteng, the wealthiest province in South Africa. Locals have nicknamed the most populous city in South Africa "Joburg", "Jozi" and "eGoli". The City of Johannesburg is one of the largest metropolitan areas in the world, with a population of just over three million people.

Nelspruit

Nelspruit, the capital city of Mpumalanga, is nestled on the Crocodile River, about 60 km west of Mozambique. Mpumalanga (which means "The Place of the Rising Sun") is the primary gateway to the Greater Limpopo Transfrontier Park, which stretches over three countries and encompasses global wilderness icons such as the more than 100-year-old Kruger National Park.

Polokwane

Polokwane is the capital city of Limpopo. It is the largest city in the north and a major economic centre. Wide streets, jacaranda trees, colourful parks and sparkling fountains characterise the city.

Polokwane, which means "A Place of Safety", is situated 60 km south of the Tropic of Capricorn and is home to just over 500 000 people. It encompasses the vibrant communities of Seshego, Mankweng and other surrounding townships.

Port Elizabeth

Port Elizabeth is one of South Africa's important sea ports. The city, the largest in the Eastern Cape, lies on the south-eastern coastline of South Africa. It is known for its sunshine, temperate climate, exhilarating sea breezes and magnificent golden beaches.

The city forms part of the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, which unites Uitenhage and Despatch and is named after South Africa's former president, humanitarian and world icon, Nelson Mandela, who was born and spent his formative years in the Eastern Cape.

Pretoria

Pretoria's charm lies in its harmonious blend of African roots and European traditions. It is a city where history meets 21st century style and development, and where vibrant township scenes complement modern shopping centres. Pretoria is an important industrial centre, with heavy industries, including iron and steel casting as well as automobile, railroad and machinery manufacture.

The city has the second-largest number of embassies in the world after Washington, DC. It serves as the executive (administrative) capital of the country.

Rustenburg

Rustenburg is a large town situated at the foot of the Magalies mountain range in the North West. Just outside the town are the largest platinum mines in the world and the largest platinum refinery, which processes about 70% of the world's platinum. The town is surrounded by fertile farming land.

Tourism in the provinces

Western Cape

The Western Cape continues to be one of the destinations most favoured by foreigners. Everyone wants to see Cape Town, one of the world's most beautiful cities.

Some attractions in Cape Town are:

- the Victoria and Alfred Waterfront
- the Company's Gardens
- the District Six Museum
- the houses of Parliament and the South African National Gallery
- a boat trip to Robben Island, the place where former President Nelson Mandela spent most of his 27 years in jail.

Table Mountain is a popular site for visitors and provides a majestic backdrop to the vibrant and friendly "Mother City". The top of the mountain can be reached by an ultramodern cableway.

Cape Point, part of the Table Mountain National Park, offers many drives, walks, picnic spots and a licensed restaurant. The park has a marine protected area encompassing almost 1 000 km^2.

The wine routes outside Cape Town offer the chance to taste first-class wines in arguably the most beautiful winelands in the world. Superb accommodation is available in historic towns such as Paarl, Stellenbosch and Franschhoek, as well as on many estates and farms.

Garden Route

The Garden Route has a well-developed tourist infrastructure, spectacular scenery and a temperate climate, making the region popular all year round.

Not to be missed

- The city of George is at the heart of the Garden Route and the mecca of golf in the southern Cape. It is home to the renowned Fancourt Country Club and Golf Estate.

South Africa is home to the world's largest individually timed cycle race (the *Cape Argus* Cycle Race), the world's largest open-water swim (the Midmar Mile) and the world's largest ultra-marathon (the Comrades Marathon).

Twenty-nine South African beaches were awarded Blue Flag status in 2009 – 10 more than in 2008. With the exception of Morocco, South Africa is the only other African country implementing the Blue Flag Programme, and has done so with increasing success since 2001. Blue Flag is an international award scheme that acts as a guarantee to tourists that the beach they are visiting is one of the best in the world.

It is awarded to beaches that have achieved the highest quality in water, facilities, safety, environmental education and management. Beaches that have received Blue Flag accreditation include:

- MacDougall's Bay, Port Nolloth (new)
- Yzerfontein main beach, Yzerfontein (new)
- Big Bay beach, Bloubergstrand, Cape Town (new)
- Clifton fifth beach, Cape Town
- Camps Bay, Cape Town
- Muizenberg, Cape Town
- Strandfontein beach, Cape Town
- Mnandi beach, Cape Town
- Bikini beach, Gordon's Bay
- Kleinmond beach, near Hermanus (back in programme)
- Hawston beach, near Hermanus
- Grotto beach, Hermanus
- Lappiesbaai, Stilbaai, Southern Cape
- Santos beach, Mossel Bay (new)
- Hartenbos beach, Mossel Bay (new)
- Robberg fifth beach, Plettenberg Bay (new)
- Dolphin beach, Jeffrey's Bay
- Humewood beach, Port Elizabeth
- Hobie beach, Port Elizabeth
- Wells Estate, north of Port Elizabeth
- Kelly's beach, Port Alfred
- Kariega main beach, Kenton-on-Sea (new)
- Boknes beach, Kenton-On-Sea (new)
- Gonubie beach, East London (back in programme)
- Trafalgar beach, South Coast, KwaZulu-Natal (new)
- Marina beach, South Coast, KwaZulu-Natal
- Ramsgate beach, near Margate
- Margate beach
- Alkant beach, Richard's Bay (new).

