

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.

Pocket Guide to South Africa 2014/15

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FOREWORD

This edition of the *Pocket Guide to South Africa 2014/15* bears testimony to some of the notable achievements of our democratic country.

Not only does it highlight the progress made over the past year by the various government departments and entities, but it also chronicles some of the tangible milestones.

Government continues to deal decisively with the triple challenge of poverty, inequality and unemployment. It has implemented far-reaching measures to improve the lives of the people. At the same time, we are resolute in our endeavour to foster nation-building and social cohesion, which serve as the foundations of building a united, non-sexist and non-racial society.

South Africa celebrated 20 Years of Freedom with pomp and ceremony in 2014, which coincided with the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Women's Charter. This historic occasion preceded the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Freedom Charter in 2015.

Another milestone was the successful national elections in May 2014, which ushered in the fifth administration.

After South Africa attained freedom in 1994, the democratic government identified infrastructure development as one of its key job drivers. This involved multibillion-rand projects to refurbish and build schools, clinics, hospitals and power stations, as well as improve rail, roads and broadband infrastructure, which all form part of the country's developmental agenda.

Other job-intensive projects that contribute to boosting economic growth include tourism, manufacturing, mining and beneficiation.

Our health system continues to respond favourably to the medical needs of the people of our country, especially the poor, with life expectancy increasing and HIV-infection rates being reduced considerably.

Our meaningful contribution to peaceful coexistence and mutual cooperation in Africa and the rest of the world has distinguished our country as a key role-player in promoting socio-economic and political stability as a catalyst for development.

As a peace-loving nation, we have for many years been living together in peace and harmony with foreign nationals, hence government fosters an inclusive society. Government has also given prominence to the rights of the most vulnerable – the elderly, women and children. The total emancipation of women, who were previously discriminated against by both the apartheid government and a patriarchal society, is fast gaining momentum.

Meanwhile, as the country prepares to hold the local government elections in 2016, our democracy is being taken another step forward towards strengthening the mandate and capacity of our municipalities to provide better services to our people.

This edition of the *Pocket Guide to South Africa* will undoubtedly serve as a formal source of reference to the progress that government has achieved in the past year.

It tells a good story of the individual and collective efforts being made to move South Africa forward.



His Excellency Jacob G. Zuma

President of the Republic of South Africa

September 2015

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	54,96 million
Male	26,89 million (49%)
Female	28,07 million (51%)

Official languages

English, isiZulu, isiXhosa, isiNdebele, Afrikaans, Siswati, Sepedi, Sesotho, Setswana, Tshivenda and Xitsonga.

Currency

Rand (ZAR) – 100 cents equals one rand.

Time

GMT +2 hours

Government

Constitutional multiparty democracy, three spheres (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 and 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 major cities.

Telecommunications

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

Health

Top-quality public and private healthcare is available throughout the country. Malaria precautions are necessary in some areas.

Sources: *Mid-year Population Estimates, 2015* and (*Census 2011 Stats SA*).

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

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.

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

The rise of apartheid

In 1948, the pro-Afrikaner National Party (NP) came to power with the ideology of apartheid, an even more rigorous and authoritarian approach than the previous segregationist policies. While white South Africa was cementing its power, black opposition politics were evolving. In 1943, a younger, more determined political grouping came to the fore with the launch of the ANC Youth League, a development, which was to foster the leadership of 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 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. June 1976 marked the beginning of a sustained anti-apartheid revolt. 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 elite 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

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 Inkatha Freedom Party 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% 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 Thabo Mbeki. On 22 April 2009, South Africa held national and provincial elections with about 76% of registered voters casting their votes. 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 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 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.

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 between 2011 and 2012, serving alongside the five permanent members, China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, 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 is a step towards charting a new path for South Africa in dealing with the triple challenge of poverty, unemployment and inequality.

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.

In 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, Free State with Cyril Ramaphosa elected as the party's deputy president.

In July 2013, Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, was appointed executive director of the UN Women Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women, and Geraldine Fraser-Moleketi, was appointed director in the UN Development Programme's Bureau for Development Policy.

On 5 December 2013, South Africa's first democratically elected President and anti-apartheid icon Nelson Mandela died at the age of 95. Mr Mandela led South Africa's transition from white-minority rule in the 1990s, after 27 years in prison for his political activities.

He had been receiving intensive medical care at home for a lung infection after spending three months in hospital. His body lay in state at the Union Buildings from 11 to 13 December. He was buried in his home town of Qunu in the Eastern Cape on 15 December 2013.

South Africa celebrated 20 Years of Freedom in 2014, which was a historic milestone for the country. The *Twenty Year Review*, which was released in 2013, and the National Planning Commission's 2011 Diagnostic Report, highlight that poverty, inequality and unemployment continue to negatively affect the lives of many people.

Despite progress in reducing rural poverty and increasing access to basic services in rural areas over the past 20





years, rural areas are still characterised by great poverty and inequality. As stated in the NDP, by 2030, South Africa's rural communities must have better opportunities to participate fully in the economic, social and political life of the country.

Government's programme of radical economic transformation is about placing the economy on a qualitatively different path that ensures more rapid, sustainable growth, higher investment, increased employment, reduced inequality and deracialisation of the economy. The NDP sets a growth target of at least 5% a year, and emphasises measures to ensure that the benefits of growth are equitably shared.

South Africa's fifth general elections were held on 7 May 2014. It was also the first time that South African expatriates were allowed to vote in a South African national election.

The ANC won the National Assembly election (62,1%) and the official opposition Democratic Alliance (DA) won 22,2% of the votes, while the newly formed Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF) obtained 6,4% of the vote.

The ANC also won eight of the nine provincial legislatures. The EFF obtained over 10% of the votes in Gauteng, Limpopo and North West, and beat the DA to second place in Limpopo and North West. In the other six provinces won by the ANC, the DA obtained second place. In the Western Cape, the only province not won by the ANC, the DA increased its majority from 51,5% to 59,4%.

The September 2014 Quarterly Employment Statistics report, released on 11 December 2014, showed that despite job losses recorded in some of the sectors of the economy, there were quarter-on-quarter increases reported by the mining (8 000), finance (6 000) and trade (4 000) industries.

Year-on-year, an additional 83 000 formal jobs were created between September 2013 and September 2014. This reflects an annual increase of 1,0%. The largest increase was recorded by community services industry (73 000), followed by the trade and finance industries, with 21 000 and 20 000 jobs respectively.

Gross earnings paid to employees increased by R18,9 billion from R409 billion in June 2014 to R428 billion in September 2014. The mining industry recorded the largest quarterly percentage increase of 20,9% in earnings.

South Africa's People



People

For 2015, Statistics South Africa estimates the mid-year population as 54,96 million. Approximately 51% (approximately 28,07 million) of the population is female. Gauteng comprises the largest share of the South African population. Approximately 13,20 million people (24%) live in this province.

KwaZulu-Natal is the province with the second largest population, with 10,92 million people (19,9%) living in this province.

With a population of approximately 1,19 million people (2,2%), Northern Cape remains the province with the smallest share of the South African population.

About 30,2% of the population is aged younger than 15 years and approximately 8,0% (4,42 million) is 60 years or older. Of those younger than 15 years, approximately 22,9% (3,80 million) live in KwaZulu-Natal and 19,7% (3,28 million) live in Gauteng.

Migration is an important demographic process in shaping the age structure and distribution of the provincial population. For the period 2011–2016 it is estimated that approximately 243 118 people will migrate from the Eastern Cape; Limpopo is estimated to experience an out-migration of nearly 303 151 people. During the same period, Gauteng and Western Cape are estimated to experience an inflow of migrants of approximately 1 169 837 and 350 569 respectively.

Life expectancy at birth for 2015 was estimated at 60,6 years for males and 63,1 years for females. The infant mortality rate for 2015 is estimated at 34,4 per 1 000 live births. The estimated overall HIV prevalence rate is approximately 11,2% of the total South African population.

The total number of people living with HIV is estimated at approximately 6,19 million in 2015. For adults aged 15–49 years, an estimated 16,6% of the population is HIV positive.

Languages

South Africa is a multilingual country with 11 official languages, each of which is guaranteed equal status. Most South Africans are multilingual and able to speak at least two of the official languages. English is most widely used for official and commercial communication. IsiZulu is the most common home language spoken by 22,7% of the population, followed by isiXhosa at 16%, Afrikaans at 13,5%, and English at 9,6%, 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 passed the Use of Official Languages Act in 2012, as part of promoting social cohesion and nation-building.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries



The agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors are crucial to South Africa's socio-economic development. However, the future of these sectors depends on critical issues such as climate change, population growth, skills shortages, changes in consumer needs and shifts in the global economy and related markets.

As one of the most employment-intensive sectors of the economy, agriculture's potential impact on empowerment and poverty relief is much larger than its actual weight in the economy suggests. 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 in the bushveld and sheep-farming in the more arid regions. 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 ha are under irrigation.

The forestry industry is one of the strategic economic sectors in South Africa, with a significant contribution towards economic growth and job creation. Therefore, the expansion of South Africa's forest resources remains one of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries's (DAFF) main objectives to ensure growth, transformation and sustainability of the sector.

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.

Agricultural economy

The spending focus is on increasing food production by providing agricultural support to smallholder farmers through the comprehensive agricultural support programme; and implementing the Landcare, *Ilima/Letsema* food production and *Fetsa Tlala* food security programmes.

The department plans to spend over R7 billion on conditional grants to provinces to support approximately 435 000 subsistence and 54 500 smallholder producers, and improve extension services. The department also plans to provide flood disaster relief in Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Western Cape, to which additional allocations of R209 million have been made.

The spending focus will also be on making additional transfers of R50 million in 2014/15 and R50 million in 2016/17 to the Land and Agricultural Development Bank of South Africa to support the implementation of the retail emerging markets model.

Role players

Credit and assistance

The six major sources of credit for farmers are banks (56%), agricultural cooperatives and agribusinesses (9%), the Land and Agricultural Development Bank of South Africa (the Land Bank) (30%), private creditors (3%) and other creditors and financial institutions (2%).

Land and Agricultural Development Bank of South Africa

The Land Bank is a specialist agricultural bank guided by a government mandate to provide financial services to the commercial farming sector and agribusiness, and makes available financial products to new entrants to agriculture from historically disadvantaged backgrounds.

According to its 2014 annual report, the Land Bank contributed R48,2 billion on the GDP, which resulted in more than 23 000 job opportunities and more than 37 000 maintained jobs.

Micro-Agricultural Financial Institutions of South Africa (Mafisa)

Mafisa is a scheme that provides production loans to smallholder operators within the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors.

Mafisa loans were initially restricted to agricultural enterprises, but following the incorporation of the forestry and fisheries subsectors into the Department of Agriculture, the credit policy is under review so that it can also accommodate these two subsectors.

Loans are provided at 8% interest and accessed through a network of institutions accredited by the DAFF as retail intermediaries. Intermediaries submit monthly and quarterly reports to the department as part of its monitoring process. Regular workshops and inspection visits to intermediaries are also conducted.

The scheme offers production loans of up to R500 000 per person, with the repayment terms structured according to the income cycle of the enterprise. The loans are limited to South African citizens who meet the eligibility criteria. Loans of up to

R25 000 can be granted without security. Most of the loans disbursed are in respect of livestock, sugar cane and grain crops.

Agri South Africa (AgriSA)

AgriSA was established in 1904 as the South African Agricultural Union. It serves approximately 32 000 large and small commercial farmers.

AgriSA's mission is to promote the development, profitability, stability and sustainability of agriculture in South Africa by means of its involvement and input on national and international policy and the implementation thereof.

Agricultural Business Chamber

The Agricultural Business Chamber is a voluntary, dynamic and influential association of agribusinesses. Its mission is to negotiate and position for a favourable agribusiness environment where members can perform competitively and profitably, and prosper as a result. Other focus areas include:

- serving the broader and mutual business interests of agribusinesses in South Africa facilitating considerable networking opportunities, so that South African agribusinesses can play an active and creative role within the local and international organised business environment and are involved in the legislative and policy environment on many fronts.

Transvaal Agricultural Union South Africa (TAU SA)

TAU SA was established in 1897 as the Transvaal Agricultural Union. In 2002, the union re-organised to become a national agricultural union serving commercial farmers. It also renders services to its members in terms of property rights, economic issues, and safety and security.

TAU SA conducts various projects to enhance the concept of successful agriculture.

National African Farmers' Union of South Africa (NAFU)

The NAFU's aim is to create a "home" for thousands of black farmers who had previously been excluded from the mainstream of agriculture. At the time of its formation in 1991, there was no farmer organisation operating at national level in South Africa.

Between 1979 and 1991, the only organisation which attempted to address the needs of black farmers at national level was the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce

and Industry. This organisation eventually facilitated the formation of the NAFU.

NAFU is a mouthpiece of predominantly black smallholder farmers in South Africa. It focuses on advocacy, and it lobbies for access to critical resources such as land, credit, information, extension and other support services. However, NAFU continues to play a role in building the capacity and strength of its membership by using effective communication systems, training, improving management skills and exposing farmers to the latest and most up-to-date production techniques.

African Farmers' Association of South Africa (AFASA)

AFASA's aim is to have competent and successful commercial African farmers of South Africa and to ensure meaningful participation of black individuals within the mainstream commercial agribusiness sector, therefore ensuring the long-term sustainability of the agricultural sector. Its values are to facilitate the development of African farmers to increase their meaningful participation in the agricultural sector.

AFASA's objectives are to create a sustainable united body of African farmers with capacity to influence policies through lobbying and advocacy.

AFASA facilitates the development of competencies of African farmers for them to participate meaningfully in formal and informal markets, and mobilise resources for the benefit of African farmers.

Agricultural Research Council (ARC)

The ARC renders innovative and smart solutions which help farmers eliminate pests and eradicate diseases such as foot-and-mouth and rabies. Vaccines are a highly specialised animal health area. Therefore, the ARC conducts clinical trials ensuring the efficacy and effectiveness of such remedies for the livestock sector.

Climate change response

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

The increasing risk of disaster is reduced by strengthening early warning systems and disseminating early warnings, and raising awareness through campaigns.

The DAFF has developed and implemented an Early Warning System that disseminates extreme weather warnings to

farming communities. Climate variability has induced drought interspersed with flooding, resulting in lower-than-average agricultural production yields.

The DAFF has completed two policy documents: the Agricultural Disaster Risk-Management Plan and the Agricultural Drought-Management Plan.

Forestry

The DAFF is the custodian of South Africa's forest resources, which cover over 40 million ha of the country's land surface area. The forestry sector employs over 160 000 workers and provides about 62 000 direct jobs and 30 000 indirect jobs. Forestry provides livelihood support to over 650 000 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 afforested area is about 1,27 million ha – about 1% of the total South African land area of 122,3 million ha. The forest sector (forestry and forest products) contributes about 1% to the GDP.

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

The department is pursuing a target of 10 000 ha of nett new afforestation a year. The focus will remain on encouraging cooperatives, simplifying and streamlining the regulatory environment, training and extension, supporting the implementation of rural credit and offering incentives for new entrants.

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.

Woodlands

The woodlands, also known as savannas, constitute a forest resource of major importance in South Africa. It is the most accessible forest resource for poor communities and contributes in the region of R2 000 to R5 000 to poor households annually. While natural forests cover less than one million ha of land in total, and plantation forestry covers less than 1,3 million ha and the woodlands collectively cover about 29 million ha to 46 million ha.

The cover includes extensive areas in the low-lying, drier areas of Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga. Rich biodiversity is found in savanna woodland comprising 5 900 plants, 540 bird species and 175 mammals. These include iconic species such as the Big Five group of mammals that are important to the tourism industry.

Several protected tree species of the savanna, such as camel thorn and leadwood, contribute substantially to the lucrative braai wood market, and guidelines have been set for licensing processes to assist with the control of their use.

Kathu Forest in the Northern Cape is the first woodland area to be declared protected woodland under the National Forests Act of 1998.

The woodlands are a valuable source of fuel, building material, craft timber and a variety of non-timber products. These include fruit, fodder, medicinal compounds, honey, meat and mushrooms. They form the backbone of the livelihoods of millions of people. The annual marula-fruit (*Sclerocarya birrea*) harvest, for example, is worth some R1,1 billion a year to rural communities.

Fisheries

South Africa is among the global fishing nations who have identified the challenges within their fishing industries. Wild capture fisheries include three distinct components (commercial, recreational and subsistence fisheries), each of which requires specific research and management interventions. The aquaculture (fish farming) sector is considered underdeveloped and as a result has been prioritised due to declining wild stocks.

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.

Aquaculture

Aquaculture incorporates the breeding, trading or rearing of aquatic organisms in a controlled or selected aquatic environment for recreational, commercial or subsistence purposes.

Fisheries and aquaculture support the livelihoods of an estimated 540 million people. Aquaculture is the farming of aquatic organisms and is divided into fresh-water culture and mariculture.

Species farmed in the latter include dusky kob, abalone, Pacific oysters, Mediterranean mussels and black mussels, among others. According to the National Aquaculture Strategic Framework, the sector is relatively small and government wants to create a climate in which it can grow.

Special attention will be paid to freshwater aquaculture, as it has shown growth potential.

The Agriculture Development Enhancement Programme, which offers cost-sharing grants of R40-million per company aims to create more jobs in the sector. The grants will be made available for machinery, equipment, infrastructure, commercial vehicles and work boats, in pursuit of boosting competition in the industry.

Abalone fishing is severely restricted in South African waters, however, poaching is rife, as it is a lucrative trade.

Poaching has caused the decline in abalone numbers over the years. The species is highly coveted and fetches high prices, especially in the Far East.

The National Aquaculture Policy Framework was developed against the backdrop of a global aquaculture sector that has seen an increased demand for fishery products.

The policy provides a unified framework for the establishment and development of an industry that contributes towards sustainable job creation and increased investment.

In South Africa, marine and freshwater aquaculture presents a good opportunity to diversify fish production to satisfy local demand; contribute to food security, job creation, economic development and rural development, and improve export opportunities.

Arts and culture



The aim of the Department of Arts and Culture (DAC) is to contribute to sustainable economic development and enhance job creation by preserving, protecting and developing South African arts, culture and heritage to sustain a socially cohesive and democratic nation. Together with the cultural and creative industries sectors, the DAC is committed to ensuring that the arts sector contributes to inclusive economic growth and social cohesion.

The department's spending focus over the medium term will be on implementing the Mzansi golden economy and the national social cohesion strategies through the Institutional Governance and Arts and Culture Promotion and Development programmes. Access to community library services will be broadened through the Heritage Promotion and Preservation programme's funding of a recapitalisation programme that provides and enhances community library infrastructure, facilities and services.

Over the medium term, spending in the Heritage Promotion and Preservation programme in particular is expected to use a significant proportion of the department's allocation and is projected to grow significantly.

This is due to the transfers of the community library services' conditional grant to provinces, which received additional allocations in the 2013 budget, and transfers to heritage institutions, particularly for new capital works projects. The transfers for capital works projects are mainly for legacy projects under construction, including the Sarah Baartman Centre for Remembrance, the memorial site for J.L. Dube and the memorial site for OR Tambo.

Languages

South Africa is a multilingual country. The country's Constitution guarantees equal status to 11 official languages to cater for its diverse people and their cultures.

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, **ǃKe e:ǀxarra//ke**, written in the Khoisan language of the ǀXam people, means "diverse people unite".

These are: English, isiNdebele, isiXhosa, isiZulu, Afrikaans, Sepedi, Sesotho, Setswana, Siswati, Tshivenda and Xitsonga.

Other languages used in South Africa include the Khoi, Nama and San languages, Sign Language, Arabic, German, Greek, Gujarati, Hebrew, Hindi, Portuguese, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu. South Africa has various structures and institutions that support the preservation and development of languages.

Community art centres and other cultural organisations

More than 160 community art centres are in operation, varying from community-initiated to government-managed centres.

The centres operate at different levels, ranging from general socio-cultural promotion to advanced programmes and vocational training.



These centres are located in, for example, craft centres, community halls and theatres.

Many art centres are functioning well and have made impressive contributions to local socio-economic development.

The DAC endorses and supports programmes in needy centres that are community-initiated or non-governmental.

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, 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.

Mzansi Golden Economy Strategy

As part of the national target of creating five million jobs within the next 10 years, the DAC's Mzansi Golden Economy Strategy is expected to create more than 150 000 work opportunities between 2012 and 2017.

The strategy involves a number of arts and culture job-creation programmes. These include the Public Art Programme, where youth will receive art classes after which the department will employ them in their respective communities to beautify the environment through art. About 3 000 full-time art facilitators will be deployed in schools throughout the country to facilitate the initiative. Along with the establishment of an Art Bank, this is expected to create 10 000 new work opportunities over the next three years.

Festivals

Arts and cultural festivals abound in South Africa, offering something for every taste – from prickly pears, peaches, “wit-blits”, asparagus and cherries, to various music forms, dance, arts, science, books and whales.

Many of these have become annual events, growing in popularity and attendance numbers.

- Aardklop, held annually in Potchefstroom, North West, is inherently Afrikaans, but universal in character. The festival provides a platform for the creativity and talent of local artists.
- 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.
- The Cape Town International Jazz Festival is a two-day festival featuring some 40 international and African acts, and performing on five stages. It also features photographic and art exhibitions. The 15th Cape Town Jazz Festival in 2014 drew 37 000 jazz lovers.

- The FNB Dance Umbrella is a festival of contemporary choreography and dance, presenting work ranging from community-based dance troupes to international companies.
- The Ficksburg Cherry Festival in the eastern Free State attracts about 20 000 visitors.
- The Klein Karoo Nasionale Kunstefees, known as the KKNK, a vibrant festival for the performing arts, is held annually in Oudtshoorn and presentations include drama, cabaret, and contemporary and classical music.
- The 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.
- The 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 Festival and Oppikoppi Bushveld Bash near Northam in North West offer live performances by rock, alternative and blues bands, both local and from abroad.
- The Splashy Fen Music Festival near Underberg in Kwa-Zulu-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: Innibos in Nelspruit, Mpumalanga; 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; and the annual Witness Hilton Arts Festival.

In July 2014, Durban Wild Talk Africa showcased a selection of both local and international natural history films at the 35th Durban International Film Festival. Films included *Unearthed*, *Black Mamba: Kiss of Death*, *Birdman Chronicles*, *DamNation*, and *Expedition to the End of the World*. The partnership between Durban Wild Talk Africa and Durban International Film Festival is part of the City of Durban's vision to position the city as Africa's primary destination for film markets and festivals.

The Mandela International Film Festival set to take place in the Nelson Mandela Bay area in December 2015 will focus the

world's film industry in South Africa and attract global interest, not just for the film industry, but also as a major tourism destination.

The Nelson Mandela Bay area of the Eastern Cape offers not only an exceptional venue for the film industry but is also part of a massive investment promotion strategy that includes a range of initiatives from infrastructure to manufacturing, tourism and agriculture.

Cultural tourism

Cultural festivals, African-cuisine projects, cultural villages, heritage routes and storytelling are areas that benefit from South Africa's booming tourism industry. Many cultural villages have been established throughout South Africa to reflect the different cultures and traditions of the country's people.

Theatre

The theatre scene is buzzing in South Africa, with over 100 active spaces across the country offering everything from indigenous drama, music, dance, cabaret and satire to West End and Broadway hits, classical opera and ballet.

Venues range from the monolithic homes of the former state-supported performing arts councils to purpose-built theatres, a converted fruit market, country barns, casinos and urban holes-in-the-wall.

Music

According to the Fourth South African Edition of PwC's South African Entertainment and Media Outlook: 2013 – 2017, published in September, digital music sales will account for just 14% of South African recorded music retail sales by 2017.

South Africa is the 25th largest market for recorded music, with the industry employing more than 20 000 people.

Local music accounts for a third of all the music bought by South Africans.

In 2014/15, the Department of Arts and Culture supported 22 national and regional flagship events, including the National Arts Festival and the Cape Town international Jazz Festival, and a range of regional festivals such as the Kalahari Desert Festival in the Northern Cape, Mpumalanga Comes Alive in Mpumalanga, Mangaung African Cultural Festival in the Free State and the Marula Festival in Limpopo. These events are catalysts for economic development, given that artists are reliant on events for income and economic sustainability.

Township jazz and blues, especially the kwêla music of the forties and fifties, are being redefined; the country also has a rich choral tradition, and pop and rock musicians have made their mark internationally.

Even techno-rave and house music have found their own variations in local culture. Kwaito and hip-hop are very popular, combining elements of rap, reggae and other musical styles into a distinctly South African style. Kwaai Jazz is also gaining momentum.

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 on which to build. 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.

The DAC funds a number of musical ensembles directly and indirectly, through the NAC.

South African Music Awards (Samas)

The 20th annual MTN Samas ceremony was held at Sun City, North West, in April 2014. The winners were:

- KIA Record of the Year: Mafikizolo – *Khona*.
- Album of the Year: Mafikizolo – *Reunited*.
- Duo or Group of the Year: Mafikizolo – *Reunited*.
- Female Artist of the Year: Zahara – *Phendula*.
- Male Artist of the Year: Kabomo – *Memory Remains*.
- Newcomer of the Year: Naima Kay – *Umsebenzi*.
- Best Rock Album: Van Coke Kartel – *Bloed, Sweet & Trane*.
- Best Pop Album: Mafikizolo – *Reunited*.
- Best Pop Album (Afrikaans): Karlien van Jaarsveld – *Uitklophou*.
- Best Adult Contemporary Album: Shaun Jacobs – *Love Can*.
- Best Contemporary Music Album: Elvis Blue – *Afrikaans*.
- Best African Adult Album: Zonke – *Give and Take Live*.
- Best Rap Album: iFani – *I Believes in Me (1st Quadrant)*.
- Best Kwaito Album: Big Nuz – *Made in Africa*.

- Best Dance Album: Mi Casa – *Su Casa*.
- Best Traditional Faith Music Album: Rebecca – *Bayos'Khomba*.
- Best Collaboration: Mafikizolo Ft May D – *Happiness*.
- Best Selling Album: Zahara – *Phendula*.
- Best Maskandi Album: Thokozani Langa – *Inyakanyaka*.
- Best Jazz Album: Shane Cooper – *Oscillations*.
- Lifetime Achievement Awards: Ladysmith Black Mambazo and Phuzekhemisi.
- International Achievement Award: Ladysmith Black Mambazo.
- Best Contemporary Faith Music Album: Nqubeko Mbatha – *Sentiments of a Worshiper*.
- Best Traditional Album: Dr Thomas Chauke Na Shinyori Sisters – *Shimatsatsa No 32*.
- Best Alternative Album: Nakhane Touré – *Brave Confusion*.
- Best R&B/Soul/Reggae Album: The Soil – *Reflections Live in Joburg*.
- Best Classical and/or Instrumental Album: Guy Buttery – *Live in KwaZulu*.
- Best Live DVD: Zonke – *Give and Take Live*.
- Best Music Video of the Year: Kyle Lewis – *Sleepwalker* by The Parlotones, Khuli Chana and Jon Savage.
- Best Producer of the Year: Darryl Torr – *Yes/No/Grey* by Gangs of Ballet.
- Best Engineer of the Year: Peter Auret – *Pimp My Piano* by Charl du Plessis.
- Remix of the Year: Oskido – *Tsa Ma Ndebele*.
- Best Selling DVD: Joyous Celebration – *Grateful Vol. 17*.

In August 2014, the remains of Nat Nakasa were exhumed from the Ferncliff Cemetery in New York and brought to South Africa as the country celebrated 20 years of democracy. Nakasa was a journalist and short-story writer who mainly wrote about South Africa's apartheid government and the injustices faced by South Africans at the time. The apartheid government granted him an exit permit that did not allow him to return to the country. His remains were re-buried on 13 September 2014 at the Heroes Acre cemetery in Chesterville, KwaZulu-Natal.

