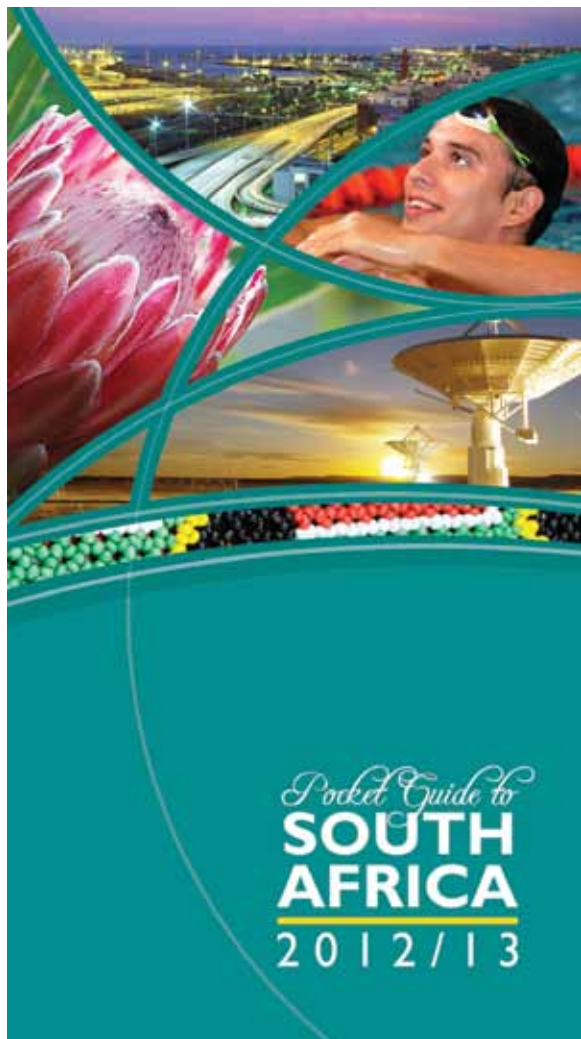




Pocket Guide to
**SOUTH
AFRICA**

2012/13

Pocket Guide to South Africa 2012/13

Tenth edition

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FOREWORD

The *The Pocket Guide to South Africa 2012/13* provides an overview of 2012/13 as a special period for South Africa in which we celebrated, among many milestones, the 16th anniversary of the Constitution of the Republic, which gives full expression to our democratic ideals.

As President of the Republic, I declared 2012 the year of construction by launching a major national infrastructure development programme to boost the level of our economy and create jobs.

By developing the economy and creating opportunities for all South Africans, we are giving effect to the Constitutional imperative of creating a non-racist, non-sexist and prosperous South Africa.

This *Pocket Guide* contains concise information on South Africa's infrastructure programme, which is driven and overseen by the Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Commission (PICC). The PICC brings together ministers, premiers and metro mayors under the leadership of the President and the Deputy President.

Government has identified critical social infrastructure projects to lay the basis for the National Health Insurance (NHI) system, such as the refurbishment of health infrastructure.

FOREWORD

As part of our infrastructure drive, R300 million has been allocated for preparatory work on two new universities in Mpumalanga and the Northern Cape respectively. It is not every day that a country undertakes an investment on this scale in developing its human capital. Therefore, this investment demonstrates our commitment to developing the human potential of all South Africans.

The massive investment in infrastructure must leave more than just power stations, railway lines, dams and roads. It must also industrialise the country, generate and develop skills, and boost much needed job creation projects.

This large-scale reshaping of our physical and social environments is informed and coordinated by the National Planning Commission's National Development Plan (NDP), which the country adopted formally in August 2012.

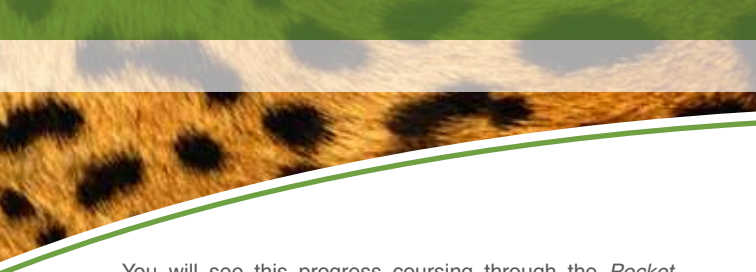
The NDP creates a vision of a very different, more developed, more efficient and more equal South Africa in the year 2030. The plan offers a long-term perspective, defines a desired destination and identifies the role different sectors of society need to play in reaching that goal.

Fundamentally, it aims to ensure that all South Africans attain a decent standard of living through the elimination of poverty and reduction of inequality.

2012/13 was a year of challenge and achievement in all sectors of South Africa, influenced in large measure by the continuing setbacks in the global economic situation and conditions of underdevelopment in many parts of our society and economy.

It was a momentous year in which we were both inspired and challenged by the results of *Census 2011*, which outlined the progress made in key areas of our development as a nation and the problems that continue to face millions of South Africans.

It is indisputable from the census's results that South Africa is a much better place, both for its own people and as part of the African continent and global community, than it was back in 1994.



You will see this progress coursing through the *Pocket Guide to South Africa 2012/13*, which is developed annually by the Government Communication and Information System (GCIS).

The publication outlines, among other things, progress made in our key priority areas, namely: education, health, rural development and land reform, the fight against crime and creating decent work, infrastructure development, strengthening local government and increasing access to basic services.

As we get closer to celebrating 20 years of freedom, we remain committed to delivering in all our key priority areas. As government, we know that our success will be measured by how we intensify efforts in all these areas to improve the lives of our people. As South Africans, we should continue to have one primary goal – to make our country a truly great and prosperous nation.

I trust that this publication will not only leave you better informed, but that it will leave you inspired to help build a peaceful, prosperous South Africa in the spirit of working together.



Jacob Zuma
President of the Republic of South Africa
May 2013





SOUTH AFRICA AT A GLANCE

Land surface area

1 219 602 km²

Key economic sectors

Mining services and transport, energy, manufacturing, tourism and agriculture.

Population

Total	51 770 560
Male	25 188 791 (48,7%)
Female	26 581 769 (51,3%)

Official languages

English, isiZulu, isiXhosa, isiNdebele, Afrikaans, siSwati, Sesotho sa Leboa, Sesotho, Setswana, Tshivenda and Xitsonga.

Currency

Rand (ZAR) – 100 cents equal one rand.

Time

GMT +2 hours

Pocket Guide to South Africa 2012/13

SOUTH AFRICA AT A GLANCE

According to *Census 2011*, a shift of the national boundary over the Indian Ocean in the north-east corner of KwaZulu-Natal to accommodate the Isimangaliso Wetland Park, led to the increase in South Africa's land area.

Government

South Africa has a constitutional multiparty democracy with three spheres, namely local, provincial and national.

Capitals

Pretoria (administrative); Cape Town (legislative); Bloemfontein (judicial). The Constitutional Court is located in Johannesburg.

Provinces

Eastern Cape, Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape, North West, Western Cape.

Transportation

Excellent roads, rail and air facilities (both domestic and international). Public transport in major cities include the Gautrain between Johannesburg and Pretoria and the Bus Rapid Transport System in Cape Town, Johannesburg and Pretoria.

Telecommunications

World-class infrastructure. Internet access is widely available. There are four mobile (cellular) networks.

Health

Top-quality healthcare is available throughout the country, although basic in rural areas. Inoculations are only required for those travelling from yellow-fever areas. Malaria precautions are necessary in some areas.

Sources: *Mid-year Population Estimates, 2011 (Stats SA)* and *Census 2011*.

For more information, visit www.southafrica.info and www.gov.za



History
HISTORY

HISTORY

Modern humans have lived at the southern tip of Africa for more than 100 000 years, and their ancestors for some 3,3 million years.

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 agropastoralists 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 with fresh produce, the colony grew rapidly as Dutch farmers settled to grow crops. Shortly after the establishment of the colony, slaves were imported from East Africa, Madagascar and the East Indies.

The first British Settlers, known as the 1820 Settlers, arrived in Algoa Bay (now Nelson Mandela Bay) on board 21 ships, the first being the Chapman. They numbered about 4 500 and included artisans, tradesmen, religious leaders, merchants, teachers, bookbinders, blacksmiths, discharged sailors and soldiers, professional men and farmers.

The Taung Heritage Site is of enormous scientific importance. It was at these limestone diggings at the old Buxton quarry in 1924 that the lime encrusted skull of a child was unearthed. Prof Raymond Dart, who discovered the skull belonging to an early hominid, named it *Australopithecus africanus* meaning the “southern ape of Africa”. The Taung Heritage Site is dedicated to the discovery of this skull. A monument to the discovery is at the site.

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 1795, the British occupied the Cape as a strategic base against the French, controlling the sea route to the East.

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

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

South Africa's diamond mining industry dates back to 1867,

HISTORY

when diamonds were discovered near Kimberley in what is today known as the Northern Cape. The Kimberley diamond fields, and later discoveries in Gauteng, the Free State, and along the Atlantic coast, emerged as major sources of gem-quality diamonds, securing South Africa's position as the world's leading producer in the mid-twentieth century.

Gold

The discovery of the Witwatersrand goldfields in 1886 was a turning point in South Africa's history. 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 Anglo-Boer/South African War was the bloodiest, longest and most expensive war Britain engaged in between 1815 and 1915. It cost more than 200 million pounds and more than 22 000 men were lost to Britain. The Boers lost over 34 000 people and more than 15 000 black South Africans were killed.

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 South African Communist Party was established 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 into 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 people 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 throughout 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

Afrikaner élite openly started to pronounce in favour of a more inclusive society, with a number of businesspeople, students and academic leaders meeting publicly and privately with the ANC in exile.

Petty apartheid laws and symbols were openly challenged and eventually removed. Together with a sliding economy, increasing internal dissent and international pressure, these developments inevitably led to historic changes and the fall of apartheid.

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 to replace the four existing provinces and 10 black homelands. In terms of the interim Constitution, the NP and IFP participated in a government of national unity under President Mandela, South Africa's first democratically elected president.

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 April 2004 election, the ANC won the national vote with 69,68%. 27 April 2004 saw the swearing in of President Thabo Mbeki and the celebration of 10 Years of Freedom attended by heads of state and government delegations from across the world.

In 2008, Kgalema Motlanthe became President following the recalling of President Mbeki. On 22 April 2009, South Africa held national and provincial elections with about 76% of registered voters casting their votes. 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 IFP 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.

The following year, a significant milestone for South Africa was the hosting of the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup™.

Municipal elections were held on 18 May 2011, electing new councils for all municipalities in the country.

October 2011, saw Statistics South Africa conducting a comprehensive national Census. The census, which analysed the country's demographics, population distribution and access

The Apartheid Museum has become one of Johannesburg's leading tourist attractions. The museum provides a chilling insight into the architecture and implementation of the apartheid system, as well as inspiring accounts of the struggle towards democracy.

A multidisciplinary team of curators, filmmakers, historians, museologists and designers was assembled to develop the museum's exhibits, which set out to animate the apartheid story using material such as enlarged photographs, artefacts, newspaper clippings and film footage.

to services, average household size, income, migration, and mortality, was the third national population and housing count in post-apartheid South Africa. The exercise saw 156 000 field staff employed to count more than 14,6 million households. The results were released on 30 October 2012.

South Africa has continued to build on its international profile. On 1 January 2011, the country started its second term as a non-permanent member of the United Nations (UN) Security Council for the period 2011 and 2012, serving alongside the five permanent members, China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (USA), as well as elected members Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Colombia, Gabon, Germany, India, Lebanon, Nigeria and Portugal.

In 2011, as part of government's commitment to secure a better quality of life for all, the National Planning Commission in The Presidency finalised the draft *National Development Plan: Vision for 2030*. The plan was a step towards charting a new path for South Africa.

On 8 January 2012, Africa's oldest liberation movement, the ANC, celebrated 100 years of existence. This was a historic achievement, not only for the movement, but also for South Africa and the continent.

On 25 May 2012, the Square Array Kilometre (SKA) Organisation announced that the SKA Project would be shared between South Africa and Australia, with a majority share coming to South Africa. The full dish array and the dense aperture array will be built in Africa.

In November 2012, South Africa was elected by the members of the UN General Assembly to the UN's 47-member Economic and Social Council.

In December 2012, President Zuma was re-elected as

the President of the ANC during the ruling party's congress in Mangaung, with Cyril Ramaphosa elected as the party's deputy president.

During 2012, South African sports stars excelled in various sporting codes. The country produced three Olympic champions and eight Paralympic golds. Chad le Clos made headlines worldwide when he beat the USA's Michael Phelps in the 200-m butterfly to win gold for South Africa.

The mining sector, which is historically the backbone of South Africa's economy, faced labour unrest during 2012, culminating in wildcat strikes at Marikana where sadly more than 44 people were killed.

This led to a meeting of government, business leaders, labour unions and various other stakeholders in October 2012 to work together to strengthen bargaining, address the housing problems and living conditions in mining towns and identify measures to reduce inequality, create better standards of living and above all, create and sustain open channels of communication to prevent similar events from ever happening again.

2013 marks the 100th anniversary of the Union Buildings in Pretoria. Situated on Meintjieskop and overlooking the city, the Union Buildings was originally built to house the entire Public Service of the Union of South Africa. It is now not only the site of presidential inaugurations and the official Office of The President, but also a major tourist attraction.

Designed by Sir Herbert Baker in 1908, building began in 1909 and was completed by 1913. At the time, it was the largest building in the country and possibly the largest construction work undertaken in the Southern Hemisphere. It took about 1 265 artisans, workmen and labourers almost three years to build, using 14 million bricks for the interior office walls, half a million cubic feet of freestone, 74 000 cubic yards of concrete, 40 000 bags of cement and 20 000 cubic feet of granite.



Widespread strikes by farmworkers, especially in the Western Cape, which started in November 2012, led to the announcement of a new minimum wage of R105 per day for farmworkers for the next three years, starting from 1 March 2013.

In January 2013, Amina Cachalia, a staunch anti-apartheid activist, passed away at the age of 82. Cachalia participated in the 1952 Defiance Campaign and the 1956 Women's March against the apartheid pass laws.

Another struggle veteran, Phyllis Naidoo, died in February 2013 at the age of 85. Naidoo, who was also well-known as an author, wrote seven books, including the *Footsteps* series and *Le rona re batho: an account of the 1982 Maseru Massacre*.





South Africa's People

SOUTH AFRICA'S PEOPLE

Pocket Guide to South Africa 2012/13

SOUTH AFRICA'S PEOPLE

People

It was Archbishop Emeritus Desmond Tutu who coined the well-known phrase “the Rainbow Nation” to describe the melting pot of people and cultures living together in South Africa.

According to the Census 2011 data from Statistics South Africa, the country's population stood at 51 770 560 in 2011, of which 26 581 769 (51,3%) were female and 25 188 791 (48,7%) were male.

Nearly one third (31,3%) of the population was younger than 15 years and approximately 7,7% (3,9 million) was 60 years or older. Gauteng is the most populous province with 12 272 263 people (23,7% of the population), followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 19,8% and the Western Cape with 11,3%.

Africans are in the majority with just over 41 million, making up 79,2% of the population. The coloured population stands at 4 615 401 (8,9%), the number of white people stands at 4 586 838 (8,9%) and the Indian/Asian population stands at 1 286 930 (2,5%). In 2011, people from other origins were also included in the Census, and account for 280 454 or 0,5% of the total.

The South African population consists of the Nguni comprising the Zulu, Xhosa, Ndebele and Swazi people; Sotho-Tswana consisting of the Southern, Northern and Western Sotho (Tswana) people; Tsonga and Venda; people from mixed origin generally referred to as coloureds; people from European origin (Afrikaners and English-speaking South Africans); Indian/Asian; 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 are also part of South Africa's population.

Languages

Owing to its rich cultural diversity, South Africa is a multilingual country with 11 official languages, each of which is guaranteed equal status. Most South Africans are multilingual and are able to speak at least two of the official languages. These are Afrikaans, English, isiNdebele, isiXhosa, isiZulu, Sesotho sa Leboa, Sesotho, Setswana, siSwati, Tshivenda and Xitsonga.

According to Census 2011, the number of people who speak English as a first language has increased by more than 1 million to 4,9 million people (9,6% of the population). English is also most widely used for official and commercial communication.

IsiZulu is the most common home language spoken by 22,7% of the population. It is followed by isiXhosa at 16%, Afrikaans at 13,5%, and English at 9,6%, Sesotho sa Leboa (also known as Sepedi) at 9,1%, Setswana at 8%, Sesotho at 7,6%, and Xitsonga at 4,5%. SiSwati is spoken by 2,5% of the population, Tshivenda by 2,4% and isiNdebele by 2,1%.

Government developed the Use of Official Languages Bill in 2012, as part of promoting social cohesion. Another important part of promoting social cohesion was the protection and promotion of indigenous knowledge systems, which include promoting formal indigenous knowledge education and assisting indigenous communities to establish cooperative structures to organise themselves.

Religion

According to August 2012 polls released by the Win-Gallup International Religiosity and Atheism Index, which measures global self-perceptions on belief, South Africans who belong to a particular religion have dropped from 83% in 2005, to 64% in 2012.





**AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY
AND FISHERIES**

*Agriculture
Forestry
and Fisheries*

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

The agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors are crucial to South Africa's socio-economic development. The key priorities of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries are therefore aligned to alleviating poverty, creating employment and improving food security.

Economic contribution

While the primary agricultural sector contributes about 3% to the country's gross domestic product (GDP), it represents about 7% of formal employment. If the entire value chain of agriculture is taken into account, its contribution to GDP reaches about 12%.

Agricultural activities range from intensive crop production and mixed farming to cattle-ranching and sheep-farming. About 12% of South Africa's surface area can be used for crop production. High-potential arable land comprises only 22% of total arable land. Some 1,3 million hectares (ha) are under irrigation.

As a natural resource, the fisheries sector is also recognised as a potential area for economic growth. The mandate for fisheries management includes fresh water and inland fisheries, as well as aquaculture.

Broadening the scope of aquaculture will provide the opportunity to increase the production of fish and other aquatic food species, thereby decreasing the pressure on natural fish resources.

Through the National Aquaculture Strategic Framework, the department strives to ensure effective stakeholder engagement and management, as well as to advance the transformation agenda in the sector.

The gross value of agricultural production for 2011 was estimated at R147 283 million, compared to R132 136 million the previous year – representing an increase of 11,5%. The gross income of producers by 31 December 2011 amounted to R144 603 million, compared with R129 741 million in 2010 – an increase of 11,5%.

Gross income from field crops increased by 29,8%, to R35 798 million in 2011. Nett farm income amounted to

Did you know?

- In 1992, South Africa exported 21 million litres (Mℓ) of wine. By 2001, the country exported 217 Mℓ and by August 2012, 377 Mℓ was exported.
- Local wine sales are growing with 4% year-on-year and wine exports by 7,8%.
- There are about 3 600 wine farmers in the Western Cape and vineyards of more than 100 000 ha.
- South Africa is the eighth largest wine producer and its share in the international wine market is about 5%.
- Almost 22% of the wine exports are to the United Kingdom.
- Wine tourism generates almost R5 billion a year in the Western Cape and creates thousands of jobs.

R39 930 million by 31 December 2011, which is 14,6% higher than in the previous 12 months.

Field crops and horticulture

The largest area of farmland planted with field crops is maize, followed by wheat and, to a lesser extent, sugar cane and sunflower seed. The grain industry is one of the largest in South Africa and is a very strategic one.

- South Africa is the main maize producer in the SADC region. Maize is produced mainly in North West, the Free State and Mpumalanga. Some 10,8 Mt of maize were commercially produced in 2011/12 on 2,7 million ha of land.
- Wheat is produced mainly in the winter rainfall areas of the Western Cape and the eastern parts of the Free State. In 2011, 2,0 Mt were produced on 604 700 ha of land.
- Malting barley is produced mainly on the southern coastal plains of the Western Cape. The area of barley planted totalled 80 150 ha in 2011, and production totalled 312 000 t.
- Sorghum is cultivated mostly in the drier parts of the summer rainfall areas such as Mpumalanga, the Free State, Limpopo and North West.
- The sugar industry combines sugar-cane cultivation and industrial factory production of raw and refined sugar, syrups and specialised sugars, as well as a range of

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

by-products. The cane-growing sector has about 29 130 registered sugar-cane growers farming predominantly in KwaZulu-Natal, with a substantial investment in Mpumalanga and some farming operations in the Eastern Cape. Sugar is manufactured by six milling companies with 14 sugar mills operating in these cane-growing regions. The industry produces an estimated average of 2,2 Mt of sugar per season of which about 80% of sugar is marketed in the Southern African Customs Union. The remainder is exported to markets in Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

- South Africa's indigenous flowers such as gladioli, nerines, freesias and gerberas have undergone many years of extensive research in Europe, and have become major crops worldwide. The total floriculture industry employs some 17 500 people.

Other crops

Other crops grown in South Africa include among others:

- Deciduous fruit is grown mainly in the Western Cape and in the Langkloof Valley of the Eastern Cape. Smaller production areas are found along the Orange River and in the Free State, Mpumalanga and Gauteng. In 2011, South Africa produced 1 644 825 t of deciduous fruit.
- Pineapples are grown mainly in the Eastern Cape and in 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.
- South Africa is the eighth largest wine producer in the world. The 2011 crop – including juice and concentrate for non-alcoholic purposes, wine for brandy and distilling wine – amounted to 1 013,5 Mℓ.

Organic agriculture

Organic farming avoids the use of synthetic pesticides, herbicides and chemical fertilisers by using a range of

techniques that help sustain ecosystems and reduce pollution.

There are an estimated 250 farms on 45 000 ha of certified land in South Africa. Organic crops include various cereals, vegetables, roots and tubers, herbs and spices, fruit, nuts and rooibos tea.

As a follow-up to the commitments made in 2011 at the 17th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations (UN) Framework Convention on Climate Change (better known as COP17), the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries will promote climate-smart agriculture such as the adoption of sustainable production systems, namely organic farming, agro-ecology and conservation agriculture.

Regarding conservation agriculture, pilot projects have been implemented in several provinces. This was done in collaboration with the Agricultural Research Council and the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation.

Livestock

Animal production contributes approximately 41% to the country's agricultural GDP. About 500 000 people are employed by the industry.

Milk production in South Africa contributes approximately 0,5% to the world's milk production. South Africa has four major dairy breeds, namely Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey and Ayrshire.

Mpumalanga commands the greatest share of beef production in South Africa, accounting for 23% in 2009, followed with the Free State and Gauteng, taking up 20% and 13% respectively. Commercial farmers own 60% of the 14,1 million cattle available in South Africa. There are 27 popular beef breeds in South Africa including the Brahman, indigenous Afrikaner

Working through the World Economic Forum's New Vision for Agriculture initiative, more than 250 organisations are collaborating to improve sustainable food production and opportunities for farmers in 11 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Together, these activities will have a direct impact on more than 12 million smallholder farmers in the next three to five years.



Pocket Guide to South Africa 2012/13

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

and Nguni, Tuli, Boron, Bonsmara, Drakensberger, Simbra, Beefmaster, Angus and Braford.

Support to smallholder farmers

Smallholder farming has become central to job creation and economic growth in South Africa. Smallholder farmers are therefore encouraged to produce and drive economies in their respective communities. To this end, the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries increased its support to new and existing smallholder farmers, working in close collaboration with the provinces to achieve its targets.

A Smallholder Development Working Group was established to strengthen collaboration between the parties that deal with the smallholder support mandate.

The department encourages household food production through backyard gardens and programmes such as the Household Food Security and Ilima-Letsema Campaign, whose main objective is to motivate communities to plough, plant and produce their own food.

The Ilima-Letsema Programme focuses on increasing food production and rehabilitating irrigation schemes and other value-adding projects. In 2011/12, 14 029 jobs were created through the programme.

Climate change response

The agriculture sector in South Africa faces considerable impact from climate change, which affects the livelihoods of the majority of people, especially those that are vulnerable to food insecurity.

South Africa responds to international obligations regarding climate mainly through the Department of Environmental Affairs, but the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, as well as other departments such as the departments of mineral resources, energy, science and technology, and water affairs are also involved.

The Climate Change Programme implemented by the Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries include programmes on raising awareness, developing policy, sector

mitigation and adaptation plans, conducting vulnerability assessments countrywide, and identifying and coordinating climate-related research projects.

South Africa is a full member of the Global Research Alliance, which among other objectives, aim to enhance collaborative research into agricultural emission reductions and increase support and resourcing for agricultural emission research.

The research report on the *Agricultural Greenhouse Gas Inventory* and capacity-building for the sector was published in 2011. The results of the project will inform the development of the mitigation strategy, which is expected to assist in achieving food security. *The Atlas of Climate Change and The South African Agricultural Sector: A 2010 Perspective*, aimed at investigating the first- to fourth-order impacts of climate change on agriculture, were also completed and published.

Forestry

The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is the custodian of South Africa's forest resources, which cover over 40 million ha of the country's land surface area. An amount of R1,2 billion from the department's budget has been allocated to forestry and natural resources management.

The forestry sector employs around 201 025 workers and provides about 77 000 direct jobs and 30 000 indirect jobs. Forestry provides livelihood support to 2,3 million people of the country's rural population.

The pulp and paper industry provides approximately 13 200 direct and 11 000 indirect employment opportunities. Some 20 000 workers are employed in sawmilling, 6 000 in the timber board and 2 200 in the mining timber industries, while a further 11 000 workers are employed in miscellaneous jobs in forestry.

In terms of land use, the area under forest is about 1,28 million ha or approximately 1,0% of the total South African land area of 122,3 million ha. The forestry sector (forestry and forest products) contributes about 1,2% to the GDP.

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In terms of regional GDP, forestry in KwaZulu-Natal contributes 4,5%; in Mpumalanga 4,7%; in the Eastern Cape 0,9%; and about 0,5% in Limpopo.

Tonnage sales for 2011, were 1,1% or 176 000 tons less than the budget of 15,5 Mt.

The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries contribute to eradicating poverty through the Forestry Livelihoods Programme. Firewood, construction poles, medicinal plants and edible fruits are all critical to the livelihoods of the rural poor.

The department develops human resources through forestry-sector skills-development initiatives and promotes employment through commercial forestry activities such as forestation and downstream activities.

The department pursues the afforestation target of 10 000 ha of nett new afforestation a year. Afforestation is taking place in rural areas where there are few other viable opportunities for job creation and economic activity.

The development of these additional raw material resources will attract greater processing capacity in the form of sawmills, board mills, chipping plants and treatment plants, which will lead to broad economic growth. An additional R500 million a year could be generated from such plantations.

The forestry programme also includes greening and tree-planting projects. The programme prioritises work on fire-fighting programmes such as the Working on Fire Programme and encourages the establishment of fire-protection associations.

The integration of forestry programmes into provincial and municipal development plans will assist the Plant a Million Trees Campaign.

Indigenous forests

Only about 0,5% of South Africa's total land area is covered by natural forests. About half of the more than 1 700 indigenous tree and shrub species, representing some 530 000 ha of dense growth found in South Africa, grow along the south and east coasts and on the southern and south-eastern slopes of

The Champion Tree Project identifies and protects trees that are of national importance and worthy of special protection owing to their remarkable size, age, aesthetic, cultural, historic or tourism value. The first individual tree to be declared as protected under the National Forests Act, 1998 in 2003, was a historic English oak tree, the only remnant of the old Sophiatown that was razed by the previous government when it resettled that community in the 1950s.

Historic trees include a poplar tree, which served as a landmark for refugees during the apartheid regime who found a safe haven in the Johannesburg house of Ruth Fischer (daughter of Bram Fischer who was a founder member of the South African Communist Party).

inland mountains. The other half is spread over the interior plateaux in isolated valleys and ravines.

A number of these natural forest regions, such as the Tsitsikamma National Park, are important tourist attractions. Almost half of all natural forests in South Africa are found on private property or land under communal tenure.

The large Afro-temperate forests of the southern Cape, although distributed close to the coast, are aligned with the inland forest types of the Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga and Limpopo.

The seven-week fern (*Rumohra adiantiformis*), harvested in the Knysna and Tsitsikamma forests, is a valuable product of indigenous forests. The South African market for this fern is considerable and reaches its peak in September, when sales have exceeded 420 000 bunches.

Fisheries

The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries manages the development and sustainable use of marine and coastal resources; maximising the economic potential of the fisheries sector; and protecting the integrity and quality of the country's marine and coastal ecosystems. The South African 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,

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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 main challenge in fisheries is to create a balance between maximising the social and economic potential of the fisheries industry while protecting the integrity and quality of the country's marine and coastal ecosystems and addressing transformation in the sector.

In line with international trends, the department recognises fisheries as an economic activity rather than a purely environmental or biodiversity matter. Government has expanded the mandate for fisheries management through the inclusion of fresh water and inland fisheries, as well as aquaculture, to the department's existing responsibilities.

The department will gradually establish offices of the fisheries branch in other coastal and inland provinces. These are economic decisions, which contribute to employment creation and poverty alleviation.

In 2012, the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries hosted the sixth session of the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation Committee on Fisheries Sub-Committee on Aquaculture.

In support of the adoption of sustainable aquaculture that benefits the poor, the department committed to investing in infrastructure and skills transfer to the amount of R150 million over the 2010/13 period.

The Small-Scale Fisheries Policy, which is being finalised, seeks to address the imbalances of the past and ensure that small-scale fishers are accommodated and properly managed. For the first time, fishing rights will be allocated on a group basis, rather than on an individual basis.



Arts &
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Culture

ARTS AND CULTURE

The Department of Arts and Culture is the custodian of South Africa's diverse cultural, artistic and linguistic heritage. It is directly responsible for several public entities, including museums, art galleries, the National Archives and six playhouses. The country's rich cultural legacy and the creativity of its people mean that South Africa can offer unique stories, voices and products to the world. In addition, artistic endeavour and expression can foster values, facilitate healing and restore national pride.

South Africa's music industry was worth R2,2 billion in sales in 2011; the craft sector contributed R3,3 billion to gross domestic product (GDP) in 2010 and employs more than 273 000 people; and the visual arts sector has a turnover of nearly R2 billion.

Programmes and projects

Arts and culture summit

A national consultative summit on the contribution of the arts, culture and heritage sector to the economy was held in April 2011 and took a number of far-reaching resolutions.

The summit resolved to continue with the implementation of the National Liberation Heritage Route Project. It will tell the stories of the country's liberation struggle. The departments of arts and culture and basic education are planning to

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".

develop interventions in the education system to bring back arts education into schools.

The implementation of these projects is estimated to create 16 000 work opportunities and 2 300 full-time equivalent jobs between 2013/14 and 2014/15.

The Public Art Programme, which will focus on beautification and storytelling through art in communities and showcasing artistic talent, is one of the three projects aimed at stimulating demand in the sector. The programme is projected to create 5 000 work opportunities between 2013/14 and 2014/15.

The heritage legacy projects include the liberation heritage route and a marine heritage project. The latter is a recreational underwater museum in Kosi Bay in KwaZulu-Natal, which will interpret aspects of the history of slavery, indentured labour and the South African Native Labour Corps. It has the potential to create 1 517 work opportunities with annual growth of between 200 and 968 work opportunities between 2013/14 and 2014/15.

Legacy projects

The Department of Arts and Culture declared 2012 as the Year of Heritage, with the aim of preserving South Africa's rich and diverse cultural heritage, paying particular attention to liberation heritage.

This involved museums, monuments and statues in honour of those who played a significant role in the struggle for liberation. It also included the upgrading and declaration of national heritage sites, places and graves of heroes and heroines of the liberation struggle.

- In honouring the legacy of the former President of the ANC, Oliver Tambo, a museum, interpretation centre and statue will be built at Nkantolo, Bizana, which will create an estimated 50 permanent jobs and 90 short-term jobs.
- Work is also underway to upgrade and declare as heritage sites the graves of Dr Beyers Naude and Robert Sobukwe.
- In KwaZulu-Natal, the department launched the Dr John Langalibalele Dube Heritage Legacy Project, which is expected to create 270 jobs.

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- In the Western Cape, the department partnered with the Ray Alexander Simonds Memory Centre in building a museum and a community centre in Gugulethu.
- The Steve Biko Centre was opened in Ginsberg in the Eastern Cape, and was expected to create 609 jobs.

The following were declared national heritage sites:

- The graves of Rahima Moosa, Helen Joseph, Lillian Ngoyi and Charlotte Maxeke.
- The Voortrekker Monument, which was connected with Freedom Park by road. The second phase of the Freedom Park Museum, !IXhapo, which will reflect South Africa's history in its totality, was opened in late 2012.
- The Wesleyan Church in Waaihoek and the Maphikela House in Mangaung.
- The houses of former ANC President Joseph Makgatho and Bram Fischer.
- The site of the 1957 anti-pass women's march in Zeerust. This work is part of the liberation heritage route, through which sites and individuals of significance and to the struggle are connected.

Mzansi Golden Economy Strategy

As part of the national target of creating five million jobs within the next 10 years, the Department of Arts and Culture launched the Mzansi Golden Economy Strategy in late 2011, expected to create more than 150 000 work opportunities between 2012 and 2017.

More than R1,5 million was set aside for the Bokgabo Dikolong visual arts and photography competition, which targeted learners from all provinces and was implemented jointly with the Department of Basic Education.

A further R600 000 was set aside for the South African School Choral Eisteddfod, involving all provinces.

Other cultural events, which also received support, include the Mangaung African Cultural Festival, the North West Cultural Calabash in Taung, the Diamonds and Dorings in Kimberley, the Joy of Jazz in Johannesburg, the Cape Town International Jazz Festival and the National Arts Festival in Grahamstown.

Infrastructure development drive

In his 2012 State of the Nation Address, President Jacob Zuma unveiled a massive drive towards infrastructure expansion.

The earmarked infrastructure allocation for arts and culture will be used to build, upgrade, restore and maintain museums, performing art centres, libraries and archives.

The new National English Literary Museum in Grahamstown and the construction of storage space at Iziko Museum in Cape Town are scheduled for completion in 2013/14 at a total cost of R350 million.

The department will spend an estimated R168 million on the construction of the Sarah Bartmann Centre of Remembrance in the Eastern Cape and R44 million on the construction of the Matola Monument Museum.

The upgrade to the Craigelea Building in Pretoria, used as the headquarters of the National Film and Video Archives, was completed in 2011/12. Several other projects will be running from 2012/13, such as the upgrading of facilities for people with disabilities at the National Archives of South Africa.

Investing in Culture Programme

The Investing in Culture Programme promotes job creation, skills development and economic empowerment, supporting business start-ups and poverty-alleviation projects.

Funds are transferred to participants in the programme's projects and are disbursed on the basis of annual business plans and service level agreements between the department and the individual or group contractors.

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
- arts institutions such as the State Theatre in Pretoria,

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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 tourism

Cultural festivals, traditional cuisine projects, heritage routes and story-telling events are areas that benefit from South Africa's booming tourism industry.

Cultural villages reflecting the different cultures, traditions, arts and crafts of South Africa's diverse population, have become popular drawcards for tourists.

Arts festivals

Annual arts festivals are growing in popularity and attendance numbers. These include:

- Aardklop, held annually in Potchefstroom, North West, is inherently Afrikaans, but universal in character.
- Arts Alive International Festival is held in the Johannesburg inner city, with over 600 artists performing during the four-day festival at various venues in Newtown.
- Cape Town International Jazz Festival is a two-day festival featuring some 40 international and African acts performing on five stages and attracting more than 15 000 people. It also features photographic and art exhibitions.
- FNB Dance Umbrella is a festival of contemporary choreography and dance presenting work ranging from community-based dance troupes to international companies.
- Ficksburg Cherry Festival, first held in 1969, attracts about 20 000 visitors to this small eastern Free State town.
- Klein Karoo Nasionale Kunstefees, is held annually in Oudtshoorn and presentations include drama, cabaret, and contemporary and classical music. Measured against 2012 attendance figures, it is presently the most popular festival of its kind.
- Innibos Kunstefees, held annually in June in Nelspruit,

Mpumalanga, featuring mainly Afrikaans performers and attracting some 100 000 visitors.