- Knysna, nestling on an estuary, is one of South Africa's favourite destinations, famous for its indigenous forests, lakes and beaches.
- Just 29 km from Oudtshoorn, the ostrich-feather capital of the world, at the start of the Cango Valley lie the Cango Caves, the only show caves in Africa that offer a choice of tours in various languages. The remarkable caves are a series of 30 spectacular subterranean limestone caverns. The cave system is 5,3 km long.

Central Karoo

The Central Karoo forms part of one of the world's most interesting and unique arid zones. This ancient, fossil-rich land, with the richest desert flora in the world, also has the world's largest variety of succulents.

Key attractions

- Matjiesfontein, a tiny railway village in the Karoo, offers tourists a peek into the splendour of colonial Victorian South Africa.
- Prince Albert is a well-preserved town, which nestles at the foot of the Swartberg mountains. The Fransie Pienaar Museum offers interesting cultural-history displays, a fossil room and an exhibit of gold-mining activities of the 19th century.
- The museum in Beaufort West, birthplace of heart surgeon Prof. Chris Barnard, depicts the story of the world's first heart transplant. The Karoo National Park on the outskirts of the town is also worth a visit.

Northern Cape

The Augrabies Falls National Park, with its magnificent falls pressing through a narrow rock ravine, remains the main attraction of the Northern Cape. Game drives reveal a variety of birdlife and animals such as klipspringer, steenbok, wild cats and otters.

Key attractions

- The Kimberley Mine Museum is South Africa's largest full-scale open-air museum. Underground mine tours are a big attraction. The Freddy Tate Golf Museum at the Kimberley Golf Club

was the first golfing museum in Africa. The Kimberley Ghost Trail has become a popular tourist attraction.

- The Robert Sobukwe House in Galeshewe was once the residence of Robert Sobukwe, an important figure in South African history and a major role player in the rise of African political consciousness.
- The Orange River Wine Cellars Coop in Upington offers wine-tastings and cellar tours. The South African Dried Fruit Cooperative is the second-largest in the world.
- Moffat's Mission in Kuruman is a tranquil place, featuring the house of missionary Robert Moffat, whose son-in-law was explorer David Livingstone.
- Namaqualand, the land of the Nama and San people, puts on a spectacular show in spring when its floral splendour covers vast tracts of desert in a riot of colour.
- A cultural centre at Wildebeestkuil outside Kimberley features !Xun and Khwe artwork for sale and a tour of rock engravings by these indigenous people.
- The 100-m high, 9-km long and 2-km wide white sand dune at the Witsand Nature Reserve near Postmasburg should not be missed.

Free State

In the capital, Bloemfontein, the Eerste Raadsaal (First Parliament Building) was built in 1849 as a school and is the city's oldest surviving building that is still in its original condition. It is still used as the seat of the Provincial Legislature.

The National Women's Memorial is a sandstone obelisk, 36,5-m high, which commemorates the women and children who died in concentration camps during the Anglo-Boer/South African War.

Not to be missed

- Clarens, the jewel of the Free State, is surrounded by spectacular scenery and boasts many art galleries.
- The Golden Gate Highlands National Park outside Clarens has beautiful sandstone rock formations.
- The King's Park Rose Garden in Bloemfontein boasts more than 4 000 rose bushes.

Cape Town has earned a stamp of approval from the well-known travel company, Lonely Planet, as one of the world's top 10 party cities. This list is part of Lonely Planet's new guide, the *1 000 Ultimate Experiences.*

- The Vredefort Dome, a world heritage site, is the oldest and largest meteorite impact site in the world. It was formed about two billion years ago when a giant meteorite hit Earth.

Eastern Cape

The Eastern Cape is the only province in South Africa, and one of the few places on Earth, where all seven biomes (major vegetation types) converge.

What to see and do

- The rugged beauty of the Wild Coast, including Hole-in-the-Wall.
- Port Elizabeth, the sunshine capital of the Eastern Cape, with its friendly people and excellent beaches.
- The Red Location Museum of the People's Struggle in New Brighton, Port Elizabeth – winner of three international awards.
- The Tsitsikamma National Park, forests and rivers.
- East London, South Africa's only river port, originally established as a supply port to serve the British military headquarters at King William's Town.
- The village of Qunu, former President Mandela's childhood home.
- The world's highest bungee jump (216 m) at the Bloukrans Bridge over the Storms River.
- Outstanding and varied game reserves, including the Addo Elephant, Mountain Zebra and Mkambati parks.

Limpopo

Limpopo is well endowed with cultural diversity, historical sites and tourist attractions, and is an excellent destination for get-away-from-it-all luxury holidays in the bush.

Not to be missed

- The Mokopane vicinity has several nature reserves. The Arend Dieperink Museum offers a fine cultural-historical collection, while the Makapan caves are famous for their fossils. The Makapan Valley is the only cultural-heritage site of its kind. It reflects the history of the Ndebele people and resistance wars dating back 151 years. The fossil hominid sites of Sterkfontein include Makapan Valley.
- With its outstanding game reserves, the Thabazimbi district is one of the fastest-growing ecotourism areas in South Africa.
- Bela-Bela is well known among South Africans, and increasingly foreigners, for its hot-water springs, fun water slides and scenery.
- The Waterberg mountain range is rich in indigenous trees, streams, springs, wetlands, birdlife and dramatic vistas.
- The Modjadji Nature Reserve, north of Tzaneen, is named after the legendary Rain Queen, Modjadji, who inspired Rider Haggard's *She*.
- Phalaborwa has one of the country's top-rated golf courses – just watch out for animals on the fairways.