- Best Selling Ring-back Tone: Mafikizolo – *Khona*.
- Best Selling Full-track Download: Mafikizolo – *Khona*.
- Best Selling Total Downloads: Mafikizolo – *Khona*.
- Highest Airplay of the Year 2013: DJ Kent, featuring The Arrows – *Spin My World Around*.

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.

Contemporary work ranges from normal preconceptions of movement and performance art or performance theatre to the completely unconventional.

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.

Added to this is the African experience, which includes traditional dance inspired by wedding ceremonies, battles, rituals and the trifles of everyday life.

An informal but highly versatile performance venue in Johannesburg, The Dance Factory, provides a permanent platform for a variety of dance and movement groups. The University of the Witwatersrand (Wits) Theatre is another popular dance venue.

Visual arts

South Africa has 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.

Rock art

There are many traces of ancient cultures that existed in southern Africa in the distant past. Experts estimate that there are 250 000 rock-art sites south of the Zambezi.

The San people left a priceless and unique collection of Stone Age paintings and engravings in the region, which also represents the largest collection of its kind in the world.

Photography

With its scenic beauty, abundant wildlife, diversity of cultures and rich historical heritage, South Africa is a photographer's paradise.

Many South African photographers have been acclaimed for their work, which features in coffee-table books, documentaries, local and overseas exhibitions, magazines and newspapers.

Architecture

South Africa has a rich architectural heritage, reflecting contributions from all the cultural groups in the country. Through the centuries, a unique trend has developed in South Africa's architectural style, which has been referred to as an innovative marriage of traditions.

This is evident in the variety of architectural structures found all over the country, ranging from humble dwellings, historical homesteads and public buildings, to modern, commercial buildings reflecting state-of-the-art technology and designs that match the best in the world.

Crafts

South African beadwork, once the insignia of tribal royalty alone, has found a huge range of applications, from the creation of coverings for everything from bottles to matchboxes.

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 and innovative new products.

These range from jewellery, tableware, home decorations, embroidery and key rings to skilfully crafted wooden engravings and wirework sculptures. In addition to the standard materials such as beads, grass, leather, fabric and clay, many 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.

Shops, markets and collectors dealing in African crafts provide much-needed employment and income to communities.

Literature

South Africa has a rich and diverse literary history, with realism, until relatively recently, dominating works of fiction.

Fiction has been written in all of South Africa's 11 official languages – with a large body of work in Afrikaans and English. This overview focuses primarily on English fiction, though it also touches on major poetic developments.

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

National Book Week was celebrated from 1 to 7 September 2014. The initiative promotes literacy, celebrates reading and is the result of a partnership between the South African Book Development Council, the DAC and the Department of Correctional Services. The theme for National Book Week 2014 was "Going Places" and was aimed at showing how books can figuratively and literally take readers anywhere.

South African Literary Awards

The 2014 South African Literary Awards were awarded as follows:

- The 2014 *Sunday Times* Fiction Prize: Claire Robertson – *The Spiral House*.
- Lifetime Achievement Award: Nuruddin Farah and Njabulo Ndebele.
- First-time Published Author Award: Claire Robertson – *The Spiral House*.
- Nadine Gordimer Short Story Award: Makhosazana Xaba, *Running and Other Stories* and Reneilwe Malatji, *Love Interrupted*.
- Literary Translators Award: Nhlanhla Maaake – *Malefane*.
- Poetry Award: Thandi Sliepen, *The Turtle Dove Told Me* and Themba Patrick Magaisa, *Mihloti ya Tingana*.
- Creative Non-Fiction Award: Sihle Khumalo, *Almost Sleeping My Way to Timbuktu*.
- Posthumous Literary Award: Mbulelo Vizikhungo Mzamane.
- K Sello Duiker Memorial Literary Award: Jamala Safari, *The Great Agony* and *Pure laughter of the Gods*.

Film

The South African film industry contributes R3,5 billion annually to the country's GDP, while providing employment for more than 25 000 people.

The South African Government offers a package of incentives to promote its film production industry.

The incentives comprise 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 producing local content.

South Africa's first co-production treaty was signed with Canada in 1997, followed by Germany, Italy, the UK, France, Australia and New Zealand.

At the end of April 2014, the musical production *Anthems of Democracy* graced the stage in Johannesburg featuring artists such as Joan Armatrading, Bright Blue, Yvonne Chaka Chaka, Jennifer Ferguson, Sipho "Hotstix" Mabuse, Mzwakhe Mbuli, Vicky Sampson, the Soweto Gospel Choir, Victor Masondo, Themba Mkhize and Gcina Mhlophe.

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 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

Museums are the windows to the natural and cultural heritage of a country. South Africa can justifiably be called the “museum country of Africa”, with the earliest of its museums dating back to the first half of the 19th century.

There are more than 300 museums in South Africa. They range from museums of geology, history, the biological sciences and the arts, to mining, agriculture, forestry and many other disciplines.

Visitors can find exhibits, both conventional and eccentric, on every conceivable topic – from beer to beadwork, from fashion to food.

National Library of South Africa (NLSA)

The NLSA is a custodian and provider of the nation’s key knowledge resources. Its collections contain a wealth of information sources, including rare manuscripts, books, periodicals, government publications, foreign official publications, maps, technical reports, and special interest material, including Africana and newspapers.

South African Library for the Blind (SALB)

The SALB is a statutory organisation located in Grahamstown in the Eastern Cape. Its purpose is to provide, free of charge, a national library information service to blind and print-handicapped readers in South Africa.

Blind SA

Blind SA, located in Johannesburg, provides services for blind and partially sighted individuals to uplift and empower them by publishing books, magazines and other documents in Braille.

NATIONAL SYMBOLS

South Africa's national symbols are:



National animal:
Springbok



National bird:
Blue Crane



National fish:
Galjoen



National flower:
King Protea



National tree:
Real Yellowwood

NATIONAL ORDERS

South Africa's National Orders are:



The Order of
the Baobab



The Order of
Mapungubwe



The Order of the
Companions of
OR Tambo



The Order of
Luthuli



The Order of
Mendi for Bravery



The Order of
Ikhamanga

Communications



The new Ministries of Communications and Telecommunications and Postal Services were established following the general elections in May 2014.

Department of Communications (DoC)

The new DoC comprises the following entities: Brand South Africa (Brand SA); Film and Publication Board (FPB); Independent Communications Authority of South Africa (ICASA), Media Development and Diversity Agency (MDDA) and the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC).

The vision of the DoC of providing vibrant and sustainable communication services for an informed citizenry and a positive image of South Africa supports its mission of creating an enabling environment for the provision of inclusive communication services to all South Africans in a manner that promotes socio-economic development and investment through broadcasting, new media, print media and new technologies, and brand the country locally and internationally.

The DoC is spearheading the process of migrating broadcasting signals from analogue to digital. Government will provide about five million poor TV-owning households with free set-top boxes.

Brand South Africa

Charged with marketing South Africa at home and abroad, Brand SA's focus internationally is to positively influence and shape perceptions about South Africa among target audiences.

The new slogan, "South Africa: Inspiring New Ways," is set to represent the next phase of the country's development, where South Africa has moved from possibility to delivery, and is now an important regional power.

Internationally, Brand SA lobbies and networks extensively among global opinion leaders to shift perceptions about the country and the continent.

Film and Publication Board

The FPB assists the public to make informed choices about whether a particular film is appropriate by displaying guidelines that identify classifiable elements such as strong language, violence, sex, nudity, drug abuse, blasphemy and religious prejudice.

The Film and Publications Act of 1996 recognises the right of adults to freedom of expression, except with respect to child pornography, and requires the board to intervene where there is a risk of harm to children.

The board spearheads a national anti-child-pornography campaign to educate learners about ways to avoid victimisation. Child-pornography websites can be reported by calling the board's toll-free number 0800 148 148.

Independent Communications Authority of South Africa

ICASA was established in July 2000 as a merger of the telecommunications regulator, the South African Telecommunications Regulatory Authority and the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

ICASA is responsible for regulating the telecommunications, broadcasting and postal industries in the public interest and ensure affordable services of a high quality for all South Africans.

ICASA also issues licences to telecommunications and broadcasting service providers, enforces compliance with rules and regulations, protects consumers from unfair business practices and poor quality services, hears and decides on disputes and complaints brought against licensees and controls and manages the effective use of radio frequency spectrum.

Media Development and Diversity Agency

The MDDA is a statutory development agency for promoting and ensuring media development and diversity, established as a partnership between the South African Government and major print and broadcasting companies to assist in, among others things, developing community and small commercial media in South Africa.

The agency functions independently from and at arm's length of its funders, and political-party and commercial interests. This arrangement enables government, the media industry and donors to work together to address the legacy of imbalances in media access.

South African Broadcasting Corporation

The SABC is the country's only public service broadcaster. The SABC is made up of 18 radio stations, which cater for the country's 11 official languages, as well as the iXun and Khwe language, and four television channels, which include the 24-hour news channel.

The SABC has developed editorial policies which guide and give direction to the corporation's public broadcasting

mandate and licence conditions, as set by ICASA and the provisions of the Broadcasting Act of 1999.

Government Communication and Information System

The GCIS was established in 1998 in terms of Section 239 of the Constitution as an organisation that ensures the dissemination of government information and messages to the public in a coherent manner and in line with constitutional imperatives of the country.

The GCIS is mandated to coordinate, guide and advise on government communications, including media liaison, development communication and marketing. Its goal is to achieve integrated, coordinated and clear communication between government and South African citizens, which enables the public to be involved in the country's transformation.

The main service of the GCIS is to provide accurate and timely government information to the citizens of South Africa through mediated and unmediated communication methods. The GCIS uses different products and platforms to meet the information needs of various target audiences.

The department provides this service as a constitutional right to the citizens of South Africa wherein Section 195(g) of the Constitution stipulates that to foster transparency, the public should be provided with information that is timely, accurate and accessible.

Among other things, the GCIS is responsible for maintaining government's website (www.gov.za), which provides general information about government.

Among other products, the GCIS publishes the *South Africa Yearbook*, *Pocket Guide to South Africa*, *Vuk'uzenzele* newspaper, *Public Sector Manager* magazine and *My District Today* newsletter. It is also responsible for the South African Government News Agency, SAnews.gov.za.

Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services (DTPS)

The mandate of the DTPS is to create a vibrant ICT sector that ensures that all South Africans have access to robust, reliable, affordable and secure ICT services in order to advance socio-economic development goals and support the Africa agenda and contribute to building a better world.

The core functions of the DTSPS include, among other things, developing ICT policies and legislation; and ensuring the development of robust, reliable, secure and affordable ICT infrastructure that supports and enables the provision of a multiplicity of applications and services to meet the needs of the country and its people.

The six state-owned enterprises under the DTSPS are the South African Post Office (SAPO), Sentech; National Electronic Media Institute of South Africa (Nemisa); Universal Service and Access Agency of South Africa (Usaasa); .za.Domain Name Authority (ZADNA); Telkom; Broadband Infraco and State Information Technology Agency (SITA).

South African Post Office

SAPO provides postal and related services to the public. Post offices have become important service-delivery centres, offering South Africans a convenient place to accept and deliver cash-on-delivery items, which is a very important service in rural communities where some people shop from catalogues.

In addition, more than a million South Africans walk through the doors of post offices near where they live to access their social grants.

Post offices also offer services that include enabling South Africans to renew their vehicle registration, and pay their municipal accounts and television licences

The Philatelic Services of the SAPO is responsible for producing South Africa's postage stamps and other stamp-related products. Over the years, many of them have become valuable collector's items.

The Postbank Limited Act of 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.

Sentech

Sentech Limited is an SOE established in terms of the Sentech Act of 1996 and is listed as a schedule 3B public entity in terms of the PFMA of 1999. The company is mandated to provide broadcasting signal distribution for broadcast-

ing licensees, with a particular focus on accelerating the implementation of government ICT interventions within the framework of the NDP and the strategic integrated project for expanding access to communication technology.

National Electronic Media Institute of South Africa

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, namely national certificates in Radio Production L5; 2D and 3D Animation L5 and Further Education and Training (FET) Level 4 in Film and Television Production and Design Foundation.

The Media Information and Communication Technologies Sector and Training Authority Seta accredit all courses.

Universal Service and Access Agency of South Africa

Usaasa's mandate is to promote universal service and access to the electronic communication services and electronic communication access through broadband roll-out in under serviced areas.

The agency is responsible for the management of the Universal Service Fund that receives contribution from licensed telecommunications operators. This fund is used to fulfil universal access obligations in under-serviced areas.

.za.Domain Name Authority (ZADNA)

ZADNA is a not-for-profit company that manages and regulates the .za namespace. It is accountable to the DTPS, but does not receive government funding.

The ZA Central Registry, through ZADNA's guidance and the African Union (AU) Commission, has made significant progress in its application for the right to establish and operate an Africa Internet namespace for the benefit of Africa.

Telkom

Telkom is Africa's largest integrated communications company, providing integrated communications solutions to nine different countries across Africa. The organisational



structure comprises three major business units: Telkom South Africa, Telkom International and Telkom Data Centre Operations.

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 has 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. Broadband Infraco's investment in the WACS entitled it to 11,4% of the system's total capacity, which would help South Africa meet its target of providing broadband connectivity to all who need it by 2020.

The cable system has 15 established terminal stations en route, and will reduce the cost to connect Africa's west coast with the high-speed global telecommunications network for years to come.

State Information Technology Agency

SITA consolidates and coordinates the State's information technology resources in order to achieve cost savings through scale, increase delivery capabilities and enhance interoperability.

SITA is committed to leveraging Information Technology (IT) as a strategic resource for government, managing the IT procurement and delivery process to ensure that the government gets value for money, and using IT to support the delivery of e-Government services to all citizens.

It serves as the IT business for the largest employer and consumer of IT products and services in South Africa – the Government.

Communication platforms

Radio

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

Channel Africa broadcasts live on three platforms: short-wave, satellite and the internet. Its broadcasts are in Chin-yanja, Silozi, Kiswahili, English, French and Portuguese.

SABC Radio has more than 26 million listeners weekly in South Africa.

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
- Power FM
- 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 free-to-air television channels. 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. The SABC also broadcasts a 24-hour news channel on DStv.

Community television

Soweto TV was the first community television station to obtain a seven-year broadcasting licence from Icasa.

There are five stations operational in Soweto, Cape Town, Tshwane, Empangeni and Nelson Mandela Bay.

Free-to-air television

e.tv is South Africa's first private free-to-air television channel, launched in 1998. It is 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, which is distributed on the DStv Africa bouquet and by local affiliates in African countries.

Satellite broadcasting

e.sat tv supplies television, mobile and online news to various channels in South Africa, across Africa and in the United Kingdom under the brand name eNews Channel Africa (eNCA). Growing out of the success of eNews Prime Time, eNCA is South Africa's first and most watched independent 24-hour television news channel on the DStv Platform (Channel 403).

The 24-hour news service is broadcast live in the UK 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 more than 200 000 Afrikaans viewers on kykNET.

Internet

Statistics South Africa's General Household Survey 2014 shows that almost half of South African households (48.7%) had at least one member who used the Internet.

Access to the Internet was highest in the Western Cape (62.1%), Gauteng (59.9%), and the Free State (48.7%). The lowest was in Limpopo (32.6%) and the Eastern Cape (37.4%).

One-tenth of South African households had access to the Internet at home. Access to the Internet in the home was highest in the Western Cape (23.8%) and Gauteng (17.3%).

In October 2014, Effective Measure, an analytics company which monitors the size of the South African internet, recorded a whopping 1 033 651 425 page views from South African browsers to South African websites. The most popular South African websites are classified ads.

Social media

South Africa's most popular social media networks in 2014 included: Facebook – 11.8 million (25% growth); YouTube – 7.2 million (53% growth); Twitter – 6.6 million (20% growth);

Mxit – 4.9 million; LinkedIn – 3.8 million (40% growth); Instagram – 1.1 million (65% growth); Pinterest (840 000). No statistics for Google+ were available.

Cybercrime and cybersecurity

Identity fraud, stalking, online child pornography and terrorism have become daily occurrences that threaten communities' ability to enjoy the benefits of new technologies.

It is estimated that cyber-related offences are escalating and exceed a value in excess of R1 billion annually. The Cybersecurity Hub, pooling public and private sector threat information is responsible for processing and disseminating information to relevant stakeholders in the industry and civil society.

Mobile communications

South Africa has one of the largest telecommunications markets on the continent: it has five mobile operators, namely CellC, MTN, Vodacom, Telkom Mobile and Virgin Mobile.

Mobile phones are the dominant technology for voice and data communication among base of pyramid (BoP) users and for informal businesses.

People in this group access the internet mostly via their mobile phones and smart phones have taken over functions that used to be done with a computer. According to research data from World Wide Worx, 8.8 million South Africans access Facebook on mobile phones.

Users are also finding innovative ways to bypass expensive cellphone networks' SMS rates using Facebook Zero or other instant message services such as WhatsApp.

The media

South Africa is fortunate in having a vibrant and independent media.

Print Newspapers

Most South African newspapers and magazines are organised into several major publishing houses. These include Media24 (part of Naspers, the largest media group in Africa), the Irish-based Independent News & Media (Pty) Ltd group, Caxton Publishers & Printers Ltd and Avusa Ltd. Other important media players include M&G Media Ltd; the Natal

Witness Printing & Publishing Company (Pty) Ltd; Primedia Publishing Ltd; RamsayMedia; and Kagiso Media.

Magazines

The Audit Bureau of Circulations of South Africa's consumer-magazine circulation statistics for the period October to December 2014 shows that the biggest-circulating business magazines in terms of paid-for (sales, bulk and subscriptions) circulation were *Entrepreneur*; *Financial Mail*; *Noseweek*; *Personal Finance*; *Your Business*; *Forbes Africa* and *Finweek*.



The biggest-circulating business magazines in terms of total circulation were *Real Estate Investor*; *Financial Mail*; *Entrepreneur*; *Forbes Africa*; *Noseweek*; *Personal Finance*; *Finweek* and *Your Business*.

Media organisations and role players

Print Media South Africa (PMSA) administers individual bodies, namely the Newspaper Association of South Africa, the Magazine Publishers' Association of South Africa and the Association of Independent Publishers (AIP). Allied to the PMSA, but not a constituent member, is the ABC, responsible for auditing and verifying print-media circulation figures.

The AIP represents the interests of more than 250 independent publishers in southern Africa.

The **South African National Editors' Forum** (Sanef) was formed at a meeting of the Black Editors' Forum, the

Conference of Editors and senior journalism educators and trainers.

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** protects and fosters 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 Africa** is an independent self-regulatory body that serves as a voluntary watchdog, to adjudicate complaints from the public about programmes flouted by members who subscribe to its code of conduct.

The **Broadcasting Monitoring Complaints Committee** was established under sections 21 and 22 of the Independent Broadcasting Authority Act of 1993.

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.

Other press organisations operating in the country are the Foreign Correspondents' Association of Southern Africa, the Printing Industries Federation of South Africa, the South African Typographical Union, the Specialist Press Association, the South African Guild of Motoring Journalists, Professional Photographers of South Africa, the Media Institute of Southern Africa, the Publishers' Association of South Africa and press clubs in major centres.

News agencies

The non-profit national news agency, the South African Press Association, which has been in existence since 1938, terminated its services in March 2015.

The African News Agency, Africa's first syndicated multimedia content service, began publishing South African and international news stories in March 2015.

- Reuters
- Agence France-Presse

- Associated Press
- 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
- 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 awards

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

The Loerie Awards are the best-known South African awards recognising distinction in advertising. The 36th Annual Loerie Awards took place on 20 and 21 September 2014 at the Cape Town International Convention Centre. A total of 256 awards were handed out during the ceremonies, as well as four Grands Prix awarded to:

- Grid Worldwide Branding (Pty) Ltd for Anti Est "Anti Est #Unlearn", in Design Mixed-Media Campaign.
- One Kingdom Creative Studio for Mi-Fone "Oju Africa App", in Digital & Interactive - Mobile Applications & Sites
- FCB South Africa (Pty Ltd for Coca-Cola South Africa "A rainbow for the Rainbow Nation", in Outdoor Media.
- Ogilvy & Mather Johannesburg for Lucozade "Give me strength."
- Special Awards included Keith Rose, director and founding partner of Velocity, who was inducted into the Loeries Hall of Fame for his outstanding contribution to the industry. The Adams & Adams Young Creatives Award went to Matthew Pullen and Freda Raubenheimer. They each received a Gold Loerie and a trip to the Cannes Lions International Festival of Creativity.

Economy and Finance



The World Bank expected South Africa to grow by a relatively modest 2,7% in 2014 – up from its forecast of 1,9% in 2013 – as the world economy strengthens on the back of a turnaround in high-income countries five years after the global financial crisis struck, as well as a steady rise in growth in developing countries.

The National Development Plan (NDP), South Africa's strategy for reducing unemployment, inequality and poverty by 2030, provides a strong platform for collaboration among business, government, labour and civil society.

The plan promotes enhanced competitiveness, expanded infrastructure, greater spatial efficiency in growing cities, and accelerated rural development. It prioritises measures to build a capable, effective state that delivers services to citizens while encouraging business investment and growth.

To counter unemployment levels, especially amongst young people, government aims to create six million work opportunities over the next five years.

Economic Development Department (EDD)

Government will be prioritising six components as part of its radical economic transformation agenda for the next five years, including infrastructure, industrialisation, investment and innovation, inclusion and integration.

Over the previous five years, government had lifted investment in public infrastructure from R610 billion to R1,1 trillion and that State and private investment in public infrastructure would rise to at least R1,5 trillion over the next five years.

The EDD will issue guidelines under the Infrastructure Development Act of 2014 to ensure the build programme drives economic and social transformation, turning infrastructure sites into training spaces and opening the door to real participation by black- and women-owned enterprises and cooperatives.

Emphasis would also be given to using development finance from the Industrial Development Corporation to stimulate industrial diversification, job creation, localisation and mineral and agricultural beneficiation.

The capacity of the competition authorities would also be strengthened to impose remedies on dominant players and monopolies, to benefit consumers and industries.

Government will take steps to secure more competitively-priced steel as an input in infrastructure and industrialisa-

tion. To support inclusion, efforts would be made, again with the support of development finance institutions, to support the creation of black industrialists, as well as facilitate youth employment and entrepreneurship.

Regional integration was viewed by government as the best way to widen markets. Manufactured exports to the rest of Africa rose by about R21 billion during 2014. They now generate about 167 000 jobs in South Africa.

State-owned enterprises (SOEs)

SOEs and public entities have a crucial role to play in advancing economic growth, since they 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 the following sectors:

- energy and mining: Alexkor and Eskom
- manufacturing: Denel, Safcol and Broadband Infraco
- transport: South African Airways, Transnet and South African Express.

In October 2014, government proposed a new framework for funding SOEs, which will include closer monitoring of such entities.

Department of Trade and Industry (the dti)

The dti continues to contribute towards government's priorities and outcomes through the implementation of the Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP2). Its successful implementation in various sectors in South Africa over the past few years has started to bear fruit with a number of key foreign investors in various sectors starting to choose South Africa as their preferred investment destination.

Due to thinner export markets and other adverse conditions arising from the economic slowdown, the Manufacturing Competitiveness Enhancement Programme would take the form of: production support mechanisms; loans; equity injection; working capital support; restructuring assistance; support for the acquisition of fixed assets; and/or investment initiatives to enable firms to accomplish improved sales, job preservation and expansion; provide income support to employees, lay-offs support, and similar measures.

To strengthen industrialisation and the geographic spread of economic opportunities, the department will implement

the special economic zones (SEZ) programme.

The National Growth Path and the IPAP2 provide a framework for undertaking these tasks. In October 2014, the Dube Trade Port in Durban officially became an Industrial Development Zone (IDZ), joining three other similar economic zones spread out across the country.



The Dube Trade Port IDZ was the latest in the nationwide rollout of SEZ aimed at growing the country's economy to meet the target of growth by 2019.

As the first IDZ for Durban, the Dube Trade Port IDZ joins a list of other similar projects, which have attracted a combined investment of over R5 billion in Port Elizabeth, East London and Richards Bay. More SEZs would be rolled out across the country as government intensifies its approach to industrialise South Africa's economy as demanded by the NDP.

Government has identified IDZs as the most effective way to grow the South African economy. The SEZs are also crucial in the job creating drive which remains high on government's agenda.

Green economy

South Africa is committed to pursuing and exploring opportunities in its transition to an inclusive, low-carbon, resource-efficient green economy. *The South African Green Economy*

Modelling Study, published in August 2013, showed that investing in a low-carbon, resource-efficient green economy was fundamental for South Africa's sustained economic growth and well-being.

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.

In broad terms, tax is levied on taxable income, which is calculated as gross income excluding certain income of a capital nature less exemptions and permissible deductions.

Exchange control

The South African Reserve Bank (SARB) is the custodian of the country's official gold and foreign-exchange reserves.

The bank is responsible, on behalf of the Minister of Finance, for the day-to-day administration of exchange controls in South Africa.

Banking industry

As at the end of December 2014, 34 banking institutions – 10 locally controlled, six foreign-controlled, 14 registered branches, three mutual banks and one cooperative bank – were reporting data to the Bank Supervision Department of the SARB.

There were also 39 authorised representative offices of international banks in South Africa. By December 2014, two banks were in liquidation namely Islamic Bank Limited and Regal Treasury Private Bank Limited.

Johannesburg Stock Exchange Limited (JSE Ltd)

The JSE Ltd 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 of 1985, which governs the equities markets, and the Financial Markets Control Act of 1989, which governs the derivatives markets.

In keeping with international practice, the JSE Ltd regu-

lates its members and ensures that markets operate in a transparent way, ensuring investor protection.

The JSE Ltd's roles include regulating applications for listing and ensuring that listed companies continue to meet their obligations.

Jobs Fund

By October 2014, the Jobs Fund had disbursed R969,2 million. Total employment in these projects amounted to 167 847, of which 56 356 were new placements into vacant positions. Over 185 000 beneficiaries received work-related training.

In 2011, President Jacob Zuma launched the “Year of the Job” campaign at the back of the 2008 global economic meltdown that shed one million jobs by 2009.

In support of the President's campaign, the Development Bank of Southern Africa, which the Minister of Finance is the governor of, launched the Jobs Fund.

After three funding cycles, 93 projects were approved for an overall funding of R5 billion, while a further R6,1 billion was leveraged through project partners.



Education



In November 2014, South Africa participated in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization world conference on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD), in Nagoya, Japan under the theme, “Celebrating a Decade of Action – What have we achieved, what lessons learnt.”

The conference praised South Africa for being one of the countries that have made much progress in the area of ESD in the past decade.

One of the most significant achievements in South Africa was the reaffirmation and attention given to the role of indigenous knowledge and practices regarding sustainable living, sustainable development and caring for the well-being of future eco-systems.

During the conference, awareness and engagements in ESD ensured that South Africa’s National Curriculum Statement (NCS) Grades R to 12 embedded the essence of ESD principles in every subject. Principles include human rights, inclusivity, environmental and social justice: infusing the principles and practices of social and environmental justice and human rights as defined in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996.

The NCS grades R to 12 is sensitive to issues of diversity such as poverty, inequality, race, gender, language, age, disability and other factors.

The Ministry of Education has committed to strengthening the progress already made in basic education by integrating the five priority action areas of the Global Action Programme into the strategic planning framework of the Department of Basic Education (DBE).

This would be done by:

- advancing policy
- integrating sustainability practices into education and training environments (whole-institution approaches)
- increasing the capacity of educators and trainers
- empowering and mobilising youth
- encouraging local communities and municipal authorities to develop community-based ESD programmes.

Basic education

The aim of the DBE is to develop, maintain and support a South African school education system for the 21st century in which all citizens have access to lifelong learning, as well as education and training, which will, in turn, contribute towards

improving the quality of life and building a peaceful, prosperous and democratic South Africa.

In November 2014, a task team established by the Minister of Basic Education recommended medium to long term improvements to the standard National Senior Certificate (NSC).

