



OFFICIAL GUIDE TO SOUTH AFRICA 2019/20

FOREWORD

The National Anthem

Nkosi sikelel' i Afrika
 (God bless Africa)
 Maluphakanyisw' uphondo lwayo,
 (Raise high her glory)
 Yizwa imithandazo yethu,
 (Hear our prayers)
 Nkosi sikelela, thina lusapho lwayo.
 (God bless us, we her children)

Morena boloka setjhaba sa heso,
 (God protect our nation)
 O fedise dintwa le matshwenyeho,
 (End all wars and tribulations)
 O se boloke, O se boloke setjhaba sa heso,
 (Protect us, protect our nation)
 Setjhaba sa South Afrika – South Afrika.
 (Our nation South Africa – South Africa)

Uit die blou van onse hemel,
 (Ringing out from our blue heavens)
 Uit die diepte van ons see,
 (From the depth of our seas)
 Oor ons ewige gebergtes,
 (Over our everlasting mountains)
 Waar die kranse antwoord gee.
 (Where the echoing crags resound)

Sounds the call to come together,
 And united we shall stand,
 Let us live and strive for freedom,
 In South Africa our land.

Official Guide to South Africa 2019/20

Seventeenth (17th) edition

Compiled, edited and published by:

Government Communications (GCIS)

Private Bag X745, Pretoria, 0001

Telephone: 012 473 0000

Website: www.gcis.gov.za

ISBN: 978-0-620-87171-6

Editor: Elias Tibane

Support services: Carel Mojela

Picture coordinator: Elizabeth Sibiya

Images supplied by: GCIS

Design and layout: Rachel Sekhu

Compiled, edited and published by the GCIS.

The editor has taken all reasonable care to ensure correctness of facts and statistics. However, any person requiring confirmation of any data in the *Official Guide to South Africa* or more detailed and specific information, should consult the relevant department/institution.

Unless otherwise specified, information contained in this *Official Guide to South Africa* was the latest available as at October 2020.

Visit www.gov.za for additional information.

Contents

- Foreword by President Cyril Ramaphosa
- South Africa at a Glance
- History
- People of South Africa
- Government
- The Presidency
- Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
- Communications
- Economy and Finance
- Education
- Environment, Forestry and Fisheries
- Health
- Human Settlements
- International Relations
- Justice and Correctional Services
- Mineral Resources and Energy
- Police and Defence
- Provinces
- Science and Innovation
- Social Development
- Sports, Arts and Culture
- Tourism
- Transport
- Water and Sanitation



FOREWORD

The *Official Guide to South Africa 2019/20* documents a year of progress across society. At the same time, it will forever be defined by the severe disruption to lives and livelihoods caused by the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) pandemic.

This edition of our annual *Official Guide to South Africa* is published amid the global struggle against COVID-19. In South Africa, the last few months of the financial year centred on the management of the pandemic in partnership with civil society and with our partners in Africa and across the globe.

Until the identification of the first COVID-19 case in South Africa in March 2020, government was making steady progress in concerted efforts to tackle the triple challenge of poverty, unemployment and inequality.

The pandemic has affected our growth trajectory and implementation of far-reaching programmes to improve the lives of South Africans. In its wake, the virus has left a damaged economy, a sudden loss of income for individuals and businesses and a country that has to engage with the world outside in new and different ways.

However, as with all crises, COVID-19 has compelled us to revisit our plans for revitalising the economy and making our economy more inclusive and equitable.

This crisis has also sparked innovation and adaptation in many areas, and the adaptability and flexibility demonstrated by our nation during this time bodes well for the tasks that we must now undertake.

One of the key developments in our quest for inclusive growth was the appointment in October 2019 of the Presidential Economic Advisory Council, tasked with ensuring greater coherence and consistency in the implementation of economic policies that spur inclusive growth.

The expertise of the Council members is an even more critical asset to our country in the midst of COVID-19.

This *Official Guide to South Africa* reminds us of the vital interventions we took in the year under review to support Early Childhood Development, which is globally recognised as the most powerful investment in human capital that a country can make.

To strengthen the ongoing fight against gender-based violence and femicide, women's rights and gender power relations will be part of Life Orientation in the school curriculum. Necessary amendments are being made to laws and policies to ensure that perpetrators of gender-based violence are brought to book.

During South Africa's Chairship of the African Union in 2020, we have prioritised gender empowerment and protecting and promoting the rights of adolescent girls and young women on the African continent.

Back home, the District Development Model was introduced to build a coherent and coordinated state, and improve integrated planning across government. In each of the 44 districts and eight metropolitan areas, the District Development Model involves all social partners, including business, civil society, faith-based communities and traditional leaders, in the approach of One District, One Plan.

Government recognises the important role played by traditional leadership in mobilising our people behind a common vision of freedom, equality and justice. As part of efforts to address the challenges of landlessness, poverty and inequality, it is fast-tracking the process of land reform.

The COVID-19 pandemic may have cast a heavy shadow over our efforts to grow South Africa, but this crisis has changed the way we approach the health and well-being of our nation, the way we treat our environment, and how we relate to each other.

Our continued fight against the virus, South Africa's own contribution to the global search for a vaccine, the solidarity and cooperation we have deepened with states across our continent and the regard the world has expressed for our efforts to fight the virus, will ensure that the new normal will also be a better normal.

That requires us to build on the many achievements recorded in this publication, which I am proud to commend to you.



His Excellency Cyril M. Ramaphosa
President of the Republic of South Africa
October 2020



OFFICIAL GUIDE TO SOUTH AFRICA 2019/20

**SOUTH AFRICA
AT A GLANCE**

Land surface area

1 220 813 km²

Key economic sectors

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

Population

Total 59,62 million

Male 29,12 million (48,9%)

Female 30,5 million (51,1%)

Official languages

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

Currency

Rand (ZAR) – 100 cents equal one rand.

Time

GMT +2 hours.

Government

Constitutional multiparty democracy, with three spheres – local, provincial and national government.

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 and WiFi access is widely available. The five mobile (cellular) networks are Vodacom, MTN, Cell C, Telkom Mobile and Virgin Mobile.

Health

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

Source: Statistics South Africa's *Mid-year population estimates*, 2020.
For more information, visit www.southafrica.info and www.gov.za.





OFFICIAL GUIDE TO SOUTH AFRICA 2019/20

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 Britain lost more than 22 000 men. 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 Rolihlahla 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 Mr 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 élite openly started to pronounce in favour of a more inclusive society, with a number of businesspeople, students and academic leaders meeting publicly and privately with the ANC in exile.

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

Democratic government

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, Mr 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 (NDP): 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, Ms Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka was appointed executive director of the UN Women Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women, and Ms

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 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%. In 2015, South Africa celebrated the 60th Anniversary of the Freedom Charter, which called for peace and friendship among nations.

The 40th Anniversary of the 16 June 1976 Soweto Student Uprising was celebrated in 2016, along with the 20th Anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996.

The 2016 municipal elections were held on 3 August 2016. The ANC won 53,9% of the total vote, followed by the official opposition DA with 26,9% and the EFF with 8,2%.

In 2017, South Africa celebrated five years since the launch of the NDP, which outlines the goals to achieve the vision of a prosperous South Africa by tackling the triple challenge of unemployment, poverty and inequality by 2030.

South Africa celebrated the Centenary of the late Oliver Reginald Tambo in 2017, under the theme: “Life and Legacy of OR Tambo”. He was one of the key drivers of South Africa’s liberation and one of the founding fathers of the country’s constitutional democracy.

At its 54th National Conference held at Nasrec in Soweto on 18 December 2017, the ANC elected Mr Ramaphosa as its president. Following the resignation of President

Zuma in February 2018, Mr Ramaphosa was elected unopposed as the fifth President of democratic South Africa by the National Assembly on 15 February 2018.

In 2018, South Africa celebrated the centenary of two Struggle stalwarts, Tata Mandela and Mama Albertina Nontsikelelo Sisulu.

In 2019, South Africa celebrated 25 Years of Freedom. In May 2019, the country also held its sixth national and provincial elections. The ANC won 57,50% of the total vote, followed by the official opposition DA with 20,77% and the EFF with 10.79%.

On 25 May 2019, Mr Ramaphosa was inaugurated as the sixth democratically elected President of South Africa. In a departure from the tradition of holding the inauguration at the Union Buildings, the event took place at Loftus Versfeld Stadium in Pretoria.

On 31 December 2019, the World Health Organization reported a cluster of pneumonia cases in Wuhan City, China. ‘Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2’ (SARS-CoV-2) was confirmed as the causative agent of what we now know as ‘Coronavirus Disease 2019’ (COVID-19). Since then, the virus has spread to more than 100 countries, including South Africa.

On 15 March 2020, President Ramaphosa declared a national state of disaster, and announced measures such as immediate travel restrictions and the closure of schools from 18 March. On 17 March, the National Coronavirus Command Council was established to lead the nation’s plan to contain the spread and mitigate the negative impact of COVID-19. On 23 March, a 21-day national lockdown was announced, starting on 27 March 2020.

President Ramaphosa announced that from 1 May 2020, a gradual and phased easing of the lockdown restrictions would begin, lowering it to national Alert Level to 4. From 1 June, the national restrictions were lowered to Alert Level 3. The restrictions were lowered to alert Level 2 on 17 August 2020. From 21 September 2020 restrictions were lowered to Alert Level 1.





OFFICIAL GUIDE TO SOUTH AFRICA 2019/20

**PEOPLE OF
SOUTH AFRICA**

People

For 2020, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) estimates the mid-year population at 59,62 million. Approximately 51,1% (approximately 30 million) of the population is female.

Gauteng still comprises the largest share of the South African population, with approximately 15,5 million people (26,0%) living in this province. KwaZulu-Natal is the province with the second largest population, with an estimated 11,5 million people (19,3%) living in this province. With a population of approximately 1,29 million people (2,2%), Northern Cape remains the province with the smallest share of the South African population.

About 28,6% of the population is aged younger than 15 years and approximately 9,1% (5,4 million) is 60 years or older. Of those younger than 15 years of age, the majority reside in KwaZulu-Natal (21,8%) and Gauteng (21,4%). Of the elderly (those aged 60 years and older), the highest percentage 24,1% (1,31 million) reside in Gauteng. The proportion of elderly persons aged 60 and older is increasing over time.

Migration is an important demographic process, as it shapes the age structure and distribution of the provincial population. For the period 2016-2021, Gauteng and Western Cape are estimated to experience the largest inflow of migrants of approximately, 1 553 162 and 468 568 respectively.

Life expectancy at birth for 2020 is estimated at 62,5 years for males and 68,5 years for females. The infant mortality rate for 2020 is estimated at 23,6 per 1 000 live births. The estimated overall HIV prevalence rate is approximately 13,0% among the South African population. The total number of people living with HIV is estimated at approximately 7,8 million in 2020. For adults aged 15-49 years, an estimated 18,7% of the population is HIV positive.

Registration of births

In South Africa, the right to identity – which includes nationality, name and family relations – is enshrined in Section 28 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996. The Births and Deaths Act of 1992 governs the registration of births in South Africa.

The Births and Deaths Registration Act of 1992 has been amended several times, with the last amendment, Births and Deaths Registration Amendment Act, being made in 2010. The registration of births in South Africa falls under the mandate of the Department of Home Affairs.

To better enforce the registration of births, the Amendment Act of 2010 mandates the registrations of births within 30 days from date of birth.

The Constitution and the Act reaffirm South Africa's commitment to Articles seven and eight of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Charter on the rights and welfare of the child.

The agreements mandate the preservation of children's rights to identity, a nationality, to a name from birth, family ties and birth registration immediately after birth. The realisation of the right to be registered is closely linked to the safeguarding of a whole range of fundamental rights, including healthcare, social security, education, participation and protection.

The primary purpose of the records derived from the civil-registration process is to create a permanent record of the birth occurrence and for the issuing of a birth certificate,

which is a personal document to attest birth registration and the most visible evidence of the government's legal recognition of the child. In essence, without a birth certificate the unregistered babies/children essentially do not legally exist.

Languages

South Africa is a multicultural society that is characterised by its rich linguistic diversity. Language is an indispensable tool that can be used to deepen democracy and also contribute to the social, cultural, intellectual, economic and political life of the South African society.

The country is multilingual with 11 official languages, each of which is guaranteed equal status. Most South Africans are multilingual and able to speak at least two or more of the official languages.

In terms of the Use of Official Languages Act in 2012, and as part of promoting social cohesion and nation-building, every government department, public entity and enterprise is expected to establish a language unit and adopt a language policy.

In September 2020, the Pan South African Language Board launched the South African Sign Language Charter (SASL Charter). The charter was conceptualised to address issues that relate to communication, access to information, facilities and social justice for the Deaf community, including the type of service provided by SASL interpreters in general.

The SASL Charter articulates and affirms the linguistic rights of Deaf persons in South Africa and is aimed at creating conditions for the development of SASL. The charter compels all government departments and other organs of state as well as the private sector to make provisions for SASL interpreting and guarantees access to services by Deaf persons by ensuring essential service staff such as social workers and police officers receive advanced level training in SASL.

SASL is a language with its own distinct grammatical structures and lexicon. The launch of the charter was a giant stride towards ensuring the officialisation of SASL as the 12th South African official language.

Religious beliefs

Religious beliefs in South Africa include Christianity; Islam; Traditional African religion; Hinduism; Buddhism; Bahaism; Judaism; Atheism and Agnosticism.



OFFICIAL GUIDE TO SOUTH AFRICA 2019/20

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.

Operating at both national and provincial levels are advisory bodies drawn from South Africa's traditional leaders. It is a stated intention in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996 that the country be run on a system of cooperative governance.

Government is committed to building a free, non-racial, non-sexist, democratic, united and successful South Africa.

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
- 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 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. It promotes unmediated face-to-face communication with the public. It provides an opportunity to political principals to share government plans to improve service delivery and to listen to issues facing communities.

Inter-Ministerial Committees (IMCs)

The President of the Republic of South Africa (and in certain instances the Cabinet) appoints IMCs 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. Some of the past and present IMCs include the following:

- 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 Immigration Regulations
- IMC on Investment Promotion
- IMC on Local Government Elections
- IMC on the Centenaries of Mama Albertina Sisulu and Tata Nelson
- IMC on the South Africa Investment Conference
- IMC on Land Reform and Agriculture
- IMC on Illegal Mining
- IMC on Climate Change
- IMC on Comprehensive Social Security
- IMC on Electricity Reticulation
- IMC on Energy
- IMC on the South African National AIDS Council
- IMC on District-Level Service Delivery
- IMC on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide.

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.

The 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 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.

Premiers, as at October 2020	
Province	Premier
Eastern Cape	Oscar Mabuyane
Free State	Sefora Mtshwene
Gauteng	David Makhura
KwaZulu-Natal	Sihle Zikalala
Limpopo	Stanley Mathabatha
Mpumalanga	Refilwe Mtshweni
Northern Cape	Zamani Saul
North West	Job Mokgoro
Western Cape	Alan Winde

Cabinet Ministers and Deputy Ministers, as at October 2020		
Portfolio	Minister	Deputy Minister
Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	Thoko Didiza	Sdumo Dlamini Mcebisi Skwatsha
Basic Education	Angie Motshekga	Regina Mhaule
Communications and Digital Technologies	Stella Ndabeni-Abrahams	Pinky Kekana
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	Obed Bapela Parks Tau
Defence and Military Veterans	Nosiviwe Mapisa-Nqakula	Thabang Makwetla
Employment and Labour	Thulas Nxesi	Boitumelo Moloi
Environment, Forestry and Fisheries	Barbara Creecy	Maggie Sotyu
Finance	Tito Mboweni	David Masedo
Health	Zweli Mkhize	Joe Phaahla
Higher Education, Science and Technology	Blade Nzimande	Buti Manamela
Home Affairs	Aaron Motsoaledi	Njabulo Nzuza
Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation	Lindiwe Sisulu	Pam Tshwete David Mahlobo
International Relations and Cooperation	Naledi Pandor	Alvin Botes Candith Mashego-Dlamini

Justice and Correctional Services	Ronald Lamola	John Jeffery Inkosi Phathekile Holomisa
Mineral Resources and Energy	Gwede Mantashe	—
Police	Bheki Cele	Cassel Mathale
Public Enterprises	Pravin Gordhan	Phumulo Masualle
Public Service and Administration	Senzo Mchunu	Sindy Chikunga
Public Works and Infrastructure	Patricia de Lille	Noxolo Kiviet
Small Business Development	Khumbudzo Ntshavheni	Rosemary Capa
Social Development	Lindiwe Zulu	Hendrietta Bogopane-Zulu
Sports, Arts and Culture	Nathi Mthethwa	Nocawe Mafu
State Security	Ayanda Dlodlo	Zizi Kodwa
The Presidency	Jackson Mthembu	Thembi Siweya
The Presidency: Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities	Maite Nkoana-Mashabane	Hlengiwe Mkhize
Tourism	Nkhensani Kubayi-Ngubane	Fish Mahlaelela
Trade and Industry	Ebrahim Patel	Fikile Majola Nomalungelo Gina
Transport	Fikile Mbalula	Dikeledi Magadzi

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

Local government is the sphere of government closest to the people. 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

The demarcation of municipal boundaries in South Africa after the 2016 Local Government Elections reduced the number of municipalities from 278 to 257, comprising eight metropolitan, 44 district and 205 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).

Department of Cooperative Governance (DCoG)

The DCoG is mandated to develop and monitor the implementation of national policy and legislation aimed at transforming and strengthening key institutions and mechanisms of governance in national, provincial and local government to fulfil their developmental role; develop, promote and monitor mechanisms, systems and structures to enable integrated service delivery and implementation within government; and promote sustainable development by providing support to and exercising oversight of provincial and local government.

Department of Traditional Affairs (DTA)

The DTA is mandated to oversee issues related to traditional affairs and support the development of stable and cohesive interfaith communities. The 2003 White Paper on Traditional Leadership and Governance sets out a national framework, and the norms and standards that define the role of the institutions of traditional leadership in South Africa. It seeks to support and transform the institutions in accordance with constitutional imperatives, and restore the integrity and legitimacy of traditional leadership in line with the African indigenous law and customs subject to the Constitution.

Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA)

The DPSA draws its mandate from Section 195(1) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996, which sets out basic values and principles the Public Service should adhere to, and the Public Service Act of 1994.

In terms of the Act, the Minister of Public Service and Administration is responsible for establishing norms and standards relating to:

- the functions of the Public Service;
- organisational structures and establishments of departments, and other organisational and governance arrangements in the Public Service;
- the conditions of service and other employment practices for employees;
- labour relations in the Public Service;
- the health and wellness of employees;
- information management in the Public Service;
- electronic government;

- integrity, ethics, conduct and anti-corruption in the Public Service; and
- transformation, reform, innovation and any other matters to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the Public Service and its service delivery to the public.

Public Service Commission (PSC)

The PSC is an independent institution established in terms of chapter 10 of the Constitution. The commission derives its mandate from sections 195 and 196 of the Constitution, which set out the values and principles that govern public administration. The PSC is vested with custodial oversight responsibilities for the Public Service; and monitors, evaluates and investigates public administration practices. It has the power to issue directives on compliance with personnel procedures relating to recruitment, transfers, promotions and dismissals.

National School of Government (NSG)

The NSG is mandated to provide training or effect the provision of training. The school responds to its mandate by developing relevant training and development programmes for delivery to South African public service officials at all levels. Through education and training, the school promotes the progressive realisation of the values and principles governing public administration, and enhances the quality of human resource capacity in public service institutions.

Centre for Public Service Innovation (CPSI)

The CPSI is tasked by the Minister of Public Service and Administration to fulfil this mandate, which includes establishing norms and standards relating to transformation, reform and innovation to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the public service and its service delivery to the public.

Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI)

The DPWI is mandated to be the custodian and portfolio manager of government's immovable assets. The department's role consists of policy formulation, coordination, regulation and oversight relating to the provision of accommodation and expert built environment services to client departments at the national level; and, through the entity, the planning, acquisition, management and disposal of immovable assets in the department's custody.

The department is further mandated to coordinate and provide strategic leadership in initiatives for the creation of jobs through the implementation of the Expanded Public Works Programme. Public Works is constitutionally designated as a concurrent function exercised by the national and provincial spheres of government.

Department of Home Affairs (DHA)

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

The department's services are divided into two broad categories: civic services and immigration services. Accordingly, the department is mandated to manage citizenship

and civic status, international migration, refugee protection, and the population register. Executing its mandate allows the department to be a key enabler of national security, citizen empowerment, efficient administration and socio-economic development. These functions must be managed securely and strategically.

In fulfilling its mandate to affirm and register official identities and civic statuses, including citizenship, as well as to regulate international migration, the Department of Home Affairs contributes to the attainment of the National Development Plan's vision of building a South Africa that is safe and conducive to inclusive development. Accordingly, the department's mandate is fulfilled in terms of Priority 1 (economic transformation and job creation), Priority 5 (social cohesion and safe communities), Priority 6 (a capable, ethical and developmental state) and Priority 7 (a better Africa and world) of government's 2019-2024 Medium Term Strategic Framework.

In line with these priorities, over the medium term, the department plans to maintain the issuance of smart identity cards and registration of births, simplify the issuance of permits and visas in support of economic growth, continue the IT modernisation programme to expand its client interfaces, and establish a Border Management Authority (BMA) and secure international migration.

In its ongoing commitment to register official identities, the department plans to maintain the roll-out of smart identity cards to all eligible people. The department is also committed to ensuring that all births are registered within 30 days, as required by law, in line with government's priority to provide adequate services to all citizens.

In line with the national priority of economic transformation and job creation, over the medium term, the department plans to promote business and leisure tourism, and economic development by improving its processing of permits and visas. This will be achieved generally by removing unnecessary barriers requirements.

Accordingly, the department plans to continue implementing the simplification process, whereby selected and low-risk countries benefit from visa waivers and the relaxation of conditions as well as the rollout of the e-visa system.

Through the IT modernisation programme, the department has ensured higher efficiencies and predictability in its business processes and products. The programme has enabled the department to automate its business processes that involve capturing information and images, digitising supporting documents, and issuing identity documents and passports by means of the paperless live capture system.

Establishing a BMA and securing international migration

As part of government's priorities to promote social cohesion, and build safe communities and a better Africa and world, the department is committed to adopting an integrated approach to border management that is characterised by a single command-and-control structure.

In July 2020, President Cyril Ramaphosa signed the BMA Bill of 2020 into law. The legislation addresses a need identified by government and diverse stakeholders in the economy for an integrated and well-coordinated border management service that will ensure secure travel and legitimate trade in accordance with the Constitution, and international and domestic law.

The integrated authority will contribute to the socio-economic development of the country and ensure effective and efficient border law enforcement functions at ports of entry and borders. The new law provides for the establishment, organisation, regulation, functions and control of the BMA, the appointment of its commissioner, deputy commissioners and officials. It also provides for their terms of office, conditions of service and functions and powers. The legislation therefore contributes to the security of the country and the integrity and ease of trade and the general movement of persons and goods in and out of the country.

Government Printing Works (GPW)

Government Printing Works is mandated to provide security printing and ancillary services to all organs of state in all spheres of government. It was converted to a full government component in 2009 in terms of the Public Service Amendment Act of 1999, enabling it to operate on sound business principles. The entity fulfils its mandate subject to policies as prescribed by the Minister of Home Affairs. Accordingly, the entity's ongoing objectives are to provide secure printing services to South Africa and some countries in the Southern African Development Community; produce secure documents for identification and effective border security, and establish itself as the security printer of choice in the region.

Department of Employment and Labour (DEL)

The mandate of the DEL is to regulate the labour market through policies and programmes developed in consultation with social partners. These aim to:

- improve economic efficiency and productivity
- facilitate the creation of decent employment
- promote labour standards and fundamental rights at work
- provide adequate social safety nets to protect vulnerable workers
- promote and enforce sound labour relations
- promote equity in the workplace
- eliminate inequality and unfair discrimination in the workplace
- enhance occupational health and safety awareness and compliance in the workplace
- give value to social dialogue in the formulation of sound and responsive legislation and policies to attain labour market flexibility for the competitiveness of enterprises, balanced with the promotion of decent employment.

By facilitating the resolution of workplace disputes, improving labour relations, enhancing occupational health and safety, and facilitating job creation, the DEL supports the realisation of the NDP's vision of eliminating poverty and reducing inequality. In giving effect to this vision, Priority 1 (economic transformation and job creation) of government's 2019-2024 MTSF provides the overall strategic direction for the department's work.

Over the medium term, the department was expected to focus on providing support to work seekers, increasing safety and fairness in the workplace, and regulating the workplace to establish minimum working conditions and fair labour practices.

Supporting work seekers

The DEL was created through the 2018 national macro reorganisation of government in recognition of the need to respond to increasing levels of unemployment, inequality and

poverty in South Africa. The country's unemployment rate is among the highest in the world: in June 2019, according to the official definition, it reached 29%; according to the expanded definition, 38.5%. Young people aged between 15 and 35 are the most affected group, with an unemployment rate of between 41% and 52%.

More than half of unemployed youth find it difficult to access opportunities in the labour market because of their low levels of education and skills, lack of experience, and other social and economic factors. In response to some of these challenges, the 2018 Presidential Jobs Summit delivered a framework agreement consisting of high-impact actions aimed at driving job creation, job retention and economic growth.

This agreement is an enabler for the creation of an estimated 275 000 jobs per year over the medium term. Cabinet has approved budget increases of R16 million over the MTEF period for transfers to the National Economic Development and Labour Council to fund the establishment of the Presidential Jobs Summit Secretariat, which will support the effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the agreement. To leverage this momentum, the department was planning to develop an employment policy, in line with International Labour Organisation guidelines, to coordinate all employment initiatives.

The establishment of four youth employment centres within existing labour centres over the MTEF period will create an enabling environment for the accelerated employment of young work seekers. These centres will be equipped with free internet, CV drafting facilities, and self-help and assessment facilities, and will provide a mobile platform through which registered work seekers can be dynamically matched to available job opportunities registered on the Employment Services of South Africa database.

Through the platform, work seekers will be profiled so that those who require less intervention and job preparation can be fast-tracked to job opportunities, thereby availing career counsellors to focus on work seekers who require more assistance and enhancing their prospects of securing employment. It is estimated that each youth employment centre will cost R3 million to set up.

The number of work seekers registered on the Employment Services of South Africa database is set to increase from 700 000 in 2019/20 to 800 000 per year from 2021/22 due to a planned increase in advocacy campaigns and the number of employment counsellors employed. Employment counselling will be provided to an estimated 690 000 registered work seekers over the medium term at a projected cost of R45 million.



OFFICIAL GUIDE TO SOUTH AFRICA 2019/20

THE PRESIDENCY

The mandate of The Presidency is to ensure that the President is able to execute his constitutional responsibilities in leading and galvanising the whole of government and society to implement the electoral mandate. The Presidency is situated in the Union Buildings, Pretoria, and has another subsidiary office in Tuynhuys, Cape Town.

Chapter 1 of the National Development Plan (NDP) sets out a vision for increased government integration towards developing policy in a complex domestic and international environment. Priority 6 (a capable, ethical and developmental state) and Priority 7 (a better Africa and world) of government's 2019-2024 Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF), with which the work of The Presidency is closely aligned, support this vision. Broadly, the department oversees the implementation of the administration's electoral mandate, the NDP and government's 2019-2024 MTSF.

Accordingly, over the medium term, the department intends to focus on: promoting an integrated approach to governance and service delivery; operationalising the e-Cabinet system; supporting the implementation of the District Development Model (DDM); leading the coordination of government policies and programmes; supporting initiatives that promote nation-building and social cohesion; and advancing South Africa's interests in the international arena.

Promoting an integrated approach to governance and service delivery

The Presidency's core function is to strengthen coordination among all national departments to ensure that their policies align with national priorities. This requires the department to provide training or briefing sessions on Cabinet decision-making processes for relevant officials in ministerial offices and offices of directors-general.

To ensure greater coordination between national departments, the department plans to implement an integrated approach to governance and service delivery.