North West

The province abounds with attractions, including wild animals and fun nights at the famous Sun City and Lost City resorts.

Key attractions

- The Historic Route of Mafikeng includes the town of Mafikeng, which was besieged by the Boers during the Anglo-Boer/South African War.
- The Groot Marico region, mampoer (moonshine) country, is associated with author Herman Charles Bosman.
- The Hartbeespoort Dam and surrounds are popular for weekend outings, yachting and golf.
- The Pilanesberg National Park supports over 7 000 head of game, including the Big Five and 350 bird species.
- Sun City and the Palace of the Lost City are hugely popular tourist attractions, offering gambling, golf, extravaganza shows, water sport and an artificial sea.
- The Taung Skull Fossil Site is an extension of the Sterkfontein hominid sites. The site marks the place where the celebrated

Taung skull – a specimen of the species *Australopithecus africanus* – was found in 1924.

- Madikwe Game Reserve, one of South Africa's largest game reserves, is home to 66 large mammal species, including the Big Five and about 300 resident and migrant bird species.

Mpumalanga

Mpumalanga – the place where the sun rises – lies in the north-eastern part of South Africa, bordered by Mozambique to the east and the Kingdom of Swaziland to the south-east. Scenic beauty and wildlife are abundant.

Tourist attractions

- Historical sites and villages, old wagon routes and monuments mark the lives of the characters who came to Mpumalanga seeking their fortune. The town of Pilgrim's Rest is a living monument reflecting the region's gold-fever period.
- The Blyde River Canyon Nature Reserve near Graskop has striking rock formations and a rich diversity of plants.
- Within the Blyde River Canyon Nature Reserve, the Bourke's Luck potholes were formed by river erosion and the action of flood water. The spectacular Blyde River Canyon is a 26-km

South Africa is home to the world's:

- largest land mammal – African elephant
- smallest mammal – a shrew, the size of a human fingertip
- tallest mammal – the giraffe
- fastest mammal – cheetah
- heaviest reptile – leatherback turtle
- largest antelope – eland
- heaviest flying bird – Kori Bustard.

It is also home to:

- 900 bird species – 10% of the world's variety on 1% of its land area
- 6 000 different spiders, 175 varieties of scorpion and 100 different snakes
- 23 200 different "fynbos" plants, making it the richest zone on Earth in terms of species to area.

The New7Wonders Foundation in Zurich, Switzerland, announced the top 28 wonders from around the world in July 2009. The finalists include legendary sites such as the Great Barrier Reef in Australia, the Grand Canyon in the United States of America and the Amazon in South America.

Cape Town's Table Mountain made it into the final round of the New7Wonders of Nature contest and is competing for a place among the top seven wonders to be announced in 2011. Table Mountain is the one of only two African sites to have made the prestigious list, along with Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanzania.

long gorge carved out of the face of the escarpment. It is the world's third-largest canyon and the only green canyon.
- The region includes the southern section of the Kruger National Park, which draws a million visitors yearly.
- Dullstroom is popular with trout- and fly-fishing enthusiasts.

Gauteng

Gauteng, the economic heart of southern Africa, offers a vibrant business environment and many tourist attractions, including a rainbow of ecological and cultural diversity.

Key attractions

- The Vaal Dam covers some 300 km^2 and is a popular venue for water sport. Numerous resorts line the shore. The dam is also popular with birders and anglers.
- The Sterkfontein caves near Krugersdorp are the site of the discovery of the skull of the famous Mrs Ples, an estimated 2,5-million-year-old hominid fossil; and Little Foot, an almost complete hominid skeleton of more than 3,3 million years old.
- The Walter Sisulu National Botanical Garden has a 70-m high waterfall, stunning indigenous plant displays and a breeding pair of black eagles.
- There is a ring of hills a kilometre in diameter and 100 m high just 40 km north of Pretoria. These are the walls of the Tswaing Meteorite Crater, left by an asteroid 200 000 years ago.

The Bushmans Kloof Wilderness Reserve, in the Western Cape's Cederberg Mountains, was rated the world's best hotel in 2009 by *Travel&Leisure* magazine.

Bushmans Kloof, set on a 7 500-ha reserve 270 km north of Cape Town, has received many accolades, including the 2007 *Relais and Chateaux* Environment Trophy for its environmental and conservation projects.

South Africa has three other hotels in the publication's top 15, namely Mpumalanga's Sabi Sabi Private Game Reserve, which was placed third; Singita Sabi Sands, which came sixth; and Cape Town's Twelve Apostles, at number 15.

- The National Zoological Gardens in Pretoria is considered one of the 10 best in the world.
- The Constitution Hill Precinct is set to become one of South Africa's most popular landmarks.
- The old mining town of Cullinan is where the world's biggest diamond, the 3 106-carat Cullinan diamond, was found.
- A guided tour of Soweto leaves a lasting impression of this vast community's life and struggle against apartheid.
- The Apartheid Museum in Johannesburg tells the story of the legacy of apartheid through photographs, film and artefacts.
- The Union Buildings in Pretoria was the venue for the inauguration of all South Africa's democratically elected presidents since 1994.