The DBE presented the task team's findings and recommendations to the Portfolio Committee on the report looking into the promotion requirements for the NSC.

Some of the recommendations included the retention of Mathematics Literacy and Mathematics following concerns around the NSC.

The 30% pass requirement was one of a small component of the pass requirements and it does not encapsulate the standard of NSC. The NSC reflected an equivalent if not higher standard in certain aspects to the old Senior Certificate (SC) and that the requirements for admission to bachelor studies were higher in the NSC than the old SC given that a candidate has to obtain a pass in four subjects at 50%.

Action Plan 2014: Towards the realisation of Schooling 2025

This action plan explains the 27 national goals that lie at the heart of the plan. The future of basic education is informed by Action Plan to 2014: Towards the Realisation of Schooling 2025.

- Medium- to long-term interventions focus on:
- improving the quality of teaching and learning, with an emphasis on strengthening numeracy and literacy
- undertaking regular assessments to track progress
- improving ECD
- ensuring a credible outcomes-focused planning and accountability system.

Annual National Assessment (ANA)

ANA are standardised national assessments for languages and mathematics in the intermediate phase (grades 4 – 6) and in literacy and numeracy for the foundation phase (grades 1 – 3).

Curriculum and Policy Statement (CAPS)

CAPS is a single, comprehensive, and concise policy document, which will replace the current Subject and Learning Area Statements, Learning Programme Guidelines and Sub-

ject Assessment Guidelines for all the subjects listed in the NCS grades R to 12.

CAPS is part of the NCS grades R to 12 and represents a policy statement for learning and teaching in South African schools.

Role players

Provincial departments of education

The national department shares a concurrent role with the provincial departments for basic schooling and ECD, but it is the responsibility of each provincial department to finance and manage its schools directly.

District offices are the provincial departments' main interface with schools.

Council of education ministers (CEM)

The CEM, 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 (DG) of the DBE, the deputy DGs of the department and the heads of provincial departments of education.

Umalusi

Umalusi is responsible for the development and management of a sub-framework of qualifications for general and further education and training and for the attendant quality assurance 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 (Needu)

Needu ensures effective evaluation of all teachers based on the extent to which learner performance improves. This independent evaluation provides evidence to support proposals

on the need to remedy shortcomings in educational practice, eliminate barriers to quality education and develop the knowledge and professional capacity of educators.

Education Labour Relations Council (ELRC)

The main purpose of the ELRC is to maintain labour peace within public education through processes of dispute prevention and resolution.



Programmes and projects

Learning and teaching support material Educational portal

The portal is a free service to registered users, who must go through a once-off, no-cost registration process.

The www.thutong.doe.gov.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.

Improving access to free and quality basic education

School fees are set at annual public meetings of school governing bodies, where parents vote on the amount to be paid.

Parents who cannot afford to pay, or who can only afford a smaller amount, are granted an exemption or reduction in fees.

Accelerated Schools Infrastructure Development Initiative (Asidi)

The Asidi project forms part of the Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Commission, which is aimed at rolling out infrastructure delivery in the country.

Asidi is an ongoing programme aimed at implementing the basic safety norms and standards in school infrastructure, and to ensure that the facilities are conducive for effective teaching and learning.

The public-private programme aims to eradicate mud schools in the country, and provide electricity, water and sanitation to needy schools by March 2016.

Higher education and training

Education at all levels remains a top priority of government. The Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET) is responsible for post-school education and training in universities, colleges and adult education centres. The department has been building a single, coherent, differentiated and articulated post-school education and training system. This will contribute to overcoming the structural challenges facing society by expanding access to education and training opportunities and increasing equity, as well as achieving high levels of excellence and innovation.

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

- Cape Peninsula University of Technology
- Central University of Technology, Free State
- Durban Institute of Technology
- Mangosuthu University of Technology
- National Institute for Higher Education, Northern Cape
- National Institute for Higher Education, Mpumalanga
- Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University
- North West University
- Rhodes University
- Sol Plaatje University, Eastern Cape
- Tshwane University of Technology
- University of Cape Town
- University of Fort Hare
- University of the Free State
- University of Johannesburg
- University of KwaZulu-Natal
- University of Limpopo
- University of Mpumalanga

- University of Pretoria
- University of South Africa
- University of Stellenbosch
- University of Venda
- University of the Western Cape
- University of the Witwatersrand
- University of Zululand
- Vaal University of Technology
- Walter Sisulu University.

Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)

TVET comprises vocational, occupational and Artisan education and training as offered by TVET colleges. This band of education and training is also referred to as ‘post-school’,



meaning that it refers to education and training that takes place after leaving school, even if only with a Grade 9 completed. The only age restriction for a person wishing to study at the TVET level is that the person should be 16 years or older. There are 50 registered and accredited public TVET colleges in South Africa operating on more than 264 campuses spread across the rural and urban areas of the country.

Role players

South African Qualifications Authority (Saq)

Saqa is a statutory body originally set up in terms of the Saqa Act of 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.

Sector education and training authorities (Setas)

Skills development has been identified as a key requirement for economic growth in South Africa and for the economic empowerment of the previously disadvantaged majority.

Setas are responsible for the disbursement of training levies payable by all employers in the country.

Part of the objective of the Setas is to ensure that the skills requirements of the various sectors are identified, and that the adequate and appropriate skills are readily available.

They are required to ensure that training is of the appropriate quality and meets standards as laid out by the national framework.

National Skills Authority (NSA)

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

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

National Student Financial Aid Scheme (NSFAS)

NSFAS is responsible for providing loans and bursaries to eligible students at all public universities and TVET colleges throughout the country. It also collects student loan repayments to replenish the funds available for future generations of students.



Energy and Water



Energy

The Department of Energy (DoE) is mandated to ensure the secure and sustainable provision of energy for socio-economic development. This is achieved by developing an integrated energy plan, regulating the energy industries, and promoting investment in accordance with the integrated resource plan. The department's strategic goals are to:

- ensure that energy supply is secure and demand is well managed
- facilitate an efficient, competitive and responsive energy infrastructure network
- ensure that there is improved energy regulation and competition
- ensure that there is an efficient and diverse energy mix for universal access within a transformed energy sector
- ensure that environmental assets and natural resources are protected and continually enhanced by cleaner energy technologies
- implement policies that adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change
- implement good corporate governance for effective and efficient service delivery.

The DoE places emphasis on broadening electricity supply technologies to include gas and imports, as well as nuclear, biomass and renewable energy resources (wind, solar and hydro), to meet the country's future electricity needs and reduce its carbon-dioxide (CO₂) emissions.

Goals beyond 2020 include contracting more than 20 000 megawatts (MW) of renewable energy, including an increasing share from regional hydro-electricity.

About 11 000 MW of Eskom's older coal-powered stations will be decommissioned, but close to 6 000 MW of new coal capacity will be contracted – part of it from other southern African countries.

South Africa has committed to attain substantial reductions in CO₂ emissions by 2025. The country supports research, technology development and special measures aimed at environmentally sustainable economic growth.

National Energy Efficiency Strategy

The National Development Plan (NDP) envisages that by 2030 South Africa will have an adequate supply of electricity and liquid fuels to ensure that economic activity and welfare are not disrupted, and that at least 95% of the population will have access to grid or off-grid electricity.

The plan proposes that gas and other renewable resources like wind, solar and hydro-electricity will be viable alternatives to coal and will supply at least 20 000 MW of the additional 29 000 MW of electricity needed by 2030.

Other recommendations in the plan include diversifying power sources and ownership in the electricity sector, supporting cleaner coal technologies, and investing in human and physical capital in the 12 largest electricity distributors.

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. The National Strategic Fuels Stock Policy sets out the framework for the storage of fuel stock by government and the industry. It aims to ensure uninterrupted supply of petroleum products throughout South Africa by providing adequate strategic stocks and infrastructure such as storage facilities and pipeline capacity. Strategic stocks are to be used during declared emergencies. The Minister of Energy will have the power to decide when a shortage of fuel and oil is at such a level to warrant an emergency.

National Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) Strategy

The LPG 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.

The strategy highlights strategic options that could be adopted for the orderly development of the LPG industry in South Africa to make LPG an energy carrier of choice for thermal applications.

The domestic LPG price is regulated through the DoE by the Minister of Energy.

National building standards

Energy-efficient regulations for new buildings form part of the deliverables of South Africa's National Energy Strategy to strengthen standards and regulations for energy efficiency.

The energy-efficient regulations apply to residential and commercial buildings, places of learning and worship, certain medical clinics and other categories of building.

The regulations make it compulsory for all new buildings to be designed and constructed to a standard that makes it possible for the user to minimise the energy required to meet the functional requirements. This will save energy significantly, which will relieve pressure on the electricity supply grid.

In addition to temperature regulations, all buildings will also have to be fitted with renewable-energy water-heating systems such as solar systems, which also have to comply with South African national standards.

Role players

Sasol

Sasol is an international integrated energy and chemical company that develops and commercialises technologies, and builds, and operates world-scale facilities to produce a range of product streams, including liquid fuels, high-value chemicals and low-carbon electricity.

Sasol continues to advance its upstream oil and gas activities in West and Southern Africa, the Asia Pacific region and Canada. In South Africa, Sasol refines imported crude oil and retail liquid fuels through its network of some 400 service stations and supply gas to industrial customers. It also supplies fuels to other licensed wholesalers in the region.

NERSA

NERSA's mandate is to regulate the electricity, piped-gas and petroleum pipelines industries. The mandate of NERSA include:

- issuing of licences and setting pertinent conditions;
- setting and/or approving tariffs and prices;
- monitoring and enforcing compliance with licence conditions;
- dispute resolution such as mediation, arbitration and the handling of complaints;
- gathering, storing and disseminating industry information;
- setting of rules, guidelines and codes for the regulation of the three industries;
- determination of conditions of supply and applicable standards; and
- registration of import and production activities.

Eskom

Eskom generates, transmits and distributes electricity to industrial, mining, commercial, agricultural and residential customers and redistributors. Additional power stations and major power lines are being built to meet rising electricity demand in South Africa. Over five years, Eskom is projected to spend over R200 billion for the supply of coal.

The aim is for the utility to procure more than 50% of its coal from emerging black coal miners by 2018.



Southern African Power Pool (SAPP)

The SAPP was created with the primary aim to provide reliable and economical electricity supply to the consumers of each of the SAPP members, consistent with the reasonable use of natural resources and the effect on the environment.

The SAPP allows the free trading of electricity between Southern African Development Community member countries, providing South Africa with access to the vast hydro-power 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 net-

work 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 has very limited oil reserves. About 60% of its crude oil requirements are met by imports from the Middle East and Africa. The country 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.

South Africa has a sizeable capital stock and management capacity to produce fuel from gas.

Electricity

Electricity demand is expected to double over the next 20 years as government implements its Programme of Action, including the Infrastructure Development Programme, to put the country's economy onto a higher growth path.

In December 2014, the departments of energy, cooperative governance and traditional affairs, public enterprises, national treasury, economic development, water and sanitation and Eskom as well as technical officials were overseeing the implementation of government's five-point plan to address the electricity challenges facing the country.

Biofuel

South Africa set the beginning of October 2015 as the date from which fuel producers would have to blend diesel and petrol with biofuels. Fuel producers would be required to blend a minimum of 5% biodiesel in diesel and between 2% and 10% of bio-ethanol in petrol.

Biofuels are expected to reduce the country's reliance on imported fuel. The biofuels industry in South Africa, the continent's biggest agricultural producer, has been held back by an inadequate regulatory regime and concerns that biofuels would hurt food security and affect food prices.

Canola, sunflower and soya are feedstock for biodiesel, while sugarcane and sugar beet are feedstock for ethanol.

Maize, South Africa's staple food, will not be used in the production of biofuels to ensure food security and control high prices. The biofuels sector has strong linkages to agriculture, manufacturing and distribution, and has the potential to create substantial numbers of labour-intensive jobs in the agriculture sector in particular.

In addition, second-generation biofuel technology will also contribute to South Africa meeting its renewable energy targets sustainably.

Hydropower

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.

Pumping uses some electricity, but this is done in off-peak periods. During peak hours, when extra electricity is needed, the water is released through a turbine that drives an electric generator. Peak hours are usually from 06:00 to 08:00 and 18:00 to 20:00.

Irrespective of the size of its installation, any hydropower development will require authorisation in terms of the National Water Act of 1998.

Solar power

Most areas in South Africa average more than 2 500 hours of sunshine per year, and average daily solar-radiation levels range between 4,5 kWh/m² and 6,5 kWh/m² in one day. The southern African region and in fact the whole of Africa, is well endowed with sunshine all year round.

The annual 24-hour global solar radiation average is about 220 W/m² for South Africa. The solar resource is the most readily accessible in South Africa. It lends itself to a number of potential uses.

In November 2014, SolarReserve, a global developer of solar power projects and solar thermal technology, announced that the 96 MW photovoltaic (PV) Jasper solar power project is fully operational.

Jasper is located in the Northern Cape in a solar park that also includes the 75 MW Lesedi solar power project, which came online in May 2014.

In addition to helping South Africa meet its electricity needs, the Jasper Project will bring long lasting economic benefits to the region.

With over 325 000 PV modules, the Jasper Project will deliver 180 000 MW-hours of renewable electricity annually for South African residents.

The power generated is enough to power up to 80 000 households through a 20-year power purchase agreement with Eskom.

Wind power

The R3-billion Jeffrey's Bay wind farm, located between the towns of Jeffreys Bay and Humansdorp in the Eastern Cape, was officially inaugurated in July 2014.

Built by a consortium led by British company Globeleq, the 138 megawatt (MW) wind farm is one of Africa's biggest - larger than the 120 MW Ashegoda windfarm that was unveiled by Ethiopia in October 2013, though not as big as the Tarfaya wind farm in south-western Morocco, which started producing energy in April and will eventually generate up to 300 MW of electricity.

The Jeffrey's Bay wind farm, comprising sixty 80-metre high turbines spread over 3 700 hectares, will supply enough clean, renewable electricity to power more than 100 000 homes a year, helping South Africa to avoid production of 420 000 tonnes of carbon dioxide annually.

The facility was built under the government's renewable energy programme for independent power producers, which aims to add 3 725 MW of wind, solar photovoltaic and concentrating solar power to South Africa's energy mix.

Hybrid systems

Hybrid energy systems are a combination of two or more renewable energy sources such as photovoltaic, wind, micro-hydro, storage batteries and fuel-powered generator sets to provide a reliable off-grid supply.

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

Government remains committed to ensure energy security for the country, through the roll-out of the nuclear new build programme as an integral part of the energy mix. Government remains committed to ensuring the provision of reliable and sustainable electricity supply, as part of mitigating the risk of carbon emissions.

The nuclear new build programme will enable the country to create jobs, develop skills, create industries, and catapult the country into a knowledge economy. For the medium to long-term electricity supply, the nuclear build programme was by mid-2015 at an advanced stage of planning and the procurement was expected to be concluded within the 2015/16 financial year.

Programmes and projects

Renewable Energy Independent Power Producers

Procurement Bidding Programme

The IRP 2010 – 2030 has noted that on projection on electricity supply and demand, about 42% of electricity generated in South Africa comes from renewable resources.

The creation of job opportunities, local content and community development are the essential ingredients of the programme.

Integrated Resources Plan

The IRP 2010 – 2030 envisages 9 600 MW additional nuclear capacity by 2030. The IRP is a 20-year projection on electricity supply and demand.

Working for Energy Programme

The Working for Energy Programme is a social programme mainly intended to provide energy services derived from renewable resources to rural and urban low income houses in a manner that facilitates job creation, skills development, community-based enterprise development and the emancipation of youth, women and people with disabilities thereby creating sustainable livelihoods. It is an integral part of the Expanded Public Works Programme.

Water and sanitation

South Africa is the 30th driest country worldwide. Water is a critical element to sustainable socio-economic development and the eradication of poverty and should be at the core of the green economy in the context of sustainable development and eradicating poverty.

Water has a critical function in the South African economy where it contributes 60% towards agriculture and irrigation.

The Department of Water and Sanitation's (DWS) leg-

islative mandate seeks to ensure that the country's water resources are protected, managed, used, developed, conserved and controlled by regulating and supporting the delivery of effective water supply and sanitation.

This entails adhering to the requirements of water-related policies and legislation, including constitutional requirements, that are critical in delivering on the right of access to sufficient food and water, transforming the economy and eradicating poverty.

National Water Resource Strategy (NWRS)

The NWRS2 sets out the vision and strategic actions for effective water management. These included the security of water supply, environmental degradation, and pollution of resources.

The NWRS2 outlines the key challenges, constraints and opportunities in water resource management and proposes new approaches that ensure a collective and adequate response for the benefit of all people in South Africa.

This strategy moves towards the achievement and attainment of an inclusive sustainable and equitable economy.

The NWRS2 ensures that the management of national water resources contributes towards achieving South Africa's growth, development and socio-economic priorities in an equitable and sustainable manner over the next five to 10 years.

The strategy also responds to the priorities set by government in the NDP and National Water Act imperatives that support sustainable development.

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.

Role players

Water boards

The primary activity of water boards is to provide water services (bulk potable and bulk waste water) to other water

services institutions within their respective service areas.

They may perform other activities under conditions set out in the Water Services Act of 1997. There are nine water boards in South Africa.

Catchment management agencies (CMAs)

The main responsibilities of CMAs are to manage water resources at catchment level in collaboration with local stakeholders, with specific focus on involving local communities in the decision-making processes, in terms of meeting basic human needs, promoting equitable access to water, and facilitating social and economic development.

Water-user associations (WUAs)

WUAs are cooperative associations of individual water users who wish to undertake water-related activities at local level for their mutual benefit.

Water Research Commission

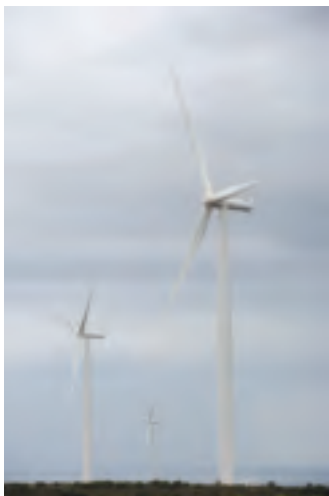
The WRC has a vital role in water research by establishing needs and priorities, stimulating and funding research, promoting the transfer of information and technology, and enhancing knowledge and capacity building in the water sector.

It also focuses on water resources management, water-linked ecosystems, water use and waste management, and water use in agriculture.

Water Trading Entity (WTE)

The DWS is responsible for the regulation of water use in South Africa by ensuring that water is allocated equitably and used beneficially in the public interest, and is also required to create a register of all water users in the country.

The National Water Act of 1998 provides for cost recovery on services rendered by the department to water users. It is against this background that the department created the WTE within its administration.



The main function of the WTE is development, operation and maintenance of specific water resources infrastructure and managing water resources in specific water management areas.

Trans-Caledon Tunnel Authority (TCTA)

The TCTA is a State-owned entity (SOE) specialising in project financing, implementation and liability management. It is responsible for the development of bulk raw-water infrastructure. It also provides an integrated treasury management and financial advisory service to the DWS, water boards, municipalities and other entities that are linked to bulk raw-water infrastructure.

Komati River Basin Water Authority

The Komati Basin Water Authority was established in terms of a treaty between South Africa and Swaziland. The aim of the authority is to manage the water resources of the Komati River basin sustainably. The authority is responsible for financing, developing, operating and maintaining the water resources infrastructure in the basin, comprising the Driekoppies Dam in South Africa and the Maguga Dam in Swaziland.

Water Tribunal

The aim of the Water Tribunal is to hear appeals against directives and decisions made by responsible authorities, CMAs or water management agencies about matters such as the issuing of licences to use water. It is an independent body and can hold hearings anywhere in the country.

Strategic Water Partners Network – South Africa (SWPN-SA)

SWPN-SA is one of South Africa's most innovative public-private civil-society sector partnerships.

The efforts of the SWPN-SA are integral to the NWRS, which the DWS released in 2012.

A cornerstone of the SWPN-SA is developing innovation that leverages the strength and expertise of the DWS, the South African private sector, civil society and expert organisations.

Environment



The Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) is mandated to give effect to the right of citizens to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being, and to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations. To this end, the DEA provides leadership in environmental management, conservation and protection towards sustainability for the benefit of South Africans and the global community.

Although it has a land surface area of 1,2 million km² – representing just 2% of the Earth's total land surface – South Africa contains almost 10% of the world's total 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
- Convention on Migratory Species
- Nagoya Protocol.

Role players

South African National Biodiversity Institute

SANBI is South Africa's official body for facilitating access to the Adaptation Fund, set up to help developing countries cope with climate change.

Its biome programmes, which focus on South Africa's biodiversity hotspots, ensure that the country's most important biodiversity regions such as the grasslands, wetlands and succulent Karoo, are protected in a sustainable and beneficial way.

SANBI is increasingly embracing biodiversity in its broadest sense through the inclusion of the country's fauna as part of its taxonomic research mandate.

It is coordinating a catalogue of all South Africa's species (at least 100 000), including animals, through the South African Tree of Life Project.

iSimangaliso Wetland Park

The Lake St Lucia System is the most important estuary and a key nursery for fish on the southeast African coast.

The iSimangaliso Wetland Park covers 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.

Areas of conservation Protected areas

South Africa aims to expand the conservation areas under formal protection to the international standard of 10% of the total area of the country.

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, such as 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.

South African National Parks

SANParks' primary mandate is to oversee the conservation of South Africa's biodiversity, landscapes and associated heritage assets through a system of national parks.

The national parks are:

- Addo Elephant National Park
- Agulhas National Park
- Ai-Ais/Richtersveld Transfrontier 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
- Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park
- Kruger National Park
- Mapungubwe National Park
- Marakele National Park
- 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.

SANParks is the leading conservation authority in all national parks around South Africa and responsible for 3 751 113 ha of protected land in 20 national parks. 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.

A biosphere designation is given by the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Unesco) to special landscapes where people are collaborating to ensure their environmental integrity as the basis for their economic development.

Biosphere reserves are nominated by their governments for inclusion in the Man and the Biosphere Programme.

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 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 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 Lephale, 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.
- The Gouritz Cluster Biosphere Reserve is also recognised by the 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 (a natural and cultural site)
- Mapungubwe Heritage Site
- Cape Floral Kingdom
- Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape
- Vredefort Dome.

Wetlands

Wetlands support a range of specialised plant, insect and mammal life and also supply food, grazing, building and craft material to people. They are able to improve water quality, reduce flood impacts, control erosion and sustain river flows.

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)

Government shares joint responsibility for South Africa's MPAs with SANParks and Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife.

South Africa's MPAs include the:

- 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 (NZG) of South Africa in Pretoria



is the largest zoo in the country and the only one with national status.

The Johannesburg Zoological Gardens' core business is the accommodation, enrichment, husbandry and medical care of wild animals. The Endangered Wildlife Trust is a major partner.

Mitchell Park Zoo in Durban is the country's second oldest zoo after the Pretoria zoo.

Breeding centres

There are a number of game-breeding centres in South Africa. The NZG 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 Limpopo was initially established as a breeding programme for the then endangered cheetah. It caters for, among other animals, five species of vulture: Cape griffins as well as white-backed, hooded, whiteheaded and lappet-faced vultures. The centre is also known for its wild-dog breeding programme.

The Hoedspruit Research and Breeding Programme includes the rare black-footed cat, vulnerable African wild cat, ground hornbills (in cooperation with the NZG in Pretoria), bald ibis and the endangered blue crane.

Elephant, white rhino, buffalo, caracal, sable antelope, bushbuck and tsessebe have also been cared for and rehabilitated there.

Aquariums and oceanariums

There are aquariums in Pretoria, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, Durban and East London.

The Aquarium and Reptile Park of the NZG 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 was 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 NZG 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, it offers a close-up look at many local as well as exotic snakes, crocodiles and lizards.

Protecting environmental resources

Private sector involvement

In South Africa, numerous private bodies are involved in conservation activities.

More than 400 organisations concentrate on conservation, wildlife and the general environment, while more than 30 botanical and horticultural organisations concentrate on the conservation of the country's fauna and flora. These include the:

- BirdLife South Africa
- Botanical Society of South Africa
- Centre for Rehabilitation of Wildlife
- Conservation International
- Delta Environmental Centre
- Dolphin Action Protection Group
- EcoLink
- Endangered Wildlife Trust
- Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife
- Green Trust
- Keep South Africa Beautiful
- KwaZulu-Natal Sharks Board
- National Conservancy Association of South Africa
- Peace Parks Foundation
- Southern African Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds
- Trees and Food for Africa

- Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa
- World Wildlife Fund of South Africa.

Biodiversity

South Africa is home to some 24 000 species, around 7% of the world's vertebrate species, and 5,5% of the world's known insect species (only about half of the latter have been described).

In terms of the number of endemic species of mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians found in South Africa the country ranks as the fifth richest in Africa and the 24th richest in the world.

Marine biodiversity is also high, with more than 11 000 species found in South African waters, which is about 15% of global species. More than 25% of these species (or 3 496 species) are endemic to South Africa, many of which are threatened, especially in river ecosystems (82%) and estuaries (77%).

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 South Africa. It has obtained local and international acclaim for its contribution towards protecting the environment, as well as its significant contribution to job creation and poverty alleviation.

Rhino poaching

The number of rhinos poached in 2014 tipped the 1 000 mark. A total of 1 020 rhinos have been poached for their horn, already more than the 1 004 rhinos poached in 2013.

The largest number of rhino poached has been in the Kruger National Park, where 672 rhino have been poached. A total of 110 rhino have been poached in Limpopo, 84 in KwaZulu-Natal, 70 in Mpumalanga, 58 in North West and 15 in the Eastern Cape.

Government



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

The Constitution is the supreme law of the land. No other law or government action can supersede the provisions of the Constitution. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996 was approved by the Constitutional Court on 4 December 1996 and took effect on 4 February 1997.

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.

National Assembly

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 seven clusters are:

- Infrastructure Development

The Presidency, May 2014

President: Jacob Zuma

Deputy President: Cyril Ramaphosa

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

Izimbizo

The National Imbizo Focus Week ran from 10 to 20 July 2014 under the theme “Together we move South Africa forward.” The Focus Week saw Cabinet members engage in dialogues of empowerment with various communities across the country. The *Izimbizo* programme is a communication platform that enables the citizenry to have a meaningful and direct engagement with members of the national, provincial and local executive.

The Imbizo Focus Week coincided with the first International Mandela Day since the passing of former President Nelson Mandela.

On 18 July, a number of stakeholders participated in a clean-up campaign. Government hosted over 30 clean-up activities at schools, hospitals, community facilities and orphanage centres countrywide in honour of former President Mandela’s legacy.

During the Imbizo Focus Week, government embarked on approximately 48 *izimbizo* events across the country.

Inter-Ministerial Committees (IMCs)

In July 2014, President Jacob Zuma appointed IMCs that would form part of the new government system of the fifth democratic administration. The IMCs are appointed by the President (and in certain instances by Cabinet) for specific purposes that require the attention and dedication of a team of certain ministers. The mandate of the IMCs is limited to the matter that they are established to execute. The IMCs include:

- IMC on the Prevention and Combating of Corruption;
- IMC on Information and Publicity;
- IMC on State funerals;

- IMC on the Revitalisation of Distressed Mining communities;
- IMC on Migration.

The Presidency

The Presidency is the executive manager of government. 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 Performance Monitoring and Evaluation. The National Development Plan (NDP) offers a long-term socio-economic development road map. The NDP: Vision for 2030 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 crime and 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

Premiers, as at October 2015	
Province	Premier
Eastern Cape	Phumulo Masualle
Free State	Sekgobelo Elias Magashule
Gauteng	David Makhura
KwaZulu-Natal	Edward Senzo Mchunu
Limpopo	Stanley Mathabatha
Mpumalanga	David Mabuza
Northern Cape	Sylvia Lucas
North West	Supra Mahumapelo
Western Cape	Helen Zille

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

The National House of Traditional Leaders was established in terms of the then National House of Traditional Leaders Act of 1997. Its objectives and functions are to promote the role of traditional leadership within a democratic constitutional dispensation, enhance unity and understanding among traditional communities and advise national government.