- Mangaung African Cultural Festival in Bloemfontein is gaining status as one of the biggest cultural tourism events in southern Africa. This 10-day festival showcases the cream of African and international talent and attracts up to 140 000 people.
- National Arts Festival, held annually in July in Grahamstown in the Eastern Cape, is one of the largest and most diverse arts gatherings in Africa.
- Oppikoppi Easter Festival and Oppikoppi Bushveld Bash near Northam in North West, offers live performances from rock, alternative and blues bands both local and from abroad.
- Splashy Fen Music Festival near Underberg in KwaZulu-Natal offers a variety of mainstream and alternative rock and pop music.
- Standard Bank Joy of Jazz is Johannesburg's biggest annual jazz festival, with more than 200 local and international artists performing at different venues across the city.
- Up the Creek is a popular music festival on the banks of the Breede River near Swellendam in the Western Cape.

Other festivals that attract visitors at both national and international level are North West's Cultural Calabash; the One City Festival in Taung, North West; the Awesome Africa Music Festival in Durban; the Spier Summer Festival at Spier Estate in the Western Cape; the Windybrow Theatre Festival in Johannesburg.

Theatre

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 January 2011, the Ministry of Arts and Culture launched the New Plays Writing Programme at the University of the Witwatersrand (Wits), Johannesburg. The programme is a partnership between the Department of Arts and Culture, the

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university, the British Council and Sustained Theatre.

The objective of the programme is to equip a new generation of South African writers with skills that will enable them to develop dramatic work that resonates with the challenges of the world around them. The programme comprises a series of playwriting workshops, the development of new plays and the production of selected work, both locally and internationally.

Music

Music is one of the key cultural industries identified in the Cultural Industrial Growth Strategy Report, and government has committed itself to harnessing its potential. In addition to its cultural value, music plays an important economic role in the country, generating significant copyright revenue.

In this industry, the department has solid foundations to build on. These include the annual South African Music Week, the in-school education programme run in conjunction with the Department of Basic Education, and the Moshito Music Conference and Exhibition.

The Taking South African Music to the World Programme is aimed at improving export opportunities for South African 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. Kwaito combines elements of rap, reggae, hip-hop and other styles into a distinctly South African sound. Kwaai Jazz is gaining popularity.

In August 2012, the Samro Foundation announced an orchestration mentorship programme, aimed at developing young composers, or helping inexperienced composers gain critical skills and techniques in orchestration. The programme's emphasis is primarily on nurturing young black and/or female composers, with a view to creating works that incorporate elements of African music.

The Marché International du Disque et de l'Edition Musicale (Midem) is an international music market, held in Cannes, France. Held annually since 1967, the fair brings together major players in the international music industry,

South Africa's 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.

including musicians, businesspeople, members of the media and cultural policy-makers.

In 2012, the Department of Arts and Culture, in conjunction with the Department of Trade and Industry, again supported the South African Music Recording Industry's participation at Midem, which took place from 28 to 31 January 2012.

South African Music Awards (Samas)

The 18th MTN Samas were held at Sun City's Superbowl in April 2012 and broadcast to millions of viewers countrywide. Winners included:

- Album of the Year: *Loliwe* by Zahara
- MTN Record of the Year: *These Streets* – Mi Casa
- Male Artist of the Year: AKA – *Altar Ego*

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- Female Artist of the Year: Zahara – *Loliwe*
- Duo/Group of the Year: Mi Casa – *Mi Casa Music*
- Newcomer of the Year: Zahara – *Loliwe*
- Special Award: MTN Best Selling Mobile Music Download: Facebook – DJ Cleo
- Special Award: Best Selling Album: *Loliwe* – Zahara

Orchestras

The National Arts Council is responsible for funding the KwaZulu-Natal, Cape and Gauteng orchestras as well as the Cape Town Jazz Orchestra.

Dance

Dancing is part of the African way of life and has become a prime means of artistic expression, with dance companies expanding and exploring new territory.

Music and dance are pulling in new audiences and a number of home-grown productions, particularly those aimed at the popular market, have taken South Africa and, in some cases the world, by storm.

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 the trifles of everyday life.

The Dance Factory in Johannesburg provides a permanent platform for all kinds of dance and movement groups, while the Wits 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.

The largest ballet company is the South African Ballet Theatre, based in Johannesburg.

The FNB Dance Umbrella is an annual platform for South African contemporary dance at which new choreographic creations are presented. It is an open platform encompassing performances of youth and community groups, the efforts of



young choreographers and commissioned works from professionals. The FNB Dance Umbrella 2012, held in association with the NAC and the Market Theatre, ran from 17 February to 4 March 2012.

Visual arts

South Africa boasts a rich variety of visual art with influences ranging from pre-historic, ancient and indigenous art, to western, Asian and contemporary art.

Art galleries, ranging from small privately-owned commercial galleries, to major regional galleries such as the South African National Gallery in Cape Town, the Durban Art Gallery in KwaZulu-Natal, the Johannesburg Art Gallery in Gauteng and King George VI Gallery in Port Elizabeth in the Eastern Cape, showcase collections of indigenous, historical and contemporary works.

Substantial collections are housed at the Gertrude Posel Gallery at Wits and the University of South Africa. Collections at the University of Pretoria include the Mapungubwe, Van Tilburg and Edoardo Villa collections. The University of Stellenbosch art collection dates back to 1919.

A collection of contemporary Indian art is housed at the University of KwaZulu-Natal. There are also several corporate collections of national interest, including those of Standard Bank and Absa Bank and the cellular phone network MTN.

In October 2012, the Department of Arts and Culture hosted the Visual Arts Indaba, *Towards a Visual Arts Policy Framework*.

The department commissioned a team of researchers to do an assessment of the visual arts sector in South Africa, to assess the current position of visual arts in South Africa, and to identify opportunities for growing the artistic, social and economic contribution of the visual arts in the society and economy. The report noted that:

- the sector contributes over R1 billion to the economy
- the sector provides employment to almost 18 000 people
- over 50% of those are women and 53,4% are under 35.

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Crafts

South Africa's craft sector contributes about R11 billion annually to the GDP and employs approximately 38 000 people.

With workplaces ranging from the pavements and markets of the big cities to dwellings in deep rural areas, South Africans produce a remarkable range of arts and crafts including various forms of traditional artwork, as well as innovative new products. These range from jewellery, tableware, home decorations, embroidery and keyrings, to skilfully crafted wooden engravings and wirework sculptures.

In addition to the standard materials such as beads, grass, leather, fabric and clay, an array of other mediums are also used, including telephone wire, plastic bags, empty cans, bottle tops and even food tin labels, to create brightly coloured paper mâché bowls.

Literature

The South African literature sector has become globally competitive and the country's writers continue to command respect throughout the world.

Well-known South African writers include among many others Nobel Prize winners JM Coetzee and Nadine Gordimer; Gcina Mhlope; Phaswane Mpe; Es'kia Mphahlele; Wally Serote; Athol Fugard, Herman Charles Bosman; Sir Percy Fitzpatrick; Breyten Breytenbach; Dalene Matthee; Alan Paton; Olive Schreiner; Andre P Brink; and Njabulo Ndebele.

The current generation of writers is also making their 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; and Deon Meyer, whose work has attracted worldwide critical acclaim and a growing international fan base.

Well-known poets include Keorapetse William Kgotsitsile, Joseph Mbuyiseni Mtshali, Roy Campbell, Sheila Cussons, Jakob Daniël du Toit (better known as Totius), Elisabeth Eybers, Ingrid Jonker, Antjie Krog, Thomas Pringle, poet and

From November 2012, South Africans will, for the first time, be able to air their views online regarding the protection of their cultural heritage. This comes after government, through the South African Heritage Resources Agency, introduced a heritage resource management web-based database portal, the South African Heritage Resource Information System, at www.sahra.org.za/sahris.

The portal will ensure that all relevant data is streamlined and that every South African will be able to access information about their heritage.

journalist NP van Wyk Louw, and Eugène Marais.

The new pop culture in poetry, often referred to as “spoken-word poetry”, is one of the most celebrated art forms in 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.

The Department of Arts and Culture in collaboration with the National Library of South Africa (NLSA) is reprinting some out-of-print books that are considered as classics in indigenous African languages.

Twenty-seven titles in all the nine previously marginalised languages were reproduced and distributed to public libraries across the nation.

The department embarked on the second phase of the project, which involved the re-issuing of 18 titles (two in each indigenous language). These titles include: *Apha Naphaya* by DM Jongilanga, *Ikusasa Alaziwa* by OTM Nxumalo and *Megokgo ya Bjoko* by Oliver Kgadime Matsepe.

The Department of Arts and Culture is continuing with the Indigenous Languages Publishing Programme, a partnership with the South African Book Development Council, to produce new material in the nine previously marginalised indigenous languages. By June 2011, the programme had produced titles such as *A Hi Fambe Munghaname* (Xitsonga), *Tikhatsi Tegugcina* (siSwati) Ziyodlula Izinsizwa (isiZulu) and *Boiteko Ba Ka* (Sesotho).

The Department of Arts and Culture supports the *Baobab Literary Journal*, which provides a regular publishing platform

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for budding writers to appear alongside seasoned ones. The department continues to support the Time of the Writer and the Poetry Africa festivals held annually in Durban. These also deliver developmental workshops for young emerging writers, a schools programme and an initiative with the Department of Correctional Services to promote writing among inmates.

WordFest, a literary component of the Grahamstown Arts Festival, focuses on promoting literature in indigenous languages. Also popular are the Johannesburg and Franschhoek literary festivals.

There is an English Literary Museum in Grahamstown and an Afrikaans Museum in Bloemfontein. The Centre for African Literary Studies at the University of KwaZulu-Natal is home to the Bernth Lindfors Collection of African literature.

South African Literary Awards

The South African Literary Awards include categories such as the Literary Lifetime Achievement Award, the National Poet Laureate Prize, the K Sello Duiker Award for Young Novelists, the Literary Journalism Award and many other categories. Other awards include the M-Net Awards and the BTA/Anglo Platinum Short Story Award.

In June 2012, the winners of the 2012 *Sunday Times* Literary Awards were announced in Johannesburg. Michiel Heyns was awarded the *Sunday Times* Fiction Prize for *Lost Ground*, a novel born out of the story of the Inge Lotz murder. This marks Heyns' second win in the fiction category – he shared the award with Marlene van Niekerk in 2007 for his translation of *Agaat*. *Lost Ground* also won Heyns the Herman Charles Bosman Prize earlier in June. The 2012 Alan Paton Award for Non-Fiction was presented to Hugh Lewin for his struggle memoir, *Stones Against the Mirror*.

Film

The first ever newsreel was shot in South Africa during the Anglo-Boer/South African War, which ended in 1902. The weekly newsreel ran for more than 60 years. Film production began in 1916 when IW Schlesinger set up Killarney



Charlie Vundla scooped Best Director and his debut, *How 2 Steal 2 Million*, was named Best Film at the eighth Africa Movie Academy Awards (AMAA), held on 22 April 2012 in Lagos, Nigeria. Terry Pheto was named Best Supporting Actress for her role in the film, which also won Best Achievement in Editing (Garreth Fradgely). With four awards, *How 2 Steal 2 Million* was the most awarded film on the night.

South Africa's crime drama *State of Violence* won Best Film in an African Language and Best Achievement in Sound.

Man on Ground, a Nigerian/South African xenophobia-themed co-production, won the Special Jury Award and Best Supporting Actor for South African Fana Mokoena.

Studios in Johannesburg, and the studio produced 42 movies between 1916 and 1922.

When access to international markets became limited in the 1920s, the so-called 30-year lull began, and it was only in the 1950s that the market picked up again, when Afrikaans film-makers developed an interest in the industry.

In the 1980s, South Africa gave foreign companies the opportunity to film movies in the country by giving them tax breaks.

South Africa's entertainment industry is valued at around R7,4 billion, with film and television generating more than R5,8 billion in economic activity each year. In the Western Cape, the estimated turnover contributed to the tourism industry is over R23,2 million annually.

The local film industry has matured and has earned international recognition. The film *Tsotsi* won an Academy Award in 2006 in the category Best Foreign Language Film. In 2009, the sci-fi hit *District Nine* was nominated for an Oscar for Best Film.

The South African government offers a package of incentives to promote its film production industry. These consist of the Foreign Film and Television Production incentive to attract foreign-based film productions to shoot on location in South Africa and the South African Film and Television Production and Co-Production incentive, which aims to assist local film producers in the production of local content.

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In May 2012, the Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr Rob Davies, announced changes to the incentives for foreign film and television productions. The incentives offered to foreign-owned productions that meet the qualifying criteria include up to 2,5% of qualifying South African post-production expenditure (QSAPPE) for post-production expenditure of between R1,5 million and R3 million, and up to 5% of QSAPPE for post-production expenditure of more than R3 million.

The revised incentive became effective in April 2012 and will be administered for a period of three years, up to 2014.

South Africa's first co-production treaty was signed with Canada in 1997, followed by Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, France, Australia and New Zealand. At the Cannes Film Festival in May, the Minister of Arts and Culture, Mr Paul Mashatile, signed a new co-production treaty with his Irish counterpart, bringing the tally to eight treaties.

Local movies successfully produced under these treaties include the UK co-production *Skin*, *The Bang Bang Club* and *A Million Colours* in partnership with Canada, the German co-production *Death Race*, and the award-winning French collaboration *Skoonheid*.

South Africa had its best year at the Cannes Film Festival on the French Riviera to date. Some 130 local filmmakers registered for the event, and the National Film and Video Foundation showcased 20 local projects, including 12 feature films and eight documentaries.

The three largest film distributors in South Africa are Ster-Kinekor, United International Pictures and Nu-Metro. Ster-Kinekor has a specialised art circuit called Cinema Nouveau with theatres in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban and Pretoria.

Film festivals include the Durban International Film Festival; the North West Film Festival; the Apollo Film Festival

In April 2012, the South African Post Office (Sapo) released a set of stamps depicting South Africa's national symbols. Sapo also commemorated the 100th anniversary of the birth of Dr George Pemba, who has been called the "Grand Master of South African Art". The set of 10 stamps feature some of his best-known works.

in Victoria West; the Three Continents Film Festival (specialising in African, South American and Asian films); the Soweto Film Festival; and the Encounters Documentary Festival, which alternates between Cape Town and Johannesburg.

Museums

More than 300 of the approximately 1 000 museums in Africa are in South Africa. The Department of Arts and Culture subsidises most museums, which are otherwise autonomous.

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 South Africa (NSLA)

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.

The South African Library for the Blind is a statutory organisation located in Grahamstown in the Eastern Cape. Its purpose is to provide, free of charge as far as is reasonably possible, a national LIS to serve blind and print-handicapped readers in South Africa.

Blind SA is an organisation of the blind, governed by the blind, and is located in Johannesburg. One of its primary objectives is to provide services for blind and partially sighted individuals to uplift and empower them by publishing books, magazines and other documents in Braille.

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ARTS AND CULTURE

* National orders and symbols



The Order of the Baobab



The Order of Luthuli



The Order of Mendi for Bravery



The Order of Mapungubwe



The Order of the Companions of OR Tambo



The Order of Ikhamanga



National bird: Blue crane



National flower: King protea



National fish: Galjoen



National tree: Real yellowwood



The coat of arms



National animal: Springbok

*The images above appeared on postage stamps issued by the Philatelic Services of the South African Post Office.



Communications

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It is estimated that the information and communications technology (ICT) industry in South Africa contributes close to 7% to the gross national domestic product.

The Department of Communications' mandate is to create a favourable ICT environment, ensuring that South Africa has the capacity to advance its socio-economic development goals and support development in Africa.

This mandate puts the department at the forefront of government initiatives to bridge the digital divide and provide universal access to ICT for all South Africans. South Africa's ICT industry accounts for 0,5% of worldwide ICT revenue.

The department has prioritised three flagship programmes that are at the core of building a digital information and knowledge society. This includes the acceleration of building a modern digital infrastructure, as well as the policy reforms that position the country for an advanced knowledge economy by 2030.

These programmes are:

- developing a national integrated ICT policy
- rolling out a national broadband network
- implementing the digital broadcasting migration policy.

Role players

The public entities and state-owned enterprises that report to the Minister of Communications are: the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa (Icasa), the South African Post Office (Sapo), Sentech, the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC), the National Electronic Media Institute of South Africa (Nemisa), the Universal Service and Access Agency of South Africa (Usaasa), and the .za Domain Name Authority (DNA).

The South African Post Office (Sapo)

Sapo was established as a government business enterprise to provide postal and related services to the public. It was granted an exclusive mandate to conduct postal services in the country by the Postal Services Act, 1988.

By mid-2012, Sapo had a retail infrastructure of 2 487

service points, which deliver postal, courier, financial and Postbank services. Sapo is expected to open an additional 150 new points of presence by 2014/15.

The depositor's book is expected to grow to R5,2 million by 2014/15.

Mail Business has 26 mail sorting centres for domestic mail and parcels, and three for international mail and parcels. Mail is transported to and from these sorting centres domestically to 7 188 delivery offices.

Specialised Sapo products include:

- Securemail
- Speed Services Couriers
- Parcelplus
- insurance and cash-on-delivery
- Postbank
- a courier freight group made up of XPS and PX
- Docex.

Philatelic Services

The Philatelic Services of the Sapo is responsible for producing South Africa's postage stamps and other stamp-related products. Sapo prints more than 380 million postage stamps a year. They not only reach every corner of South Africa, but also the rest of the world.

PostBank

The Postbank Limited Act, 2010 allows Sapo, through the Postbank, to prioritise the banking needs of the unbanked majority, thus facilitating their inclusion into the economic mainstream and expanding the existing range of banking services, including:

- improving access to affordable services, including loans, especially in rural and lower-income communities
- promoting a culture of saving.

South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC)

The SABC has two operational divisions: public broadcasting

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services and commercial broadcasting services. As a national public service broadcaster, the corporation operates 18 radio stations and three television stations, reaching about 24 million people daily.

Telkom

Telkom is Africa's largest integrated communications company, providing integrated communications solutions to nine different countries across Africa. However, its core market is South Africa, contributing 98,9% in revenue. The organisational structure comprises three major business units: Telkom South Africa, Telkom International and Telkom Data Centre Operations.

PostNet

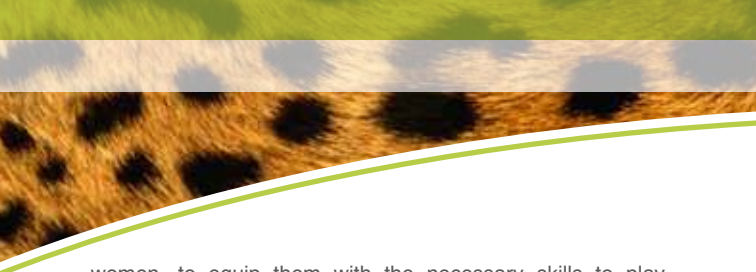
PostNet is South Africa's largest privately owned counter network in the document and parcel industry; trading across more than 250 owner-managed retail stores; serving in excess of 55 000 customers per day, countrywide; and offering five product types: courier, copy and print, digital, stationery and mailboxes.

Sentech

Sentech provides broadcasting signal distribution for broadcasting licensees. It is responsible for migrating signal distribution infrastructure from analogue to digital in line with technological developments and agreements with the International Telecommunications Union for worldwide migration to digital. Sentech's activities will ensure that the digital terrestrial television network is ready in time to meet the December 2013 analogue switch-off deadline.

National Electronic Media Institute of South Africa (Nemisa)

Nemisa is a non-profit institute of education formed as part of a government initiative in 1998, in response to the *White Paper on Broadcasting Policy*. The institute's main purpose is to train previously disadvantaged individuals, particularly



women, to equip them with the necessary skills to play significant roles in the constantly changing broadcasting environment.

The institute offers hands-on training in electronic media, including content design and production, technical operations and content transmission. .

Universal Service and Access Agency of South Africa (Usaasa)

Usaasa's sole mandate is to promote universal service and access to electronic communications services, electronic communications network services and broadcasting services. The agency is responsible for managing the Universal Service and Access Fund.

The fund receives contributions from licensed telecommunications providers and broadcasters, which are used to fulfil universal access obligations in under-serviced areas.

The agency plays a key role in facilitating the achievement of 100% ICT penetration by 2020. Between 2008/9 and 2011/12, 54 access centres were established. In addition, 267 schools and 56 further education and training institutes were provided with Internet connectivity over the same period.

The fund expects to deploy 600 cyberlabs to under-serviced areas by 2014/15.

Independent Communications Authority of South Africa (Icasa)

Icasa is the regulator for the South African communications, broadcasting and postal services sector.

Enabling legislation empowers Icasa to monitor licensee compliance with licence terms and conditions, develop regulations for the three sectors, plan and manage the radio frequency spectrum, and protect consumers of these and services.

Icasa's functions include:

- licensing broadcasters, signal distributors and providers of telecommunications and postal services
- making regulations

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Community broadcasting remains an important project for the Department of Communications.

By June 2012, South Africa had 165 community stations, with some 8,6 million listeners a week, collectively. Their scope and reach varies enormously – from the 416 000 Johannesburgers who make up the audience of Jozi FM to, for example, the 32 000 people who listen to Overvaal Stereo in the farming communities of the Free State.

- imposing licence conditions
- planning, assigning, controlling, enforcing and managing the frequency spectrum
- ensuring international and regional cooperation
- ensuring the efficient allocation of numbers
- ensuring interoperability of networks
- receiving and resolving complaints.

South African Accreditation Authority

The South African Accreditation Authority is responsible for the accreditation of authentication and certification products and services used in support of electronic signatures. It is also concerned with monitoring the activities of authentication and certification service providers whose products or services have been accredited.

Presidential National Commission (PNC) on Information Society and Development (ISAD)

The PNC on ISAD advises the President on matters related to the development of an inclusive information society; the coordinated development of an inclusive information society; and the achievement of the country's information society vision. The commission comprises leaders in government, industry and civil society. A corresponding body is the Presidential International Advisory Council on ISAD.

Programmes and initiatives

In 2011/12, the Department of Communications prioritised key policy initiatives, the major one being a comprehensive policy review of the telecommunications, postal, broadcasting



and information technology policies. This process will lead towards the development of a *White Paper on Communications for South Africa*.

In April 2012, the department hosted a successful National ICT Policy Colloquium under the theme *Defining a new era in ICTs for all South Africans*. It served to unpack key issues to be confronted in plans to craft the country's digital future. The policy review addresses availability, accessibility and affordability of broadband.

Broadband Infrastructure Development

By May 2012, it was estimated that only 2% of the population had broadband access at home.

Given the strategic importance of broadband, the department, together with the ICT industry, has committed to delivering 100% broadband penetration and creating a million jobs by 2020.

The Broadband Strategy and Implementation Plan, outlining the fibre connectivity across the country to district level, is being finalised.

Broadband Infraco

Broadband Infraco sells high-capacity long-distance transmission services to licensed fixed and mobile network operators, Internet service providers and other value-added network service providers. It has a 13 600-km network of long-distance fibre and five open-access points of presence in key metropolitan areas – with an additional seven open access points of presence expected over the next few years.

To enhance South Africa's international connectivity and the speed of broadband, Broadband Infraco co-invested with the private sector in the deployment of the West African Cable System (WACS). The WACS is the fifth submarine cable system linking South Africa to the world and was launched in May 2012. Broadband Infraco's investment in the WACS entitled it to 11,4% of the system's capacity, which would help South Africa meet its target of providing broadband connectivity to all who need it by 2020.

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Sentech and Broadband Infraco have also commenced with the broadband plan for the KwaZulu-Natal Pilot Project, and site surveys in three districts are complete.

Broadcasting Digital Migration

In February 2012, final amendments to the policy were published in the *Government Gazette* for various role players towards the implementation of the Broadcasting Digital Migration Policy.

Icasa has started the process of finalising the Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT) regulations.

The SABC, Sentech and Usaasa will play a key role in assisting the department to deliver digital broadcasting in the country. Sentech has already achieved digital signal coverage of more than 60% of the population on the DVB-T2 transmission standard.

The South African Bureau of Standards' standard, according to which locally manufactured set-top boxes will be built, was launched at the inaugural ICT Indaba in June 2012.

A DTT awareness campaign was launched in 2012 to educate the South African public about digital broadcasting and how to access it. The campaign is presented in different phases in all the provinces. By late 2012, 60% of DTT rollout coverage was achieved.

Rural Development Strategy

ICTs play a significant role in speeding up the integration of services for the development of rural areas and ensuring that rural communities, including those in remote areas, are not left out of the knowledge economy. The main goal of the department's Rural Development Strategy is therefore to address the vacuum in rural ICT and empower rural communities by promoting sustainable job creation and eradicating poverty in rural areas.

The .za Domain Name Space is responsible for the .za DNA. The Department of Communications provides funding for the .za DNA and will continue its support and participation until the .za DNA is fully operational and sustainable.

New Partnership for Africa's Development (Nepad) e-Africa Programme

The Department of Communications provides support to the implementation of the Nepad e-Africa Programme. Nepad's e-Africa programme promotes Africa as a globally competitive digital society. Key initiatives include the ICT Broadband Infrastructure Network for Africa; a submarine cable system (Uhurunet); a terrestrial cable system (Umojanet); and the Nepad e-Schools Initiative.

Sixteen African countries have signed memorandums of understanding with the Nepad e-Africa Programme and a consortia of private sector companies to participate in the Nepad e-Schools demo project. By April 2013, over 80 demonstrations Nepad e-Schools have been implemented. The schools were connected to the Internet to enable them to access content and to communicate with the rest of the world.

Job creation

In line with government's New Growth Path, the department, together with the ICT sector, aims to facilitate the creation of over 150 000 direct and indirect jobs by 2020. An industry-wide committee will be established to identify opportunities, using a collective database to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation.

Communication platforms

Radio

In 2012, the SABC's national radio network comprised 18 radio stations. Fifteen of these were dedicated specifically to public-service broadcasting and included 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.

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The SABC has three stations in its commercial portfolio. These are 5FM, Metro FM and Good Hope FM. SABC Radio has 25,486 million listeners weekly in South Africa.

Channel Africa broadcasts live on three platforms: shortwave, satellite and the Internet. Its broadcasts are in Chinyanja, Silozi, Kiswahili, English, French and Portuguese.

Commercial radio stations

Commercial radio stations in South Africa include:

- Algoa FM
- Classic FM
- Kaya FM
- YFM
- 94.7 Highveld Stereo
- 702 Talk Radio
- Metro FM
- 5FM
- Good Hope FM
- Jacaranda 94.2
- OFM
- East Coast Radio
- 567 Cape Talk
- Radio 2000
- Radio KFM.

Stations such as Jacaranda 94.2, Highveld Stereo, Radio Oranje, Radio Algoa and East Coast Radio were initially SABC stations, but were sold to private owners to diversify radio ownership in South Africa as part of the transformation of the public broadcaster. Many of South Africa's radio stations are available online.

Television

The SABC's television network comprises three television channels – all free-to-air. SABC TV has a weekly audience of 30,248 million (86,6% of adults watch SABC television in South Africa). South African television is broadcast in all 11 official languages and also in Sign Language.

Community television

In 2007, Soweto TV was the first community television station to obtain a seven-year broadcasting licence from Icasa. Since then, five more seven-year licences have been issued. By April 2012, there were five stations operational in Soweto, Cape Town, Tshwane, Empangeni and Nelson Mandela Bay. The issuing of new community television licences is on hold until the migration from analogue to digital broadcasting is complete.

Free-to-air television

e.tv is South Africa's first private free-to-air television channel. By mid-2012, it was the largest English-medium channel in the country and the second largest overall. e.tv also has a pan-African presence through e.tv Africa. The 24-hour news service is broadcast live in the United Kingdom to over 10,5 million subscribers on the SKY digital satellite platform. In addition, eNCA provides live news bulletins to nearly three million South African viewers each night on e.tv (in English, isiZulu and Sesotho) and to 200 000 Afrikaans viewers on kykNET.

Satellite broadcasting

In October 2012, DStv expanded its subscription satellite television bouquet by adding a new set of high-definition movie channels. The changes come as a result of MultiChoice's expanded capacity since the successful launch of the new Intelsat 20 (IS-20) satellite at the start of August 2012, giving the pay-television platform a massive boost in broadband capacity, which makes more television channels possible.

Internet

South Africa's Internet economy contributes 2% to the country's gross domestic product, according to a study by research consultancy World Wide Worx, released in May 2012. This contribution is rising by around 0,1% a year, meaning it should reach 2,5% by 2016.

South African e-commerce is growing at a rate of around

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30% a year, according to the study, with the growth showing no signs of slowing down.

The *SMME Survey 2012* found that 410 000 SMMEs in the country have a website – representing 63% of active, formal SMMEs. Approximately 150 000 SMMEs in South Africa would not be able to survive without their web presence. With SMEs accounting for about 7,8 million jobs in South Africa, this means as many as 1,56 million jobs would be in jeopardy were it not for the Internet.

Mobile penetration stands at about 80%, with 40 million South Africans using cellphones. Around 10 million phones are sold in South Africa every year, and it is expected that by 2013, smartphones will account for half of this number.

Broadband access

According to the *Internet Access in South Africa 2012* study by World Wide Worx, released in December 2012, broadband access in South Africa has more than doubled in the last two years, as mobile operators slashed the cost of data and network roll-out accelerated. World Wide Worx's research found that fixed-line broadband subscriptions are outnumbered eight to one by mobile broadband subscriptions.

Social media

By July 2012, there were 5 119 620 Facebook users in South Africa, making it the country with the 31st most Facebook users in the world. It grew by more than 279 160 from the beginning of 2012. Over the period, South Africa registered over twice as many tweets (5 030 226) as the next most active country, Kenya (2 476 800).

Cybercrime and cybersecurity

A National Cybersecurity Policy Framework was approved by Cabinet in March 2012 – one of the few countries in Africa with a policy document.

There is a significant rise in hacking, security breaches, misuse of personal information, cybersecurity threats and cybercrime. In an attempt to ensure that South Africa



measures up to international best practice, the Minister of Communications, in October 2012, published the Electronic Communications and Transactions Amendment Bill.

Mobile communications

According to *Census 2011*, the proportion of households owning cellphones significantly increased from 31,9% in 2001 to 88,9% in 2011. The proportion using landlines decreased from 23,9% in 2001 to 14,5% in 2011. Research by web marketing company Xcellent Media found that there were 29 million cellphones in use in South Africa by June 2012.

The media

When South Africa became a democracy in 1994, the media was freed from all restrictions. According to the Bill of Rights, as contained in the Constitution, everyone has the right to freedom of expression.

Media Development and Diversity Agency (MDDA)

The MDDA is a statutory development agency for promoting and ensuring media development and diversity. By March 2012, the agency had trained over 1 764 people; and provided 247 bursaries to different radio and print media. It had created approximately 310 direct and indirect job opportunities.

Print

Newspapers

According to the Audit Bureau of Circulations' (ABC) *2012 Third Quarter Report*, newspaper distribution declined by 30 000 copies compared to the previous quarter. The daily newspaper category continued to decline in 2012, with several sharp drops in circulation, although growth in vernacular circulation continued.

Magazines

Figures for the third quarter of 2012, released in November

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2012, showed that overall consumer-magazine circulation declined sharply.

Online media

The February 2012 DMMA/Effective Measure website statistics reveal that News24 is the largest website in South Africa, followed by IOL and Howzit.MSN.

The February 2012 Effective Measure statistics reveal that South Africa produced 14 708 417 unique browsers registering 453 773 181 page views. This is an increase of 2% over the January 2012 statistics.

Media organisations and role players

Print Media South Africa (PMSA), administers individual bodies, namely the Newspaper Association of South Africa (the oldest communication organisation in South Africa, established in 1882), the Magazine Publishers' Association of South Africa and the Association of Independent Publishers (AIP). The PMSA represents more than 700 newspaper and magazine titles in South Africa. The PMSA is a member of a number of international bodies, such as the World Association of Newspapers and the Federation of Periodical Press. Allied to the PMSA, but not a constituent member, is the ABC, responsible for auditing and verifying print-media circulation figures.

The Association of Independent Publishers represents the interests of more than 250 independent publishers in southern Africa. The South African National Editors' Forum (Sanef) was conceived at a meeting of the Black Editors' Forum, the Conference of Editors and senior journalism educators and trainers in October 1996. Against the backdrop of positive political developments on the African continent, Sanef spearheaded the formation of the All Africa Editor's Conference. The Southern African Editors' Forum was subsequently formed in 2003.

The Forum of Black Journalists addresses issues that directly affect its members. Members of the public who have complaints or concerns about reports in newspapers and

magazines can submit their grievances to the Office of the Press Ombudsman. The Freedom of Expression Institute was established in 1994 to protect and foster the rights to freedom of expression and access to information, and to oppose censorship.

Another body that protects freedom of speech is the Freedom of Commercial Speech Trust. The Forum of Community Journalists is an independent body that represents, promotes and serves the interests of all community-newspaper journalists in southern Africa.

The Broadcasting Complaints Commission of South adjudicates complaints from the public about programmes flighted by members who subscribe to its code of conduct.

The National Community Radio Forum lobbies for the airwaves in South Africa to be diversified, and for a dynamic broadcasting environment through the establishment of community radio stations.

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 (AP)
- Deutsche Presse Agentur
- United Press International.

Journalism awards

South Africa's most important awards include the:

- Mondi Shanduka Newspaper Awards
- Sappi Magazine Publishers Association of South Africa PICA Awards

Sanef's Nat Nakasa Award for Media Integrity was awarded to Press Ombudsman Joe Thloloe. Thloloe had been a journalist for more than 50 years, and had headed a number of media organisations, such as the SABC News and e.tv.

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The 2012 Media Development and Diversity Agency/Sanlam Local Media Awards included the inaugural Rantho/Letsebe Community Media Achievement Award. Rantho/Letsebe Community Radio Riverside won the Rantho/Letsebe Community Media Achievement Award. Other winners included:

- Best Community/Small Commercial Newspapers: *Alex Pioneer*
- Independent Emerging Newspaper (between two to five years): *EC Today (Eastern Cape Today)*
- Independent established newspaper: *Polokwane Observer*
- Best Free Paper: *Tygerburger*
- Best Paid Paper: *Lowvelder*
- Hultzer Trophy (circulation under 10 000): *Polokwane Observer*
- Cronwright Trophy (circulation above 10 000): *Lowvelder*.

- Sanlam Community Press Awards
- Vodacom Awards for Journalism Across All Mediums
- South African Breweries Journalism Awards
- Sanlam's Financial Journalist of the Year Award
- CNN MultiChoice Africa Awards
- Discovery Health Journalism Awards
- Sanef's Nat Nakasa Award for media integrity.

Advertising

South Africa has a vibrant and dynamic advertising industry. Local advertising agencies are often recognised internationally for their excellence.

The Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) is the protector of the ethical standards of advertising in South Africa, and protects consumers against manipulative advertising and unfair claims. It is an independent body established and funded by the marketing-communication industry to regulate advertising in the public interest by means of self-regulation and ensures that advertising content complies with the Code of Advertising Practice.



Economy & Finance

ECONOMY AND FINANCE

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ECONOMY AND FINANCE

South Africa is the largest economy in Africa. While much of the world staggered in the wake of the recent global financial meltdown, South Africa has managed to stay on its feet – largely due to its prudent fiscal and monetary policies.

The country has a well-capitalised banking system, abundant natural resources and well-developed regulatory systems, as well as research and development capabilities, and an established manufacturing base.