KwaZulu-Natal

Also known as the Zulu Kingdom, KwaZulu-Natal is a combination of natural wonders, fascinating culture and ultra-modern facilities. Durban's Golden Mile skirts the main beaches of the Indian Ocean. Drawcards include an amusement centre, paddling pools, paved walkways and fountains.

Enticing attractions

- The uShaka Marine World theme park comprises an oceanarium, dolphinarium and oceanographic research institute situated on Durban's Point.

- Spot dolphins or laze the days away on the coastline between the Umdloti and Tugela rivers – the Dolphin Coast.
- The Hluhluwe-Umfolozi Park, one of the largest game parks in South Africa, is home to, among other things, the Big Five.
- The eMakhosini Valley, birthplace of King Shaka, and the Valley of Zulu Kings give visitors insight into the Zulu nation's history and culture.
- The iSimangaliso Wetland Park is one of the highest forested dunes in the world, and has an abundance of fish and birds.
- The Royal Natal National Park offers many scenic highlights, including the Amphitheatre, Mont-aux-Sources and the Tugela falls.
- The Battlefields Route in northern KwaZulu-Natal has the highest concentration of battlefields and related military sites in South Africa.
- Every year around June or July, millions of sardines leave their home on the Agulhas banks and move up to the coast of Mozambique. Thousands of dolphins, Cape gannets, sharks and game fish follow the "sardine run" northwards.

HEALTH

The Department of Health aims to transform the public health system to reduce inequalities in the health system, improve quality of care and public facilities, boost human resources and step up the fight against HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis (TB) and other communicable diseases as well as lifestyle and other causes of ill-health and mortality.

Primary healthcare (PHC), hospital services and emergency medical care

The Health Technical Task Team for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, led by the Department of Health, is focusing on various areas such as emergency medical services (EMS), communicable diseases, environmental health, port health, stadiums, provision of primary healthcare and the establishment of command and control points.

In 2009, the Department of Health finalised and costed the Communicable Disease Control Strategic Plan for the Soccer World Cup in 2010.

During 2008/09, about 33 hospitals were under construction as part of the Hospital Revitalisation Project and 11 more hospitals were in the planning phase.

In 1994, government started providing free PHC services for children under six years old, and pregnant and lactating women.

During the same period, government initiated a programme that resulted in more than 1 600 clinics being built.

Access to PHC services, as measured by headcounts, reflects a consistent upward trend. Headcounts increased from 67 021 961 in 1998/99 to 101 748 188 in 2007/08.

PHC services include immunisation, communicable and endemic disease prevention, maternity care, screening of children, Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) and child healthcare, health promotion, counselling, management of chronic diseases and diseases of older persons, rehabilitation, accident and emergency services, family planning and oral health.

Where necessary, patients with complications are referred to higher levels of care, such as hospitals.

Districts countrywide are integrating mental health and substance abuse into their PHC services.

Although provinces run their own EMS, including ambulance services, training is standardised nationally.

Private ambulance services also serve the community. Some of these also render aeromedical services.

The Department of Health has developed a national EMS plan for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. Some R8 million is being invested to upgrade emergency centres designated for the World Cup.

Health status

Child health

In 2008/09, the health sector implemented a combination of interventions to decrease infant and child mortality. Key among this was the Expanded Programme on Immunisation, which has over the last decade and a half made a significant contribution towards protecting South African children against vaccine-preventable diseases from conditions like measles, diphtheria and pertussis.

Immunisation coverage figures indicate a progressive increase in the number and percentage of children fully immunised, from 78% in 2002 to 82% in 2006/07, to 84% in 2007/08, and to 84,6% in December 2008. There were, however, districts that did not attain the expected 90% coverage in 2008/09, and targeted support was provided to them.

Two new vaccines will be introduced to help prevent deaths from pneumonia and diarrhoea, namely Prevenar and Rotatrix, respectively.

Maternal and women's health

A cervical cancer screening coverage of 22% was attained by 2008, against a 2008/09 target of 40%.

Key priorities for strengthening maternal heath include ensuring that 95% of pregnant women are tested for HIV by 2011/12, and that 95% of eligible pregnant women are placed on antiretroviral prophylaxis, using dual therapy, and that at least 50% of post-partum women are reviewed within three days.

Communicable disease control

Key milestones were achieved in combating communicable diseases such as HIV and AIDS, TB and malaria. The pubic health sector continued to implement the Comprehensive Programme for HIV and AIDS Care, Management and Treatment.

The Department of Health distributes between 38 to 43 million condoms a month. In November 2009 alone, about 63 million condoms were distributed.

The *Third National HIV Survey* that was conducted in 2008 found that the HIV prevalence rate has levelled off at 10,9% for people aged two years and older. Prevalence also declined among children aged two to 14, from 5,6% in 2002 to 2,5% in 2008.

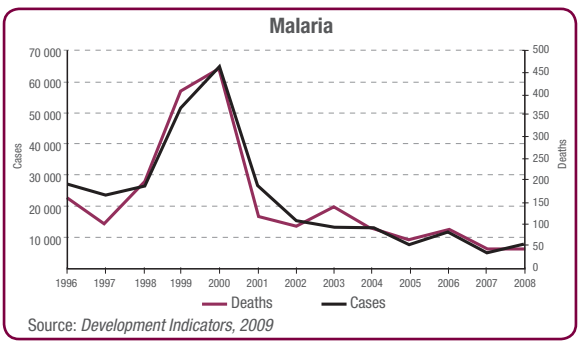
In October 2009, government announced an additional R5,4 billion for spending on its HIV and AIDS programmes. Taking into account further policy measures to broaden access to those co-infected with TB and women and children with CD4 counts lower than 350, a further R3 billion was allocated in the 2010 national Budget. By February 2010, about 920 000 people were on antiretroviral treatment. The Budget provides for the number to rise to 2,1 million in 2012/13.