Operationalising the e-Cabinet system

The e-Cabinet system is a tool to streamline Cabinet's decision-making processes and ensure that an integrated approach to governance is adopted. The system provides a collaborative platform for members of the executive, heads of department and executive support staff to share, manage and store information securely. To regularise the use of the system, the e-Cabinet user application policy and the e-Cabinet security policy are expected to be adopted in 2020/21, and the department plans to monitor the implementation of the system by compiling quarterly progress reports.

Supporting the implementation of the DDM

The DDM, which is informed by the provisions of the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act of 2005, presents an opportunity to reconfigure integrated planning responsibilities and institutional arrangements. Improving governance and service delivery at the provincial and local government levels requires oversight from the department at the national level.

Additionally, national departments review decision-making structures that affect frontline service delivery by improving integrated planning across government. Accordingly, over the MTEF period, the department will provide leadership support for the conceptualisation and design of the DDM and oversee its implementation.

To ensure effective leadership support and implementation, The Presidency will work with various stakeholders to ensure: collaboration between the three spheres of government and social partners in the private sector, civil society and labour organisations; the coordinated and effective implementation of commitments; and the proper integration and logical sequencing of projects and programmes.

Leading the coordination of government policies and programmes

The Presidency seeks to promote good governance by ensuring greater policy coordination across government. To improve this function, over the medium term, the department plans to build capacity in the Policy and Research Services programme. Activities in this new programme, which will be responsible for providing content and technical support to political principals in the department and Cabinet, include: ensuring the effectiveness of government policy and the accuracy of submissions on the approach and strategy of government policy; and advising the President, Deputy President and Cabinet on interventions necessary to ensure more efficient and effective service delivery across government.

Promoting nation-building and social cohesion

Over the period ahead, the department plans to continue supporting nation-building and social cohesion, mainly through the President leading initiatives on national days, national orders and special events. The Deputy President is expected to continue facilitating engagements between the department and social partners to strengthen the Moral Regeneration Movement, a civil-society organisation mandated to promote collective activism on issues of moral renewal and nation-building. In addition, to promote social cohesion, the Deputy President attends to government business in the National Assembly, chair the South African National AIDS Council, and lead government's anti-poverty programme and its efforts to fast-track land reform.

Advancing South Africa's interests

The department's fundamental role in the international arena is to assist the president and deputy president in advancing South Africa's interests in the global community. Accordingly, over the medium term, the department plans to provide strategic and administrative support to state visits, unilateral, bilateral and multilateral meetings and summits. The department also plans to assist South Africa in fulfilling its obligations to the United Nations (UN), the Brazil-Russia-India-China-South Africa group of countries, the G20, the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and peacekeeping missions.

Through its focus on strengthening South Africa's political and economic relations internationally, The Presidency expects to create an enabling environment for trade and investment.

The Minister in The Presidency is responsible for the:

- Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME)
- Statistics South Africa (Stats SA);
- Government Communication and Information System (GCIS);
- Media Development and Diversity Agency (MDDA); and
- Brand South Africa (Brand SA).

The Minister in The Presidency for Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities is responsible for the:

- Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities (DWYPD); and
- National Youth Development Agency (NYDA).

Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

The DPME is mandated to:

- support the National Planning Commission (NPC);
- facilitate the implementation of the National Development Plan (NDP) through the development of sector-specific and outcome-specific medium-term plans and delivery agreements, and monitor and evaluate the implementation of these plans;
- ensure the alignment of departmental strategic and annual plans and budget allocations with government's MTSF;
- monitor the performance of individual national and provincial government departments and municipalities, and facilitate targeted intervention programmes;
- monitor frontline service delivery and manage the presidential hotline;
- develop and implement the annual national evaluations plan and support the national evaluations system;
- promote good planning, monitoring and evaluation practices in government.

Chapter 13 of the NDP sets out a vision for building a capable and developmental state, which is expressed in terms of Priority 6 (a capable, ethical and developmental state) of government's 2019-2024 MTSF. The work of the DPME is directly aligned with this priority.

Accordingly, over the medium term, the department intends to focus on: reviewing the NDP, improving and strengthening government planning and coordination, supporting the implementation of short-term and medium-term goals, developing intervention programmes to support service delivery, and conducting research and evaluations.

As part of the national macro organisation of government in 2019/20, the department's organisational structure was revised to accommodate the transfer of the youth function to the DWYPD, and the socio-economic impact assessment system function to The Presidency.

Reviewing the NDP

The NDP was adopted as a guide to achieving South Africa's goals, broadly in terms of socio-economic development, and specifically in terms of eliminating poverty, creating jobs and reducing inequality by 2030. The NPC was tasked with reviewing some aspects of the NDP in 2019/20 to address certain implementation challenges. Over the medium term, this review is expected to assess the capacity and capability of the State in measuring the implementation of the NDP.

Improving and strengthening government planning and coordination

The DPME is mandated to improve and strengthen government's planning and coordination. This involves: ensuring the implementation of government's MTSF, which is implemented in five-year cycles to allow for revisions, and serves as a roadmap for achieving goals linked to NDP outcomes; and conducting assessments of national departments' draft

strategic and annual performance plans to ensure alignment with the MTSF and the NDP. In this regard, in each year over the medium term, the department expects to produce 47 assessment reports. Based on the outcomes of these assessments, the department will, in consultation with National Treasury, identify delivery priorities for the funding of national departments.

Supporting implementation of short-term and medium-term goals

Tracking the performance of the short-term and medium-term goals of government's 2019-2024 MTSF is a core function of the department. Accordingly, over the MTEF period, the department will engage national and provincial departments, government agencies and key state-owned entities to assess their implementation of the priorities and indicators of the MTSF, and identify performance gaps and interventions to address underperformance. In this regard, the department plans to produce two reports per year over the medium term for submission to Cabinet.

Developing intervention programmes to support service delivery

The department plans to produce two reports per year over the MTEF period to monitor the impact of policy priorities in relation to actual service delivery through various frontline monitoring programmes, including targeted site visits, citizen-based monitoring and the presidential hotline.

To enhance capacity over the medium term, the department plans to assess the performance of government departments, agencies, state-owned enterprises and local government. This will include the development of a new monitoring model to replace the management performance assessment tool, and support the annual development and assessment of performance agreements of heads of department.

Conducting research and evaluations

The department's ongoing focus is on maximising the use of its evaluations and research to generate rapid and relevant evidence to inform planning and monitoring, and appropriate interventions. Over the medium term, the department plans to work towards improving research and knowledge, and maintain evidence-based policy development, planning, implementation and monitoring by providing support for data management.

Statistics South Africa

The mandate of the department is to advance the production, dissemination, use and coordination of official and other statistics to assist organs of state, businesses, other organisations and the public in planning, monitoring, policy development and decision-making. The Statistics Act of 1999 requires that the department coordinates statistical production among organs of state in line with the purpose of official statistics and statistical principles.

Stats SA is responsible for the production and coordination of official and other statistics on the country's economy, society and environment as South Africa moves towards the realisation of the NDP's vision of a state that plays a developmental and transformative role in the lives of its citizens. In line with this vision, the department's work is informed by Priority 1 (economic transformation and job creation), Priority 2 (education, skills and health), Priority 3 (consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic

services), priority 4 (spatial integration, human settlements and local government) and Priority 5 (social cohesion and safe communities) of government's 2019-2024 MTSF. The department publishes more than 250 statistical releases each year that measure progress against these guiding policies.

Over the medium term, the department will focus on modernising its operating model, strengthening statistical reform, and preparing for and conducting the national population census in 2021.

Modernising the operating model

To improve data collection and analysis, and turnaround times for the processing and release of data, the department plans to migrate from paper-based to digital data collection over the medium term across all programmes, but Administration. The department will review its business processes and systems to assess how better efficiencies can be achieved through new technologies, and to identify opportunities for automation beyond the data collection process. It will also conduct research on how to innovate statistical methods, practices and processes to improve production systems and procedures.

Statistical reform

In 2019/20, the department drafted the Statistics Amendment Bill to improve and strengthen statistical coordination among producers of statistics and drive statistical reform in South Africa. It anticipates that Parliament will approve the bill in 2020/21 so that it can be implemented over the medium term. This reform will be bolstered by the Statistician-General's application of statistical frameworks, standards and classifications for statistical production within the national statistics system as a basis to certify statistics as official.

Towards Census 2021

The national population census the department plans to conduct in 2021 will form the baseline of the national statistics system. The department has tested census methodologies, including the use of digital data collection methods, and will conduct a pilot census in 2020/21 as a rehearsal exercise.

Government Communication and Information System

The mandate of the GCIS is derived from Section 195(g) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996, which stipulates that the public should be provided with information that is timely, accurate and accessible.

This is in support of the constitutional principles of freedom of expression, transparency and openness of government. The department is responsible for providing strategic leadership and coordinating government communication to ensure that the public is informed and have access to government programmes and policies that benefit them.

The NDP emphasises the need to unite all South Africans around a common goal, ensure citizens are active in their own development, and build a capable and developmental state. This is given expression by Priority 6 (building a capable, ethical and developmental state) of government's 2019-2024 MTSF, with which the work of the GCIS is aligned. To support this priority over the medium term, the department will continue to focus on providing

and facilitating strategic government communications, and facilitating active citizen participation.

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*, *Official Guide to South Africa* (formerly *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.

The Thusong Service Centre Programme enables communities to access government information and services.

Thusong Service Centres are one-stop centres providing integrated services and information from government and other civil society groups, to communities close to where they live as part of a comprehensive strategy to better their lives.

They also enable communities to access opportunities offered by other civil-society groups such as businesses, non-governmental organisations and parastatals.

The GCIS also gathers public opinion, research and analysis of media coverage to understand the communications environment and to inform government messages.

The department provides media bulk-buying services, which are designed to reduce the cost to government on advertising; facilitate a rapid response mechanism to hasten government's response to issues arising in the media; and provide media production services to support other government departments.

Providing and facilitating strategic government communications

One of the key functions of the department is to provide the public with information about government policies, plans, programmes and activities. The department uses its *Vuk'uzenzele* newspaper and weekly newsletter, *My District Today*, to disseminate information that empowers South African communities to participate in government programmes. Information published in *Vuk'uzenzele* newspaper, which is also made available in Braille, focuses on key government priorities such as service delivery and rural development projects, and publishes advertisements for vacant government posts.

The department provides guidance and assistance to government communicators on how to develop communications strategies and better understand the broader communications environment. In support of deepening its relations with the media, the department also drives a proactive and reactive media liaison strategy by hosting cluster and Cabinet media briefings, and communicating with the public through activities such as door-to-door visits, and community workshops and gatherings, in all provinces.

The department will aim to reduce government's cost of advertising in the media over the medium term while maintaining the visibility of its communications campaigns. This will entail providing bulk-buying services to other government departments for media advertising; media production services such as photographic and video products and services; and live radio products and services such as advertisements, the hosting of talk shows and the compilation of voice-overs.

The department manages the interface between government and commercial and community media, and provides support to Cabinet through regular media briefings in which the decisions of the executive are communicated to the public.

The GCIS has embraced the move towards the Fourth Industrial Revolution by adopting new technology to deliver government's messages to citizens in more creative and interactive ways, such as the use of more communications content on government websites and social media platforms.

To stay abreast of and manage a rapidly changing telecommunications environment and respond in increasingly able and agile ways, the department has earmarked funds for the management of the department's website and social media accounts, subscriptions to digital media accounts, and research on public opinion.

Facilitating active citizen participation

The department is committed to aligning provincial and local communications strategies with the national communication strategy framework. This entails providing information on government services directly to communities through outreach campaigns in high-traffic areas such as taxi ranks, shopping malls and commuter trains, as well as talk shows on community radio and television stations. The department plans to continue the Imbizo programme, which facilitates interactions between political principals and the public, and develops content for print and electronic products, including leaflets during the State of the Nation Address.

Media Development and Diversity Agency

The MDDA was set up in terms of the MDDA Act of 2002 to enable historically disadvantaged communities and individuals to gain access to the media. Its mandate is to create an enabling environment for media development and diversity to reflect the needs and aspirations of all South Africans; redress the exclusion and marginalisation of disadvantaged communities and people from access to the media and the media industry; and promote media development and diversity by providing support primarily to community and small commercial media projects.

The agency aims to ensure that all citizens are able to access information in a language of their choice, and to transform media access, ownership and control patterns in South Africa. It aims to continue encouraging media diversity in a rapidly changing telecommunications environment by placing emphasis on promoting indigenous languages and communities that are underserved by the mainstream media, with a focus on gender equity, people living with disabilities, and young people.

Over the MTEF period, the agency plans to focus on providing financial and non-financial support to 60 community broadcast projects, and nine community and 11 small commercial print and digital projects. Over the medium term, it will provide financial support to community broadcast projects, and to community and small commercial print and digital projects. By investing in initiatives that display good governance, business management skills and capabilities for content generation, the agency intends to ensure the sustainability of the community media sector.

Brand South Africa

Brand SA manages South Africa's branding to improve its global appeal and competitiveness. The entity's primary objective is to develop and implement proactive and coordinated marketing, communications and reputation management strategies for South Africa to attract investment, trade and tourism.

Through several planned campaigns over the medium term, the entity aims to encourage South Africans to breathe life into the national identity. Key among these is the Play Your Part campaign, which seeks to promote strong South African values, a South African identity and constitutional awareness by encouraging citizens to participate in democratic processes. One of the campaign's initiatives is a project to promote constitutional awareness.

All domestic campaigns will comprise community engagements and outdoor or above-the-line advertisements that promote active citizenship. An integral part of the entity's mandate is to promote South Africa as a brand that attracts local and international investment. Accordingly, to monitor the effectiveness of its efforts to build international media partnerships to portray South Africa as a favourable destination for investment, the entity will continue to commission and subscribe to key research indexes that track factors such as domestic and investor perceptions.

Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities

The DWYPD is constitutionally required to champion socioeconomic transformation and the empowerment and participation of women, youth and people with disabilities through mainstreaming, advocacy, and monitoring and evaluation.

Chapter 15 of the NDP envisages economic participation, education and skills development for women and other vulnerable groups, and the elimination of violence against women and children. This vision is given expression by Priority 1 (economic transformation and job creation), Priority 5 (social cohesion and safe communities) and Priority 6 (a capable, ethical and developmental state) of government's 2019-2024 MTSF.

The work of the DWYPD is directly aligned with these priorities through facilitating the planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, and auditing processes responsive to gender, youth and disability rights across the state. Accordingly, over the medium term, the department intends to focus on: reducing gender-based violence and femicide (GBVF), and strengthening the national gender machinery; making interventions for economic empowerment; engaging in responsive government-wide planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation; ensuring compliance with international commitments; promoting the rights of people with disabilities; and supporting the development of young people.

Eradicating GBVF, and strengthening the national gender machinery

In response to the high prevalence of GBVF in South Africa, the department plans to carry out work in two strategic areas: facilitating interventions to eradicate GBVF; and revitalising and strengthening the national gender machinery, a set of integrated structures meant to promote gender equality, as proposed in the South African policy framework for women's empowerment and gender equality.

Making interventions for economic empowerment

Over the medium term, the department will seek to explore partnerships with economic cluster departments, agencies and businesses in priority sectors to establish models and support systems to maximise the economic inclusion and empowerment of women, young people and people with disabilities.

Engaging in responsive government-wide planning, budgeting, and monitoring and evaluation

Cabinet adopted the framework on gender-responsive planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, and auditing in 2018/19. Over the medium term, the department will continue to increase awareness of and build capacity for implementing the framework, and provide strategic guidance to other departments to coordinate its implementation.

When the department's knowledge hub, which was launched in 2019/20, is fully operational, it will be a central repository of research and information on gender, and thereby contribute to the framework's successful implementation.

Ensuring compliance with international commitments

The department planned to facilitate South Africa's participation in multilateral platforms that advance the inclusion of women, youth and people with disabilities. Related activities include supporting compliance with international commitments and obligations, establishing partnerships and collaborations to mobilise resources, and preparing country reports.

Key engagements over the medium term include the 64th session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women, the 25th anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and relevant structures of the African Union and SADC.

Promoting the rights of people with disabilities

Over the medium term, the DWYPD was expected to oversee the implementation of programmes pertaining to the rights of people with disabilities, develop advocacy strategies and mainstreaming guidelines to advance the rights of people with disabilities, standardise the measure of disability in partnership with Stats SA to ensure the quality of disability data in administrative systems, and integrate reporting obligations into a consolidated monitoring framework for disability rights.

Supporting the development of young people

The department oversees the development of youth policy and the NYDA, and implements and monitors initiatives targeted at the development of young people. To this end, the department has embarked on a review of the national youth policy with the aim of producing a new policy for the period 2020-2030. The review of the policy will run concurrently with the policy's monitoring and evaluation framework to enable adequate reporting and accountability on policy pillars.

National Youth Development Agency

The NYDA was established in 2009 through the merger of the National Youth Commission and the Umsobomvu Youth Fund. Its main role is to initiate, implement, facilitate and monitor youth development interventions aimed at reducing unemployment among young people and promoting social cohesion.



OFFICIAL GUIDE TO SOUTH AFRICA 2019/20

**AGRICULTURE,
LAND REFORM AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT**

Agriculture plays an important role in the process of economic development and can contribute significantly to household food security. The National Development Plan (NDP) sets out a broad vision of eliminating poverty and reducing inequality by 2030.

The mandate of the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) includes developing agricultural value chains, providing agricultural inputs, and monitoring production and consumption in the agriculture sector, as well as facilitating comprehensive rural development.

Chapter 6 of the NDP envisions an integrated and inclusive economy that involves the expansion of agricultural activity, the need for effective land reform and the promotion of sustainable rural development. This vision is expressed specifically in terms of priority 1 (economic transformation and job creation) of government's 2019-2024 Medium Term Strategic Framework, with which the work of the DALRRD is directly aligned.

The nature and extent of the department's interventions are, therefore, underpinned by reducing poverty and inequality, and creating employment by allocating adequate resources and requisite skills to address the persistent challenges associated with agriculture, land reform and rural development in South Africa.

Accordingly, over the medium term, the department was expected to focus on: providing redress and equitable access to land, increasing food security and creating employment in the agricultural sector, improving agricultural production, developing the agricultural value chain through greater market access, and promoting an inclusive rural economy.

Providing redress and equitable access to land

The DALRRD's focus on providing redress and equitable access to land is far reaching in that these provisions contribute to ensuring inclusive and sustainable economic development.

The One Household, One Hectare initiative is aimed at providing landless South Africans with access to land and promoting agrarian transformation. The initiative aims to support rural enterprises by creating smallholder producers, who will, in turn, supply their produce to agri-parks in poor districts in the country and other densely populated areas. In this regard, the department aimed to acquire about 312 218 hectares of strategically located land, and provide agricultural inputs and infrastructure to make resettled farms productive.

Increasing food security and creating employment in the agricultural sector

Over the period ahead, the department is expected to focus on food security, job creation and increasing the agriculture sector's contribution to the gross domestic product. In this regard, the department's interventions over the medium term will involve increasing support to subsistence, smallholder and black commercial farmers through the Fetsa Tlala food production initiative, which is funded through the Ilima/Letsema projects grant.

As part of the initiative, in each year over the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) period, 145 000 subsistence and smallholder producers are expected to be supported with agricultural inputs and the mechanisation of farms, and 120 000 hectares of productive land are expected to be planted.

In 2020/21, the department plans to conduct a survey aimed at setting the baseline for poverty, vulnerability and food insecurity in South Africa. This project will be undertaken as part of the department's continued involvement in the regional vulnerability assessment committee of the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

Funds from the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme grant over the period ahead will be used to provide subsistence, smallholder and commercial farmers with infrastructure in the areas of grain, livestock and horticultural production. These farmers will also be assisted with infrastructure, in particular agro-processing infrastructure, both on and off farms. Funds from the grant will be used to revitalise provincial agricultural colleges, and recruit and train extension officers as well as for the placement of unemployed agricultural graduates in commercial farms in all provinces.

To streamline the provision of agricultural finance, the department was expected to transfer R1.2 billion over the MTEF period to the Land and Agricultural Development Bank of South Africa, to enable the bank to offer blended finance (a combination of government grants and loans at cheaper rates) to emerging black farmers in the Black Producer Commercialisation Programme. The aim is to create a projected 450 black commercial farmers in each year over the period ahead.

Improving agriculture production and food safety

The DALRRD ongoing objective is to increase its capacity to respond to biosecurity threats and ensure food safety in South Africa, strengthen animal and plant health, and improve inspection and laboratory services. This includes local and international surveillance of specific animal and plant diseases, especially in areas where there is a prevalence of foot-and-mouth (FMD), ovine rinderpest and Newcastle disease.

Over the medium term, the department is expected to implement microbial and antimicrobial monitoring, and all relevant pathogen reduction programmes. Other activities include conducting inspections of facilities that produce food of animal origin.

Developing the agricultural value chain through greater market access

Over the period ahead, the DALRRD plans to continue monitoring the implementation of the SADC-European Economic Partnership Agreement, which commenced in October 2016. The agreement has already provided new and greater market access for about 32 South African agricultural products including sugar, flower varieties, fruit and wine.

The department will also ensure that primary product commodities are converted into value-added products, and that there is domestic and international market access for South African agricultural products. The availability of an integrated system to identify and trace livestock and other products of animal origin will provide the local agriculture industry with the necessary credibility for improving and expanding market access.

Promoting an inclusive rural economy

The department's ongoing commitment is to promote inclusive economic growth, broadly, and an inclusive rural economy, specifically. This commitment is realised through activities carried out in the Rural Development Programme, which is expected to benefit rural enterprises and farmer production support units through the provision of infrastructure and inputs, both on and off farms.

Role players

Land and Agricultural Development Bank of South Africa

As a development finance institution, the mandate of the Land and Agricultural Development Bank of South Africa is to address agricultural and rural development in South Africa. The bank operates in the primary agriculture and agribusiness sectors, and is regulated by the Land and Agricultural Development Bank Act of 2002 and the Public Finance Management Act of 1999.

The bank plays a pivotal role in advancing agriculture and rural development. Its broader mandate is to promote: the equitable ownership of agricultural land, particularly by historically disadvantaged people; agrarian reform, land redistribution or development programmes for historically disadvantaged people; land access for agricultural purposes; productivity, profitability, investment and innovation in agriculture; the growth of agricultural sectors and better use of land; rural development and job creation; commercial agriculture; and food security.

Agricultural Research Council (ARC)

The ARC was established in terms of the Agricultural Research Act of 1990 and is the main agricultural research institution in South Africa. The council's primary mandate is to conduct research, and develop and effect the transfer of technology to promote agriculture and industry, contribute to a better quality of life, and facilitate and ensure the conservation of natural resources.

Over the MTEF period, the ARC was planning to construct a FMD vaccine production facility at a cost of R400 million in Onderstepoort, Gauteng, to reduce reliance on imports.

KwaZulu-Natal Ingonyama Trust Board

The KwaZulu-Natal Ingonyama Trust Board is a land management agency that ensures that commercial activity on communal land is developmental and beneficial to local communities. The KwaZulu-Natal Ingonyama Trust Act of 1994 provides for the 2.8 million hectares of land spread across KwaZulu-Natal to be held in trust and managed on behalf of communities.

National Agricultural Marketing Council

The National Agricultural Marketing Council was established in terms of Section 3 and 4 of the Marketing of Agricultural Products Act of 1996. The council is mandated to investigate the establishment, continuation, amendment or revocation of statutory measures affecting the marketing of agricultural products; and evaluate the desirability, necessity or efficiency of these statutory measures. It is also mandated to, if necessary, propose alternatives to the establishment, continuation, amendment or repeal of a statutory measure, and report to and advise the Minister accordingly.

Office of the Valuer-General

The Office of the Valuer-General values all land to be acquired for land reform purposes, in accordance with a defined set of criteria based on section 25(3) of the Constitution, to ensure fair and equitable prices.

The Property Valuation Act of 2014 prescribes that the office must be impartial in exercising its powers and performing its functions, and be accountable to the Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development.

Onderstepoort Biological Products

Onderstepoort Biological Products was established as a public entity in terms of the Onderstepoort Biological Products Incorporation Act of 1999, with government as its sole shareholder. The entity's mandate is to prevent and control animal diseases that affect food security, human health and livelihoods through the continued development and efficient manufacturing of innovative animal-related pharmaceuticals (including vaccines) and related products.

Perishable Products Export Control Board

The Perishable Products Export Control Board is an independent service provider of quality assurance, food safety, and cold chain management services for producers and exporters of perishable food products. It is mandated by government in terms of the Perishable Products Export Control Act of 1983, which broadly requires the board to ensure the orderly export of perishables and monitor the proper maintenance of a continuous cold chain for exports.

It also derives its mandate from the Agricultural Products Standards Act of 1990, which broadly requires the board to monitor the minimum quality standards of perishable exports, as required by government and bilateral agreements with importing countries.

Registration of Deeds Trading Account

The Registration of Deeds Trading Account makes provision for the administration of the land registration system and the registration of rights in land. It requires that deeds and documents are prepared and lodged in the deeds registry by a conveyancer or public notary, and are scrutinised for accuracy and compliance with common law, case law and statutory law. The main goal of the trading account is to contribute to effective land planning, administration and property registration.



OFFICIAL GUIDE TO SOUTH AFRICA 2019/20

COMMUNICATIONS

Department of Communications (DoC) and Digital Technologies (DCDT)

The DCDT is mandated to enable South Africa's digital transformation to achieve digital inclusion and economic growth by creating an enabling policy and regulatory environment.

This is done through the implementation of the 2016 *National Integrated Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Policy White Paper*, which provides for the participation of multiple stakeholders for inclusive digital transformation; interventions to reinforce competition and facilitate innovation across the value chain; measures to address issues raised by ICT and convergence; and the establishment of a new national postal policy framework.

It also provides for policies to address the digital divide and affordable access, supply-side issues and infrastructure rollout, and demand-side issues to facilitate inclusivity.

Chapter 4 of the National Development Plan recognises that access to high-speed ICT is a key enabler for inclusive economic growth. The work of the DCDT is integral to the realisation of this recognition, and gives it effect through the department's contribution to Priority 1 (economic transformation and job creation) of government's 2019-2024 Medium-Term Strategic Framework.

A priority for the department over the medium term is to develop and revise policies, strategies and legislation to align with the objectives of the 2016 *National Integrated ICT Policy White Paper*, taking into consideration developments necessitated by the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR). The department is expected to focus on rolling out the South Africa Connect Broadband Policy, implementing the Broadcasting Digital Migration Policy and submitting new Bills to Parliament.

Rolling out broadband through South Africa Connect

Over the medium term, the DCDT is expected to continue providing broadband connectivity to government buildings by implementing the digital development pillar of the South Africa Connect broadband policy. By 2022/23, a targeted 970 government buildings are expected to be connected in the pilot phase. The business case for the second phase, which aims to connect government buildings throughout the country, will be developed over the medium term.

Migrating towards digital broadcasting

The new model for the implementation of broadcasting digital migration over the medium term includes the provision of vouchers to indigent households for devices that will allow analogue televisions to receive digital signals, and compensation to the South African Post Office (SAPO) for the costs of administering the voucher and distribution systems.

Implementing the 2016 *National Integrated ICT Policy White Paper*

Some of the Bills required for the implementation of the 2016 *National Integrated ICT Policy White Paper* to be developed and submitted to Parliament over the medium term include the Digital Development Fund Bill; State IT Company Bill; State ICT Infrastructure Company Bill; Digital Transformation Bill, and Audio-visual Content Bill. This will allow for, among other things, the rationalisation of state-owned ICT companies for greater

efficiency, and ensure that communities and individuals have access to ICT services and skills for the digital economy.

Entities

Sentech

Sentech is responsible for providing broadcasting signal distribution services to licensed television and radio broadcasters. Over the medium term, the entity will focus on creating new revenue streams through acquisitions and the formation of strategic partnerships. It aims to build a wireless broadband business, and invest in technologies to enhance the performance of its connectivity services to existing and future clients.

South African Broadcasting Corporation

The SABC is mandated to provide South Africans with radio and television broadcasting services. It is also required to provide a wide range of programming that displays South African talent in educational and entertainment programmes; offer a diversity of views and a variety of news, information and analysis; and advance national and public interests.