South Africa's economy has a marked duality, with a sophisticated financial and industrial base, having grown alongside an underdeveloped informal economy.

In its *2012/13 Global Competitiveness Report*, the World Economic Forum ranked South Africa second in the world for the accountability of its private institutions, and third for its financial market development. Its securities exchange is ranked among the top 20 in the world in terms of size.

Economic Development

The Economic Development Department was formed after the 2009 elections. It was set up to strengthen government capacity to implement the electoral mandate in particular in relation to the transformation of the economy.

As such, the department is responsible for coordinating the development of the country's New Growth Path and overseeing the work of key state entities engaged in economic development.

The department promotes economic development through participatory, coherent and coordinated economic policy and planning for the benefit of all South Africans.

The department contributes directly to the creation of decent work through inclusive economic growth, and the ministerial service-delivery agreement.

In cooperation with the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, the Economic Development Department works to develop spatial frameworks for the 23 districts identified as the poorest in the country.

Economic development facts and figures:

- 365 000 new jobs
- five major new state infrastructure projects
- R300 billion for the country's ports and railways
- eight million learners at no-fee schools
- 11 000 new artisans qualified
- 23,9% – South Africa's unemployment rate in the fourth quarter
- 2 500 – applications received since the launch of the government's Jobs Fund in June 2011; project allocations of over R1 billion have already been committed
- R8,4 billion – the investment value of the seven projects approved under the R20-billion tax incentive scheme announced in 2011 aimed at supporting new industrial projects and manufacturing
- R1,5 billion – the amount approved for 60 companies to promote job creation under a R10-billion cheap loan scheme introduced in 2011 by the Industrial Development Corporation
- R1 billion – to be cut from port charges paid by exporters of manufactured goods in 2012/13, following an agreement between the Port Regulator and Transnet
- R300 million allocated for preparatory work towards building new universities in Mpumalanga and the Northern Cape in 2013
- R1-billion state guarantee fund to promote access to housing loans for South Africans with lower incomes, to start operations in April 2013, managed by the National Housing Finance Corporation
- people earning between R3 500 and R15 000 will, from April 2013, be eligible for subsidies of up to R83 000 from their provincial governments, to enable them to obtain housing finance from accredited banks.

State-owned enterprises (SOEs)

SOEs are responsible for the development of key infrastructure and manufacturing capacity for South Africa. The SOEs that fall under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Enterprises are active in:

- Energy and mining: Alexkor and Eskom
- Manufacturing: Denel, Safcol and Broadband Infraco
- Transport: South African Airways (SAA), Transnet and South African Express Airways (SAX).

The Proudly South African “buy local” campaign was launched by government, organised business, organised labour and community organisations to boost job creation by promoting South African companies and locally made products. While the campaign encourages the nation to buy local products and make use of local services, it also promotes national pride, patriotism and social cohesion.

Department of Trade and Industry

The Department of Trade and Industry’s vision is of a South Africa that has a vibrant economy, characterised by growth, employment and equity, built on the full potential of all citizens. To achieve this, the department has become an outwardly-focused, customer-centric organisation.

The department assists exporters by providing information, financial support and practical assistance to sustain growth in traditional markets and penetrate new high-growth markets, such as China, India and Russia.

Progress has been made in trade integration in the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Over the medium term, the SADC will focus on addressing rules of origin, trade facilitation and non-tariff barriers.

Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP)

Industrialisation is central to long-term growth and development. A host of sectoral and cross-cutting initiatives are being implemented under the Industrial Policy Action Plan 2 (IPAP 2).

In May 2012, the Department of Trade and Industry launched the Manufacturing Competitiveness Enhancement Programme, a new incentive and a key component of the IPAP 3.

Green economy

The green economy is shaping the next wave of industrialisation and is a key sector in the New Growth Path. National Treasury has allocated R800 million over the next two years for South Africa’s Green Fund, which aims to provide finance

for high-quality, high-impact, job-creating green economy projects throughout the country.

About 250 000 solar water heaters have been installed in South Africa, a solid step towards the million target. This has been a partnership between a number of departments and public entities. The department worked with industry to manufacture more of the units in South Africa. In January 2013, the South African Bureau of Standards approved a new factory in Alrode with a capacity to produce 8 000 units a month.

The IDC committed about R5 billion in industrial funding for projects in the Department of Environmental Affairs' green energy programme, including to support entry of community empowerment groups.

The department unblocked projects in green energy stuck in bureaucratic delays, for example a wind farm in Coega in the Eastern Cape.

Taxation

South Africa has a residence-based tax system, which means residents are – subject to certain exclusions – taxed on their worldwide income, irrespective of where their income was earned.

Non-residents are, however, taxed on their income from a South African source, but subject to the provisions of international agreements for the avoidance of double tax.

Most of the state's income is derived from income tax, although nearly a third of total revenue from government taxes comes from indirect taxes, primarily value-added tax.

Exchange control

Exchange-control regulations are administered by the South African Reserve Bank on behalf of the Minister of Finance. The Minister of Finance has also appointed certain banks to act as authorised dealers in foreign exchange, as well as authorised dealers with limited authority in foreign exchange, which gives them the right to buy and sell foreign exchange, subject to conditions and within limits prescribed by the Financial Surveillance Department of the Reserve Bank.

In September 2012, the South African Maritime Safety Authority (Samsa), the Department of Labour and the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Economic Development and Tourism hosted the South Africa Maritime Industry Careers Expo and Jobs Summit in Durban.

The summit was organised in support of government's New Growth Path goal to create five million jobs over the next 10 years and reduce unemployment by 10%. The expo formed part of Samsa's drive to revive the maritime industry and create 160 000 jobs within the next 20 years.

Authorised dealers are not agents of the department, but act on behalf of their customers.

Since 1994, South Africa has considerably reformed its exchange-control policies. There have been gradual exchange-control reforms concerning individuals, corporates and institutional investors. The liberalisation has been focused on progressively increasing the individual foreign capital allowance, increasing institutional investors' foreign exposure and allowing South African firms to raise capital and expand their operations offshore from a domestic base.

Other financial institutions

- The Cooperative Banks for Development Agency was established in 2009 in terms of the Cooperative Banks Act, 2007. Its objectives are to provide for the registration of deposit-taking financial service cooperatives, savings and credit cooperatives, community banks and village banks, and their regulation and supervision. The agency also facilitates, promotes and funds the education and training of cooperative bank personnel.
- The Development Bank of South Africa Act, 1997 stipulates that the main role of this Development Finance Institution is to promote economic development and growth, human-resource development and institutional capacity-building.
- Collective investment schemes (CIS) are investment structures whereby individual investor funds are pooled with those of other investors. Qualified asset managers regulated under the Financial Advisory and Intermediaries

Act, 2002 invest these funds on behalf of the investor. Each investor owns units (participatory interest) in the total fund. The South African CIS industry has recovered well after the financial crisis. Total assets under management at the end of March 2011, increased to R962 billion, compared to R817 billion in March 2010, indicating growth of 18%.

- By 31 March 2011, there were 10 032 registered retirement funds supervised by the Financial Services Board. Of these, 3 160 funds were active, while the remainder comprised funds that are dormant, in orphan status (i.e. without boards of management), under curatorship, or being deregistered or liquidated.
- Retail bonds can be purchased from National Treasury, the South African Post Office and Pick n Pay stores country-wide. Since the introduction of RSA fixed-rate retail savings bonds in May 2004 and inflation-linked retail bonds in April 2007, the cumulative amount reached R17,2 billion by 31 May 2012.
- Increased global demand for emerging market's higher-yielding debt has led to rising international interest in South African government bonds. Non-residents' purchases of domestic bonds declined somewhat from a nett annual high of R52 billion in 2010 to a nett R42 billion in 2011. In the first six months of 2012, non-residents purchased a nett of R49 billion worth of domestic bonds, which contributed to the noticeable decline in bond yields.
- The local bond market continued to benefit from prudent macro-economic policies, which saw the country through the global financial crisis in 2008. In 2011, turnover increased to record high of R20,9 trillion with support from non-residents.

Banking industry

South Africa has 31 banking institutions – 10 locally controlled, six foreign-controlled, 13 registered branches and two mutual banks – were reporting data to the Bank Supervision Department of the Reserve Bank. There were also 43 authorised representative offices of international banks in South Africa.

The Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) was established in 1887 and became a member of the World Federation of Exchanges in 1963. It is currently the largest stock exchange in Africa, and the 16th largest in terms of market capitalisation and trading volume in the world. It has some 480 listed companies on the exchange with a total market capitalisation of approximately US\$580 billion.

The banking industry is characterised by a high degree of concentration, with four banks, namely Absa Bank Ltd, The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd, FirstRand Bank Ltd and Nedbank Ltd, dominating the sector. The domestic banking sector's operating environment remained challenging during 2011, however signs of improvement were evidenced compared to 2010.

Johannesburg Stock Exchange Limited (JSE)

The JSE is privately owned and funded, and governed by a board of directors. Its activities are licensed and regulated by two Acts of Parliament, namely the Stock Exchanges Control Act, 1985, which governs the equities markets, and the Financial Markets Control Act, 1989, which governs the derivatives markets.

In keeping with international practice, the JSE Ltd also acts as regulator of its members and ensures that markets operate in a transparent way, ensuring investor protection. Similarly, issuers of securities must comply with the JSE Ltd listings requirements, which aim to ensure sufficient disclosure of all information relevant to investors.



EDUCATION

Education

South Africa's Bill of Rights stipulates that every citizen has the right to basic education, including adult basic education and further education. Consequently, government places education and skills development at the centre of its policies and has elevated education as one of its top priorities.

In 2012/13, education constituted more than 21% of government's allocated expenditure. The responsibility for education is shared by two ministries, namely the Department of Basic Education and the Department of Higher Education and Training, formed when the former National Department of Education was split into two separate departments.

The Department of Basic Education deals with all schools from Grade R to Grade 12, and adult literacy programmes, while the Department of Higher Education and Training deals with universities and other post-school education and training, as well as coordinating the Human Resource Development Strategy for South Africa.

Basic Education

The Department of Basic Education has a crucial leadership, policy-making and monitoring responsibility in improving the quality of learning and ensuring quality sustained education across the education sector.

Among the closely monitored performance areas are learners' Mathematics and Physical Science pass rates and the number of Grade 12 learners qualifying for university entry. Government aims to increase the number of Grade 12 learners who qualify to enrol for a Bachelor's Degree to 175 000 by 2014.

One way of achieving this is through the annual national assessment (ANA) tests that is standardised and internationally benchmarked. In September 2012, seven million learners in grades 1 to 6 and Grade 9 successfully completed ANA tests. The results of the 2012 ANAs showed that numeracy and literacy performance of South African learners in the lower grades had improved. In Grade 3, the national average performance in literacy stands at 53%, compared to the 35% in 2011.



An allocation of R75 million to strengthen the existing programme and expand assessments to include Grade 9 were secured for 2013/14.

Action Plan 2014: Towards the realisation of Schooling 2025

The Department of Basic Education finalised a comprehensive turnaround plan for improving the quality of learning and teaching in schools called Action Plan 2014: Towards the Realisation of Schooling 2025. The Action Plan sets out 13 goals to be achieved, related to learning and enrolment. In addition, it sets out 14 areas in education that need to be improved to reach these goals.

Action Plan 2014 is a long-term plan for the basic education sector which will allow for the monitoring of progress against a set of measurable indicators. These will cover all aspects of basic education including enrolments and retention of learners, teachers, infrastructure, school funding, learner well-being and school safety, mass literacy and educational quality.

Curriculum and Policy Statement (Caps)

The curriculum focus in 2012 was on the implementation of Caps for grades 1 to 3 and 10. Caps was to be implemented in a phased approach over a three-year period. Following the 2012 implementation in grades 1 to 3 and 10, it was implemented in grades 4 to 6 and 11 in 2013. Implementation will be completed in 2014, with grades 7 to 9 and Grade 12 .

Role players

Provincial departments of education

Equity in education expenditure between and within provinces is achieved through the equitable division of national revenue between provinces, making use of the Equitable Shares Formula, the National Norms and Standards for School Funding, and the national post-provisioning norms.

The norms are progressive, with 60% of a province's non-

EDUCATION

personnel expenditure going to the poorest 40% of learners in public schools. The poorest 20% of learners receive 35% of non-personnel resources, while the richest 20% receive 5%

Council of Education Ministers

The council, consisting of the Minister of Basic Education, the Minister of Higher Education and Training and the nine provincial members of the executive councils for education, meets regularly to discuss the promotion of national education policy, share information and views on all aspects of education in South Africa, and coordinate action on matters of mutual interest.

Heads of Education Departments Committee (Hedcom)

Hedcom consists of the Director-General of the Department of Basic Education, the deputy directors-general of the department and the heads of provincial departments of education.

Umalusi

Umalusi is responsible for the standards of general and further education and training, hence its name, which means “herder” or “shepherd”. In Nguni culture, this is the person who is the guardian of the family’s wealth.

National Education Evaluation and Development Unit

The unit was launched in March 2011 to ensure effective evaluation of all teachers based on the extent to which learner performance improves.

Education Labour Relations Council

The main purpose of the council is to maintain labour peace within public education through processes of dispute prevention and resolution. These include constructive collective bargaining between the educator unions and the Department of Basic Education as the employer.

As part of government's Infrastructure Plan, 90 new schools were built during 2012 to replace inappropriate structures. Government is addressing the insufficient number of engineers, which could threaten the speedy implementation of some of the projects, by exploring several strategies including entering into deals with universities and Further Education and Training colleges to ensure an increased supply of engineers.

Programmes and projects

Learning and teaching support material

In 2012/13, the Department of Basic Education extended the National Workbook Programme to cover grades 7 to 9. The allocation for 2012/13 amounts to R811 million for expanding distribution of workbooks to Grade 9 learners.

In 2012, the department provided 54 million books to learners, at no cost to the parent or learner. In line with its commitment to inclusive education, workbooks for grades 1 to 9 were adapted and were printed in Braille.

Regarding textbooks, a national catalogue for grades 1 to 3 and Grade 10 has been developed and distributed to provinces for procurement of core materials for schools. A national catalogue for grades 4 to 6 and 11 was finalised in June and July 2012. The development of a national catalogue for grades 7 to 9 and 12 was expected to be finalised during 2012/13. The Department of Basic Education distributed 4 424 500 Physical Science and Mathematics supplementary textbooks to all grades 10 to 12 learners in partnership with the Shuttleworth Foundation.

At the beginning of the 2012 academic year, through the

School attendance of children with disabilities aged between seven and 15 years, improved by 21% between 2002 (73%) and 2010 (94%). Children with disabilities in the schooling system increased from 1% in 2002 to 6% in 2010. The challenge remains to provide access to the estimated half a million children with disabilities of compulsory school-going age (ages seven to 18) who remain outside the formal education system, by aggressively transforming mainstream schools into accessible, barrier-free and welcoming learning environments for all children.

Department of Basic Education, government provided the following workbooks to schools:

- 900 000 Grade R workbooks
- 6 754 525 home language workbooks
- 919 220 grades 1 to 9 Mathematics workbooks
- 411 675 grades 1 to 6 English first additional language workbooks
- 1 277 550 grades 10 to 12 Mathematics textbooks
- 934 700 Physical Science text books.

Workbooks and textbooks were sent to 24 355 schools across the country, benefitting 11 015 446 learners.

Educational portal

The educational portal www.thutong.org.za offers a range of curriculum and learner-support material, professional development programmes for educators, and administration and management resources for schools.

Thutong – meaning “a place of learning” in Setswana – features a searchable database of web-based curriculum resources for various education sectors, grades and subjects. The portal is a free service to registered users, who must go through a once-off, no-cost registration process.

Improving access to free and quality basic education

By May 2012, more than 69,3% of learners were in more than 20 000 no-fee schools. The threshold target allocation for no-fee schools for operational expenditure has increased to R880 per learner. The national per learner target amount for Quintile 1 schools is R960. Expenditure for school allocation on no-fee schools at the national target level was projected to be in excess of R7,7 billion.

Education infrastructure

Through the Accelerated School Infrastructure Delivery Initiative, the department continue to do more to fast-track provision and improvement of school infrastructure. This programme has been given a further boost by being included in the work



In 2012, 70 graduates have been accepted into the Forensic Toxicology Programme, a study programme aimed at reducing the turnaround time for toxicology results and increasing the number of forensic toxicologists. The programme, a joint initiative between the Department of Health and the University of Pretoria, will address skills shortage and unemployment in South Africa.

of the Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Committee.

The budget allocation for the Education Infrastructure Grant for 2012/13 was R5 822 398 billion. By May 2012, 50 inappropriate schools were under reconstruction for completion to be ready for occupation in 2013.

In May 2012, the Teacher Laptop Initiative was back on track with more teachers having access to computers.

The departments of basic education and communications developed a connectivity plan providing a comprehensive framework for achieving cost-effective and efficient information and communications technology (ICT) connectivity for all schools. The Telkom Masters Services Agreement was signed in March 2012 for Phase One Implementation of the Connectivity Plan for schools. The first phase will provide connectivity to 1 650 schools.

Learner health

To reduce health and social barriers to learning, the department is working with the Department of Health to expand and strengthen school health services. The Integrated School Health Programme, which will ensure that learners have access to primary health care services, was launched in October 2012, under the theme *Taking responsibility for our learners' health and wellbeing*. The programme will offer among other services immunisation and deworming; counselling; and eyesight, hearing and oral hygiene assessments.

Higher education and training

The Department of Higher Education and Training was formed to bring together all post-school education and training institutions, all higher education institutions, colleges and

adult education institutions, formerly with the Department of Education; and the skills levy institutions, formerly under the Department of Labour.

Entry into institutions of higher learning is through a Grade 12 pass or a Grade 12 pass with exemption

South Africa's higher education landscape comprises the following institutions:

- University of the Witwatersrand
- University of Cape Town
- Rhodes University
- University of Stellenbosch
- University of the Western Cape
- University of Zululand
- University of Venda
- University of the Free State
- North West University
- University of Pretoria
- University of KwaZulu-Natal
- University of South Africa (Unisa)
- Tshwane University of Technology
- Durban Institute of Technology
- Central University of Technology, Free State
- Mangosuthu University of Technology
- University of Johannesburg
- University of Limpopo
- Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University
- Walter Sisulu University
- University of Fort Hare
- Cape Peninsula University of Technology
- National Institute for Higher Education, Northern Cape

The Eskom Academy of Learning Welding School was launched at the end of March 2012 in Midrand, Gauteng. The school, a partnership between the South African Institute of Welding and Eskom, is expected to train more than 700 young people as welders over the next seven years. Eskom currently has 6 386 learners, with the focus on training artisans, engineers and technologists for the future. Eskom invests over R1 billion a year, representing over 6% of the wage bill, in training and development of workers.

- National Institute for Higher Education, Mpumalanga
- Vaal University of Technology.

National Skills Development Strategy

The Department of Higher Education and Training is responsible for ensuring the development of a skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path.

As part of an initiative to reduce the vacancy rate of about 45 000 jobs in the maritime industry, 12 Further Education and Training (FET) colleges across the country started offering courses in 2013 aimed at equipping young people for careers in the industry. FET colleges are expected to meet at least 80% of the industry's skills demands, producing artisans such as riggers, welders and boiler makers.

Further Education and Training

In March 2012, Parliament passed legislation reverting functions of the FET colleges to the Department of Higher Education and Training. In 2012/13, R1,24 billion was allocated to the FET colleges' bursary scheme and 122 911 students were being supported by bursaries and loans.

Role players

South African Qualifications Authority (Saq)

Saqa is a statutory body originally set up in terms of the Saqa Act, 1995. The organisation, which is well-recognised nationally and internationally, focuses on upholding the principles of the National Qualifications Framework, including ensuring access, quality, redress and development for all learners through an integrated national framework of learning achievements.

Quality Council for Trades and Occupations

The Quality Council for Trades and Occupations addresses the quality of training in and for the workplace, and ensures that such training and knowledge is accredited and certified, including proper recognition of prior learning.

Higher Education South Africa (Hesa)

Hesa is the voice of South Africa's university leadership as it represents vice-chancellors of public universities.

Human Resource Development Council of South Africa (HRDCSA)

The HRDCSA is a national, multi-tiered and multi-stakeholder advisory body under the leadership and stewardship of The Office of the Deputy President.

In September 2012, the eighth HRDCSA meeting, chaired by Deputy President Kgalema Motlanthe, focused on the introduction of the integrated National Human Resource Development Plan, which is supported by the Human Resource Development Strategy 2010 – 2030.

Sector education and training authorities (Setas)

Setas were re-established by the Ministry of Labour in March 2005 to help implement the National Skills Development Strategy and to increase the skills of people in particular sectors. Setas replaced and extend the work of the old industry training boards and are accredited by Saqa

National Skills Authority (NSA)

The NSA is an advisory body to give guidance to the Minister of Higher Education and Training on among other things:

- policy, strategy, implementation and NSF allocations
- liaising with Setas about policy, strategy and sector skills plans
- implementing the NSDS
- reviewing the accounts and balance sheet of NSF annually
- receiving and using information from the Skills Development Planning Unit.

National Skills Fund (NSF)

The NSF is funded by 20% of the skills-development levies collected by the South African Revenue Service (Sars) (of which 2% is paid to Sars as collection fees and 2% is allo-



cated for administrative costs).

In 2011, the Department of Higher Education and Training allocated R200 million to the NSF to enable students with historic debt to obtain their certificates.

Library and information services (LIS)

South Africa's growing LIS sector includes a national library, public/community libraries, school libraries, special libraries, government libraries and higher education libraries.

The Department of Basic Education recognises the necessity for school library resource provision and addressed this during 2010, holistically through the development of the *National Guidelines for School Library and Information Services*. The guidelines are part of the broader strategy, which is expected to contribute to ensuring that each school has a functional school library and information service.

The nine provincial library authorities provide, in partnership with local governments, extensive public-library services. Public libraries, among other things, increasingly render community and general information services, and provide study material and facilities for school and tertiary students.

Libraries in the higher education sector

The higher education libraries hold the bulk of South Africa's scientific and scholarly information resources and fulfil more than half of all interlibrary loan requests.

Pressure on higher education libraries includes redistribution of educational resources and rising prices. These libraries have responded by forming consortia, looking at access and exploring digital resources.





ENERGY AND WATER

*Energy
and Water*

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ENERGY AND WATER

Energy

South Africa's steady economic growth, coupled with an increasing focus on industrialisation and a mass electrification programme to take power into deep rural areas, has seen a steep increase in the demand for energy.

The Department of Energy is responsible for ensuring secure and sustainable provision of energy for socio-economic development. With the cooperation of Eskom, the department has embarked on a massive programme to bring the electricity supply and distribution system into balance. At a cost of about R340 billion, Eskom is building new power stations, including Medupi in Limpopo, which is expected to make its first contribution to the energy grid by 2013/14, and Kusile, which will come on stream in mid-2014.

Government is also looking to support sustainable green-energy initiatives on a national scale through a diverse range of clean-energy options as envisaged in the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP). In terms of this plan, which is a 20-year projection on electricity demand and production, about 42% of electricity generated must come from renewable resources.

To this end, government has signed contracts to the value of R47 billion to invest in the renewable energy programme. This involves 28 projects in wind, solar and small hydro technologies, to be developed in the Eastern Cape, Western Cape, Northern Cape and in the Free State.

Policies and strategies

National Energy Efficiency Strategy

In November 2012, Cabinet approved South Africa's revised energy-efficiency strategy. The strategy includes Eskom's Demand Side Management. Municipalities are also implementing their own energy-efficiency strategies.

The Department of Energy, in collaboration with the Department of Public Works and Eskom, is retrofitting government buildings to make them more energy efficient. This contributes a saving of about R600 000 in electricity bills a year.

National Strategic Fuels Stock Policy

The Energy Security Master Plan for Liquid Fuel identified a number of capacity constraints and challenges faced by the petroleum sector in meeting the energy demand.

In response to these, the National Strategic Fuels Stock Policy was finalised and published for comments early in 2013.

National Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) Strategy

As part of the promotion of clean energy sources, an LPG Strategy was submitted to Cabinet in 2011/12. The strategy's main objectives are to provide access to safe, cleaner, efficient, portable, environmentally friendly and affordable thermal fuel for all households, and to switch low-income households away from the use of coal, paraffin and biomass to LPG.

Role players

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.

Eskom

Eskom generates, transmits and distributes electricity to industrial, mining, commercial, agricultural and residential customers and redistributors.

National Nuclear Energy Executive Coordination Committee

In November 2012, Cabinet was briefed on the first meeting of the National Nuclear Energy Executive Coordination Committee, chaired by Deputy President Kgalema Motlanthe, to oversee any future nuclear procurement processes as well as the energy build programme.

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The Southern African Power Pool (SAPP)

The SAPP allows the free trading of electricity between Southern African Development Community member countries, providing South Africa with access to the vast hydropower potential in the countries to the north, notably the significant potential in the Congo River (Inga Falls).

Other role players

- iGas is the official state agency for the development of the hydrocarbon gas industry in southern Africa.
- PetroSA is a government-owned oil and gas company
- The Petroleum Agency of South Africa promotes the exploration and exploitation of natural oil and gas, both onshore and offshore
- Petronet owns, operates, manages and maintains a network of 3 000 km of high-pressure petroleum and gas pipelines, on behalf of the Government.
- National Energy Regulator of South Africa
- National Nuclear Regulator
- Nuclear Energy Corporation of South Africa
- South African National Energy Development Institute
- Central Energy Fund Integrated energy centres

Energy resources

South Africa produces about 5% of its fuel needs from gas, about 35% from coal and about 50% from local crude oil refineries. About 10% is imported from refineries elsewhere in the world.

The country has a sizeable capital stock and management capacity to produce fuel from gas. The Department of Energy's Hydrocarbons and Energy Planning Branch is responsible for coal, gas, liquid fuels, energy efficiency, renewable energy and energy planning, including the energy database.

The White Paper on the Promotion of Renewable Energy and Clean Energy Development (2002) commits South Africa to producing 5% of the country's energy supply from renewable energy sources by 2013.

South Africa has limited oil reserves with about 60% of its



crude oil requirements being met by imports from the Middle East and Africa.

Alternative gas resources

Experiments are underway to assess the potential for mining coal-bed methane gas, although the overall potential of this resource for producing electricity in South Africa is probably less than previously thought. Underground coal gassification technology is also being developed.

Renewable and alternative fuels

The White Paper on Renewable Energy (2003) has set a target of 10 000 GWh of energy to be produced from renewable energy sources (mainly from biomass, wind, solar and small-scale hydro) by 2013.

Biofuel

The biofuel sector has grown rapidly internationally. However, South Africa has remained only a peripheral participant in the sector's growth.

Hydro power

Energy from water can be generated from waves, tides, waterfalls and rivers and will never be depleted as long as water is available. South Africa has a mix of small hydro-electricity stations and pumped-water storage schemes.

Solar power

South Africa's solar-equipment industry is developing rapidly to meet demand with a number of companies manufacturing and installing solar water heaters.

Solar power is also used increasingly for water pumping through the rural water-provision and sanitation programme of the Department of Water Affairs.

Wind power

Eskom's Klipheuwel wind-energy facility, just north of Cape Town, is the first large wind-turbine facility sub-Saharan Africa.

ENERGY AND WATER

The Darling Wind Farm in the Western Cape has four wind turbines, which can supply 5,2 MW. Construction on the first commercial wind farm at the Coega Industrial Development Zone, Port Elizabeth, in the Eastern Cape started in September 2012.

In November 2012, Ireland's Mainstream Renewable Power started construction on solar and wind power projects as part of a €500-million (about R5,5-billion) investment.

Hybrid systems

There are two pilot hybrid systems in the Eastern Cape at the Hluleka nature reserve on the Wild Coast and at the neighbouring Lucingweni community.

Nuclear

Nuclear energy is set to play a critical role in South Africa's IRP implementation process. South Africa is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency and has signed up for stress tests to ascertain whether its reactors were vulnerable to natural causes like tsunamis.

Programmes and projects

Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Bidding Programme

The flagship programme under the IRP is the REIPPP Bidding Programme for the provision of 3 625 MW of capacity from independent power producers. The 28 independent renewable power producers comprise 18 solar photovoltaic projects, eight onshore wind projects and two concentrated solar power projects. All projects must be generating power by mid-2014.

Integrated National Electrification Programme (Inep)

By January 2012, Eskom and the municipalities had completed 220 000 connections. Eskom had 42 infrastructure projects funded, while the municipalities had 45 projects



funded. Eskom had been allocated R1,8 billion while the municipalities received R1,1 billion for the 2012/13 financial year.

Cleaner Fuels Programme

To improve the quality of transport fuels, the department reviewed the fuel specifications and standards to reduce harmful emissions, and to align standards with global vehicle technology trends and environmental requirements.

Working for Energy Programme

The programme focuses on two things: the provision of energy through renewable-energy technologies and the facilitation of energy management. Both use labour-intensive methodologies to stimulate sustainable job creation, local economic development, technology skills transfer and capacity development within a South African context.

Compact fluorescent lamp exchange

In August 2012, Eskom embarked on the next phase of its energy efficient lighting campaign whereby the power utility hoped to encourage a shift to compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) and light emitting diode lamps in homes and in the workplace.

Water affairs

The Department of Water Affairs as the custodian of South Africa's water resources, leads the management of water resources, and is responsible for the formulation and implementation of policy governing this sector. The department also has an overriding responsibility for water services provided by local government. With its vision of being dynamic and people-centred, the department is strategically positioning itself to ensure that the whole value chain, from "source-to-tap" and "waste-to-source", functions effectively.

The department is also working closely with the agriculture, industrial and mining sectors to set water-use efficiency targets for their sub-sectors.

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National Water Week 2013 was marked by the unveiling of the Komati Water Scheme Augmentation Project (KWSAP) on 19 March. The R1,2 billion project, which was launched in Kriel in eMalahleni, was designed to resolve the water supply problems to Eskom's Duvha and Matla power stations in Mpumalanga. The KWSAP will be able to deliver an additional 57 million m³ of water per year to the Komati Water Scheme.

Policies and strategies

National Water Resource Strategy (NWRS)

The NWRS provides a roadmap on how water should be used, protected, conserved, distributed and managed for the benefit of all South Africans.

Water for Growth and Development (WfGD)

The WfGD framework sets the foundation and provides the necessary pointers for the review of the NWRS.

Raw Water Pricing Strategy

The 2013 review of the Raw Water Pricing Strategy will address the issue of water scarcity and how best to use water pricing as a tool for driving improved water-use efficiency without having a negative impact on small-scale or under-resourced water users.

National Groundwater Strategy

Groundwater is a strategic resource in many parts of South Africa, especially in rural areas. It also plays an important role in the supply of water to small towns and villages in the drier parts of the country.

Rainwater harvesting

The Department of Water Affairs supports a national rainwater harvesting programme, which has a narrow but important focus on the construction of above- and below-ground rainwater storage tanks by rural households for food gardens and other productive water uses. Several municipalities are already using roof rainwater tanks for domestic purposes.

Dams and water schemes

The country has more than 500 government-owned dams spread across all nine provinces. They range in storage capacity from a volume of 5 500 million m³ of water down to 0,2 million m³ of water.

South Africa uses about 10 200 million m³ of water a year from its major dams. The majority of water consumption can be attributed to drinking, irrigation, electricity, mining processes and industrial processes.

The Department of Water Affairs follows an integrated approach to manage South Africa's water resources. Proposed new water schemes need to comply with the NWRS, requiring that water-demand management programmes be implemented before embarking on new infrastructure development.

Strict environmental impact assessments must also be performed in accordance with laws and regulations administered by the Department of Environmental Affairs, while the guidelines issued by the World Commission on Dams must also be followed.

Government has implemented key projects to augment South Africa's water resources.

- The Trans-Caledon Tunnel Authority has procured funding to implement the Mokolo and Crocodile River West Water Augmentation Project's first two phases with a cost of about R2 billion, to deliver water to Eskom's new Medupi power station and other industries in the area, as well as domestic water to the Lephalale Local Municipality. The first water delivery is expected in 2014.
- On the Mooi River in KwaZulu-Natal near Rosetta, a R2,2-billion contract was awarded for the construction of the 42 m-high Spring Grove Dam, with a storage capacity of 142 million m³.
- De Hoop Dam will deliver water for domestic and agricultural use in the Greater Sekhukhune, Waterberg and Capricorn district municipalities. The estimated cost of its construction is approximately R3,1 billion. This will deliver water to three million Limpopo residents.

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In addition to infrastructure projects underway in 2012/13, other dams and related infrastructure are also in progress. They include:

- completion of the water treatment works and bulk distribution system from Nandoni Dam in Limpopo
- construction of a pipeline from the Flag Boshielo Dam to Mokopane and nearby communities
- completion of feasibility studies and designs for the Umzimvubu and Foxwood dams in the Eastern Cape
- construction of the bulk distribution pipelines and reticulation networks from the Jozini Dam in KwaZulu-Natal and the Groot Letaba Augmentation Project, comprising raising the Tzaneen Dam

Programmes and initiatives

Water-related programmes and initiatives include:

- Integrated Water Resources Management
- National Water Resources Infrastructure Programme
- Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant Programme
- Strategic integrated projects
- Dam Safety Rehabilitation Programme
- Support for resource-poor farmers
- Rainwater harvesting
- River Health Programme and interventions
- Water Allocation Reform Accelerated Community Infrastructure Programme
- Women in Water
- Water Conservation and Demand Management
- Enhanced Local Government Support Approach
- Freshwater Programme
- Monitoring programmes
- National Aquatic Ecosystem Health Monitoring Programme
- National Chemical Monitoring Programme
- National Toxicity Monitoring Programme
- Education and awareness
- Youth development.



ENVIRONMENT

Environment

ENVIRONMENT

South Africa is a land of variety and extremes; its climatic conditions, for example, vary considerably, notably from the coastal to the inland regions. Topographically it is also characterised by extremes, ranging from a narrow coastal plain to a steep escarpment and a large plateau.

Although it has a land surface area of just over 1,2 million km² – representing just 2% of the Earth's total land surface – South Africa contains almost 10% of the world's known bird, fish and plant species, and more than 6% of the world's mammal and reptile species.

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 conservation efforts.

Government is committed to protect the country's rich biodiversity heritage for the benefit of all, and to create a prosperous and equitable society that live in harmony with its natural 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

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 Harbour 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

- Convention on Migratory Species
- Nagoya Protocol.

Policies

Climate Change Policy Framework

In July 2012, the Minister of Public Enterprises, Mr Malusi Gigaba, launched the Department of Public Enterprises' Climate Change Policy Framework for all state-owned companies (SOCs) under his portfolio. The framework is to optimise the impact of the SOCs on the reduction of carbon emissions and development of the green economy without compromising the SOCs' financial viability. An announcement on the move towards a biofuels strategy and the signing of the UN Global Compact by SOCs also followed.

The framework is intended to guide longer term actions required to put South Africa on a low-carbon development path and to ensure that the SOCs lead as agents of change in the process of building a green economy.

The Green Economy Accord

In 2012, the National Development Plan was launched as a new economic framework for South Africa. It aims to create an additional 11 million jobs by 2030. The Green Economy Accord is the fourth accord of the New Growth Path Policy and sets out 12 commitments to give effect to the green economy.

Role players

South African National Biodiversity Institute

Sanbi manages South Africa's nine national botanical gardens, classified as conservation gardens, located in five of the country's nine provinces. Together, they conserve more than 7 500 ha of natural vegetation. The National Herbarium, situated within the Pretoria National Botanical Garden, houses the largest collection of scientific plant specimens in southern Africa, with over one million specimens.