Care and support are fortified through community-based services. About 27 000 community caregivers are expected to be receiving a stipend by March 2010.

One of the priorities of government is to increase the national TB cure rate from 60% in 2008 to 70% in 2010 by improving interventions for TB control and management. The TB cure rate of 60% in 2008 decreased from 63% in 2007.

TB-tracer teams are being appointed and placed in districts across South Africa to help reduce the defaulter rate, resulting in a decrease in the defaulter rate from 10% in 2005 to 7,9 in 2008.

A 48% increase in the number of malaria cases was observed in 2008, compared to 2007. In 2007, 5 210 malaria cases were



Source: *Development Indicators, 2009*

reported compared to 7 727 in 2008. About 44 malaria deaths were reported in 2008, compared to 48 in 2007, which reflects an 8% decrease.

South Africa continues to collaborate with neighbouring countries on malaria control.

In 2009, the H1N1 influenza pandemic hit South Africa. The pandemic started in Mexico and the United States of America in April 2009 and rapidly spread to 166 countries globally with a cumulative number of 174 913 laboratory confirmed cases and 1 411 confirmed deaths in August 2009.

By September 2009, the number of confirmed cases in South Africa had risen to 5 841, with 27 deaths reported.

Policy
National

The department has adopted a 10-point plan for the 2009 to 2012 period. The plan includes:

- providing strategic leadership and creation of a social compact for better health outcomes
- implementing the National Health Insurance (NHI) system
- accelerated implementation of the HIV and AIDS plan and increased focus on TB and other communicable diseases
- overhauling the healthcare system
- improved human-resource planning, development and management
- improving the quality of health services
- revitalising the health infrastructure
- mass mobilisation for better health for the population
- reviewing the drug policy
- strengthening research and development.

Registered and enrolled nurses, 2008

Registered nurses and midwives	107 978
Enrolled nurses and midwives	43 685
Nursing auxiliaries	61 142

Source: South African Nursing Council

Health team

By December 2008, the core team of practising medical practitioners in South Africa consisted of:

- 44 971 registered medical and dental practitioners
- 46 305 emergency care personnel
- 10 948 pharmacists (2007).

South Africa has a shortage of physiotherapists, dieticians and radiographers.

National Health Laboratory Service (NHLS)

The NHLS is the largest diagnostic pathology service in South Africa, with more than 250 laboratories serving 80% of the country's population. All laboratories provide laboratory diagnostic services to the national and provincial departments of health, provincial hospitals, local governments and medical practitioners.

The NHLS conducts health-related research appropriate to the needs of the broader population, and trains pathologists, medical scientists, occupational health practitioners, technologists and technicians in pathology disciplines.

Medical schemes

In September 2009, there were 112 medical schemes. The total number of principal members of registered medical schemes increased by 6% from 3 178 127 at 31 December 2007 to 3 366 383 at September 2008.

The number of beneficiaries increased by 4,6% from 7 478 040 in 2007 to 7 823 137 in 2008.

National Health Insurance

The Department of Health seeks to establish an NHI system, which will introduce the necessary funding and service-delivery mechanisms to enable the creation of an efficient, equitable and sustainable health system in South Africa.

In November 2009, the Minister of Health, Dr Aaron Motsoaledi, announced the appointment of a 25-member committee to advise him on an implementation plan for the NHI system.

SPORT AND RECREATION

Sport in South Africa transends race, politics and language groups. It unites the country by acting as a powerful nation-building tool. In 2010, South Africa will host the biggest sport event in the world. From 11 June to 11 July 2010, 32 teams and an estimated 450 000 ticket holders will converge on South Africa for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™.

South Africa is ready to host the greatest tournament ever and make the nation and the continent proud.

SPORTS & RECREATION

Sport and Recreation South Africa (SRSA) aims to improve the quality of life of all South Africans by promoting participation in sport and recreation in the country, and through the participation of sportspeople and teams in international sporting events.

Sport in South Africa is a multibillion-rand industry and contributes more than 2% to the country's gross domestic product.

In June 2009, South Africa successfully hosted the FIFA Confederations Cup.

During the tournament, South Africans showcased their hospitality and spirit of ubuntu to international visitors.

Around 584 890 people turned up for 2009's FIFA Confederations Cup, held in Johannesburg, Free State, Pretoria and Rustenburg.

The success of the Confederations Cup reconfirmed that South Africa will deliver a world-class 2010 World Cup.

In November 2009, South Africa honoured the 32 nations participating in the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ by raising each of their national flags during a ceremony at the South African Football Association headquarters in Johannesburg.

The symbolic flag-raising ceremony signalled yet another milestone in South Africa's readiness to host the greatest sport tournament in the world. South Africa's flag was the first to be hoisted as the host country. It was followed by each of the qualifying teams' flags in alphabetical order.

The final line-up of countries that have qualified for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ is as follows: Nigeria, Cameroon, New Zealand, Japan, Netherlands, North Korea, South Korea, Australia, United States of America (USA), Brazil, Ghana, England, Paraguay, Spain, Denmark, Cote d'Ivoire, Chile, Germany, Italy, Mexico, Serbia, Switzerland, Argentina, Honduras, Slovakia, Algeria, Portugal, France, Slovenia, Greece, Uruguay and South Africa.