Provincial houses of traditional leaders were established in all six provinces that have traditional leaders, namely the Eastern Cape, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and North West.

The national and provincial houses of traditional leaders enhance the cooperative relationships within national and provincial government, while the establishment of local houses of traditional leaders deepens and cements the relationship between municipalities and traditional leaders on customary law and development initiatives.

Local government

In accordance with the Constitution and the Organised Local Government Act of 1997, which formally recognises 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.

Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)

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

Community development workers (CDWs)

CDWs serve as a link between communities with many government services and programmes. Located within communities, CDWs assist citizens by helping them to access services such as health, welfare, housing, agriculture, economic activity, education and training, and employment opportunities.

Cabinet ministers and deputy ministers, as at October 2015

Portfolio	Minister	Deputy Minister
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Senzeni Zokwana	Bheki Cele
Arts and Culture	Nathi Mthethwa	Rejoice Mabudafhasi
Basic Education	Angie Motshekga	Enver Surty
Communications	Faith Muthambi	Stella Ndabeni-Abrahams
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	Pravin Gordhan	Obed Bapela Andries Nel
Defence and Military Veterans	Nosiviwe Mapisa-Nqakula	Kebby Maphatsoe
Economic Development	Ebrahim Patel	Madala Masuku
Energy	Tina Joemat-Pettersson	Thembi Majola
Environmental Affairs	Edna Molewa	Barbara Thomson
Finance	Nhlanhla Nene	Mcebisi Jonas
Health	Aaron Motsoaledi	Joe Phaahla
Higher Education and Training	Blade Nzimande	Mduduzi Manana
Home Affairs	Malusi Gigaba	Fatima Chohan
Human Settlements	Lindiwe Sisulu	Zoliswa Kota-Fredericks

Cabinet ministers and deputy ministers, as at October 2014

Portfolio	Minister	Deputy Minister
International Relations and Cooperation	Maite Nkoana-Mashabane	Nomaindia Mfeketo Luwellyn Landers
Justice and Correctional Services	Michael Masutha	Thabang Makwetla John Jeffery
Labour	Mildred Oliphant	Patekile Holomisa
Mineral Resources	Mosebenzi Zwane	Godfrey Oliphant
Police	Nkosinathi Nhleko	Makhotso Soty
Public Enterprises	Lynne Brown	Gratitude Magwanishe
Public Service and Administration	Ngoako Ramatlhodi	Ayanda Dlodlo
Public Works	Thembelani Nxesi	Jeremy Cronin
Rural Development and Land Reform	Gugile Nkwinti	Candith Mashego-Dlamini Mcebisi Skwatsha
Science and Technology	Naledi Pandor	Zanele kaMagwaza-Msibi
Small Business Development	Lindiwe Zulu	Elizabeth Thabethe
Social Development	Bathabile Dlamini	Hendrietta Bogopane-Zulu
Sport and Recreation	Fikile Mbalula	Gert Oosthuizen
State Security	David Mahlobo	Ellen Molekane
Telecommunications and Postal Services	Siyabonga Cwele	Hlengiwe Mkhize
The Presidency: Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation	Jeff Radebe	Buti Manamela
The Presidency: Women	Susan Shabangu	–
Tourism	Derek Hanekom	Thokozile Xasa
Trade and Industry	Rob Davies	Mzwandile Masina
Transport	Dipuo Peters	Sindisiwe Chikunga
Water and Sanitation	Nomvula Mokonyane	Pamela Tshwete



Public Service Commission (PSC)

The PSC is tasked and empowered to, amongst others, investigate, monitor, and evaluate the organisation and administration of the Public Service.

This mandate also entails the evaluation of achievements, or lack thereof of government programmes. The PSC also has an obligation to promote measures that would 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.

National School of Government (NSG)

The NSG is intended to educate, train, professionalise and develop a highly capable, skilled and committed public service cadre, with a sense of national duty and a common culture and ethos. It will nurture a culture of professionalism and innovative thinking and serve as a catalyst for reform and modernisation in pursuit of a performance-oriented public service.

Department of Public Works (DPW)

The DPW aims to promote the government's objectives of economic development, good governance and rising living standards and prosperity by providing and managing the accommodation, infrastructure needs of national departments, by leading the national Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) and transformation of the construction and property industries.

Expanded Public Works Programme

The EPWP remains an effective part of government's response to the triple challenge of poverty, unemployment and inequality. Through the EPWP, projects such as building low-cost bridges over rivers, were making a real difference to people's lives. The projects carried out by the EPWP sought to improve the quality of life of poor communities in particular.

Department of Home Affairs (DHA)

The DHA is the custodian of the identity of all South African citizens, critical to which is issuing 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.

Government Printing Works (GPW)

The GPW, a division of the DHA, is a South African security printing specialist that deals with the printing of passports, visas, birth certificates, smart-card identification documents and examination materials, as well as government stationery and publications, such as tender bulletins and government gazettes.

Health



The Department of Health (DoH) has an overall responsibility for healthcare in the country, with a specific responsibility for public-sector healthcare. The department's priority is to improve the health status of the entire population and to realise its vision of a long and healthy life for all South Africans. To accomplish this, it has identified four strategic outputs:

- increasing life expectancy
- decreasing maternal and child mortality
- combating HIV and AIDS and decreasing the burden of tuberculosis (TB)
- strengthening health-system effectiveness.

These focal areas are consistent with the health-related millennium development goals (MDGs), which the United Nations (UN) expects nations of the world to attain by 2015.

Statistics South Africa's 2014 mid-year population estimates, released in July 2014, show some gains for South Africans over the last year. Increased life expectancy of the population demonstrates that the number of AIDS-related deaths and infant mortality rates have dropped over the past few years.

The statistics demonstrate that in addition to other interventions that are contributing to a higher life expectancy, South Africa is making headway with delivering antiretroviral medications to citizens living with HIV and AIDS.

Child health

More women are getting into government's Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT) Programme.

In April 2014, the DoH launched a programme to register pregnant women who use a cellphone to send a 'please call me' which allows the DoH to capture their details. Through this system the department keeps track of their progress.

According to the Human Sciences Research Council's National HIV Prevalence, Incidence and Behaviour Survey released in April 2014, maternal and child morbidity declined due to the PMTCT.

Managing communicable and non-communicable diseases (NCDs)

The main NCDs in the country include diabetes, cancer, chronic respiratory diseases, mental disorders and cardiovascular diseases.

Africa remains the only WHO region where communicable diseases still account for more deaths than NCDs, according

to a 2010 global status report.

The main risk factors associated with NCDs are tobacco use, alcohol abuse, an unhealthy diet and physical inactivity.

Hepatitis B is widespread in sub-Saharan Africa and South Africa. Past studies have found that about 8% of children under the age of one and almost 16% of children under the age of six are infected with Hepatitis B.

Between 10% and 18% of South African adults are Hepatitis B virus carriers. Infection has been more common in the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal.

Since 1995, all children have been vaccinated against hepatitis B. Blood safety in South Africa has effectively reduced hepatitis B and hepatitis C transmission.

HIV, AIDS and TB



South Africa has rolled out the world's largest treatment programme, with over 2,7 million people initiated on ARVs.

The 2016 International AIDS Conference will be held in Durban and South Africa will be hosting it for the second time in the same town since 2000.

The conference is being organised by the International AIDS Society, with its partners from the United Nations, the South African Government and international civil society organisations.

Research into the prevention of HIV is at the centre of government's strategy aimed at ending the pandemic that has held the world hostage for many years.

In October 2014, the HIV Research for Prevention 2014

(HIVR4P) conference brought over 1 000 delegates made up of researchers, academics and scholars to South Africa.

HIVR4P 2014 is the world's first and only scientific meeting dedicated exclusively to biomedical HIV prevention research.

In November 2014, the Prevent, Avoid, Stop, Overcome and Protect (PASOP) Campaign was launched in an effort to call on all communities to join hands with government in the fight against HIV and AIDS and TB.

It is expected that the 50% decrease target will be reached through the use of multifaceted prevention approaches.

These included testing and screening people for HIV and TB, medical male circumcision, initiating people living with HIV who are eligible for ARV treatment and reducing the stigma and discrimination related to HIV and TB.

The PASOP strategy prioritises key populations and vulnerable groups such as sex workers, the Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender and Intersex community, women and youth.

The highest rates of new HIV infections are still found among young single women who have older boyfriends and/or multiple sex partners.

The department was set to intensify the PASOP campaign by reaching men who are partners to young women, especially the "3Ms" or Mobile Men with Money and men that have sex with men, but do not identify as gay or bisexual.

In March 2015, on World TB Day, the DoH launched a programme to test 150 000 inmates in 242 correctional services facilities for TB and also screen the families of those who have tested positive.

Furthermore, the department conducted TB screening on about 500 000 mineworkers in six mining districts. The screening included the family members of those who tested positive for TB and children who attend schools or crèches in the mining towns.

The incidence of TB in the mines in South Africa is the highest of any working community anywhere in the world.

Improving health infrastructure

In September 2014, the official opening of the Dr Harry Surtie Hospital in the Northern Cape and the Natalspruit Hospital in Gauteng were an important milestone in the country's infrastructure plans.

The hospitals were among many important milestones in government's national infrastructure programme.

The programme will see 43 hospitals and 213 clinics built

over the next five years to meet the needs of the National Health Insurance system.

In 2014, nine Gauteng hospitals and three pathology facilities received new x-ray machines that can scan trauma patients within 12 seconds - an improvement to the existing machines, as its characteristics make it unique. The nine units cost R60 million.

The hospitals that received these machines were Natal-spruit, George Mukhari, Steve Biko, Tembisa, Helen Joseph, Tambo Memorial, Sebokeng, Kalafong and Leratong.

In February 2014, construction started on a new day-clinic in Century City in Cape Town. The clinic comprises, among other things, four operating theatres, 24 day-beds, a radiology unit and pharmacy. The facility was operational by October 2014.

In June 2014, construction work started on the new Nelson Mandela Children's Hospital in Parktown, Johannesburg. The new facility will be a highly advanced specialised children's hospital staffed by 150 doctors and 451 paediatric nurses.

In addition to giving patients access to excellent health-care, the hospital will serve as a training and research facility, which will ensure a much wider reach into the region. Its close proximity to Wits University's Medical School and the Charlotte Maxeke Johannesburg Academic Hospital will allow for professional cross-feeding enhancing both training and operational efficiency. The hospital was expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2016.

National Health Insurance

South Africa is in the process of introducing an innovative system of healthcare financing with far-reaching consequences on the health of South Africans.

The NHI will ensure that everyone has access to appropriate, efficient and quality health services. It will be phased-in over a period of 14 years. This will entail major changes in the service delivery structures, administrative and management systems.

The NHI is intended to bring about reform that will improve service provision. It will promote equity and efficiency so as to ensure that all South Africans have access to affordable, quality healthcare services regardless of their socio-economic status.

Re-engineering primary healthcare

In November 2014, President Jacob Zuma launched Operation Phakisa 2: Scaling up Ideal Clinic Realisation and Maintenance Programme. It is designed to fast-track the implementation of government priority programmes.

Through Operation Phakisa 2, the public health sector seeks to improve the quality of care provided in 3 500 PHC facilities, which consists of government clinics and Community Health Centres (CHCs).

This work entails transforming the existing clinics and CHCs into ideal clinics, which all South Africans would use, out of choice, due to the enhanced quality of services they will provide.



National Health Laboratory Service

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

By September 2015, there were about 87 medical schemes in South Africa, with around 8 776 279 beneficiaries.

Human Settlements



Government is committed to providing sustainable human settlements to improve the quality of household life for the poor. Such provisions entail access to quality accommodation, basic services, secure tenure and affordable mortgage finance.

Formal housing has grown by 50% since 1994, translating to an additional 5,6 million formal homes since the country's first democratic elections.

Government and human settlements stakeholders have committed to deliver 1,5 million housing opportunities by 2019. The commitment by banks, developers, mining companies and big employers officially declared South Africa the biggest construction site in Africa and the developing world.

Housing experts at the National Settlement Indaba estimated the partnership to be worth over R250 billion over five years in affordable bonded housing investments by banks, rental accommodation developments by private sector and agencies, government subsidies, housing investments by big employers and mining companies, bulk services development for townships and human settlements, upgrading of current informal settlements infrastructure and community infrastructure like schools, churches, business sites and other amenities.

The commitment is detailed in the Social Contract for the Development of Sustainable Human Settlements signed at the end of the two days National Human Settlements Indaba and Exhibition held at the Sandton Convention from 16 to 17 October 2014. The Indaba was attended by government, South African Local Government Association, mining companies, government parastatals, property developers and owners, engineers, banks, mines, Non-governmental Organisations and big employers.

The Indaba, held under the theme "building partnerships for the delivery of 1,5 million housing opportunities" sought to mobilise and recommit different stakeholders in the private sector to support government in its quest to provide shelter for all South Africans.

Human Settlements Vision 2030

Housing the poor was an ingredient of the department's three-part response to the State's Vision 2030 Strategy. "Gap housing" is a term that describes the shortfall or gap in the market between residential units supplied by the State and houses delivered by the private sector. The gap housing

market comprises people who typically earn between R3 500 and R15 000 per month, which is too little to enable them to participate in the private property market, yet too much to qualify for state assistance.

Gap housing is a policy that addresses the housing aspirations of people such as nurses, fire fighters, teachers and members of the armed forces, who earned between R3 000 and R15 000 per month and, therefore, did not qualify for RDP houses and did not earn enough to obtain home loans.

Nationally the houses were financially assisted by the National Housing Finance Corporation (NHFC) through an intervention called Finance Linked Individual Subsidy Programme, which gives all qualifying beneficiaries the certainty of being granted loans, bonds or mortgages by banks and other financial institutions. Those in the middle- to high-income groups could apply for housing bonds.

The challenges ahead include removing racial connotations from living spaces, which more than anything else reflects the real evil of apartheid social engineering. Undoing this policy will require time and major resources.

As part of its strategy in this regard, the department is obliging banks to give loans to blacks who want to buy properties in previously exclusively white areas. It has also been buying up high-rise buildings in inner cities, and refurbishing and transforming them from office space to rented family units. This form of social housing has become popular with young couples, students and single mothers.

Areas close to townships, known as “No-Man’s Land” and were used as buffer zones to separate black townships from white areas, are being eradicated. The land is being used for housing with occupants being moved closer to cities.

New non-racial towns and cities are being developed to fulfil the principle of a united people in non-racial residential areas.

Human Settlements Capacity Grant

This is a new grant, the rollout of which started in the 2014/15 financial year, for the next three financial years.

The grant comes from the national Human Settlement Development Grant to develop capacity for municipalities and metros that have received Level 3 accreditation. Level 3 accreditation is approved by provincial members of the Executive Council of Human Settlements after municipalities and metros meet the criteria set out in the Human Settle-

ment Code and other policies.

The grant set aside for the six metros for 2014 was R300 million. To achieve Level 3 accreditation, a municipality is required to have in place:

- financial systems that are compliant with national specifications
- a standard subsidy financial administration package
- reporting systems
- management information systems
- standard accounting procedures.

The total grant set aside for each of the six metros was allocated as follows:

- Nelson Mandela Metro: R37 707 000
- Ekurhuleni Metro: R52 374 000
- City of Joburg: R59 573 000
- City of Tshwane: R47 506 000
- EThekweni: R52 469 000
- City of Cape Town: R50 370 000.

Housing institutions

The department's housing institutions include the National Home-Builders Registration Council, NHFC, National Urban Reconstruction and Housing Agency, Rural Housing Loan Fund, the Housing Development Agency and the Social Housing Regulatory Authority.

Subsidies

A housing subsidy is a grant by government to qualifying beneficiaries for housing purposes. One of the DHS areas of responsibility in the delivery of human settlements relates to the bottom-most end of the market, where it provides 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.

Bucket Eradication Programme

The objective of the Bucket Eradication Programme is to eradicate all bucket toilets across the country. This is an indirect grant for a period of two years. The budget for the programme was R899 million for the 2014/15 financial year and R975 million for the 2015/16 financial year.

International Relations and Cooperation



According to the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996, the President is ultimately responsible for the foreign policy and international relations. It is the President's prerogative to appoint heads of mission, receive foreign heads of mission, conduct State to State relations, and negotiate and sign all international agreements. International agreements that are not of a technical, administrative or executive nature will only bind the country after being approved by Parliament. Parliament also approves the country's ratification of or accession to multilateral agreements. All international agreements must be tabled in Parliament for information purposes.

The Minister of International Relations and Cooperation is entrusted with the formulation, promotion, execution and daily conduct of South Africa's foreign policy. The Department of International Relations and Cooperation's (DIRCO) overall mandate is to work for the realisation of South Africa's foreign policy objectives. This is done by:

- coordinating and aligning South Africa's international relations abroad
- monitoring developments in the international environment
- communicating government's policy positions
- developing and advising government on policy options, creating mechanisms and avenues for achieving objectives
- protecting South Africa's sovereignty and territorial integrity
- contributing to the creation of an enabling international environment for South African business
- sourcing developmental assistance
- assisting South African citizens abroad.

The department's strategic objectives are to:

- protect and promote South African national interests and values through bilateral and multilateral interactions
- conduct and coordinate South Africa's international relations and promote its foreign policy objectives
- monitor international developments and advise government on foreign policy and related domestic matters
- contribute to the formulation of international law and enhance respect for its provisions
- promote multilateralism to secure a rules-based international system
- maintain a modern, effective department driven to pursue excellence provide a world-class and uniquely South African state protocol service.

African Union (AU)

Africa will never again tolerate change of governments through undemocratic and unconstitutional means. Africa is

on a growth trajectory, which must be maintained to ensure that the people of African are truly emancipated from the wrath of underdevelopment, poverty and hunger.

The strengthened AU Commission (AUC) is central in driving the African Agenda. South Africa contributed towards the goal of having a strong AUC and its structure. Resources were also contributed to hosting the Pan African Parliament, which celebrated its 10th anniversary in March 2014.



The continent is engaged in extensive consultations on its vision for the next 50 years, known as Agenda 2063, under the theme “The Africa We Want”. This vision, which is expected to be adopted by the January 2015 Summit of the AU, spells out the aspirations of African people across all sectors and the pledges of leaders, which are translated into a “Call to Action” comprised of a 10-year action plan that will contain flagship projects.

Each AU Member State, including South Africa, is expected to contribute to this vision through inclusive national consultations by October 2015. When the vision is adopted, Member States will have to align their national policies with it through a process of domestication, which, in South Africa’s case, entails harmonising Agenda 2063 with the National Development Plan. DIRCO has already begun national consultations with different sectors. Agenda 2063 will affect the SADC, especially the pace and direction of the integration of the region. The approach to the SADC region

in the next five years was to consolidate bilateral relations with South Africa's neighbours, and strengthening SADC as an institution. In particular, DIRCO will:

- Strengthen regional integration in the SADC neighbourhood by discharging the department's responsibilities towards the full implementation of the FTA and concluding the review of the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan.
- The SADC-East African Community Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa tripartite trade negotiations were expected to reach finality, as they are an important step towards the realisation of the African FTA by 2017.
- Peace and political stability in the region will remain a priority. The proactive and stabilising effect that resulted from the deployment of the SADC Intervention Brigade in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) where the negative forces there were either on retreat or have been defeated, is encouraging. DIRCO will operationalise the Tripartite Agreement between South Africa, Angola and the DRC in support of the Peace and Security Framework Agreement for the Great Lakes Region.
- The department will galvanise political support for major infrastructure projects in the region, notably the Lesotho Highlands Water project Phase II, and the Grand INGA in the DRC.

For the rest of Africa, in the context of Agenda 2063, in the next five years DIRCO will:

- continue to strengthen bilateral relations with African countries through structured bilateral engagements to advance South Africa's interests throughout the continent
- intensify work in supporting the AU, including the AU institutions South Africa hosts; namely, the NEPAD Secretariat, Pan-African Parliament and the APRM headquarters
- strengthen economic diplomacy to increase trade and investment opportunities for South Africa
- give dedicated attention to the North-South Corridor, and other NEPAD-driven infrastructure projects in Africa that is championed by President Zuma
- ensure speedy provision of humanitarian assistance where needed to alleviate human suffering in Africa
- implement the African Diaspora programme adopted at the AU Summit South Africa hosted in 2012
- continue peace-building and conflict prevention efforts in conflict situations in support of multilateral institutions
- re-invigorate the Post-Conflict and Reconstruction and Development Strategy in African countries emerging from conflict.

New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)

NEPAD, an AU strategic framework for pan-African socio-economic development, is both a vision and a policy framework for Africa in the 21st century. Nepad provides unique opportunities for African countries to take full control of their development agenda, to work more closely together, and to cooperate more effectively with international partners.

NEPAD manages a number of programmes and projects in six theme areas namely:

- agriculture and food security
- climate change and national resource management
- regional integration and infrastructure
- human development
- economic and corporate governance
- cross-cutting issues, including gender, capacity development and information and communication technology (ICT).

Through NEPAD, Africa has expanded its development priorities. Development and funding in agriculture, information and communications technology, science and technology, infrastructure and education has improved the quality of life for millions of Africans.

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 adopted 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.

South Africa has championed a “developmental regionalism” approach that combines market integration, cross-border infrastructure development, and policy coordination to diversify production and boost intra-African trade.

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.

As South Africa undergoes its second transition, Africa also continues to rise. Africa's renaissance will in years ahead be defined by the Africa Agenda 2063.

Asia and Australasia

China and African countries have pledged to ensure the full implementation of the proposals enshrined in the Beijing Action Plan 2013 – 2015 of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC).

South Africa has taken over co-chairmanship of the FOCAC from Egypt, on behalf of Africa, for the next six years. The forum is one of the most strategic partnerships between Africa and its development partners. The sixth Ministerial Conference of the FOCAC was scheduled to be held in Johannesburg in December 2015. China regards South Africa as a key partner in advancing its relations with Africa. While the two countries are strikingly different in their cultural, political and socio-economic orientation, they are very close in the positions they take on key issues affecting mankind.

Both appreciate the importance of strengthening cooperation based on respect for each other's core values and interests.

In 2014, Japan and South Africa celebrated 104 years of official relations. Japan is South Africa's third-largest trading partner with the two countries cooperating in various fields such as training and skills development.

The Tokyo International Conference on African Development is a strategic partnership between Africa and Japan that was launched in 1993, with a view to serve as a consultative forum for development assistance to Africa.

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 information and communications technology, public administration, mining and resources management], defence relations and customs cooperation.

At bilateral level, South Africa and New Zealand enjoy close cooperation in business, tourism, agriculture, disarmament, fisheries, environmental protection, indigenous people and human rights issues.

The Middle East

South Africa's relationship with the Arab States remains cordial, with ongoing engagements at various political and economic levels that are anchored by the strategic objective of strengthening South-South relations.

South Africa supports peace between Israel and the Arab world, which must involve an end to the illegal occupation by Israel of Arab land, namely in Palestine, Syria and Lebanon, which has led to conflict and violence between the peoples of the region over the last six decades.

The Americas

The USA is a major economic partner for South Africa and continues to feature high on the list of trade and investment partners. There are about 600 companies from the USA trading in South Africa, which provide over 120 000 local jobs.

These companies contribute about 30% of all corporate social investment for corporate social projects. The USA is South Africa's third-largest trading partner and 98% of South Africa's exports enter the USA market duty-free and quota-free under the current dispensation of Agoa and the Generalised System of Preferences.

While the USA is a significant market for South Africa, South Africa is the USA's biggest market in Africa.

The USA is an important supporter of South Africa's domestic priorities and has made an effort to align its assistance programmes and projects with these. The USA is a major source of official development assistance (ODA) to South Africa, contributing approximately US\$541 million in ODA per year.

The Caribbean

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

South Africa's endeavour in conjunction with the AU and Caricom to strengthen cooperation between Africa and the African Diaspora in the Caribbean has given added impetus to bilateral and multilateral relations.

South Africa attaches importance to strengthening its relations with the Caribbean and developing common positions on global issues such as access to the markets of the industrial north, reform of international institutions and promoting the development agenda and protection of small island states.

Europe

Since 1994, building on shared values and mutual interests, South Africa and the EU have developed a comprehensive partnership based on the Trade, Development and Cooperation Agreement.

The SA-EU relationship is guided by the principle that the EU should support South Africa's national, regional and African priorities and programmes to eradicate poverty and underdevelopment.

The EU is South Africa's main development assistance partner.

Benelux countries

The Benelux countries (Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg) remain important trade and investment partners of South Africa, and major providers of tourism. The Netherlands is the second-most important source of FDI into South Africa.

There has been important trilateral cooperation with the Netherlands and Belgium in the past in support of peace and security in Africa, inter alia on capacity building in the Great Lakes Region. Such trilateral cooperation can be further expanded in the future.

There is a regular exchange of views between South Africa and Belgium, as well as with the Netherlands, on the issues and complicated processes necessary to find durable solutions to the conflicts in the region.

German-speaking countries

Bilateral relations between South Africa and the German-speaking countries cover various issues, including investment and trade, science and technology, defence, culture, the environment, tourism, sport, development cooperation and energy, but also entail multilateral and trilateral engagements.

Nordic countries

South Africa enjoys good relations with all the Nordic countries – Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. Flowing from the strong grassroots support in these countries for democratisation in South Africa, relations have been established in virtually every field at both public and official levels. The scope of Nordic development cooperation is broad and has benefited civil society and government.

Relations in the international arena have seen close cooperation on multilateral issues. The Nordic countries are strong supporters of NEPAD and are directly involved in conflict resolution and reconstruction projects in Africa.

International bodies

Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa

BRICS is the acronym for a grouping of five major emerging national economies: Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa.

India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA)

IBSA is a coalition of the south that has facilitated dialogue at a level previously unimaginable. Development cooperation, along with the views on tackling socio-economic distress and trading among the three nations distinguishes IBSA

from BRICS. All the IBSA members are democracies and can discuss issues which cannot be discussed in BRICS summits.

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

The UN occupies the central and indispensable role within the global system of governance. South Africa looks to the UN to advance the global development agenda and address under-development, social integration, full employment and decent work for all and the eradication of poverty globally.

Through participation in multilateral forums, South Africa also upholds the belief that the resolution of international conflicts should be peaceful and in accordance with the centrality of the UN Charter and the principles of international law. South Africa was one of the 51 founding member of the UN in 1945. Since then, UN membership has grown to 193 states.

After being suspended in 1974, owing to international opposition to the policy of apartheid, South Africa was readmitted to the UN in 1994 following its transition to democracy.

Commonwealth

The modern Commonwealth is a voluntary association of 54 independent member countries. Membership is diverse and includes both developed and developing countries in Africa, Asia, the Americas, the Caribbean, Europe and the South Pacific.

Since rejoining the Commonwealth in 1994, South Africa

has interacted closely with the work of the Commonwealth contributing politically, financially and in terms of capacity and expertise to the work of the organisation.

Non-Aligned Movement

The NAM, with its 120 member states, is the largest political



grouping of countries outside the UN, making it an important lobby group of developing countries in global affairs.

The NAM consists of 120 member states. South Africa formally joined the movement in 1994 and has played a leading role in NAM deliberation and meetings ever since.

World Health Organisation (WHO)

South Africa is one of the 194 member states that constitute the WHO. The country takes part in the annual World Health Assembly (WHA), which is the WHO's supreme decision-making body.

South Africa also takes part in the WHO's Regional Committee for Africa, which convenes annually after the WHA to reflect on the decisions taken at the WHA and plan for the following year's WHA.

Through its participation in these structures, South Africa contributes to setting international norms and making decisions on key issues regarding global and public health.

Justice and Correctional Services



The responsibilities of both the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development's (DoJ&CD) and the Department of Correctional Services (DCS) are to ensure a just, peaceful and safe society.