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In July 2012, the International Wildlife Management Congress in July 2012 was held at Durban's International Convention Centre. It was hosted by American Maryland-based Wildlife Society in partnership with SANational Parks, the Wildlife and Environmental Society of South Africa, and Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife. The theme was *Cooperative Wildlife Management Across Borders: Learning in the Face of Change*.

South African National Parks

The work of SANParks focuses on building strategic partnerships at international, national and local levels, in support of the conservation of the natural and cultural heritage of South Africa. In 2012, SANParks was responsible for the management of 22 national parks.

iSimangaliso Wetland Park Authority

iSimangaliso stretches over 332 000 ha and comprises 9% of South Africa's coastline. It includes five ecosystems (marine, coastal dunes, lake systems, wetlands, and woodlands). The species lists for the park are the longest in the region. Of the species listed in the park, 56 are endemic to KwaZulu-Natal, 108 to South Africa and 467 are listed as threatened and endangered in South Africa. The park also has four Ramsar sites.

Conservation areas

Protected areas

South Africa has 528 protected areas, of which 20 are marine, totalling 7,5 million ha or 6,2% of the land area.

Scientific reserves

Scientific reserves are sensitive and undisturbed areas managed for research, monitoring and the maintenance of genetic sources.

Access is limited to researchers and staff. Examples of such areas are Marion Island and the Prince Edward Islands near Antarctica.



Wilderness areas

These areas are extensive, uninhabited and underdeveloped, and access is strictly controlled with no vehicles allowed. The highest management priority is the maintenance of the intrinsic wilderness character. Wilderness areas include the Cederberg Wilderness Area and Dassen Island in the Western Cape, and the Baviaanskloof Wilderness Area in the Eastern Cape.

Biomes

There are eight major terrestrial biomes, or habitat types, in South Africa. These biomes are 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.

National parks and equivalent reserves

SANParks manages all the national parks, most have overnight tourist facilities, with an unrivalled variety of accommodation in arid, coastal, mountain and bushveld habitats. National parks offer visitors an unparalleled diversity of adventure tourism opportunities, including game viewing, bush walks, canoeing and exposure to cultural and historical experiences. Conferences can also be organised in many of the parks.

South Africa has the following national parks:

- Addo Elephant National Park
- Agulhas National Park
- Augrabies Falls National Park
- Bontebok National Park
- Camdeboo National Park
- Garden Route (Tsitsikamma, Knysna and Wilderness) National Park
- Golden Gate Highlands National Park
- Karoo National Park
- Kruger National Park
- Mapungubwe National Park
- Marakele National Park

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Only about 6% of South Africa's land is covered by protected areas. The Mountain Zebra-Camdeboo Project aims to improve the conservation status of the land to create a corridor between the two national parks. It will provide private landowners with the option to protect their land from environmental threats while maintaining land use.

The project's area covers about 530 000 ha and includes sections of four biomes – grassland, Nama Karoo, thicket and savanna – as well as six major vegetation types and a globally important birding area.

It is envisaged that the corridor will consist of a mosaic of SANParks-managed and privately owned and managed properties, which are expected to stimulate economic development and tourism while protecting the area from inappropriate development.

- Mokala National Park
- Mountain Zebra National Park
- Namaqua National Park
- Table Mountain National Park (which incorporates the Cape of Good Hope, Table Mountain and Silvermine nature reserves)
- Tankwa Karoo National Park
- West Coast National Park.

A transfrontier conservation area (TFCA) is a cross-border region. The conservation status of the areas within a TFCA ranges from national parks, private game reserves and communal natural-resource management areas to hunting-concession areas. TFCAs allow tourists easy movement across international boundaries into adjoining conservation areas.

The seven TFCAs are as follows:

- Ai-Ais/Richtersveld
- Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park
- Kavango-Zambezi
- Greater Mapungubwe
- 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.

South Africa's biosphere reserves include:

- Vhembe, situated in the north-east of Limpopo, which includes the northern part of the Kruger National Park; the Makuleke Wetland, which is protected under the Ramsar Convention; the Soutpansberg and Blouberg biodiversity hot spots; and the Makgabeng Plateau.
- The 100 000-ha Kogelberg Reserve on the country's southern coast is in the middle of the Cape Floral Region and home to 1 880 different plant species, 77 of which are found only in this region.

The Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve starts in Cape Town in the southern suburb of Diep River and stretches up the west coast as far as the Berg River, encompassing parts of the Cape Floral Region. The reserve includes the Ramsar-protected Langebaan Lagoon as well as Dassen Island, which is home to several protected bird species.

The Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserve includes a part of the Cape Floral Region, as well as the wine-growing region.

The 400 000 ha Biosphere Reserve, in the Waterberg in Limpopo is an important catchment area for the Limpopo Basin, with four large rivers originating within its borders – the Lephalale, Mokolo, Matlabas and Magalakwena rivers.

The Kruger-to-Canyons Biosphere Reserve stretches from the Kruger National Park to the Blyde River Canyon. It is an important conservation area as it covers three biomes.

In November 2012, the Gouritz Cluster Biosphere Reserve was recognised by the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Unesco) in terms of the Man and Biosphere Programme.

The other biosphere reserves in South Africa are:

- Kogelberg Reserve
- Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve
- Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserve
- Waterberg Biosphere Reserve
- Kruger-to-Canyons Biosphere Reserve.

World heritage sites

South Africa has seven world heritage sites proclaimed by Unesco, namely:

- Robben Island
- iSimangaliso Wetlands Park
- the hominid sites at Swartkrans, Sterkfontein and Kromdraai (known as the Cradle of Humankind)
- Ukhahlamba-Drakensberg Park (mixed natural and cultural)
- Mapungubwe Heritage Site
- Cape Floral Kingdom
- Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape.

Wetlands

By 2012, about 115 000 wetlands, covering over four million ha and comprising close to 4% of the country's surface area, had been mapped in South Africa. The Department of Environmental Affairs is responsible for the South African Wetlands Conservation Programme, which ensures that South Africa's obligations in terms of the Ramsar Convention are met.

South Africa's Ramsar sites include:

- Barberspan
- Blesbokspruit Nylsvley Nature Reserve
- De Hoop Vlei
- De Mond (Heuningnes Estuary)
- Kosi Bay
- Langebaan
- Makuleke Wetlands
- Ndumo Game Reserve
- Ntsikeni Nature Reserve
- Nylsvley Nature Reserve
- Orange River Mouth Wetland
- Prince Edward Islands in Antarctica
- Seekoeivlei
- St Lucia
- the turtle beaches and coral reefs of Tongaland
- Ukhahlamba-Drakensberg Park
- Verlorenvlei Nature Reserve
- Wilderness Lakes.



Marine protected areas (MPAs)

MPAs conserve natural environments and assist in the management of fisheries by protecting and rebuilding economically important stocks. South Africa's MPAs include:

- Aliwal Shoal, KwaZulu-Natal
- Betty's Bay, Western Cape
- Bird Island, Eastern Cape
- De Hoop, Western Cape
- Dwesa-Cwebe, Eastern Cape
- False Bay, Western Cape
- Goukamma, Western Cape
- Hluleka, Eastern Cape
- iSimangaliso, KwaZulu-Natal
- Langebaan Lagoon, Sixteen Mile Beach, Malgas Island, Marcus Island, Jutten Island, Western Cape
- Pondoland, Eastern Cape.
- Robberg, Western Cape
- Sardinia Bay, Eastern Cape
- Stilbaai, Western Cape
- Table Mountain, Western Cape
- Trafalgar, KwaZulu-Natal
- Tsitsikamma, Western Cape.

Zoological gardens

Established in 1899 and given national status in 1916, the National Zoological Gardens of South Africa in Pretoria is the largest zoo in the country and the only one with national status. The 85-hectare zoo houses 3 117 specimens of 209 mammal species, 1 358 specimens of 202 bird species 3 871 specimens of 190 fish species, 388 specimens of four invertebrate species, 309 specimens of 93 reptile species, and 44 specimens of seven amphibian species.

The Johannesburg Zoo covers 81 hectares. It houses more than 320 species of animals, totaling about 2 000 animals including crocodiles, Siberian tigers, hippos and rhinos.

Bloemfontein Zoo was established in 1920. Covering 15 hectares, it housed 65 animal species including tigers, panthers, lions, buffalo and antelope.

Breeding centres

There are a number of game-breeding centres in South Africa. The National Zoological Gardens of South Africa is responsible for the management of the Lichtenburg Biodiversity Conservation Centre, which covers an area of some 6 000 ha, and the Mokopane Biodiversity Conservation Centre, covering 1 333 ha.

The Lichtenburg Biodiversity Conservation Centre houses, among other animals, Père David's deer, which is extinct in the wild, pygmy hippopotamus, white rhino, the endangered addax, and scimitar-horned and Arabian oryx. The Mokopane Biodiversity Conservation Centre is home to an abundance of exotic and indigenous fauna such as lemur, the rare tsessebe, roan antelope and black rhino.

The De Wildt Cheetah and Wildlife Centre, situated near Pretoria, is best known for its highly successful captive-breeding programme that contributed to the cheetah being removed from the endangered list in the *South African Red Data Book – Terrestrial Mammals* in 1986. The De Wildt Vulture Unit is a rehabilitation and holding facility for injured, poisoned and disabled vultures.

The Hoedspruit Endangered Species Centre in Mpumalanga was initially established as a breeding programme for the then endangered cheetah.

Aquariums and oceanariums

There are aquariums in Pretoria, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, Durban and East London. The Aquarium and Reptile Park of the National Zoological Gardens in Pretoria is the largest inland aquarium in Africa.

The Port Elizabeth Oceanarium's exhibits include an underwater observation area, a dolphin research centre, various smaller tanks containing 40 different species of bony fish and two larger tanks that display sharks and stingrays. East London aquarium will be 82 years old in 2013, making it South Africa's oldest aquarium.

At the Two Oceans Aquarium situated at the Victoria and Alfred Waterfront, Cape Town, more than 3 000 specimens



represent some 300 species of fish, invertebrates, mammals, birds and plants supported by the waters along the Cape coast. The aquarium at uShaka Marine World in Durban incorporates both fresh and sea water species.

Snake and reptile parks

The Port Elizabeth Snake Park at Bayworld has a wide variety of South African and foreign reptiles. The Aquarium and Reptile Park at the National Zoological Gardens in Pretoria houses 80 reptile species from all over the world.

The Hartbeespoort Dam Snake and Animal Park near Pretoria features one of the finest reptile collections in southern Africa. The Pure Venom Reptile Farm is one of the largest of South Africa's reptile parks. It is situated inland from Shelly Beach, on KwaZulu-Natal's South Coast.

The Croc River Enviro Park in Nelspruit, Mpumalanga is the largest facility of its type in Africa. Khamai Reptile Centre's primary aim are conservation, breeding of endangered reptiles and education. Located outside Hoedspruit in Mpumalanga, it offers a close-up look at many local as well as exotic snakes, crocodiles and lizards.

Protecting environmental resources

The department is increasing its capacity to address potential wildlife crimes. Internationally, it will continue to play an active role in supporting and contributing towards global forums, including Interpol's Wildlife Crime meetings, the Cites Rhinoceros Task Force, the regional Rhino and Elephant Security Group and other rhino management groups and initiatives.

Protecting the coastline

To counter illegal activities along the coastline, as well as the country's 1 155 000-km² Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), the former Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism boosted its compliance unit with the appointment of more than 80 fishery control officers and 100 honorary fishery control officers, after the implementation of the Honorary Fishery

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Rhino poaching statistics released in January 2013 by the Department of Environmental Affairs reveal that 668 rhinos were poached in South Africa in 2012.

In March 2013, rhino poaching statistics indicated that the Kruger National Park remained the hardest hit, with 15 rhino poached since 20 February 2013. Twelve rhino had been poached in KwaZulu-Natal and North West provinces each, while eight had been poached in Limpopo and seven in Mpumalanga.

Of the 50 people arrested, 47 were alleged poachers and three had been charged with the illegal trade in rhino horn following their arrest in possession of three rhino horns, during a raid in Johannesburg in February 2013.

Control Officers Policy.

The department patrols up to the 200 nautical-mile limit from the shore and the most remote reaches of the EEZ as well as around the Prince Edward Islands. The vessels also conduct multilateral patrols in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) coastal states.

Vessel monitoring

Five coastal nations in the SADC have taken the innovative step of linking their vessel-monitoring systems. South Africa, Namibia, Angola, Mozambique and Tanzania have signed a memorandum of understanding that will allow them to share information about the movement of licensed boats along the southern African coast.

Recycling

The National Recycling Forum is a non-profit organisation created to promote the recovery and recycling of recyclable materials in South Africa.

Collect-a-can, one of the oldest recycling initiatives in South Africa, has been instrumental in creating a culture of recycling.

In August 2012, the Integrated Industry Waste Tyre Management Plan of the Recycling and Economic Development Initiative of South Africa was gazetted for immediate implementation.



*Government
system*

**GOVERNMENT
SYSTEM**

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GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

South Africa is a constitutional democracy with a three-tier system of government and an independent judiciary. The national, provincial and local levels of government all have legislative and executive authority in their own spheres, and are defined in the Constitution as “distinctive, interdependent and interrelated.”

The Constitution

South Africa’s Constitution is one of the most progressive in the world and enjoys high acclaim internationally. Human rights are given clear prominence in the Constitution.

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. The purpose of the NCOP is to represent the interests of the provinces in the national sphere of government.

Government clusters

Clusters were established to foster an integrated approach to governance that is aimed at improving government planning, decision making and service delivery. The main objective is to ensure proper coordination of all government programmes at national and provincial levels.

The Presidency, March 2013

President: Jacob Zuma

Deputy President: Kgalema Motlanthe

The seven clusters are:

- Infrastructure Development
- Economic Sectors and Employment
- Governance and Administration
- Human Development
- Social Protection and Community Development
- International Cooperation, Trade and Security
- Justice, Crime Prevention and Security.

Monitoring and evaluation

As part of assessing government's efforts to create a better life for all, Cabinet has approved proposals for a 20-year review that will evaluate progress towards a democratic, non-racial and non-sexist South Africa, socio-economic development, and a review of government programmes.

Management Performance Assessment

Cabinet gave the Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation and the offices of the premiers the mandate in 2011 to implement annual management performance assessments for all national and provincial departments.

The Presidency

As the executive manager of government, The Presidency is at the apex of South Africa's government system. It is situated in the Union Buildings, Pretoria, and has a subsidiary office in Tuynhuys, Cape Town.

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 NPC is responsible for strategic planning for the country to ensure one national plan to which all spheres of

government would adhere.

The National Development Plan: Vision for 2030 was released in October 2011. It focuses on the following strategic areas of development:

- creating jobs
- expanding infrastructure
- sustainable use of resources
- transforming urban and rural spaces
- improving education and training
- providing quality healthcare
- building a capable state
- fighting corruption
- uniting the nation.

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 premiers who head the executive councils.

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.

In August 2012, the fourth National House of Traditional Leaders was officially opened by President Jacob Zuma in Parliament.

Premiers, as at May 2013	
Province	Premier
Eastern Cape	Noxolo Kiviet
Free State	Sekgobelo Elias Magashule
Gauteng	Nomvula Paula Mokonyane
KwaZulu-Natal	Zweli Mkhize
Limpopo	Stanley Mathabatha
Mpumalanga	David Mabuza
Northern Cape	Sylvia Lucas (Acting)
North West	Thandi Modise
Western Cape	Helen Zille

Local government

In accordance with the Constitution and the Organised Local Government Act, 1997, which formally recognise organised local-government associations, organised local government may designate up to 10 part-time representatives to represent municipalities and participate in proceedings of the NCOP.

Municipalities

There are 278 municipalities in South Africa, comprising eight metropolitan, 44 district and 226 local municipalities. Municipalities govern on a four-year term basis and run local affairs subject to national and provincial legislation. They are focused on growing local economies and providing infrastructure and services.

South Africa has eight metropolitan municipalities:

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

Local Government Turnaround Strategy (LGTAS)

The LGTAS was introduced as a government programme of action and a blueprint for better service delivery aimed at responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government. Five focus areas, aimed at fast-tracking implementation of the strategy were identified. These are:

- service delivery
- governance
- financial management
- infrastructure development
- fighting corruption.

As part of the contribution to government's overall Infrastructure Development Plan, R47 billion has been budgeted over the next three years towards the development of infrastructure in the 12 major cities to ensure that people enjoy a better life.

In May 2012, the Municipal Infrastructure Support Agency was proclaimed as a government agency as part of the LGTAS. Its purpose is to accelerate support to municipalities in providing service-delivery infrastructure.

Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)

The Department of Cooperative Governance is responsible for managing and transferring the MIG. The grant is intended for eradicating municipal infrastructure backlogs in poor communities to ensure the provision of basic services such as water, sanitation, roads and community lighting.

In 2012/13, R9,2 billion was allocated towards MIG. The spending on MIG has resulted in the provision of water to 98 394 households, sanitation to 217 349 households, and building of 1 184 km of municipal roads. In addition, 23 sports facilities were completed.

Government Communication and Information System (GCIS)

The GCIS' prime responsibility is to provide strategic leadership and coordinate a government communication system that ensures that citizens are informed and have

Cabinet ministers and deputy ministers, as at May 2013

Portfolio	Minister	Deputy Minister
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Tina Joemat-Pettersson	Pieter Mulder
Arts and Culture	Paul Mashatile	Joe Phaahla
Basic Education	Angie Motshekga	Enver Surty
Communications	Yunus Carrim	Stella Ndabeni
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	Lechesa Tsenoli	
Correctional Services	Sibusiso Ndebele	Hlengiwe Mkhize
Defence and Military Veterans	Nosiviwe Mapisa-Nqakula	Thabang Makwetla
Economic Development	Ebrahim Patel	Enoch Godongwana
Energy	Benedict Martins	Barbara Thompson
Finance	Pravin Gordhan	Nhlanhla Nene
Health	Aaron Motsoaledi	Gwen Ramokgopa
Higher Education and Training	Blade Nzimande	Mduduzi Manana
Home Affairs	Naledi Pandor	Fatima Chohan
Human Settlements	Connie September	Zoliswa Kota-Fredericks
International Relations and Cooperation	Maite Nkoana-Mashabane	Marius Fransman Ebrahim Ebrahim
Justice and Constitutional Development	Jeff Radebe	Andries Nel
Labour	Mildred Oliphant	-
Mineral Resources	Susan Shabangu	Godfrey Oliphant
Police	Nathi Mthethwa	Makhotso Soty
Public Enterprises	Malusi Gigaba	Gratitude Manwanishe
Public Service and Administration	Lindiwe Sisulu	Ayanda Dlodlo

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Cabinet ministers and deputy ministers, as at May 2013		
Portfolio	Minister	Deputy Minister
Public Works	Thembelani Nxesi	Jeremy Cronin
Rural Development and Land Reform	Gugile Nkwinti	
Science and Technology	Derek Hanekom	
Social Development	Bathabile Dlamini	Maria Ntuli
Sport and Recreation	Fikile Mbalula	Gert Oosthuizen
State Security	Siyabonga Cwele	-
The Presidency: National Planning Commission	Trevor Manuel	-
The Presidency: Performance Monitoring, Evaluation and Administration	Collins Chabane	Obed Bapela
Tourism	Marthinus van Schalkwyk	Thokozile Xasa
Trade and Industry	Rob Davies	Elizabeth Thabethe Thandi Tobias-Pokolo
Transport	Dipuo Peters	Sindisiwe Chikunga
Water and Environmental Affairs	Edna Molewa	Rejoice Mabudafhasi
Women, Children and People with Disabilities	Lulu Xingwana	Hendrietta Bogopane-Zulu

access to government programmes and policies that benefit them.

The Chief Executive Officer of the GCIS is also the official spokesperson for Cabinet.

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.



Two agencies were established under the executive authority of the GCIS, namely the Media Development and Diversity Agency and Brand South Africa. The latter was moved to The Presidency in April 2012. Activities for 2012/13 included:

- the launch of a project focusing on 20 years of democracy, mobilising government and the nation at large in the build-up to the marking two decades of democracy in 2014.
- the implementation of about 3 000 communication projects through various platforms, such as community media, seminars, workshops, public participation programmes, door-to-door visits and Thusong-driven campaigns.

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

It is also responsible for the South African Government News Agency.

The Public Service

The Department of Public Service and Administration is at the centre of government.

Batho Pele remains government's leading campaign to achieve the desired crucial transformation of the hearts and minds of public servants. This is a public-service culture reorientation programme that is aimed at aligning the behaviour and attitudes of public servants towards the practice of Batho Pele ethos.

There are approximately 3 100 community development workers employed in the Public Service, working in over 2 000 municipal wards throughout South Africa.

The Public Service Commission has an obligation to promote measures that will ensure effective and efficient performance within the Public Service and to promote values and principles of public administration as set out in the Constitution, throughout the Public Service.

The Centre for Public Service Innovation was established to identify, support and nurture innovation in the public sector to improve service delivery.

In the first half of 2012, the Department of Home Affairs issued 100 pilot smart card identity documents (IDs) to test the functionality and durability of the smart ID. The smart card ID system will replace the current civic and immigration identity systems. The new system will enable government to digitally capture biometric and biographical details of all South Africans or foreign nationals, which will be stored in one integrated system.

The State Information Technology Agency consolidates and coordinates the state's IT resources to save costs through scale, to increase delivery capabilities and improve interoperability.

The Government Information Technology Officers' Council advises government on the application of information technology to improve service delivery.

The Public Administration Leadership and Management Academy is government's training department, offering training and development opportunities to public servants at national, provincial and local spheres of government.

The Batho Pele Campaign, aimed at improving service delivery to the public, was first implemented in October 1997, but was revitalised during the 2012 annual Public Service Month, held in September. Batho Pele is a Sesotho phrase meaning "people first".

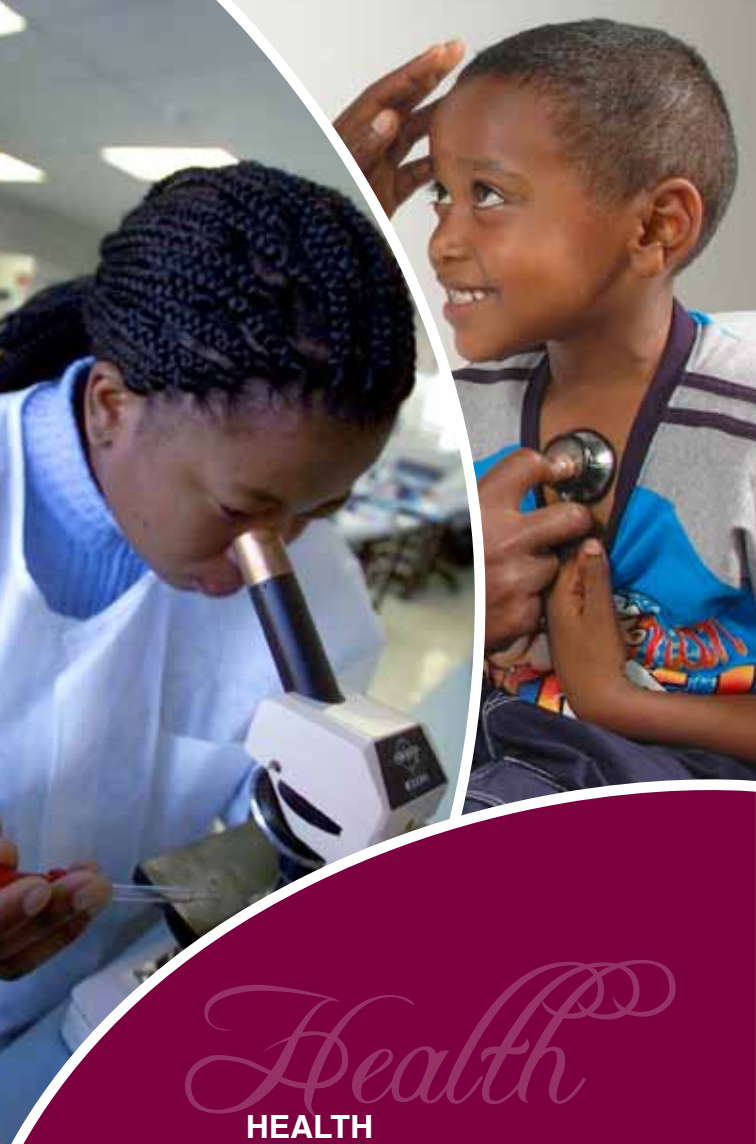
Department of Home Affairs

The Department of Home Affairs is the custodian of the identity of all South African citizens, critical to which is the issuance of birth, marriage and death certificates; identity documents and passports; as well as citizenship; naturalisation and permanent residency certificates.

The department is also responsible for the effective, secure and humane management of immigration.

Statutory bodies falling under the department are the:

- Immigration Advisory Board
- Standing Committee for Refugee Affairs
- Refugee Appeal Board.



Health
HEALTH

The Department of Health has an overall responsibility for healthcare in the country, with a specific responsibility for public-sector healthcare.

Healthcare in South Africa's is undergoing far-reaching reforms to revitalise and restructure the system and to ensure access to healthcare for all. The department's service delivery agreement includes the following goals:

- life expectancy must increase from 54,9 years for males and 59,1 years for females (Statistics South Africa 2011) to 58 years for males and 60 years for females by 2014
- South Africa's Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) must decrease to 100 or less per 100 000 live births by 2014 (the *MDG Country Report* estimates South Africa's MMR at 625 per 100 000)
- the child mortality rate must decrease to 20 or less deaths per 1 000 live births by 2014
- the tuberculosis (TB) cure rate must improve from 64% in 2007 to 85% by 2014
- 80% of eligible people living with HIV and AIDS must access antiretroviral (ARV) treatment
- new HIV infections must be reduced by 50% by 2014.

As part of improving the healthcare system and ensuring that all South Africans have equitable access to essential healthcare services, government is introducing the National Health Insurance (NHI) system.

Funding

Consolidated spending on health and social protection is R268 billion in 2013/14. Health infrastructure remains a priority. In 2012, 1 967 health facilities and 49 nursing colleges were in different stages of planning, construction and refurbishment.

Total expenditure on the comprehensive HIV and AIDS Conditional Grant was expected to amount to R26,9 billion over the 2011 to 2014 period, based on the number of people on treatment increasing from 1,2 million in 2011 to 2,6 million by 2013/14.

At national level, an additional amount of R692 million for



2012/13 was allocated. This was be used to improve quality; strengthen public healthcare teams; upgrade and maintain nursing colleges, improve maternal and child health; and for universal coverage of HIV and AIDS.

Child health

Integrated School Health Programme

The Integrated School Health Programme (ISHP) was launched in October 2012. It aims to ensure that all learners have access to primary healthcare services.

The strengthening of school health services through the ISHP is a key component of the primary healthcare restructuring process in the Department of Health and the Care and Support for Teaching and Learning Programme within the Department of Basic Education.

The Department of Social Development will be responsible for assisting learners to access services, particularly where financial barriers impede accessing services.

The ISHP aims to individually assess every learner once during each of the four educational phases. Assessments during the foundation phase will focus primarily on identifying health barriers to learning, and identifying children who have or are at risk for long-term health, psychological or other problems.

The key health workers involved in the programme will be nurses and health promotion practitioners.

Catch-up Immunisation Campaign

The four-month Catch-Up Immunisation Campaign ran from February to May 2012. It aimed to provide children under five years old with an additional dose of Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine aimed at protecting them and their communities against pneumococcal diseases.

The campaign targeted all children between 18 and 36 months, and children with underlying medical conditions such as HIV infection, cardiac conditions and those who were on cytotoxics.

To get maximum benefit of the introduction of the pneumococcal vaccine, it is common practice to conduct a catch up campaign that targets children below five years. Due to the high price of the vaccine and other compelling needs, it was not possible to conduct such a campaign up until 2012.

Communicable disease control

HIV prevalence in South Africa appears to be stabilising after peaking in the 1990s and early 2000s. South Africa has the largest ARV therapy programme in the world.

By September 2012, more than 20 million people had undergone voluntary testing for HIV and AIDS. People receiving treatment increased from 1,1 million in 2009 to 1,7 million in 2011. This number was expected to increase following the launch in the same month of a campaign to encourage HIV and AIDS testing and counselling among South Africa's 1,3 million public servants.

HIV, AIDS and TB

The Department of Health launched a campaign to counsel and test 15 million South Africans for HIV. This target was achieved and exceeded, with 20,2 million South Africans knowing their status by June 2012. Through this programme, 1,6 million people were counselled and placed on ARV treatment.

By June 2012, the number of people living with HIV and AIDS in the country stabilised, with the rate of new infections decreasing from 1,4% to 0,8% in the 15 to 24 age group.

The rate at which TB was being cured rose slowly but steadily to 73%, still short of the 85% target. The number of people who tested for TB increased to eight million. Of these, one million were referred for further diagnosis and management at relevant health facilities.

Re-engineering primary healthcare (PHC)

The re-engineered PHC model comprises three streams:

- creation and deployment of municipal ward-based PHC

- 
- outreach teams in defined geographic areas (wards);
 - deployment of district clinical specialist teams in all districts across the country
 - strengthening of school health services.

Improving health infrastructure

The Department of Health conducted an audit of service quality in over 75% of health facilities and improvement plans are being developed. An audit of all 122 nursing colleges was completed in June 2012, with 45 of the target 105 colleges already refurbished.

To improve capacity to implement the NHI, the department has increased the number of matriculants sent to Cuba to 1 000 matriculants in 2012. The department also encouraged the country's eight medical schools to increase their intake of students – the University of the Witwatersrand accepting 40 extra students, which the department covered with an additional R8 million.

Other universities followed suit, increasing their intake by an overall 160 students in 2012, for which the department gave R48 million. The department also planned to set up a new medical school in Limpopo and build a tertiary hospital in Mpumalanga, in anticipation of the new university planned for the region in 2014.

National Health Insurance

The NHI will offer all South Africans and legal residents access to a defined package of comprehensive health services. Government is committed to offering as wide a range of services as possible.

Although the NHI service package will not include everything, it will offer care at all levels, from primary healthcare (PHC) to specialised secondary care, and highly specialised tertiary and quaternary levels of care.

National Treasury also approved an NHI conditional grant of R1 billion over the Medium Term Expenditure Framework period 2012/13 – 2014/15. NHI will be implemented over a period of 14 years.

The revamped South African National AIDS Council (Sanac) was unveiled in October 2012, coinciding with the announcement that South Africa had achieved universal access to HIV treatment. Sanac was refurbished over 18 months. Chaired by Deputy President Kgalema Motlanthe, Sanac now holds annual meetings with representatives from the research community, labour unions and people with HIV. Participants discuss policy issues and review progress on the country's current national plan to address the twin epidemics of HIV and tuberculosis.

Health teams

By the end of 2012, there were more than 159 569 medical practitioners registered with the Health Professions Council of South Africa (HPCSA). These include doctors working for the State, those in private practice and specialists. The majority of doctors practise in the private sector.

By November 2012, there were 5 387 dentists, 2 293 dental assistants, 984 oral hygienists and 496 dental therapists registered with the HPCSA. Dentists are subject to the CPD and community-service systems. Oral health workers render services in the private and public sectors.

National Health Laboratory Service (NHLS)

The NHLS trains pathologists, medical scientists, occupational health practitioners, technologists and technicians in pathology disciplines, including: anatomical pathology, haematology, microbiology, infectious diseases, immunology, human genetics, chemical pathology, epidemiology, occupational and environmental health, occupational medicine, tropical diseases, molecular biology, medical entomology and human nutrition.

Medical schemes

In November 2012, there were about 97 medical schemes in South Africa with around 8 469 784 beneficiaries. These schemes have an annual contribution flow of about R84,9 billion.



Human

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Settlements

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HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Following President Jacob Zuma's proclamation in 2009 to change the Department of Housing to the Department of Human Settlements, the focus shifted from housing being just a roof over people's heads, to providing sustainable and integrated human settlements where people can work, pray, play and have access to amenities required for their day-to-day living.

The mandate of the Department of Human Settlements is to facilitate the creation of sustainable human settlements and improve the quality of household life. Its functions are to determine, finance, promote, communicate and monitor the implementation of housing and sanitation programmes.

In 2012, the Estate Agency Affairs Board, which used to fall under the Department of Trade and Industry, was also transferred to the Department of Human Settlements.

The department committed itself to improving the quality of life of 400 000 households through upgrading informal settlements in 45 priority municipalities. To enable more integrated planning of human settlements, 27 municipalities were to be accredited to carry out the housing function.

By 2012, the Department of Human Settlements achieved 77% of its 171 targets. During the year, it created over 76 000 job opportunities. Of these, about 50 000 were direct, 5 000 indirect and 22 000 induced.

Regarding public-private partnerships, the department successfully partnered a number of stakeholders; for ex-

Census 2011 results indicate that households that have flush toilets connected to the sewerage system increased to 57% in 2011 from 50% recorded in *Census 2001*. Households with no toilets declined significantly from the 13,3% in 2001 to 5,2% in 2011.

The proportion of households with access to piped water, increased from 62,3 % in 2001 to 73,4% in 2011.

Households that use electricity for lighting increased from 70,2% in 2001 to 84,7% in 2011, while households that use electricity for cooking increased from 52,2% to 73,9% over the same period. Households that used electricity for heating increased from 49,9% in 2001 to 58,8% in 2011.

The number of households with a television set increased by 20,7% since 2001.

ample, houses were built in Mazista and Skierlik in North West on land donated by a farmer.

The Vulindlela-enhanced People's Housing Process (PHP) Project was initiated in the rural Msunduzi Municipality near Pietermaritzburg, with a target of building 25 000 houses within a five-year period. By May 2012, 6 000 had been completed.

Human Settlements Vision 2030

Human Settlements Vision 2030: On the Road to 2050 is to no longer have poverty traps in rural and urban areas. It looks at eradication of backlogs of more than 2,1 million housing units, which translates to about 12,5 million people.

The Each-One-Settle-One Campaign was launched by the then Minister of Human Settlements, Mr Tokyo Sexwale, in 2012 at the Johannesburg Stock Exchange in partnership with the top 200 companies.

The campaign motivates stakeholders, private sector institutions, donor agencies and ordinary citizens to help the department to reduce the housing backlog. By May 2012, land distribution by human settlements was over 78 000 ha, hence the value of the house was no more just linked to price of the top structure but was inclusive of the total value of the land.

People's Housing Process (PHP)

The PHP is a government housing-delivery mechanism that supports households who wish to enhance their subsidies by building their own homes or organising between themselves the building of their homes.

Women in housing

Thanks to initiatives such as the Women's Build and the Women in Housing Indaba, women's participation in the

By April 2012, more than 2 600 families have received solar-powered geysers as part of government's programme to create better living conditions for residents of the former Joe Slovo informal settlement in Cape Town. The units have been fitted on 2 639 new homes, which have been built in Joe Slovo 3A, 3B and 3C over the past 18 months to house former shack-dwellers.

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

construction industry is projected to significantly increase to reach the 50% target for female-owned projects in housing construction by 2014, including disabled women and youth.

The South African Women in Construction initiative was placed in charge of relatively large projects. Their outstanding projects included China Square, where 500 houses were completed. They are also involved in the Soul City project, where they were improving 1 000 units that were badly built.

In November 2012, the handover of 56 houses built by women as part of the Department of Human Settlements' Women's Month activities took place in the KwaMathukuza community.

Housing institutions

The department's support institutions play an important role in enhancing the norms and standards of housing, as well as making housing more accessible to all South Africans. They also 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 National Home-Builders Registration Council, National Housing Finance Corporation, National Urban Reconstruction and Housing Agency, Rural Housing Loan Fund, the Housing Development Agency and the Social Housing Regulatory Authority.

Subsidies

One of the Department of Human Settlements' areas of responsibility is to provide housing subsidies to the poor. This is where the bulk of the housing backlog exists, affecting mainly those who earn below R3 500 a month.