Mass participation

The Siyadlala Mass Participation Programme (SMPP) is the cradle of community sport in South Africa. The programme was launched in 2005.

The purpose of the SMPP is to grow communities through sport and to develop sport in the communities and schools through

selected sporting activities and the empowerment of communities and schools in conjunction with stakeholders.

Subprogrammes

Subprogrammes include the following:

- Community Mass Participation coordinates and builds capacity in the mass participation programmes in identified hubs; promotes special projects on transformation, HIV and AIDS; celebrates national days; and monitors, measures and reports on the impact of the programmes.

  The subprogramme includes the mass mobilisation and 2010 legacy projects.
- School Sport coordinates, supports, funds, monitors and reports on mass-based school-sport activities.

In 2009, there were 2 910 000 members of community sport and recreation clubs who were actively participating in community sport and recreation.

Some 4 020 people were trained as coaches in the Community Sport and Recreation Programme and 1 300 life-skills training courses were presented, including on HIV and AIDS.

About 600 hubs were established with over 2 706 activity

In the final week of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, 32 teams from across the globe will converge on Alexandra in Johannesburg for a very different festival of football.

The Football for Hope Festival 2010 will assemble 32 teams that represent the power of the game for social change.

The teams taking part will represent organisations from around the world that use football to tackle such issues as ethnic violence in Israel and Palestine, environmental pollution in the slums of Kenya, HIV and AIDS education in South Africa, landmine education in Cambodia, and gang culture in Equador.

From 4 to 10 July 2010, mixed teams of boys and girls aged 15 to 18 will compete in a fast-paced tournament in a specially built stadium in Alexandra to be crowned Football for Hope world champions on 10 July 2010.

There will be no referees and any disagreements between the teams will be resolved through dialogue.

and hub coordinators employed to assist with the delivery of the programme at local level.

Indigenous games

The indigenous games are ugqaphu/kgati/ntimo, diketo/upuca/magave, morabaraba/mlabalaba, ncuva/ntijwa/tsoro/ tshimaya/moruba, dibeke/diwiki/snuka/skununu/umabhorisha, jukskei, kho-kho and lintonga/melamu/izinduku.

The 2009 Indigenous Games were held in Durban in September. More than 900 participants from all nine provinces competed.

2009 sports highlights

Athletics

In April 2009, South African Ernst van Dyk won his eighth Boston Marathon in 1:33,29.

In July 2009, Khotso Mokoena won the long jump with a distance of 8,05 m at the 2009 Athletissima Super Grand Prix in Lausanne, Europe.

On 19 August 2009, Caster Semenya won the 800 m for women at the International Association of Athletics Federations World Championships in Berlin, Germany.

Mbulaeni Mulaudzi was crowned world champion in the 800-m race. He won the race in 1:45,29. Mokoena took the silver medal in the long jump at the Berlin World Champions with a distance of 8,47 m.

Biking

In April 2009, Greg Minnaar raced to victory in the final event of the *Union Cycliste Internationale* (UCI) Mountain Bike World Cup in Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu-Natal.

South Africa hosted the world's leading racers in the second round of the UCI BMX Supercross World Cup in August 2009.

South African competitors won gold, silver and bronze at the 2009 UCI Mountain Bike World Championships in Australia, with Burry Stander being crowned world under-23 cross-country champion in September 2009.

On 4 September 2009, South Africa launched *Football Friday* in anticipation of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. An initiative that aims to build support and enthusiasm as the countdown to Africa's first FIFA World Cup gains momentum, Football Friday encourages South Africans to wear the jersey of the national football team, Bafana Bafana, every Friday until the start of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™.

It was launched under the banner of the national Fly the Flag for Football Campaign. The campaign seeks to popularise the mobilising elements, including encouraging South Africans to fly the South African flag, learn to sing the national anthem and support the national team.

Boxing

Simphiwe Nongqayi beat Jorge Arce to win the International Boxing Federation (IBF) World Junior Bantamweight title in Cancun, Mexico, in September 2009.

In November 2009, Moruti "Baby Face" Mthalane became the new IBF flyweight champion after beating Mexico's Julio Miranda over 12 rounds by points. This was the fourth IBF tittle win by South Africans in 2009. The other title holders were Simphiwe Nongqayi, Malcolm Klassen and Issac Hlatshwayo.

Cricket

In March 2009, the South African and Australian cricket teams were recognised for their achievements over the past year when presentations were made to the respective captains, Graeme Smith and Ricky Ponting, of the Reliance Mobile International Cricket Council (ICC) Test Championship Mace and the Reliance Mobile ICC One-Day International (ODI) Championship Shield in Johannesburg.

The World Twenty20 tournament took place in June 2009 in Britain. South Africa reached the semi-final, where they lost to Pakistan.

By August 2009, South Africa was the number one ranked side on the ICC world rankings in both test cricket and the one-day format of the game.

That was the result of Australia's failure to win their test series against England, which finished at The Oval in London on 23 August with England achieving a 2-1 series victory.

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South Africa won the 2009 Hong Kong Cricket Sixes title in November 2009 as Farhaan Behardien hit a six off the final delivery of the tournament to Hong Kong.