Department of Justice and Constitutional Development

The DoJ&CD's constitutional mandate provides a framework for the effective and efficient administration of justice and to promote constitutional development through the development and implementation of legislation and programmes to advance and sustain constitutionalism and the rule of law.

At the same time, the department also provides an enabling environment for the judiciary and constitutional institutions to exercise their constitutional powers and functions freely and independently. The department's functions include, among other things, the:

- establishment and functioning of the Superior Courts, Magistrates' Courts and Specialised Courts
- appointment of judges and other judicial officers, their conditions of service, discipline and training;
- establishment and functioning of the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA), the Special Investigating Unit (SIU) and the Asset Forfeiture Unit (AFU),
- conduct of criminal proceedings, the investigation of organised crime and corruption, and the forfeiture of assets obtained through illicit means;
- establishment and functioning of bodies responsible for legal aid, law reform and rule making;
- appointment of masters of the high courts and the administration of the Guardian's Fund and deceased and insolvent estates; the regulation and provisioning of legal advisory services to government departments; the promotion, protection and enforcement of certain human rights; the protection of vulnerable groups; and support to Chapter 9 institutions.

The strategic goals of the department relate to ensuring safer communities, fighting corruption and enhancing accountability for all people in South Africa to feel and be safe.

The department facilitates the effective and efficient resolution of disputes by providing accessible, efficient and quality administrative support, thereby improving the finalisation rates of cases; helping to clear the backlogs of criminal, civil and family matters by the courts and justice service points;

providing access to quality guardian and probate services for citizens.

The courts

Constitutional Court

The Constitutional Court in Johannesburg is the highest court in all constitutional matters. It is situated on a historical site called Constitution Hill in a building specially designed to reflect the values of the new constitutional democracy.

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.

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.

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.

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 certain specified cases.

There are 13 high courts: the Eastern Cape High courts in Grahamstown, Port Elizabeth, Mthatha and 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 courts in Pietermaritzburg and Durban; the Limpopo High Court in Thohoyandou; the Northern Cape High Court, Kimberley; the North West High Court, Mafikeng; and the Western Cape

JUSTICE AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

High Court in Cape Town.

The following specialist high courts exercise national jurisdiction:

- The Labour Court and Labour Appeal Court in Braamfontein, Gauteng, which adjudicate over labour disputes and hear labour appeals, respectively.
- The Land Claims Court, in Randburg, Gauteng, which hears matters on the restitution of land rights that people lost after 1913 as a result of racially discriminatory land laws.
- The Competition Appeal Court, situated in Cape Town, which deals with appeals from the Competition Tribunal.
- The Electoral Court, situated in Bloemfontein, which sits mainly during elections to deal with associated disputes.
- The Tax Court, situated in Pretoria, which deals with tax-related matters, including non-compliance with tax obligations.

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.



Magistrates' courts

Magistrates' Courts form an important part of the judicial system as it is where ordinary people come into contact with the justice system daily. Besides the 43 new courts, the department has refurbished and equipped a further 24 branch courts and elevated them into proper courts. The outstanding 65 branch courts and 230 periodical courts have been lined-up for rehabilitation consistent with the National Development Plan.

Small claims courts

By June 2013, there were 277 small claims courts. The number of commissioners who preside over small claims courts has almost doubled in the past four years, from 811 in 2009 to 1 546 in 2013 – comprising 1 314 men and 232 women.

Equality courts

Any person who has been unfairly discriminated against in terms of section 9 of the Constitution may approach the Equality Court. Most of the complaints dealt with include hate speech, unfair discrimination and harassment.

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.

Traditional courts

There are traditional courts (formerly chiefs' courts established at traditional community areas in rural villages.

Sexual offences courts

The courts feature specially trained officials, procedures and equipment to reduce the chance of secondary trauma for victims.

National register for sex offenders (NRSO)

The NRSO is a record of names of those found guilty of sexual offences against children and mentally disabled people.

The register gives employers in the public or private sectors such as schools, crèches and hospitals the right to check that the person being hired is fit to work with children or mentally disabled people.

Maintenance

Maintenance is the obligation to provide another person, for example a minor, with housing, food, clothing, education and medical care, or with the means that are necessary for providing the person with these essentials.

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

Parents and/or guardians must maintain children in the proportion in which they can afford. Therefore, both parents and/or sets of families need to take responsibility for the maintenance of the child or children concerned.

Domestic violence

To curb gender-based violence, government has adopted a zero-tolerance towards rape, violation of the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans-gender and intersex people, and other forms of violence towards women and children.

Human trafficking

Human trafficking has become a focus of attention in the country following the introduction of the new visa requirements for children travelling through South Africa's ports of entry. Legislation aimed at preventing trafficking defines trafficking to include the recruitment, transportation, sale or harbour of people by means of force, deceit, the abuse of vulnerability and the abuse of power for exploitation.

Role players

Legal Aid South Africa (Legal Aid SA)

Legal Aid SA provides legal aid or makes legal aid available to indigent persons within the budget allocated to it by the State.

Special Investigating Unit

The SIU works closely with the NPA to ensure that prosecutions take place as soon as possible. It also works with the

AFU in cases where the powers of this unit are more suitable for recovering the proceeds of crime.

National Prosecuting Authority

The NPA structure includes the National Prosecutions Service (NPS), the Witness-Protection Programme, the 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.

Asset Forfeiture Unit

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 family advocate

The role of the Family Advocate is to promote and protect the best interests of the children in civil disputes over parental rights and responsibilities.

Sexual Offences and Community Affairs 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 UN 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 that 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 manner. The Thuthuzela Project is supported by the roll-out of victim support rooms in an effort to show empathy to victims of violent crime, especially in cases of sexual offences, child abuse and domestic violence.

The family violence, child protection and sexual offences units (FCS)

The FCS units have been reintroduced in all 176 South African Police Service clusters across the country. To give further impetus to the investigation of crimes of this nature,

forensic social workers were appointed to assist in cases of child sexual abuse by conducting forensic assessments, compiling court reports and providing expert evidence in court.

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

A significant majority of the NPA's prosecutors are housed in the NPS, the organisation's biggest unit. The NPS is headed by the Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions (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 SCCU'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.

Department of Correctional Services

The DCS remains committed to placing humane and safe detention and rehabilitation at the centre of service delivery.



In doing so, the department strives to promote corrections as a societal responsibility, contributing to enhanced public safety and reducing re-offending.

The DCS has various offender rehabilitation programmes which focus on restorative justice, skilling, training, reading and offender reintegration.

The strategic goals of the department are to ensure that:

- the efficiency of the justice system is improved through the effective management of remand processes
- society is protected through incarcerated offenders being secured and rehabilitated
- society is protected by offenders being reintegrated into the community as law-abiding citizens.

In this way, the department contributes to ensuring that all people in South Africa are and feel safe.

Other roleplayers

Medical Parole Advisory Board

The Correctional Matters Amendment Act of 2011 provides for a new medical parole policy and correctional supervision.

Correctional Supervision and Parole Board

Correctional Supervision and Parole boards are responsible for dealing with parole matters and matters of correctional supervision. The Correctional Supervision and Parole boards have decision-making competency except:

- decisions regarding the granting of parole to people who are declared dangerous criminals in terms of Section 286A of the CPA of 1998.
- the converting of sentences of imprisonment imposed in terms of Section 276 (A) (3) of the CPA of 1998 into correctional supervision
- decisions with regard to those sentenced to life imprisonment.

In such cases, recommendations are submitted to the courts that in turn will make a decision in respect of conditional placement.

There are 52 Correctional Supervision and Parole Boards countrywide. These boards are chaired by community members who are regarded as suitable and capable of carrying out the responsibilities. The DCS provides the members with intensive training in respect of the processes, legislative implications and relative policies.

Mineral Resources



The Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) assumes the custodianship of all mineral resources in South Africa on behalf of its citizens. To this end, the DMR promotes and regulates the Minerals and Mining Sector for transformation, growth and development as well as ensures that all South Africans derive sustainable benefit from the country's mineral wealth.

Various specialised divisions of the DMR and associated institutions are responsible for the administration of the mining and regulations and for promoting the development of the industry. The platinum and gold sectors had been negatively affected by the persistent global economic market environment, which had an adverse bearing on their long-term viability.

Platinum and gold were among the largest sectors of South Africa's mining industry in terms of employment, investment and revenue generation.

The strategic goals for the DMR are to:

- promote and facilitate an increase in mining activity and in value added to mineral resources extracted in South Africa
- implement transformation policies that redress past imbalances through broader participation in the mineral sector
- provide a framework for managing health and safety risks, enforce compliance and promote best practice in the mineral sector
- promote sustainable resource management, contribute to skills development and the creation of sustainable jobs in the mining sector
- contribute to a reduction of the adverse impacts of mining on the environment
- attract, develop and retain appropriate skills and ensure the optimal utilisation of resources
- implement risk management strategies and promote corporate governance.

South Africa's mineral wealth is typically found in the following 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 (PGMs) (with associated copper, nickel and cobalt mineralisation), chromium and vanadium-bearing

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 and 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 near Aggeneys in the Northern Cape.



Mining qualifications authority

The future of mining in the country depends largely on the successful implementation of skills development initiatives.

Particular focus is placed on artisan and artisan aid as well as other technical skills. Capacity building within the DMR and associated institutions has also been prioritised in respect of identified critical areas of skills shortage and necessary interventions have been introduced, which include learnership programmes and bursary schemes.

The Mining Qualifications Authority was established as a sector education and training authority and facilitates the development of appropriate knowledge and skills in the mining, minerals and jewellery sectors.

Shale gas exploration

The potential of shale gas exploration and exploitation provides an opportunity for South Africa to begin exploring the production of its own fuel and marks the beginning of the re-industrialisation of the economy.

The proposed regulations on petroleum exploration and exploitation prescribe good international petroleum industry practices and standards, which enhance safe exploration and production of all petroleum and will further ensure that petroleum exploration is conducted in a socially and environmentally balanced manner.

Reserves

Gold

There are 35 large-scale gold mines operating in South Africa, including the record setting TauTona mine, which extends 3,9 km underground. TauTona means “great lion” in Setswana. South Africa accounts for 11% of the world’s gold reserves.

Coal

The coal sector is important for the South African economy. The accelerated demand for coal, accompanied by an increase in international coal prices, has invariably changed the buying patterns and structure of the local coal export industry.

In the national energy plan, coal remains an important component of the country’s future energy mix and requirements.

Platinum group metals

Platinum, palladium, rhodium, osmium, ruthenium and iridium occur together in nature alongside nickel and copper. Platinum, palladium and rhodium, the most economically significant of the PGMs, are found in the largest quantities.

The remaining PGMs are produced as co-products. South Africa is the world’s leading platinum and rhodium producer, and the second- largest palladium producer after Russia. South Africa’s production is sourced entirely from the Bushveld Complex, the largest known PGM-resource in the world.

Platinum

South Africa accounts for 96% of known global reserves of the PGMs.

The Merensky Reef, stretching from southern Zimbabwe through to the Rustenburg and Pretoria regions, is the centre of platinum mining in South Africa, playing host to companies such as Rustenburg Platinum Mines and Bafokeng Rasimone Platinum Mines.

Amplats is the industry leader in the mining, marketing, and distribution of platinum. Amplats produces 40% of the world's total platinum group metals.

Other key platinum mining companies in South Africa include BHP Billiton and Impala Platinum.

Palladium

South Africa is the world's second largest palladium producer. All of South Africa's production is sourced from the Bushveld Igneous Complex, which hosts the world's largest resource of PGMs.

Palladium, together with platinum, is more abundant than any of the other PGMs. It has the lowest melting point (1 554°C) of all the PGMs. Its most remarkable property is its ability to absorb enormous amounts of hydrogen at room temperature.

Ferrous minerals

It is the largest new investment in the manganese industry in the country and supports government's drive to increase the beneficiation in South Africa.

The furnace is designed to produce 120 000 kt of High Carbon Ferro Manganese a year, and includes improvements to ensure increased reliability, availability and also improved pollution control during the production process.

Copper

Palabora, a large copper mine, smelter and refinery complex managed by the Palabora Mining Company in Limpopo is South Africa's only producer of refined copper.

Producing about 80 000 t per year, it supplies most of South Africa's copper needs and exports the balance.

Useful byproduct metals and minerals include zirconium chemicals, magnetite and nickel sulphate as well as small quantities of gold, silver and platinum.

Manganese

South Africa has significant proven manganese reserves, but exploitation of the mineral has not reflected its development potential.

Diamonds

South Africa plans to process a greater proportion of its gems locally to keep more profit in the country.

Government wants to cut and refine 70% of the diamonds mined in South Africa by 2023.

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.

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.

Stability in the mining sector

In July 2013, mining companies, trade unions and government departments met to sign the Framework Agreement for a Sustainable Mining Industry, which is aimed at resolving problems in the industry, rooting out unrest and restoring investor confidence in the sector.

Geology

South Africa has a long and complex geological history dating back more than 3 700 billion years. Significant fragments of this geology have been preserved, and along with them mineral deposits.

The preservation of so much Archaean geology, dating back more than 2 500 million years, has resulted in the Archaean Witwatersrand Basin, as well as several greenstone belts, being preserved.

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 National Police Commissioner answers directly to the Minister of Police. Entities reporting to the Minister of Police are the:

- Civilian Secretariat for Police
- Independent Police Investigative Directorate
- South African Police Service (SAPS)
- Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority.

South African Police Service

The SAPS is South Africa's principal law enforcement body. The vision of the SAPS is to create a safe and secure environment for all people in South Africa.

The National Commissioner heads the SAPS. Deputy national commissioners (under whom the divisions and components of the SAPS fall) and provincial commissioners (under whom the police stations fall) report to the National Commissioner.

The SAPS's policing objectives, in accordance with the provisions of Section 205 of the Constitution, are to:

- prevent, combat and investigate crime
- maintain public order
- protect and secure the inhabitants of South Africa and their property
- uphold and enforce the law.

The vision of the SAPS is to create a safe and secure environment for all people in South Africa.

The mission of the SAPS is to:

- prevent and combat anything that may threaten the safety and security of any community
- investigate any crimes that threaten the safety and security of any community
- ensure offenders are brought to justice
- participate in efforts to address the root causes of crime.

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.

The Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management arm expanded its frontline service delivery capacity to make it more accessible to local investigating officers and to improve response times in attending to crime scenes.

The forensic science laboratory renders a support service to investigating officers by analysing physical evidence collected from various crime scenes.

Visible policing

Visible policing is regarded as a line-function division of the SAPS, specifically responsible for combating crime through crime operations; providing for the activities at police stations; combating 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; eradicating the proliferation of illegal firearms available for use in crime and violence; and ensuring effective compliance and enforcement of liquor control and second-hand goods legislation to address serious crime in South Africa.

Victims, women and children

The main responsibility of the SAPS towards empowering victims is to render a victim-friendly service to all victims of crime. It includes:

- developing, monitoring and implementing policies, directives and instructions aimed at improving services to victims of crime
- sensitising and training SAPS members to render a professional, victim-friendly service
- ensuring that SAPS facilities are victim-friendly.

Community partnership programmes

Community Policing Forums at police stations serve as the instrument for ensuring that the SAPS engages and cooperates with communities.

Defence

The primary role of the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) is to defend South Africa against external military aggression. In this regard deployment in an internal policing capacity is limited to exceptional circumstances and subject to parliamentary approval.

The SANDF's core mandate is the protection of the country, its territorial integrity and its people.

Peace support

South Africa has been active in the formation of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Brigade as part of the overall African Standby Force whose mandate is to provide the African Union with a rapid reaction capability consisting of five regionally based brigades. The manner in which South Africa's has undertaken peace-keeping missions in the past is in line with the country's defence policy.

Maritime safety and security

The substantial increase in acts of piracy along Africa's coastline threatens the peace, security and stability of the continent. South Africa has an exclusive economic zone of 1 553 000 km² of which the areas around the Marion and Prince Edward Islands comprise 474 400 km².

The Atlantic Ocean borders the west coast, the Indian Ocean borders the east and south coast and the southern ocean surrounds the Marion and Prince Edward Islands. South Africa has tabled its claim to the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea for the extension of the continental shelf.

This means that South Africa will have to exercise control and enforce state authority over 4 340 000 km² of maritime territory.

Department of Military Veterans (DMV)

The DMV's aim is to formulate policies and standards aimed at providing a comprehensive delivery system to military veterans and their dependants in recognition of their role in the democratisation of South Africa.

The department's strategic goals over the medium term are to:

- coordinate and facilitate the provision of socioeconomic support services to military veterans
- manage and coordinate military veterans' empowerment and stakeholder relations services
- ensure that the needs of military veterans and their dependants are addressed.

The Military Veterans Management received a Cabinet approved additional allocation of R2,1 billion between 2013/14 and 2016/17 to provide for military veterans' benefits. This is also the reason for the projected increase in

spending on transfers and subsidies between 2013/14 and 2016/17.

The National Development Plan calls for the reduction in unemployment and expansion in enrolments in further education and training.

The DMV provides socio-economic services to facilitate employment opportunities for military veterans with the support of line function departments, private companies and State agencies.

Armaments Corporation of South Africa (Armcor)

According to its Corporate Plan 2012/13 – 2014/15, Armcor intends to be the premier technology and acquisition agency for the South African Government and governments of the SADC region.

It aims to meet the defence materiel, defence technology, research, development, analysis, tests and evaluation requirements of the department or any other organ of state on request or any sovereign state on agreement, effectively, efficiently and economically.

Armcor may exploit commercial opportunities as may arise out of its duty to acquire defence matériel or to manage technology projects.

Denel Group of South Africa

Government wants Denel to grow into a preferred global supplier in the defence industry.

To achieve this the state-owned company would have to aggressively invest in research and development to help secure long-term sustainability.

In support of the collaborative initiatives between the departments of public enterprises and defence the SANDF is expected to become the platform for showcasing Denel's capabilities.

The arms company has attributed most of its revenue growth to a substantial increase in exports, which account for 50% of total revenue, including participation in Middle East, Asian and South American countries for the devel-

In August 2014, the Department of Human Settlements committed to overseeing the building of 1,5 million homes and informal housing upgrades for military veterans.

opment and production of missiles and turrets for infantry combat vehicles.

Intelligence services

The State Security Agency's (SSA) mandate is to provide government with intelligence on domestic, foreign or potential threats to national stability, the constitutional order, and the safety and well-being of its people. This enables government to implement and improve policies to deal with potential threats and to better understand existing threats.



The SSA comprises:

- the Domestic Branch (formerly the National Intelligence Agency)
- the Foreign Branch (formerly the South African Secret Service)
- the Intelligence Academy (formerly the South African National Academy of Intelligence)
- National Communications, which includes the former National Communications Centre, Office for Interception Centres and Electronic Communications Security (Pty) Ltd.

The SSA focuses on matters of national interest including terrorism, sabotage, subversion, espionage and organised crime.

Vetting

Part of the SSA's objective is to be able to conduct vetting for all government departments in a user-friendly and speedy manner, in line with its counter-intelligence mandate that ensures that the department creates conditions of security, which enable government and key state entities to do their work.

Provinces



With its spectacular views, stunning wildlife and unbeatable biodiversity in contrast with its bustling modern cities, and vibrant economy, South Africa is often described as “A world in one country.” The country has more than 290 conservation parks. It is home to almost 300 mammal species, and about 860 bird species, and 8 000 plant species.

The annual sardine run is the biggest migration on the planet.

There are eight World Heritage Sites and seven different biomes. It is considered the cradle of humankind and boasts 40% of all hominid finds on Earth.

South Africa has nine provinces. Each province has its own Legislature, Premier and Executive Council. The country has common boundaries with Namibia, Botswana and Zimbabwe, while Mozambique and Swaziland lie to the north-east. Completely enclosed by South African territory in the south-east is the mountain kingdom of Lesotho.

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.

Eastern Cape

Capital: Bhisho

Principal languages:

isiXhosa	78,8%
Afrikaans	10,5%
English	5,6%



Population: 6 916 200

Percentage share of the total population: 12,6%

Area: 168 966 km²

Source: StatsSA's *Mid-year population estimates 2015* and *Census 2011*

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 Free State also produces high-quality diamonds from its kimberlite pipes and fissures, and the country's largest deposit of bentonite is found in the Koppies district.

The National Development Plan has intensified the mining potential that still exists in the goldfields region of Matjhabeng in the Lejweleputswa District as a job intervention zone.

Free State

Capital: Bloemfontein

Principal languages:

Sesotho 64,2%

Afrikaans 12,2%

isiXhosa 7,5%

Population: 2 817 900

Percentage share of the total population: 5,1%

Area: 129 825 km²



Source: StatsSA's *Mid-year population estimates 2015* and *Census 2011*

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.

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 Tourism Authority and the Performing Arts Centre of the Free State.

The Vredefort Dome, 10 km in diameter, is on the United Nations' World Heritage Site List.

Gauteng

Gauteng is the economic centre of South Africa and the continent, responsible for over 34,8% of the country's total gross domestic product, although it is the smallest of South Africa's nine provinces. More than 60% of South Africa's

research and development takes place in Gauteng.

Financial and business services, logistics, manufacturing, property, telecommunications and trade are some of the most important economic sectors.

Gauteng

Capital: Johannesburg

Principal languages:

IsiZulu	19,79%
Afrikaans	12,4%
Sesotho	11,5%
English	13,27%



Population: 13 200 300

Percentage share of the total population: 24,0%

Area: 18 178 km²

Source: StatsSA's *Mid-year population estimates 2015* and *Census 2011*

The province is an integrated industrial complex with major areas of economic activity in three subregional areas, namely the Vaal Triangle; the East, West and Central Rand, and Pretoria. Johannesburg houses the Johannesburg Stock Exchange Limited, the largest securities exchange in Africa.

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. The Gauteng Investment Centre, launched in 2013, hosted 52 trade missions during 2013/14.

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, there is the

KwaZulu-Natal

Capital: Pietermaritzburg

Principal languages:

isiZulu	77,8%
English	13,1%
Afrikaans	1,5%



Population: 10 919 100

Percentage share of the total population: 19,9%

Area: 94 361 km²

Source: StatsSA's *Mid-year population estimates 2015* and *Census 2011*

sweeping savanna in the east, and the majestic Drakensberg mountain range in the west that offers some of the country's most awe-inspiring landscapes.

Within the area is a vast 243 000-hectare sweep of basalt summits and buttresses. This section was formally granted World Heritage status in November 2000, and was renamed uKhahlamba-Drakensberg Park.

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.

There are several tertiary institutions of 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

Limpopo

Capital: Polokwane

Principal languages:

Sepedi	52,9%
Tshivenda	16,7%
Xitsonga	16,9%



Population: 5 726 800

Percentage share of the total population: 10,4%

Area: 125 754 km²

Source: StatsSA's *Mid-year population estimates 2015* and *Census 2011*

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. Mpumalanga falls mainly within the Grassland Biome. The escarpment and the Lowveld form a transitional zone between this grassland area and the Savanna Biome.

The area has a network of excellent roads and railway connections, making it highly accessible. Mpumalanga

Mpumalanga

Capital: Nelspruit

Principal languages:

Siswati	27,67%
isiZulu	24,1%
Xitsonga	10,4%
isiNdebele	10%



Population: 4 283 900

Percentage share of the total population: 7,8%

Area: 76 495 km²

Source: StatsSA's *Mid-year population estimates 2015* and *Census 2011*

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 the Lowveld. Other important towns are eMalahleni, Standerton, Piet Retief, Malalane, Ermelo, Barberton and Sabie.

Large-scale manufacturing occurs especially in the northern Highveld area, particularly chrome-alloy and steel manufacturing.

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

Sutherland hosts the southern hemisphere's largest astronomical observatory, the multinational-sponsored Southern African Large Telescope. The Northern Cape is one of two sites to host the Square Kilometre Array radio-telescope

(better known as the SKA Project). Developed by scientists from 17 countries, it will be the largest and most advanced radio telescope in the world.

Northern Cape

Capital: Kimberley

Principal languages:

Afrikaans 53,75%

Setswana 33,08%



Population: 1 185 600

(Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2011)

Percentage share of the total population: 2,2%

Area: 372 889 km²

Source: StatsSA's Mid-year population estimates 2015 and Census 2011

Among many other benefits, the province's tourism and hospitality industry is profiting 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. 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 are some of the tourist attractions.

Some of the largest cattle herds in the world are found at Stellaland near Vryburg, which explains why this area is often referred to as the Texas of South Africa. Marico is also cattle country. North West is South Africa's major producer of white maize.

Mining contributes 23,3% to North West's economy, and makes up 22,5% of the South African mining industry. It is known as the Platinum Province for the wealth of this metal

North West

Capital: Mahikeng

Principal languages:

Setswana 63,38%

Afrikaans 8,96%

isiXhosa 5,51%



Population: 3 707 000

Percentage share of the total population: 6,7%

Area: 140 882 km²

Source: StatsSA's Mid-year population estimates 2015 and Census 2011

it has underground. The Rustenburg and Brits districts produce 94% of the country's platinum. In addition to granite, marble, fluorspar and diamonds, the province also produces a quarter of South Africa's gold.

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, world-class restaurants and entertainment, is a world-famous tourist destination.

Table Mountain, the Cape winelands, Robben Island and the Kirstenbosch Botanical Gardens are among the province's most popular tourist attractions.

Western Cape

Capital: Cape Town

Principal languages:

Afrikaans 49,6%

isiXhosa 24,7%

English 20,2%

Population: 6 200 100

Percentage share of the total population: 11,3%

Area: 129 462 km²

Source: StatsSA's *Mid-year population estimates 2015* and *Census 2011*



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.

Cape Town has proved again that it's a film-friendly destination and it is reaping the benefits.

The Department of Trade and Industry's rebate to international productions is also a big incentive for foreign filmmakers.

Rural Development and Land Reform



The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) is committed to ensuring that South Africans in rural areas enjoy the same benefits as those in urban areas regarding the human rights and basic dignity guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996.

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
- 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.

Land Reform Programme

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.

The Restitution of Land Rights Amendment Act of 2014 extends the deadline for land claims to June 2019.

The amendment also seeks to criminalise false and fraudulent claims that have been deemed a waste of taxpayers' money, where people submit land claims, knowing that they do not have a valid historic claim to a piece of land.

The Act also simplifies the procedure for the appointment of judges to the Land Claims Court, and the amendment of certain provisions aimed at promoting the effective implementation of the Restitution of Land Rights Act of 1994.

Extending the deadline for the lodging of claims was in line with the proposals of the National Development Plan, the CRDP and other growth strategies intended to promote national reconciliation and social cohesion.

The Act seeks to reopen the window for persons or communities dispossessed of their land due to past discriminatory laws and policies to lodge claims for their properties.

The Commission on the Restitution of Land Rights (CRLR) is responsible for investigating and processing restitution claims. The CRLR also develops and coordinates restitution policies and oversees restitution court cases. The restitution programme is aimed at removing the settlement of land restitution claims under the Restitution of Land Rights Act of 1994.

The strategic objective of the CRLR is the restitution of rights in land or awards of alternative forms of equitable redress to claimants, within Medium Term Expenditure Framework budgetary allocation.



The CRLR seeks to provide equitable redress to victims of racially motivated land dispossession, in line with the provisions of the Restitution of Land Rights Act of 1994. Plans were in place to increase the number of lodgement sites to 23 by 2015/16, and 52 by 2019.

As part of the implementation of the National Climate Change Response Policy, long-term adaptation scenarios are developed to determine which sectors may be climate sensitive and to develop response strategies.

Cadastral survey management

Cadastral surveying is the survey and demarcation of land for the purpose of defining parcels of land for registration in a land registry. Cadastral surveying in South Africa is undertaken exclusively by or under the control of professional land surveyors.

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 of 1937 and the Sectional Titles Act of 1986.