Over the medium term, the corporation will focus on finalising and implementing its turnaround strategy, which aims to invest in new and compelling content to attract audiences, and thereby attract advertisers and increase revenue. The corporation generate its revenue through licence fees and advertising, and sport sponsorship, across television, radio and online platforms. The entity has experienced significant financial challenges over the past three financial years due to a decrease in viewership, listenership and revenue.

South African Post Office

The SAPO provides postal and related services to the public, and has an exclusive mandate to conduct postal services in the reserved sector for items such as letters, postcards and parcels less than one kilogram. Over the medium term, the SAPO is expected to focus on providing universal access to postal and related services, stabilising its financial position, optimising its personnel to ensure operational effectiveness, and distributing social grants on behalf of the South African Social Security Agency. The SAPO generates revenue by providing postal and courier services, and through income earned from interest and fees for financial transactions.

State Information Technology Agency

SITA is mandated to provide IT, information systems and related services to and on behalf of government departments and organs of state. The agency is required to maintain secure information systems and execute its functions according to approved policies and standards.

Over the medium term, the agency will focus on delivering and operationalising an integrated digital ecosystem for government by migrating government data to cloud services. This is expected to enable greater accessibility and the integration of data from different sources, thereby improving policy analysis and decision-making.

The implementation of the government digital transformation strategy will entail facilitating the acquisition of ICT skills and the modernisation of government infrastructure. The entity generates its revenue by providing ICT infrastructure and services to government departments and organs of state.

Other entities:

- **Broadband Infraco** was established in terms of the Broadband Infraco Act of 2007 to provide ICT infrastructure and broadband capacity in South Africa, and expand the availability and affordability of access to electronic communications.
- The **Film and Publication Board** was established in terms of the Films and Publications Act of 1996, as amended, to regulate the creation, production, possession and distribution of certain publications and films.
- The **Independent Communications Authority of South Africa (ICASA)** was established by the ICASA Act of 2000 to regulate the South African communications, broadcasting and postal services sectors.
- The **National Electronic Media Institute of South Africa** was established as a non-profit educational institute in terms of the Companies Act of 1973 to enhance the market readiness of students in various broadcasting disciplines, and has since been expanded to include the development of e-skills.
- The **Universal Service and Access Agency of South Africa** was established in terms of section 80 of the Electronic Communications Act of 2005 to promote universal service and access to electronic communications services, electronic communications network services and broadcasting services.

Communication platforms

Radio

The SABC's national radio network of 18 radio stations reach over 28 million South Africans. The top five most listened to radio stations in the country are Ukhozi FM, Umhlobo Wenene FM, Lesedi FM, Thobela FM and Metro FM.

Commercial radio stations

Commercial radio stations in South Africa include:

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

Community radio

In terms of Section 7 of the Electronic Communications Act of 2005, it is unlawful to provide or operate a broadcasting service without a licence. There are more than 165 licensed community stations in South Africa, which broadcast in a number of languages.

Television

SABC TV consists of three free-to air (FTA) channels namely, SABC1, SABC2 and SABC3 as well as two channels carried on a subscription digital satellite network, SABC Encore and the 24-hour news channel (Channel 404), SABCNews. SABC News offers breaking news and continuous news updates in 51 African countries.

SABC1, SABC2 and SABC3 attract on average 28 million South African viewers a month, as they deliver top quality local and international content. SABC Encore, a retro channel which showcases programming from the 1980s, is an integral part of the SABC's strategy moving into a multichannel environment.

Community TV

There are at least 12 community TV stations operational in different parts of South Africa, including Soweto TV; GauTV; 1KZN; Cape Town TV; Tshwane TV; Mpuma Kapa TV and Onse TV.

FTA TV

e.tv is South Africa's first private and largest English-medium channel. The channel 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. In 2019, ICASA awarded Kwesé Free TV a broadcasting and radio frequency spectrum licence.

Satellite broadcasting

eNews Channel Africa (eNCA) is South Africa's first and most watched independent 24-hour TV 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. 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.

The SABC has a 24-hour news channel on DStv (Channel 404). Newzroom Afrika, the new 24-hour TV news station on DStv channel 405, which ANN7 in 2019.

Internet

Statistics South Africa's (Stats SA) General Household Survey (GHS) of 2018 shows that about 64,7% of South African households had at least one member who had access to, or used the Internet either at home, work, place of study or Internet cafés.

Access to the Internet using all available means was highest in Gauteng (74,6%), Western Cape (72,4%) and Mpumalanga (70,2%), and lowest in Limpopo (46,2%) and Eastern Cape (55,3%).

Marginally over one-tenth (10,4%) of South African households had access to the Internet at home. Access to the Internet at home was highest among households in Western Cape (25,8%) and Gauteng (16,7%), and lowest in Limpopo (1,7%) and North West (3,0%).

Household access to the Internet at home was highest in Western Cape (25,8%) and Gauteng (16,7%) and lowest in Limpopo (1,7%). While 17,3% of households in metropolitan areas had access to the Internet at home, this was true for only 1,7% of rural households in general and less than one per cent of rural households in North West (0,8%) and Limpopo (0,6%).

Households were generally more likely to have access to the Internet at work than at home or at Internet cafés or at educational institutions. Households in Gauteng and Western Cape were most likely to access the Internet at work while those in Limpopo were least likely to do so.

Using mobile devices to access the Internet includes access on cellular telephones or using mobile access devices such as 3G cards. Mobile access to the Internet has made it much more accessible to households in rural areas.

Nationally, Internet access using mobile devices (60,1%) was much more common than access at home (10,4%), at work (16,2%) and elsewhere (10,1%). Although the use of mobile Internet access devices in rural areas (45,0%) still lags behind its use in metros (67,5%) and urban areas (63,7%), it is much more common in rural areas than any of the alternative methods.

Social media

About 40% of South Africa's population, some 22.89 million people out of an estimated population of over 57 million, are active social media users.

Telecommunications

South Africa has five major mobile operators, namely CellC, MTN, Vodacom, Telkom Mobile and Virgin Mobile. According to Stats SA's GHS of 2018, nationally, only 3,4% of households did not have access to either landlines or cellular phones.

Households without access to these communication media were most common in Northern Cape (10,3%) and Eastern Cape (7,6%). Only 0,1% of South African households used only landlines.

By comparison, 89,5% of South African households exclusively use cellular phones. The exclusive use of cellular phones was most common in Mpumalanga (96,5%), Limpopo (94,5%), North West (92,1%) and Gauteng (90,7%).

Households that had higher usage of both cellular phones and landlines were most common in the more prosperous provinces, namely Western Cape (18,4%) and Gauteng (7,8%).

The media

South Africa has a vibrant and independent media, with print, broadcast and online offerings.

Print

Newspapers

Most South African newspapers and magazines are organised into several major publishing houses. These include Media24 (part of Naspers), Independent Media, Caxton Publishers & Printers and Tiso Blackstar Group. Other important media players include M&G Media; the Natal Witness Printing & Publishing Company; Primedia Publishing; Highbury Media and Kagiso Media.

Magazines

According to figures released by the Audit Bureau of Circulations of South Africa, there has been a steady decline in magazine circulation in South Africa over the past months, with only a handful of commercial magazines achieving a steady increase in circulation.

Media organisations and role players

The **Publishers Support Services (PSS)** is an umbrella body incorporating print and digital media. It is a natural progression from the long-established Print Media South Africa and illustrates its commitment as an interactive organisation to keeping pace with the fast-changing media world of the 21st Century.

An evolving and vibrant association, its express purpose is to represent and promote all aspects concerning the industry and its members. PSS is a non-profit, voluntary association. Its membership includes more than 500 newspapers and magazine titles that cater for four different language groups

The **South African National Editors' Forum** promotes excellence in journalism through fighting for media freedom, writing policy submissions, research, education and training programmes.

The **Forum of Journalists for Transformation** addresses issues that directly affect its members. The **Press Council, the Press Ombud and the Appeals Panel** are an independent co-regulatory mechanism set up by the print and online media to provide impartial, expeditious and cost-effective adjudication to settle disputes between newspapers, magazines and online publications, on the one hand, and members of the public, on the other, over the editorial content of publications.

The **Freedom of Expression Institute (FXI)** was formed to defend freedom of expression, to oppose censorship, to promote access to information and knowledge, and to promote media diversity. The FXI is the leading organisation on issues of freedom of expression and access to information as enshrined in the Bill of Rights in Section 16 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996.

The **Forum of Community Journalists** is an independent, non-profit, non-racial and voluntary organisation striving to promote and express the interests of all journalists employed on a permanent or freelance basis at regional community newspapers, magazines and online community publications in South Africa.

The **Broadcasting Complaints Commission of South Africa** serves as a voluntary watchdog to adjudicate complaints from the public about programmes flighted by members who subscribe to its code of conduct.

Media Monitoring Africa is a non-profit organisation that acts in a watchdog role to promote ethical and fair journalism that supports human rights.

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; Printing Industries Federation of South Africa; South African Typographical Union; Specialist Press Association; South African Guild of Motoring Journalists; Professional Photographers of South Africa; Media Institute of Southern Africa; Publishers' Association of South Africa, and various press clubs in major centres.

News agencies

Local and international news agencies based in South Africa include:

- African News Agency
- Reuters
- Agence France-Presse
- Associated Press
- Deutsche Presse Agentur
- United Press International.

Media awards

Some of South Africa's media awards include the:

- Mondi Shanduka Newspaper Awards
- Vodacom Journalist of the Year Awards
- South African Breweries (SAB) Environmental Media and Environmentalist of the Year Awards
- SAB Sports Media Awards
- Sanlam Financial Journalist of the Year Award
- CNN MultiChoice African Journalist Awards
- Discovery Health Journalism Awards
- Nat Nakasa Award
- Local Media Excellence Awards
- Liberty Radio Awards
- Isu Elihle Awards
- Sikuvile Journalism Awards
- MDDA/Sanlam Local Media Awards
- New Generation (Social & Digital Media) Awards.

Marketing and advertising awards

South Africa has a vibrant and dynamic marketing and advertising industry. Some of the awards include:

- Loeries
- Assegai Awards
- Creative Circle Annual Awards
- Effie Awards
- FM AdFocus Awards
- Marketing Achievement Awards.





OFFICIAL GUIDE TO SOUTH AFRICA 2019/20

ECONOMY AND FINANCE

Economy and Finance

The National Development Plan (NDP) recognises that faster, broad-based growth is needed to transform the economy, create jobs, and reduce poverty and inequality by 2030. National Treasury's focus remains on:

- reviewing tax policy and strengthening regulation in the financial sector;
- managing future spending growth and fiscal risk;
- managing government's assets and liabilities;
- making government procurement more efficient;
- strengthening government financial management;
- facilitating regional and international cooperation;
- supporting sustainable employment, and
- supporting infrastructure development and economically integrated cities and communities.

In July 2020, the Board of Directors of the African Development Bank approved a loan of about R5 billion (US\$288 million) to the South African Government, as the country was battling Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) and an economic slowdown. The purpose of the programme is to protect:

- lives and promote access to essential equipment to prevent infection, such as protective personal equipment and sanitizers;
- livelihoods by preserving jobs, incomes, food security and access to essential public services; and
- firms by supporting enterprises in the formal and informal economy to withstand the impacts of COVID-19 and prepare for economic recovery.

The programme was expected to contribute to boosting government's finances, allowing for the provision of critical healthcare resources and strengthening the social safety net in South Africa.

National Treasury

National Treasury's legislative mandate is based on Section 216(1) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996, which calls for the establishment of a national treasury to ensure transparency, accountability and sound financial controls in the management of the country's public finances.

This role is further elaborated in the Public Finance Management Act of 1999. The department is mandated to:

- promote national government's fiscal policy and the coordination of macroeconomic policy
- ensure the stability and soundness of the financial system and financial services
- coordinate intergovernmental financial and fiscal relations
- manage the budget preparation process
- enforce transparency and effective management of national revenue and expenditure, assets and liabilities, public entities, and constitutional institutions.

The NDP details a vision of building an inclusive economy that advances social equality. This vision is supported by Priority 1 (economic transformation and job creation), Priority 2 (education, skills and health), Priority 4 (spatial integration, human settlements and local government), Priority 6 (a capable, ethical and developmental state) and Priority

7 (a better Africa and world) of government's 2019-2024 Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF).

The work of National Treasury is closely aligned with these priorities, particularly in its aim to address the challenges of unemployment, inequality and poverty.

In giving expression to these guiding policies over the medium term, the department will focus on: reviewing tax policy and strengthening regulation in the financial sector, supporting sustainable employment, supporting infrastructure development and economically integrated cities and communities, making government procurement more efficient, strengthening financial management in government, and facilitating regional and international cooperation.

Reviewing tax policy and strengthening regulation in the financial sector

To improve fairness in the tax system, over the medium term, the department planned to propose amendments to tax policy that seek to meet government's revenue requirements and eliminate tax loopholes.

In working towards this, the department would conduct research on appropriate tax designs for all proposed amendments, prepare discussion documents, hold workshops and meetings with affected parties, and prepare draft tax legislation before any legislation is introduced in Parliament.

It will also advise the Minister of Finance on amendments to tax rates and thresholds, which are announced each year in the annual budget. Recent proposals for amendments to tax policy have included the implementation of the carbon tax from 1 June 2019, and adjustments to Personal Income Tax (PIT) and excise duty.

In June 2020, Cabinet approved the tabling of the Financial Sector Laws Amendment Bill of 2020 in Parliament. The Bill is part of the Twin Peaks reform of the financial regulatory system applicable to the financial sector. It introduces a critical element to the regulatory system on how to deal with a failing bank or other systemically important financial institutions, to protect financial stability in a way that reduces reliance on the fiscus. This Bill is aimed to reinforce and strengthen financial stability in South Africa.

Supporting sustainable employment

The objective of the Jobs Fund is to co-finance projects by public, private and non-governmental organisations that will significantly contribute to job creation. This involves the use of public money to catalyse innovation and investment on behalf of a range of economic stakeholders in activities that contribute directly to enhanced employment creation in South Africa.

To address the challenge of unemployment, South Africa requires high rates of sustained economic growth. South Africa's macro-economic policy environment, infrastructure asset base, schooling system and regulatory frameworks are all key to growth. However, improving and reforming these factors is a long-term process.

The Jobs Fund does not intend to tackle these long-term, structural causes of low growth and unemployment on its own. Numerous government initiatives are already tasked with parts of that challenge. Nor does the Jobs Fund aim to replicate or substitute these initiatives; rather it presents an opportunity to complement them.

These funding interventions will seek to overcome some of the barriers to job creation that have been identified. Some of these relate to demand for labour, some to the supply of labour and some to the broader institutional environment. The Jobs Fund has been designed specifically to overcome these barriers by providing public funding through four 'funding windows' such as Enterprise Development; Infrastructure Investment; Support for Work Seekers and Institutional Capacity Building.

Within the four identified broad windows, the Jobs Fund seeks to stimulate good ideas, risk-taking and investment to discover new ways of working, where the costs and risks may be unknown, and where the pro-poor impact, principally in the form of sustainable job creation, may be significantly larger than with conventional approaches.

At its core, the Jobs Fund seeks to operate as a catalyst for innovation and investment in activities which directly contribute to sustainable job creation initiatives, as well as long term employment creation.

Making government procurement more efficient

Over the medium term, the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer will continue to monitor government procurement to identify malpractices that result in procurement irregularities. The office will aim to ensure compliance by analysing and monitoring the procurement plans of organs of state; and reviewing, investigating and reporting on various bids. The process for finalising the draft public procurement bill will be accelerated over the medium term, with public consultations expected to be held in 2020/21 subject to the bill's approval by Cabinet.

Once effected, this legislation will introduce a series of governance reforms to the public procurement process and improve access to opportunities for small, medium and micro enterprises (SMMs). The department will continue to support government institutions in strategic procurement over the medium term, and guide institutions, particularly in the health, education and travel sectors, through procurement and delivery management processes.

Entities under National Treasury

National Treasury is responsible for the following entities:

- The **Development Bank of Southern Africa** is a development finance institution with the primary purpose of promoting economic development and growth. The bank also promotes human resources development and building institutional capacity by mobilising financial and other resources from the national and international private and public sectors for sustainable development projects and programmes in South Africa and regions in the rest of Southern Africa.
- The **Land and Agricultural Development Bank of South Africa**, as a development finance institution, addresses agricultural and rural development in South Africa.
- **SARS** collects all revenues due to the state and administer trade to support government in meeting its key growth developmental objectives. This involves facilitating legitimate trade, protecting South African ports of entry, and eliminating illegal trade and tax evasion. The organisation's purpose is to contribute to the socio-economic development of the country by collecting the resources needed by government to meet its policy and delivery priorities.

- The **Accounting Standards Board** develops uniform standards of generally recognised accounting practice for all spheres of government. It also promotes transparency in and the effective management of revenue, expenditure, assets and liabilities of the entities to which the standards apply.
- The **Cooperative Banks Development Agency** provides for the registration and supervision of deposit-taking financial services cooperatives, and savings and credit cooperatives, collectively referred to as cooperative financial institutions. The agency also facilitates, promotes and funds the education and training of these institutions.
- The **Financial and Fiscal Commission** advises the relevant legislative authorities on the financial and fiscal requirements for the national, provincial and local spheres of government.
- The **Financial Intelligence Centre**, among other things, identifies the proceeds of unlawful activities, combat money-laundering activities, combat the financing of terrorist and related activities, exchange information with law-enforcement and other local and international agencies.
- The **Financial Services Board** is an independent institution established by statute to oversee the South African non-banking financial services industry in the public interest.
- The **Government Pensions Administration Agency** provides pensions administration services to the Government Employees Pension Fund (GEPF).
- The **Government Technical Advisory Centre** assists organs of state in building their capacity for efficient, effective and transparent financial management.
- The **Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors** develops and maintains auditing and ethical standards that are internationally comparable, provides an appropriate framework for the education and training of properly qualified auditors, inspects and reviews the work of registered auditors, and investigates and takes appropriate action against registered auditors who do not comply with standards and are guilty of improper conduct.
- The **Office of the Ombud for Financial Services Providers** considers and disposes of complaints against financial services providers, primarily intermediaries selling investment products.
- The **Office of the Pension Funds Adjudicator** investigates and determines complaints lodged in terms of the Pension Funds Act of 1956. The office ensures a procedurally fair, economical and expeditious resolution of complaints in terms of the Act.
- The **Public Investment Corporation** is one of the largest investment managers in Africa, managing more than R2 trillion worth of assets in a well-diversified portfolio of investment. It manages the assets of the GEPF, social security funds and other smaller funds.
- The **South African Special Risks Insurance Association** is mandated to support the insurance industry by providing cover for special risks such as riots, strikes, political unrest, terrorist attacks, civil commotion, public disorder and labour disturbances.

South African Reserve Bank (SARB)

The primary purpose of the SARB is to achieve and maintain price stability in the interest of balanced and sustainable economic growth in South Africa. Together with other institutions, it also plays a pivotal role in ensuring financial stability.

The primary function of the SARB, as the country's central bank, is to protect the value of South Africa's currency. In discharging this role, it takes responsibility for:

- ensuring that the South African money, banking and financial system as a whole is sound, meets the requirements of the community and keeps abreast of international developments
- assisting the South African Government, as well as other members of the economic community of southern Africa, with data relevant to the formulation and implementation of macroeconomic policy;
- informing the South African community and all stakeholders abroad about monetary policy and the South African economic situation.

The SARB is governed by the SARB Act of 1989, as amended. It has more than 600 shareholders.

Tax administration

National Treasury is responsible for advising the Minister of Finance on tax policy issues. As part of this role, National Treasury must design tax instruments that can optimally fulfil a revenue-raising function. These tax instruments must be aligned to the goals of government's economic and social policy. These instruments are then administered by SARS.

A single, modern framework for the common administrative provisions of various tax Acts administered by SARS, excluding Customs, was established by the Tax Administration Act of 2011, which commenced on 1 October 2012. The Act simplifies and provides greater coherence in South African tax administration law.

It eliminates duplication, removes redundant requirements, and aligns disparate requirements that previously existed in different tax Acts administered by SARS.

The Act provides for common procedures across the various tax Acts, and strives for an appropriate balance between the rights and obligations of SARS and the rights and obligations of taxpayers in a transparent relationship.

Office of the Tax Ombud

The Office of the Tax Ombud is intended to provide taxpayers with an impartial and low-cost mechanism to address service, procedural or administrative difficulties that taxpayers have not been able to resolve through SARS's complaints management channels.

South African tax system

South Africa has a residence-based income tax system. Residents are, subject to certain exclusions, taxed on their worldwide income, irrespective of where their income was earned. Non-residents are taxed on their income from a South African source, subject to relief under Double Taxation Agreements. Foreign taxes are credited against South African tax payable on foreign income.

Personal Income Tax

PIT is a tax levied on the taxable income of individuals and trusts. It is determined for a specific year of assessment. Taxable capital gains form part of taxable income.

The main contributors to PIT are employment income from salary and wage earners, pensions, income generated from sole-proprietor activities and partnerships, and other income such as rental, interest above a certain threshold, etc.

As a means of collecting PIT from salary, wages and pension income, a mechanism known as Pay-As-You-Earn is in operation that enables employers to withhold tax due to SARS from employees' and pay this over to SARS monthly and reconcile biannually.

Company Income Tax

CIT is a tax levied on the taxable income of companies, close corporations and cooperatives. After PIT and VAT, CIT has been the largest contributor to total tax revenue for the past decade.

Dividends Tax (DT)

DT is a final tax at a rate of 20% on dividends paid by resident companies and by non-resident companies in respect of shares listed on the JSE. Dividends are tax exempt if the beneficial owner of the dividend is a South African company, retirement fund or other exempt person.

Non-resident beneficial owners of dividends may benefit from reduced tax rates in limited circumstances. The tax is to be withheld by companies paying the taxable dividends or by regulated intermediaries in the case of dividends on listed shares.

The tax on dividends in kind (other than in cash) is payable and is borne by the company that declares and pays the dividend.

Taxes on payroll and workforce

Taxes on payroll and workforce includes the Skills Development Levy (SDL) and Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) contributions. SDL is a compulsory levy intended to fund training costs incurred by employers.

Skills Development Levy

Affected employers contribute to a Skills Development Fund that is used for employee training and skills development. This SDL is payable by employers at a rate of 1% of the total remuneration paid to employees.

Employers paying annual remuneration of less than R500 000 are exempt from the payment of this levy.

Unemployment Insurance Fund

The UIF insures employees against the loss of earnings due to termination of employment, illness or maternity leave. The contribution to the UIF is shared equally by affected employers and employees at a rate of 1% of remuneration each. The employee share of 1% is withheld by the employer and paid monthly to SARS, together with the employer share of 1% monthly.

Taxes on property

Taxes on property comprise Donations tax, Estate Duty, Securities Transfer Tax (STT) and transfer duty.

Donations tax

Donations tax is levied at a rate of either 20% or 25% on the value of the donation, depending on the aggregate value of the property being disposed of, in a specific tax year. An annual exemption of R100 000 is available to natural persons.

Estate duty

Estate duty is levied at a rate of 20% and at 25% on the dutiable amount of the deceased estate that exceeds R30 million from 1 March 2018. Specific deductions and abatement are allowed from the total value of the estate.

Securities Transfer Tax

STT replaced stamp duty and uncertificated securities tax on marketable securities. It is levied on any transfer of a security, whether listed or unlisted, based on the taxable amount of the security.

A “security” means any share in a company; member’s interest in a close corporation; or right or entitlement to receive any distribution from a company or close corporation.

Transfer duty

Transfer duty is levied on the acquisition of property at progressive rates from 0% to 13% for all persons including companies, close corporations and trusts. The marginal rate of 13% applies to the portion of the value of property exceeding R11 million from 1 March 2020.

Domestic taxes on goods and services

Domestic taxes on goods and services comprise VAT, specific excise duties, ad valorem excise duties, fuel levy, Road Accident Fund (RAF) levy, environmental levies and health promotion levy.

Value-Added Tax

VAT is levied at a rate of 15% on goods and services with some exemptions and zero-ratings, and is also levied on the importation of goods and services into South Africa. The quoted or displayed price of goods and services must be VAT inclusive. A person who supplies goods or services is liable to register for VAT, if the income (taxable supply) earned is more than R1 million in a 12-month period, or when there is a reasonable expectation that the income will exceed this amount.

Fuel taxes

The general fuel levy is imposed on petrol and diesel (including biodiesel) manufactured in or imported into South Africa.

The increased general fuel levy will be R3.70/litre for petrol and R3.55/ litre for diesel from 1 April 2020. The Road Accident Fund (RAF) levy is imposed on petrol and diesel manufactured in or imported into South Africa.

The RAF levy funds the RAF’s motor vehicle accident insurance scheme. The increased RAF levy is R2.07/litre for both petrol and diesel from 1 April 2020.

Environmental levies

The South African Government has responded to the serious global challenge of environmental pollution and climate change by introducing several environmental taxes that are intended to modify behaviour of the country’s citizens for sustainable development of the economy.

International Air Passenger Departure Tax

The tax imposed on international air travel was introduced in November 2000 and was last increased on 1 October 2011. Passengers departing on flights to Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Eswatini are paying a departure tax of R100 per passenger while passengers on other international flights are paying R190 per passenger.

Plastic Bag Levy

The Plastic Bag Levy was introduced to reduce litter and encourage plastic bag reuse. It is charged at 25 cents per bag as from 1 April 2020.

Electricity Generation Levy

The electricity generation levy was introduced to encourage sustainable electricity generation and use. The levy is applied to electricity generated from non-renewable sources and costs 3.5 cents per kWh.

Incandescent Bulb Levy

The electric filament lamp levy was introduced to promote energy efficiency by discouraging the use of incandescent light bulbs. It is charged at R10 a bulb from 1 April 2020.

CO₂ Motor Vehicle Emissions Levy

The CO₂ motor vehicle emissions levy on passenger and double- cab vehicles was introduced to encourage the manufacture and purchase of more energy efficient motor vehicles. It is charged at R120 for every gram above 95gCO₂/km for passenger vehicles and R160 for every gram above 175gCO₂/km for double cab vehicles.

Tyre Levy

The tyre levy on new pneumatic tyres was introduced to encourage efficient tyre use. Although the tyre levy is not earmarked, it indirectly supports the responsible recycling of obsolete tyres. The levy was implemented in 2017 and the current rate is R2.30/kg.

Health Promotion Levy

The Sugary Beverages Levy took effect on 1 April 2018 and the current rate is 2.21 cent/gram of the sugar content that exceeds 4g/100 ml. The levy applies to specific sugary drinks and concentrates used in the manufacture of sugary drinks to combat obesity and promote healthier consumer beverage choices.

Diamond Export Levy

A Diamond Export Levy on unpolished diamonds exported from South Africa was introduced, effective from 1 November 2008 at a rate of 5% of the value of such diamonds.

Southern African Customs Union

SACU consists of Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Eswatini. The SACU Secretariat is located in Windhoek, Namibia. SACU was established in 1910, making it the world's oldest Customs Union.

Negotiations to reform the 1969 Agreement started in 1994, and a new agreement was signed in 2002. The member states form a single customs territory in which tariffs and

other barriers are eliminated on substantially all the trade between the member states for products originating in these countries; and there is a common external tariff that applies to non-members of SACU.

Excise duties

Excise duties are levied on certain locally manufactured goods and their imported equivalents. Specific excise duties are levied on tobacco and liquor products. Ad valorem excise duties are levied on products such as motor vehicles, cellular telephones, electronics and cosmetics.

Customs duty

Customs duties are imposed by the Customs and Excise Act of 1964. Ordinary customs duty is a tax levied on imported goods and is usually calculated on the value of goods imported and collected by the customs unit within SARS.

Customs duty rates in Part 1 of Schedule No. 1 and trade remedies relating to the importation of goods such as anti-dumping, countervailing and safeguard duty are set out in Schedule No. 2 of the Schedules to the Act and are determined through trade policy in terms of the International Trade Administration Act of 2002 administered by the International Trade Administration Commission.