Housing subsidies are either paid directly to the seller of a house on behalf of the qualifying beneficiary or, in new developments, the subsidy is used to finance the construction of a house that complies with the ministerial minimum norms and standards. The house is then transferred to the qualifying beneficiary.



International Relations and Cooperation

**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
AND COOPERATION**

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND COOPERATION

South Africa is a multifaceted, multicultural and multiracial country that embraces the concept of ubuntu. Meaning “humaness”, ubuntu is reflected in the idea that South Africans affirm their humanity when they affirm the humanity of others.

This approach has played a major role in the forging of a South African national consciousness and in the process of democratic transformation and nation-building.

The philosophy also translates into an approach to international relations that respects all nations, peoples and cultures. It recognises that it is in South Africa’s national interest to promote and support the positive development of others.

Foreign policy

Striving to promote South Africa’s national interest in a complex and fast-changing world, the mandate of the Department of International Relations and Cooperation is to formulate, coordinate, implement and manage the country’s foreign-policy objectives.

Foreign policy is guided by the values of ubuntu and the commitment to mutually beneficial partnerships with Africa and other countries of the world. Within the multilateral system, South Africa continues to work for global political and socio-economic stability, security and peace.

South Africa promotes development, security, human rights and international law through its participation in international forums, such as the UN and its various agencies.

South Africa and Africa

South Africa regards Africa as the centrepiece of its foreign policy and remains committed to promoting the African Agenda, particularly regional peace, security and stability, as the key determinants for socio-economic development on the continent.

Through the African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund, the department has in 2011/12 supported various initiatives across the Continent aimed at realising these objectives.

African Union (AU)

The AU was developed along the lines of the European Union (EU) and has 10 commissioners overseeing departments including political affairs, agriculture and peace and security. Its founding charter mandates it to work for “democracy, human rights and development”, while it also promotes international cooperation, investment in the continent and sends peacekeepers to trouble spots in Africa.

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.

South Africa ended its term in the AU’s PSC on 1 April 2012 in line with the principle of rotation among members of the southern region.

On relinquishing its seat in the council, South Africa emphasised its commitment to continue contributing to the resolution of peace and security challenges in Africa.

In July 2012, Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, was elected to become the first female head of the AU Commission.

New Partnership for Africa’s Development (Nepad)

South Africa, as one of the initiating countries, played a key role in the establishment of Nepad and the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), and hosts the Nepad Agency and APRM Secretariat in Midrand.

In April 2012, South Africa hosted the APRM Focal Points meeting in Durban. The APRM Focal Points are ministers or

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND COOPERATION

high-level government officials who report directly to their respective heads of state or government.

It follows on the presentation of the Operating Rules of Procedure for the APRM by the late Minister of Public Service and Administration, Mr Roy Padayachie, in Kenya in March 2012.

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the operationalisation of the newly adopted Operating Procedures for the APRM and consider the Revised Country Self-Assessment Questionnaire. The Operating Procedures were unanimously adopted by the 16th Summit of the APRM Forum in January 2012.

South Africa and the Southern African Development Community (SADC)

The SADC developed from the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, which was established in 1980. It adopting its current name during a summit meeting in Windhoek, Namibia in August 1992.

The initial member states are Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. South Africa became a member after 1994.

In July 2012, Ministers from the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation convened in Pretoria for their 14th meeting, which charted a way forward for the region.

On 9 January 2013, the Deputy Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Mr Ebrahim Ebrahim, received the prestigious Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Award from the President of India, Sri Pranab Mukherjee, in Kochi, India.

The Indian government presents the award annually on 9 January to people of Indian origin, living outside India, who are of exceptional merit in their field, and who have contributed to the growth and prestige of India.

Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (Non-resident Indian Day) is celebrated in India on 9 January every year to mark the contribution of the overseas Indian community in the development of India. The date was chosen to commemorate the return of Mahatma Gandhi from South Africa to India in 1915.

The organ, which is chaired by South Africa, considered reports on the mediation process in Madagascar, elections in the region, the security situation in the region – including an update on the situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo and progress reports – which were handed over to the incoming chair of the organ, Tanzania.

In June 2011, 26 African countries signed an agreement to create a free trade area (FTA) that covers more than half of Africa.

By June 2014, nearly 60% of South Africa's economy is expected to be a single FTA, covering the SADC, the East African community and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa.

Asia and Australasia

President Jacob Zuma travelled to Seoul, Republic of Korea, in March 2012 to participate in the two-day Nuclear Security Summit, which was a follow-up to talks held in Washington in April 2010.

South Africa established diplomatic relations with Democratic People's Republic of Korea in August 1998.

In the south Asian region, South Africa enjoys friendly and cordial relations with India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Afghanistan and Maldives.

In 2012, Japan and South Africa celebrated 102 years of official relations.

Strengthening South-South relations remains an important pillar of South African's foreign policy, especially in Asia, a region that has surpassed the EU as South Africa's biggest trading partner.

In March 2012, Chinese President Hu Jintao paid a courtesy call to President Jacob Zuma on the side-lines of the Nuclear Security Summit in Seoul.

In August 2012, the Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Ms Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, attended the UN Climate Change Conference in Thailand.

South Africa's trade relations with India have flourished since the establishment of full diplomatic relations in 1993.

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Trade statistics with India continue to reflect the potential that exists for expanding the commercial relationship.

In March 2012, South Africa and Sri Lanka deepened their relations when Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane hosted that country's External Affairs Minister, Gamini Lakshman Peiris for talks in Pretoria. In May 2012, Indian President Pratibha Devisingh Patil was on a state visit to South Africa.

At the end of September 2012, the Deputy Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Ebrahim Ebrahim, paid a working visit to the Philippines to strengthen relations with that country, in the areas of trade, investment, tourism and culture.

In July 2011, the Prime Minister of Fiji, Mr Frank Bainimarama, accompanied by that country's Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Ratu Inoke Kubuabola, visited South Africa to officially open the High Commission of Fiji in Pretoria.

South Africa and Australia have a history of productive cooperation across a range of sectors and issues, including fisheries protection, mining, law enforcement, sport, tourism, education and training (in fields such as ICT, public administration, mining and resources management), defence relations and customs cooperation. Australia has offered scholarship programmes to South Africa and Africa as a whole.

Australia is the sixth largest export destination for South African goods. The majority of goods exported from South Africa to Australia are finished goods.

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, Iran and Yemen.

In September 2012, the African Union Commission Chairperson and former South African Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, received the South-South Award for Global Leadership from the United Nations (UN), during the second Annual South-South Awards Ceremony, which took place in New York during the High-Level Segment of the 67th Session of the UN General Assembly.

The 2012 South-South Award recognised, shared and disseminated the most outstanding success stories and lessons learned in South-South and triangular cooperation in using information communications technology development.

In January 2012, President Jacob Zuma visited Qatar to promote peace in North Africa with a specific focus on Libya. In March 2012, the Minister of Defence and Military Veterans, Dr Lindiwe Sisulu, signed a defence cooperation memorandum with Oman's Minister of Defence, Sayyid bin Saud bin Harib al-Busaidi.

In November 2012, the Minister of Trade and Industry, Dr Rob Davies and his Iraqi counterpart, Khairullah Hasan Babakr, signed an agreement aimed at strengthening economic ties between the two countries by exploring trade potential in various sectors.

Trade between South Africa and Iraq was valued at R197 million in 2011.

In 2013, the Department of Trade and Industry sent a delegation to Iraq comprising government officials and the private sector on an International Trade Initiative.

The Americas

Formal relations between South Africa and the United States of America (USA) go back as far as 1789 when the USA opened a Consulate in Cape Town.

Cordial relations between the two countries deteriorated during the apartheid years and in 1986, the USA Congress introduced wide-ranging sanctions against South Africa in terms of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act.

In July 2012, Deputy President Kgalema Motlanthe concluded a working visit to the USA where he attended the

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International Aids Conference in Washington DC.

In August 2012, Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane hosted the USA Secretary of State, Ms Hillary Clinton, for the second meeting of the South Africa-USA Strategic Dialogue. The inaugural South Africa-USA business summit took place at the same time to strengthen economic cooperation between the two countries.

The USA is South Africa's third largest trading partner and a significant investor.

Canada was strict in its application of sanctions against apartheid South Africa, but relations normalised fully in 1994 with the country's first democratic elections.

A state visit by then President Nelson Mandela to Canada in September 1998, cemented the good relationship that had developed between the two countries.

In November 2012, Cabinet approved the State's entering into a treaty with Mexico on the Extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters.

The developing countries in Latin America continue to play an important role in international political bodies and formations such as the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), the G20 (Brazil and Mexico), BRICS (Brazil), IBSA (Brazil) and the UN.

South Africa shared an important platform with countries from the Region (Brazil and Colombia) in the UN Security Council as non-permanent members for the period 2011 – 2012.

South African business has extensive interests in the Latin America and Caribbean region: SAB Miller, AngloGold Ashanti, Naspers, Denel, Sasol, PetroSA.

In November 2012, Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane hosted her Argentine counterpart, Foreign Relations, International Trade Minister, Hector Timerman who was in South Africa for the two-day third session of the South Africa-Argentina Binational Commission.

The links between South Africa and Argentina are strategic and they involve crucial long-term interests.

At the fourth South Africa/Chile Joint Consultative Mecha-

nism, two Agreements on the Avoidance of Double Taxation and a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the establishment of a Joint Trade and Investment Commission were signed. South Africa is a major foreign investor in Chile.

In March 2012, South African enterprises showcased their abilities and experiences gained over the course of hosting the 2010 Soccer World Cup at the Investment and Trade Initiative that took place in Brazil.

In April 2012, bilateral relations between South Africa and Panama were strengthened when the Panama Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Francisco Alvarez de Soto, visited the country at the invitation of the Deputy Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Marius Fransman.

The Caribbean

South Africa enjoys cordial relations with the countries of the Caribbean. The majority of the inhabitants of the Caribbean are of African descent and have strong historical and cultural links to the continent.

President Zuma paid a state visit to Jamaica in August 2012 and attended the Island's 50th Anniversary of Independence celebrations. The objective of the visit was to enhance bilateral relations, recognise the role Jamaica played during South Africa's struggle for emancipation as well as to celebrate Jamaica's achievements as an independent, stable constitutional parliamentary democracy.

In June 2012, the South African and Cuban Ministers of Health signed an agreement that would enable South Africa to use the capacity that Cuba has in the training of medical doctors. Through this new agreement the country will be able to increase the number of students who will be deployed to Cuba for medical training.

In February 2012, South Africa and Cuba signed a R350-million Economic Assistance Package Agreement geared towards helping that country improve its food security. The total package to the island nation is three-pronged, with the first portion being a R40-million grant for the purchase of seeds by Cuba.

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In September 2012, South Africa made further strides in strengthening ties with its contemporaries across the continent, the Caribbean and European Community when Cabinet approved the ratification of the second revision of the Cotonou Partnership Agreement between the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States.

Deputy Minister Ebrahim Ebrahim attended the 12th Meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation in October 2012, in India.

Europe

The European Union is by far South Africa's most important development partner, providing for 70% of all external assistance funds. South Africa is also the EU's largest trading partner in Africa.

As a member of the African Caribbean Pacific group of countries, South Africa is by far the strongest of sub-Saharan Africa's economies. The fifth South Africa-EU Summit was held in Brussels in 2012.

In June 2012, Minister Maite Nkoane-Mashabane met with her Belgium counterpart, Mr Didier Reynders, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Belgium for a bilateral meeting.

The German-South African Year of Science event, an initiative between the Department of Science and Technology and Germany's Ministry of Education and Research, is aimed at stimulating the development of more local South African innovations. In May 2012, Deputy President Kgalema Motlanthe visited Germany to promote North-South cooperation and strengthening existing relations. In 2012, there were approximately 700 German-owned companies or subsidiaries of German companies in South Africa.

In May 2012, Deputy President Kgalema Motlanthe visited Finland within the context of promoting North-South cooperation and strengthening existing relations.

France is a major trading and development cooperation partner and source of tourism for South Africa. In February

2012, South Africa hosted the South Africa-France Forum for Political Dialogue in Pretoria to map a way forward on how to deepen political and economic relations between the two countries. There are more than 170 French-owned companies or subsidiaries of French companies operating in South Africa, accounting for 25 000 employment opportunities.

In October 2012, the Minister of Tourism, Mr Marthinus van Schalkwyk, attended an award ceremony in Milan, Italy. He noted that close to 55 000 Italian tourists visited South Africa in 2011.

In October 2012, Deputy President Kgalema Motlanthe visited Italy where he met with Italian Prime Minister Mario Monti to review the scope of relations between South Africa and Italy and identify possible further areas of cooperation. The Deputy President addressed a business luncheon on South Africa's Infrastructure Development Programme and opportunities for investment.

The Deputy President also attended the 35th anniversary celebration of the solidarity pact between the City of Reggio Emilia and South Africa. It included an exhibition "Reggio Africa" and the official opening of the "Reggio Africa Archive", which hosts historical documents on Africa and particularly South Africa.

Economic relations between South Africa and Spain have grown rapidly, with trade between the two countries amounting to R19 billion, having doubled over the past few years.

In July 2012, The 8th Session of Annual Consultations between South Africa and Spain was concluded in Madrid. The discussions were co-chaired by Deputy Minister Ebrahim Ebrahim and his counterpart, the Secretary of State Gonzala De Benito.

South Africa and Greece have strong cultural ties through the Hellenic community in South Africa, which has played a positive and constructive role in the reconstruction and development of this country. The Hellenic community in South Africa is estimated at 60 000 people.

In September 2012, Minister Maite Nkoana Mashabane

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paid a working visit to Cyprus at the invitation of their Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Erato Kozakou-Markoullis.

During the visit, the MoU on Bilateral Political Consultations, and the Protocol to the Agreement on the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Fiscal Evasion were signed. This was the Minister's first visit to Cyprus.

In September 2012, the Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry, Ms Elizabeth Thabethe, visited the Czech Republic to co-chair the second session of the Czech-South Africa Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation.

In November 2012, Minister Maite Nkoana Mashabane travelled to Moscow for the 11th Session of South Africa-Russia Joint Itec.

Relations between South and the Republic of Turkey were strengthened when Deputy President Kgalema Motlanthe's visit to Ankara in June 2012, culminated in the establishment of a binational commission between the two countries.

The United Kingdom (UK) and Ireland

In February 2012, Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane attended a bilateral meeting with the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the UK and Northern Ireland, Mr William Hague.

South Africa and the UK are looking to increase economic and trade ties by focusing on exporting high-value-added goods to Britain.

In April 2012, the Princess Royal, Princess Anne, visited South Africa and met with Deputy President Kgalema Motlanthe in Pretoria. The visit was part of the celebrations marking the Queen's 60 years on the throne. Princess Anne also visited a number of non-governmental organisations she supports, such as the Save the Children Fund and the St John's Ambulance Service.

In July, 2012, Deputy Minister Ebrahim Ebrahim hosted the UK Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office responsible for Africa, Mr Henry Bellingham, for bilateral discussions on issues of common concern. These included recent developments in

Africa and the Middle East

The third meeting of the South Africa-Ireland Partnership Forum was held in Cape Town on 15 November 2012.

International bodies

Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS)

BRICS is the acronym for a grouping of five major emerging national economies: Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. The grouping was originally known as BRIC before the inclusion of South Africa in 2010.

In the World Economic Forum's latest Global Competitiveness Index published in September 2012, South Africa is the highest-ranked African country and third-placed among the BRICS economies. It ranks 52nd out of 144 countries surveyed, and is overall for financial market development.

India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA) Dialogue Forum

The IBSA Dialogue Forum is an international tripartite grouping which brings together three democracies of the South from three continents. The forum provides the three countries with a platform to engage in discussions for cooperation in fields such as agriculture, trade, culture, and defence.

United Nations (UN)

Twelve years after re-admittance to the UN, South Africa was honoured to be endorsed by the AU and subsequently elected with an overwhelming majority to serve as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council (UNSC) for the 2007/08

South Africa is leading the process of developing a new United Nations (UN) Development Assistance Framework from 2013 to 2017. This is done in collaboration between the country's UN partners, national departments, provincial governments and civil society. The framework will ensure that all assistance from the UN agencies operating in South Africa will be aligned with the country's own identified national priorities.

period.

South Africa made use of the opportunity to promote the African Agenda of peace, security and development. South Africa was once again honoured when the country was elected to serve as a non-permanent member for the 2011/12 period starting in January 2011.

The Commonwealth of Nations

The Commonwealth of Nations, usually referred to only as the Commonwealth, is an association of former colonies of the UK. It is defined as a voluntary association of independent sovereign states consulting and cooperating in the common interests of their people and in the promotion of international understanding and world peace.

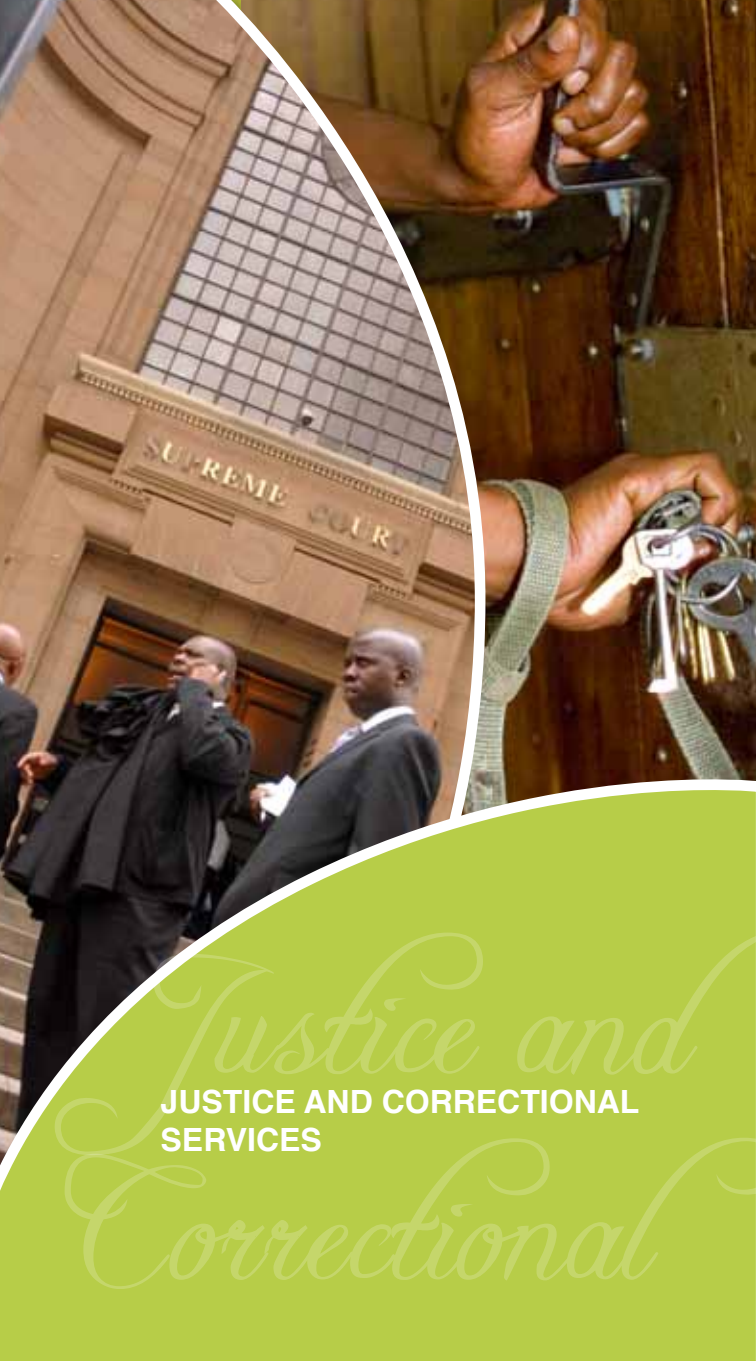
In June 2012, the Deputy Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Marius Fransman, participated in a meeting of the Commonwealth Ministerial Task Force in London.

Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

The NAM, with its 120 member states, is the largest political grouping of countries outside the United Nations, making it an important lobby group of developing countries in global affairs. South Africa formally joined NAM in 1994 and has played a leading role in its deliberation and meetings ever since.

In May 2012, Minister Nkoana-Mashabane attended the Ministerial Meeting of the NAM Coordinating Bureau held in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt in preparation for the XVI Summit of the Heads of State and Government of NAM. Deputy Minister Marius Fransman attended the NAM XVI Summit under the theme *Lasting Peace Through Joint Global Governance* held in Tehran, Iran, from 26 to 31 August 2012.

The Islamic Republic of Iran will chair the movement from 2012 to 2015.



SUPREME COURT

**JUSTICE AND CORRECTIONAL
SERVICES**

*Justice and
Correctional*

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JUSTICE AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

South African law is a combination of different legal systems, with its origin in Europe and in Great Britain. As with any other country, the common law has been augmented by statutory law and many of the cases before the court are now concerned with their interpretation and application.

Because of the unique heritage of South African law, and the constitutional imperative to have regard to comparative law, foreign law is frequently consulted, not as binding but as persuasive authority. Judicial decisions are themselves a source of law. The decisions of the Court are binding on all lower courts.

Department of Justice and Constitutional Development

The Department of Justice and Constitutional Development's mandate, derived from the Constitution, is twofold. On the one hand, it seeks to provide a framework for the effective and efficient administration of justice. On the other, it seeks to promote constitutional development through the development and implementation of legislation and programmes that seek to advance and sustain constitutionalism and the rule of law.

At the same time, the department also seeks to provide an enabling environment for the judiciary and constitutional institutions to exercise their constitutional powers and functions freely and independently.

The courts

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

Constitutional Court

The Constitutional Court in Johannesburg is the highest court in all constitutional matters. It is situated on Constitution Hill in a building specially designed to reflect the values of the new constitutional democracy. The Constitutional Court is the only court that may adjudicate disputes between organs of State in

the national or provincial sphere concerning the constitutional status, powers or functions of any of those organs of State, or that may decide on the constitutionality of any amendment to the Constitution or any parliamentary or provincial Bill.

The Constitutional Court makes the final decision on whether an Act of Parliament, a provincial Act or the conduct of the President is constitutional. It consists of the Chief Justice of South Africa, the Deputy Chief Justice and nine Constitutional Court judges.

In September 2011, Justice Mogoeng Mogoeng was appointed Chief Justice.

Supreme Court of Appeal (SCA)

The SCA, situated in Bloemfontein in the Free State, is the highest court in respect of all matters other than constitutional ones. It consists of the President and Deputy President of the SCA, and 23 other judges of appeal. The SCA has jurisdiction to hear and determine an appeal against any decision of a high court. Justice Lex Mpati is the President of the SCA.

Decisions of the SCA are binding on all courts of a lower order, and the decisions of high courts are binding on magistrates' courts within the respective areas of jurisdiction of the divisions.

In 2011/12, 119 criminal appeals were enrolled and 83 were finalised; 222 new petitions were enrolled and 189 finalised. During this time, 601 civil appeals were enrolled, and 259 were finalised, 412 new petitions were enrolled and 427 finalised.

High courts

A high court has jurisdiction in its own area over all persons residing or present in that area.

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

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certain specified cases.

There are 13 high courts. the Eastern Cape High Court in Grahamstown; the Eastern Cape High Court in Port Elizabeth; the Eastern Cape High Court in Mthatha; the Eastern Cape High Court in Bhisho; the Free State High Court in Bloemfontein; the North Gauteng High Court in Pretoria; the South Gauteng High Court in Johannesburg; the KwaZulu-Natal High Court in Pietermaritzburg; KwaZulu-Natal High Court in Durban; the Limpopo High Court in Thohoyandou; the Northern Cape High Court, Kimberley; the North West High Court, Mafikeng; and the Western Cape High Court in Cape Town.

Regional courts

Regional courts are established largely in accordance with provincial boundaries with a regional court division for each province to hear matters within their jurisdiction. There are nine regional court presidents and 351 regional court magistrates.

During 2011/12, 68 211 new matters were enrolled and 40 242 matters finalised. The regional courts managed to finalise 7% more matters compared to the previous year. This includes old and new matters.

Magistrates' courts

The Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development may divide the country into magisterial districts and create regional divisions consisting of districts. The country is divided into 384 magisterial districts (18 sub-districts), 384 main magistrates' offices (18 detached courts), 90 branch courts and 235 periodical courts.

The magisterial districts are still informed by the pre-1994 demarcations of the defunct self-governing states and the Republic of South Africa territory. Processes are underway to align the magisterial districts in accordance with the constitutional dispensation.

By May 2012, 24 of the 90 branch courts were identified for rehabilitation into full-service courts by 2014. Of these 24

branch courts, 15 were converted into full-service courts in August 2009 and a further four were converted during 2011.

Small claims courts

A commissioner in the Small Claims Court hears cases involving civil claims not exceeding R12 000. By April 2013, there were small claims courts in 248 magisterial districts.

Equality courts

Any person who has been unfairly discriminated against in terms of Section Nine of the Constitution may approach the Equality court.

Community courts

Community courts, such as 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, Mthatha, Bloemfontein, Thohoyandou, Kimberley, Phuthaditjaba, Hillbrow and Protea (Lenasia).

Pilot sites for family courts

A family court structure and extended family advocate services are priority areas for the department. The department is developing a policy to prioritise family-law services, which include domestic violence, maintenance, divorce and children's court matters, in all courts.

Traditional courts

There are traditional courts (formerly chiefs' courts) established at traditional community areas in rural villages. The judicial functions of traditional leaders are regulated in terms of sections 12 and 20 and the Third Schedule of the

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repealed Black Administration Act (BAA), 1927. The BAA, 1927 was repealed by the Repeal of the Black Administration Act and Amendment of Certain Laws Act, 2005.

Role players

Legal Aid South Africa

Legal Aid South Africa provides legal aid or makes legal aid available to indigent persons within the budget allocated to it by the State. Its full-time legal staff is stationed at 64 justice centres, 13 high courts and 64 satellite offices countrywide.

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.

By February 2013, the capacity of the SIU had increased from 70 staff members to more than 600.

Between 2009 and the end of 2012, the President signed 34 proclamations directing the SIU to investigate allegations of corruption, fraud or maladministration in various government departments and state entities. Criminal investigations had been initiated against 203 accused people in 67 priority cases under investigation by the end of September 2012, with pre-trial proceedings initiated against 191 persons.

Some 66 persons under investigation were alleged to have received R5 million or more through corruption, and orders for the freezing of assets had been obtained against 46 people.

National Prosecuting Authority (NPA)

The NPA structure includes the National Prosecutions Service (NPS), the Witness-Protection Programme, the Asset Forfeiture Unit (AFU) and units such as the Sexual Offences and Community Affairs (Soca) Unit, the Specialised Commercial Crime Unit (SCCU) and the Priority Crimes Litigation Unit (PCLU). In 2011/12, courts finalised 216 cybercrime cases, with a conviction rate of 87,5%. During 2012, the Anti-Corruption Task Team finalised 175 cases with

charges of corruption involving 182 justice, crime prevention and security officials. In December 2012, Nomgcobo Jiba was appointed as acting National Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP).

Asset Forfeiture Unit

The AFU was created in 1999 in terms of the Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998. The AFU can seize and forfeit property that was bought from the proceeds of crime, or property that was used to commit a crime.

The unit convicted 150 officials for corruption in 2011/12, a conviction rate of 73%. Assets worth R533,4 million were seized in 2011/12, bringing the total of seized assets over the past 13 years to R5 billion. About R150 million recovered by the unit were allocated from the Criminal Assets Recovery Account to the Anti-Corruption Task Team to intensify its investigative capacity.

Sexual Offences and Community Affairs (Soca) Unit

Soca acts against the victimisation of vulnerable groups, mainly women and children. One of the unit's key achievements in ensuring government's commitment to the fight against sexual offences and gender-based violence is the establishment of Thuthuzela care centres (TCCs).

The TCC concept is 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 located in public hospitals in communities where the incidence of rape is particularly high.

TCCs aim to provide survivors with a broad range of essential services – from emergency medical-care counselling to court preparation – in a holistic, integrated and victim-friendly way.

The Thuthuzela Project is supported by the roll-out of victim support rooms (VSRs) in an effort to show empathy to victims of violent crime, especially in cases of sexual offences, child abuse and domestic violence.

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By July 2012, there were 52 operational TCCs in the country. In March 2013, Soca, in partnership with various state departments and the United States Agency for International Development, launched the Increasing Services for Survivors of Sexual Assault Programme (ISSSAP). The aim of ISSSAP is to enhance the role of the TCCs.

By April 2012, there were 803 police stations with VSRs nationwide.

National register for sex offenders

The number of registered names of sex offenders on the National Register for Sex Offenders (NRSO) increased from 978 in 2010/11 to 2 340 during 2011/12, indicating an increase in the registration of offenders. During 2011/12, the Registrar received 39 684 purified names of historical convictions from the South African Police Service (SAPS).

Maintenance

The main objective of the Maintenance Act, 1998 is to facilitate the securing of maintenance moneys from parents and/or other persons able to maintain maintenance beneficiaries, mainly children, who have a right to maintenance.

Priority Crimes Litigation Unit (PCLU)

The PCLU is a specialist unit mandated to tackle cases that threaten national security. The PCLU was created by presidential proclamation and is allocated categories of cases either by the President or by the National Director.

National Prosecutions Service (NPS)

A significant majority of the NPA's prosecutors are housed in the NPS, the organisation's biggest unit. The National Prosecutions Service is headed by the Deputy DPPs. They head the respective regional jurisdictions, which are attached to the high courts of the country.

All the public prosecutors and state advocates manning the district, regional and high courts report to the DPPs in their respective areas of jurisdiction.

Specialised Commercial Crime Unit

The unit was established in 1999 as a pilot project to combat the deteriorating situation pertaining to commercial crime. The unit aims to reduce commercial crime by the effective investigation and prosecution of complex commercial crime.

The unit's mandate is to effectively prosecute complex commercial crime cases emanating from the commercial branches of the SAPS. The client base of the unit comprises a broad spectrum of complainants in commercial cases, ranging from private individuals and corporate bodies to state departments.

Public Protector

The Public Protector investigates complaints from the public or on own initiative 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.

Complainants' names 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. No person or organ of State may interfere with the functioning of the Public Protector.

The Public Protector has the power to report a matter to Parliament, which will debate it and ensure that the Public Protector's recommendations are followed.

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:

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- 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 was dissolved in March 2002 by way of proclamation in the Government Gazette. The TRC made recommendations to government regarding reparations to victims and measures to prevent the future violation of human rights and abuses experienced during the apartheid years. Four categories of recommendations were approved by government in June 2003 for implementation, namely:

- final reparations: the provision of a once-off individual grant of R30 000 to individual TRC-identified victims
- symbols and monuments: academic and formal records of history, cultural and art forms, as well as erecting symbols and monuments to exalt the freedom struggle, including new geographic and place names
- medical benefits and other forms of social assistance: education assistance, provision of housing and other forms of social assistance to address the needs of TRC-identified victims
- community rehabilitation: rehabilitating whole communities that were subject to intense acts of violence and destruction, and which are still in distress.

On 27 April 2013 – Freedom Day – the Protection from Harassment Act come into effect. It is seen as a testimony of the progress made in safeguarding the rights of all South Africans. The new law makes it possible for people who believe they are being stalked, harassed via SMS, fax, telegrams and emails to approach the courts for relief. Those hiding behind anonymity to send offensive SMSs will be able to be traced because the Act compels service providers to give the addresses and ID numbers of offenders when asked to do so by courts. Interim protection orders come into effect immediately.

The TRC identified 21 769 people as victims of human-rights violations. Of the 875 outstanding beneficiaries at the end of April 2011, 435 living beneficiaries or their rightful next-of-kin in the case of deceased beneficiaries were paid by May 2012. Some 219 payments were made to living beneficiaries and 216 were made to the rightful next-of-kin of deceased beneficiaries.

This contributed to about 16 837 beneficiaries being traced and an amount of R541 million being cumulatively paid from the President's Fund. This means that 440 of the 16 837 beneficiaries who applied and were approved for reparation remain to be paid.

Correctional services

The Department of Correctional Services strives to contribute to a just, peaceful and safe society by detaining inmates in safe custody, while maintaining their human dignity, developing their sense of social responsibility and promoting the general development of all inmates and people subject to community corrections.

The department is further committed to contribute to reduce re-offending through offender management and rehabilitation intervention as well as to add to social re-integration of offenders through management of non-custodial sentences and parole.

The Remission of Sentence granted by the President was undertaken over a 10-week period from 30 April 2012 until 6 July 2012. During the 10-week period, 19 695 offenders were released from correctional centres.

For 2011/12, the inmate population was on average 158 790.

Development and care of offenders

The Department succeeded in keeping the level of overcrowding within the target of 36% for 2011/12 (34,87%). The eight-pronged strategy that is used to down-manage overcrowding is proving to be effective, while there is a need to make greater impact on the level of overcrowding.

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The Department of Correctional Services announced that from April 2013, it would be compulsory for every inmate to complete Adult Basic Education and Training level 1 to 4. This forms part of the department's view that key to rehabilitation is empowering offenders with skills to function effectively in society upon their release, and to ensure that they are actively involved in productive activity while they serve their sentences.

During the past six years, Correctional Centre Schools have been achieving an above 90% average matric pass rate. By April 2012, 991 offenders were studying towards post-matric or higher education and training qualifications, 4 042 towards further education and training college programmes and 3 853 towards skills development programmes (including basic business skills training and entrepreneurship).

The Draft Protocol on Interstate Transfers of Inmates has been widely consulted in the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster and submitted to the Department of International Relations and Cooperation. While the inter-state transfer approach is driven by the department's approach to rehabilitation and the inability of effective reintegration of foreign nationals into their home countries, such inter-state transfers will also have a positive impact on levels of overcrowding.

The 2012 achievement with regard to the number of offenders with correctional sentence plans is 93,9% against the set target of 70%. Participation in Correctional Programmes was recorded at 239%.

Some 65% of eligible offenders had access to adult education, eight, instead of the target of six schools have been registered as full time schools and this will allow more offenders to participate in formal education programmes. The targets for offenders participating in Further Education and Training college programmes and participation in agricultural programmes were also exceeded.

The department has identified three facilities to be converted and/or upgraded to special facilities for female offenders at Pretoria, Emthonjeni and East London.



Mineral

MINERAL RESOURCES

Resources

MINERAL RESOURCES

South Africa is known for its abundance of mineral resources. It is estimated to have the world's fifth-largest mining sector in terms of gross domestic product value and its mining companies are key players in the global industry. South Africa holds the world's largest reported reserves of gold, platinum group metals, chrome ore and manganese ore, and the second-largest reserves of zirconium, vanadium and titanium.

The Department of Mineral Resources is tasked with promoting and regulating the country's minerals and mining for transformation, growth and development. Its ultimate goal is to ensure that all South Africans derive sustainable benefit from the country's mineral wealth.

Nearly 100% of South Africa's cement and building aggregates are made locally and 80% of the country's steel is manufactured locally from locally mined iron ore, chrome, manganese and coking coal; using furnaces that are 95% powered by electricity from coal-fired power stations (the 20% imported steel is speciality steel products.)

Mineral wealth

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

- the Witwatersrand Basin yields some 93% of South Africa's gold output and contains considerable uranium, silver, pyrite and osmiridium resources
- the Bushveld Complex is known for platinum group metals (with associated copper, nickel and cobalt mineralisation), chromium and vanadium-bearing titanium-iron ore formations and industrial minerals, including fluorspar and andalusite
- the Transvaal Supergroup contains enormous deposits of manganese and iron ore
- the Karoo Basin extends through Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal, the 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.

Small-scale mining

The Department of Mineral Resources' small-scale mining strategy provides a framework for creating a sustainable sector that is characterised by growth and development, and contributes to rural development, job creation and poverty alleviation through community-linked small, medium and micro-enterprise projects. Small-scale mining projects and government-supported initiatives will also be linked with financial institutions.