Animal and Veld Management Programme (AVMP)

The AVMP is aimed at providing relief for farmers in rural areas operating under challenging circumstances made worse by spatial congestion and environmental degradation owing to overgrazing.

The programme will also help with soil rehabilitation, spatial decongestion and greening of the environment. It is part of government's intervention towards reversing the legacy of the 1913 Natives' Land Act, which led to the majority of black people being confined to 13% of the land, resulting in challenges of overcrowding and overgrazing in communal areas.

The department will identify farmers in communal areas who have showed potential for successful farming. Based on their track record, such farmers will be moved into some of the State-owned farms to enable them to expand their farming operations.

The AVMP is expected to reach the country's 24 poorest district municipality areas.

Comprehensive Rural Development Programme

The CRDP is focused on enabling rural people to take control of their lives, with support from government. The programme

aims to effectively deal with rural poverty through the optimal use and management of natural resources through an integrated broad-based agrarian transformation and the strategic investment in economic and social infrastructure that will benefit rural communities.



The Ministry of Rural Development and Land Reform had succeeded in helping to create a better life for millions of residents in villages throughout South Africa by providing food for the hungry, stimulating local economies, establishing jobs and reducing poverty.

In an effort to improve the economy, the DRDLR acquired and distributed land throughout the country. To ensure sustained production on land provided by government, smallholder producers, including those under the recapitalisation and development programme, were supported through various initiatives including access to information.

Historically disadvantaged producers were given support that enabled them to access water and water-use licences were finalised, thus enabling the farmers to irrigate their land.

Smallholder producers were assisted to access markets

and producer cooperatives and marketing depots were established to increase their competitiveness and take advantage of market opportunities.

Household and institutional and community gardens were established. Food was distributed to 2,8 million people through the Food for All Programme including community nutrition development centres. About nine million learners gained access to nutritious food through the School Nutrition Programme.

Infrastructure development has contributed to households gaining access to clean running water; sanitation and electricity.

Rural Enterprise Infrastructure Development (REID)

REID aims to create an enabling institutional environment for vibrant and sustainable rural communities.

The Social Organisation and Mobilisation Unit is primarily responsible for the promotion of a participatory approach to rural development to ensure that rural communities are able to take full charge of their collective destinies.

The approach is predicated on social mobilisation of rural communities, so that there can be ownership of rural development projects and programmes.

The participatory approach is used to assess the needs of the rural areas through the profiling of households and communities.

The needs assessments are conducted through participatory rural appraisal methods, which also offers communities the opportunity to prioritise their needs.

The Technical Support, Skills Development and Nurturing Unit provides technical support to the institutions and structures established in rural communities, through skills development and capacity building. The unit determines skills levels of rural communities through household profiles, and develops training programmes aligned to interventions and economic opportunities. It is also responsible for the implementation of the job creation model, which is aimed at improving households' basic needs, as well as promoting economic livelihoods.

The job-creation model further entails the empowerment of rural communities through skills transfer, developing artisans and enabling communities to start their own enterprises.

The Rural Livelihoods and Food Security Unit forms strategic partnerships that are important to the improvement of rural livelihoods, by promoting both economic development and the development of rural enterprises.

These strategic partnerships also facilitate value added services such as agriprocessing and the establishment of village industries and enterprises.

The strategic partners involved are from the private sector, state-owned enterprises and international organisations.

The Institutional Building and Mentoring unit is responsible for facilitating, building and mentoring institutions in rural communities.





This function involves the identification of existing institutions and the assessment of needs, including building new institutions to ensure sustainable development.

The unit is responsible for the establishment and facilitation of community structures such as the Council of Stakeholders. It is also responsible for establishing and building the capacities of cooperatives.

National Rural Youth Service Corps (Narysec)

The DRDLR established the programme to complement the government's job creation model.

Narysec aims to help transform young people in the rural areas from being job seekers to being job creators in their own right, as well as reducing their dependency on social grants.

The long-term programme also aims to uplift rural areas with services and infrastructure. Youths are trained in various skills such as waste-water management, water purification, construction, electricity and agriculture so that they are marketable and can open their own businesses.

Science and Technology



The Department of Science and Technology (DST) executes its mandate through the implementation of the 1996 White Paper on Science and Technology, the national research and development strategy and the Ten-Year Innovation Plan. The plan aims to make science and technology a driving force in enhancing productivity, economic growth and socio-economic development.

The department's strategic goals are to:

- develop the innovation capacity of the national
- system of innovation to contribute to socio-economic development
- enhance South Africa's capacity for generating
- knowledge to produce world class research outputs and turn some advanced findings into
- innovation products and processes
- develop appropriate human capital in the science, technology and innovation sector to meet the needs of society
- build world class infrastructure in the science, technology and innovation sector to extend the frontiers of knowledge, train the next generation of researchers, and enable technology development and transfer as well as knowledge exchange
- position South Africa as a strategic international research and development and innovation partner and destination through the exchange of knowledge, capacity and resources between South Africa and its regional and other international partners, thus strengthening the national system of innovation.

To attract young people to science, the DST invested R497 million to implement a coordinated approach to science education, science awareness and science communication. The programmes – run through the South African Agency for Science and Technology Advancement – are expected to reach about 350 000 learners and about 12 500 to 13 000 teachers per year.

Research, Development and Innovation

This is at the heart of the department's efforts to drive innovation in scientifically strategic areas.

The programme has five subprogrammes:

- space science and technology
- hydrogen and energy
- biotechnology and health innovation
- innovation planning and instruments
- radio astronomy advances.

In November 2014, the DST officially launched the innovative 2,5 kW hydrogen fuel cell power generator prototype unit at the University of the Western Cape.

The generator demonstrates South Africa's innovative capabilities in the emerging hydrogen and fuel cell technologies space.

The prototype was developed by the HySA Systems Integration and Technology Validation Centre of Competence (HySA Systems) in collaboration with Hot Platinum (Pty Ltd), a local company involved in power management and control electronics.

Square Kilometre Array (SKA)

The SKA project could act as a catalyst for science, technology and engineering business opportunities, jobs and innovation, and has the potential to put South Africa and Africa on the map as a world Big Data and analytics hub.

The multibillion rand SKA will extend into eight African countries. It is also one of the biggest-ever scientific projects and multinational collaborations in the name of science. The project has already entered its first phase, with radio astronomy scientists and engineers finalising its design, with construction to start in 2016.

The radio telescope should be operationally mature by 2020. With thousands of linked radio wave receptors in Australia and in southern Africa, the SKA radio telescope will constantly scan space and feed the data to astronomers around the world. The amounts of data being collected and transmitted by the SKA in a single day would take nearly two million years to play back on an iPod. This means the project requires supercomputing power and Big Data management and analytics capabilities on an unprecedented scale.

The SKA is working with the world's most significant ICT powerhouses on the project.

One aspect of the project will see ASTRON, the Netherlands Institute for Radio Astronomy and IBM collaborating to research extremely fast, but low-power exascale computer systems, data transport and storage processes, and streaming analytics that will be required to read, store and analyse all the raw data that will be collected daily.

The SKA project will also have unprecedented data connectivity needs. Meeting the advanced technological and engineering needs of this project will result in significant local skills development, revolutionise science and technology

research and enable innovative new businesses and employment in the science, technology and engineering fields.

Aside from the benefits to African science, Big Data capabilities could be the biggest spin-off from the SKA project. The innovations, skills development and commercial potential emerging as a result of the project are huge. The potential is not just academic – the taxpayer-funded intellectual property (IP) is developed to a point where it is ready to become commercialised and benefit the economy.

Human capital development is already taking place as a result of the SKA project, with bursaries and scholarships being granted to allow students to learn the necessary cutting-edge science, technology, maths and engineering skills to support the project. Because the SKA is a long-term project over decades, its impact will increase. Going forward, there will be a strong drive to leverage the SKA as a spearhead for other programmes – including next generation high performance computing challenges and Big Data challenges.

National Bio-economy Strategy

In January 2014, the DST launched the South African Bio-economy Strategy, positioning bio-innovation as essential to the achievement of government's industrial and social development goals.

This science-based Bio-economy Strategy, which had been approved by Cabinet in November 2013, would replace the National Biotechnology Strategy, which had been in place since 2001.

The strategy would create an enabling environment that would allow government departments, industry, venture capital firms and other stakeholders to move forward with initiatives to meet the challenges and embrace the opportunities of the future.

The bio-economy concept is much broader [than that of the biotechnology strategy], looking at the entire value chain in a range of areas of possibility and opportunity, in response to South Africa's priority areas of need.

Through the Bio-economy Strategy, bioinnovation would be used to generate sustainable economic,

social and environmental development. The DST was aiming to have biotechnology make up 5% of the country's gross domestic product by 2050.

The strategy focused on three sectors namely agriculture,

health and industrial applications and is also closely linked to other policies such as the Industrial Policy Action Plan, the National Development Plan and the New Growth Path.

A draft implementation plan for the strategy was completed by August 2014, after which it was passed through the DST and National Treasury's processes.

There were some regulations that did not support the Bio-economy Strategy that had to be dealt with in such a way that the people of the country were still protected, but without hampering development.

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, Gauteng, and it is represented in other provinces of South Africa through regional offices. In 2015, the CSIR will be 70 years old.

The generation and application of knowledge reside at the core of the CSIR. This takes place in domains such as bio-sciences; the built environment; defence, peace, safety and security; materials science and manufacturing; and natural resources and the environment.

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 the development of South Africa's human capital and providing support to industrial development in space technologies.

The objectives of Sansa are to:

- promote the peaceful use of space
- support the creation of an environment conducive to industrial development in space technology
- foster research in space science, communications, navigation and space physics
- advance scientific, engineering and technological competencies and capabilities through human capital development outreach programmes and infrastructure development
- foster international cooperation in space-related activities.
- Sansa continues to provide state-of-the-art

ground-station services to many globally recognised space missions, such as the Nasa and Indian Space Research Organisation Mars missions, and Nasa's Orbiting Carbon Observatory-2, which is giving scientists a better idea of how carbon is contributing to climate change, answering important questions about where carbon comes from and where it is stored.



Research bodies

South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)

The SABS produces, maintains and disseminates standards. It promotes standardisation in business and government, and administers compulsory standards on behalf of the State. The SABS also certifies international quality standards.

Technology Innovation Agency (TIA)

TIA 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 protects intellectual property emanating from publicly financed research and development from appropriation and ensure that it is available to the people of South Africa.

Agricultural Research Council (ARC)

The ARC conducts fundamental and applied research with partners to generate knowledge, develop human capital, and

foster innovation in agriculture by developing technology and disseminating information.

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.

National Research Foundation

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.

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.

Eskom

Eskom's Technology Services International group is a multidisciplinary industrial laboratory and consulting organisation.

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. 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, a global steel-maker, is a leader in research and development and technology; holds sizeable captive supplies of raw material, and operates extensive distribution networks with an industrial presence in 27 countries.

National Health Laboratory Service (NHLS)

The NHLS forms a national network of integrated pathology laboratories throughout the country. All NHLS 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, 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

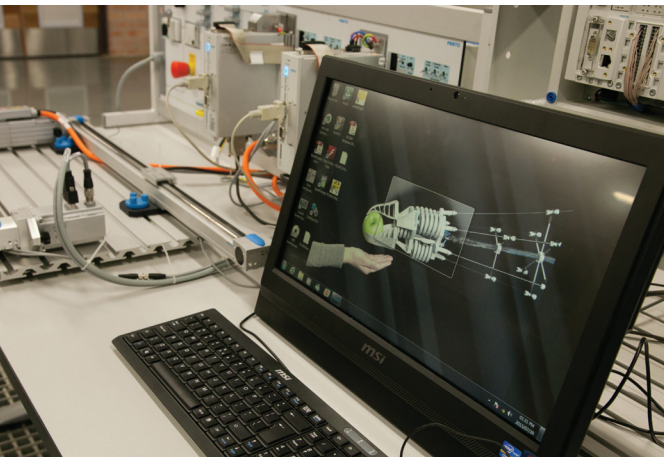
The National Institute for Tropical Diseases in Tzaneen, Limpopo, is responsible for the ongoing assessment of malaria-control programmes carried out by various authorities in South Africa. A malaria-reference service is also provided. Malaria tests are carried out by the institute, and statistical analyses of data pertaining to the programme is undertaken.

South Africa's National Energy Development Institute (Sanedi)

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.

Mine-safety research

The Safety in Mines Research Advisory 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.

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. Its main objective is to contribute to sustainable water-resource management in southern Africa.

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. 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.

Biotechnology

South Africa's research institutions and universities are conducting biotechnology research to understand 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.

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.

Natural-resource development

South Africa's fluorspar chemicals sector has enormous economic potential. The DST has implemented a fluorochemicals development programme targeting human-capital development, new business formation and novel processes and products.

Women in Science Awards (WISA)

The WISA, which is part of government's efforts to recognise and create incentives for women scientists and researchers in the country and to profile successful women scientists, has been an annual event since 2003.

Top South African women scientists were honoured at the WISA ceremony in Johannesburg in August 2014. The top awards went to:

- Prof Priscilla Baker – Winner in the Distinguished Women Scientists category in Physical and Engineering Sciences.
- Prof Marina Rautenbach – Winner in the Distinguished Women Scientists category in Physical and Engineering Sciences.
- Prof Jeanet Conradie – Runner-up in the Distinguished Women Scientists category in Physical and Engineering Sciences.
- Prof Leila Patel – Winner in the Humanities and Social Sciences category.
- Prof Marie Poggenpoel – Winner in the Humanities and Social Sciences category.
- Prof Naydene de Lange – Runner-up in the Humanities and Social Sciences category.
- Ms Tlhompho Gaoshebe awarded Fellowship in the Master's Degree category.
- Ms Caroline Pule awarded a Fellowship in the Doctoral Degree category.
- Ms Mpho Ivy Raborife awarded a Fellowship in the Doctoral Degree category.
- Ms Kwezikazi Mkentane awarded a Fellowship in the Doctoral Degree category.
- Ms Cynthia Joan Henley-Smith awarded a Fellowship in the Doctoral Degree category: Indigenous Knowledge Systems.
- Ms Theresa Beelders awarded a Fellowship in the Doctoral Degree category: Indigenous Knowledge Systems.
- Dr Puleng Segalo – Winner in the Distinguished Young Women Scientists category: Human and Social Sciences.
- Prof Matseliso Mokhele – First runner-up in the Distinguished Young Women Scientists category: Human and Social Sciences.
- Prof Petro du Preez – Second runner-up in the Distinguished Young Women Scientists category: Human and Social Sciences.
- Dr Nosipho Moloto – Winner in the Distinguished Young

Women Scientists category in Physical and Engineering Sciences.

- Ms Lungile Sitole awarded a Fellowship in the Doctoral Degree category.
- Ms Kgothatso Nhlengetwa awarded a Fellowship in the Master's Degree category.
- Ms Nosipho Dlamini awarded a Fellowship in the Master's Degree category: Indigenous Knowledge Systems.
- Ms Jinal Nomathemba Bhiman awarded Fellowship in the Doctoral Degree category.
- Ms Fatimah Mansoor awarded Tata Scholarship in the category Master's Degree.
- Ms Anna Hlabe awarded Tata Scholarships in the category Master's Degree.
- Ms Maletsabisa Tšabi Molapo awarded Tata Scholarship in the category Doctoral Degree.
- Ms Fortunate Nonhlanhla Yende-Zuma awarded Tata Scholarship in the category Doctoral Degree.
- Ms Beverly Mmakatane Mampholo awarded Tata Scholarship in the category Doctoral Degree.
- Ms Grace Ngubeni awarded Tata Scholarship in the category Master's Degree.
- Prof Genevieve Langdon – First runner-up in the Distinguished Young Women Scientist in Physical and Engineering Sciences.
- Prof Michelle Kuttel – Second runner-up in the Distinguished Young Women Scientist in Physical and Engineering Sciences.

Social Development



The strategic goals of the Department of Social Development (DSD) are to:

- review and reform social welfare services and financing
- improve and expand early childhood development (ECD) provision
- deepen social assistance and extend the scope of the contributory social security system
- enhance the capabilities of communities to achieve sustainable livelihoods and household food security
- strengthen coordination, integration, planning, monitoring and evaluation of services. South Africa has made good progress in building social cohesion and promoting a new single national identity, and work is continuing in this regard.

More than half of all households in South Africa benefit from government's social assistance programme.

Role players

Ministry of Women

The Ministry of Women is situated in The Presidency. Its mandate is to lead, coordinate and oversee the transformation agenda on women's socio-economic empowerment, rights and equality.

National Family Policy

The DSD 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.

The Green Paper on Families emphasises the need for all to build strong families that protect the most vulnerable members of society.

The purpose of the Green Paper is to provide a platform for all South Africans to engage and exchange views on how to build stable families.

It also addresses some of the challenges faced by individuals in families, including the abuse of women and children, the elderly as well as people with disabilities.

National Development Agency (NDA)

The NDA is a public entity, listed under Schedule 3A of the Public Finance Management Act of 1999. Its mandates are to:

- contribute towards the eradication of poverty and its causes by granting funds to civil-society organisations (CSOs)
- implement development projects in poor communities
- strengthen the institutional capacity of CSOs that provide services to poor communities
- promote consultation, dialogue and sharing of development experience between CSOs and relevant organs of State
- debate development policy
- undertake research and publication aimed at providing the basis for development policy.

The NDA supports the work of civil society in key areas of concern.

It is an important partner in the department's efforts to promote ECD by using its grants to strengthen the capacities of ECD community-service organisations, which support the department's efforts to reduce violence against women and children by providing key support to the gender-based violence sector.

NDA programmes include grant funding, capacity-building and research, policy dialogue and impact assessment.

Capacity-building interventions are geared towards ensuring that recipients of grant funding are not only given money to start and run their projects, but that they are empowered with the necessary skills to ensure sustainability.

The NDA has established the Programme Management Unit, which is responsible for offering project management services to private and public-sector stakeholders who wish to fund poverty-eradication projects.

Particular emphasis is placed on those in the NDA's primary areas of focus, namely food security, ECD, enterprise development and income generation programmes.

National Youth Development Agency (NYDA)

In November 2014, the DSD published the 2014 State of the World Population Report, revealing that countries must invest more in the youth.

The theme of the 2014 State of the World Population Report was "The power of 1,8 billion: adolescence, youth and the transformation of the future."

The report provides the latest trends and statistics on adolescent and youth populations worldwide, which gives the department an opportunity to reflect on South Africa and

how it is doing (compared to the rest of the globe) concerning the issues contained in this report regarding young people.

The Mid-year Population Estimates by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) show that South Africa still has a relatively young population. Two thirds of the population is younger than 35 years old. Those aged 15 to 35 years, which are defined as youth, comprise almost 40% of the total population. The youth are also the fastest growing age group in the country.

This trend creates the prospect for a so-called “Demographic Dividend”, in which resources are invested into activities that promote social and economic development and growth.

South Africa, like most countries, is grappling with the challenge of youth unemployment. Youth unemployment in South Africa is estimated to be 36,1%, which is significantly higher than adult unemployment at 15,6%.

Government has recognised the problem of poor economic participation of young people and has put in place numerous policy interventions geared towards bringing youth into the mainstream of the economy to enhance social inclusion and cohesion.

Through National Treasury and the Department of Labour, the DSD introduced youth unemployment policy options for South Africa with the aim of incentivising entities to employ young people.

The NYDA has provided the Integrated Youth Development Strategy with the key mandate of implementing interventions geared towards the economic participation of young people, namely, youth work, national youth services, and education and skills relevant to economic empowerment.

Government strives to provide an opportunity to raise the share of youth-owned businesses and to support youth to engage in cooperatives in the country. Social entrepreneurship is being explored.

The National Development Plan is clear about the need for skills development in promoting economic growth and reaching related goals and the country has done well in the past 20 years of democracy to ensure that practically all children who should be in primary school are there.

South African Social Security Agency (SASSA)

SASSA's core business is to administer, finance and pay social security transfers. The agency is required to:

- develop and implement policies, programmes, standard operating procedures and systems for an efficient and effective social assistance benefits administration system
- deliver innovative and cost-effective services to beneficiaries and potential beneficiaries through multiple access channels
- pay the right grant to the right person at the right time and place.

SASSA ensures the provision of comprehensive social security services against vulnerability and poverty within the constitutional and legislative framework.

The agency's key functions include the effective management, administration and payment of social assistance, as well as:

- the processing of applications for social assistance, such as social grants, grant-in-aid and social relief of distress
- the verification and timely approval of grant applications
- the management and reconciliation of grant payments to eligible beneficiaries by contractors
- the marketing of social assistance quality service assurance by ensuring compliance with norms and standards, and fraud prevention and detection.

Programmes and projects

ECD Programme

The government has identified ECD as a key focus area in its effort to improve the quality of basic education and care for children.

The department recognises that one of the ways of breaking the cycle of inter-generational poverty is investment in children to aid their development, especially from the ages of 0 – 4.

There are plans in place to ensure that all ECD centres are registered and early childhood practitioners appropriately trained. Programmes for parental training are also in the pipeline.

Project Mikondzo

Project Mikondzo (which means “footprint” in Xitsonga) compels office-bound officials from the department, the NDA and the SASSA to join frontline officials to interact with communities in a bid to tackle social problems such as poverty, malnutrition, violence against women and child-headed households.

The 1 300 wards form part of 23 district municipalities from seven provinces, which Cabinet has prioritised for additional support.

The project includes an audit of ECD centres and the setting up of a command centre with a toll-free hotline open 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

It also includes a substance abuse awareness campaign targeting sports and music events, the targeting of gender-based violence and the strengthening of NPOs.

The project helps government reach the about two million children who qualify for CSGs but who have not registered with SASSA to receive grants. The project is funded by SASSA and the DSD.

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)

The EPWP is a nationwide programme under the auspices of government and state-owned enterprises.

The programme provides an important avenue for labour absorption and income transfers to poor households in the short to medium term. It is also a deliberate attempt by public sector bodies to use expenditure on goods and services to create job opportunities for the unemployed.

EPWP projects employ workers on a temporary or ongoing basis either by government, contractors or non-governmental organisations under the Ministerial Conditions of Employment for the EPWP or learnership employment conditions.

Social security and assistance

South Africa's social assistance system is one of the largest in Africa and is government's most direct means of combatting poverty. Spending on the social grant system accounts for 3% of the gross domestic product and is projected to rise from R118 billion in 2013/14 to R145 billion by 2016.

The Child-Support and Old-Age grants are the two largest social grant programmes, constituting about 75% of total grant spending. Others are the War Veterans, Disability, Grant-in-Aid, Foster Child and Care Dependency grants.

Food for All Programme

The DSD is tasked with facilitating and monitoring the implementation of the Food for All Programme. Distressed households were being provided with food through the department and Food Bank South Africa programme.

While social relief of distress provides short-term relief for poor households, government recognises that longer-term solutions are needed.

FoodBank South Africa, aimed at strengthening the Food for All Programme, is meant to feed three million people by 2015/16.

The Food Banks Programme, which is part of the Zero Hunger Strategy, is an important channel through which vulnerable people access food.

HIV and AIDS support

The National Strategic Plan (NSP) 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 DSD developed a new National Action Plan for orphans, vulnerable children and youth affected by HIV and AIDS (2012 – 2016), which is aligned with the NSP on HIV, STIs and TB (2012 – 2016).

The action plan calls for meaningful involvement and participation by all stakeholders in the national response to orphans, vulnerable children and youths affected by HIV and AIDS.

People with disabilities

In November 2014, the DSD finalised the National Disability Rights Policy.

The policy includes a monitoring and evaluation framework that will allow the department to track progress made in eradicating inequalities and reducing poverty among people with disabilities and their families.

Through the policy, South Africa ensures to honour its obligations under the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, to which it is a signatory.

The policy is also a means to promote the active participation of people with disabilities in the country's economy.

Government remained committed to ensuring that people with disabilities were not left out of the Post 2015 Development Agenda and that the Africa 2063 Agenda took everyone on board.

South Africa had to collectively contribute to the empowerment of people with disabilities through accessible disability information services, inclusive ECD opportunities and accessible rehabilitation services.



This would enable persons with disabilities to take up the opportunities created in much larger numbers, improving performance in achieving equity targets.

In 2014, there were 11 members of Parliament and 72 local councillors with disabilities.

Persons with disabilities represent the voice of the sector in institutions such as the South African Human Rights Commission, the Commission on Gender Equality, the Board of the South African Broadcasting Corporation, National Youth Development Agency and many transformation and developmental entities.

The South African experience has also helped to shape the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Continental Plan for the African Decade of Persons with Disabilities.

In November 2014, South Africa hosted an international conference to tackle the challenges experienced by deaf and blind people.

South Africa has been celebrating the International Day for Persons with Disabilities annually since 1997.

Children and youth

The Home Community-Based Care (HCBC) programme is the centrepiece of government's interventions to build a protective and caring environment for vulnerable children. Most services to orphans and vulnerable children are rendered through the HCBC programme and include early identification of vulnerable children and their families, referrals, training of community caregivers and psychosocial support and

material assistance, to name a few.

This approach is geared towards keeping children within their families and communities.

It is aimed at providing comprehensive care and support which is complemented by proactive action at community level. This includes linking families with poverty alleviation projects and other services in the community, such as food security initiatives and ECD services.

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. The organisation provides, among other things, study bursaries for visually impaired students for further education, Braille publications in all of South Africa's official languages, Braille training that entails writing and reading, and orientation and mobility training.

South African Braille Authority

The South African Braille Authority was established in May 2012 as a non-governmental organisation. Its purpose is to set and maintain standards for Braille in all 11 official languages of South Africa.

South African National Council for the Blind (SANCB)

The SANCB 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

The DSD promotes a holistic approach to active ageing and well-being among the country's senior citizens. A number of initiatives have been rolled out by the departments of social development, health, tourism, sport and recreation South Africa and other stakeholders to promote general health among older persons, especially through sports to promote general well-being.

In October 2014, the Minister of Social Development opened the National Older Persons Golden Games at the Mbombela Stadium in Mpumalanga.

The games, hosted in partnership with Sports and Recreation South Africa, saw older persons participating in sport and recreation activities such as the duck walk, dress-up race, football, athletics and others.

The government has since 2008 implemented a national active ageing programme in line with the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing of 2002.

The Madrid Plan of Action offers a bold new agenda for handling the issue of ageing in the 21st century. It focuses on three priority areas: older persons and development, advancing health and well-being into old age and ensuring enabling and supportive environments.

The Older Persons Act of 2006 aims to enhance the quality of life and improve the health of older persons by engaging them in programmes that promote social, physical, mental and emotional well-being to prevent or delay the onset of ageing challenges and keep old age related illness at bay.

The Older Persons' Parliament takes place annually in October. It gives elders the opportunity to engage with the executive on critical issues affecting their lives.

Sport and Recreation



The Department of Sport and Recreation South Africa (SRSA) oversees the development and management of sport and recreation in South Africa.

The SRSA's strategic goals are to:

- increase citizens' access to sport and recreation activities
- oversee the transformation of the sport and recreation sector
- ensure that more athletes achieve international success
- develop enabling mechanisms to support sport and recreation
- ensure that sport and recreation are used as tools to support social cohesion and nation-building.

At the Commonwealth Games in Glasgow in 2014, South African athletes managed to claim a total of 40 medals across all sporting codes, 13 of those were gold, 10 silver and 17 bronze, placing the country seventh on the medal table. This was an improvement on the country's 2010 performance in Delhi, where athletes claimed 33 medals.

The track and field athletes finished with nine medals, three of which were gold. Khotso Mokoena took gold in the men's triple jump with a distance of 17.2m; Cornel Fredericks shone in the 400m hurdles, winning gold with a time of 48.50; and Fanie van der Merwe clocked 11.65 in a first place finish in the men's 100m T37 final.

Role players

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.

South African Sports Confederation and Olympic Committee (Sascoc)

Sascoc 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. It 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 antidoping 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.