Other taxes

Rates on property

Property-related taxes include municipal rates and charges for refuse and sewerage, which are collected by municipalities.

Payment channels

The majority of taxpayers are now using electronic payment platforms which significantly improve turnaround times. Cash collections at branches have been reduced as have the risks associated with them. From 1 May 2020, cheque payments in South Africa may not be in excess of R50 000.

Payment methods other than branch payments are:

- eFiling: this required a taxpayer to register as an eFiling client in order to make electronic payments using this channel; and
- Payments at banks: taxpayers can make either an internet banking transfer or an over-the-counter deposit.

Voluntary Disclosure Programme (VDP)

A permanent VDP was introduced in terms of the Tax Administration Act of 2011, from 1 October 2012. The permanent VDP is part of a package of compliance measures aimed at encouraging non-compliant taxpayers to regularise their tax affairs.

Why invest in South Africa?

10 Reasons to Invest in South Africa

1. **Quality infrastructure and efficient logistics** – With well-established and continued investment in infrastructure, South Africa is positioned as a key global hub and an attractive gateway into the rest of the continent.

2. **Largest presence of multinationals in Africa** – South Africa is the investment destination of choice of a sizeable number of global corporates, who enjoy the benefits of doing business in the country. More than 180 Fortune Global 500 companies are present in South Africa.
3. **Manufacturing hub** – South Africa has a well-developed, diversified manufacturing base that has shown its potential to compete globally, and serves as a manufacturing hub to supply the rest of the continent for a number of consumer product companies
4. **Lucrative emerging market** – South Africa's growing middle class and most affluent consumer base in Africa presents attractive returns on investment.
5. **Favourable market access to global markets** – The African Continental Free Trade Area will boost intra-Africa trade and create a market of over one billion people with a combined gross domestic product of over US\$2 trillion. South Africa has several trade agreements that provide an export platform into global markets.
6. **Innovation and tech hub** – The Global Innovation Index ranks South Africa number one in innovation in Africa. The country's intellectual property rights protection is regarded as the second best in Africa. South Africa is also fast becoming a technology hub in Africa and has a growing ecosystem in the tech sector ranging from technical expertise to finance support for entrepreneurs.
7. **Abundant natural resources** – South Africa is abundantly endowed with precious metals. It is the world's leading producer of platinum group metals, the sixth-largest producer of gold, has world-renowned underground mining expertise and more than 100 listed mining companies with operations in the country.
8. **Africa's leading financial hub** – South Africa has a sophisticated banking sector with a major footprint in Africa. It is also a financial hub in Africa, with the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE), the largest stock exchange by market capitalisation in the continent.
9. **Young trainable labour force** – South Africa has a number of world-class universities and technical colleges, producing a skilled, talented, and capable workforce. It offers a diversified skillset, a large pool of trainable labour, and government support for training and skills development.
10. **Excellent quality of life** – South Africa is renowned for its quality of life, offering both high quality city experiences and more tranquil and breathtaking landscapes.

Department of Public Enterprises (DPE)

The DPE is government's shareholder representative for the state-owned companies (SOCs) in its portfolio. The department's mandate is to fulfil oversight responsibilities at these companies to ensure that they contribute to the realisation of government's strategic objectives, as articulated in the NDP, government's 2019-2024 MTSF and the reimagined industrial strategy.

SOCs are crucial to driving the state's strategic objectives of creating jobs, and enhancing equity and transformation. The department does not directly execute programmes but seeks to use state ownership in the economy to support the achievement of these objectives.

Chapter 13 of the NDP identifies the potential of state-owned companies to build a capable and developmental state. This is given expression by Priority 1 (economic

transformation and job creation) of government's 2019-2024 MTSF, with which the mandates of SOCs are closely aligned.

In overseeing SOCs' fulfilment of their mandates, over the medium term the DPE will continue to focus on enhancing reforms to stabilise SOCs, and strengthening its oversight capacity to ensure that the SOCs in its portfolio are sustainable and contribute to investment in key infrastructure.

By ensuring that these companies contribute to lowering the cost of doing business in South Africa, the department aims to reduce the burden of administered prices on the economy by reducing the cost of electricity and freight transport.

The DPE oversees the following seven SOCs, which are key drivers of economic growth:

- **Alexkor** – A diamond mining company primarily operating in Alexander Bay and the greater Namaqualand.
- **Denel** – A defence company and although it is established as a private company in terms of the Companies Act of 2008, government exercises full control over it.
- **Eskom** – It generates, transmits and distributes electricity to industrial, mining, commercial, agriculture and residential customers and redistributors.
- **South African Forestry Company** – It is the government's forestry company, conducting timber harvesting, timber processing and related activities both domestically and regionally.
- **South African Airways** – It operates a full-service network in the international, regional and domestic markets. The airline is responsible for promoting air links with South Africa's key business, trading and tourism markets across the world, and contributing to key domestic air linkages.
- **South African Express Airways** – It is a domestic and regional air carrier with a mandate to be an African airline.
- **Transnet** – It is a freight and logistics company responsible for pipelines, ports and rail transport infrastructure operations in South Africa.

Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (the dtic)

The dtic (formerly the Department of Trade and Industry) works to promote industrialisation and transformation, and responds to unemployment, poverty and inequality.

The NDP presents a broad vision for sustainable industrialisation and economic development and transformation in South Africa and, by extension, Africa. This vision is expressed specifically in terms of Priority 1 (economic transformation and job creation) and Priority 7 (a better Africa and world) of government's 2019-2024 MTSF.

The work of the dtic is directly aligned with these priorities through its reimagined industrial strategy, which is premised on the development of sectoral master plans aimed at improving performance in identified sectors.

The strategy sets out the department's focus areas over the medium term. These are: providing industrial finance, developing industrial infrastructure, strengthening export capabilities and enhancing competition regulation.

The department plans to continue implementing the integrated national export strategy in line with its ongoing effort to build capacity for increasing the export of South African goods and services. Over the medium term, more than 2 000 South African companies will be assisted to participate at organised national pavilions, trade missions and other export promotion initiatives that will be facilitated by the department.

Department of Small Business Development (DSBD)

The DSBD is tasked with the responsibility of leading an integrated approach to the promotion and development of small businesses and cooperatives by focusing on economic and legislative drivers that stimulate entrepreneurship to contribute to radical economic transformation. The realisation of this mandate will lead to increased employment, poverty reduction and reduced inequality.

Key elements of the NDP emphasise the importance of the contribution of SMMEs and cooperatives to inclusive economic growth and employment. This is given expression by Priority 1 (economic transformation and job creation) of government's 2019-2024 MTSF, with which the work of the DSBD is directly aligned. Accordingly, over the medium term the department plans to focus on increasing support for small enterprises and developing cooperatives.

Increasing support for small businesses and developing cooperatives

The department provides direct and indirect support to small businesses through the Small Enterprise Development Agency, and support programmes such as the Black Business Supplier Development Programme and the National Informal Business Upliftment Scheme.

Accordingly, over the medium term, the department will focus on establishing a one-stop SMME platform for businesses to access financial and non-financial support; and improving access to finance by implementing the blended finance model in the Township Entrepreneurship Fund, and extending blended finance to SMMEs and cooperatives.

Applying the model entails the mixture of grants and loans that ultimately lower the cost of capital for borrowers, and ensuring access to finance for SMMEs and cooperatives. In terms of developing cooperatives, over the medium term the department will oversee the implementation and monitoring of the integrated cooperatives strategy, which is intended to ensure the successful establishment of sustainable cooperatives through funding, training and providing access to markets.

Developing the Small Enterprise Development Masterplan

To ensure the development of an enabling policy, legal and regulatory environment for small enterprises the department will develop the Small Enterprise Development Masterplan which will enable small enterprises to realise their full potential. The Masterplan will ensure the delivery of an integrated, targeted and effected support interventions aimed at promoting entrepreneurship as well as providing financial and non-financial support to qualifying small enterprises, using the life cycle approach.

Johannesburg Stock Exchange

The JSE is the largest exchange on the African continent and the 19th largest in the world. In keeping with international practice, the JSE regulates its members and ensures that markets operate in a transparent way, ensuring investor protection.

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





OFFICIAL GUIDE TO SOUTH AFRICA 2019/20

EDUCATION

Basic education

The Department of Basic Education (DBE) is mandated to monitor the standards of education provision, delivery and performance across South Africa, annually or at other specified intervals, to assess compliance with provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996 and national education policy.

Schooling 2025, the overarching plan for the basic education sector, encapsulates the long-term vision of education priorities, targets and programmes articulated for the sector in the National Development Plan (NDP).

The NDP: Vision 2030 envisages that by 2030, South Africans should have access to education and training of the highest quality, leading to significantly improved learning outcomes.

The department was expected to continue to focus on: improving school infrastructure; providing high-quality learner and teacher support materials; developing skills for a changing world; planning for the migration of the early childhood development (ECD) function from the social development sector to the basic education sector; providing support to improve matric completion rates; facilitating the increase in supply of quality teachers; and providing nutritious meals for learners through the National School Nutrition Programme.

Introduction of Kiswahili

The process of incrementally refocusing the teaching and learning of the previously marginalised African languages in South African schools, has led to the introduction of Kiswahili as a Second Additional Language (SAL) in Grades 4-12 in 90 schools (10 per province).

The Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statement for Kiswahili SAL for grades 4-9, has been versioned and the Kiswahili Toolkit has been developed for the respective grades.

The restructuring of the History curriculum, the introduction of Kiswahili as the SAL and the incremental introduction of African languages, are part of the DBE's responses towards the decolonisation of the curriculum.

Improving school infrastructure

The department is committed to improving the physical infrastructure and environment at every public school in the basic education sector. The department is expected to accelerate the construction, maintenance, upgrading and rehabilitation of new and existing infrastructure in the basic education sector, including district and circuit accommodation.

Funds from the School Infrastructure Backlogs Grant will be used to provide water, sanitation and electricity to schools that do not have these basic services; and replace schools that are constructed with inappropriate materials such as mud, wood and tin.

Providing high-quality learner and teacher support materials

The DBE was expected continue ensuring that learners have access to quality learner and teacher support materials by providing workbooks to learners in grades R to 9. The department expects to print and deliver an estimated 58 million workbooks for learners in grades R to 9 in each year over the medium term in life skills, languages and mathematics. These workbooks are expected to be distributed to more than 24 000 public schools across South Africa.

Developing skills for a changing world

To prepare learners for jobs in a changing and increasingly digitised world, over the medium term the department planned to enhance the curriculum by introducing new technical subjects. These new subject choices include coding, robotics and data analytics at the primary school level. Several public ordinary secondary schools are expected to be transformed into focus schools. By mid-2020, the DBE had developed the Coding and Robotics Curriculum for Grades R-9.

In addition to prioritising mathematics, science and aviation, new technology subjects and specialisations will be introduced at these focus schools. This initiative will be funded through the maths, science and technology grant, which will also provide resources for workshops and laboratories, information and communications technology equipment and support to schools, including technical high schools and primary or feeder schools.

The department's partnership with Ford Motor Company was expected to see a total of 240 engines donated to technical schools offering Automotive as a subject.

The department, in partnership with the Department of Communications and Digital Technologies, was expected to equip identified 152 sites in 76 education districts with Virtual Classroom infrastructure as part of fully embracing the digital revolution of remote learning.

Planning for the migration of the ECD function

The NDP envisions quality ECD as a priority for South Africa to improve the overall quality of education and the long-term prospects of its future generations.

The department was expected to work closely with the Department of Social Development and other partners to oversee the migration of the responsibility for ECD from the social development sector to the basic education sector, and the process of introducing two years of compulsory preschool for all children before they enter Grade 1.

Providing support to improve matric completion rates

In response to the NDP's call to reduce the learner dropout rate, the Second Chance Programme provides support to matric learners who do not meet the pass requirements of the National Senior Certificate examinations. The programme's new policy priority would be to include learners with disabilities.

Accordingly, the DBE would use the existing 23 special schools for the blind and 43 schools for the deaf as sites of support for learners with disabilities in the Second Chance Programme. In addition, as a measure to support the performance of all learners, the department will develop a web-based system that will allow multiple users to upload subject support for learners to access.

The programme will provide support in subjects such as mathematics, science, accounting and languages; and will facilitate the establishment of 80 face-to-face centres, and appoint more than 800 teachers and 80 centre managers to teach after school hours and over weekends.

Closure of schools in 2020

In July 2020, Cabinet took a decision to allow schools to go on a break for four weeks. The sector had managed to reopen schools in a phased-approach in June after the forced closure in March owing to the Coronavirus Disease.

Role players

Provincial departments of basic education

The DBE 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.

South African Council for Educators (SACE)

The SACE aims to enhance the status of the teaching profession through registering educators appropriately, managing professional development and promoting a code of ethics for all educators.

Umalusi Council for Quality Assurance in General and Further Education and Training

Umalusi sets and maintains standards in general and further education and training through the development and management of the general and further education and training qualifications sub-framework. The Nguni name means "herder" or "shepherd."

Programmes and projects

Educational portal

Through the Thutong Portal (www.thutong.doe.gov.za), the DBE aims to lead the drive to improve learning in the country through appropriate use of technology.

The Thutong Portal is the online point of entry to a comprehensive array of free educational resources, policy information, and interactive services concerning all aspects of the South African schooling sector.

It provides relevant information and services about the South African school curriculum, teacher development, school administration, and management.

Thutong's key focus is on creating strong and vibrant online communities of practice to facilitate discussion and sharing of information and ideas amongst peer networks, and in an effort to encourage South African educators to develop and improve education by sharing the country's common intellectual capital.

Thutong – meaning "a place of learning" in Setswana – features a searchable database of web-based curriculum resources for various education sectors, grades and subjects.

School fees and exemption

School fees are set at annual public meetings of school governing bodies (SGBs), where parents vote on the amount to be paid. Parents who cannot afford to pay school fees can apply to the SGB for conditional, partial or full exemption from paying school fees. Schools must not charge school fees for orphans. The right not to charge school fees will be limited to the schools that have been declared no-fee schools.

The names of the no-fee schools, which are determined based on the economic level of the community around the school, will be published in a provincial gazette.

Higher education and training

The NDP envisages that by 2030, South Africans should have greater access to post-school education and training opportunities through a system that is responsive to their needs. This is supported by Priority 2 (education, skills and health) of government's 2019-2024 Medium Term Strategic Framework.

The DHET was expected to give expression to these guiding policies by focusing on transforming universities and increasing student financial aid; expanding access to TVET colleges and improving their performance; developing artisans; and strengthening the governance of the community education and training sector.

Transforming universities and increasing student financial aid

The DHET was expected to focus on transforming the higher education sector into a high quality, demographically representative system that provides students and staff with opportunities for access and success. To support transformation in the sector, the department was expected to implement the university capacity development programme.

Strengthening the governance of the community education and training sector

The DHET recognises that improving the community education and training sector is key for development as it has the potential to provide students with access to a comprehensive range of programmes that lead to part and full qualifications and employment opportunities, including entrepreneurial opportunities.

To ensure that the sector rises to its potential, the department would continue prioritising the development and training of lecturers in community education and training colleges and learning centres by enabling them to upgrade their qualifications, with a particular focus on mathematics and science. The department has also strengthened its recruitment policies so that only qualified lecturers are employed in the sector.

Institutions of higher learning

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, Eastern Cape
- Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University.

Technical and Vocational Education and Training

The DHET is mandated to provide quality skills programmes that address the need in the labour market for intermediate skills accompanied by practical training. 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 (SAQA)

SAQA is a statutory body that oversees the development of the NQF by formulating and publishing policies and criteria for the registration of organisations. It also oversees the implementation of the national framework by ensuring the registration, accreditation and assignment of functions.

Council on Higher Education (CHE)

The CHE is an independent statutory body to advise the Minister, monitor trends in the higher education system and assure and promote the quality of higher education. The CHE also has the mandate to audit higher education institutions, accredit programmes offered, develop a higher education qualifications framework and set standards.

Quality Council for Trades and Occupations (QCTO)

The primary functions of the QCTO are to design and develop occupational standards and qualifications and to submit these to SAQA for registration on the NQF, establish and maintain occupational standards and qualifications, ensure the quality of occupational standards and qualifications and learning in and for the workplace, promote the objectives of the NQF, liaise with the National Skills Authority (NSA) on the suitability and adequacy of occupational standards and qualifications, and on the quality of learning in and for the workplace.

Sector education and training authorities (SETAs)

SETAs continue to strengthen and deliver relevant priority skills to South Africa's labour market, with particular emphasis on artisan development, apprenticeships, learnerships, internships and bursaries; and partnerships with TVET colleges, universities and the market to provide work experience opportunities.

SETAs are mandated by the Skills Development Act of 1998 to implement national, sector and workplace strategies to develop and improve skills in the South African workforce; provide learnerships that lead to a recognised occupational qualification and fund skills development.

The authorities derive their objectives directly from the third National Skills Development Strategy (NSDS), which aims to: increase access to occupationally directed programmes; promote the growth of public TVET colleges; address low levels of youth and adult literacy and numeracy skills; and encourage the better use of workplace-based skills development.

National Skills Authority

The NSA is an advisory body to give guidance 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)

The NSFAS is responsible for providing loans and bursaries, developing criteria and conditions for the granting of loans and bursaries to eligible students, raising funds, recovering loans, maintaining and analysing a database of funded students, undertaking research for the better use of financial resources and advising the Minister on matters relating to student financial aid.



OFFICIAL GUIDE TO SOUTH AFRICA 2019/20



**ENVIRONMENT,
FORESTRY AND FISHERIES**

Environment, Forestry and Fisheries

The Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF) 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 department provides leadership towards sustainability in environmental management, conservation and protection for the benefit of South Africans and the global community.

The National Development Plan (NDP) sets out a vision for promoting environmental sustainability in South Africa by making an equitable transition to a low-carbon economy, and transforming human settlements for improved local governance and spatial integration. Broadly, the NDP envisions environmental sustainability and transformation within the context of an integrated and inclusive economy that is supported by a capable and developmental state.

This vision is given expression by Priority 1 (economic transformation and job creation), Priority 4 (spatial integration, human settlements and local government) and Priority 6 (a capable, ethical and developmental state) of government's 2019-2024 Medium Term Strategic Framework, with which the work of the DEFF is closely aligned.

The department's ongoing objective is to develop strategies and policies aimed at regulating and promoting the sustainable use of inland and coastal natural resources; and reducing carbon emissions, atmospheric pollutants and the effect of climate change.

As part of the national macro organisation of government, the forestry and fisheries functions of the former department have been shifted to the DEFF, effective 1 April 2020.

Over the medium term, the department was expected to focus on creating jobs and work opportunities through the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP).

Other focus areas over the period include enforcing and monitoring compliance with environmental legislation, conserving marine ecosystems, investing in biodiversity, monitoring climate change and air quality, and managing waste activities.

Creating jobs and work opportunities through the EPWP

The DEFF is committed to job creation, particularly through the EPWP. These jobs and work opportunities will be made available through projects and initiatives that focus on: restoring and rehabilitating degraded ecosystems (environmental protection and infrastructure programme); expanding the conservation estate (Working for Ecosystems); protecting, restoring and rehabilitating wetlands (Working for Wetlands); protecting water resources (Working for Water); managing land use sustainably (Working for Ecosystems); sustaining production, growth and transformation in the forestry sector (Working for Forests); and addressing the challenges faced by the fisheries sector (Working for Fisheries).

Through the Working for Forests project, the department aimed to sustain production, growth and transformation in the forestry sector. The programme was expected to achieve this through the replantation of temporary unplanted areas, handing plantations over to communities, placing hectares of land under silvicultural practice (which includes weeding, pruning, coppice reduction and thinning), and restoring and rehabilitating hectares of state indigenous forests and woodlands.

National Action Programme (NAP) to combat desertification

South Africa, as a Party to the United Nations (UN) Convention to Combat Desertification, reviewed the 2004 NAP to combat desertification, land degradation and to mitigate the effects of drought for South Africa and developed a new NAP for the period 2017 to 2027.

Since about 91% of South Africa's landscape is drylands, it makes it susceptible to desertification. Both desertification and land degradation are intricately linked to food security, poverty, urbanisation, climate change, and biodiversity and therefore are among the most critical environmental challenges in South Africa. The NAP will be a key tool in addressing these threats.

Role players

South African National Biodiversity Institute

SANBI contributes to South Africa's sustainable development by facilitating access to biodiversity data, generating information and knowledge, building capacity, providing policy advice, showcasing and conserving biodiversity in its national botanical and zoological gardens.

SANBI engages in ecosystem restoration and rehabilitation, leads the human capital development strategy of the sector and manages the National Botanical Gardens as 'windows' to South Africa's biodiversity for enjoyment and education. South Africa is one of the most biologically diverse countries in the world, after Indonesia and Brazil.

The country is surrounded by two oceans, occupies only about 2% of the world's land area, but is home to nearly: 10% of the world's plants; 7% of the reptiles, birds and mammals and 15% of known coastal marine species. The country comprises nine biomes (unique vegetation landscapes), three of which have been declared global biodiversity hotspots.

Biodiversity richness is one of South Africa's greatest assets, in terms of landscapes, ecosystems and species – the web of natural life – provides goods and services vital for human well-being and the survival of the planet. South Africa is one of the 30 driest countries in the world. This phenomenon has been intensified by a prolonged drought.

A critical programme aimed at improving the water security is the control of invasive plants in the catchments and wetlands. Recent research estimates that protection and clearing of river catchments can increase South Africa's water supply by as much as one sixth, at a fraction of the cost of projects such as desalination.

The Working for Water Programme has cleared and maintained almost 3.5 million hectares of land. In 2019, work was being intensified in both the key catchment and wetland areas with 190 wetlands scheduled for repair. Wetlands and estuaries also play a crucial role in flood management. Accordingly, the department is working with other affected departments and entities on a joint Wetlands Framework to improve wetland protection, management and conservation in an integrated manner.

New areas – Dyer, Geyser and Dassen islands in the Western Cape, and Kgaswane Mountain Reserve in North West – have been added to the prestigious Ramsar List of Wetlands of global significance.

South African National Parks

SANParks is the custodian of 19 national parks located in diverse vegetation types: Desert, Grassland, Forest, Succulent Karoo, Nama Karoo, Fynbos, Savanna, Albany Thicket,

Indian Ocean Coastal Bled and Azon. The park system spans seven of South Africa's provinces, consists of over four million hectares (40 000 km²) and makes up about 67% of the land under formal conservation in the country.

The organisation plays a significant role in the promotion of South Africa's nature-based tourism or ecotourism business, targeted at both international and domestic tourism markets. Every year, from 14 to 18 September, all South Africans can visit national parks free of charge.

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 protected land in 19 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:

- 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 hotspots; 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 different plant species, some 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 Lephalale, Mokolo, Matlabas and Magalakwena rivers.
- The Kruger-to-Canyons Biosphere Reserve stretches from the Kruger National Park to the Blyde River Canyon. It is an important conservation area as it covers three biomes.
- The Gouritz Cluster Biosphere Reserve is also recognised by the UNESCO in terms of the Man and Biosphere Programme.

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. South Africa is home to more than nine million hectares of protected areas network, which includes national parks, nature reserves and world heritage sites, equating to about 8% of the country's land.

These protected areas, among other things, serve as sites for conserving the country's ecosystems, protection of high biodiversity value and provision of ecosystem services.

Most of these protected areas are geographically located in rural areas, forming an integral system with rural communities whose livelihoods and cultures are closely dependent on.

Scientific reserves

Scientific reserves are sensitive and undisturbed areas managed for research, monitoring and the maintenance of genetic sources. These include Marion Island and the Prince Edward Islands near Antarctica. Access is limited to researchers and staff.

The quality of South African and international weather forecasts relies on the availability of data inputs from the Gough Island region. Gough Island is a volcanic island rising from the South Atlantic Ocean to heights of over 900 metres above sea level with an area of 91 km².

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

The nine major terrestrial biomes or habitat types in South Africa are divided into 70 veld types. The biomes are the Savanna, Nama-Karoo, Succulent Karoo, Grassland, Fynbos, Forest, Albany Thicket, Desert and Indian Ocean Coastal Belt. The Fynbos Biome is one of only six floral kingdoms worldwide.

World Heritage sites

South Africa has 10 World Heritage sites proclaimed by UNESCO, namely:

- **Robben Island (Western Cape).** Robben Island was used at various times between the 17th and 20th centuries as a prison, a hospital for socially unacceptable groups and a military base. Its buildings, particularly those of the late 20th century such as the maximum security prison for political prisoners, witness the triumph of democracy and freedom over oppression and racism. It is most famous for the incarceration of political prisoners, including former President Nelson Mandela, who was imprisoned for 18 of his 27 years in jail.

- **iSimangaliso Wetlands Park (KwaZulu-Natal).** It was formerly called the Greater St Lucia Wetland Park. The ongoing fluvial, marine and aeolian processes in the site have produced a variety of landforms, including coral reefs, long sandy beaches, coastal dunes, lake systems, swamps, and extensive reed and papyrus wetlands.

The interplay of the park's environmental heterogeneity with major floods and coastal storms and a transitional geographic location between subtropical and tropical Africa has resulted in exceptional species diversity and ongoing speciation. The mosaic of landforms and habitat types creates breathtaking scenic vistas. The site contains critical habitats for a range of species from Africa's marine, wetland and savannah environments.

- **Cradle of Humankind (Gauteng).** The Taung Skull Fossil Site, part of the extension to the site inscribed in 1999, is the place where in 1924 the celebrated Taung Skull – a specimen of the species *Australopithecus africanus* – was found. Makapan Valley, also in the site, features in its many archaeological caves traces of human occupation and evolution dating back some 3.3 million years.

The area contains essential elements that define the origin and evolution of humanity. Fossils found there have enabled the identification of several specimens of early hominids, more particularly of *Paranthropus*, dating back between 4.5 million and 2.5 million years, as well as evidence of the domestication of fire 1.8 million to 1 million years ago. It includes the hominid fossil sites at Swartkrans, Sterkfontein and Kromdraai.

- **Ukhahlamba-Drakensberg Park (KwaZulu-Natal).** The park has outstanding natural beauty, Africa's highest mountain range south of Kilimanjaro, and the largest and most concentrated series of rock art paintings in Africa. The site harbours endangered species such as the Cape vulture (*Gyps coprotheres*) and the bearded vulture (*Gypaetus barbatus*).

- **Mapungubwe Heritage Site (Limpopo).** Mapungubwe is an open, expansive savannah landscape at the confluence of the Limpopo and Shashe rivers. Mapungubwe developed into the largest kingdom in the sub-continent before it was abandoned in the

14th century. What survives are the almost untouched remains of the palace sites and also the entire settlement area dependent upon them, as well as two earlier capital sites, the whole presenting an unrivalled picture of the development of social and political structures over some 400 years.

- **Cape Floral Kingdom (Western Cape).** It is one of the world's great centres of terrestrial biodiversity. The extended property includes national parks, nature reserves, wilderness areas, State forests and mountain catchment areas. These elements add a significant number of endemic species associated with the Fynbos vegetation, a fine-leaved sclerophyllic shrubland adapted to both a Mediterranean climate and periodic fires, which is unique to the Cape Floral Region.
- **Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape(Northern Cape).** The 160 000 hectares (ha) of dramatic mountainous desert constitutes a cultural landscape.
- **Vredefort Dome (Gauteng).** This is a representative part of a larger meteorite impact structure or astrobleme. Dating back to over two million years, it is the oldest astrobleme yet found on Earth. With a radius of 190 km, it is also the largest and the most deeply eroded. Vredefort Dome bears witness to the world's greatest known single energy release event, which had devastating global effects including, according to some scientists, major evolutionary changes.
It provides critical evidence of the Earth's geological history and is crucial to understanding of the evolution of the planet. Despite the importance of impact sites to the planet's history, geological activity on the Earth's surface has led to the disappearance of evidence from most of them, and Vredefort is the only example to provide a full geological profile of an astrobleme below the crater floor.
- **†Khomani Cultural Landscape.** (Located at the border with Botswana and Namibia in the northern part of the country, coinciding with the Kalahari Gemsbok National). The large expanse of sand contains evidence of human occupation from the Stone Age to the present and is associated with the culture of the formerly nomadic †Khomani San people and the strategies that allowed them to adapt to harsh desert conditions. They developed a specific ethnobotanical knowledge, cultural practices and a worldview related to the geographical features of their environment. The †Khomani Cultural Landscape bears testimony to the way of life that prevailed in the region and shaped the site over thousands of years.
- **Makhonjwa Mountains, known as the Barberton Greenstone Belt.** One of the world's oldest geological structures, the Makhonjwa Mountains in Barberton, Mpumalanga represent the best-preserved succession of volcanic and sedimentary rock dating back 3.6 to 3.25 billion years, when the first continents were starting to form on the primitive Earth. It features meteor-impact fallback breccias resulting from the impact of meteorites formed just after the Great Bombardment (over 4.6 to 3.8 billion years ago).