Reserves

South Africa has the world's largest resources of platinum group metals (87,7% of world total), manganese (80%), chromium (72,4%), gold (29,7%), alumino-silicates and accounts for over 40% of global production of ferrochromium, platinum group metals and vanadium.

The mining industry contributes 51,7% of world ferrochromium exports and 54% of alumino-silicates, and is one of the world's largest exporters of platinum group metals, gold and vanadium, and a significant exporter of manganese ore. Other important export commodities include ferromanganese and fluorspar.

Gold

According to Statistics South Africa, South Africa's annual gold production in 2012 was close to 220 tonnes, which is a level of gold production not seen since 1922.

South Africa's gold output fell 11,3% in volume terms in January 2012, while mine output dropped 2,5%.

South Africa as recently as two decades ago was the world's largest producer of gold by a huge margin. Only 40

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years ago South Africa produced more than 1 000 tonnes of gold a year.

The almost 80% fall in South African gold production has led to it being overtaken by China, Australia and the United States of America. Russia is being seen as next to surpass it.

Coal

The South African coal mining industry is facing several challenges, the most significant being railway capacity constraints hindering the transportation of coal to the Richards Bay Coal Terminal, where it is shipped to the export market.

The terminal transported six-million tons of coal in 2012, which was less than its capacity of 91-million tons, resulting in South Africa losing vast amounts of potential export revenue.

Platinum-group metals

Platinum

South Africa lost at least 750 000 ounces of output in 2012 to strikes, shaft closures and government-ordered safety stoppages. Platinum sales by South African producers had fallen 16% to a 12-year low of 4,1 million ounces.

Palladium

Palladium is produced as a by-product of platinum in South Africa. Strike activity in 2012 contributed the major part of the platinum sector's first deficit in seven years.

Rhodium

Rhodium mine production fell in 2012 because of strife in South Africa. Lower mine production in South Africa because of labour unrest and fabrication demand led to rhodium shifting into a deficit in 2012.

Chromite

South Africa has a mature chrome value chain, the socio-economic impact of which includes approximately 200 000 jobs and approximately R42 billion in GDP a year. However,

the South African ferrochrome industry, the baseline for beneficiation in the chrome value chain, is under threat and its rapidly declining market share is putting jobs at risk. At the same time, exports of unbeneficiated South African chrome ore to China are rising. These exports, which are providing chrome ore feedstock to the South African ferrochrome industry's chief competitor, China, are creating jobs in China and reducing job creation opportunities in South Africa's ferrochrome industry.

Ferrous minerals

South Africa plays a significant role as a source of ferrous minerals. The country is 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 minor producer of ferrosilicon and silicon metal. Ferrous minerals are produced from some 32 mines and 23 ferroalloys smelters.

Over the last decade, increasing portions of the production of chrome, manganese and vanadium ore have been processed to value-added alloys in line with the drive for beneficiation, whereas the bulk of growth in iron ore production has been exported.

Copper

The copper industry has experienced substantial growth in 2012. Overall, the South African copper industry was doing well, owing to the general development of its downstream sector. The expansion of electricity infrastructure also played a role. The international copper spot price fell to an average of about R62 498 per metric ton in June 2012, from about R66 638 in May 2012, and about R69 564 in March 2012.

Iron ore

South Africa overtook India to become China's third-biggest iron ore supplier in 2012. South Africa provided 40,6 Mt over the year, up 12% compared to 2011.

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Manganese

Kudumane Manganese Resources (KMR) launched its new mine just outside Hotazel in May 2012. The first open pit phase of the R1,5 billion manganese mine is tipped to produce 1,5 Mt of ore by the end of 2012. KMR is co-owned 50% each by black owned entities, Northern Cape Manganese Company and Dirleton Minerals and Energy and each in turn is owned 49% by the Hong Kong based Asia Minerals Ltd (AML).

The average grade of 37,5% manganese content and a manganese/iron ratio of 7,5 is considered by the company to be of standard fare.

Diamonds

The diamond industry continued to improve with an estimated 75% of cut diamonds destined for North America, Japan and Europe. The growth in these regions has driven up demand, together with a higher demand in China and India.

Leading producers by value are Botswana (27%), Russia (19%), Canada (18%) and South Africa (12%). South African diamond production decreased by 20% from 8,9 million carats in 2010 to seven million carats in 2011. The value of rough diamonds produced rose significantly by 26% to approximately R14,4 billion.

Industrial minerals

There are some 680 producers of industrial minerals in South Africa, of which almost half are in the sand and aggregate sector.

There are some 153 producers of clays (brick-making and special), 40 limestone and dolomite, 79 dimension stone, 28 salt and 20 silica producers. The bulk consumption of industrial minerals is realised in the domestic market, as most are low-priced commodities and sold in bulk, making their economic exploitation highly dependent on transport costs and distance to markets.



**POLICE, DEFENCE AND
INTELLIGENCE**

*Police,
Defence &
Intelligence*

POLICE, DEFENCE AND INTELLIGENCE

The task of maintaining the safety and security of society is critical to the success of all government's programmes. Law enforcement services in South Africa fall under the Department of Police, which is responsible for policy determination, direction and overall execution of the department's mandate in relation to relevant legislation.

The South African Police Service (SAPS) is South Africa's principal law enforcement body and is responsible for preventing, combatting and investigating crime to maintain public order, protect and secure the inhabitants of the country and their property, and to uphold and enforce the law.

Some municipalities, such as Cape Town, Johannesburg, Durban and Pretoria, have their own local police units, tasked mainly with road security and local law enforcement.

The primary objective of the Department of Defence is to defend and protect South Africa, its territorial integrity and its people in accordance with the Constitution and the principles of international law regulating the use of force. The main duties of the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) are sea and land border protection, and peacekeeping on the African continent.

The Department of State Security is responsible for providing government with intelligence on domestic, foreign or potential threats to national stability, the constitutional order, and the safety and wellbeing of its people. This enables government to implement and improve policies to deal with potential threats and to better understand existing threats.

Crime prevention

According to 2012 Police crime statistics, South Africa has seen an overall decrease in serious crime.

Statistics from 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012, which were released in September 2012, reflected a decline in all seven categories of contact crime (this refers to murder, attempted murder, sexual offences, assault grievous bodily harm, assault common, aggravated robbery and common robbery). These crimes decreased by 3,5%.

There was a 3,1% decrease in murders; attempted murder declined by 5,2%; assault with grievous bodily harm by 4,2%

and common assault by 3,4%. Car-hijacking declined by 11,9%; cash-in-transits dropped by 37,5%; bank robberies decreased by 10,3%; ATM bombings decreased by 34,6%; aggravated robbery decreased by 1,4%; and common robberies decreased by 4,6%. House robberies decreased by 1,9%; business robberies increased by 7,5%; the sexual offences ratio decreased by 3,7%.

Looking more broadly than the criminal justice system, 56 suspects with illegally obtained assets of more than R5 million were investigated, 26 of whom had appeared in court. Assets worth R580 million of 19 individuals had been restrained.

In 2011/12, 28 163 policing actions were conducted, focusing on a number of priority areas to address the incidence of priority crime (trio crime, contact crime, contact-related crime, crimes dependent on police action for detection, property-related and other serious crime).

These actions included 54 748 roadblocks and 2 189 965 stop-and-search operations. More than 1,6 million arrests were made, compared to 1,4 million in 2010/11. These arrests included 836 144 arrests for priority crime compared to 688 937 in 2010/11.

In 2011/12, 66 572 vehicles were stolen and robbed in South Africa, and 30 437 vehicles were recovered. Recoveries include vehicles stolen or robbed during previous years, which could be identified by means of primary and secondary identifiers; 3 164 recovered vehicles that could not be identified were compacted.

The anonymous tip-off service Crime Line has contributed to 3 000 arrests and more than R41 million in seizures of stolen and counterfeit goods and drugs since it was started five years ago; 80% of the tip-offs were drug-related. The system had contributed to the arrests of criminals wanted for crimes such as ATM bombings, possession of illegal firearms and ammunition, and making illegal electricity connections. At least 16 800 illegal connections and acts of meter tampering had been thwarted in cooperation with Eskom's Operation Khanyisa initiative.

The public can report crime by sending an SMS to 32211, or online at www.crimeline.co.za.

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During 2011/12, 133 478 arrests were made for drug-related crimes during policing actions, 30% more than in 2010/11.

Cannabis remains the most prevalent illicit drug used in South Africa, since it is the most easily accessible drug and is cultivated in South Africa. Mandrax is the second most commonly used illicit drug.

Between April 2011 and March 2012, the SAPS seized more than 137 000 kg cannabis and 630 589 cannabis plants. Some 127 680 Mandrax tablets, 44 kg cocaine, 107 kg crystal methamphetamine (Tik) were also seized as well as other drugs such as whoonga, nyaope, heroine, ecstasy and LSD.

During the investigation of organised crime cases, more than 17 000 kg cannabis, 21 kg cocaine, 38 kg crack cocaine, 1 632 472 Mandrax tablets, 2 381 ecstasy tablets, 198 kg heroin and 62 g crystal methamphetamine were confiscated; 481 arrests were made in relation to these drug seizures; and 16 clandestine drug laboratories were detected and dismantled, culminating in the arrests of 30 suspects.

Visible policing

Visible policing is regarded as a line-function division of the SAPS, specifically responsible for:

- combatting crime through crime operations
- providing for the activities at police stations
- combatting crimes in the railway environment
- dealing with crimes affecting the social fabric of society, including crimes against women and children and community-based crime prevention
- providing a rapid-response service in respect of crimes in progress
- providing police dog and mounted services
- rendering a specialised services by hostage and suicide negotiators and police divers
- eradicating the proliferation of illegal firearms for the availability and use in crime and violence
- ensuring effective compliance and enforcement of liquor control legislation to address serious and violent crime as well as contact crime in South Africa.

In 2011, the department introduced a new policy for Public Order Policing. In 2012/13, the management of police was tasked to ensure the policy is effectively implemented throughout the country.

In 2012/13, more than 18 000 police officers across the country were trained in the Victim Empowerment Programme, child justice, human rights, domestic violence and the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007. For this, R1,7 billion was budgeted for all forms of training interventions.

Forensic Science Services and Criminal Record Centre

The function of the Criminal Record Centre is to identify and confirm any previous convictions of suspects in crimes being investigated by the SAPS.

During 2011/12, the Criminal Record Centre received 1 211 598 crime-related fingerprint enquiries for possible identification and/or confirmation.

Of these, 1 137 423 previous conviction reports were generated within 20 days of receipt and 576 569 were first offenders. In total, 1 018 829 commercial searches (no-criminal related enquiries) were also received for processing.

The forensic science laboratory renders a support service to investigating officers by analysing physical evidence that is collected from crime scenes.

During 2011/12, the forensic science laboratory received 320 729 submissions for analysis.

In February 2012, Cabinet approved the National Cybersecurity Policy Framework. The framework outlines policy positions intended to address national security threats in cyberspace; combat cyberwarfare, cybercrime and other cyber-ills; and develop, review and update existing substantive and procedural laws to ensure alignment.

The framework will also build confidence and trust in the secure use of information and communications technology.

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During 2011/12, the Anti-Corruption Task Team that was specifically established to investigate public sector corruption in terms of government's delivery agreement, arrested 38 suspects for fraud and corruption amounting to R212 528 988 and seized assets totalling R150 million.

Defence

The South African National Defence Force (SANDF) has a defensive orientation and a non-threatening posture in accordance with the *White Paper on National Defence of the Republic of South Africa*. The Department of Defence defends and protects South Africa, its territorial integrity and its people.

The Department of Defence, under the auspices of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, participates in various initiatives to secure peace and stability on the continent.

The 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 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 role of the SANDF in promoting peace and security in the region and the continent necessitated the enhancement of the SANDF's peacekeeping capability, which will include the SANDF's Forward Deployment Capability.

The SANDF continued to participate in the UN Peace Support Operation in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the UN/AU hybrid Peace Support Operation in Sudan and the provision of training to the armed forces of the Central African Republic.

The SANDF was tasked to execute counter-piracy operations in support of the Mozambican Defence Force in the Mozambique Channel. In addition, the SANDF had five general military assistance operations in the Central African

In September 2012, Denel and Airbus Military signed a new agreement with revised terms for manufacturing aircraft components on the A400M, in a development that will contribute significantly to Denel's financial turnaround.

The relationship between Airbus and Denel takes the country another step towards the growth of a fully fledged South African aerospace industry. Government has also demonstrated its confidence in the future of the company through a capital injection of R700 million in 2012.

Republic, South Sudan, Tanzania, Equatorial Guinea and the DRC.

Armaments Corporation of South Africa (Armcor)

The Minister of Defence and Military Veterans is responsible for Armcor. The management and control of Armcor reside with a board of directors, while its day-to-day management is handled by a management board. The Department of Defence has an oversight role over Armcor, and allocates funding from the fiscus to the corporation.

Armcor's acquisition role pertains to all the actions that need to be taken to satisfy the need for matériel, facilities or services intended for client use or in support of client requirements.

Denel Group of South Africa

Denel (Pty) Ltd is a commercially driven holding company, with equity of varying degrees in several defence and aerospace subsidiaries and associated companies.

During 2011/12, Denel secured over R5 billion orders to be delivered over the next five years. The R700-million capitalisation of Denel Aerostructures will allow the company to prepare itself for the serial manufacturing phase of the A44M programme, which started in 2012/13.

In 2012, Denel delivered the last six fully certified and combat-ready Rooivalk helicopters to the SANDF.

In April 2012, 22 of the 26 new Gripen combat aircraft were operational. By the end of 2012, the SAAF had received all 26 Gripens from Swedish manufacturer Saab and the aircraft

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were stationed at the Makhado Air Force Base in Limpopo. Also during April 2012, an air force delegation participated in a multinational flying exercise, Operation Lion Effort, in Sweden.

The first group of student fighter pilots of the Gripen Fighter Weapon School was expected in late 2013. The SAAF base in the Overberg in the Western Cape is to be the training ground for the new recruits.

Intelligence services

In June 2012, the Department of State Security completed the last phase of the restructuring process of the State Security Agency (SSA), which was established in 2009.

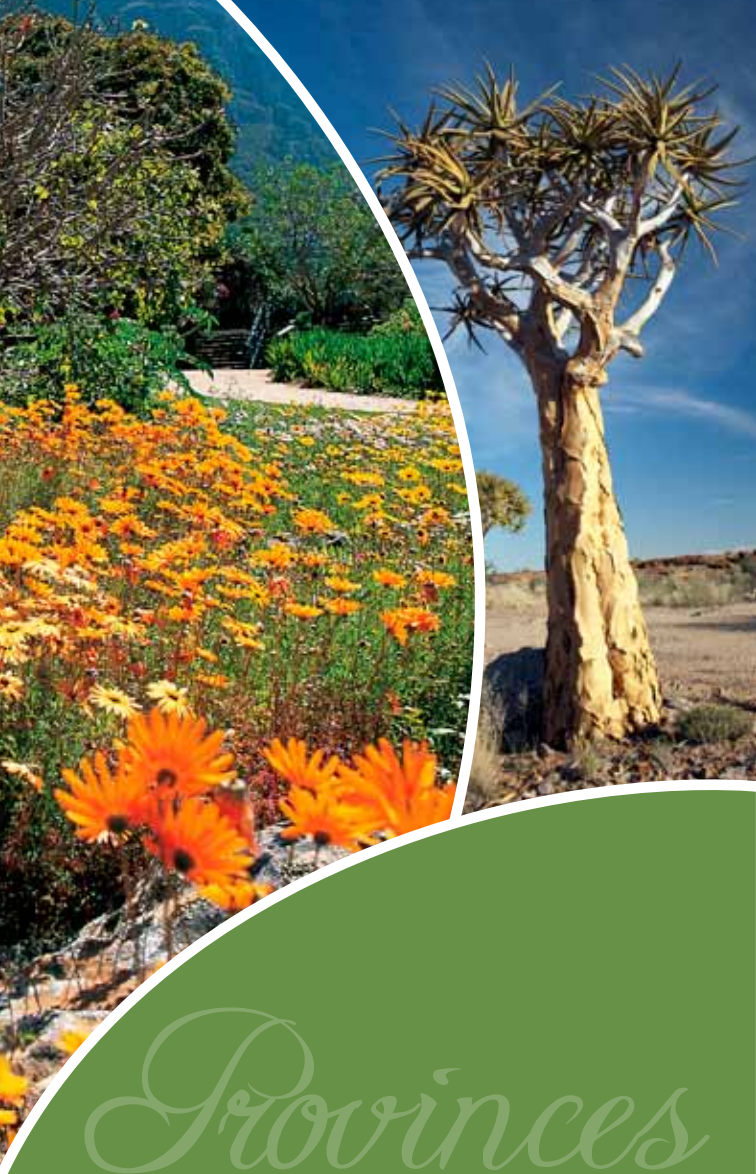
The mandate of SSA is to provide government with intelligence on domestic, foreign or potential threats to national stability, the constitutional order, and the safety and wellbeing of its people. This enables government to implement and improve policies to deal with potential threats and to better understand existing threats.

Military veterans

The Department of Military Veterans is responsible for managing and administering military veterans' affairs. Significant strides have been made by the Department of Military Veterans to reshape and address the plight of military veterans.

The SANDF dedicated 2012 to its military veterans, and celebrated the 50th anniversary of Umkhonto we Sizwe.

The department had been providing health services to older military veterans since 2010 and about 2 500 military veterans on the department's database to receive health benefits. The department also assisted the umbrella body for military veteran associations to set up the Military Veterans Appeal Board and the Military Veterans Advisory Council across the country.



PROVINCES

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PROVINCES

South Africa is a country where various cultures merge to form a unique nation, proud of its heritage. The country boasts some of the world's most breathtaking scenery and features an amazing display of bird and wildlife species, which include the well-known Big Five (lion, leopard, elephant, buffalo and rhino).

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.

South Africa's biggest asset is its people; a rainbow nation with rich and diverse cultures.

South Africa is divided into nine provinces, each with its own legislature, premier and executive councils. They are the Western Cape, Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Northern Cape, Free State, North West, Gauteng, Mpumalanga and Limpopo.

Eastern Cape

The Eastern Cape, lying on the south-eastern South African coast, is a region of great natural beauty, particularly the rugged cliffs, rough seas and dense green bush of the stretch known as the Wild Coast. In the Eastern Cape, various floral habitats meet. Along the coast, the northern tropical forests intermingle with the more temperate woods of the south.

The province is serviced by airports situated in Port Elizabeth, East London, Mthatha and Bhisho. The two Industrial Development Zones (IDZs) have delivered much-needed investment, with the East London IDZ securing private

Capital: Bhisho

Eastern Cape

Principal languages:

isiXhosa	78,8%
Afrikaans	10,5%
English	5,6%



Population: 6 562 053

Percentage share of the total population: 12,67%

Area: 168 966 km²

Source: Statistics South Africa (*Census 2011*)

Free State

Capital: Bloemfontein

Principal languages:

Sesotho 64,2%

Afrikaans 12,2%

isiXhosa 7,5%



Population: 2 745 590

Percentage share of the total population: 5,3%

Area: 129 825 km²

Source: Statistics South Africa (*Census 2011*)

investors to the amount of R4,063 billion in the automotive, aquaculture, agro-processing, renewable energy and business process outsourcing sectors.

The Coega IDZ now has 21 operating investors, which represents R1,24 billion in private sector investments. This has created 3 645 construction jobs, and 2 985 direct jobs. Another R7,6 billion projects are being implemented.

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. Mining, particularly gold, is the biggest employer, followed by manufacturing.

The capital, Bloemfontein, houses the Supreme Court of Appeal, a leading university and some top schools. Important towns include Welkom, Sasolburg, Odendaalsrus, Kroonstad, Parys, Phuthaditjhaba, Bethlehem and the charming village of Clarens situated in the rolling foothills of the Maluti Mountains.

Some of South Africa's most valued San rock art can be found in the Free State. Other key tourist attractions in the province include the majestic Golden Gate National Park, the annual air show in Bethlehem, the Cherry Festival in Ficksburg, and the Fauresmith International Endurance Ride equestrian event. The annual Mangaung African Cultural Festival, known as Macufe, is hosted in partnership with the

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Tourism Authority and the Performing Arts Centre of the Free State. The Vredefort Dome, 10 km in diameter, about 100 km south-west of Johannesburg, is on the United Nations' World Heritage Site List.

Gauteng

Gauteng is the economic hub of South Africa and the continent, responsible for over 34,8% of the country's total gross domestic product (GDP), although it is the smallest of South Africa's nine provinces.

The province is also the financial-services capital of Africa, as more than 70 foreign banks have their head offices in the province, as do at least the same number of South African banks, stockbrokers and insurance giants. Financial and business services, logistics, manufacturing, property, telecommunications and trade are some of the most important economic sectors. Johannesburg, nicknamed "Egoli" (Place of Gold), is the capital of the province and a city of contrasts. South of Johannesburg is Soweto.

There are 159 mines in Gauteng – 44 of them gold mines – that together account for a quarter of South Africa's total mineral production. Most of the mining is for gold – 80% of Gauteng's output.

Most overseas visitors enter South Africa via OR Tambo International Airport. Some 50 km north of Johannesburg lies Pretoria, the administrative capital of South Africa and home to the Union Buildings.

Gauteng

Capital: Johannesburg

Principal languages:

Isizulu	19,79%
Afrikaans	12,4%
Sesotho	11,5%
English	13,27%



Population: 12 272 263

Percentage share of the total population: 23,7%

Area: 18 178 km²

Source: Statistics South Africa (*Census 2011*)

The province's Gautrain, which started operating in 2010, is Africa's first world-class, modern rapid rail and bus service. From July 2011, the Gautrain carried more than 40 000 passengers hourly between Johannesburg, Pretoria and the OR Tambo International Airport.

Gauteng houses a large diversity of bird species, as it straddles the transition between several different biomes. About 350 species are regularly present, and many more have been recorded.

KwaZulu-Natal

KwaZulu-Natal is one of the country's most popular holiday destinations. This verdant region includes South Africa's lush subtropical east coast. Washed by the warm Indian Ocean, it stretches from Port Edward in the south, and northwards to the Mozambique boundary.

In addition to the magnificent coastline, the province also boasts sweeping savanna in the east, and the majestic Drakensberg mountain range in the west.

Visitors can enter the province through the King Shaka International Airport at La Mercy, north of Durban or use the extensive national road network.

There are also two major harbours – the port of Durban, which is one the busiest in Africa, and Richards Bay, which is an important coal-export harbour.

The province has several nature reserves including the Royal Natal National Park, Giant's Castle and the Kambberg Nature Reserve. There are several tertiary institutions of

KwaZulu-Natal

Capital: Pietermaritzburg

Principal languages:

isiZulu	77,8%
English	13,1%
Afrikaans	1,5%



Population: 10 267 300

Percentage share of the total population: 19,8%

Area: 94 361 km²

Source: Statistics South Africa (*Census 2011*)

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Limpopo

Capital: Polokwane

Principal languages:

Sesotho sa Leboa	52,9%
Tshivenda	16,7%
Xitsonga	16,9%



Population: 5 404 868

Percentage share of the total population: 10,4%

Area: 125 754 km²

Source: Statistics South Africa (*Census 2011*)

learning, such as the University of KwaZulu-Natal and the Durban Institute of Technology.

KwaZulu-Natal is the only province with a monarchy specifically provided for in the Constitution.

Limpopo

Limpopo, South Africa's northernmost province, borders onto Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Botswana, making it the ideal entrance to Africa.

Named after the Limpopo River that flows along its northern border, the province is rich in wildlife, spectacular scenery and a wealth of historical and cultural treasures.

This province is in the Savanna Biome, an area of mixed grassland and trees, which is generally known as bushveld.

The province's natural resources include more than 50 provincial reserves, as well as several private game reserves. The largest section of the Kruger National Park is situated along the eastern boundary of Limpopo with Mozambique.

Mpumalanga

Mpumalanga means *Place where the Sun Rises*. Due to the province's spectacular scenic beauty and abundance of wildlife, it is one of South Africa's major tourist destinations.

The area has a network of excellent roads and railway connections, making it highly accessible.

Because of its popularity as a tourist destination, Mpumalanga is also served by a number of small airports, such as the Kruger Mpumalanga International Airport. Mbombela is the capital of the province and the administrative and business centre of

Mpumalanga

Capital: Nelspruit

Principal languages:

siSwati	27,67%
isiZulu	24,1%
isiNdebele	10%



Population: 4 039 939

Percentage share of the total population: 7,8%

Area: 76 495 km²

Source: Statistics South Africa (*Census 2011*)

the Lowveld. Other important towns are eMalahleni, Standerton, Piet Retief, Malelane, Ermelo, Barberton and Sabie.

Mpumalanga falls mainly within the Grassland Biome. The escarpment and the Lowveld form a transitional zone between this grassland area and the Savanna Biome.

Northern Cape

The Northern Cape is the largest province in South Africa, (slightly bigger than Germany) – taking up almost a third of the country's total land area.

The province is noted for its San rock art, diamond diggings, 4X4 safaris and the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park. It is a vast stretch of semi-desert land. The province is also known for its spectacular display of spring flowers, which, for a short period every year, attracts thousands of tourists.

Northern Cape

Capital: Kimberley

Principal languages:

Afrikaans	53,75%
Setswana	33,08%



Population: 1 145 861

(*Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2011*)

Percentage share of the total population: 2,2%

Area: 372 889 km²

Source: Statistics South Africa (*Census 2011*)

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In May 2012, the Northern Cape was chosen as one of two sites to host the Square Kilometre Array (SKA). Developed by scientists from 17 countries, it will be the largest and most advanced radio telescope in the world.

Among many other benefits, the province's tourism and hospitality industry is benefiting from the project, as scientists and other interested parties, are flooding into the town of Carnarvon.

North West

North West lies in the north of South Africa, on the Botswana border, fringed by the Kalahari desert in the west, Gauteng to the east, and the Free State to the south. It is known as the Platinum Province for the wealth of this metal it has underground.

The province boasts a variety of popular tourist attractions including Sun City, the Pilanesberg National Park, the Madikwe Game Reserve, the Cradle of Humankind Site, the Taung Heritage Site, the De Wildt Cheetah and Wildlife Trust and the Lesedi Cultural Village.

North West is centrally located on the subcontinent with direct road and rail links to all southern African countries, and with its own airport near the capital city, Mahikeng.

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 per region of the province is generated.

North West

Capital: Mahikeng

Principal languages:

Setswana	63,38%
Afrikaans	8,96%
isiXhosa	5,51%



Population: 3 509 953

Percentage share of the total population: 6,8%

Area: 140 882 km²

Source: Statistics South Africa (*Census 2011*)

Western Cape

Capital: Cape Town

Principal languages:

Afrikaans	49,6%
isiXhosa	24,7%
English	20,2%



Population: 5 822 734

Percentage share of the total population: 11,2%

Area: 129 462 km²

Source: Statistics South Africa (*Census 2011*)

Western Cape

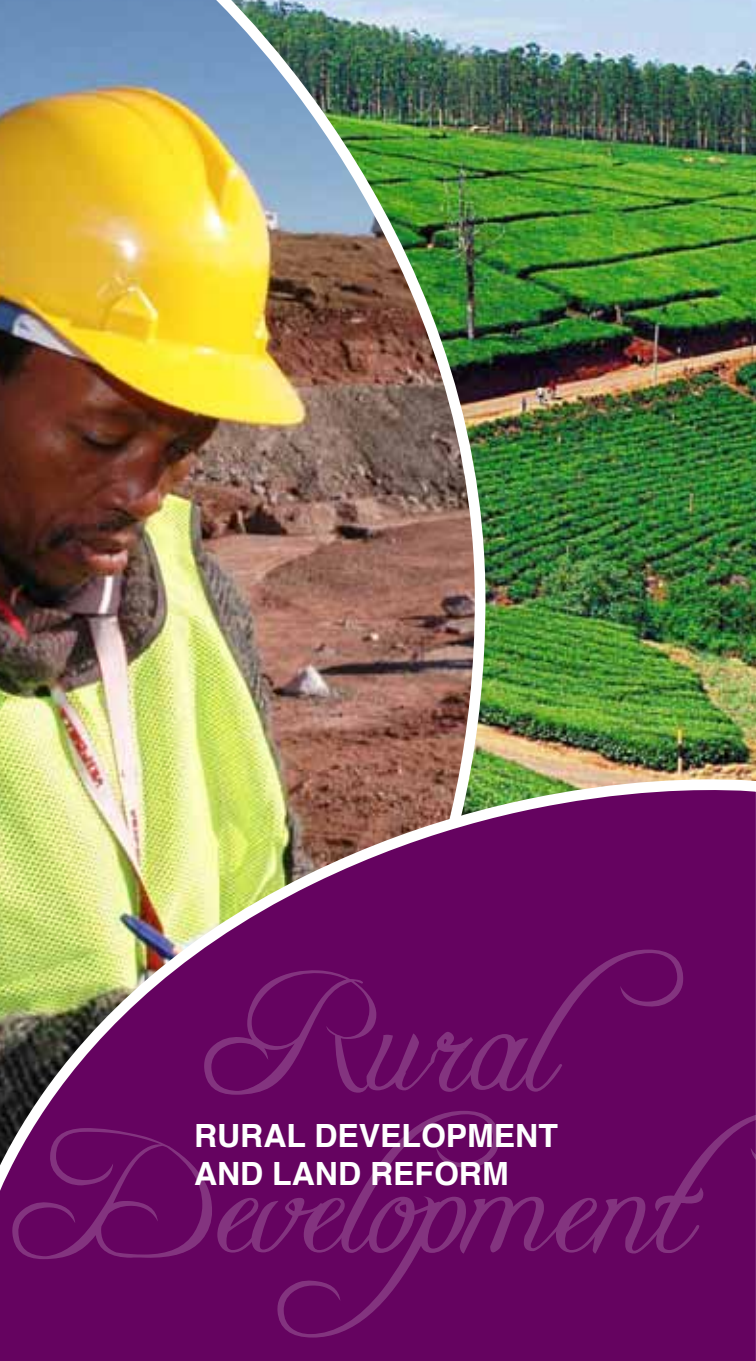
Situated on the south-western tip of Africa, the Western Cape with its wide beaches and breathtaking scenery, complemented by a rich variety of cultures, historical landmarks, excellent restaurants and entertainment, is a world-famous tourist destination.

Table Mountain, which watches over the capital city, Cape Town, is the province's most prominent and famous landmark. With its state-of-the-art cableway, the majestic mountain attracts thousands of tourists annually.

Other popular tourist attractions include the Cape wine-lands, Robben Island, the Kirstenbosch Botanical Gardens, the V&A Waterfront and famous beaches such as Clifton and Camps Bay.

The Western Cape is also known for its floral diversity. The Cape Floristic Region World Heritage Site comprising eight separate protected areas, covers an area of more than 553 000 ha stretching from the Cape Peninsula to the Eastern Cape. The Knysna-Tsitsikamma region has the country's biggest indigenous forests.





**RURAL DEVELOPMENT
AND LAND REFORM**

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM

The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform deals with land reform; access to land use; management and transformation of land relations; and all other matters related to the hopes and life styles of those who live on the land and who depend on the land for their livelihoods.

The department's key priorities are:

- rolling out the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) to all rural municipalities
- improving productivity in land reform projects through effective implementation of the Recapitalisation and Development Programme (RADP)
- expediting the finalisation of land claims
- improving corporate governance and ensuring enhanced service delivery
- implementing proper change management and innovation strategies
- enhancing the efficiency of information management systems.

The CRDP is aimed specifically at reducing poverty by creating vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities.

To achieve this vision, the department defined its role and mission as being that of facilitating integrated development and social cohesion through partnerships with all sectors of society.

Legislation and policies

Eleven pieces of legislation was submitted to Parliament by December 2012; and 10 policy instruments were developed, including policy on Communal Land Tenure and a review of the land management and administrative system.

The department also started work on a restitution performance review. All this is aimed at sharpening service-delivery capacity.

The Communal Property Associations Act, 1996 is meant to enable communities to form juristic persons, to be known as communal property associations, to acquire, hold and manage property on a basis agreed to by members of a community in terms of a written constitution; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

The *Green Paper on Agrarian Transformation, Rural Development and Land Reform* had been gazetted by May 2011 followed by a White Paper to be submitted to Cabinet

The Green Paper focuses on seven key areas, namely:

- a vision for land reform
- principles underlying land reform
- current challenges and weaknesses: rationale for change
- an improved trajectory for land reform (including institutions to support land reform)
- the strategic thrust for land reform
- land reform experiences elsewhere
- challenges and constraints.

When the Green Paper was published in 2011, it comprised six work streams, which are aligned to the thematic areas which are three-tier land tenure system; Office of the Valuer-General; Land Rights Management Board; Land Management Commission; Communal Tenure; and Legislative amendments.

The Green Paper is underpinned by the following three key principles: deracialisation of the rural economy for shared and sustained growth; democratic and equitable land allocation and use across gender, race and class; and strict production discipline for guaranteed national food security.

The engagement on the Green Paper on Land Reform was completed before the end of March 2012.

The purpose of the restitution programme is to provide equitable redress to victims of racially motivated land dispossession, in line with the provisions of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994.

Legislative Amendments and Communal Tenure Working Group was constituted to consider legislative amendments linked to the Green Paper. The group was tasked with focusing on the amendments of – Communal Property Association (CPA) Act 1996, Restitution of Lands Rights Act 1994, and Review of the Communal Land Rights Act, 2004 and related judgement.

The Legislation Working Group decided to combine with that on Communal Tenure because of legislative amendment of the CPA Act and legislative development to replace Review of the Communal Land Rights Act, 2004. Specialist studies

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and analysis were further required on appropriate land holding entities and their relationship with traditional and local authorities.

Programmes

Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP)

Under the CRDP, 2 447 household food gardens have been established in the CRDP sites during 2012.

By January 2013, a total of CRDP 2 656 beneficiaries were skilled and capacitated in technical enterprise development trade; 52 council of stakeholders have been established as representative community forums; CRDP has been rolled out to 157 rural wards; 143 698 poor households were profiled to assess their needs; 692 km of fencing was erected in the CRDP wards; and 96 km of roads were upgraded.

The department contributed to the increased number of households with access to sanitation by 10%, 10,45% access to electricity, 4% accesses to clean water, distributed 39 331 rainwater harvesting tanks and constructed 37 km of water pipeline in North West.

Bulk water and sanitation infrastructure have been constructed in KwaZulu-Natal, Northern Cape and North West. Rain water harvesting tanks have been distributed throughout CRDP sites.

Agrarian transformation

One of the department's most important strategic objectives is agrarian transformation.

The agrarian transformation strategy is aimed at:

- social mobilisation to enable rural communities to take initiatives
- sustainable settlements with access to basic services and economic opportunity; meeting of basic human needs; infrastructure development
- establishment of cooperatives and enterprises for economic activities; wealth creation; productive use of assets;
- non-farm activities for strengthening of rural livelihoods
- leadership training, social facilitation and familiarity with

In 2012, 480 restitution land claims were being litigated in court. In 2012/13, 260 claims were settled, 249 of which were for financial compensation, and one for the restoration of land comprising 18 855 ha and benefiting 5 154 households. This exceeded the projected target of 133 claims.

- CRDP objectives; socio-economic independence
- skills development and employment creation for youth, women and people living with disabilities
- democratisation of rural development, participation and ownership of all processes, projects and programmes by rural communities
- coordination, alignment and cooperative governance by local municipalities, traditional councils, provincial Government and rural communities
- participation of non-governmental organisations including faith-based organisations, community-based organisations and other organs of civil society
- social cohesion and access to human and social capital.