Cycling

After four months of cycling across Africa, 51 riders from 11 countries taking part in the 2009 *Tour d'Afrique* Bicycle Race and Expedition crossed the finishing line at the V&A Waterfront in Cape Town on 9 May.

The *Tour d'Afrique* features 96 cycling days or stages, averaging 123 kilometres each. The stages are broken up by 22 rest days and two days of travel for a total of 120 days.

In November 2009, Lynette Burger won the Elite Women's Road Race at the African Championships in Windhoek, Namibia.

Golf

In January 2009, Retief Goosen won the Africa Open. In March 2009, he also won the US PGA Tour's Transitions Championship in Tampa Bay.

In September 2009, South African golfer James Kingston won the European Tour's Mercedes-Benz Championship title at Golf Club *Gut Lärchenhof* in Cologne, Germany.

Motor racing

In January 2009, Giniel de Villiers became the first African ever to win the Dakar Rally.

Netball

South Africa took a step towards their goal of qualifying to play in the 2010 Commonwealth Games in Delhi with a 47-33 victory over Fiji in the final of the tri-nations netball challenge in May 2009 at the Rembrandt Hall at the University of Pretoria.

By September 2009, 67 999 people from 170 countries had applied to become volunteers for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, with an average of 1 600 applications being received each day between 20 July and 31 August 2009.

Rugby

In April 2009, the South African Sevens rugby team defended its IRB Sevens Series Adelaide title by beating Kenya 26-7.

A 33-10 victory over France and a 34-5 win over the USA on the opening day of the Edinburgh Sevens, the final stop in the IRB Sevens World Series in June 2009, ensured a first-ever overall sevens rugby world title for South Africa.

In May 2009, the Blue Bulls scored eight tries to two against the Chiefs to win the Super 14 for the second time. The final score was 61-17.

The British and Irish Lions rugby tour, which kicked off in May 2009, injected around R1 billion into South Africa's economy.

In June 2009, the Springboks took a 2-0 lead in the three-match series, with a 28-25 victory over the British and Irish Lions in the second test.

Even though South Africa went down 9-28 in the final Test played at Coca-Cola Park in Johannesburg in July 2009, they clinched their first-ever series-victory over the British and Irish Lions.

In April 2009, government announced that the feast of sporting events that were to take place in South Africa over the few months that followed, showcased the country as a venue of choice for hosting international sporting events. The "sport bonanza" enabled South Africa to build momentum ahead of the 2009 FIFA Confederations Cup and 2010 World Cup.

The events kicked off with the Indian Premier League (IPL) in May, which was followed by the British Lions Rugby tour and the International Cricket Council's Champions Trophy later in the year.

The IPL brought an estimated 50 000 spectators to the country and injected about R1 billion into South Africa's economy with, among other things, over 25 000 bed nights being sold.

Six thousand flights were booked locally over the 40 days of the event. Fifty-nine matches were broadcast with a cumulative total of television coverage of 177 hours of images of South Africa with backdrops of mountains and seas to an international audience with ratings being 11% higher than the inaugural event held in India. About 800 000 people watched the matches in the stadiums, 40% of whom were doing so for the first time.

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In July 2009, the Springboks beat the All Blacks 28-19 at the Tri-Nations Challenge in Bloemfontein.

In 2009, the Springboks beat New Zealand in successive tests in South Africa for the first time in 33 years.

The Springboks beat Australia 29-17 at Newlands in Cape Town in August 2009 in the Tri-Nations Challenge.

In August 2009, the Springboks beat the Wallabies 32-25 in Perth.

In September 2009, South Africa beat New Zealand 32-29 to win their first Tri-Nations title since 2004.

Soccer

South Africa hosted the Confederations Cup in June 2009. The countries that participated were South-Africa, Iraq, New Zealand, Spain, USA, Italy, Brazil and Egypt.

On 17 June 2009, Bafana Bafana beat New Zealand 2-0 in the 2009 FIFA Confederations Cup match in Rustenburg.

During the Confederations Cup, South Africa managed to advance to the next round despite losing to Group A winners Spain 2-0 in Bloemfontein because Iraq was held to a 0-0 draw by New Zealand in Johannesburg.

South Africa and Brazil played in the semi-finals at Ellis Park Stadium in Johannesburg. Brazil beat them 1-0.

Special Olympics

In a first for South Africa, a team of 14 intellectually challenged athletes returned victorious from the 2009 Special Olympics World Winter Games, after winning a gold medal in the floor hockey team event in February 2009.

The 2009 games took place in Idaho, USA, with about 2 500 athletes from 100 countries competing. South Africa's floor hockey team went head to head against teams from Chile, Honduras, Kuwait and the USA before beating Equador 2-0 in the final.

Surfing

South African surfer Jordy Smith won the O'Neill Cold Water Classic in Marrawah, Tasmania, in March 2009.

In April 2009, South African surfer Grant "Twiggy" Baker won two categories in the Billabong XXL Global Big Wave Awards at a ceremony in California.

South Africa's surfski paddlers overcame heavy seas to trounce the international opposition at the inaugural Investec Mauritius Ocean Classic, claiming both the men's and women's titles in July 2009.

Durban-based Hank McGregor, who was the best surf-ski paddler in the world by July, claimed gold after racing for 28 km down the island's southern coastline.

In July 2009, Clint Pretorius won the Dunlop Surf-Ski World Cup held in Durban, KwaZulu-Natal, beating a field of paddlers in 32 km of downwind racing drama to end a long streak of second places in major international races.