The SAIDS is responsible for developing antidoping policy and implementing a national antidoping programme across all South Africa's sporting codes.

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 through-out Africa.

This includes promoting and maintaining effective lines of communication between the WADA and all relevant stakeholders, governments and public authorities, the broad sports movement, national antidoping agencies and laboratories.

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

National Sport and Recreation Plan (NSRP)

The five transversal issues, which permeate every building block of the NSRP are reflected in five strategic objectives, namely transformation, priority codes, ethical environment, geo-political sports boundaries and amateur versus professional sport. Other programmes and projects include:

- National Sport and Recreation Plan
- *I Play Fair – Say NO! to Doping* campaign
- International Rugby Board (IRB) *Keep Rugby Clean* campaign
- *ThinkSport Journal* project
- *Little Green Book* project
- Qhubeka: bicycles for rural development.

Major events

Nelson Mandela Sports Day

On 22 November 2014, South Africans united and took to the streets of Tshwane in honour of the much-loved global icon, former President Nelson Mandela.

Spearheaded by the SRSA and the Department of Arts and Culture, the 2014 Nelson Mandela Sport and Culture Day was held to demonstrate the depth of South Africans' commitment to Mandela's vision of sports and culture as a nation builder and a unifying force for a cohesive society.

With its aim to mobilise the youth, the event called for all South African youth, as the generation charged with living the Mandela legacy, to unite in building a brighter future for all.



Fina World Cup

At the Fina World Cup in Doha in December 2014, Chad Le Clos received swimming's highest honour after he was crowned the world's best for 2014 by the International Swimming Federation. Le Clos also became the first ever swimmer to go unbeaten throughout a World Cup series.

He made history on the final night of the Fina World Short-Course Championships when he became the first swimmer to win the 50 m, 100 m and 200 m butterfly.

Cameron van der Burgh won a silver medal in the men's 50m breaststroke.

South African Sports Awards

The South African Sports Awards were presented at a ceremony in November 2014 where the Minister of Sport and Recreation honoured the sporting heroes who had excelled in the last 12 months.

Portia Modise was the 2014 SA Sport Star of the Year.

Ashleigh Moolman Pasio was the Sportswoman of the Year.

Chad Le Clos was the Sportsman of the Year.

Sportswoman with Disability and Sportsman with Disability awards went to Justine Usher and Ernst Francois Van Dyk respectively.

The U/19 Cricket team were named the Team of the Year.

Other winners included:

- Administrator of the Year – Nokuzola Patience Thamae
- Newcomer of the Year – Gezelle Magermann
- Coach of the Year – Ephraim Shakes Mashaba
- Volunteer of the Year – Sandile Mqadi
- Indigenous Games of the Year – Ncuva Limpopo
- Recreation Body of the Year – Sport for Social Change Network
- Photographer of the Year – Reg Caldecott
- Journalist of the Year – Mathews Mpete
- School Team of the Year – Vorentoe High School
- Developing School Team of the Year – Oudtshoorn School of Skills
- Federation of the Year – Triathlon South Africa
- Lifetime Achievement Award – Andrew Mlangeni
- Lifetime Achievement Award – Senzo Meyiwa
- Lifetime Achievement Award – Marthinus Linee
- Lifetime Achievement Award – Mbulaeni Mulaudzi
- Lifetime Achievement Award – Phindile Mwelase.

National Indigenous Games

The 2014 National Indigenous Games Festival, which is organised annually by the SRSA, took place at the Tshwane Events Centre in Pretoria from 21 to 24 September.

The games played included khokho, intonga, ncuva,

morabaraba, diketo, drie stokkies, kgati, dibeke and juskei, all of which are indigenous to South Africa and played in various parts of the country. The games also provide recreational activities for young children and families.

Major sporting achievements in 2014

Athletics

In 2014, Anaso Jobodwana broke South Africa's 200m record, Steven Mokoka broke the 5 000m record and Annemie Smith improved her own South African record in the women's hammer throw, are testimony to the fact that preparations for Rio 2016 Olympics are well on track.

Biking, mountain biking, cycling

Local cyclist Ashleigh Moolman Pasio, paracyclists Ernst van Dyk and Justine Asher were among the big winners at the SA Sport Awards.

Pasio won a bronze medal in the women's road race, in her first appearance at the Commonwealth Games in Glasgow, Scotland. She then headed the South African elite women's team at the UCI Road World Championships, where she finished in the top 20 of the women's road race. She also rode to a second place finish at the Le Samyn des Dames – a women's race in Belgium – and finished in the top 15 of the Giro d'Italia Internazionale Femminile (Giro Rosa), the toughest stage race in women's road cycling. She ended her season ranked among the world's top 30 in her category. Back on home soil, she finished second behind UCI World champion Marianne Vos at the Momentum 94.7 Cycle Challenge road race.

Ernst van Dyk was crowned the 2014 UCI World Champion in the road race.

Justine Asher was crowned UCI World Champion in the time trial and road race, also winning the UCI Para-cycling Road World Cup.

Daryl Impey was another top achiever this season, flying the South African flag while riding for UCI ProTeam Orica-GreenEDGE. Impey maintained his fine form by winning Canada's Tour of Alberta, a road race that features a prologue and five stages. He also won the third stage of the Bayern-Rundfahrt (Tour of Bavaria) in Germany. He was also crowned the national Time Trial champion ahead of Jay Thomson and Jaco Venter, who finished second and third respectively.

Nolan Hoffman continued to be the undisputed king of the local road race classics, winning his third Amashova Durban Classic title and his maiden Cape Argus Cycle Tour victory after 10 attempts. He also grabbed wins at the GoWest criterium series and the Herald Cycle Tour in Port Elizabeth. On the track, Hoffman was crowned the South African Omnium Champion, while Maroesjka Matthee took the women's title.

The Bonitas Pro Cycling team reigned supreme in the 2014 Engen cycle in the city series, winning all the men's races in the challenge. HB Kruger gave the team its win in Pretoria, while Dylan Girdlestone took the honours in Cape Town and Durban.

The women's event was won by Lise Olivier, who won the Pretoria and Durban events, while Maroesjka Matthee won in Cape Town.

Herman Fouche bagged victories in the Campus2Campus Classique in Potchefstroom and claimed overall victory at the Badplaas Tour in Mpumalanga and an elusive victory at the Dis-Chem Ride for Sight.

Westvaal-BMC rider JC Nel claimed his maiden classic victory in the Jock Cycle Classique after securing the overall win in the 151 km race in three hours, 58 minutes and 41 seconds.

Nic Dougall claimed his second successive victory in the four-day Tour de Boland. He also claimed the overall honours in 9:53:03. Reynard Butler and Olivier were crowned new champions of the Tour Durban cycle race, while MTN Qhubeka's Jacques Janse van Rensburg was the overall winner of the Mzansi Tour.

On the mountain bike, Kevin Evans and Max Knox picked up the Sani2c mountain bike race title, while Johann Rabie and Gawie Combrinck claimed their maiden win in the nine-day JoBerg2c mountain bike race.

The Team Bulls pair of Simon Stiebjahn and Tim Bohme secured the overall title in the UCI ranked Cape Pioneer Trek international mountain bike stage race in October. The women's overall title went to Catherine Williamson and Alice Pirard.

Robyn de Groot won the Nissan Trailseeker mountain bike series title after winning all races in the five-event series.

When it came to national titles, MTN-Qhubeka rider Louis Meintjes claimed top honours in the elite men's race at the South African Road Cycling Championships. James Reid and De Groot claimed the elite men and women's national

titles at the South African National MTB Marathon Championships.

Tiaan Odendaal claimed his third consecutive men's national title at the Downhill Championships held at the Thaba Trails in Gauteng.

Mariske Strauss and Rourke Croeser were crowned cross country champions, while Kyle Dodd and Maia Rawlins were crowned BMX national champions.

Strauss was also crowned African champ in the cross-country event at the African Continental championships, while Philip Buys claimed the men's title.

Andrew Neethling and Hayley-Ann Adamson came out tops at the African downhill championships.

South African Masters mountain biker Nedene Cahill took first prize at the UCI Mountain Bike Masters World Championships in the Women's cross-country 30-34 age category in Norway.

Boxing

The SRSA wants boxing to be turned into a leading sport code in South Africa by 2017.

Vision 2017 is a strategy to resuscitate and promote boxing in all the provinces. The plan will improve the administration and safeguard the health and general wellbeing of professional boxers. Authorities have also pledged to promote, market, and sanction quality boxing events and tournaments.

To achieve these objectives, Boxing South Africa (BSA) has to ensure that there is strong leadership, accountability and diversity across all business units and governing spheres.

The parties further agreed that BSA would introduce guiding principles for improved revenue streams and revenue collection.

Revenues would be generated from government grants, bequests, site fees, ticket sales, registration fees, tournament licensing fees, penalties, incomes from invested surplus, sponsorship and fund-raising, broadcast and advertising income.

Chris van Heerden captured the vacant IBF international Welterweight title by outpointing Cecil McCulla.

Xolani Ndongeni, the South African National and IBO International Lightweight champion outpointed Vusumzi Tyatyeka to win the overall PBL competition.

In Heavyweight: Ruan Visser moved into the third position after knocking out Quincy Taylor in the third round in a fight that took place in Houston.

In Featherweight: Aphiwe Mboyiye outpointed Lwando Molwana in the PBL event, which saw him exchanging positions with Paul Magxialani.

Former rated boxers, Lwando Molwana (Feather) and Cletus Mbele (Bantamweight) were added to Watchlist section.

Cricket

In 2014, SRSA recognised the outstanding achievement of the Protea's cricket captain and the world's best batsman AB de Villiers.

In August 2014, the Proteas completed a comprehensive 3-0 series whitewash of Zimbabwe, winning by seven wickets with 136 balls to spare in the third one-day international in Bulawayo.

In February 2014, Cricket South Africa (CSA) announced an innovative ticketing system for cricket fans in the country. CSA was the first national sports federation in South Africa to introduce the new near-field communication technology already in use by various sporting codes in Europe and the USA.

The technology allows supporters to buy match tickets, parking, food and beverages on their smart phone or personal computer, enhancing the stadium experience for fans so that they can enjoy convenience and actively support the Proteas and the franchise teams live at stadiums. In April 2014, the men's and ladies' T20 cricket teams played in the semi-finals World Cup games in Bangladesh.

Canoeing, rowing

In 2014, South African rowers performed exceptionally well when John Smith and James Thompson were crowned world champs after setting a world-best time of 6:05.36 in Amsterdam.

Their victory came only months after making the transition from sweep-oar rowing to sculling and two years after tasting Olympic success.

Adding to the team's accomplishments at the World Rowing Championships in the Netherlands, Shaun Keeling and Vincent Breet claimed a bronze medal in their men's pair boat class.

The women's lightweight doubles sculls crew of Kirsten McCann and Ursula Grobler finished in fourth place.

The women's pair of Lee-Ann Persse and Naydene Smith finished sixth in their final, while the men's coxed pair of Lawrence Brittain and David Hunt, with Willie Morgan as coxswain, were fifth.

These successes came on the back of injuries which had denied the team continuity and depth and resulted in Olympic gold medallist Sizwe Ndlovu missing the world champs.

Ndlovu, however, added another accolade to the South African rowing community by being named as a representative for lightweight male rowers serving on the Athletes' Commission of the World Rowing Federation.

The World Rowing Federation (WRF) nominated Barrow as a finalist for the 2014 World Rowing Coach-of-the-Year award. South African canoeing also experienced a stellar year on the water with Olympic bronze medallist Bridgitte Hartley and stalwart Hank McGregor flying the flag. Hartley made history when she won South Africa's first medal in an Olympic event at the Canoe World Sprint Championships in Moscow. She repeated her performance at the London Olympics by winning the bronze medal in the K1 500 m, finishing third at the world championships. McGregor cemented his status as a legend of South African canoe marathons, claiming his fourth K1 gold medal at the ICF Canoe Marathon World Championships. He then teamed up with Jasper Mocke to clinch the K2 gold medal and become the first South African to win double gold at a world championship event.

Jenna Ward earned a bronze medal in the women's under-23 race. McGregor narrowly edged out Andy Birkett to win the Fish River Canoe Marathon while Abby Adie took the women's title.

Birkett won his fourth Dusi canoe marathon trophy, paired with Sbonela Zondi, in the K2 race. Robyn Kime lifted her fifth consecutive Dusi trophy in 2014. She successfully partnered with Abbey Ulansky for a second time, while it was Ulansky's (nee Miedema) record ninth women's Dusi title.

In July 2014, Andy Birkett managed to hold off Western Cape ace Graeme Solomon to claim his maiden Berg River Canoe Marathon title, while Abby Adie stormed to a convincing win in the ladies' race.

With the intention of bettering his eighth place in the 2013 Berg River Canoe Marathon, 62-year-old grandmaster Lee

McGregor had to settle for eighth place overall at the 2014 event.

Luke Stowman produced a fine display on the last day to not only claim the top spot in the under-23 category but ninth place overall too.

There was a strong performance from Thulani Mbanjwa, who powered his way to 10th place.

Golf

The 2014 Sunshine Tour was the 15th season of professional golf tournament. The tour is based predominantly in South Africa with other events being held in neighbouring countries, including Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Zambia and Namibia.

In February 2014, George Coetzee won the Joburg Open in Johannesburg, Gauteng and Thomas Aiken won the Africa Open in East London in the Eastern Cape. In March 2014, Trevor Fisher Jnr won the Investec Cup in Rustenburg, North West.

In April 2014, Titch Moore won the Telkom Business PGA Championship in Johannesburg, Gauteng, Jbe' Kruger won the Golden Pilsener Zimbabwe Open in Zimbabwe. In May 2014, Danie van Tonder won the Investec Royal Swazi Open in Swaziland, Wallie Coetzee won the Mopani Copper Mines Zambia open in Zambia and Christiaan Basson won the Lombard Insurance Classic in Swaziland.

In June 2014, Lyle Rowe won the Zambia Sugar Open in Zambia and Danie van Tonder won the Vodacom Origin of Golf in Limpopo. In July 2014, Dean Burmester won the Sun City Challenge in Sun City, North West, Jean Hugo won the Vodacom Origins of Golf (Arabella) in the Western Cape and Keith Horne won the Vodacom Origins of Golf (St Francis) in the Eastern Cape. Colin Nel won the Wild Waves Golf Challenge held in KwaZulu-Natal in August 2014.

In September 2014, Louis de Jager won the Vodacom Origins of Golf (Wild Coast). In October 2014, PH McIntyre won the Vodacom Origins of Golf (Vaal de Grace) in Parys, Titch Moore won the Sun Boardwalk Golf Challenge in Port Elizabeth, Merrick Bremner won the BMG Classic in Johannesburg and Keith Horne won the Vodacom Origins of Golf Final in the Western Cape.

In November 2014, Louis de Jager won the Nedbank Affinity Cup in North West and Jaco Ahlers won the Lion of Africa Cape Town Open. In December 2014, Branden Grace

won the Alfred Dunhill Championship in Limpopo.

Justin Walters celebrated becoming the inaugural Challenge Tour graduate of the Year at Wentworth Club with a five under par 67 to take his place on the BMW PGA Championship leaderboard. The 33-year-old South African, holed a 50-foot putt on the final green.

Hockey

The South African teams finished in their best final positions since the inception of the Indoor Hockey World Cup (IHWC) at Indoor Hockey World Cup 2015 in Leipzig Arena, Germany.

The world number 18 Spar South African women's team beat Canada 4-2 after the score was 2-2 at half-time to end ninth in the IHWC women's event. The South African men, under captain Dale Isaac and head coach Ryan Hack of Durban were the mainstays in their team's success. They beat Canada 2-1 to end 11th.

Ice hockey

Cape Town was selected as the host city for the 2015 Men's Division II Group B World Championships. South Africa played against the following national teams: China, Bulgaria, Mexico, New Zealand and Israel.

The tournament took place from 13 to 19 April 2015 at the Grand West Ice Station located at the Old Goodwood Showgrounds.

Motorsport

Mark Cronje and Robin Houghton dominated the Tour Natal Rally, the inaugural round of the 2015 South African Rally National Championship, and scored seven stage wins on their way to overall victory.

Cronje and Houghton came home in two hours six minutes and one second – beating defending champions Leeroy Poulter/Elvéne Coetzee by 44,6 seconds.

Dakar hero, Giniel de Villiers and Carolyn Swan in the second Castrol Toyota Yaris did not take any risks to secure fourth place, while Japie van Niekerk and Gordon Noble had to work hard to regain fifth after they suffered a puncture in stage eight, costing them valuable seconds. In the end they beat Gugu Zulu and Pierre Arries, in his first outing in top-tier rallying for over a year, by only nine seconds – displacing them with one special stage still to run.

In May 2014, Sheldon van der Linde became the youngest driver to win an SA Saloon Car race at the VW Cup round in Port Elizabeth.

In July 2014, Kelvin van der Linde was awarded the Driver of the Year award for the 2014 International Automobile Federation's (FIA) Young Driver Excellence Academy at a graduation ceremony at the Paul Ricard circuit in France.

The Young Driver Excellence Academy is an initiative of the FIA Institute for Motor Sport Safety and Sustainability. Van der Linde is the youngest to have won either of these titles. The Academy programme, which is aimed at developing and improving motor sport safety and sustainability and promotes excellence and achievement in all areas of motor sport.

Netball

Netball South Africa underlined its reputation as one of the fastest growing sports in the country as it scooped two categories at the 2014 SPAR Sport Awards.

SPAR Proteas netball star Lenize Potgieter, won the Up and Coming Athlete of the Year and Zanele Mdoana won a 2014 Style Star Award.

Rugby

Springbok flyhalf, Pat Lambie, landed a 52-metre penalty with a minute to go as South Africa ended New Zealand's 22-game unbeaten run with a 27-25 victory in their final Rugby Championship clash at Ellis Park in October 2014. South Africa became the first team to defeat the world champion All Blacks since England in late 2012.

The Blitzbokke won the Dubai edition of the IRB World Sevens series courtesy of a 33-7 victory over Australia in the Cup final. Kwagga Smith enjoyed a day to remember, including a standout performances in both the semi-final victory over New Zealand as well as the final where he was first to cross the whitewash with a strong bust down the right.

At the Commonwealth Games in Glasgow in 2014, the Springbok Sevens defeated four times champions New Zealand 17-12 in front of a capacity crowd at Ibrox Stadium, to win a historic gold medal.

South Africa wrestled the title away from New Zealand in a memorable final and in the process handed the Kiwis their first ever defeat at the Commonwealth Games. The Springbok Sevens' previous best attempts were two bronze medals.

Running

Endurance running is a popular sport in South Africa and is widely supported. It is highlighted by two ultra-marathons, namely the Comrades Marathon and the Two Oceans Marathon. Both events are world-renowned and attract large numbers of participants from across the globe.

The Comrades Marathon takes place in KwaZulu-Natal and the Two Oceans in the Western Cape. The 2014 Comrades Marathon was won by Bongmusa Mthembu, followed by Ludwick Mamabolo and Gift Kelehe – all three of them South Africans.

Three-time Comrades winner, Zimbabwean Stephen Muzhingi, was fourth.

Eight of the top 10 runners in the 2014 Comrades Marathon men's race were South African.

In the women's race, Eleanor Greenwood from the United Kingdom took first place, with the Nurgalieva twins, Elena and Olesya, second and third respectively. Fourth was Irina Antropova. South African Olympic icon Zola Budd was number seven.

Soccer

The Durban Under-19 International Football Tournament, backed and jointly organised by KwaZulu-Natal, the City of Durban and the South African Football Association, will take place annually in Durban for at least the next three years. Durban hosted the first of these tournaments in June 2014.

Youth development was the cornerstone of every successful footballing nation. The 2014 Durban Under-19 International Football Tournament could be a stepping-stone in the careers of players hoping to represent South Africa at the FIFA World Cup in Russia in 2018.

Surfing, surfski, sailing

An ecstatic Eastern Province team won the President's Cup at the 49th South African Surfing Championships for the second time in the history of the event, in September 2014.

The Association of Surfing Professionals announced the return of South Africa's Jeffreys Bay to the elite Samsung Galaxy ASP World Championship Tour (WCT) schedule for the 2014 season. Taking place from 10 to 20 July 2014, the J-Bay Open served as the sixth of 11 stops on the 2014 Samsung Galaxy ASP WCT schedule and signed a three-year agreement to host the world's best surfers from 2014 to 2016.



Durban's reputation as a global surfski mecca was strengthened in June 2014 as the nation's best ocean paddlers battled for national titles in the newly launched FNB Mazars Durban Downwind surfski race.

The brand new event will not only become the permanent home of both the KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng Surfski champions annually, but the 2014 opejuning edition also doubled as the 2014 South African Surfski Championships.

Starting at Marine Surf Lifesaving Club at Durban's

Addington Beach, paddlers headed 26 km either north to La Mercy or south to Amanzimtoti – depending on the wind direction. The race seeks to become KwaZulu-Natal's premier downwind surfski event.

In June 2014, Fish Hoek's renowned Mocké clan capped off a sublime family weekend's effort in KwaZulu-Natal by winning three of the four SA S2 Surfski Championship titles up for grabs at Sunday's second day of the inaugural FNB Mazars Durban Downwind surfski race.

With the national singles title already in his possession after a memorable paddle, Jasper Mocké teamed up with his older brother Dawid and the pair clinched their fourth national title together before Dawid's wife, evergreen competitor Nikki Mocké, and Olympic bronze medallist Bridgitte Hartley won the women's race.

Fresh from their promising performances on the 2014 ISAF World Cup circuit and the European Cup circuit, South African Olympians Roger Hudson and Asenathi Jim once again packed their bags, this time for Abu Dhabi, after receiving an invitation to the first ever ISAF World Cup final. Just 20 boats raced in each of the 10 Olympic classes in Abu Dhabi, meaning only the finest sailors in the world were competing there in November 2014.

The top Asian and the top non-Asian teams at the last qualifying event of the 2014 season, raced in China later in November, together with the 18 already invited, made up the 20-team World Cup final in the men's 470 event. The South Africans' qualification for the World Cup final was based on their ISAF world rankings, which have ranged between 19 and 22.

This ranking reflected a number of outstanding performances in major Olympic Class events in Europe. These included their historic gold medal at the 2014 European Cup event in Holland, the gold medal in the inaugural European Sailing Federation Cup raced over three events in Italy, Holland and Germany, and second place in the medal races of four of the events on the 2014 World Cup and European Cup circuits.

South Africa's 49er sailors Graeme Willcox and Andrew Tarboton were thrilled with a breakthrough first-place finish in one of their races at the ISAF World Championships in Santander, Spain but recognised they had a way to go to achieve their dream of competing in the Rio Olympics in 2016.

Swimming

In March 2014, Dylan Bosch, broke the American 200m butterfly record at a University of Michigan championship.

In August 2014, South Africa's endurance swimmer, Lewis Pugh, completed the fourth leg of his Seven Swims in the Seven Seas Campaign to highlight the need for, and importance of marine protected areas. He swam 10km off the coast of Sile, a town outside Istanbul in Turkey.

The Cape Long Distance Swimming Association is dedicated to offering information and news on open water swimming around Cape Town, with particular focus on solo swims in the sea. Their aims are to:

- Promote long distance open water swimming in general
- Help coordinate, officiate and record all long distance open water solo swims in Cape waters
- Promote Cape Town as an open water swimming destination
- Assist those travelling to Cape Town for swims, by offering open water swimming information and advice, as well as travelling advice to optimise your Cape Town experience.

Long distance swimming, which is defined as any distance over 7 km, has a long history in South Africa. The first recorded swim was in 1909 when Henry Charteris Hooper swam from Robben Island to the old Cape Town harbour. Since then more than 400 individuals have done the crossing from or to Robben Island as well as various other distance swims in South Africa.

Tennis

Kevin Anderson, South Africa's leading tennis player, started 2014 by reaching the fourth round of the Australian Open, before being knocked out in straight sets by Tomáš Berdych.

He then reached the final at Delray Beach, before losing to Marin Čilić. At the Mexican Open held in Acapulco, he again reached the final, losing to Grigor Dimitrov in three sets. In the Indian Wells Masters, Anderson reached the quarterfinals, but lost to Roger Federer. At the 2014 Madrid Open, he beat Radek Štěpánek, before losing to Tomáš Berdych. He reached the fourth round in the French Open, before losing to fifth seed David Ferrer.

He then reached the quarterfinals of the AEGON Championships held at the Queen's Club, London, before losing to Radek Štěpánek. At the Wimbledon Championships he defeated Fabio Fognini to reach the fourth round, where he

lost to Andy Murray. Anderson made it to the quarterfinals of the Masters 1000 event in Toronto after defeating Fognini and Stanislas Wawrinka.

At the Cincinnati Masters, he had a disappointing first-round, straight-set exit at the hands of John Isner. He made it to the third round of the US Open, where he lost to eventual champion Marin Čilić. At the Paris Masters he again defeated Wawrinka to reach the quarterfinals, after which Tomas Berdych beat him. The South African ended the year at 16th place in the ATP year-end rankings.



Wheelchair Tennis is one of the fastest growing wheelchair sports in the world. The ITF considers South Africa one of the global success stories in introducing the sport, making Wheelchair Tennis South Africa (WTSA) one of the top wheelchair tennis structures and nations in the world.

WTSA has sustainable sports programmes running in each of South Africa's nine provinces to introduce and offer wheelchair tennis to as many physically disabled individuals and communities as possible.

Through these programmes, people with disabilities are given the opportunity to learn a new skill and excel at a sport. Players are continuously developed and discovered through these programmes from introduction to the game, to ultimately, representing South Africa internationally.

Chess

The Department of Basic Education encourages chess as a serious sport in schools.

South Africa intends to use chess as an educational tool, to enhance logic and lateral thinking for mathematics and sciences, which many people find difficult.

South Africa will count on the Local Organising Committee's commitment to supporting chess development programmes in underprivileged communities.

Tourism



Tourism is a national priority and contributes significantly to economic development. The national tourism sector strategy provides a blueprint for the sector to meet the growth targets contained in the new growth path.

The inflow of tourists to South Africa is the result of the success of policies aimed at entrenching South Africa's status as a major international tourism and business events destination.

The Tourism Business Index's quarterly index produced by the Tourism Business Council of South Africa indicated that revenue per available room in the hotel sector increased by 7,9% during the first 10 months of 2014. A Statistics South Africa (StatsSA) report has found that the total income for the South Africa tourist accommodation industry, which includes restaurant and bar sales, grew by 7%.

In May 2015, there were 1 202 795 foreign arrivals to South Africa. The arrivals were made up of 89 257 non-visitors and 1 113 538 visitors. The visitors consisted of 428 131 same-day visitors and 685 407 overnight visitors. The breakdown of the tourists by region was as follows: 138 258 from overseas; 533 361 from the Southern African Development Community countries; 12 594 from other African countries and the country of residence of 1 194 tourists was classified as unspecified.

Role players

South African Tourism (SAT)

Business tourism has also increased, especially since the establishment of the country's first South African National Convention Bureau as a business unit under SAT.

Given the strong growth potential in Africa, SAT was allocated R300 million to expand its marketing presence on the continent, which will include the opening of another four offices in the next few years.

SAT's Sho't Left marketing campaign for domestic tourists is already delivering results and will be bolstered by another R100 million in secured ring-fenced investment in 2015/16.

The "It's Here, Vaya Mzansi" campaign is an industry-wide project that relies on collaboration and partnership from the wider industry for success and to grow domestic leisure travel to meet targets. SAT partnered with more than 50 tourism companies in South Africa to create discount vouchers ranging from tour-operator services, accommodation and experiences including wine tastings, canopy tours and hiking.

In 2014, SAT introduced a global hub strategy created to effectively deliver the destination marketing message with a wider reach than ever before.

Tourism Enterprise Partnership (TEP)

TEP is a non-profit company that facilitates the growth, development and sustainability of small tourism businesses. This is achieved through a number of products and services that provide hands-on, step-by-step support and guidance, ultimately leading to improved product quality, operational efficiency and market reach.