In addition to sites inscribed on the World Heritage list, member states can maintain a list of tentative sites that they may consider for nomination. Nominations for the World Heritage list are only accepted if the site was previously listed on the tentative list. South Africa had listed the following properties on its tentative list:

- Succulent Karoo Protected Areas
- Liberation Heritage Route
- Early Farmsteads of the Cape Winelands

- The Emergence of Modern Humans: The Pleistocene occupation sites of South Africa
- Human Rights, Liberation Struggle and Reconciliation: Nelson Mandela Legacy Sites.

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
- Turtle beaches and coral reefs of Tongaland
- Ukhahlamba-Drakensberg Park
- Verlorenvlei Nature Reserve
- Wilderness Lakes
- Dyer, Geyser and Dassen islands
- Kgaswane Mountain Reserve.

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

The National Zoological Gardens (NZG) of South Africa, also known as the Pretoria Zoo, is the largest zoo in the country and the only one with national status. It is home to approximately 5 000 different mammals, birds, fish, reptiles, amphibians and invertebrates, comprising around 600 species and subspecies.

One of its unique features is that it has the largest inland aquarium in Africa, which also has a marine fish component. It is also the only zoo in South Africa that is home to Koalas, Okapi, Komodo Dragons and Forest buffalo, to name but a few.

Some of the government and private venues include the following:

- Joburg Zoo in Johannesburg, which was founded in 1904, covers 55 ha of land and houses over 320 species of animals.
- Mitchell Park Zoo in Durban, which was named after Sir Charles Bullen Hugh Mitchell, is the country's second oldest zoo after the NZG in Pretoria.
- East London Zoo is located in the Queens Park Zoological Gardens in East London, Eastern Cape. It is financed and managed by the Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality. Apart from the animals, the zoo and gardens contain a treasure trove of flora and fauna, some of which is only found in the Eastern Cape.
- Birds of Eden is the world's largest free flight aviary and bird sanctuary, located near Plettenberg Bay in the Western Cape, South Africa. Its unique two-hectare dome (the world's largest) spans over a gorge of indigenous forest. It is home to over 3 500 birds from over 220 species, with the main focus being African birds.
- Umgeni River Bird Park in Durban, in KwaZulu-Natal, is situated in 3.5 hectares of lush tropical landscaping and houses an ever-increasing collection of more than 800 birds from 200 species.
- World of Birds is the largest bird park in Africa and one of the few large bird parks in the world. Over 3 000 birds (and small animals) of 400 different species are uniquely presented in more than 100 spacious landscaped walk through aviaries, allowing you the most intimate closeness with nature.
- The Bushbabies and Monkey Sanctuary, situated in Hartbeespoort Dam provides an environment where monkeys (primates) can be given their freedom in a natural
- environment. The sanctuary situated in one of the many Kloofs (Gorges) of the Magaliesberg mountain range provides the perfect environment for Monkeys from around the world.

Conservation centres

There are a number of game-breeding centres in South Africa. The NZG of South Africa is responsible for the management of the Mokopane Biodiversity Conservation Centre (MBCC), covering 1 394 ha. The MBCC is home to an abundance of exotic and indigenous

fauna such as lemur, the rare tsessebe, roan antelope and black rhino. In 2007, it was proclaimed as a protected area as a Fossil Hominid Site of South Africa: Mokopan Valley.

The Ann van Dyk Cheetah Centre, formerly known as the De Wildt Cheetah Centre, is a breeding sanctuary for cheetahs and other endangered animals situated in Hartbeespoort. Other creatures being housed at the centre include African wild dogs, brown hyenas, servals, suni antelopes, riverine rabbits and a population of vultures.

The Hoedspruit Endangered Species Centre (HESC) in Limpopo focuses on the breeding and conservation of a variety of animal species, including African wild cat, ground hornbill, sable antelope, lion, cheetah and rhino. The HESC works closely with advisory committees of the Pretoria Zoo and the University of Pretoria.

Aquariums and oceanariums

There are aquariums in Pretoria, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, Durban and East London. The Aquarium and Reptile Park of the NZG of South Africa 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.

Officially opened on 2 December 1931, the East London Aquarium is the oldest public aquarium in Southern Africa. 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 primarily aims to conserve and breed endangered reptiles. Located outside Hoedspruit, it offers a close-up look at many local as well as exotic snakes, crocodiles and lizards.

The Croc City Crocodile and Reptile Park breeds crocodiles on a farm in Nietgedacht, Chartwell and other resident reptiles.

Private sector involvement

More than 400 organisations in South Africa 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%).

Poaching

Fighting poaching, particularly rhino poaching in the Kruger National Park and abalone poaching in Western Cape, remains a top priority. Strategies to combat wildlife crime involve the technological improvement of early warning systems and risk assessments, better coordination with law-enforcement agencies, and the deployment of additional rangers.

Recycling

The Waste Management Bureau, which was established in 2016 in terms of the National Environmental Management: Waste Management Act of 2014, is tasked with promoting and facilitating the minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery of waste by providing specialist advice and support for the development of integrated waste management plans for industry and municipalities.

The bureau is also tasked with monitoring the implementation of industry waste management plans, and managing the disbursement of revenue generated from charges for waste management. The National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications also receives funding to implement compulsory specifications for plastic bags.

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 the country. 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.

Climate change

The year 2020 also marked the coming into force of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. By mid-2020, the department was reviewing contributions to reducing emissions and building resilience to the impacts of climate change, through its Nationally Determined Contributions.

As the country moved to a “nature-positive future”, the department called for public comment on three more Renewable Energy Development Zones (REDZ), namely Emalahleni in Mpumalanga, Klerksdorp in North West and Beaufort West in the Western Cape. This will bring to 11 the number of REDZ in the country. The declaration of these zones will fast-track the development of renewable energy projects in line with the Integrated Resource Plan.

Green economy

Through South Africa’s Green Economy Strategy, the DEA continues to promote equitable, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and social development. The strategy has eight key pillars, namely:

- Green buildings and the built environment;
- Sustainable transport and infrastructure;
- Clean energy and energy efficiency;
- Natural resource conservation and management;
- Sustainable waste management;
- Water management;
- Sustainable consumption and production; and
- Agriculture food production and forestry.

Forestry

Forestry is one of the sectors that have a huge potential in job creation whilst ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources. The forestry, timber, pulp, paper and furniture sector not only has the potential to create more jobs and growth in marginalised areas of South Africa.

It is also emerging as a sustainable future sector incorporating bio-refinery and transformative technologies. The forest-based industries are no longer limited to traditional wood-processing, furniture, pulp and paper. Through nano-technology and other scientific advances, they have now progressed to providing raw material for the clothing and textiles, pharmaceuticals, rheology and foodprocessing sector.

The forestry industry is at continuous risks from fire, pests’ diseases and drought. In an effort to address the issue of competing land use between agriculture and forestry, the department developed a strategy on agro-forestry. Agro-forestry is a practice that

integrates forestry and agriculture on the same piece of land with socio-economic and environmental benefits. This strategy was expected to ensure household food security and increase the country's fibre.

National Arbor Week, which is celebrated annually in September, serves to promote awareness for the need to plant and maintain indigenous trees throughout South Africa. Every Arbor Week celebration highlights two specific trees – one common and one rare species. The theme for the 2020 Arbor Week Campaign was: "Forests and Biodiversity".

Since 2018, Arbor Month is being celebrated from 1 to 30 September annually. The following tree species were selected as trees of the year in 2020:

- *Peltophorum africanum*: African wattle, *Huilboom* (Common tree).
- *Salix mucronata*: Safsaf willow, *Kaapse wilger* (Rare/uncommon tree).

Woodlands

Woodlands include those types ranging from wooded grasslands (between 5% and 10% tree canopy cover) to dense thickets (areas with over 75% tree canopy cover but which do not meet the other criteria required to be defined as natural forest). The woodland, 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.

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 wood processing sector comprises board manufacturers and manufacturers of wood-based products.

Fisheries

The fishing sector remains a significant contributor to food security and the economy. Stabilising the sub-sector through the allocation of longer-term fishing rights is critical to attracting investment into the industry. fishing rights was published on 26th June 2020 for comments.

Aquaculture

Aquaculture incorporates the breeding, trading or rearing of aquatic organisms in a controlled or selected aquatic environment for recreational, commercial or subsistence purposes. It is divided into fresh-water culture and mariculture.

To stabilise the aquaculture sector and sustain jobs, the Aquaculture Bill was being finalised by mid-2020.





HEALTH

The Department of Health (DoH) derives its mandate from the National Health Act of 2003, which requires that the department provides a framework for a structured and uniform health system for South Africa. The Act sets out the responsibilities of the three levels of government in the provision of health services.

The DoH contributes directly to the realisation of Priority 2 (education, skills and health) of government's 2019-2024 Medium Term Strategic Framework, and the vision articulated in chapter 10 of the National Development Plan (NDP).

As the custodian of South Africa's national health system, the DoH contributes to the goals, indicators and actions of chapter 10 of the NDP, such as reducing the burden of disease and strengthening the provision of healthcare to improve the lives and lifespans of the country's citizens. In terms of the National Health Act of 2003, provincial departments of health are mandated to provide healthcare services, whereas the national department is responsible for policy formulation, coordination and support to provincial departments, as well as the monitoring, evaluation and oversight of the sector.

Over the medium term, the department is expected to focus on implementing the phased implementation of National Health Insurance (NHI), investing in health infrastructure, preventing and treating communicable and non-communicable diseases (NCDs), and financing tertiary hospital services.

Coronavirus (COVID-19)

On 31 December 2019, the World Health Organization reported a cluster of pneumonia cases in Wuhan City, China. 'Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2' (SARS-CoV-2) was confirmed as the causative agent of what we now know as 'Coronavirus Disease 2019' (COVID-19). Since then, the virus has spread to more than 100 countries, including South Africa.

COVID-19 is an infectious disease that is spread, directly or indirectly, from one person to another. An infected person can spread the virus to a healthy person through: the eye, nose and mouth or through droplets produced on coughing or sneezing; close contact with an infected person; contact with contaminated surfaces, objects or personal items. The general symptoms include fever, cough, trouble/difficulty with breathing and sore throat.

Phased implementation of the NHI

The 2017 *NHI White Paper*, outlines the design and functioning of the NHI, and the DoH is preparing the legal foundation of this reform. Once the NHI Bill, which was submitted to Parliament in 2019, is enacted, it will reconfigure the way health services, both public and private, are financed. One of the central aspects of the Bill is the establishment of the NHI Fund as a public entity.

Investing in health infrastructure

The DoH is working with National Treasury and other stakeholders to develop strategies to accelerate the delivery of infrastructure in the health sector for the implementation of the NHI.

Financing strategic disease programmes

The department is expected to expand antiretroviral treatment to reach 6.5 million people by 2022/23, including prevention activities such as condom distribution, medical male circumcision and HIV testing.

Supporting tertiary healthcare services

Highly specialised referral services are offered at 29 tertiary hospitals throughout South Africa. However, these services are not equally distributed, which results in patients being referred to facilities in other provinces. This requires strong national coordination and funding mechanisms that compensate provinces for providing services to patients from elsewhere.

Life expectancy

Life expectancy at birth for 2020 is estimated at 62,5 years for males and 68,5 years for females. The infant mortality rate (IMR) for 2020 is estimated at 23,6 per 1 000 live births. The estimated overall HIV prevalence rate is approximately 13,0% among the South African population. The total number of people living with HIV is estimated at approximately 7,8 million in 2020. For adults aged 15-49 years, an estimated 18,7% of the population is HIV positive.

Life expectancy is increasing, and this may be related to marginal gains in survival rates among infants and children under-five post HIV interventions in 2005. The IMR has declined from an estimated 55,5 infant deaths per 1 000 live births in 2002 to 23,6 infant deaths per 1 000 live births in 2020.

Similarly, the under-five mortality rate (U5MR) declined from 75,3 child deaths per 1 000 live births to 34,1 child deaths per 1 000 live births between 2002 and 2020.

The decline in the percentage of AIDS-related deaths since 2006 can be attributed to the increase in the roll-out of antiretroviral therapy (ART) over time. The national roll-out of ART began in 2005 with a target of one service point in each of the 53 districts of South Africa at the time (later reduced to 52 districts).

The estimated number of AIDS-related deaths declined consistently since 2007 from 272 093 to 79 625 AIDS-related deaths in 2020. Access to antiretroviral treatment has changed significantly over time, altering the pattern of mortality over time. Access to ART has extended the lifespan of many in South Africa, who would have otherwise died at an earlier age, as evidenced in the decline of AIDS deaths post-2006.

National Health Insurance

The NHI aims to ensure that all citizens and residents of South Africa, irrespective of socio-economic status, have access to good-quality health services provided by both the public and private sectors, thereby eradicating financial barriers to healthcare access. The NDP envisions a health system that works for everyone, produces positive health outcomes and is accessible to all.

By 2030, the NDP expects South Africa to have, among other things, raised the life expectancy of South Africans to at least 70 years; produced a generation of under-20s that is largely free of HIV; achieved an IMR of less than 20 deaths per thousand live births, including an U5MR of less than 30 per thousand; achieved a significant shift in equity, efficiency and quality of health service provision.

Potential benefits from the NHI Fund would include:

- treatment for schoolchildren with physical barriers to learning such as eyesight, hearing, speech and oral health;
- free ante-natal care in the form of eight visits to a doctor to each of the 1,2 million women who fall pregnant annually. Family planning, breast and cervical cancer screening and where appropriate, treatment, will be provided;
- better services for mental health users, such as screening;
- assistive devices for the elderly like spectacles, hearing aids and wheelchairs.

MomConnect

MomConnect is a South African National DoH initiative which aims to support maternal health through the use of cell phone based technologies integrated into maternal and child health services. The services are free to the user, and messages are available in all our 11 official languages. MomConnect is voluntary and the pregnant woman can opt out at any time.

The overall objectives of this initiative are to:

- introduce a mechanism for registering electronically all pregnancies in the public health system as early as possible;
- send targeted health promotion messages to pregnant women to improve their health and that of their infants; and
- provide pregnant women with an interactive mechanism to feedback on the service they have received.

NurseConnect

The aim of NurseConnect is to:

- improve the nurses' maternal and newborn clinical knowledge;
- improve the quality of care delivered by nurses within health facilities;
- provide the clinical staff with professional and psycho-social support; and
- improve the clinical knowledge of nurses and their adherence to protocols.

Side-by-Side

Side-by-Side is a national campaign working to ensure that all children under five receive the nurturing care they need to develop to the best of their abilities. It relies on all stakeholders caring for caregivers and pregnant women to work alongside each other. The five pillars of Side-by-Side are:

- **Nutrition** – Good nutrition is important for mothers' and children's health. It starts with breastfeeding.
- **Love** – Brain development is spurred by responsive care and love, play, and talk.
- **Protection** – Children can be protected from childhood disease and injury by getting immunised, and safety in the home.
- **Healthcare** – Children need care when they are sick or injured.
- **Extra care** – Some children may need special care or support. Caregivers should know what to do and where to go.

Medical schemes

By September 2020, there were over 80 medical schemes in South Africa, with over eight million beneficiaries.

Health entities

- The **National Health Laboratory Service** provides cost-effective, high-quality diagnostic laboratory services primarily to public health facilities. The service also trains pathologists and other health professionals, monitors communicable and NCDs, and conducts research. It houses the National Institute for Communicable Diseases and the National Institute for Occupational Health.

Over the medium term, the service will continue to focus on improving laboratory testing,

- The **South African Medical Research Council** conducts and funds health research and medical innovation. It is mandated to contribute to improved health and quality of life for South Africans through research, development and technology transfer that provides policy-makers with the tools to make informed decisions on healthcare.

Other entities

- The **Compensation Commissioner for Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works** is mandated to compensate workers and ex-workers in controlled mines and works for occupational diseases of cardiorespiratory organs, and reimburse them for any loss of earnings incurred while being treated for TB.
- The **Council for Medical Schemes** is the regulatory authority responsible for overseeing the medical schemes industry in South Africa. This include protecting the interests of beneficiaries, controlling and coordinating the functioning of medical schemes, collecting and disseminating information about private healthcare, and advising the Minister of Health on any matter concerning medical schemes.
- The **Office of Health Standards Compliance** is mandated to: monitor and enforce the compliance of health establishments with the norms and standards prescribed by the Minister of Health in relation to the national health system; and ensure the consideration, investigation and disposal of complaints relating to non-compliance with prescribed norms and standards in a procedurally fair, economical and expeditious manner.
- The **South African Health Products Regulatory Authority** regulates medicines in South Africa. It is responsible for the regulation and control of the registration, licensing, manufacturing, import and all other aspects pertaining to active pharmaceutical ingredients, medicines and medical devices; and for conducting clinical trials in a manner compatible with the national medicines policy. 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.





OFFICIAL GUIDE TO SOUTH AFRICA 2019/20

**HUMAN
SETTLEMENTS**

The Department of Human Settlements (DHS) derives its core mandate and responsibilities from Section 26 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996 and Section 3 of the Housing Act of 1997, read in conjunction with approved policies and chapter 8 of the National Development Plan (NDP).

This allows the DHS, in collaboration with provinces and municipalities, to establish and facilitate a sustainable national housing development process. The department does this by: determining national policy and national norms and standards for housing and human settlements development; setting broad national housing delivery goals, and monitoring the financial and non-financial performance of provinces and municipalities against these goals.

The NDP expresses the need for a systematic response to South Africa's entrenched spatial patterns that exacerbate social inequality and economic inefficiency. Priority 4 (spatial integration, human settlements and local government) of government's 2019-2024 Medium Term Strategic Framework is aimed at addressing this need.

To give effect to these guiding policies, the DHS will focus on four priority areas over the medium term: facilitating the development of integrated human settlements, upgrading informal settlements, providing affordable rental housing, and providing affordable housing finance.

Integrated human settlements

The development of integrated human settlements is aimed at transforming spatial housing patterns in South Africa by creating more inclusive, denser, mixed-use urban areas while striving for a more functional housing market that adequately responds to both supply and demand for all levels of affordability and need.

The department is reviewing housing legislation and related policies to transition from a narrow focus on housing alone to a more holistic view of human settlements. Integrated housing developments are funded mainly through the urban settlements development grant and the human settlements development grant, both in the Integrated Human Settlements Planning and Development programme.

The department is expected to deliver mixed-use, mixed-income and integrated settlements, through housing and infrastructure subsidies delivered through provinces, municipalities and public entities such as the Housing Development Agency (HDA).

Upgrading informal settlements

According to Statistics South Africa's (Stats SA) 2019 *General Household Survey* (GHS), slightly more than eight-tenths (81,9%) of South African households lived in formal dwellings in 2019, followed by 12,7% in informal dwellings, and 5,1% in traditional dwellings.

Households that lived in formal dwellings were most common in Limpopo (95,2%) and Mpumalanga (89,6%). Approximately one-fifth of households lived in informal dwellings in Gauteng and Western Cape (both 18,7%) and North West (18,4%). Traditional dwellings were most common in Eastern Cape (23,0%) and KwaZulu-Natal (13,1%).

About 81,9% of households in metropolitan areas lived in formal dwellings, while 16,8% lived in informal dwellings. Informal dwellings were most common in the City of Cape Town (19,6%), Johannesburg (19,1%) and Ekurhuleni (18,4%), and least common in Nelson Mandela Bay (7,1%).

Affordable rental housing

The DHS is committed to providing rental and social housing to support the affordable housing market, which requires flexibility in tenure in a dynamic and changing economic environment.

To accelerate the delivery of well-located, affordable rental and social housing, the department plans to provide capital subsidies to accredited social housing institutions through the Social Housing Regulatory Authority to lower the cost of construction for developers and the cost of occupation for tenants.

Households that lived in rented dwellings were most common in Gauteng (35,3%) and Western Cape (25,9%) and least common in Eastern Cape (11,8%) and Limpopo (12,5%).

By comparison, the largest percentage of households that lived in dwellings that were either paid off or being occupied rent-free were found in Limpopo (85,9%) and Eastern Cape (84,7%) while the smallest percentages were observed in Gauteng (52,4%) and Western Cape (58,7%).

Affordable housing finance

The provision of affordable housing is an important aspect of supporting the housing market. As household incomes have increased over time, many have found themselves in a position where they earn too much to qualify for a full housing subsidy, but too little to qualify for a mortgage loan that matches income-related housing supply.

The DHS is working to enhance affordable housing finance programmes to assist this growing segment by providing lump-sum deposits to qualifying beneficiaries to lower their monthly mortgage repayments.

Housing entities

The department's housing entities include the:

- **National Housing Finance Corporation**, which is a development finance institution and its principal mandate is to broaden and deepen access to affordable housing finance for low-income to middle-income households by facilitating private-sector lending for housing.
- **National Home Builders Registration Council**, which protects and represents the interests of housing consumers by providing warranty protection against defined defects in new homes and regulates the homebuilding industry. The council also provides training and capacity building to promote and ensure compliance with technical standards in the home-building environment.
- **Estate Agency Affairs Board**, which regulates, maintains and promotes the conduct of estate agents. The board is also responsible for managing and controlling the Estate Agents Fidelity Fund, issuing Estate Agents Fidelity Fund certificates, prescribing the standard of education and training for estate agents, and investigating complaints lodged against estate agents.
- **HDA**, which identifies, acquires, holds, develops and releases state-owned and privately owned land for residential and community purposes. The agency is also responsible for managing housing development projects for the creation of sustainable human settlements.

- **Social Housing Regulatory Authority**, which regulates the social housing sector to ensure a sustainable flow of investment into accredited social housing projects in restructuring zones.

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.

Stats SA's 2019 GHS shows that the percentage of households that received some form of government housing subsidy increased from 5,6% in 2002 to 18,7% in 2019. A notably higher percentage of female-headed households (23,1%) than male-headed household (15,5%) received subsidies.

This is in line with government policies that give preference to households headed by individuals from vulnerable groups, including females, and individuals with disabilities.





OFFICIAL GUIDE TO SOUTH AFRICA 2019/20

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

In terms of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996, the President is ultimately responsible for the foreign policy and international relations of South Africa. As such, 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, which 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's overall mandate is to work for the realisation of South Africa's foreign policy objectives by:

- coordinating and aligning South Africa's international relations;
- monitoring developments in the international environment;
- communicating government's policy positions;
- developing and advising government on policy options, and 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 businesses;
- sourcing developmental assistance; and
- assisting South African citizens abroad.

The Department of International Relations and Cooperation's (DIRCO) 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; and
- provide a world-class and uniquely South African state protocol service.

Chapter 7 of the National Development Plan (NDP) details a vision for facilitating South Africa's broad-based socioeconomic development and fostering strong international ties. This articulation is supported by Priority 7 (a better Africa and world) of government's 2019-2024 Medium Term Strategic Framework.

Over the medium term, the DIRCO aims to give effect to these guiding policies by focusing on strengthening the African Agenda and regional integration; consolidating global economic, political and social relations; and developing and managing state-owned properties in foreign missions. The work of the department is primarily realised through the 125 diplomatic missions in 108 countries in which South Africa has representation.

Strengthening the African Agenda and regional integration

The department will continue to play an active role in the structures and processes of the African Union (AU) for the advancement of peace, security and conflict prevention in Africa. South Africa has been nominated to chair the AU in 2020 with a mandate to ensure that there are linkages between development, good governance, peace and stability.

As chair, the department will focus on promoting economic development, trade and investment by seeking ways to foster inclusive growth and sustainable development; enhancing peace and security efforts in Africa; and supporting good governance through the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), the AU structure responsible for driving the union's agenda of good governance.

Consolidating global economic, political and social relations

The DIRCO will continue to focus on consolidating economic, political and social relations through structured bilateral mechanisms, high-level engagements and the creation of country-specific strategies to promote national priorities.

South Africa will continue to accelerate its economic diplomacy and grow its regional, continental and global trade and investment partnerships through engagements and activities undertaken by South African missions abroad to promote the country's economic interests, investment opportunities, tourism, skills development and cultural exchange.

Examples of this include foreign missions holding tourism promotion events and meetings to boost South African tourism and promote South Africa as a destination of choice for business and leisure.

The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), which was officially launched at the 12th Extraordinary Summit of the AU in Niamey, Niger on 7 July 2019, responds to the aspirations of Agenda 2063, which is underpinned by the AU's vision to build an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa that is a dynamic force in the international arena.

AfCFTA is one of the flagship projects of the AU's Agenda 2063, and it will help the continent to address challenges of youth unemployment, skills development, industrialisation, women empowerment and infrastructure development.

It will create a single super market for goods and services, which will strengthen trade and inter-African investment. The AfCFTA paves the way for nations to benefit from inter-regional trade within the African continent.

Developing and managing state-owned properties in foreign missions

Over the medium term, the department will seek to reduce its rental portfolio and operational costs associated with the rental of more than 1 000 properties abroad; and ensure the longevity of its 127 state-owned properties by conducting essential maintenance, repairs and renovations.

As such, the department will focus on developing vacant state-owned land in Luanda (Angola), New Delhi (India) and Gaborone (Botswana); and renovating state-owned properties in Mbabane (Eswatini), the Hague (Netherlands), Windhoek and Walvis Bay (Namibia), and Brasilia (Brazil).

This is expected to lead to a decrease in expenditure on leases. The department also plans to assess the conditions of its properties in Europe that are more than 50 years old,

particularly in London (England), Paris (France), Vienna (Austria), Rome (Italy), Brussels (Belgium), Madrid (Spain) and Copenhagen (Denmark) to inform decisions on their future holding and use.

Foreign policy

South Africa's foreign policy outlook is based on its commitment to the values and ideals of Pan-Africanism, solidarity with people of the South and the need to cooperate with all peace-loving people across the globe in pursuit of shared prosperity and a just, equitable and rules-based international order.

The country's diplomacy of Ubuntu continues to place cooperation with partners as the thrust of its foreign policy endeavours above all forms of competition. South Africa strives to address its domestic imperatives as enunciated in the NDP and national interest while taking into cognisance the needs and aspirations of others.

The country's diplomatic efforts over the past two decades include conflict resolution, prevention, mediation, peacekeeping and peacebuilding.

- **Africa** embraces relevant national priorities by strengthening bilateral cooperation with countries in Africa, particularly through focusing on increasing exports of South African goods and services, foreign direct investment (FDI) with technology transfers into value adding industries and mineral beneficiation, and inbound tourism and the skills base. South Africa has foreign representation in 47 diplomatic missions in Africa.
- **Asia and Middle East** embrace relevant national priorities by strengthening bilateral cooperation with countries in Asia and the Middle East, particularly through focusing on increasing exports of South African goods and services, FDI with technology transfers into value adding industries and mineral beneficiation, and inbound tourism and the skills base. South Africa has foreign representation in 32 diplomatic missions in Asia and the Middle East.
- **Americas and Caribbean** embrace relevant national priorities by strengthening bilateral cooperation with countries in the Americas and Caribbean, particularly through focusing on increasing exports of South African goods and services, FDI with technology transfers into value adding industries and mineral beneficiation, and inbound tourism and the skills base. South Africa has foreign representation in 16 diplomatic missions in the Americas and Caribbean.
- **Europe** embraces relevant national priorities by strengthening bilateral cooperation with countries in Europe, particularly through focusing on increasing exports of South African goods and services, FDI with technology transfers into value adding industries and mineral beneficiation, and inbound tourism and the skills base. South Africa has foreign representation in 28 diplomatic missions in Europe.