Land reform

The principles which underpin the new approach to sustainable land reform are:

- deracialisation of the rural economy
- democratic and equitable land allocation and use across gender, race and class
- strict production discipline for guaranteed national food security.

During 2012/13, the Land Reform Programme provided access to over 320 000 ha of agricultural land at a cost of R2,7 billion. Strategic support was provided to 416 new emerging farmers through recapitalisation in addition to the existing 595 farms that were supported at a cost of R1,2 billion.

Recapitalisation and development

In February 2012, the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform announced plans to launch the RADP Strategy.

The department has committed itself to recapitalise more than 1 000 deserted and unproductive farms nationally.

Of the 4 000 water-use licences granted in early 2012,

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1 658 will help to contribute to rural development, including afforestation and agricultural development.

Geo-spatial services, technology development and disaster management

The department is responsible for the national control survey network, the national mapping and aerial imagery programmes and the provision of geo-spatial information services.

Cadastral survey management

The Cadastral Survey Management Branch aims to provide efficient cadastral survey-management services and cadastral information services in support of land delivery and development.

Deeds registration

The 10 deeds registries are located in Pretoria, Cape Town, Johannesburg, Pietermaritzburg, Bloemfontein, Kimberley, King William's Town, Vryburg, Mthatha and Nelspruit.

These offices register deeds and documents relating to real rights in more than eight million registered land parcels consisting of township erven, farms, agricultural holdings, sectional title units and sectional title exclusive-use areas in terms of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937 and the Sectional Titles Act, 1986.

By 31 March 2011, a total of 904 928 deeds and documents had been registered in the 10 deeds registries countrywide.

Government is facilitating opportunities for women in rural, peri-urban and informal settlements to participate in green economy projects such as solar energy, water purification, agriculture, construction, waste management and tourism.

The Department of Women, Children and People with Disabilities also facilitates financial support and training for female farmers and female cooperatives, together with national and international partners, particularly the United Nations (UN) Development Programme, UN Women and the UN Populations Fund. In addition, the department was also empowering women in construction in collaboration with the departments of human settlements and public works by facilitating opportunities for women to enter the alternative construction technology field.

In November 2012, Cabinet approved a policy to establish the office of the Valuer-General, which will be responsible for valuing land nationwide. The Office of the Valuer-General will be an independent institution to assist with the valuation of land, ensuring proper market value of land without relying solely on the private sector, and keeping records of the value of land.

As far as the e-Cadastre Project is concerned, the enterprise architecture investigation, which is aimed at consolidating cadastral surveys and deeds registration data stores, has been concluded. Digital scanning of the microfilm records has commenced.

National Rural Youth Service Corps (Narysec)

Narysec is a youth skills development and employment programme aimed at empowering rural youth from each of the 3 300 rural wards in the country.

The objective of Narysec is to recruit and develop rural youth between the ages of 18 and 35 to provide community service in their communities. Participants are contracted for 24 months following their recruitment.

Narysec was launched in 2011 as part of the National Youth Service with an initial 7 900 participants, of which about 4 500 have either received, or are in the process of completing training in various skills.

The Narysec programme is aimed at complementing the department's job-creation model, which targets and ensures that at least one person per each household in the rural areas where the CRDP is piloted, gets a job, which is linked to skills development.

Through the programme, the department has taken on board more than 11 000 young people from rural areas throughout the country and has helped over 4 000 of them to get theoretical training at Further Education and Training colleges.

Working in conjunction with the Department of Higher Education and Training through the National Skills Development Fund, the Department of Rural Development

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and Land Reform secured an additional R190 million for 2012/13 to increase enrolment to 15 000 participants.

The fundamental focus of the department's initiatives is to continue improving the lives of people living in rural areas. This is done through the agrarian transformation of societies, thus laying a solid foundation for food security, food sovereignty and economic development in general.

The need to instil national identity, shared citizenship and autonomy-fostering service delivery are the primary reasons why government must continue to invest in the transformation of land relations, systems and patterns of land control and ownership.

All programmes of the department will therefore be guided by the principles of equity, equality and allocation of resources in a gender-responsive way. To give effect to this the department is paying particular attention to the land rights needs and interests of women, children and older persons.

Role players

Commission on the Restitution of Land Rights (CRLR)

The aim of this commission is to resolve restitution claims within the target period through negotiated settlements that restore land rights or award alternative forms of equitable redress to claimants.

The intentions of the CRLR are to:

- facilitate access to land by victims of racially motivated land disposessions that took place under the previous government
- alleviate poverty through sustainable development on restored land as well as improved livelihoods
- foster the rights of vulnerable groups in terms of ownership and participation in economic activities
- foster national reconciliation and stability.

People dispossessed of a land right after 19 June 1913, in terms of racially discriminatory laws and practices, are entitled to restitution of that right or equitable redress.

All claims are against the State, and no one may be deprived of property except in terms of law of general application.

The restitution process is implemented in line with the provisions of Section 25 of the Constitution, which places emphasis on equitable redress.

The commission has been rationalised to create better synergy with, and clearer lines of accountability to the department, in its day-to-day operations. The core of the commission, being the Chief Land Claims Commissioner (the CLCC); the Deputy Land Claims Commissioner; and, the Regional Land Claims Commissioner remain within the ambit of the founding legislation.

In the provinces, restitution support personnel have been placed under the Public Service Act. Responsibility for restitution support services has been formally delegated to them by the CLCC. Restitution Support Chief Directors have taken charge of these delegated responsibilities, and report directly to the CLCC.

This realignment is starting to produce benefits, such as:

- reduced timelines in the finalisation of land claims
- strengthened capacity of the legal division, and a reduction of court orders resulting in emergency settlement of claims which had a negative effect on the budget
- 95% completion of the process of introducing an electronic data system to capture and process land claims.

Since 2009, the commission has spent R4,8 billion to acquire 368 483 ha of land for restoration.

Since 1994, 561 252,35 ha of land has been approved for land restitution of which 471 827 ha had already been transferred to the claimants.

The total 2012/13 allocation for the Regional Land Claims Commission Northern Cape is R39 613 000 and R180 686 000 for the capital allocation.





Science &

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Technology

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Department of Science and Technology is tasked with ensuring greater coordination and integration, as well as better management of all government-funded science and technology institutions, and to provide a holistic overview of public expenditure on science and technology.

The department funds basic research at universities and public entities, including science councils, so that they can train scientists, engineers and technologists and produce publications and patents.

Almost 60% of the department's R4,4-billion budget is spent on public entities. Of the overall research and development spend, the greatest portion is on the natural, medical and health sciences.

Donor funding

The department received official development assistance from Australia, Canada, the European Community, Finland, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and Japan.

Ten-Year Innovation Plan

The Ten-Year Innovation Plan helps to establish a knowledge-based economy for South Africa.

The Ten-Year Innovation Plan set long-term goals based on the grand challenges it identified. They included:

- becoming one of the top three emerging economies in the global pharmaceutical industry, based on innovative use of South Africa's indigenous knowledge and rich biodiversity
- deploying satellites that provide a range of scientific, security and specialised services for all spheres of government, the public and the private sector
- achieving a 25% share of the global hydrogen and fuel cell market with novel platinum group metal catalysts
- becoming a world leader in climate science and responding effectively to the multiple challenges associated with global and climate change
- meeting the 2014 millennium development goal to halve poverty.

Astronomy

The Southern African Large Telescope (Salt) was launched in November 2005, in Sutherland in the Northern Cape.

This is a multimillion-rand project involving Germany, Poland, the USA, New Zealand and the United Kingdom (UK). It is the largest single optical telescope in the southern hemisphere.

In 2012, the Square Kilometre Array (SKA) Organisation announced that South Africa and Australia would share the hosting of the most advanced scientific project in the world, thus firmly cementing South Africa's position as a major player on the world's science and technology stage.

According to the SKA Organisation, the two biggest components – about 70% of the facility – will be built in Africa, while one will be built in Australia. The SKA, which will be one of the biggest single global science projects the world has ever seen, will also contribute towards skills development, job creation, and economic growth.

The MeerKAT Array is currently taking shape in the Karoo and will be the largest and most sensitive radio telescope in the southern hemisphere, until the SKA is completed around 2024. The MeerKAT radio telescope array, which will start operations in 2016.

Nanotechnology

Nanotechnology, unlike other technologies, can find applications in virtually all areas of human life. In spite of it being in its beginning stages, some of the known issues related to nanotechnology suggest a wide spectrum of potential societal impact.

Two nanotechnology innovation centres were established at the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and Mintek.

Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS)

The indigenous knowledge of many communities embodies a deeply spiritual and ancient relationship with the Earth's systems and cycles.

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In April 2012, South Africa and Germany launched the German-South African Year of Science in Cape Town. There are roughly 600 German companies in South Africa, constituting ideal places for graduates to get good on-the-job training.

The National Recordal System is the largest fingerprint initiative of the region to document and record indigenous knowledge.

Indigenous knowledge research chairs were awarded the University of KwaZulu-Natal and Walter Sisulu University.

The Department of Science and Technology also established IKS centres of excellence at the universities. These centres will play a defining role in generating highly qualified human resources capacity in IKS.

Biotechnology

South Africa's research institutions and universities are conducting biotechnology research to increase production of crops suited to local conditions, enhance crop nutritional value and improve preservation and processing methods resulting in novel and improved food products.

Research is being conducted on understanding the nutritional components of food indigenous to South Africa, with the aim of making those with a high nutritional value available and accessible to the majority of people.

South Africa is classified as one of the 14 mega biotech countries in the world, and the only one in Africa. These countries have a special responsibility to ensure that the potential impacts of genetically modified organisms on human or animal health; on the environment; together with their probable socio-economic impact, are carefully measured, assessed and estimated before they are released.

Role players

Academy of Science of South Africa (ASSAf)

ASSAf is the official national Academy of Science of South Africa and represents the country in the international community of science academies.

Africa Institute for South Africa (Aisa)

Aisa's mandate is to produce knowledge aimed at informing sustainable political and socio-economic development in Africa. Its vision is to be an indispensable African voice on African Affairs, and its 2011 – 2015 research agenda is to seek solutions for Africa's developmental challenges.

Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)

The CSIR is one of the leading science and technology research, development and implementation organisations in Africa. The CSIR's main site is in Pretoria, while it is represented in other provinces of South Africa through regional offices.

Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC)

The HSRC conducts large-scale, policy-relevant, social-scientific projects for public-sector users, non-governmental organisations and international development agencies.

National Advisory Council on Innovation (Naci)

Naci advises the Minister of Science and Technology on the role and contribution of innovation (including science and technology) in promoting and achieving national objectives.

National Research Foundation (NRF)

As an independent government agency, the NRF promotes and supports research in all fields of knowledge. It also

In December 2012, governments meeting at the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP18) launched a new commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol and also agreed on a firm timetable to adopt a universal climate agreement by 2015.

The Kyoto Protocol, the only existing and binding agreement through which developed countries commit to cutting greenhouse gases, has been amended so that it continued as of 1 January 2013. The first commitment period ended on 31 December 2012. The length of the second commitment period will be eight years.

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In March 2013, the South African National Space Agency and the Russian Federal Space Agency (Roscosmos) signed the RadioAstron Space Satellite Agreement. Coinciding with Russian President Vladimir Putin's visit to the country to attend the fifth BRICS Summit, the agreement paved the way for the two countries to work together on the development of science and space technologies.

The RadioAstron satellite was launched by Roscosmos in July 2011. It carries a radio telescope that will obtain images and coordinates of various radio-emitting objects.

conducts research and provides access to national research facilities. The NRF provides services to the research community, especially at higher education institutions and science councils, with a view to promote high-level human capital development. The NRF aims to uphold excellence in all its investments in knowledge, people and infrastructure.

South African National Space Agency (Sansa)

Sansa was created to promote the use of space and cooperation in space-related activities while fostering research in space science, advancing scientific engineering through developing of our human capital and provide support to industrial development in space technologies.

Technology Innovation Agency (TIA)

The TIA's core business objective is to support the development and commercialisation of competitive technology-based services and products. The agency primarily uses South Africa's science and technology base to develop new industries, create sustainable jobs and help diversify the economy.

It invests in the following technology sectors: advanced manufacturing, agriculture, industrial biotechnology, health, mining, energy, and information and communications technology.

National Intellectual Property Management Office (Nipmo)

Nipmo aims to ensure that recipients of funding from a

government funding agency assess, record and report on the benefit to society of intellectual property emanating from publicly financed research and development.

Recipients must protect intellectual property emanating from publicly financed research and development from appropriation and ensure that it is available to the people of South Africa. A recipient must identify commercialisation opportunities for intellectual property emanating from publicly financed research and development.

Agricultural Research Council (ARC)

The ARC is the principal agricultural research institution in South Africa. It conducts fundamental and applied research with partners to generate knowledge, develop human capital, and foster innovation in agriculture by developing technology and disseminating information. It also commercialises research results.

Mintek

Mintek, South Africa's national mineral research organisation, is one of the world's leading technology organisations specialising in mineral processing, extractive metallurgy and related areas.

Medical Research Council (MRC)

The MRC is an independent statutory body that coordinates health and medical research activities throughout South Africa.

Council for Geoscience (CGS)

The CGS' mandate is to be the custodians of geotechnical information; to act as a national advisory authority in respect of geohazards related to infrastructure and development; and to undertake exploration and prospecting research in the mineral and petroleum sectors.

South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)

The SABS is a statutory body that operates as the national

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institution for the promotion and maintenance of standardisation and quality in connection with commodities and the rendering of services. It produces, maintains and disseminates standards. It promotes standardisation in business and government, and administers compulsory standards on behalf of the state. It also certifies international quality standards.

Other research bodies and areas

Eskom

Eskom's Technology Services International group is a multidisciplinary industrial laboratory and consulting organisation. It undertakes testing, investigation studies, project management, engineering services and applied research for Eskom and other customers.

Sasol

Sasol's culture of innovation began in the 1950s when it developed its unique blend of coal gasification and Fischer-Tröpsch (FT) technology for its original coal-to-liquids operations at Sasolburg.

It has since evolved these operations into fully fledged research and development facilities that form the heart of the Sasol Technology R&D group.

Focused FT research and development in the 1980s and 1990s led to the development of the low temperature FT Sasol Slurry Phase process used at Sasolburg, and the high-temperature Sasol Advanced Synthol™ process used at Secunda.

ArcelorMittal

ArcelorMittal is a global steel-maker, with an industrial presence in 27 countries. It is the leader in all major global markets, including automotive, construction, household appliances and packaging.

The group is a leader in research and development and technology, holds sizeable captive supplies of raw material, and operates extensive distribution networks.

National Health Laboratory Service (NHLS)

The NHLS forms a national network of integrated pathology laboratories throughout the country that use common laboratory management systems and transport networks to facilitate the transport of specimens, referral of tests to reference laboratories, and delivery of results.

The NHLS has 265 laboratories and employs about 6 500 people. Their activities comprise diagnostic laboratory services; research, teaching and training; and producing sera for anti-snake venom, reagents and media. All laboratories provide laboratory diagnostic services to the Department of Health, provincial hospitals, local authorities and medical practitioners.

Bureau for Economic Research (BER)

The BER, located at the University of Stellenbosch, Western Cape, is an independent economic research organisation. It renders a service to organisations ranging from small one-person businesses to policy-makers at the highest level of government.

National Institute for Tropical Diseases

The National Institute for Tropical Diseases in Tzaneen, Limpopo, is responsible for the ongoing assessment of malaria-control programmes carried out by various authorities in South Africa.

Control methods are assessed and recommendations made to the appropriate authorities regarding equipment, insecticide usage and application. A malaria-reference service is also provided. Malaria tests are carried out by the institute, and statistical analyses of data pertaining to the programme is undertaken.

Institute for Economic Research on Innovation (Ieri)

Ieri was established as a public-good research organisation with a core competence in the analysis of systems of innovation. Its mandate is to provide research, capacity-building and community engagement in this field of study.

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In April 2012, South Africa and Germany launched the year-long German-South African Year of Science 2012/2013 in Cape Town. The Year of Science celebrated the two countries' intense relations in science and research, and sought more innovative ways to strengthen the relations further.

South Africa's National Energy Development Institute (Sanedi)

Sanedi was established in 2012 through the merger of the South African National Energy Research Institute and National Energy Efficiency Agency.

The departments of science and technology, minerals and energy are joint custodians of Sanedi and assist in providing political and strategic focus for the company.

The institute is entrusted with the coordination and undertaking of public interest energy research, development and demonstration.

As such, it is responsible for enabling and implementing the energy technology roadmaps, which support long-term energy policies developed by the Department of Energy.

Mine-safety research

The activities of the Safety in Mines Research Advisory Committee are aimed at advancing the safety of workers employed in South African mines.

The committee is a statutory tripartite subcommittee of the Mine Health and Safety Council. It has a permanent research-management office managing the engineering, rock engineering and mine occupational health fields of research.

National Agricultural Research Forum (Narf)

Narf coordinates agricultural research and development within the national agricultural research system.

Narf also provides a platform for stakeholder consultations on research and development matters. Biannual meetings are held to debate and agree on research needs, programmes and budgeting.

Water Research Commission

The main areas of research are surface hydrology, groundwater, hydrometeorology, agricultural water-use, water pollution, municipal effluents, industrial water and effluents, drinking water, membrane technology, water ecosystems, hydraulics, mine-water management, water policy, developing communities and the transfer of technology.

Institute for Water Research (IWR)

The IWR is a multidisciplinary research department of Rhodes University in Grahamstown. The objectives of the IWR are to contribute to the knowledge of and promote the understanding and wise use of natural water resources in southern Africa through scientific research.

Coastal and marine research

The NRF supports marine and coastal research in partnership with the Department of Environmental Affairs and the South African Network for Coastal and Oceanic Research.

The Chief Directorate: Marine and Coastal Management advises on the use of marine living resources and the conservation of marine ecosystems, by conducting and supporting relevant multidisciplinary scientific research and by monitoring the marine environment.

Sustainable use and the need to preserve future options in using marine ecosystems and their resources are guiding objectives in the research and advice provided by the chief directorate.

South African Environmental Observation Network (Saeon)

Saeon is a research facility that establishes and maintains nodes (environmental observatories, field stations or sites) linked by an information management network to serve as research and education platforms for long-term studies of ecosystems that will provide for incremental advances in the understanding of ecosystems and the ability to detect, predict and react to environmental change.

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Human-capital development

The Department of Science and Technology's Human Capital and Science Platforms Subprogramme conceptualises, formulates and implements programmes aimed at developing and renewing science, engineering and technology human capital to promote knowledge generation, protection and exploitation.

By May 2012, there were 152 SARCHI chairs. The NRF established an additional 25 postdoctoral fellowships, each worth R180 000 a year, for three years.

In May 2012, the then Minister of Science and Technology, Naledi Pandor, announced a one-year science and technology graduate internship programme in partnership with Da Vinci Institute and the TT100 companies, to give young graduates work experience and the opportunity to learn entrepreneurship skills from successful technology companies.

The initial intake comprised 50 interns. The department allocated R110 million in the 2012 to 2014 period to the programme, drawing on the R9,5 billion economic competitiveness package announced in the National Budget in February 2012. In 2012 and 2013, it allocated R15 million in each year, and R80 million in 2014/15.

In 2012, ASSAf made significant strides in increasing access to online journals and the visibility of South African research. The implementation of SciELO (Scientific Electronic Online), South Africa's open-access platform, provided free access to South African scholarly journals.

By May 2012, there were 22 journals on the platform, with plans to grow to 180 journals.

Statistics showed that the site was visited over 1 000 times a day, with over half the visits from outside Africa. Between May 2009 and May 2012, the South African Journal of Science had nearly 130 000 articles downloaded.



SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Social

Development

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The Department of Social Development continues to develop and implement an array of programmes that not only protect South Africans against poverty, but also build and strengthen community capacity for self-reliance.

The department initiated a campaign called *Taking the Department of Social Development to Communities* to foster partnerships between government and community organisations.

Through this campaign, the department will train 580 community development practitioners and 300 community-based organisations on community development and stimulate developmental initiatives in 100 communities. It also partnered Soul City, the Seriti Institute and the South African Broadcasting Corporation to launch a 10-part series called *Kwanda Talk* in June 2012.

Role players

Department of Women, Children and People with Disabilities

The Ministry for Women, Children and People with Disabilities is responsible for the effective coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the programmes that are aimed at empowering and upholding the rights of women, children and people with disabilities.

National Development Agency (NDA)

The NDA is tasked with supporting the work of civil society in key areas of concern according to the mandate of the Department of Social Development. It is an important partner in the department's efforts to promote early childhood

Social Development Month, celebrated in October, seeks to create greater public awareness of the Department of Social Development's programmes and services to tackle socio-economic challenges. These include poverty, HIV and AIDS, social exclusion, child protection and substance abuse. The theme for 2012 was *Working together to enhance community capacity to fight poverty, unemployment and inequality*.

development (ECD) by using its grants to strengthen the capacities of ECD community service organisations.

The organisations will similarly support the department's efforts to reduce violence against women and children by providing key support to the gender-based violence sector.

National Youth Development Agency (NYDA)

The NYDA creates and promotes coordination in youth-development matters.

February 2012 saw the launch of the Ithubalentsha Micro Enterprise Programme, which provides young aspirant and established entrepreneurs with training, mentorship, micro-enterprise finance, market linkages and access to business opportunities.

In July 2012, 10 youths each from South Africa and France participated by working as volunteers in non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and community-based organisations (CBOs) in the two countries through a partnership between NYDA, Service Civique (a French institution responsible for voluntary civic service) and loveLife.

South African Social Security Agency (Sassa)

Sassa's core business is to administer, finance and pay social security transfers. Sassa ensures the provision of comprehensive social security services against vulnerability and poverty within the constitutional and legislative framework.

Central Drug Authority

The Central Drug Authority's key functions are:

- giving effect to the National Drug Master Plan
- advising the Minister of Social Development on any matters affecting the substance and drug abuse environment
- promoting measures relating to the prevention and combating of the abuse of drugs.

Advisory Board on Social Development

The Advisory Board on Social Development's key functions include:

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- advising the Minister of Social Development on all matters related to social development
- identifying, promoting, monitoring and evaluating policy, legislation and programmes regarding social development
- facilitating dialogue with and the participation of civil society.

South African Council of Social Service Professionals

The South African Council of Social Service Professionals promotes and ensures ethical behaviour and attitudes on the part of all social service professionals.

These include social workers, social workers in private practice, social auxiliary workers, community development workers and practitioners, probation officers, assistant probation officers, child and youth care workers, youth workers, ECD practitioners and care workers, including community-based personal care workers.

National Action Committee for Children Affected by HIV and AIDS

The National Committee for Children Affected by HIV and AIDS is a multisectoral structure made up of government departments, community service organisations, development agencies and donor organisations.

It is a formal structure used for collaborative planning and decision-making concerning issues pertaining to orphans and other children made vulnerable by HIV and AIDS.

One of the key rights of all children is the right to education. *Census 2011* results, which were released in October 2012, indicate that significant progress has been made in educating the nation's children. According to the results, the proportion of children with no schooling has halved over the period between 1996 and 2011. There is also a significant increase in the enrolment of children from pre-school to primary and high school, and up to tertiary level. The proportion of children who go on to complete matric has also increased significantly from 16% in 1996 to 29% in 2011.

Programmes and projects

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)

The EPWP is a nationwide programme under the auspices of government and state-owned enterprises. It is aimed at drawing significant numbers of unemployed people into productive work, accompanied by training, to increase their capacity to earn an income.

Early Childhood Development (ECD) Programme

The department held a successful ECD conference in the Eastern Cape in March 2012. The aim was to consolidate a shared understanding of the importance of ECD among various role players within government, as well as its partners in civil society, academia, United Nations (UN) agencies and the ECD caregivers and practitioners.

By June 2012, 870 834 children had access to ECD programmes, which was an increase of 22 834 children from birth to five years old having access to ECD programmes since February 2012. The department also ensured that 412 ECD programmes comply with the norms and standards. A further 407 partial care facilities were also registered.

Social security and assistance

South Africa's social assistance programme expanded from covering just 2,7 million people in 1994 to over 16 million in 2012. About 2,9 million were older people, while 11,5 million were beneficiaries of the child support grant.

By March 2012, South Africa had about 15,6 million social grant beneficiaries and the number was expected to grow to 16,8 million in the following three years. More than 10 million of these were children.

In 2012, the department completed a study into the option of changing social grants into family benefits instead of individual benefits.

In March 2012, the first stage of re-registering all social grant beneficiaries was started. More than 15 million social

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In April 2012, the Department of Social Development launched the Food for All Campaign as a measure to address incidents of extreme hunger and malnutrition. This is also a vehicle to restore the dignity of many South Africans, including children, who experience hunger and malnutrition.

grant beneficiaries in the country were re-registered. Sassa conducted home visits between March and June 2012 to accommodate beneficiaries over 75 years old and bedridden beneficiaries at institutions such as hospitals.

As from April 2012, pensioners received R1 200, while foster care grants increased by R30 to R770 and the child support grant to R280.

Job creation and alleviating poverty

In responding to the economic downturn, government resolved to undertake and implement several measures to curb and minimise its impact.

The Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) provided relief to 705 856 unemployed people between April 2011 and March 2012. R5,6 billion was spent for this purpose. Training takes place in cooperation with the sector education and training authorities. In implementing the scheme, the Minister of Labour approved two training initiatives in 2011/12 for the 2012/13 period.

Collaboration between the UIF and the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) saw more than 16 000 jobs created and more than 18 000 work opportunities saved. The Compensation Fund also increased pension benefits from R277 860 to R292 032. The 5,1% increase translates into R900 per month. Maximum compensation funeral benefits increased from R13 050 to R13 716.

The Food Banks Programme, which is part of the Zero Hunger Strategy, is an important channel through which vulnerable people access food. Between January and March 2012, the Food Banks Programme distributed about 3,8 million meals. They reached approximately 320 000 beneficiaries a month working through 1 600 agencies composed of NGOs and CBOs.

HIV and AIDS support

The National Strategic Plan on HIV, AIDS, Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and Tuberculosis (TB) 2012 – 2016, which addresses the social drivers and social impact of HIV and AIDS, is a key component of the department's fight against the spread of HIV and AIDS.

The expansion of loveLife's Groundbreaker Partnership Programme aims to strengthen the loveLife Mphintshi Initiative by linking it to the EPWP and the prevention programme in relation to home-/community-based care and support.

The HIV and AIDS Youth Programme's services now reach marginalised and vulnerable youth in rural areas. It focuses on preventing the spread of HIV and AIDS among young people.

Achieving a meaningful and clear understanding of the scientific facts about HIV and AIDS will lead to individual self-management regarding the risk of HIV infection.

The Department of Social Development continues to strengthen its partnerships with national and international organisations involved in the fight against HIV and AIDS.

The department chairs the National Action Committee for Children made Vulnerable by HIV and AIDS, which is a multisectoral team comprising government, faith-based organisations, community-based organisations, civil society, the business sector, the UN Children's Fund (Unicef) and Save the Children. Its focus is on the care and support of orphans and vulnerable children.

National Family Policy

The Department of Social Development is tasked with implementing the National Family Policy and provides training in family-preservation services, marriage preparation and enrichment, parenting/primary care-giving and families in crisis to service providers in the area of family services.

In May 2012, the Department of Social Development released the *Green Paper on Families*, which emphasises the need for all to build strong families that protect the most vulnerable members of society.

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The Child Support Grant reaches 10,6 million children up to the age of 18. In May 2012, the Department of Social Development launched a study examining both the quantitative and qualitative impact of the grant. By law, the grant is linked to regular school and clinic attendance, but these provisions are not always met.

The department has signed a protocol with the Department of Basic Education to confirm school enrolment and attendance of children who receive child support and foster care grants.

Prevention and treatment of substance and drug abuse

In 2012, the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Anti-Substance Abuse consolidated its legislative review initiatives focusing on banning alcohol advertising, raising the age limit for alcohol consumption from 18 to 21 years, closing down all illegal shebeens and those located near schools and places of worship.

Social work scholarships

As part of its efforts to develop skills and empower the youth, the Department of Social Development invited Grade 12 learners to apply for social-work scholarships. In 2011, the department had 4 735 students in its programme at various institutions of higher learning.

Children and youth

South Africa has acceded to and signed the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and other related conventions and protocols. The aim is to provide care and protection to all children, guided by international and national legal frameworks.

In 2011/12, more than 23 000 children were placed in foster care, bringing the total to more than 536 000. A major outcome of government's adoption awareness campaign was an increase in the number of adoption cases, with about 1 620 registered in the course of the year. Some 194 of these were international adoptions.

Casual Day, South Africa's annual fund-raising project for people with disabilities, raised a record amount of R22 million during the 2012 campaign, a 10% improvement on the previous year.

Casual Day is the flagship project of the National Council for Persons with Physical Disabilities. Casual Day 2013 takes place on the first Friday of September, in continued partnership with the six main beneficiaries and 300 participating organisations dedicated to advancing the rights of and rendering services for people with disabilities.

People with disabilities

South Africa acknowledges the importance of international cooperation in support of national efforts towards the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities and its optional protocol to improve the living conditions of people with disabilities in every state, particularly in developing countries.

The IDC, in partnership with the Department of Women, Children and People with Disabilities, through its Transformation and Entrepreneur Scheme, committed over R200 million towards the women empowerment fund and R50 million for people with disabilities.

Blind SA

Blind SA is an organisation for the blind, and is governed by the blind. Situated in Johannesburg, it is aligned with other member organisations throughout South Africa. Blind SA's main focus is to improve the quality of life of all South Africa's visually impaired people by empowering them through education.

The South African Braille Authority

The South African Braille Authority was established in May 2012 as a nongovernmental organisation. Its purpose is to set and maintain standards for Braille in all 11 official languages of South Africa.

These standards relate to development and maintenance of Braille codes; production of quality Braille; the teaching of,

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access to and promotion of Braille; Braille examinations; and many other Braille-related matters.

The South African National Council for the Blind

The South African National Council for the Blind is the coordinating body for over 100 member organisations throughout South Africa. These organisations span the full spectrum of services offered for and to blind and partially sighted persons.

Support for the deaf

South Africa's national organisation for the deaf is the Deaf Federation of South Africa (DeafSA), formerly the South African National Council for the Deaf, which was established in 1929. DeafSA has nine provincial chapters throughout South Africa.

An estimated 500 000 to 600 000 South Africans use South African Sign Language.

Older people

To improve services for senior citizens, the Department of Social Development completed an audit of 58 high-risk residential facilities for older people in the Western Cape, Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal.

To celebrate the 2012 International Day of Older Persons, which is observed on 1 October every year, President Jacob Zuma hosted a number of the country's senior citizens, as well as dignitaries such as the Minister of Social Development, Ms Bathabile Dlamini and her deputy, Ms Maria Ntuli, at the Sefako Makgatho Presidential Guest House in Pretoria.

President Zuma made use of the opportunity to encourage society to reflect on the contribution of older people to society in general, and to encourage communities to provide care and support to elderly people in need of care.



SPORT AND RECREATION

*Sport &
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SPORT & RECREATION

Sport transcends racial and language groups and plays an invaluable role in uniting South Africans.

Sport and Recreation South Africa (SRSA) is the national department responsible for sport in the country. Aligned with its vision of *An Active and Winning Nation*, its primary focuses are on: providing opportunities for all South Africans to participate in sport; managing the regulatory framework; and providing funding for different codes of sport.

The SRSA has a number of flagship programmes through which it implements its objectives.

These programmes touch the lives of millions of South Africans, from schoolchildren participating in school sport, communities sharing in the benefits of mass participation programmes and events, and organisations benefiting from the SRSA's financial and logistical support.

Role players

South African Sports Confederation and Olympic Committee

Sascoc is the controlling body for all high-performance sport in South Africa. It is the national coordinating macro-body for the promotion and development of high-performance sport in South Africa, including team presentation, and must consult with relevant sports bodies in this regard.

Sascoc represents Team South Africa for all multicoded sport participating in international games, such as the Olympic Games, Paralympic Games, Commonwealth Games and All-Africa Games.

South African Institute for Drug-Free Sport (SAIDS)

The SAIDS is the national anti-doping organisation, funded by SRSA. Its mandate is to promote participation in sport, free from the use of prohibited substances or methods intended to artificially enhance performance in the interest of the health and well-being of sports people.



In January 2012, Nzuzo Mnikathi became the youngest black man to ever reach the South Pole. Mnikathi travelled the 111 km on skis in six-and-a-half days as part of the Unlimited Child South Pole Expedition that aimed to raise awareness of the need for early childhood education in South Africa.

World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)

The Africa Regional Office of the WADA was established in Cape Town in 2004 to coordinate the anti-doping activities of the agency throughout Africa.

South Africa continues to serve as the African representative on the Executive Committee of WADA.

Boxing South Africa (BSA)

BSA's intention is to ensure effective and efficient administration of professional boxing in South Africa; to create synergy between professional and amateur boxing and to promote interaction between associations of boxers, managers, promoters, trainers and officials and BSA.

Programmes and projects

The department rendered services to the sports sector through its line function programmes, namely Sport Support Services, Mass Participation, International Liaison and Events and Facilities.

Financial support was provided to 50 national federations, two non-governmental organisations (LoveLife and Sascoc) and two public entities. Sports equipment was provided to 41 clubs, 77 coaches were trained in basic sport science and medicine, 18 gymnasium instructors were trained as fitness instructors and 1 461 sub-elite athletes received scientific and medical support.

The department involved 28 008 participants who took part in sports projects such as the Indigenous Games, Golden Games, Outreach Projects and Magnificent Fridays.

Other programmes and projects include:

- National Sport and Recreation Plan (NSRP)
- I Play Fair – Say NO! to Doping Campaign

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- International Rugby Board (IRB) Keep Rugby Clean Campaign
- ThinkSport Journal Project
- Little Green Book Project

Major events

Olympic Games

The 2012 Olympic Games was held in London, United Kingdom in July and August 2012.

Government invested around R31 million in the preparations for the success of Team South Africa, together with the National Distribution Agency for Sport and Recreation and the business sector.

One of the greatest performances of the 2012 Olympic Games was Chad le Clos' victory in the 200-m butterfly. Le Clos later added a silver medal in the 100-m butterfly and went on to be named the South African Sports Star of the Year in November 2012.

Cameron van der Burgh was the only swimmer to go under 59 seconds in the semi-finals, setting an Olympic record of 58,83 seconds in doing so. In the final, Van der Burgh raised the bar even higher, winning convincingly in a world record time of 58,46 seconds.

South Africa's men's lightweight fours rowing team of Matthew Brittain, Lawrence Ndlovu, John Smith and James Thompson raced to victory at Eton Dornay. That performance later earned them the World Rowing Male Crew of the Year Award at the World Rowing Awards. They were also named Team of the Year at the South African Sports Awards.

Caster Semenya finished in the silver medal position in the 800-m event.

Paralympic Games

The Paralympic Games London 2012, took place right after the close of the Olympic Games in August and September 2012. South Africa's Paralympians brought home 29 medals – made up of eight gold, 12 silver and nine bronze.

South Africa became the first African country to host the Basketball Without Borders NBA programme in August 2012. The programme promoted basketball while also searching for talent in Africa and giving young Africans the opportunity to meet some of their favourite players.

Natalie du Toit concluded her career on a high note winning three gold and one silver medal to take her career total for the Paralympics to 13 gold and two silver medals.

Charl Boucher also showed his speed in the pool, winning the men's T13 50-m freestyle gold.

In athletics, Oscar Pistorius stormed to victory in the men's T43/44 400 m, Fanie van der Merwe won the T37 100 m gold, South Africa's T42/46 relay team set a world record in capturing gold, and Ilse Hayes won the women's T13 long jump.

Africa Cup of Nations (Afcon) 2013

South Africa hosted a successful Afcon 2013, held from 19 January 2012 to 10 February 2012.