Swimming

In July 2009, Chad Ho made history at the 13th *Fédération Internationale de Natation* (Fina) World Championships in Rome, becoming the first South African to win a medal in the 5-km open-water swim, taking bronze.

In August 2009, Gerhard Zandberg came third in the 50-m backstroke on the final day of the 13th Fina World Championships in Rome as Team South Africa completed a haul of one gold medal, three bronze medals and 21 continental records at the event.

In August 2009, South African Cameron van der Burgh joined the growing list of world-record breakers at the Fina World Championships by posting a time of 26,74 seconds in the second semi-final of the men's 50-m breaststroke.

He was crowned as Aquatics Swimmer of the Year 2009 at a function held on the eve of the Fina/Arena Swimming World Cup in October 2009. He won the 100-m breaststroke in a championship record time of 56:60 seconds on the second day of the Fina/Arena Swimming World Cup at the Kings Park Aquatic Centre, Durban.

At the 2009 Deaflympics in Taipei, Terence Parkin was unbeaten in the seven swimming events he entered, claiming gold in the 50-, 100-, and 200-m breaststroke, the 200- and 400-m individual medley, and the 200- and 1 500-m freestyle.

SPORTS & RECREATION

At the Durban Fina World Cup, Roland Schoeman edged out world-record holder Cameron Van der Burgh in the 50-m breaststroke, clocking 25:90 seconds to Van der Burgh's 25:94 seconds.

South Africa's swimmers were in superb form at the Fina World Cup in Moscow in November 2009. George du Rand broke the world record in the 200-m backstroke. He knocked another two seconds off his best, clocking 1:47,08 to smash the previous record set by Austria's Markus Rogan by 0,76 seconds.

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BOTSWANA
NAMIBIA
MOZAMBIQUE
ZIMBABWE
TROPIC OF CAPRICORN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
SOUTH AFRICA
NORTHERN CAPE
WESTERN CAPE
EASTERN CAPE
FREE STATE
NORTH WEST
LIMPOPO
MPUMALANGA
GAUTENG
KWAZULU-NATAL
LESOTHO
SWAZILAND
WINDHOEK
Swakopmund
Walvisbaai
Gobabis
Keetmanshoop
Lüderitz
Oranjemund
Vioolsdrif
Nababeep
Springbok
Kenhardt
Upington
Paballelo
Augrabies
Kuruman
Ga-Motlhware
Vryburg
Huhudi
Tshidilamolomo
Morokweng
Victor Tong
MAFIKENG
GABORONE
Lobatse
Serowe
Mahalapye
Lephalale
Vaalwater
Thabazimbi
Modimolle
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Leretlhabetse
Lebotlwane
Soshanguve
Tlhabane
Rustenburg
PRETORIA
Tembisa
Mamelodi
Zithobeni
Diepsloot
Ipelegeng
Krugersdorp
JOHANNESBURG
Faranani
Germiston
SOWETO
Tshedimosetso
Ventersdorp
Sebokeng
Vanderbijlpark
Vereeniging
Vaal
Klerksdorp
Jouberton
Tholulwazi
Ermelo
Mpuluzi
Middelburg
Siyabuswa
Kgolomodumo
Kgautswane
Leboeng
Phahameng
Mapela
Mokopane
Mahwelereng
Seshego
Atok
POLOKWANE
Babirwa
Botlokwa
Makhado
Thohoyandou
Giyani
Makhuva
Phalaborwa
Namakgale
Casteel
NELSPRUIT
Kamsogwaba
Matsamo
Komatipoort
Xai-Xai
MAPUTO
MBABANE
Mbazwana
Maokeng
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Bethlehem
Bohlokong
Phuthaditjhaba
Newcastle
Osizweni
Bhekuzulu
Vryheid
Ulundi
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Tugela Ferry
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DURBAN
Dududu
Umlazi
Port Shepstone
Pescodia
VAALBOS
KIMBERLEY
Galeshewe
BLOEMFONTEIN
Sediba
Qalabotjha
Botshabelo
Namahadi
MASERU
E'Thembeni
Prieska
Nonzwakazi
De Aar
Colesberg
Dukathole
Aliwal North
Sterkspruit
Bonteheuwel
Carnarvon
Masinyusane
Victoria West
Calvinia
Newtown
Vanrhynsdorp
Masibambane
Vredendal
Middelburg
KwaNonzame
Mthatha
Cofimvaba
Queenstown
Viedgesville
Zalu Hill
Lusikisiki
Tombo
Graaff-Reinet
uMasizakhe
Michausdal
Cradock
Beaufort West
KwaMandlenkosi
Centane
Bhisho
King William's Town
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East London
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Velddrif
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Saldanha
WEST COAST
Laingsburg
Hartebeeskraal
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Worcester
Zweletemba
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Zolane
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Guga sThebe
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Khayelitsha
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Caledon
Swellendam
Riversdale
Mossel Bay
Oudtshoorn
Waboomkraal
George
Thembalethu
Plettenberg Bay
Sandrift
KwaZakhele
PORT ELIZABETH
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Cape of Good Hope
Cape Agulhas
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TSITSIKAMMA
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MARAKELE
GOLDEN GATE HIGHLANDS
ROYAL NATAL
UKHAHLAMBA DRAKENSBERG
GREAT LIMPOPO TRANSFRONTIER PARK
GREATER St. LUCIA WETLAND
REFERENCE
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