Strengthening regional integration and the African Agenda

The DIRCO uses the NDP as an overarching vision for guiding South Africa's foreign policy and international relations programme. Chapter 7 of the NDP emphasises the importance of regional integration, specifically in the Southern African Development Community, which is South Africa's largest trade partner in Africa.

The country has also been unrelenting in relation to fostering peace as well as postconflict reconstruction and development in countries like the Democratic Republic of

Congo, Burundi and South Sudan. In essence, whether involved within the UN and/or its specialised agencies or, in bodies like the Group of Twenty (G20), G77, India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA) or Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS), South Africa steadfastly advances the African Agenda.

The country wholly identifies with the aspirations of Agenda 2063 of the AU and its vision of 'an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the international arena'. South Africa and its fortunes are inextricably linked to those of the continent. Accordingly, South Africa is fully behind the African Agenda 2063 and its Action Plan.

Disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control

A primary goal of South Africa's policy on disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control includes reinforcing and promoting the country as a responsible producer, possessor and trader of defence-related products and advanced technologies. In this regard, the DIRCO continues to promote the benefits that disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control hold for international peace and security.

As a member of the supplier's regimes and of the Africa Group and the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), the importance of non-proliferation is promoted, taking into account that export controls should not become the means whereby developing countries are denied access to advanced technologies required for their development.

South Africa has since submitted its Instrument of Ratification of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) to the UN in New York. The TPNW seeks to establish an international norm, delegitimising and stigmatising the possession of nuclear weapons. It aims to contribute towards achieving the objective set out in the very first resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in 1946 to eliminate all weapons of mass destruction.

It complements other international instruments by contributing towards fulfilling the nuclear disarmament obligations under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the objectives of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty and the various nuclear weapon-free-zone treaties, such as the Pelindaba Treaty that already banned nuclear weapons in Africa.

African Union

The AU is a continental body consisting of the 55 member states that make up the countries of the African Continent. It was officially launched in Durban in 2002 as a successor to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). At the 2019 AU Summit, South Africa was elected to chair the AU in 2020.

In February 2020, President Cyril Ramaphosa assumed the Chairship for the AU during the first day of the 33rd Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

South Africa was elected in February 2019 as the incoming chair of the AU. The AU, then, agreed that the assumption of the rotational Chairship shall take place on the occasion of the 33rd Ordinary Session.

South Africa first chaired the African Union 18 years ago in 2002, at the seminal session of the official launch of the Union in Durban, South Africa. President Ramaphosa took over the Chairship of the AU from President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Convened under the theme “Silencing the Guns: Creating Conducive Conditions for Africa’s Development”, South Africa’s 2020 Chairship of the AU coincides with its Chairship of the APRM and the Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change.

Africa Day

Africa Day is celebrated annually on 25 May within the African continent to mark the formation of the OAU on 25 May 1963 and the AU in 2002, as well as chart the progress made by the continent since then to advance democracy, peace, stability and socio-economic development.

South Africa marked Africa Month 2020 under the theme “Silencing The Guns by 2020: Creating Conducive Conditions for Africa’s Development and Intensifying the Fight Against Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Pandemic”.

New Partnership for Africa’s Development

NEPAD is a socio-economic flagship programme of the AU. NEPAD’s four primary objectives are to eradicate poverty, promote sustainable growth and development, integrate Africa in the world economy and accelerate the empowerment of women. NEPAD facilitates and coordinates the development of continent-wide programmes and projects, mobilises resources and engages the global community, Regional Economic Communities and member states in the implementation of these programmes and projects.

International bodies

Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa

South Africa assumed the rotational Chairship of BRICS on 1 January 2018 and successfully hosted the 10th BRICS Summit in Johannesburg from 25 to 27 July 2018, under the theme: “BRICS in Africa: Collaboration for Inclusive Growth and Shared Prosperity in the 4th Industrial Revolution.”

India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA)

The IBSA Dialogue Forum brings together three large pluralistic, multicultural and multiracial societies from three continents as a purely South-South grouping of like-minded countries committed to inclusive sustainable development, in pursuit of the well-being of their peoples and those of the developing world.

The principles, norms and values underpinning the IBSA Dialogue Forum are participatory democracy, respect for human rights, the Rule of Law and the strengthening of multilateralism.

UN General Assembly

Established in 1945 under the Charter of the UN, the UNGA occupies a central position as the chief deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the UN. Comprised of all 193 members of the UN, it provides a unique forum for multilateral discussion of the full spectrum of international issues covered by the Charter. It also plays a significant role in the process of standard-setting and the codification of international law. The UNGA meets from September to December each year.

UN Security Council (UNSC)

The UNSC has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. It has 15 members, and each member has one vote. Under the Charter of the UN, all member states are obligated to comply with UNSC decisions.

The UNSC takes the lead in determining the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression. It calls upon the parties to a dispute to settle it by peaceful means and recommends methods of adjustment or terms of settlement. In some cases, the Security Council can resort to imposing sanctions or even authorize the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security.

South Africa was elected to serve on the UNSC from January 2019 to December 2020. This is South Africa's third term on the UNSC, having previously served in 2007 to 2008 and 2011 to 2012.

South Africa's tenure on the UNSC was dedicated to the legacy of former President Nelson Mandela and his commitment to peace. South Africa also used its experience in the prioritisation of diplomacy, mediation, the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict resolution and peacebuilding through inclusive dialogue and negotiations with the ultimate aim of supporting parties to achieve sustainable peace, national unity and reconciliation.

It also actively contributed to achieving a Africa at peace by 2063 by pursuing and promoting Africa's goal of "Silencing the Guns in Africa by 2020", but also promoting and achieving peace in all the regions of the world. In continuing its legacy from the two previous terms on the UNSC, South Africa advocated for closer cooperation between the UNSC and the AU Peace and Security Council.

Commonwealth

The modern Commonwealth is a voluntary association of 53 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, consisting of 120 members, is the largest political grouping of countries outside the UN, making it an important lobby group of developing countries in global affairs. South Africa formally joined the movement in 1994 and has played a leading role in NAM deliberations and meetings ever since.

In May 2020, President Ramaphosa participated in a virtual Summit of the NAM entitled: "United against COVID-19".

Group of Twenty

South Africa has been a permanent member of the G20 since its inception in 1999 following the Asian financial crises. The G20 was established to increase multilateral cooperation for the recovery of the global economy, to bring stability to the global financial system, to promote long-term sustainable growth and to strengthen global economic governance.

The G20 economies account for 85% of the global Gross Domestic Product, 80% of world trade and two-thirds of the world's population.

South Africa also works together closely with the following international bodies and organisations to ensure that it benefits from trade, investment, industrialisation and innovation to address the triple challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment, as espoused in the NDP:

- World Trade Organisation.
- World Economic Forum.
- Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.
- International Labour Organisation.
- World Intellectual Property Organisation.

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 participates in the WHO's annual Regional Committee for Africa, which reflects on the decisions taken at the WHA, particularly those relevant to the continent.

Through its participation in these structures, South Africa contributes to setting international norms and standards on key issues regarding global and public health such as:

- the implementation of the International Health Regulations
- addressing antimicrobial resistance
- the fight against HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria
- building resilient healthcare systems in developing states
- ensuring access to medicines
- achieving Universal Health Coverage (National Health Insurance in South Africa)
- contributing to economic growth through health employment.

In April 2020, President Ramaphosa participated in the WHO virtual launch of a global collaboration to accelerate the development, production and equitable global access to new COVID-19 essential health technologies.

New Development Bank (NDB)

The NDB was established in 2014 to strengthen cooperation among the BRICS group of countries, and complements the efforts of multilateral and regional financial institutions for global development.

By the end of December 2019, the bank had approved almost US\$2 billion to fund South Africa's development initiatives in the energy, transport and logistics sectors. In addition, an estimated US\$1.5 billion per year is available for funding South Africa's infrastructure build programme over the medium term.

As at 17 January 2020, South Africa had made capital contributions to the bank amounting to R18.5 billion, with further capital contributions amounting to R9.2 billion expected over the medium term.



OFFICIAL GUIDE TO SOUTH AFRICA 2019/20

**JUSTICE AND
CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**

Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJ&CD)

The DoJ&CD derives its mandate from a number of Acts, in addition to the mandate it derives from the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996. These Acts and the constitutional framework assign functions to the department, such as the:

- establishment of magistrate's courts, and the appointment of magistrates and other judicial officers;
- appointment of judges and other judicial officers, their conditions of service, discipline and training;
- establishment and functioning of the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA);
- conducting of criminal proceedings;
- the prosecution of organised crime and corruption, and the forfeiture of assets obtained through illicit means;
- provision of witness protection to vulnerable and intimidated witnesses and their related persons in judicial proceedings;
- establishment and functioning of bodies responsible for legal aid, law reform and rule making;
- appointment of masters of the high courts;
- management of third-party funds;
- administration of the Guardian's Fund and deceased and insolvent estates;
- regulation and provision of legal advisory services to government departments;
- management of state litigation;
- promotion, protection and enforcement of human rights; and
- protection of vulnerable groups; and the provision of support to Chapter 9 institutions.

Chapter 12 of the National Development Plan sets out a vision for building and maintaining safe communities in South Africa through, among other things, strengthening the criminal justice system. This vision is expressed in terms of Priority 5 (social cohesion and safe communities) of government's 2019-2024 Medium Term Strategic Framework.

The work of the DoJ&CD is directly aligned with this priority in that a well-functioning criminal justice system provides relief to victims of crime, protects vulnerable groups and swiftly acts against perpetrators of corrupt activities. To this end, over the medium term the department will focus on: implementing the integrated criminal justice strategy, eradicating gender-based violence and femicide (GBVF), and strengthening the state's capability to combat corruption.

Implementing the integrated criminal justice strategy

The most effective deterrent to criminal activity is an efficient and effective criminal justice system. The Integrated Criminal Justice Strategy aims to improve the efficiency of the criminal justice system through aligning the business processes of various stakeholders in the criminal justice system, improving and strengthening the capabilities of the criminal justice system, and coordinating integrated interventions across the criminal justice value chain. The department leads the implementation of the strategy in the justice, crime prevention and security cluster.

Eradicating GBVF

A common criticism levelled against the State is its ineffectiveness to respond to the crisis of rape, domestic violence, femicide, child homicide and related forms of GBV. In response, government has developed the National Strategic Plan (NSP) on GBVF, which requires large-scale changes in the criminal justice system. In March 2020, Cabinet approved the NSP on GBVF, which is based on the following six pillars:

- Accountability, Leadership and Coordination;
- Prevention and Restoration of Social Fabric;
- Protection, Safety and Justice;
- Response, Care, Support and Healing;
- Economic Empowerment; and
- Research and Information systems.

To ensure a seamless transformation process, training in producing rapid results will also be undertaken at all levels of management.

In contributing to building a victim-centric criminal justice system, the NPA will increase the number of Thuthuzela care centres from 55 in 2019/20 to 60 in 2022/23.

Strengthening the State's capability to combat corruption

In responding to the urgent need to combat corruption in South Africa, the NPA has been allocated additional funding. The funds will be used to increase capacity in all business units; rejuvenate the aspirant prosecutor training programme; and operationalise an investigative directorate to deal with serious, high-profile or complex corruption, and any other cases referred to it by the national director of public prosecutions in accordance with the NPA Act of 1998.

The NPA was expected to increase the number of specialised commercial crime courts. The Special Investigating Unit was also to appoint forensic investigators and operationalise the Special Tribunal, which has a statutory mandate to recover public funds syphoned from the fiscus through corruption, fraud and illicit money flows.

Office of the Chief Justice (OCJ) and Judicial Administration

The Office of the Chief Justice and Judicial Administration derives its mandate of providing effective administrative and technical support to the Chief Justice as the head of the Judiciary and the Constitutional Court from Section 165(6) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996, read together with the Superior Courts Act of 2013.

The mandate has the following supplementary functions: provide and coordinate legal and administrative support to the Chief Justice; provide communication and relationship management services; provide intergovernmental and internal coordination services; develop administration policies for courts; support the development of judicial policy, norms and standards; support the judicial function of the Constitutional Court; and support the Judicial Service Commission and South African Judicial Education Institute in the execution of their mandates.

The courts

Constitutional Court

The Constitutional Court as the highest court in the land and its decisions cannot be changed by any other court.

The Constitutional Court, based at Constitution Hill in Johannesburg, is presided over by 11 judges who stand guard over the Constitution and protect everyone's human rights. When a person, an organisation or a company is not satisfied with any decision of the High Court on any matter; they can approach the Constitutional Court for a review of that decision. Normal appeal matters are however dealt with at the Supreme Court of Appeal (SCA).

Supreme Court of Appeal

The SCA, situated in Bloemfontein in the Free State, has Jurisdiction to hear and determine an appeal any decision of a High Court. Except for the Constitutional Court, no other court can change a decision of the SCA. Only the SCA can change one of its own decisions. The SCA consists of a President, Deputy President and 23 permanently appointed judges.

High courts

The High Court handles any case which exceeds the jurisdiction of the Magistrates' Court or when a person or organisation goes to the court to change a decision of a Magistrates' Court, which means appealing a case. Cases of the High Court are listened to by one Judge, meaning a person with many years of practical experience.

However, if it is a case on appeal, then at least two Judges must hear the case. Sometimes if the case is about a very serious crime then a Judge and two experienced people in law who are usually advocates or Magistrates who have retired, will listen to the case.

The two people are called assessors. The assessors usually help the Judge to make a decision. The High Court divisions have "jurisdiction" – the right to hear a case – over defined provincial areas in which they are situated, and the decisions of the High Court are binding on Magistrates' courts within their areas of jurisdiction.

They usually only hear civil matters involving more than R100 000, and serious criminal cases. They also hear any appeals or reviews from lower courts (Magistrates' courts) which fall in their geographical jurisdiction. The High Court usually hears any matter involving a person's status such as adoption and insolvency.

There are 14 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 Tlohoenyandou; the Northern Cape High Court, Kimberley; the North West High Court, Mafikeng; and the Western Cape High Court in Cape Town and Mpumalanga High Court in Mbombela.

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.

Magistrates' courts

Magistrates' courts are the lower courts which deal with less serious criminal and civil cases. They are divided into Regional courts and District courts. In Criminal courts, the State prosecutes people for breaking the law. Criminal courts can be divided into two groups: Regional Magistrates' Courts and Ordinary Magistrates' Courts (also called District Courts). Currently, Regional Magistrates' Courts only deal with criminal cases whereas the District Magistrates' Courts deal with criminal and civil cases.

The Magistrate makes the decisions in a Magistrates' Court; sometimes with the support of lay assessors. Magistrates' Courts can be divided into either criminal courts or civil courts. The Regional Magistrates' Courts deal with more serious cases than the ordinary Magistrates' Courts such as murder, rape, armed robbery and serious assault.

In terms of the Criminal Law (Sentencing) Amendment Act of 2007, a Regional Magistrates' Court can sentence a person who has been found guilty of offences that include murder or rape to imprisonment for life. The court can also sentence people who have been found guilty of certain offences such as armed robbery or stealing a motor vehicle to prison for a period up to 20 years. A Regional Magistrates' Court can impose a maximum fine of R300 000.

Regional courts now have civil jurisdiction to the extent that divorce matters can now be heard there. District courts try the less serious cases. They cannot try cases of murder, treason, rape, terrorism, or sabotage. They can sentence a person to a maximum of three years in prison or a maximum fine of R100 000. Ordinary Magistrates' Courts can hear civil cases when the claims are for less than R100 000. They cannot deal with certain matters such as divorces, arguments about a person's will and matters where it is asked if a person is mentally sane or not.

Small Claims courts

Small Claims courts offer members of the public a quicker and easier way of resolving disputes that involve amounts limited to R15 000 and they can do so without the need for a legal representative.

Equality courts

Equality courts are courts designed to deal with matters covered by the Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act of 2000, also known as the Equality Act. Members of the public bring to the court matters such as unfair discrimination, harassment, hate speech and the publication of information that discriminates unfairly.

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.

National Child Protection Register

In terms of Section 126 of the Children's Act of 2005, employers offering services which allow for access to children must, before employing a person, establish from the Registrar of the National Child Protection Register whether or not the potential employee's name is on Part B of the National Child Protection Register.

If the potential employee's name appears on the register, he or she will not be allowed to work in an environment which allows for access to children, since persons whose names appear on the register have been found unsuitable to work with children by the court.

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. As part of further improving the maintenance system, the Maintenance Amendment Act of 2015 was enacted to ensure that every child receives the appropriate parental care, basic nutrition, shelter, basic healthcare services, education and other related support. The amendment also ensures the blacklisting of defaulters.

Domestic violence

Domestic violence means any physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional, verbal and psychological abuse, economic abuse, intimidation, harassment, stalking, damage to property, trespassing where the parties do not share the same residence or any other controlling or abusive behaviour towards a complainant, where such conduct harms or may cause imminent harm to the safety, health or well-being of the complainant. To curb gender-based violence (GBV), 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.

Drug abuse

To curb the growing abuse of drugs, the DoJ&CD has amended Schedules 1 and 2 of the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act of 1992 to make the use and possession of drugs such as *nyaope* (also known as *woonga* or *wunga*) a criminal offence. The use, possession and sale of dependence-producing drugs is strictly prohibited and punishable in South Africa. If convicted, a fine and/or imprisonment period of up to 15 years can be imposed. Selling or dealing in *nyaope* is punishable with a fine and/or imprisonment for a period of up to 25 years.

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. Legal Aid SA has introduced a "Please Call Me" service through which members of the public send a "Please Call Me" text message and a legal advisor returns the call at no cost to the sender. The institution has also established a social media presence on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram.

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

The 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 GBV 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.

Family violence, child protection and sexual offences units (FCS)

The FCS units operate in all 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 PP 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 PP’s services are free and available to everyone.

Complainants’ names are kept confidential as far as possible. The President appoints the PP on recommendation of the National Assembly and in terms of the Constitution, for a non-renewable period of seven years.

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

Department of Correctional Services (DCS)

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; and
- 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;

The Standerton and Estcourt Correctional Centres were officially opened in April and May 2019 respectively. The Tzaneen Correctional Centre was opened in November 2020.

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 Criminal Procedure Act (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. Correctional Supervision and Parole 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.



OFFICIAL GUIDE TO SOUTH AFRICA 2019/20

MINERAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY

The Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) is mandated to ensure the transparent and efficient regulation of South Africa's mineral resources and minerals industry, and the secure and sustainable provision of energy in support of socio-economic development).

A number of acts regulate the mining, minerals and energy sectors. Key among these are the:

- Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act of 2002, which provides the regulatory framework for equitable access to and the sustainable development of mineral resources and related matters.
- Mine Health and Safety Act of 1996, which governs mine health and safety.
- National Energy Act of 2008, which empowers the Minister to plan for and ensure the security of supply for the energy sector.
- Petroleum Products Act of 1977, which regulates the petroleum industry at the manufacturing, wholesale and retail levels.
- Electricity Regulation Act of 2006, which establishes a national regulatory framework for the electricity supply industry, including registration and licensing.

The National Development Plan envisages that by 2030, South Africa will have an adequate supply of electricity and liquid fuels to maintain economic activity and prevent economic disruptions, and a mining sector that prioritises the welfare of its human resources and the environment.

To give effect to this vision, over the medium term, the DMRE will focus on transforming mining and energy resources, rehabilitating mines and the environment, extending access to electricity, enhancing energy efficiency, and managing nuclear energy in accordance with international commitments. These focus areas contribute to Priority 1 (economic transformation and job creation) and Priority 5 (social cohesion and safe communities) of government's 2019-2024 Medium Term Strategic Framework.

Transforming mining and energy resources

As the department works towards growing the economy and creating jobs, it will seek to accelerate transformation within the mining and energy sectors by monitoring and enforcing compliance with the newly approved mining charter, and monitoring adherence to social labour plans. It will also promote the exploration of onshore and offshore oil and gas resources and their optimal development, and investments in the mineral and upstream petroleum sectors.

Rehabilitating mines and the environment

The department plans to intensify its efforts to rehabilitate dangerous, derelict and ownerless mining sites to promote the health and safety of mine employees and people in surrounding communities.

Extending access to electricity

In support of government's policy to extend access to electricity to all South Africans, an additional 560 000 households are expected to be connected to the electricity grid over the medium term. To enable this, six new substations are set to be built and nine substations upgraded.

A further 15 000 households per year are expected to be provided with non-grid, mainly solar, electrification. The department's electrification master plan, which is intended to inform the roll-out of electrification connections for universal access, is expected to be finalised in 2020/21.

Role players

- **Mine Health and Safety Council:** Researches and advises the Minister in terms of mine health and safety, as well as promotes a culture of health and safety in the mining industry.
- **Council for Mineral Technology Research (Mintek):** Provides research, development and technology that fosters the development of business in the mineral and mineral products industries. Mintek is working with industry and international researchers to develop a world-class smelter complex to exploit the Bushveld Complex deposits, which constitute the world's largest unexploited repository of iron, titanium and vanadium. This will entrench South Africa's position as the leading supplier of vanadium and titanium. The partnership between Pelchem and Mintek to revitalize the state-owned pharmaceutical company, "Ketlaphela" is bearing fruits with the business case and the partnership transactions approved by the Minister of Mineral Resources and Energy in April 2020.
- **Council for Geoscience (CGS):** Develops and publishes world-class geoscience knowledge products and provides geoscience-related services to the South African public and to industry. It has intensified the identification and drilling of selected mineral target areas for quantification of priority minerals deemed critical for development, including input to pharmaceutical applications, food security, industrialisation and energy security.
- **South African State Diamond and Precious Minerals Regulator:** Regulates the diamond, platinum and gold sectors.
- **State Diamond Trader:** Promotes equitable access to and beneficiation of diamond resources, addresses distortions in the diamond industry and corrects historical market failures to develop and grow South Africa's diamond-cutting and polishing industry.
- **Sasol:** The international integrated chemicals and energy company develops and commercialises technologies, and builds and operates world-scale facilities to produce a range of high-value product streams, including liquid fuels, chemicals and low-carbon electricity.
- **Eskom:** Generates about 95% of the electricity used in South Africa and about 45% of the electricity used in Africa. It generates, transmits and distributes electricity to industrial, mining, commercial, agricultural and residential customers.
- **iGas** is the official state agency for the development of the hydrocarbon gas industry in southern Africa.
- **PetroSA:** It is a government-owned oil and gas company.
- **Petroleum Agency South Africa (PASA):** Promotes exploration for onshore and offshore oil and gas resources, and their optimal development.
- **Petronet:** Owns, operates, manages and maintains a network of 3 000 km of high pressure petroleum and gas pipelines, on behalf of government.
- **National Energy Regulator of South Africa:** It is the regulatory authority for electricity, piped gas and petroleum pipelines.

- The **National Nuclear Regulator** is responsible for safety standards and regulatory practices for the protection of people, property and the environment against nuclear damage.
- The **Nuclear Energy Corporation of South Africa** is responsible for undertaking and promoting research and development in the field of nuclear energy and radiation sciences. It is also responsible for processing source material, including uranium enrichment, and cooperating with other institutions, locally and abroad, on nuclear and related matters.
- The **South African National Energy Development Institute** is mandated to stimulate innovation in energy research and development, transform the gender and race profile of researchers in the sector, and improve South Africa's competitiveness in energy research internationally.
- The **Central Energy Fund (CEF)** researches, finances, develops and exploits appropriate energy solutions across the spectrum of energy sources to meet South Africa's future energy needs. On 10 June 2020, Cabinet approved the request to merge three subsidiaries of the CEF. The decision paved the way for the formation of the National Petroleum Company (NPC) comprising iGas, Strategic Fuel Fund and PetroSA. The CEF Board was mandated to manage the process and ensure the establishment of the NPC within six months.
- The **National Radioactive Waste Disposal Institute** is mandated to manage the disposal of radioactive waste nationally.

Mining Qualifications Authority (MQA)

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.

The MQA 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

The Shale gas research project in the Karoo, undertaken by the CGS and PASA, was moving towards ultra-deep drilling of a vertical borehole during the third quarter of the 2020/21 financial year. Shale gas is a natural gas that is occurring and can be extracted from Shale. The natural gas, which is imbedded in the Karoo Basin, can be used for energy production.

Reserves

Gold

The large-scale gold mines operating in South Africa include the record setting TauTona Gold Mine, which extends 3,9 km underground. TauTona means "great lion" in Setswana. The Witwatersrand Basin remains the world's largest gold resource. According to the Minerals Council South Africa, the country was responsible for 3.2% of global gold production in 2019.

Coal

Government has emphasised the importance of ensuring a sustainable local coal supply for the country's energy requirements. This commodity currently plays a vital role in meeting South Africa's primary energy needs, as well as in the economy in general. It is recognised that coal contributes to the economy, not only to supply energy, but through the generation of export revenue, contributing to GDP and employment.

South Africa derives over 70% of its energy requirement (electricity and liquid fuels) from coal. According to the Minerals Council South Africa, the coal industry employed 94,297 people in 2019, representing about 20% of total employment in the mining sector.

Preliminary results in the Molteno-Indwe coalfields assessment in the Eastern Cape show an estimated economically exploitable coal tonnage of 320 million tonnes, with a value beneath the ground of R122 billion, using a conservative estimate of R350 per ton.

Platinum group metals (PGMs)

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. Platinum is used in the medical sector while platinum and palladium, along with gold-silver-copper-zinc alloys, are used as dental restorative materials.

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

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.

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.

Chrome ore

According to the US Geological Survey of 2018, South Africa and Kazakhstan host 95% of the world's chromium reserves (shipping grade), at 200 000 tonnes and 230 000 tonnes, respectively. South Africa has 72% of the world's chrome resources.

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

Substitutes for copper include aluminium which is used in power cables, electrical equipment, automobile radiators, and cooling and refrigeration tubing. Titanium and steel are also substitutes used in heat exchangers.

Optical fibre substitutes for copper are used in telecommunications applications, and plastics substitutes for copper are used in water pipe, drainpipe and plumbing fixtures.

The Ga-Ramokoka Carbonatite Complex in North West hosts numerous minerals that span an estimated tonnage of Rare Earth Elements at 470 thousand tonnes, phosphates at 300 thousand tonnes and copper 30 thousand tonnes. The potential value of a suite of minerals in the carbonatite is estimated at R1.4 billion.

Manganese

South Africa hosts the largest known deposit of manganese and the country is a leading producer of manganese globally. According to the Minerals Council South Africa, the sector produced 17 million tonnes of manganese representing in 2019, a 14% increase on the prior year.

According to the Minerals Council South Africa, manganese prices have been under pressure because of a strong increase in supply coupled with subdued demand out of China which is the core market for South African producers.

Diamonds

According to the Minerals Council South Africa, the country ranks among the top 10 diamond producers globally, producing 10% of the world's diamonds. In 2019, about 7.2 million carats of diamonds were produced locally.

Industrial minerals

South Africa boasts a substantial industrial mineral endowment. This category of minerals generally does not get a lot of attention despite its notable size and potential. According to the Minerals Council South Africa, in 2019 industrial mineral sales amounted to R17.9 billion. Domestic sales of the minerals constituted 79% or R14.3 billion, while export sales contributed R3.5 billion or 19.5%.

Geology

South Africa has a long and complex geological history dating back to many years. 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.

Energy

Guided by the National Energy Act of 2008, government's responsibility is to ensure that diverse energy resources are available in sustainable quantities and affordable prices to support economic growth.

Government is committed to extending access to electricity and enhancing energy efficiency, managing nuclear energy in terms of international commitments, and diversifying the energy generation mix.

The NDP 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 NDP 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.

Goals beyond 2020 include contracting more than 20 000 megawatts (MW) of renewable energy, including an increasing share from regional hydro-electricity. South Africa has committed to attain substantial reductions in carbon dioxide emissions by 2025. The country supports research, technology development and special measures aimed at environmentally sustainable economic growth.