All-Africa Games

The 10th All-Africa Games took place in September in Maputo, Mozambique. It featured 20 sporting disciplines in which 53 countries took part.

Disabled events also featured in swimming and athletics. Team South Africa finished first on the medals table, with 62 gold medals, 55 silver and 40 bronze, totalling 157 medals.

The next All-Africa Games will be held in 2015 in Brazzaville in the Republic of the Congo.

South African Sports Awards

SRSA and Sascoc created the South African Sports Awards to honour the country's sports stars in local and international sports events.

In 2012, swimming star Chad le Clos was named the Sport Star of the Year.

Vernon Philander won the Sportsman of the Year trophy. The Sportswoman of the year award went the way of Caster

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Semenya.

The Team of the Year went to the Olympic gold medal winning men's coxless lightweight fours combination of Sizwe Ndlovu, Matthew Brittain, John Smith and James Thompson for their stirring victory at Eton Dornay.

Rowing South Africa president, Wimpie du Plessis, was named Administrator of the Year and the sport was named Federation of the Year.

The Coach of the Year award went to Joseph Mkhonza, who led Banyana Banyana to a place at the Olympics for the first time ever.

Natalie du Toit was named Sportswoman of the Year with Disability.

Oscar Pistorius was named Sportsman of the Year with Disability.

The Newcomer of the Year Award went to Western Province and Stormers' flanker, Siya Kolisi.

Former Springbok legend Joost van der Westhuizen was one of six recipients honoured with the Steve Tshwete Lifetime Achievement Award at the South African Sports Awards in Sandton.

The other honourees were Petrus Molemela (life president of Bloemfontein Celtic soccer club), the late Sewsunker "Papwa" Sewgolum (golf), sports administrator Sam Ramsamy, Petrus "White Hair" Molemela (football) and Sally Little (golf).

National Indigenous Games

The National Indigenous Games Festival took place from 23 to 25 March 2012 at the Tshwane Events Centre. Eight of the nine provinces participated in all the codes.

The Games also provided recreational activities for young children and families. SRSA will focus on formalising struc-

In May 2012, Gary Player became the tenth recipient of the PGA Tour's Lifetime Achievement Award. Created in 1996, it honours individuals who have made an outstanding contribution to the tour over an extended period of time through their actions on and off the course.



tures and profiling these games to become a brand of its own and as competitive as other mainstream sports.

National Sports Volunteer Corps (NSVC)

The SRSA launched the NSVC programme on 13 February 2012 in Kempton Park. Sports legends, former athletes and players have shown enthusiasm and interest and have pledged their support for this programme.

The objectives of the NSVC Programme include among others recognising and using the experience and expertise of sports legends, former players, athletes, coaches and administrators in developing young talent at schools and sports clubs, and supporting teachers with coaching children at school and identifying talent in the school sport environment

Some sporting achievements in 2012

Archery

South Africa took a total of 30 medals – 14 gold, 11 silver and five bronze – at the 2012 World Field Archery Championships held in Miramar, Argentina in November 2012.

In December 2012, South African compound archer, Danelle Wentzel, won the Indoor World Cup Stage 1 in Singapore. She was subsequently named World Athlete of the Week by the World Archery Federation.

Athletics

In June 2012, the South Africa team bagged 24 medals at the African Championships in Benin – six gold, 10 silver and eight bronze.

In December 2012, the South African athletics team added 19 medals on the last two days of the Zone 6 Games in Lusaka, Zambia. They won seven gold, eight silver and four bronze medals, to bring the total medal count to 42, seven better than the previous best performance at the Games.

Biking, mountain biking, cycling

Teenager Wade Young delivered an amazing performance to

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win the 2012 Roof of Africa.

Greg Minnaar cemented his status as one of the all-time greats of downhill mountain biking during the course of 2012 by winning the Union Cycliste Internationale (UCI) World Cup in Pietermaritzburg. He then raced to victory in the World Championships in Leogang, Austria.

Burry Stander continued to excel in cross-country mountain biking, winning the UCI World Cup in Windham, New York, in the United States of America (USA). He was second in the World Cup in Pietermaritzburg. Stander and Switzerland's Christoph Sauser were also successful in their defence of the Absa Cape Epic title in the beginning of April.

Cherise Stander made history by winning a stage of the 2012 Route de France, the women's version of the Tour de France. Ashleigh Moolman-Pasio shone in the Giro d'Italia Internazionale Femminile, the toughest stage race in women's road cycling, by finishing in 10th place, becoming the first South African woman to make it into the top 10.

Robbie Hunter made history at the Giro d'Italia when his team won the time trial in Verona. This made him the first African to win a stage in all three Grand Tours.

Pietermaritzburg hosted the 2012 UCI World Cycling Tour Final and local cyclists produced some superb results, winning four world titles.

On the track, Nolan Hoffman flew the South African flag high at the 2012 UCI Track World Championships in Melbourne, Australia, winning silver in the 15-km scratch race.

Boxing

International Boxing Organisation (IBO) super-middleweight champion, Tommy Oosthuizen, was chosen as the 2012 SuperSport South Africa Boxer of the Year. The South African junior heavyweight title is vacant.

The 2012 Tour de Free State, a five-day tour backed by world cycling's governing body, the Union Cycliste Internationale, took on extra significance in its second year when it became the only Olympic qualifying road race for women in Africa.

Giniel de Villiers, driving a South African-built Toyota Hilux in the all-South African Imperial Toyota, finished third overall and first in the class for petrol-engined 4x4 vehicles in the 2012 Dakar Rally. He received the Bridgestone/Guild of Motoring Journalists Motor Sportsman of the Year Award for 2012.

At international level, six South Africans fought for titles offered by the International Boxing Federation (IBF), eight for IBO belts, two for World Boxing Federation titles and one for a World Boxing Foundation belt.

South African boxers won 11 of these 17 fights. Three were for IBF titles and the others were for belts offered by other organisations, including the IBO, World Boxing Federation and the World Boxing Foundation.

Cricket

South Africa's national team, the Proteas became world leaders in the test arena after series victories over Sri Lanka, New Zealand, England and Australia.

Five players were selected for the World Test Team of the Year at the ICC Awards.

Canoeing, rowing

In July 2012, Peter Lambert made history by becoming the first South African to win the Diamond Skull race at the Henley Royal Regatta on the river Thames in London, United Kingdom.

South Africa bagged a double at the Avon Descent Canoe marathon in Western Australia, with McGregor and Van der Merwe winning the race overall and Abby Adie and Hillary Pitchford taking the women's title.

Golf

In 2012, Ernie Els won the Open Championship at Royal Lytham and Saint Annes and was nominated for the 2013 Laureus World Comeback of the Year Award.

Branden Grace started the year ranked 265th in the Official World Golf Ranking and rose as high as 34th place after win-

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ning four titles on the European Tour. Grace is the only man to achieve this the year after he qualified for the tournament.

Louis Oosthuizen enjoyed a strong year, playing consistently well, finishing it ranked fifth in the world. His results included victories in the African and Malaysian Opens and a runner-up finish in the US Masters after a playoff.

At the 2012 Thailand Golf Championship, Charl Schwartzel set a tournament record score of 25-under-par 263 and won by 11 shots over 2012 Masters' winner Bubba Watson and Thailand's Thitiphun Chuayprakong.

Hockey

In January 2012, the Proteas played a five-test series against Spain in South Africa. They won the series 2-1.

In February, the Proteas played in an Olympic qualifying tournament. They won three of the four matches, thereby qualifying for the 2012 London Olympic Games.

In May, they played an unofficial test against Great Britain, losing 5-1. They then played a five-test series against Scotland, sealing a 4-0 test victory.

They played in the Investec London Cup in June, losing out on a penalty shootout for the final. South Africa captain Marsha Marescia was named Player of the Tournament.

Motorsport

There was a strong finish for the Toyota-powered buggy of Mark Corbett and Francois Jordaan in the Dakar Rally, which took place in Lima, Peru, in January 2012.

In April 2013, reigning South African Volkswagen Cup champion Kelvin van der Linde got his international motor sport career off to a fast start by emerging as the fastest driver after a two-day test at the Oschersleben circuit in Germany in preparation for the 2013 Volkswagen Scirocco R-Cup Championship.

Netball

In May 2012, the SRSA announced a flagship project to professionalise netball in South Africa. Netball is the most popular

Nkululeko Apleni represented South Africa at the Japanese Shotokan Karate World Championships in Mexico City in July 2012. He was crowned the Karate World Champion, won a silver medal and was ranked second best karateka in the world.

women's sport in South Africa, with more than two million active participants.

Despite the lack of a professional netball league, South Africa – with a pool of only 50 nonprofessional players – ranked fifth in the world in May 2012. The department announced plans to launch a full professional netball league in April 2013.

The SRSA also committed to work closely with Netball South Africa to bid and host the Netball World Cup in 2019.

In April 2012, the South African netball team won a triangular series, which they played against Botswana and Singapore.

The Proteas travelled to the West Indies in June for a three-match test series against Jamaica, which they lost 2-1. The team subsequently beat Ireland 61-37 in the opening test of the Netball Challenge Good Hope Centre in Cape Town.

The World University Netball Championship was held in Cape Town in July 2012. South Africa went unbeaten in the group stages but lost in the final to Great Britain. In August 2012, the Proteas beat Malawi in the final of the inaugural Diamond Challenge in Pretoria, Gauteng.

Rugby

The highlight of the Springboks' 2012 season was an unbeaten tour of the Northern Hemisphere. The Boks beat Ireland 16-12, Scotland 21-10 and England 16-15.

South African Rugby Player of the Year, Bryan Habana, the leading test try scorer in Springbok history, received the International Rugby Players Association Award for Try of the Year for a five-pointer he scored against New Zealand in Dunedin.

Another highlight for South African rugby in 2012 came from the junior ranks as South Africa scored a victory over four-time defending champion New Zealand in the final to lift

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the IRB Junior World Championships in Cape Town.

In Super Rugby, South Africa provided three of the six playoff teams. The Stormers topped the log and were joined by the Sharks and Bulls in the playoffs. The Sharks, though, went on to make the final where they were beaten by the Chiefs.

Running

South Africa's famous ultra-marathon, the Comrades, is considered to be one of the world's greatest races. Run between the capital of Kwazulu-Natal, Pietermaritzburg, and the coastal city of Durban, the race alternates annually between the "up run" from Durban and the "down run" from Pietermaritzburg.

The Guinness Book of World Records has recognised the Comrades as the event with the most runners in an ultra-marathon. In 2012, 19 524 runners had entered the race, made up of 15 176 men and 4 348 women.

In November 2012, the Comrades Marathon Association received a special award at the 30th anniversary gala of the Association of International Marathons and Distance Races in Athens, Greece for being the oldest marathon and ultra-marathon in Africa.

Soccer

As they did in 2011, the South African national women's football team, Banyana Banyana, stole the limelight from their male counterparts in 2012. Their year was highlighted by a first ever appearance in the Olympic Games.

It was a less than satisfactory year for the national men's team, Bafana Bafana. They began the year in 56th place, but dropped to 84th in November 2012.

Surfing, surfski, sailing

In January 2012, Hank McGregor paddled his way into the history books by becoming the first canoeist to win three back-to-back K1 titles in the Global Trader Drakensberg Challenge, while defending women's champion Abby Adie came

In June 2012, South Africa's wheelchair tennis champion, Lucas Sithole, who hails from KwaZulu-Natal, won the Korean Open title. The win has lifted Sithole to eighth in the world rankings, just eight points behind the man he beat in the Korea Open semi-finals, Jamie Burdekin.

second in her division. Defending champions, Andy Birkett and Jason Graham, won the Unlimited Dusi Canoe Marathon title in February 2012.

South Africa finished third out of 17 nations at the inaugural International Surfing Association World Stand Up Paddle (SUP) and Paddleboard Championships in Lima, Peru in February. South Africans won medals in seven of the 10 individual categories, plus the team relay and the overall team standings.

Ryan Butcher won two medals in the men's paddleboard disciplines, earning a bronze in the short race and a copper in the marathon.

Former South African junior surfing star, Penny Stemmet, took bronze in the women's SUP surfing final.

Three-time Dusi champion, Andrew Birkett, won the Unlimited Non-Stop Dusi on debut in March 2012. Under-23 stars, Kwanda Mhlope and Lance Kime, placed second, while Robyn Kime won the women's title, also in a K1, setting up a new record.

Teenager Bianca Buitendag scored 16,65 out of a possible 20 in the final to win the women's event in the CHIKO Pro Junior surf event at Merewether beach in Newcastle, Australia in March 2012.

In April 2012, she came first in the Bréti Girls Pro Junior at Les Dunes in Brétignolles-sur-Mer, France.

In May 2012, Oscar Chalupsky won the 53-km Molokai World Championships surfski race in Hawaii when he raced to his 12th victory in the event at age 49.

Swimming

In February 2012, two important records fell in the 2012 aQuelle Midmar Mile on Sunday as South Africa's Chad

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Ho won the men's title and Great Britain's Keri-Anne Payne claimed the women's honours.

Later in the year, the aQuellé Midmar Mile, the world's largest open water swimming event, was voted into the International Marathon Swimming Hall of Fame. The event's name will be permanently inscribed on the Sea Goddess, the official trophy for the International Marathon Swimming Hall of Fame.

Tennis

The South African Tennis Association is the national governing body for tennis in South Africa.

In March 2012, the Northwest University in Potchefstroom hosted the African Junior Championships for under-18s. Ilze Hattingh won both the single and the doubles title, beating fellow South African Madrie le Roux in the singles final before teaming up with her to win the doubles final.

Wayne Montgomery and Matthew Rossouw won the boys' doubles title.

Team South Africa was named the best under-18 junior tennis nation in Africa by the Confederation of African Tennis and the International Tennis Federation.

This status was confirmed at the African Junior Tennis Championships held in Cairo in April 2012. This tournament caters for the under-14 and under-16 age groups.

Hattingh again won both the single and doubles titles for the under-16 group, teaming up with Theresa van Zyl to win the doubles title. Calvin Jordaan won the boys' under-14 singles title.

Also in March 2012, Kevin Anderson won the Delray Beach International Tennis Championship.

In May 2012, the South African wheelchair tennis team played in the BNP Paribas World Team Cup in Seoul, South Korea.

The men's team of Evans Maripa, Sydwell Mathonsi, Marshall Marsh and coach Gerald Stoffberg won promotion to the elite World Group 1 of the game when they took silver in the men's open competition, while Kgothatso Montjane went undefeated in the women's singles.



Transport

TRANSPORT

TRANSPORT

The Department of Transport strives 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 National Development Plan proposes to address strategic focus areas in transport infrastructure, to achieve the ideals outlined for 2030. These areas involve:

- prioritising transport solutions that are safe, affordable and effective options
- focusing on transport as an entire network as opposed to individual transportation modes
- finding ways to become less dependent on transportation by improving spatial planning in cities so that people can live closer to areas of employment
- convincing South Africans to increase the use of public transport, thereby lowering carbon-intensive transportation mode usage, which will reduce the environmental, social and economic costs associated with transport.

Role players

There are 12 public entities that report to the Minister of Transport, namely the Airports Company South Africa (Acsa), Air Traffic and Navigation Services, the Cross-Border Road Transport Agency, the Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa, the Ports Regulator, the Railway Safety Regulator, the Road Accident Fund, the Road Traffic Infringement Agency, the Road Traffic Management Corporation, the South African Civil Aviation Authority, the South African Maritime Safety Authority (Samsa) and the South African National Roads Agency Ltd.

Commercial role players include Transnet, South African Airways (SAA) and SA Express (SAX).

Programmes and projects

Road Transport Management System

The Road Transport Management System is an industry-led voluntary self-regulation scheme that encourages



consignees, consignors and road transporters to implement a management system that preserves road infrastructure, improves road safety and increases productivity.

National Transport Master Plan (Natmap)

Natmap includes linking Johannesburg to Durban and Polokwane via rapid train networks.

The plan involves expanding the Port of Saldanha, doubling the Huguenot tunnel outside Paarl and expanding the Port of Cape Town. Part of Natmap is to form partnerships with the private sector to help fund the projects and lower the burden on taxpayers.

Public Transport Strategy

South Africa is on its way to becoming the first country in Africa to have rapid public transport networks.

At the core of the plan is a high-quality Integrated Mass Rapid Public Transport Network that includes rail, taxi and bus services.

Consolidated government transport improvements will amount to about R80 billion in 2013/14.

As part of government's commitment towards rural development, the S'hamba Sonke Programme addresses road maintenance on secondary roads and rural roads, with particular emphasis on repairing potholes, using labour-intensive methods of construction and maintenance.

Electronic National Traffic Information System (eNaTIS)

eNaTIS provides for the registration and licensing of vehicles. It manages and records applications for and authorisation of driving and learner's licences. It is also a law-enforcement tool used to ensure that the details of stolen vehicles are circulated and to prevent irregular and fraudulent re-registration of such vehicles.

In September 2012, it became compulsory for all new motor vehicles and motor vehicles requiring a police clearance to be microdotted.

TRANSPORT

Rural Transport Strategy

The Rural Access Improvement Programme is part of a comprehensive rural transport strategy for deep rural areas that are still isolated from major road and rail routes, such as:

- building bridges and non-motorised transport facilities
- developing and implementing the integrated rapid public transport networks for regular transport services
- developing and upgrading the airport network with a proper road-link infrastructure and services
- revitalising rural railway operations by expanding rail passenger services and freight operations to the rural areas.

Non-motorised transport

The promotion of non-motorised transport is aimed at increasing transport mobility and accessibility, mainly in rural areas.

The Department of Transport has broadened its Shova Kalula (“Pedal Easy”) Project into a more comprehensive project that incorporates, among other things, cycling and animal-drawn carts. The department aims to distribute a million bicycles countrywide by 2015.

Taxi Recapitalisation Programme

The Taxi Recapitalisation Programme is an intervention by government to bring about safe, effective, reliable, affordable and accessible taxi operations by introducing new taxi vehicles designed to undertake public transport functions in the taxi industry.

Resources

Roads

National roads

Government is responsible for overall policy, while road-building and maintenance is the responsibility of Sanral.

The Department of Transport continues to improve the road network through maintenance and safety programmes.

Provincial roads

Provincial governments are responsible for planning, constructing and maintaining roads and bridges, except those falling under Sanral or local governments.

Municipal roads

The construction and maintenance of most roads and streets within the municipal boundaries of cities and towns is the responsibility of the municipality concerned.

Toll roads

The toll-road network comprises about 19% (3 120 km) of the national road grid. Some 1 832 km of these toll roads are managed by Sanral.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Pravin Gordhan, announced a special appropriation of R5,8 billion to Sanral for its Gauteng Freeway Improvement Project in efforts to reduce the amount of toll to be paid by motorists to use the highways. Government aimed to reduce the R20-billion debt to be paid through the toll system and enable a further discount for regular users of the freeway.

Rail

Gautrain

The Gautrain is an 80-km mass rapid transit railway system that links Johannesburg, Pretoria and OR Tambo International Airport. It was built to offer commuters a viable alternative to road transport between Pretoria and Johannesburg, as traffic

In July 2012, South African Airways (SAA) won the Skytrax best airline in Africa award for the 10th time in a row. It also received the Best Staff Service in Africa Award for the third time. Other accolades bestowed on SAA in 2012, include a four-star rating in February by Skytrax. The Skytrax Airline Awards are decided by 18 million passengers in 160 countries across the globe.

The Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa is set to introduce an electric high-speed train fleet in 2015, which will offer faster journey times and greater reliability.

between the two cities has increased considerably over the past years causing congestion and delays.

In June 2012, the project was completed with the opening of the final section between Rosebank and Johannesburg Park Station.

By April 2013, passenger figures were close to 50 000 people a day. That implicated that, with an average of 1,1 people per car in South Africa, there were almost 50 000 fewer cars on the roads per day.

Aviation

Airports Company South Africa (ACSA) was formed to own and operate the nine principal South African airports.

The company handles more than 10 million departing passengers and 200 000 aircraft landings annually.

South Africa's nine major airports are:

- OR Tambo International, Gauteng
- Cape Town International, Western Cape
- King Shaka International, KwaZulu-Natal
- Bloemfontein International, Free State
- Port Elizabeth International, Eastern Cape
- Upington International, Northern Cape
- East London Airport in the Eastern Cape
- George Airport, Western Cape
- Kimberley Airport, Northern Cape

The Kruger Mpumalanga International Airport near Nelspruit in Mpumalanga serves as a gateway to the Kruger National Park and other tourist destinations in the province.

In March 2012, President Jacob Zuma unveiled a state-of-the-art cargo terminal, a trade zone, an agrizone and associated property development all located at the Dube Trade Port in La Mercy, KwaZulu-Natal.

The first phase of the Dube Trade Port, in which the King Shaka International Airport is located, has been completed. It has been operational for 22 months.



In May 2012, the South African Government welcomed the introduction of regular flights from Eritrea. Eritrean Airlines now fly directly to Cape Town International Airport and Johannesburg's OR Tambo International four times a week.

Airlines

Six major domestic airlines operate in the country, as well as a number of smaller charter airline companies. The country's national airline South African Airways (SAA), as well as South African Express and Airlink fly between all the major cities and to some of the smaller ones. SAA, as well as almost 50 international airlines, also provide scheduled international air services to destinations across the globe.

Freight transport

Ports

The country's ports handle over 430 Mt of varied cargo types, carried on over 9 000 ship calls each year.

The nine commercial ports play a crucial role in South Africa's transport, logistics and socioeconomic development. About 98% of South Africa's exports are conveyed by sea.

Hub ports

The Port of Durban is a full-service general cargo and container port.

Multipurpose ports

The Port of Port Elizabeth, with its proximity to heavily industrialised and intensively farmed areas, has facilities for handling all commodities – bulk, general and container cargo.

Located midway between Cape Town and Port Elizabeth, the Port of Mossel Bay has, in the past, specialised in serving the local inshore and deep-sea fishing industry, as well as limited commercial cargo.

The Port of East London is situated at the mouth of the Buffalo River on South Africa's east coast, and is the country's only commercial river port.

Pipelines

Transnet Pipelines owns, maintains and operates a network of 3 000 km of high-pressure petroleum and gas pipelines. This network transports all the crude requirements for the inland refinery at Natref in Sasolburg, Free State, from where almost 70% of their refined products and 80% at Secunda are transported through the pipeline network to the final markets.

Transnet Freight Rail (TFR)

TFR, the largest operating division of Transnet, is a world-class heavy-haul freight rail company that specialises in the transportation of freight.

Core freight activities account for about 95% of its revenue. Forming an integral part of the southern African economy, Transnet:

- moves 17% of the nation's freight annually
- exports 100% of the country's coal
- exports 100% of the iron ore
- carries 95% of freight volumes via 30% of the core network
- has annual revenue of more than R14 billion
- will, over the next five years, invest R35 billion in capital
- has 25 347 employees system-wide.

Transnet will invest about R63 billion in the freight rail system over the next five years.

Maritime

The Department of Transport is responsible for South Africa's maritime administration and legislation, which Samsa controls on its behalf.

The Maritime Education and Training Board is responsible for accrediting all maritime courses.

Other maritime training organisations offer a wide range of courses that have been developed within the South African maritime industry.

These are situated mainly in the ports of Cape Town and Durban and, to a lesser degree, Nelson Mandela Bay (previously Port Elizabeth).



In April 2013, Safmarine received the South African Maritime Industry's Commitment to CSI Award for its pioneering Containers-in-the-Community programme, which uses decommissioned shipping containers as a quick, sustainable solution to communities' infrastructural needs. Safmarine's Containers-in-the-Community programme was started in the early 1990s, when the company decided not to sell its highly sought after second-hand containers, but to convert these 'boxes' into infrastructure for community development purposes.

Safety of travellers

World-wide, roughly 1,3 million people die on the roads and 50 million sustain non-fatal injuries every year. In South Africa, about 14 000 people die in road crashes every year. This amounts to almost R56 billion annually in lost revenue, medical costs, insurance and lost income.

The Zenani Mandela Road Safety Scholarship, launched in April 2011 by the Nelson Mandela Foundation and the Commission for Global Road Safety, is aimed at equipping young South Africans with the relevant skills and knowledge to find solutions to curb the growing scourge of death and injury on the country's roads.

Arrive Alive campaign

Government's Arrive Alive road-safety campaign has become an important part of the Department of Transport's national road safety awareness efforts.

The campaign is especially active during critical periods for road traffic management, such as during the Easter and December holidays.





Tourism
TOURISM

South Africa's status as a premier global leisure destination is firmly established. The country has the capability and the means, the welcoming culture, the diversity and the scenic beauty that the world's travellers are looking for when they choose a destination.

International tourist arrivals in South Africa grew by 10,2% year-on-year to almost 9,2 million in 2012, more than double the global average of around 4%. The biggest growth in 2012 came from Asia and South America, driven by large increases in arrivals from South Africa's BRICS partners Brazil, India and China.

From an African continental perspective, Nigeria and Tanzania were two of the continent's biggest growth markets during the past financial year, with tourist arrivals from these two countries growing by 37,5% and 45,8%, respectively.

Role players

South African Tourism (SAT)

The SAT is mandated to market South Africa internationally as a preferred tourism destination, to maximise the economic potential of tourism for the country and its people.

Tourism Enterprise Partnership (TEP)

The TEP is a non-profit company that facilitates the growth, development and sustainability of small tourism businesses.

Tourism Indaba

The Tourism Indaba is an annual event that takes place in Durban. It is one of the largest tourism marketing events in Africa and one of the top three events of its kind in the world.

The event showcases a wide variety of Southern Africa's best tourism products, and attracts thousands of local as well as international visitors and media from across the world.

South Africa has seven world heritage sites, namely: Robben Island, iSimangaliso Wetlands Park, uKhahlamba-Drakensberg Park, Mapungubwe, Sterkfontein Cradle of Humankind, the Cape Floral Kingdom and the Richtersveld cultural and botanical landscape.



The 2012 Tourism Indaba was a four-day event that took place from 11 to 14 May.

Meetings Africa

Meetings Africa is an annual exhibition that serves as SAT's marketing platform to expose local and international buyers to the range of services and products in southern Africa's MICE (meetings, incentives, conference and exhibitions) industry. It is the biggest business-to-business tourism exhibition on the African continent.

Tourism Grading Council of South Africa (TGCSA)

In June 2012, the Minister of Tourism, Mr Marthinus van Schalkwyk, announced the appointment of the new awards committee of the TGCSA. About 1 160 properties have entered the tourism sector as lodges, guest houses or hotels after complying with TGCSA standards.

Requirements for entering South Africa

To visit South Africa, visitors must have:

- a valid passport or travel document that covers the period of intended stay
- a valid visa, if required
- sufficient funds to cover all expenses
- a return or onward ticket
- at least one blank page in the passport for endorsements
- yellow fever certificates are required if the journey starts or entails passing through the yellow-fever belt of Africa or South America.

Tourism in the provinces and regions

Western Cape

The Western Cape's unmatched natural beauty, famous hospitality, cultural diversity, excellent wine and rich cuisine make it one of the world's greatest tourist attractions.

Key attractions

- The top of the majestic Table Mountain, which greets visitors to the vibrant and friendly “Mother City”, can be reached by a modern cable way.
- 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.
- Kirstenbosch National Botanical Garden.
- 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 km².
- Hout Bay is well known for its colourful working harbour, seafood outlets, round-the-bay trips to the nearby seal island, and a harbour-front emporium that attracts many visitors.
- The wine routes outside Cape Town offer the chance to taste first-class wines in some of 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 popular Garden Route spans roughly 200 km of South Africa’s southern coast, incorporating the picturesque stretch of coastline. It includes the towns of Mossel Bay, George, Wilderness, Sedgefield, Knysna and Plettenberg Bay and

In November 2012, Table Mountain National Park won the Best Performing Park award at the prestigious South African National Parks (SANParks) Kudu Awards ceremony. The annual award is aimed at recognising exceptional work done by SANParks staff and management throughout the country. This includes their efforts in customer service excellence in various categories under the Chief Executive Awards.

Nature's Valley – each with its own charm and attractions.

Named for its lush greenery and the vast Tsitsikamma Forest, the Garden Route is the most biodiverse region in the world.

Key attractions

- The Big Tree at Woodville, an Outeniqua Yellowwood, is estimated to be around 850 years old. It is located about 40 km outside of George in the direction of Knysna
- Whale-watching attracts tourists at Witsand and Port Beaufort from June to November.
- At the historical Strandveld Architectural Heritage Site at Still Bay, visitors can watch tame eels being fed.

Central Karoo

The Central Karoo, a fascinating semi-desert area, lies in the heart of one of the world's most unique and interesting arid zones. This ancient, fossil-rich land, which is five times the size of Great Britain, is also home to the richest desert flora in the world. In the Central Karoo, visitors will find the largest variety of succulents found anywhere on Earth.

Key attractions

- A township route introduces visitors to the Xhosa culture in the area.
- The Fransie Pienaar Museum in Prince Albert offers interesting cultural-history displays, a fossil room and an exhibit of gold-mining activities in the 19th century. The museum has a licence to distil and sell "witblits" (white lightning).
- The museum in Beaufort West, birthplace of heart surgeon Prof. Chris Barnard.
- The Karoo National Park on the outskirts of the town is also worth a visit.

Northern Cape

Characterised by its vast expanses of space and silence, a warm sunny climate, friendly people and hospitality, the Northern Cape is a province with a rich cultural heritage and a fascinating variety of landscapes.

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 is 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 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.
- 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

The Free State, a mainly rural province, is well-known for its rolling landscapes, friendly people and warm traditional hospitality. The province lies in the heart of South Africa, with Lesotho nestling in its bean-like shape.

Key attractions

- Clarens 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.
- The Vredefort Dome, now on Unesco's World Heritage Site List, 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.
- 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 commemorates the women and children who died in concentration camps during the Anglo-Boer/South African War.

Eastern Cape

The Eastern Cape is a region of great natural beauty, particularly the rugged cliffs, rough seas and dense green bush of the stretch known as the Wild Coast.

Key attractions

- The Owl House in Nieu-Bethesda displays the creative talent of the late Helen Martins. Statues of mermaids, wise men, camels, owls and churches create a wonderland in the garden. All the artworks were created with broken bottles, bits of mirror and cement.
- The Mountain Zebra National Park is a haven for the Cape mountain zebra species, which at one time inhabited most of the Cape.
- The Red Location Museum of the People's Struggle in New Brighton, Port Elizabeth – winner of several international awards.
- The Tsitsikamma National Park, and the forests and rivers

The Steve Biko Heritage Centre in the Eastern Cape, which was opened in November 2012, is intended to educate the public about Biko's leadership and his contribution to freedom and democracy. It will also contribute to tourism and poverty eradication through the development of cultural industries and to use heritage as a tool for fostering social cohesion. The heritage centre in Ginsberg, near King Williams Town, was built through a partnership between the departments of arts and culture and tourism.

in the area.

- 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, where former President Mandela grew up and which now features the Nelson Mandela Museum.
- The world's highest bungee jump (216 m) at the Bloukrans Bridge over the Storms River.
- Varied game reserves, including the Addo Elephant, Mountain Zebra and Mkambati parks.
- Since Portuguese mariners first pioneered the sea route around the Cape to India, the notorious Wild Coast has claimed countless ships. Southern right and humpback whales and their calves are regularly spotted from the high dunes, while common and bottlenose dolphins are often seen close to shore.

Limpopo

South Africa's northernmost province shares borders with Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Botswana, making it the ideal gateway to Africa. Steeped in history, Limpopo has a rich cultural heritage, and at many archaeological sites the mysteries of the past and ancient peoples are still being unearthed.

Key attractions

- The Arend Dieperink Museum in Mokopane 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

In May 2012, a rare butterfly, the Waterberg Copper (*Erikssonia edgei*), which was thought to have gone extinct almost 30 years ago, was rediscovered at Bateleur Nature Reserve north-west of Bela-Bela in the Waterberg district of Limpopo. Thanks to the pristine conditions and favourable habitat, this is currently the butterfly's only known location in the world. It was last seen in the only known colony, west of Modimolle, in the early 1980s.

Ndebele people and resistance wars dating back 151 years. The fossil hominid sites of Sterkfontein include Makapan Valley.

- Bela-Bela is well known for its hot-water springs, fun water slides and scenery.
- The Modjadji Nature Reserve, north of Tzaneen, is named after the legendary Rain Queen, Modjadji, who inspired Rider Haggard's *She*.
- The Schoemansdal Voortrekker Town and Museum, a short drive west of Makhado, are built on the site of an original Voortrekker village and depict their lifestyle in the mid-18th century.
- The Big Tree in the Mutale district is one of the largest known baobabs in southern Africa.

North West

North West boasts several cultural villages and other attractions such as excellent game reserves and lodges that draw visitors from all over the world.

The province's famous Sun City and Lost City resorts, offer, among other things, gambling, golf, an artificial beach and sea, dining, theatres and game viewing.

Key attractions

- The Historic Route of Mahikeng includes the town of Mahikeng, 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 Harties Cableway

offers visitors panoramic views of the beautiful surrounds.

- The Pilanesberg National Park, which supports over 7 000 head of game, including the Big Five, and 350 bird species, has an area of approximately 550 km², making it the fourth largest park in South Africa.
- 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 is home to 66 large mammal species, including the Big Five, and about 300 resident and migrant bird species.

Mpumalanga

Mpumalanga lies in the north-eastern part of South Africa, bordered by Mozambique to the east and the Kingdom of Swaziland to the south-east.

Attractions range from game viewing and birdwatching to scenic drives across the valleys and peaks of the vast Drakensberg escarpment, and include adventure tourism and cultural experiences.

Key attractions

- The town of Pilgrim's Rest is a living monument reflecting the region's gold-fever period.
- 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 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.
- An annual frog-watching festival is held at Chrissiesmeer, South Africa's largest freshwater lake.
- Kaapsehoop, a small village situated 25 km southwest of Nelspruit on a buttress of the Mpumalanga escarpment, is famous for the wild horses that roam the area.
- Dullstroom is a popular trout- and fly-fishing destination.

Gauteng

Although Gauteng is the smallest of the nine provinces, it is the economic hub of South Africa and the continent. However, the province not only offers a vibrant business environment, it also boasts some popular tourist attractions such museums and historical sites, theatres, restaurants and a rainbow of ecological and cultural diversity.

Key attractions

- The Vaal Dam covers some 300 km² and is a popular venue for watersport. Numerous resorts line the shore. .
- The Sterkfontein caves near Krugersdorp are the site where 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 were discovered.
- The Walter Sisulu National Botanical Garden in Roodepoort has a 70-m high waterfall, stunning indigenous plant displays and a breeding pair of black eagles.
- A ring of hills one kilometre in diameter and 100 m high just 40 km north of Pretoria, are the walls of the Tswaing Meteorite Crater, left by an asteroid 200 000 years ago.
- 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 celebrates its centenary in 2013. Designed by Sir Herbert Baker in 1910 and was completed in 1913. It has since been the setting for presidential inaugurations and many national celebrations, including Women's Day, and Freedom Day.

KwaZulu-Natal

The garden province of South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal is a subtropical region of lush and well-watered valleys, washed by the warm Indian Ocean. One of the country's most popular tourist destinations, the province stretches from Port Edward in the south to the borders of Swaziland and Mozambique to the north.

Key attractions

- The uShaka Marine World theme park comprises an oceanarium, dolphinarium and oceanographic research institute situated on Durban's Point.
- Durban's Golden Mile skirts the main beaches of the Indian Ocean. Drawcards include an amusement centre, paddling pools, paved walkways and fountains.
- Spot dolphins or laze the days away on the Dolphin Coast between the Umdloti and Tugela rivers.
- The Hluhluwe-Umfolozi Park, one of the largest game parks in South Africa, is home to the Big Five, as well as cheetah and wild dogs.
- 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.



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