Funding for TEP's small tourism business development interventions is provided by the NDT as well as the Business Trust, the Tourism Micro-enterprises Support Fund (a sister company that provides funding specifically for the support of micro enterprises), global financial services company Credit Suisse, and the Eastern Cape Development Corporation.

Tourism Indaba

The Tourism Indaba, held from 10 to 12 May, provided an opportunity to showcase South Africa and its people.

The Tourism Indaba that takes place in Durban annually is one of the largest tourism marketing events in Africa and one of the top three events of its kind in the world. For two years in a row, Indaba has won the award for Africa's best travel and tourism show. This award was presented by the Association of World Travel Awards.

It showcases a wide variety of southern Africa's best tourism products and attracts international visitors and media from across the world.

To bolster growth, government has identified core markets, investment markets and tactical markets across regional Africa, the Americas, Asia and Australasia, as well as in Europe.

Meetings Africa

Attendance figures at Meetings Africa 2014 were up by 15% compared to 2013, with a total of 3 295 delegates attending Africa's premier business events trade show.

Tourism Grading Council of South Africa (TGCSA)

The TGCSA's grading system is South Africa's only officially recognised system for the star-grading of accommodation establishments.

Tourism in the provinces

Western Cape

The Western Cape is South Africa's most developed tourism region.

The tourism industry in the province has grown faster and created more jobs than any other industry.

One in 10 employees in the Western Cape earns a living in the tourism industry, and it contributes more than R25 billion to the provincial economy.

Key attractions

- Table Mountain, which forms part of the Table Mountain National Park, is one of the official New Seven Wonders of Nature, following a lengthy international public voting process. A modern cableway takes visitors to the top of the mountain, providing spectacular views.
- The Victoria and Alfred (V&A) Waterfront, the Company's Gardens, the District Six Museum, the houses of Parliament and the South African National Gallery.
- The Nelson Mandela Gateway to Robben Island is in the Clock Tower Precinct at the V&A Waterfront. It houses interactive multimedia exhibitions, an auditorium, boardrooms, the Robben Island Museum and a restaurant.
- The Gold of Africa Museum, established by Anglo Gold, houses a celebrated collection of more than 350 gold artefacts.
- The South African Rugby Museum in Newlands reflects the history of the sport as far back as 1891.
- All South African wine routes fall under the auspices of the Wine of Origin Scheme. Production is divided into official regions, districts and wards. There are five principle demarcations – Coastal, Breede River Valley, Little Karoo, Olifants River and Boberg, covering 21 districts and 61 wards.
- Jazz is big in Cape Town. From traditional blues through progressive jazz to African-influenced jazz, every taste is catered for at a number of restaurants, jazz cafés, cigar bars, pubs and wine farms. The top jazz event in the Western Cape is the annual Cape Town International Jazz Festival.

Garden Route

The Garden Route features the pont at Malgas, which is one of the two remaining ponts in the country, ferrying vehicles

and livestock across the Breede River. This popular route spans roughly 200 km of South Africa's southern coast, incorporating a picturesque stretch of coastline.

Key attractions

- Attequas Kloof Pass, South African/Anglo-Boer War blockhouses and the Bartolomeu Dias complex.
- Great Brak River offers a historic village with many opportunities for whale- and dolphin-watching along the extensive coast.
- The Slave Tree in George, located just outside the Old Library, was planted in 1811. It is known to be the biggest English oak in the Southern Hemisphere.
- Nearby, bungee-jumping at the Gouritz River Gorge, hiking, mountain-biking and angling are popular pastimes.
- The Point in Mossel Bay is popular among surfers and its natural pool formed by rock is also a favourite swimming spot at low tide.
- Genadendal is the oldest Moravian village in Africa, with church buildings and a school dating back to 1738. The Genadendal Mission and Museum complex documents the first mission station in South Africa.
- Villiersdorp houses the Dagbreek Museum that dates back to 1845. The historical home, Oude Radyn, is possibly the only building in the Western Cape to have Batavian wooden gutters and down pipes.

Little Karoo

The Little Karoo's fascinating landscape is fashioned almost entirely by water. Its vegetation ranges from lush greenery in the fertile river valleys to short, rugged Karoo plants in the veld. Gorges feature rivers that cut through towering mountains, while breathtakingly steep passes cross imposing terrain. The region is also home to the world's largest bird – the ostrich.

Key attractions

- Excellent wines and port are produced in the Calitzdorp and De Rust areas.
- The Swartberg Nature Reserve and Pass with their gravel roads are also worth a visit.
- The Little Karoo Nasionale Kunstefees (National Arts Festival) is held in Oudtshoorn annually.
- The Cango Caves, a series of 30 subterranean limestone

caves, bear evidence of early San habitation and features magnificent dripstone formations.

- Amalienstein and Zoar are historic mission stations midway between Ladismith and Calitzdorp. Visitors can go on donkey-cart and hiking trails through orchards and vineyards. The Seweweekspoort is ideal for mountain-biking, hiking, and protea and fynbos admirers.

Northern Cape

The Big Hole in Kimberley is the largest hand-dug excavation in the world. In 1871, diamonds were discovered at the site and mined manually by prospectors.

Key attractions

- The house where Sol Plaatje (African National Congress founding member and human-rights activist) lived in Kimberley, has a library of Plaatje's and other black South African writers' works, and several displays, including a portrayal of black involvement in the South African/Anglo-Boer War.
- Known as the "Oasis of the Kalahari", Kuruman is blessed with a permanent and abundant source of water that flows from Gasegonyana (Setswana for "the little water calabash") – commonly called the "Eye of Kuruman" – which yields 20 million litres of water a day.
- The Wonderwerk Cave at Kuruman features extensive San paintings that may be viewed by appointment.
- The Kalahari Raptor Centre cares for injured birds. Many of these majestic creatures can be seen at close quarters.
- Upington is the commercial, educational and social centre of the Green Kalahari, owing its prosperity to agriculture and its irrigated lands along the Orange River. A camel-and-rider statue in front of the town's police station pays tribute to the "mounties", who patrolled the harsh desert territory on camels.
- In September 2013, the Kalahari Desert SpeedWeek was held at Hakskeen Pan, 200 km north of Upington.
- Namaqualand is famous for a spectacular annual show in spring when an abundance of wild flowers covers vast tracts of desert.
- Namaqualand is also home to the Ais-Ais/Richtersveld National Park. It is managed jointly by the local Nama people and South African National Parks.
- De Aar is the most important railway junction in South

Africa. The author Olive Schreiner lived in the town for many years. Visitors can dine in her former house, which has been converted into a restaurant.

- Hanover is known for its handmade shoes and articles made mostly from sheepskin and leather.

Free State

This central region of South Africa is characterised by endless rolling fields of wheat, sunflowers and maize, and forms the principal bread basket of South Africa.

Key attractions

- With its King's Park Rose Garden containing more than 4 000 rose bushes, the Free State's major city, Bloemfontein, has rightfully earned the nickname "City of Roses." The city also hosts an annual rose festival.
- Bloemfontein has a busy cultural and social-events calendar. One of the annual events not to be missed is the Mangaung African Cultural Festival, popularly known as the Macufe Arts Festival, in September every year.
- The National Women's Memorial commemorates the women and children who died in concentration camps during the Anglo-Boer/South African War.
- The Gariep Dam, more than 100 km long and 15 km wide, is part of the Orange River Water Scheme, the largest inland expanse of water in South Africa.
- Between the dam and Bethulie is the Gariep Dam Nature Reserve.
- Clocolan is known for the beauty of its cherry trees when they are in full bloom in spring. San rock paintings and engravings are also found in the area.
- The Llandaff Oratory in the nearby village of Van Reenen is believed to be the smallest Roman Catholic church in the world.
- At Harrismith, there are various memorials in honour of those who fought in the Anglo-Boer/South African War and World War I. Of particular interest is a memorial for the Scots Guards and Grenadier Guards.
- The Golden Gate Highlands National Park outside Clarens has beautiful sandstone rock formations.
- The Vredefort Dome, a World Heritage Site, is the oldest and largest meteorite impact site in the world. It was formed about two billion years ago when a giant meteorite hit Earth.

Eastern Cape

The main feature of the Eastern Cape is its magnificent coastline. Added to the diverse coastal experiences are more than 60 state-owned game reserves and over 30 private game farms, which collectively cover an area greater than the Kruger National Park.

Key attractions

- Within the Port Elizabeth there are some beautiful parks with well-landscaped gardens, including St George's Park, which covers 73 ha and houses the famous Port Elizabeth Cricket Club, the oldest bowling green in South Africa; Prince Alfred's Guard Memorial; the 1882 Victorian Pearson Conservatory; and the 54-ha Settlers' Park.
- To the north-west of Graaff-Reinet lies the Valley of Desolation. The valley is a national monument within the Karoo Nature Reserve, formed millions of years ago by weathering erosion.
- Varied game reserves, including the Addo Elephant, Mountain Zebra and Mkambati parks.
- South Africa's first marine park, the Tsitsikamma National Park extends along a rocky coastline of 50 km, and 3 km out to sea.
- Southern right and humpback whales and their calves are regularly spotted from the high dunes, usually between May and November, while common and bottlenose dolphins are often seen close to shore.

Limpopo

The Limpopo landscape is made up of dramatic contrasts characterised by hot savanna plains and mist-clad mountains, age-old indigenous forests and cycads alongside modern plantations, and ancient mountain fortresses and the luxury of contemporary infrastructure and modern-day facilities.

Key attractions

- The Marakele National Park is home to some rare yellow-wood and cedar trees and the world's largest colony of Cape vultures. It is also a leader in the conservation of the black rhino outside of the Kruger National Park and the KwaZulu-Natal parks.
- Polokwane is considered the premier game-hunting destination in South Africa.

- The Mapungubwe Archaeological Site, 80 km west of Musina, lies within the boundaries of the Mapungubwe National Park. It is one of the richest of its kind in Africa and a world heritage site. Excavations in the 1930s uncovered a royal graveyard, which included a number of golden artefacts, including the famous gold-foil rhinoceros.
- The Kruger National Park (northern section) is one of South Africa's major tourist attractions. The park is home to a large number and wide variety of amphibians, reptiles and birds, as well as 147 mammal species, including the Big Five.

North West

North West has several cultural villages that entertain and attract visitors.

A number of excellent game reserves have been established, including the Pilanesberg National Park.

Key attractions

- The historic route of Mahikeng includes an South African/Anglo-Boer War siege site, the Molema House where Sol Plaatje lived while writing his Mafikeng Diary, and the Mahikeng Museum.
- The Groot Marico region is known as mampoor country and visitors can explore the Mampoor Route. The Kortkloof Cultural Village is dedicated to the Tswana people.
- Ottosdal is the only place in South Africa where the unique "wonderstone", or pyrophyllite, is found and mined.
- The Ottosdal Night Race is organised in conjunction with the Diamond Marathon Club. The event consists of 42,2-km, 21,1-km, 10-km races and a 5-km fun run.
- San rock engravings, Stone Age implements and structures are found on farms such as Witpoort, Gestoptefontein, Driekuyl and Korannafontein.

Mpumalanga

The climate and topography vary from cool highland grasslands at 1 600 m above sea level, through the middleveld and escarpment, to the subtropical Lowveld towards the Kruger National Park and many private game reserves.

Scenic beauty, climate and wildlife, voted the most attractive features of South Africa, are found in abundance in this province.

Key attractions

- Barberton features many reminders of the early gold-rush era. Museums include Belhaven, Fernlea House and Stopforth House. The only known verdite deposits in the world are found in the rocks of the Barberton district. The annual Diggers Festival is held in September every year.
- The spectacular Blyde River Canyon is a 26-km-long gorge carved out of the face of the escarpment, and is one of the natural wonders of Africa. God's Window provides a magnificent panoramic view across miles of densely forested mountains, the green Lowveld and the canyon.
- Sabie is the centre of the largest man-made forest in South Africa and a popular destination among mountain bikers. The Cultural Historical Forestry Museum depicts various aspects of the country's forestry industry.
- The Bridal Veil, Horseshoe and Lone Creek waterfalls, and Mac Mac pools and falls just outside Sabie are well worth a visit.
- The 69-km Prospector's Trail starts at the Mac Mac Forest Station and leads to the Bourke's Luck potholes.
- At the Montrose Falls in Schoemanskloof, the Crocodile River cascades 12 m into a series of rock pools. It is also the starting point of the annual Lowveld Crocodile Canoe Marathon, held in February every year.
- The region also holds rich historical sentiments centred on the monument of the late Mozambican President Samora Machel, constructed in the village of Mbuzini.

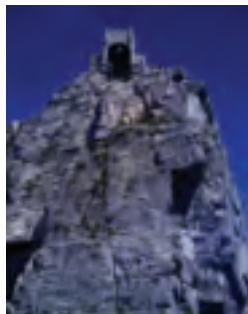
Gauteng

Gauteng is characterised by a cosmopolitan mix of people from all walks of life.

Key attractions

- Natural areas include the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve (Heidelberg); Braamfontein Spruit Trust, The Wilds on Houghton and the Klipriviersberg Nature Reserve in Johannesburg; the Kloofendal Nature Reserve and Walter Sisulu Botanical Gardens (in Roodepoort); and the National Botanical Garden, Smuts House Museum, and Freedom Park in Pretoria; as well as the Tswaing Crater Trail.
- A team of Lippizaner stallions performs every Sunday at the South African National Horsemanship Centre in Kyalami.

- The Sterkfontein caves near Krugersdorp are the site of the discovery of the skull of the famous Mrs Ples, an estimated 2,5-million-year-old hominid fossil; and Little Foot, an almost complete hominid skeleton of more than 3,3 million years old.
- The Constitution Hill Precinct is set to become one of South Africa's most popular landmarks.
- 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 Nelson Mandela Centre of Memory opened its doors to the public following the death of former President Nelson Mandela, in December 2013.
- The Union Buildings celebrated its centenary in 2013. Designed by Sir Herbert Baker, construction started in 1910 and was completed in 1913. It has since been the setting for the presidential inauguration of former President Nelson Mandela in 1994, as well as those of former President Thabo Mbeki on 16 June 1999, and 27 April 2004, and of President Jacob Zuma on 9 May 2009, and 24 May 2014. It is also the setting of many national celebrations, including Women's Day and Freedom Day.
- In December 2013, a bronze statue of former President Mandela was unveiled at the Union Buildings.
- The National Zoological Gardens in Pretoria is considered one of the 10 best in the world.
- The old mining town of Cullinan is where the world's biggest diamond, the 3 106-carat Cullinan diamond, was found.



KwaZulu-Natal

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 Durban area has more than 50 reserves, developed parks and specialised gardens, the most renowned being the Municipal Botanical Garden. Besides the botanical gardens, Mitchell Park is one of the most popular green spaces, which includes an outdoor restaurant, a zoo and a playground for children.
- Annual events in and around the city include the popular Comrades Marathon between Durban and Pietermaritzburg, an international surfing competition, the Duzi canoe marathon, the Midmar Mile, Dolphin Mile open water swimming events, the July Handicap horse-race, the Amashova-shova cycle tour, and the Spar Mercury Ladies 10 km Challenge.
- The Weza State Forest in East Griqualand runs through indigenous forests and commercial plantations. The forest is home to several antelope species and a huge variety of birds.
- St Lucia and its surroundings comprises the iSimangaliso Wetland Park that have five separate ecosystems. It is a fishing and bird watching paradise. Boat trips on the lake offer opportunities for crocodile and hippo sightings. The Kosi Bay Nature Reserve is part of the Coastal Forest Reserve between Mozambique and Sodwana Bay.
- 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 Battlefields Route in northern KwaZulu-Natal has the highest concentration of battlefields and related military sites in South Africa.
- The Midlands Meander is a scenic drive between Hilton and Mooi River, with some 430 art studios, potters and painters, to herb gardens and cheese makers.
- Midmar Dam is zoned for yachting and power-boating. The 1 000-ha Midmar Game Park has rhino, zebra, a wide variety of antelope species and waterfowl.

Transport



The Constitution identifies the legislative responsibilities of different levels of government regarding airports, roads, traffic management and public transport. Transport is a function that is legislated and executed at all levels of government. In addition, for transport functions at the national level, most of the implementation takes place in public entities that are overseen by the department, each with a specific delivery mandate, as specified in the respective sections below.

The 1996 White Paper on Transport defines the different subsectors in the transport sector. Broadly, these are the infrastructure and operations of rail, pipelines, roads, airports, harbours as well as the cross-modal operations of public transport and freight. The Department of Transport is responsible for the legislation and policies for all these subsectors.

For the cross modal functions of public transport and freight, the guiding documents are the National Land Transport Act of 2009, the public transport strategy and the national freight logistics strategy.

The Department of Transport is therefore responsible for conducting sector research, formulating legislation and policy to set the strategic direction of subsectors, assigning responsibilities to public entities and other levels of government, regulating through setting norms and standards, and monitoring implementation.

The department's strategic goals are to:

- ensure an efficient and integrated infrastructure network that serves as a catalyst for social and economic development
- ensure a transport sector that is safe and secure
- improve rural access, infrastructure and mobility
- improve public transport systems
- increase the contribution of the transport sector to job creation
- increase the contribution of the transport sector to environmental protection.

There are 12 public entities that report to the Minister of Transport, namely Airports Company South Africa, Air Traffic and Navigation Services, the Cross-Border Road Transport Agency (CBRTA), the Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa (Prasa), the Ports Regulator, the Railway Safety Regulator, the Road Accident Fund (RAF), the Road Traffic Infringement Agency, the Road Traffic Management Corporation (RTMC), the South African Civil Aviation Authority (SACAA), the South African Maritime Safety Authority (Samsa) and the South African National Roads Agency Ltd (Sanral). Commercial role

players include Transnet, South African Airways (SAA) and SA Express (SAX).

Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa

Prasa's strategic goals are to:

- invest in new capacity such as modern trains, signalling and telecommunications systems, infrastructure, transit-orientated developments, new generation stations, access control and other operating systems
- unlock the value of assets, such as the telecom munications network and the property portfolio
- effect key operational efficiencies for improved service delivery
- modernise operations in critical areas such as ticketing, cabling, booking systems and energy regeneration.
- achieve financial sustainability through improved revenue generation.

Transnet Limited

Transnet is a focused freight-transport and logistics company wholly owned by the South African Government.

It comprises the following operating divisions:

- Transnet Freight Rail
- Transnet Rail Engineering
- Transnet Port Terminals
- Transnet Pipelines
- TNPA.

Gautrain

The Gautrain is an 80 km-long mass rapid transit railway system that links Johannesburg, Pretoria and OR Tambo International Airport.

It was built to relieve traffic congestion in the Johannesburg-Pretoria traffic corridor and offer commuters a viable alternative to road transport, as Johannesburg had limited public transport infrastructure.

In 2014, a consortium of Transaction Advisors was appointed to conduct the feasibility study for the possible rapid rail extensions to the Gautrain network.

The possible rapid rail extensions follow from the Gauteng 25-Year Integrated Transport Master Plan. This plan will ensure integration of transport with spatial patterns as well as

the integration between various transport modes to transport people effectively.

The Gautrain transports about 52 000 people a day (including weekends) or 1,2 million people a year.

Road Safety and Road Accident Fund

The legislative mandate of the RAF is the payment of compensation for loss or damage wrongfully caused by the driving of motor vehicles in South Africa. The socioeconomic mandate of the fund is to reintegrate victims of road accidents into society from a health and economic perspective, and to protect wrongdoers and their families from financial ruin.

Road Traffic Management Corporation

The RTMC is responsible for coordinating road-traffic management across the three spheres of government. The core mandate of the corporation is to improve traffic-law compliance and reduce road fatalities.

South African Maritime Safety Authority

The SAMSA's mandate is to ensure safety of life and property at sea; prevent and combat pollution from ships in the marine environment; and promote South Africa's maritime interests.

South African National Roads Agency Limited

Sanral's main strategic goal is to provide effective strategic road infrastructure to facilitate development, commerce, mobility and access.

In addition, the agency will continue with its preventative maintenance approach as it expands its network to the extended mandate of 35 000 km.

The agency is responsible for the design, financing, maintenance, operation and rehabilitation of South Africa's national toll and non-toll roads.

The toll-road network comprises about 19% (3 120 km) of the national road grid. Sanral manages some 1 832 km of these toll roads.

In its endeavour to continue the expansion and maintenance of the comprehensive national road network, Sanral will continue the selective expansion of toll roads.

About 1 288 km of the tolled sections of national roads have been concessioned to private companies to develop, operate and maintain. The Moloto Rail Development Corridor

announced by Cabinet in July 2014, will be an integrated public transport system, which will have rail as a backbone and other modes of transport – buses and taxis in particular – providing feeder services.

National Transport Master Plan (NAP-MAP)

The long-term vision of NATMAP 50 will sustain South Africa's projected growth and focus on integrated transport planning to ensure that the different modes of transport complement each other. The transport sector is critical to realising the implementation of the NDP 2030 Vision of advanced economic development, job creation, growth, and provision of equitable access to opportunities and services for all, while fostering an inclusive society and economy.

Rural Transport Strategy

Rural transport development ensures better mobility and access in rural areas. The national transport survey found that a higher percentage of the population cannot afford the high cost of transport. This limits their access to transport and therefore social and economic opportunities. This perpetuates underdevelopment and isolation from mainstream public transport system.

The National Land Transport Act of 2009 provides for different levels of government to be responsible for planning.

The Rural Transport Strategy is expected to contribute to the formulation of the National Planning Guidelines for rural district municipalities' public transport network plans.

Aviation

Civil aviation serves as a major catalyst for global economic activities and is vital to trade and tourism. South Africa's airport network consists of 135 licensed airports, 19 military airports and up to 1 300 unlicensed aerodromes.

South Africa's nine major airports are:

- OR Tambo International in Gauteng
- Cape Town International in the Western Cape
- King Shaka International in KwaZulu-Natal
- Bloemfontein International in the Free State
- Port Elizabeth International in the Eastern Cape
- Upington International in the Northern Cape
- East London Airport in the Eastern Cape
- George Airport in the Western Cape

- Kimberley Airport in the Northern Cape.

Air Traffic and Navigation Services

South Africa is one of the 36 council members of the International Civil Aviation Organisation Council. South Africa is committed to regional aviation safety, security and environment issues.

Through the Southern African Development Community and African Civil Aviation Commission mechanism the department works to prevent an European Union (EU) blacklist of African states and unilateral imposition of the EU Emission Trading Scheme.

South African Civil Aviation Authority

SACAA is charged with promoting, regulating and enforcing civil aviation safety and security standards. It performs administrative and oversight control over registered aircraft, licensed aircraft maintenance engineers, air maintenance organisations, air operating certificate holders, aviation training organisations and aeroplane and helicopter pilots.

It brought together regulatory authorities and health practitioners in the aerospace environment to discuss challenges confronting the sector.

Hosting the event helped promote awareness and encouraged African States to share information regarding aircrew performance, the safety of aircrew and passengers in flight as well as safety management.

South African Airways

SAA is the leading carrier in Africa, serving 26 destinations across the continent, as well as major destinations within South Africa and internationally from its Johannesburg hub at OR Tambo International Airport and is a member of the largest international airline network, Star Alliance.

SAA's core business is the provision of passenger airline and cargo transport services together with related services, which are provided through SAA and its four wholly owned subsidiaries: SAA Technical; Mango, its low-cost carrier; Air Chefs, the catering entity of SAA; and South African Travel Centre.

In January 2015, SAA became the first airline globally to install the Satellite Authorisation System (SatAuth) that allows for secure credit-card transactions anywhere in the skies.

The system also provides pin-point accurate aircraft track-

ing services for operational purposes.

The system will allow for secure credit card transactions at any point and real-time positioning of any flight, anywhere, impacting fuel saving interventions in-flight as well as providing full visibility of actual flight paths versus planned routing at any time. SatAuth, the first product of its kind, was developed in South Africa.

Public transport

Scholar Transport

The National Scholar Transport Policy provides a framework for safe and secure transport for learners through the cooperation of stakeholders and law-enforcement authorities.

The DoT developed the national operational guidelines to remedy operational challenges that provinces have in implementing the Scholar Transport Programme.

Integrated public transport networks

Bus Rapid Transport (BRT)

South Africa is on its way to becoming the first country in Africa to have rapid public transport networks. Such networks will not only change the face of the country, but will boost economic development, job creation and tourism.

- In Cape Town, *MyCiTi* is moving an average of 42 522 people against a target of 50 000 per weekday.
- *Rea Vaya* in Johannesburg is moving an average of 33 670 people against a target of 40 000 per weekday.
- In Pretoria, *A Re Yeng* is moving an average of 3 000 people against a target of 10 000 per weekday.
- *Go George* is moving an average of 7 630 people against a target of 10 000 per weekday in George, Cape Town.
- The City of Ekurhuleni was expected to launch *Harambe* (pulling or working together in Kiswahili), in 2016.

All the South African BRT systems will expand in phases over the next decade.

Maritime

The South African Maritime Training Academy at Simon's Town in the Western Cape provides advanced training to the broader maritime sector, including the merchant navy, harbour-craft operations, the fishing industry and the South African Navy. The South African Merchant Navy Academy at Granger Bay, is integrated with the Cape Peninsula University of Technology, with a similar training facility at the Durban

Institute of Technology.

As part of an initiative to reduce the vacancy rate of at least The MRCC enables South Africa to exercise its responsibilities to the international community by employing state-of-the-art search-and-rescue infrastructure and services.

South Africa has a well-established pollution prevention strategy, and is ready to respond in case of threats to the environment or to provide assistance to vessels at risk.

Arrive Alive campaign

Government's Arrive Alive Road-Safety Campaign has become an important part of the DoT's road safety projects and awareness efforts, especially during critical periods for road traffic management such as Easter and the December holidays.

The goals of the campaign are to:

- reduce the number of road-traffic accidents in general, and fatalities in particular, by 5% compared with the same period the previous year.
- improve road-user compliance with traffic laws.
- forge improved working relationships between traffic authorities in the various spheres of government.

Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011 – 2020

South Africa is a signatory to the UN Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011 – 2020. The resolution is co-sponsored by more than 90 countries.

A key aspect of the Integrated Road Safety Management Programme is increasing pedestrian safety. In planning and design, Sanral provides for interventions such as traffic calming, safe stopping areas for public transport, and pedestrian bridges. The DoT also engages communities adjacent to national roads to find solutions to pedestrians' needs.

To contribute to safety on the roads, Sanral developed a database of projects that need to be implemented in areas that are hazardous to pedestrians. The solutions range from pedestrian bridges, pavements, road safety education and traffic calming measures.

When it comes to managing safety on freeways, Sanral's incident management system, supported by central coordination centres, embraces interaction between emergency services and law enforcement agencies on all declared national routes.

Reference list



Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Website: www.daff.gov.za

Private Bag X250, Pretoria, 0001

Tel: 012 319 6000 Fax: 012 319 6943

Arts and Culture

Website: www.dac.gov.za

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Basic Education

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Civilian Secretariat for Police

Website: www.policesecretariat.gov.za

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Communications

Website: www.doc.gov.za

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Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs

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Correctional Services

Website: www.dcs.gov.za

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Defence

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Economic Development

Website: www.economic.gov.za

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Energy

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Environmental Affairs

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Government Communications (GCIS)

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Health

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Higher Education and Training

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Home Affairs

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Human Settlements

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Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID)

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International Relations and Cooperation

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Justice and Constitutional Development

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Labour

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Military Veterans

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Mineral Resources

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National School of Government

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Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

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Public Enterprises

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Public Service and Administration

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Public Works

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Rural Development and Land Reform

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Science and Technology

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Social Development

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South African Police Service

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South African Revenue Service

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Sport and Recreation South Africa

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State Security

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Statistics South Africa

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Telecommunications and Postal Services

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Tourism

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Trade and Industry

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Traditional Affairs

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Transport

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Water and Sanitation

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