National Strategic Fuels Stock Policy

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 Mineral Resources and 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. LPG.

As part of the gas industrialisation, the DMRE has embarked on the LPG Expansion Initiative. LPG is considered the safest, cleanest, sustainable and most efficient form of energy for cooking, space heating as well as water heating. The department planned to set a target to double consumption of LPG in South Africa over the next five years to alleviate pressure on the Eskom power supply.

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.

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 hydropower potential in the countries to the north, notably the Congo River (Inga Falls).

Electricity

As part of the Integrated National Electrification Programme, which aims to extend access to electricity to all households across South Africa, about 590 000 households were expected to be connected to the electricity grid over the medium term.

A further 20 000 households per year over the same period would be provided with non-grid (mainly solar) electrification systems. Government planned to develop an electrification master plan to inform the roll-out of electrification connections for universal access.

Biofuel

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 hydroelectricity stations and pumped-water storage schemes.

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, has sunshine all year round. The annual 24-hour global solar radiation average is about 220 W/m² for South Africa.

Wind power

Wind energy, like solar energy, is a free and sustainable renewable energy source that is being used to generate electricity.

Hybrid systems

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

Nuclear

Government has committed, through the Nuclear Energy Policy and Integrated Resource Plan (IRP), to an energy mix consisting of coal, gas, hydro, nuclear, solar and wind. The nuclear new build programme will enable the country to create jobs, develop skills, create industries, and catapult the country into a knowledge economy.

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.

Eskom operates the Koeberg Nuclear Power Station near Cape Town, the only nuclear power station in South Africa and the entire African continent, which supplies power to the national grid. The Koeberg Nuclear Power Plant units will reach the end of life in July 2024 and plans are underway to extend the life of this plant by an additional 20 years.

Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REIPPPP)

The REIPPPP, established in 2010, has become one of the world's most progressive and successful alternative energy programmes. Ever since the introduction of these renewable energy technology programmes (solar, wind, biomass, small hydro and landfill gas power), plants have been going up across the country, feeding additional, clean energy into the national grid.

The REIPPPP represents the country's most comprehensive strategy to date in achieving the transition to a greener economy. The programme has been designed to contribute to the development of a local green industry and the creation of green jobs.

The programme seeks to procure energy from small-scale Independent Power Producers (IPPs), with projects that generate between one MW and five MW of energy from solar, wind, biomass and landfill gas projects. Through the REIPPPP, government is targeting the procurement of 13 225 MW from IPPs by 2025.

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.



OFFICIAL GUIDE TO SOUTH AFRICA 2019/20

**POLICE
AND DEFENCE**

The Department of Police is responsible for law-enforcement services, policy determination, direction and overall execution of the department's mandate in relation to relevant legislation. The Minister of Police is responsible for determining national policing policy (Section 206 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996 and the overall execution of the department's mandate, in relation to the key pieces of 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 (IPID)
- South African Police Service (SAPS)
- Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority.

South African Police Service

The SAPS is South Africa's principal law-enforcement body and its 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 crime that may threaten the safety and security of any community; investigate any crimes threatening the safety and security of any community; ensure that offenders are brought to justice; and participate in efforts to address the causes of crime.

The National Commissioner is the Accounting Officer of the SAPS. Deputy National Commissioners (under whom the divisions and components of the SAPS fall) and provincial commissioners (under whom the cluster and station commanders 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; and
- 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; and
- participate in efforts to address the root causes of crime.

Chapter 12 of the National Development Plan outlines a vision to build safer communities through demilitarising and professionalising the police service, and adopting an integrated and holistic approach to safety and security in South Africa. This vision is given expression by Priority 5 (social cohesion and safe communities) of government's 2019-2024 Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF), with which the work of the Department of Police is aligned.

The department was expected to focus on strengthening safety in communities through community policing forums (CPFs); reducing violent crime, specifically those committed against women and children; employing the stabilisation and normalisation approaches to fighting crime; and improving capacity for specialised investigations.

Strengthening safety in communities

The Safe Cities Framework, which was expected to be finalised in 2020/21, provides an overarching strategy for adopting a collaborative approach to strengthening safety and security in South Africa. The department has recognised that functioning CPFs are central to the successful implementation of the framework. This is because these forums provide a critical interface between the police at the local level and the communities they serve.

Reducing violent crime, specifically against women and children

Government's 2019-2024 MTSF sets out objectives towards a 50% reduction in the number of violent crimes reported in South Africa in the next 10 years. These objectives relate to reducing violence against women and children, among other things.

Accordingly, targets set out in government's 2019- 2024 MTSF reflect reductions of 6.7% per year over the next 10 years in reported contact crimes and crimes against women and children. Effectively combating these crimes requires adopting an integrated approach that involves all sectors of society, including key business industries, supported by an effective criminal justice system that delivers quality and professional services.

Employing the stabilisation and normalisation approaches to fighting crime

Crime manifests in various forms and is largely influenced by geography, which necessitates two distinct yet interrelated tactical policing approaches: the stabilisation approach, which is immediate in nature and focuses on the removal of immediate threats in identified high-crime areas and hotspots; and the normalisation approach, which is gradual in nature and addresses the root causes of crime within predetermined timeframes.

The stabilisation approach is supported by specific national crime prevention operations such as Operation Fiela Reclaim II, while the normalisation approach entails the implementation of ongoing policing and law-enforcement strategies. Over the medium term, the department will focus on adopting the stabilising and normalising approaches in the 30 police stations across South Africa with the highest crime rates, or those that are identified as hotspots. To facilitate their transition from stabilisation to normalisation over the medium term, the department will ensure that focused crime prevention interventions are implemented in these police stations.

Improving capacity for specialised investigations

The Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI) was expected to appoint investigators over the medium term to deal with the increase in cases involving serious corruption and commercial crime over the past few years, and the constant threat to safety and security posed by crimes against the state.

Resources

The SAPS establishment stood at 187 358 at the end of March 2020 and did not achieve its target to maintain a minimum workforce of 98%. This was due to 786 employees who went on early retirement without penalties, as part of the offer from government to reduce the Public Service wage bill.

Crime in South Africa

Housebreaking or burglary has consistently been the most common crime experienced by households in South Africa. The number of households that experienced this crime in the five years preceding the survey has increased from 2,1 million in 2015/16 to 2,3 million in 2019/20.

With an estimated 1,2 million incidences of housebreaking in 2019/20, and affecting 891 000 households in South Africa, this represented 5,3% of all households in the country.

In 2019/20, the SAPS identified 30 police stations in Gauteng, Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga and the Free State, referred to as the 'high crime weight stations', for focused attention over the short and medium-term. Specific proactive and reactive interventions will be implemented at those police stations, and they would be reviewed annually to monitor the application of these interventions, which include the prevention and investigation of crime.

GBV and awareness

In the 2019/20 financial years, crimes against women decreased by 4,8% (8 668) reported crimes, from 179 683 to 171 015 and crimes against children decreased, by 6,4% (2 881) reported crimes, from 45 229 to 42 348 or 6,4%, compared to 2018/2019.

School Safety Programme

The implementation of the School Safety Programme is guided by the School Safety Protocol, which was entered into by the SAPS and the Department of Basic Education in 2011. To realise the objectives of the protocol, the SAPS is to link schools to local police stations and to raise awareness amongst children and young learners regarding crime and violence, as well as its impact on individuals, families and education.

Schools are identified on the basis of crime prevalence or threats of crime and violence. Provinces identify schools to address activities relating to specific crimes and/or challenges, focusing on bullying, sexual offences, substance abuse, vandalism, burglary, dangerous weapons and gangsterism, amongst other threats.

Forensic Science Services and Criminal Record Centre

The Forensic Science Laboratory renders a support service to investigating officers by analysing physical evidence collected from various crime scenes. The accuracy and reliability of information provided by the SAPS's Forensic Service is crucial to the success of crime investigations and prosecution.

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.

Drug eradication

The SAPS supports the framework set out by the National Drug Master Plan, and continues to give input and report on the National Drug Authority Annual Plan on Community Education. This is to reduce substance abuse and raise awareness on how to deal with problems related to substance abuse, police actions to reduce the supply of

liquor which is sold illegally and illicit drugs, and to ensure effective enforcement of drug and liquor legislation, to address serious, violent and contact crime, which is associated with substance abuse.

In the fight to have a drug-free society, the South African Narcotics Enforcement Bureau Unit continues to dismantle clandestine drug laboratories and arrest suspects. An integrated intelligence-led operating model is used to identify and prioritise organised criminal groups that are specialising in the illicit production of drugs.

Vehicle crime

There were an estimated 88 000 incidences of theft of motor vehicles in 2019/20, affecting 0,5% of South African households. About 79% of households that experienced theft of motor vehicles reported the crime to the police, which is a 7,6% decrease compared to the previous year. Incidences peaked in January, April, September, and November.

In terms of provinces, Gauteng (45 000) recorded the highest number of households that experienced car theft, followed by Western Cape (11 000) and Eastern Cape (8 000). Limpopo and Northern Cape (both at 1 000) had the least number of households that experienced car theft.

An estimated 99 000 hijackings occurred in 2019/20, affecting 85 000 (or 0,2%) persons aged 16 years and older. A total of 78% of the victims reported the crime to the police, which is a 7% decrease compared to the previous year.

Firearms control

The Central Firearms Register is mandated to administer firearm applications, in accordance with the prescripts of the Firearm Control Act of 2000. Its primary objective is to prevent the proliferation of illegally possessed firearms, providing for the removal of those firearms from society, improving control over legally possessed firearms and promoting responsible firearm ownership in South Africa.

The circulation of lost, stolen and found firearms plays an essential role in the investigation of firearm-related crime, in the efficient control of firearms and ultimately, in the reduction of the proliferation of firearms. Firearms without serial numbers are issued with Firearm Identification Numbers and earmarked for destruction.

The SAPS issues firearm licences, competency certificates, permits and authorisations to individuals and businesses, in terms of the provisions and subject to compliance with the prerequisites of firearm control legislation, after comprehensive assessment of the content of applications and supporting documentation.

The proliferation of illegal firearms remains a major contributor to crime levels in the country. During the firearms amnesty from 1 December 2019 to end of May 2020, 44 033 firearms and 246 060 rounds of ammunition were surrendered. Over 19 thousand new applications of expired licences were received. On 30 July 2020, Parliament approved the new amnesty period from 1 August 2020.

Liquor control

The SAPS plays a pivotal role in enforcing compliance to National and Provincial Liquor Legislation. The existing partnership between the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition, the National Liquor Authority and the SAPS, to address enforcement of compliance to the Liquor Act of 2003 was strengthened through the review and signing

of a Memorandum of Agreement to appoint SAPS members as liquor inspectors, thereby assisting in the enhanced enforcement of compliance to the Act.

Illegal gambling

A Stakeholder Priority Committee to address illegal gambling was established, on 17 April 2018 to enhance collaboration between the national and provincial gambling authorities/boards, the SAPS, the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) and other stakeholders concerned, to address challenges in the gambling environment.

The committee comprises various specialised units within the SAPS and key external stakeholders, such as the National Gambling Board (NGB), the NPA and the Financial Intelligence Centre to initiate, coordinate and make recommendations on all actions required by the NGB, SAPS, NPA and other stakeholders (Government and other entities involved), to enhance collaboration to effectively address the detection, investigation and the prosecution of illegal gambling cases

Second-hand goods services

The number of registered second-hand goods dealers varies annually, due to the registration of new and the closure of existing registered dealers. At the end of March 2019, a total of 20 490 registered second-hand goods dealers were recorded, compared to 18 017, in 2017/18. Most registered dealers are in Gauteng (3 756), Western Cape (4 988), KwaZulu-Natal (2 721) and North West (1 565). A 6,8% decrease was noted in non-ferrous metal-related crimes, compared to 2017/18, which could be attributed to joint initiatives implemented by all industry stakeholders involved in the NFMCCC.

An initiative was implemented in all provinces, in cooperation with Business Against Crime, South Africa and the Microdot Industry in South Africa, to enhance the skills and knowledge of members to identify potential stolen vehicles when conducting compliance inspections at registered second-hand vehicle dealers.

Emergency Response Services

The 30 Flying Squad units countrywide are being used as force multipliers in support of police stations and other units. They serve as back-up for all the police stations in its service area if the police station needs assistance during life threatening circumstances.

The Flying Squad has been mandated to ensure a rapid response to priority or serious and violent crimes in progress, which require immediate response, as well as police assistance during less serious crimes/complaints, if no other response vehicle is available. Hostage negotiators have been involved in hostage and related crisis incidents, including national and international negotiations, such as hostage, barricade and kidnapping incidents, as well as dealing with suicidal or mentally disturbed persons.

The SAPS has six established Accident Combating units and seven Accident Response teams countrywide. Members of the various units and teams respond and investigate culpable homicide and high-profile road crashes, including state vehicle crashes, in support of police stations. These units and teams also conduct reconstruction of road crash scenes and mechanically investigate vehicles involved in high profile crashes when the need arises.

The K9 units also perform duties at ports of entry/exit. The SAPS Veterinary Services, as the custodian of animal welfare in the SAPS, has a mandate to educate all K9 handlers

and mounted riders on basic animal handling and health courses, to ensure understanding of the basic but essential welfare needs of animals they work with daily.

Police reaction time

The SAPS's reaction time to complaints remains an important factor in the services that are rendered by police stations. The reaction time is defined as the time it takes to respond to a complaint. Response times are based on the severity of the crime and are classified according to the Alpha, Bravo and Charlie System.

Alpha complaints are crimes in progress, which require immediate police response or action. Bravo complaints are crimes that have already taken place, with no immediate threat to the complainant or property, such as a report of a housebreaking that has already occurred. Charlie complaints are crimes of a less serious nature such as loitering and trespassing.

Reservist system

The reservist system provides for the active involvement of the community in policing to support a community-oriented policing approach. The reservist system and the focus of the SAPS on quality reservists and not quantity, has limited the number of applications with fewer applicants meeting the requirements.

Partnership policing

Partnership policing is implemented to ensure a collaborative relationship between the SAPS and external stakeholders, including community organisations, business, the private sector, non-governmental organisations and civil society. It is intended to encourage local communities to actively work with the SAPS to develop common approaches and objectives to fight crime.

Rural safety

The SAPS prioritises the safety of the rural and farming communities, and continues to implement the comprehensive Rural Safety Strategy, in accordance with Chapter 12 of the NDP, which emphasises the need for all communities to be safe.

The current Rural Safety Strategy was fully implemented at 880 rural and rural/urban mixed police stations, in line with the set criteria of the four pillars of the Rural Safety Strategy.

Operational Response Services

The responsibility to respond to and stabilise medium to high-risk incidents, to ensure that normal policing continues, falls under the broader tactical environment of the National Intervention units (NIU), the Special Task Force (STF) units, the POP units and Mobile Operations under the Operational Response Service Division.

Specialised interventions

The policing and stabilising of public disorder and the responsibility to respond to medium to high-risk incidents, as well as to ensure that normal policing continues, falls under the POP units and the broader tactical environment of the NIU, the STF units, Tactical Response teams and Mobile Operations.

National Operational Coordination is responsible for developing, implementing and monitoring an integrated all of government and police specific operations, to address SAPS and Justice, Crime Prevention and Security priorities and managing major events. The two Mobile Operations units are responsible for the safeguarding of valuable and/or dangerous government cargo.

SAPS Air Wing

The SAPS Air Wing provides air support for crime-related matters to police stations, other units and specialised forces. Call-outs include airborne assistance, in respect of armed robberies, house robberies, hijacking, vehicle theft, stock theft, game theft, serious and violent crime investigations, unrest-related incidents and crowd control, operational support to other units, as well as search and rescue incidents.

Airport security

In responding to follow-home robberies, and other related crimes against international and domestic travellers, as well as airport users, valuable cargo and corruption, in and around the Oliver Tambo International Airport (ORTIA), a National Key Point, an Integrated Multidisciplinary Tactical Security Plan was developed at the ORTIA.

A multidisciplinary investigation team was formed to work closely with other government departments and security companies to attend to the risks and threats involved when travellers arrive or depart from the airport. Since the implementation of the plan, crime at ORTIA was reduced. The plan was rolled out to other identified ports, including the Cape Town and King Shaka International Airports, Durban and Cape Town Harbours, as well as Beit Bridge and Lebombo Ports of Entry, during 2018/19.

The Aviation Policing Learning Programme aims to equip SAPS all members in the civil-aviation environment with the necessary skills, knowledge and capability to secure, protect and safeguard passengers, crew, ground personnel, the general public and the airport infrastructure.

Detective Service

The Detective Service Programme comprises the Crime Investigations, Specialised Investigations, Criminal Record Centre and Forensic Service Laboratory Subprogrammes, which are managed by the Detective Service and Forensic Services Divisions, as well as the DPCI.

The Detective Service Division is responsible for managing the activities of the Detective Service, in accordance with the mission and priorities of the SAPS and to actively implement and exercise effective control over these activities. The purpose of the Division is to enable the investigative work of the SAPS, including providing support to investigators, in terms of forensic evidence and criminal records. The objective of the Division is the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence.

Crime detection

The detection of crime is the process that the SAPS undertakes, which extends from the time that the SAPS becomes aware of a crime and where a case docket is subsequently opened for investigation, until the time that a suspect has been arrested and charged or the case docket has been closed off as unfounded or as withdrawn before court. This process

includes the use of recognised investigative aids and the services of other divisions within the SAPS.

Bureau for Missing Persons

When a person goes missing, it is of the utmost importance for the SAPS to fulfil its mandate to serve and protect the citizens of South Africa. There is no waiting period to report a missing person.

- Report a missing person at your nearest police station immediately. Produce a recent photograph of the missing person, if possible.
- Give a complete description of the missing person's last whereabouts, clothes that they were wearing, as well as any information that can assist the investigating officer.
- Complete and sign a SAPS 55(A) form. This form safeguards the SAPS from hoax reports and indemnifies the SAPS to distribute the photograph and information of the missing person.
- Obtain the investigating officer's contact details, and send any additional information that might become available.

If a missing person is found or returns voluntarily, inform the investigating officer immediately. A SAPS 92 form must be completed to inform the Bureau of Missing Persons that the missing person's report can be removed from the circulation system.

Crime Stop

Crime Stop provides ongoing support in the investigation, solving and prevention of crime. On receipt of tip-offs, through a toll-free number (08600 10111), SMS or electronic media, it is transmitted to the relevant police station for the necessary attention.

Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences

The FCS Investigation Service includes FCS Investigations and Serial and Electronic FCS investigations. This component emanates from the FCS mandate to ensure the effective and efficient investigation of crime that emerges from identified serial FCS offenders and electronic crimes (child pornography).

The Forensic Social Work Services Section is responsible for rendering forensic social work support to these investigations. It is a specialised investigation unit which was established to ensure effectiveness and efficiency in combating crimes against women and children, by means of both proactive and reactive strategies. The forensic social worker acts as a neutral independent fact-finder, who tests multiple hypotheses, through techniques that are legally defensible in court.

Crimes against women and children

Violence against women and children takes many forms, including physical, sexual, economic and psychosocial, but all of these represent a violation of human dignity and human rights and have lasting consequences for women and children, as well as their communities. The reduction of serious crime remains a crucial challenge for the SAPS. Unacceptably high levels of crime in South Africa, especially serious and violent crime, result in people of South Africa living in fear and feeling unsafe, particularly vulnerable groups such as women and children. Therefore, addressing crimes against women and children continues to be a priority for the SAPS.

Specialised Investigations

The DPCI was established as an independent directorate within the SAPS, in terms of Section 17C of the SAPS Act of 1995, as amended by the SAPS Act of 2008. The DPCI mandate is to prevent, combat and investigate national priority offences, in particular serious organised crime, serious commercial crime, serious corruption and cybercrime.

Serious commercial crime

Serious commercial crime refers to serious fraud, forgery and uttering, theft (such as the theft of trust funds), commercial crime, that is of such extent or complexity that it requires the services of a chartered accountant or other specialists or experts, during investigation and contraventions of certain statutes relating to commercial crime, including statutes relating to, among others, companies, trusts and close corporations, long and short-term insurance, the counterfeiting of currency, the counterfeiting and illicit trade in counterfeit products and goods, intellectual property rights, banks and the banking industry, exchange control, estate agents, serious corruption and cyber-related crime.

Serious organised crime

Serious Organised Crime units investigate declared priority crimes through Serious Organised Crime Project Investigations (OCPI). These crimes, include narcotics, theft of non-ferrous metals, theft of copper cables, dealing in abalone, money laundering, fraud, gang-related murder, wildlife trafficking, illegal trade in tobacco products, corruption, forgery, car and truck hijacking, dealing in stolen property, cultivation of hydrophobic cannabis and illegal drug production, as regulated by the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act of 2004 and the Prevention of Organised Crime Act of 1998.

Serious corruption

Serious corruption, includes the misuse of a public or private office or position or resources with a corrupt intent and may include an act of bribery, nepotism, extortion, fraud and theft. This includes but is not limited to, offences under the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act of 2004. The DPCI Serious Corruption Investigation Unit has achieved major successes in arresting officials involved in procurement fraud and corruption-related cases.

Cybercrime

Cybercrime investigation within the SAPS is evolving into a distinctive investigative discipline. The development of investigative disciplines within the SAPS, such as digital forensic investigation, online investigation, unauthorised access and intrusion investigation and open source social media investigation, are entrenched in investigative methodologies aligned to international benchmarking standards.

The Cybercrime Strategy and Implementation Framework are expected to provide an integrated framework for the SAPS to address cybercrime.

Forensic Science Laboratory

The SAPS remains committed towards the realisation of processing the different categories of exhibits/entries (routine case exhibits/entries, non-routine case exhibits/entries, priority case exhibits/entries and intelligence case exhibits/entries). The backlog

of cases exhibits/entries not yet finalised, remains at very low levels and also below the international acceptable norm of 10% of cases on hand.

The legislation requires that authorised persons (trained detectives) may take DNA buccal samples from certain categories of persons. The implementation of legislation such as the DNA and Fingerprint Acts, is proving to be a catalyst in linking unidentified perpetrators to criminal offences, where forensic physical material is left at the crime scene.

Investigative Psychology continues to play a critical role in the linking of suspects to serial cases and ensuring related arrests, sentencing and convictions. DNA evidence and, in particular, the National Forensic DNA Database is proving to be one of the most effective investigative methods of identifying and convicting serial rapists.

Crime Intelligence

The Crime Intelligence Programme comprises the Intelligence Operations and the Intelligence and Information Management subprogrammes, managed by the Crime Intelligence Division. This division is responsible for the gathering, collation, evaluation, analysis and coordination of intelligence. Legislative prescriptions require the SAPS to confine its intelligence activities to crime, criminal activities and security-related matters.

The core function of Crime Intelligence is to provide intelligence to operational divisions for the use in the prevention of crime or to conduct criminal investigations and to prepare evidence for the purpose of law enforcement and the prosecution of offenders. Crime Intelligence is a key enabler in support of both proactive and reactive policing. The Division also provided intelligence-related services such as lifestyle audits, security screening and vetting to the SAPS.

Intelligence and Information Management

Proactive intelligence products include threat and risk assessment and early warning reports. The purpose of a threat and risk assessment is to provide intelligence/ information to operational units for the purpose of preventing the perpetration of certain criminal acts. It is also used to determine the force and resources required for deployment to address identified crime threats/ risks effectively.

Crime Intelligence generates early warning reports containing proactive information of an imminent threat, that is either being planned or is already emerging and requires policing intervention. Reactive intelligence products include profiles and intelligence analysis reports, such as communication analysis reports and association/network analysis reports.

Protection and Security Services (PSS)

The PSS Programme comprises the VIP Protection Services, the Static and Mobile Security and the Government Security Regulator subprogrammes, managed by the PSS Division and the Presidential Protection Service (PPS) component. The PPS division is a national competency with nine provincial offices located throughout South Africa. The division provides in-transit and static protection to all identified VIPs, including the Speaker/Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, Ministers/Deputy Ministers, premiers, members of the Executive Council, the Chief Justice, judge presidents and ad hoc VIPs, in terms of the Risk Information Management Support System Policy and National Key Points and identified strategic installations (national and provincial government departments).

The division also provides protection to identified foreign dignitaries, who are visiting South Africa. Static protection, include the provisioning of protection to the 10 parliaments (the National Assembly and nine provincial legislatures).

Presidential Protection Service

The PPS component is a national competency with provincial offices, which are located in Gauteng, the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape.

The component provides in-transit and static protection to the President, the Deputy President, former presidents, former deputy presidents, their spouses, identified VIPs, including foreign heads of state/government, former heads of state/government and their spouses and at identified government installations.

The in-transit protection function is performed in Gauteng, the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. In-transit and static protection are supported by K9, Bomb Disposal, Technical Support, Physical Security Compliance and High-Risk Operations personnel.

Visible policing

The Visible Policing Programme comprises the Crime Prevention, Border Security and Specialised Interventions subprogrammes, which are managed by the Visible Policing and the Operational Response Services divisions. The Visible Policing Division provides direction on the effective combating of crime, through the provisioning of a visible policing service. The purpose of the division is to discourage all crime, by providing a proactive and responsive policing service, striving towards the reduction of crime levels and to instil community confidence in the SAPS.

The division deals with the strategic, tactical and operational approach in policing, to address the incidence of crime with the aim to reduce and combat crime, improve the SAPS's response time, enhance community mobilisation and partnerships, encourage victim-empowerment programmes, address the proliferation of firearms, address incidents of unlawful possession and the dealing in drugs, as well as the closure of markets for stolen goods.

Independent Police Investigative Directorate

The function of IPID is to ensure independent oversight of the SAPS and the municipal police services (MPS), conduct independent and impartial investigations of identified criminal offences allegedly committed by members of the SAPS and MPS, and make appropriate recommendations.

The IPID Act of 2011 grants the IPID an extended mandate and changes the focus of the its work from a complaints-driven organisation to one that prioritises the investigative function.

The Act further places stringent obligations on the SAPS and MPS to report matters that must be investigated by the directorate and ensure the implementation of the disciplinary recommendations of the directorate.

High-impact cases include, but are not limited to, corruption, systemic corruption, death while in police custody, death as a result of police action, rape by a police officer whether on or off duty, and rape while in police custody. The directorate also investigates the occurrence of other criminal offences by the police such as assault, torture and discharge of an official firearm.

Defence

The Department of Defence (DoD) derives its mandate from Section 200 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996; the Defence Act of 2002, as amended by the Defence Amendment Act of 2010; the 1996 White Paper on Defence; and the 2015 South African Defence Review. The department is required to provide, manage, prepare and employ defence capabilities that are commensurate with the needs of South Africa.

The NDP calls for an integrated, holistic approach to safety and security that tackles the root causes of crime and ensures South Africa's long-term stability, as well as peace and stability in Africa. This vision is supported by Priority 5 (social cohesion and safe communities) and Priority 7 (a better Africa and world) of government's 2019-2024 MTSF.

In its efforts to give expression to these key policies over the medium term, the DoD will focus on creating a sustainable defence force, enhancing border safeguarding and territorial integrity, participating in peace support operations in Africa, and participating in internal operations through collaboration with other departments.

Creating a sustainable defence force

The department aims to respond to the constrained fiscal environment by focusing on measures to create a defence force that is more efficient, sustainable and capable. These measures include using internal personnel for basic maintenance and repairs; introducing measures to enhance revenue, such as the leasing and selling of defence assets; and maximising reimbursements from the United Nations as part of South Africa's peace support operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

Enhancing border safeguarding and territorial integrity

Securing South Africa's borders remains a key priority for the South African National Defence Force (SANDF). Over the medium term, the department was expected to maintain its deployment of 15 landward subunits to patrol a targeted 4 471 kilometres of South Africa's land borders. It was also expected to acquire military equipment and technology to ensure the integrity of the country's borders and enhance the capacity of landward subunits.

Participating in peace support operations in Africa

Over the medium term, the department will continue to participate in peace support operations in the DRC under the auspices of the United Nations stabilisation mission. In this deployment, the SANDF participates in the Force Intervention Brigade and deploys an infantry battalion supported by a composite helicopter unit, a tactical intelligence unit and military observers.

Peace support

Peacekeeping missions are a critical element to respond to conflict, prevent conflict and deter potential aggressors. The department also contributes to domestic safety and security by conducting internal operations such as border safeguarding and operations in support of other government departments.

Maritime safety and security

The South African Navy continues to prepare naval forces for operations in support of the maritime security strategy. These operations involve ongoing maritime border patrols along the Mozambican channel to combat piracy. A new hydrographic survey vessel will be used to conduct hydrographic research to produce nautical charts, and ensure safe navigation for military and civilian shipping. The vessel also forms part of Operation Phakisa, an initiative to unlock the economic potential of South Africa's oceans.

Department of Military Veterans (DMV)

The DMV derives its mandate from the Military Veterans Act of 2011, which requires the department to provide national policy and standards on socio-economic support to military veterans and to their dependants, including benefits and entitlement to help realise a dignified, unified, empowered and self-sufficient community of military veterans.

The department continues to deliver key benefits such as housing, education, training and skills development, and access to healthcare to military veterans and their dependants.

Armaments Corporation of South Africa (Armcor)

The mission of Armcor is to meet the acquisition, maintenance and disposal needs of the DoD and other clients in terms of defence matériel, and related products and services. The corporation maintains strategic capabilities and technologies, and promotes the local defence related industry, ensuring that the SANDF receives quality equipment to carry out its mandate.

To maintain competitiveness, the corporation aims to acquire capital assets such as armoured vehicles and helicopters in an economically viable manner.

Denel

Denel, a state-owned company, is the largest manufacturer of defence equipment in South Africa and operates in the military aerospace and landward defence environment. It is an important defence contractor in its domestic market and a key supplier to the SANDF, both as original equipment manufacturer and for the overhaul, maintenance, repair, refurbishment and upgrade of equipment in the SANDF's arsenal.

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.

It also conducts vetting for all government departments in line with its counter-intelligence mandate to ensure secure conditions to enable departments and key state entities to do their work.





OFFICIAL GUIDE TO SOUTH AFRICA

GOD'S WINDOW

PROVINCES

South Africa has nine provinces, which vary considerably in size. The smallest is tiny and crowded Gauteng, a highly urbanised region, and the largest the vast, arid and empty Northern Cape, which takes up almost a third of South Africa's total land area.

Each province has its own Legislature, Premier and Executive Council. The country has common boundaries with Namibia, Botswana and Zimbabwe, while Mozambique and Eswatini lie to the north-east.

Completely enclosed by South African territory in the south-east is the mountain kingdom of Lesotho. South Africa has three capitals:

- Cape Town, in the City of Cape Town metropolitan municipality, Western Cape, is the legislative capital and is where the country's Parliament is found.
- Bloemfontein, in Mangaung metropolitan municipality, Free State, is the judicial capital and home to the Supreme Court of Appeal.
- Pretoria, in the City of Tshwane metropolitan municipality, Gauteng, is the administrative capital, and the ultimate capital of the country. It is home to the Union Buildings and a large proportion of the Public Service.

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.

Capital: Bhisho

Principal languages:

isiXhosa 82,7%

Afrikaans 10,3%

English 3,9%

Population: 6 734 001

Percentage share of the total population: 11,3%

Area: 168 966 km²

Source: Stats SA's *Mid-year population estimates of 2020 and Community Survey of 2016*.



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.

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' (UN) World Heritage Site List.

Capital: Bloemfontein

Principal languages:

Sesotho 71,9%

Afrikaans 10,9%

isiXhosa 5,7%

Population: 2 928 903

Percentage share of the total population: 4,9%

Area: 129 825 km²

Source: Stats SA's *Mid-year population estimates of 2020 and Community Survey of 2016*.



Gauteng

Gauteng is the smallest of South Africa's nine provinces but comprises the largest share of the South African population. Financial and business services, logistics, manufacturing, property, telecommunications and trade are some of the most important economic sectors.

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. Pretoria is the administrative capital of South Africa and home to the Union Buildings.

Capital: Johannesburg

Principal languages:

IsiZulu 23,0%

Afrikaans 10,1%

Sesotho 12,7%

English 11,3%

Population: 15 488 137

Percentage share of the total population: 26,0%

Area: 18 178 km²

Source: Stats SA's *Mid-year population estimates of 2020 and Community Survey of 2016*.



KwaZulu-Natal

KwaZulu-Natal, one of the country's most popular holiday destinations, is the province with the second largest population. 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 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 of the Republic of South Africa of 1996.

Capital: Pietermaritzburg

Principal languages:

isiZulu 82,5%

English 12,5%

Afrikaans 1,0%

Population: 11 531 628

Percentage share of the total population: 19,3%

Area: 94 361 km²

Source: Stats SA's *Mid-year population estimates of 2020 and Community Survey of 2016*.



Limpopo

Limpopo, South Africa's northernmost province, borders onto Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Botswana, making it the ideal entrance to Africa. Named after the Limpopo River that flows along its northern border, the province is rich in wildlife, spectacular scenery and a wealth of historical and cultural treasures.

This province is in the Savanna Biome, an area of mixed grassland and trees, which is generally known as bushveld. The province's natural resources include more than 50 provincial reserves, as well as several private game reserves. The largest section of the Kruger National Park is situated along the eastern boundary of Limpopo with Mozambique.

Capital: Polokwane

Principal languages:

Sepedi 56,0%

Tshivenda 17,1%

Xitsonga 16,6%



Population: 5 852 553

Percentage share of the total population: 9,8%

Area: 125 755 km²

Source: Stats SA's *Mid-year population estimates of 2020* and *Community Survey of 2016*.

Mpumalanga

Mpumalanga means Place where the sun rises. Owing to its spectacular scenic beauty and abundance of wildlife, the province 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 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. The Barberton Makhonjwa Mountains were added to the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's prestigious World Heritage List in July 2018, becoming the 10th World Heritage Site for South Africa.

The site comprises 40% of the Barberton Greenstone Belt, one of the world's oldest geological structures. The Barberton Makhonjwa Mountains represent the best-preserved succession of volcanic and sedimentary rock dating back 3,25 to 3,6 billion years.

Capital: Nelspruit

Principal languages:

Siswati 29,1%

isiZulu 28,8%

Xitsonga 9,6%

isiNdebele 10,1%

Population: 4 679 786

Percentage share of the total population: 7,8%

Area: 76 495 km²

Source: Stats SA's *Mid-year population estimates of 2020* and *Community Survey of 2016*.



Northern Cape

The Northern Cape is the largest province in South Africa. However, it Cape remains the province with the smallest share of the South African population. 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), the largest and most advanced radio telescope in the world.

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. Electrical power generation presents an opportunity for greater economic diversification and growth in the province.

Capital: Kimberley

Principal languages:

Afrikaans 56,8%

Setswana 33,4%

Population: 1 292 786

Percentage share of the total population: 2,2%

Area: 372 889 km²

Source: Stats SA's *Mid-year population estimates of 2020* and *Community Survey of 2016*.



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 immensely to North West's economy and the South African mining industry.

It is known as the Platinum Province due to its abundant mineral riches of platinum, chrome and the platinum group metals. It is also home to a strong dimension stone sector, due to the riches of its slate, marble and granite deposits. The Rustenburg and Brits districts produce 94% of the country's platinum. In addition to granite, marble, fluor spar and diamonds, the province also produces a quarter of South Africa's gold.

Capital: Mahikeng

Principal languages:

Setswana 71,5%

Afrikaans 8,96%

isiXhosa 5,51%

Population: 4 108 816

Percentage share of the total population: 6,9%

Area: 104 882 km²

Source: Stats SA's *Mid-year population estimates of 2020* and *Community Survey of 2016*.



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.

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 is a film-friendly destination and it is reaping the benefits.

Capital: Cape Town

Principal languages:

Afrikaans 46,6%

isiXhosa 31,1%

English 19,6%

Population: 7 005 741

Percentage share of the total population: 11,8%

Area: 129 462 km²

Source: Stats SA's *Mid-year population estimates of 2020* and *Community Survey of 2016*.





OFFICIAL GUIDE TO SOUTH AFRICA 2019/20

**SCIENCE
AND INNOVATION**

The Department of Science and Innovation (DSI) derives its mandate from the *1996 White Paper on Science and Technology*, which introduced the concept of the national system of innovation, a set of interacting organisations and policies through which South Africa creates, acquires, diffuses and puts into practice new knowledge to help achieve individual and collective goals.

A coordinated and efficient national system of innovation will help the country achieve its national development priorities by promoting change through innovation, enabling all South Africans to enjoy the economic, socio-political and intellectual benefits of science, technology and innovation.

The National Development Plan identifies science, technology and innovation as primary drivers of economic growth, job creation and socio-economic reform. Central to this identification is the emphasis of the 2019 *White Paper on Science, Technology and Innovation* on the themes of inclusivity, transformation and partnerships.

The White Paper is aimed at improving policy coherence, developing human capabilities, expanding knowledge, improving innovation performance and increasing investment. The work of the DSI is pivotal in realising these goals, particularly the initiatives it champions for innovation in the challenging fields of energy, food security, poverty alleviation and healthcare.

Developing high-end human capital

High-end, innovative human capital are key to the development of a globally competitive, expanded and transformed national system of innovation that is responsive to South Africa's developmental needs, in line with the imperatives articulated in the *2019 White Paper on Science, Technology and Innovation*. To date, the department has established 239 research chairs and 14 centres of excellence.

Generating and exploiting knowledge and innovation

In its efforts to generate and exploit knowledge and innovation that is in line with government's priorities for inclusive economic growth, the department planned to develop industry, particularly in high-potential fields such as aerospace, advanced manufacturing, chemicals, advanced metals, mining and ICT; the creation of instruments to increase the competitiveness of small, medium and micro enterprises (SMMEs), and youth.

The department's research infrastructure roadmap is intended to provide a strategic framework for planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the provision of research infrastructure necessary to create and maintain a competitive and sustainable national system of innovation.

A significant portion of investment is earmarked for the ongoing implementation of roadmap projects in the thematic areas of humans and society; health, biological and food security; earth and environment; materials and manufacturing; energy; and physical sciences and engineering.

The national integrated cyberinfrastructure system supports the successful and sustainable implementation of national projects such as the MeerKAT and the Square Kilometre Array, as well as large research infrastructure required for the processing and transmission of large amounts of data dependent on the presence of a robust cyberinfrastructure system.

Technology Stations Programme (TSP)

The TSP continues to be one of the main DSI platforms for providing technological support to firms, especially SMMEs. During the 2019/20 financial year, the 18 technology stations, hosted by 13 universities of technology, provided technological support to 2 162 SMMEs and potential entrepreneurs, of which 1 055 were women-owned.

Square Kilometre Array and Meerkat

The SKA project is an important endeavour for Africa, with huge potential to contribute to and raise the profile of science, technology and innovation. The SKA Project is an international enterprise to build the largest and most sensitive radio telescope in the world, and will be located in Africa and Australia.

Supported by 10 member countries – Australia, Canada, China, India, Italy, New Zealand, South Africa, Sweden, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom – SKA Organisation has brought together some of the world's finest scientists, engineers and policy makers and more than 100 companies and research institutions across 20 countries in the design and development of the telescope.

The fastest supercomputers will be needed to process the unprecedented amounts of data that will emanate from the SKA telescope, with some 600 petabytes – the equivalent of over half a million laptops' worth of data – expected to be stored and distributed to the global science community every year.

Given that the SKA will involve hugely data-intensive research, it will provide opportunities to develop significant skills in data processing, storage and applications, which are also critical for South Africa's successful response to the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

The DSI is also collaborating with the Department of Tourism, the Northern Cape Department of Finance, Economic Development and Tourism, and the Kareeberg Municipality to establish the SKA Exploratorium in Carnarvon.

This envisaged R60 million multi-purpose science tourism visitor centre will create jobs and boost tourism in the area, and also serve as an outreach hub. A funding agreement is now being finalised for signature by the relevant parties in order to kick-start the project.

Astronomy in South Africa remains important to its socio-economic landscape. The heritage will further be strengthened through the 64 dish MeerKAT, which has already been able to give us a glimpse into the star-formation history of the universe.

To extend its research area reach, the MeerKAT is to be expanded by 20 dishes at a cost of R800 million.

The expansion will be a partnership between South Africa, Germany and China. The MeerKAT will be further be integrated into SKA Phase 1 (2019-2024) with an additional 133 antennas in the Karoo up to 80 km baseline from the core to make it a 197-dish array mid-frequency telescope. The MeerKAT telescope continues to perform great science and has contributed to several discoveries.

The benefits of hosting these telescopes include a 75% local content component, direct investment of more than R300 million in the Northern Cape SARAO alone, the development of technical skills and big data capabilities, strengthening of university research programmes, opportunities for SMMEs and industry, community upliftment programmes, and investment in the youth.

South Africa also participates in the African Very Long Baseline Interferometry Network project that aims to establish self-sufficient radio telescopes in Africa through the conversion of redundant telecommunications antennae into radio telescopes, “new-build” telescopes or training facilities with training telescopes.

Countries participating in this initiative are Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia and Zambia.

Titanium metal powder project

Government supports the Titanium Metal Powder Project, which has a potentially significant economic impact for South Africa. Titanium is used in industries such as aerospace, medical applications, transport and chemical processing to create high-performance, lightweight parts. The titanium powder is also used in 3D printing, which is considered an alternative mode of manufacturing.

National Bio-economy Strategy

The Bio-economy Strategy positions bio-innovation as essential to the achievement of government’s industrial and social development goals. The strategy provides a high-level framework to guide biosciences research and innovation investments, as well as decision-making as South Africa adapts to the realities of global transition to a low-carbon economy.

Through the Bio-economy Strategy, bio-innovation would be used to generate sustainable economic, social and environmental development.

Entities

Academy of Science of South Africa (ASSAf)

The ASSAf links South Africa with scientific communities at the highest levels in the SADC region, the rest of Africa and internationally; promotes common ground in scientific thinking across all disciplines; encourages and promotes innovative and independent scientific thinking; promotes the development of intellectual capacity in all people; provides effective scientific, evidence-based advice; and facilitates appropriate action in the public interest.

Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)

The CSIR fosters industrial and scientific development in the national interest through multidisciplinary research and technological innovation to improve the ability of the state to efficiently deliver basic services, in fields such as health, education, social security, energy and shelter, to all South Africans, and in so doing, reduce inequality.

Over the medium term, the council is expected to focus on conducting high-quality and relevant research, pursuing technological innovation to foster industrial and scientific development, and building on industrial development opportunities in fields such as pharmaceutical innovation and agro-processing.

The CSIR’s ability to generate revenue directly relates to its ability to attract and retain the requisite expertise to deliver favourable research outcomes. Competitive remuneration is a vital enabling factor for the retention of critical skills.

Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC)

The HSRC is South Africa's statutory research agency and has grown to become the largest dedicated research institute in the social sciences and humanities on the African continent, doing cutting-edge public research in areas that are crucial to development.

Its mandate is to inform the effective formulation and monitoring of government policy; to evaluate policy implementation; to stimulate public debate through the effective dissemination of research-based data and fact-based research results; to foster research collaboration; and to help build research capacity and infrastructure for the human sciences.

The council conducts large-scale, policy-relevant, social-scientific research for public sector users, non-governmental organisations and international development agencies. Research activities and structures are closely aligned with South Africa's national development priorities.

National Advisory Council on Innovation (NACI)

The NACI is a statutory advisory board that advises on the role and contribution of science, mathematics, innovation and technology in promoting and achieving national objectives.

National Research Foundation (NRF)

The NRF is mandated to support research through funding, the development of human resources, and the provision of research facilities to enable knowledge creation, innovation and development in all fields of science and technology. It is also mandated to promote indigenous knowledge.

Over the medium term, the foundation is expected to focus on the implementation of its 10-year strategy: Vision 2030. This will entail interventions to catalyse transformation in the science and technology system through measures such as creating grant-funding instruments that focus on women and black researchers, and fast-tracking black women doctoral graduates towards obtaining their foundation rating.

South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP)

The SACNASP is the legislated regulatory body for natural science practitioners in South Africa. The natural sciences encompass a wide range of scientific fields covering all of the basic sciences and many of their applied derivatives. Its mission is to establish, direct, sustain and ensure a high level of professionalism and ethical conscience amongst our scientists.

South African National Space Agency (SANSA)

SANSA was created to promote the use of space and strengthen cooperation in space-related activities while fostering research in space science, advancing scientific engineering through developing human capital, and supporting industrial development in space technologies.

The research and work carried out at SANSA focuses on space science, engineering and technology that can promote development, build human capital and provide important national services. Much of this work involves monitoring the Earth and the surrounding environment, and using the collected data to ensure that navigation, communication technology and weather forecasting services function as intended.

Technology Innovation Agency (TIA)

TIA is a national public entity that serves as the key institutional intervention to bridge the innovation chasm between research and development from higher education institutions, science councils, public entities, and private sector, and commercialisation.

Research and science bodies

South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)

The SABS provides the platform for quality services and products which is the key differentiator in an increasingly competitive environment. Its strategic objective contributes to the efficient functioning of the economy by developing standards to advance the socio-economic well-being of South Africa in the global economy; delivering relevant conformity assessment services that facilitate access to markets for South African industry, thereby improving its competitiveness in the global trade environment.

The SABS, with its rich history in standardisation, will continue to play a significant role in ensuring that industry is kept abreast of the pace of the dramatic transition of the world economy through standards development and quality assurance services, thereby providing industry with the quality edge.

The SABS is mandated to develop, promote and maintain South African National Standards; promote quality in connection with commodities, products and services, and render conformity assessment services and assist in matters connected therewith.

National Intellectual Property Management Office (NIPMO)

NIPMO is mandated to ensure that intellectual property from publicly financed research and development is identified, protected, utilised and commercialised for the benefit of the people of South Africa, whether it be for social, economic, military or any other benefit.

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, develops appropriate and innovative technology for transfer to the minerals industry; and provides the industry with test work, consultancy, analytics and mineralogical services.

Council for Geoscience (CGS)

As a scientific research council, the CGS provides for the promotion of research and the extension of knowledge in the field of geoscience as well as the provision of specialised geoscientific services.

South African Medical Research Council

The SAMRC is an independent statutory body that coordinates health and medical research activities throughout South Africa. The scope of the organisation's research projects includes tuberculosis, HIV and AIDS, cardiovascular and non-communicable diseases, gender and health, and alcohol and other drug abuse. With a strategic objective

to help strengthen the health systems of the country, in line with that of the Department of Health, the SAMRC constantly identifies the main causes of death in South Africa.

National Health Laboratory Service (NHLS)

The NHLS is the largest diagnostic pathology service in South Africa with the responsibility of supporting the national and provincial health departments in the delivery of healthcare.

The NHLS provides laboratory and related public health services to over 80% of the population through a national network of laboratories. Its specialised divisions include the National Institute for Communicable Diseases, National Institute for Occupational Health, National Cancer Registry and Antivenom Unit.

Bureau for Economic Research (BER)

The BER primarily focuses on the South African macro economy and selected economic sectors. It monitors and forecasts macroeconomic economic and sector trends, and identifies and analyses local and international factors that affect South African businesses.

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 main function of SANEDI is to direct, monitor and conduct applied energy research and development, demonstration and deployment as well to undertake specific measures to promote the uptake of Green Energy and Energy Efficiency in South Africa.

National Agricultural Research Forum (NARF)

The mission of the NARF is to facilitate consensus and integrate coordination in the fields of research, development, and technology transfer to agriculture in order to enhance national economic growth, social welfare and environmental sustainability.

Water Research Commission (WRC)

The WRC aims to develop and support a water-related knowledge base in South Africa, with all the necessary competencies and capacity vested in the corps of experts and practitioners within academia, science councils, other research organisations and government organisations (central, provincial and local) which serve the water sector.

The WRC provides the country with applied knowledge and water-related innovation, by continuously translating needs into research ideas and, in turn, transferring research results and disseminating knowledge and new technology-based products and processes to end-users.

Institute for Water Research (IWR)

The IWR is a multidisciplinary research department of Rhodes University. The objectives of the IWR are to contribute to the knowledge of and promote the understanding and wise use of natural water resources in southern Africa.

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.

South African Astronomical Observatory (SAAO)

The SAAO, based in Cape Town, will be celebrating its bicentenary in October 2020, coinciding with its official unveiling as a declared national heritage site by the South African Heritage Resources Agency.

Founded in 1820, the SAAO is regarded as the first scientific institute to be established in Africa, and serves as the national centre for optical and infrared astronomy in the country. Among the several telescopes that it hosts in Sutherland in the Northern Cape is the iconic Southern African Large Telescope, the largest single optical telescope in the southern hemisphere and among the largest in the world.





OFFICIAL GUIDE TO SOUTH AFRICA 2019/20

**SOCIAL
DEVELOPMENT**

The Department of Social Development (DSD) provides social protection services and leads government's efforts to forge partnerships through which vulnerable individuals, groups and communities become capable and active participants in the development of their societies.

The National Development Plan acknowledges that it is necessary to address the critical challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequality to improve the short-term and long-term prospects of current and future generations.

In its efforts to give expression to this guiding policy, the DSD aims to improve quality of life for poor and vulnerable people, and in so doing, contributes to Priority 3 (consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services) and Priority 6 (a capable, ethical and developmental state) of government's 2019-2024 Medium Term Strategic Framework.

The department focuses on reducing poverty and inequality; increasing access to early childhood development (ECD) services; reducing social ills and empowering individuals, families and communities; and creating a functional, efficient and integrated social development sector.

Reducing poverty and inequality

As one of the chief departments responsible for alleviating poverty and providing assistance to vulnerable individuals and communities, the DSD implements and supports programmes focused on food relief, capacity building, and response to social distress. The department will continue to provide social assistance to eligible individuals whose income and assets fall below set thresholds through social grants administered by the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA).

By the end of 2019/20, an estimated 18 million beneficiaries, including elderly people, war veterans, people with disabilities and children, were receiving monthly social grants. This number is expected to increase to 18.9 million by 2022/23.

The department acknowledges that continued reliance on social assistance from the State as the only form of income is not sustainable. There is a need for the government to continue to develop and implement programmes that support the poor and vulnerable to establish their own income-generating activities, with a specific focus on young people and women.

The DSD seeks to build capacity in the sector by providing training to cooperatives, providing operational support to non-profit organisations, creating work opportunities through the extended public works social sector programme, and engaging key stakeholders on establishing sustainable livelihood and employment opportunities for social grant beneficiaries.

Increasing access to ECD services

In recognising that a good foundation to learning and capacity development forms part of a long-term solution to reducing inequality, ensuring universal access to ECD services for children aged younger than five remains a key priority for the department.

The DSD launched the Vhangasali programme that encourages ECD centres to formalise themselves by registering with the department. Vhangasali is a Xitsonga phrase meaning, "Do Not Leave Them Behind!" This initiative targeted at ensuring that informal and unregistered ECDs are not left behind. In being formalised, ECDs can qualify to receive government support.

Another important aspect about Vhangasali is for ECDs to share information with the department through assessment forms which can be accessed from the provincial departments.

The aim of Vhangasali is to make sure that the unregistered and partially registered ECDs comply with the norms and standards and receive assistance from Government.

Reducing social ills

Violence against women and children continues to affect the well-being of people, families and communities. Its prevalence requires a concomitant response from government, civil society organisations and broader society.

The department plans to design a standardised welfare package to improve the quality of services offered and adequately respond to an increasing number of reported social problems.

The package will include essential minimum psychosocial support, and norms and standards for substance abuse, violence against women and children, and other problems affecting families and communities.

Creating a functional, efficient and integrated social development sector

Whereas provincial departments, the SASSA and the National Development Agency (NDA) are mainly responsible for service delivery, the DSD has a responsibility to develop legislation and policies.

The department aims to prioritise the transformation and standardisation of social welfare services by developing and coordinating overarching policies and legislative frameworks, norms and standards that promote integrated, quality-driven, professional and accountable service delivery, with the ultimate aim of improving quality of life for poor and vulnerable people.

Social assistance and security

To alleviate the high rate of poverty in South Africa, government has institutionalised a comprehensive social protection system. This includes unconditional cash transfers, most of which are aimed at supporting poor individuals from vulnerable demographic groups, such as children, older people and people with disabilities.

Role players

National Development Agency

The NDA's primary focus is on strengthening the institutional capacity of civil-society organisations that provide services to poor communities. The agency also promotes consultation and dialogue between civil society and the State, debates policy development, and conducts research.

South African Social Security Agency

The objectives of SASSA are to ensure the effective and efficient administration, management, and payment of social assistance grants. The agency's core business is to administer and pay social assistance transfers. It has a large network of centres where

citizens can apply for social grants, and manages a large payment system of more than 17 million monthly social grants.

Programmes and projects

Tackling substance abuse

The National Drug Master Plan (NDMP) 2019-2024 was launched on 26 June 2020. The NDMP is a blueprint for combating the scourge of alcohol and substance abuse which has reached epidemic proportions in South Africa.

The overarching goal of the NDMP is to prevent drug use before it starts, early intervention to ensure substance users receive treatment and rehabilitation services and reducing the demand for illicit drugs..

HIV and AIDS support

South Africa is continually striving to do more to stop new HIV infections and prevent AIDS-related deaths. The National Strategic Plan on HIV, Sexually Transmitted Infections and Tuberculosis (2017-2022) under the slogan “Let Our Actions Count”, guides the country’s response to these infections, seeks to reduce new HIV infections by 63% – from 270 000 in 2016 to less than 100 000 by 2022.

Spending on HIV and AIDS-related support, prevention and mitigation programmes also forms a large part of transfers to NPOs, and the South African National AIDS Council has partnered with the DSD in the selection of NPOs to undertake HIV and AIDS prevention and psychosocial support programmes.

According to Stats SA’s *Mid-year population estimates of 2020*, the estimated overall HIV prevalence rate was approximately 13,0% among the South African population. The total number of people living with HIV was estimated at approximately 7,8 million in 2020. For adults aged 15-49 years, an estimated 18,7% of the population was HIV positive.

People with disabilities

The *2015 White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* (WPRPD) calls for government, civil society and the private sector to work together to ensure the socio-economic inclusion of persons with disabilities. Government seeks to create a caring and inclusive society that protects and develops the human potential of its children, a society for all where persons with disabilities enjoy the same rights as their fellow citizens, and where all citizens and institutions share equal responsibility for building such a society.

The WPRPD is intended to accelerate transformation and redress regarding full inclusion, integration and equality for persons with disabilities. South Africa has been celebrating the annual International Day for Persons with Disabilities since 1997.

According to Stats SA’s General Household Survey of 2019, some 6,6% of South Africans aged five years and older were classified as disabled in 2019.

A larger percentage of women (7,1%) than men (6,1%) were classified as disabled. Northern Cape (12,8%), Eastern Cape (8,8%) and Free State (8,7%) presented the highest prevalence of disability in the country. Since older populations are more likely to have a higher prevalence of disability, the lower prevalence in Western Cape (4,7%) and Gauteng (5,0%) could be ascribed to the relatively youthful population that is often associated with net in-migration in these provinces.

National Youth Policy (NYP)

In October 2020, Cabinet approved the third revised NYP 2020-2030, which is a cross-sectoral policy that was developed by representative government departments, civil-society partners, institutions of higher learning and business bodies. It replaced the NYP 2015-2020, which expired at the end of December 2020.

It improves upon and updates the previous policies by speaking to the new challenges that South Africa's youth faces, while acknowledging that there is more to be done to address the challenges identified in the previous NYPs.

It takes into cognisance the realities that the country's economy faces, mainly sluggish growth and indeed the challenges of Africa and the rest of the developing world. It also identifies the potential human capital inherent in young people as an untapped potential that should be harnessed for the benefit of the whole society.

The policy proposes interventions that enable positive youth development, for young people as individuals and as members of families, communities and the South African society. It invests in the enhancement of their capabilities to transform the economy and the country.

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 (SABA)

The SABA was established in May 2012 as an NGO. 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 hearing impaired

South Africa's national organisation for the hearing impaired 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. Other private organisations include the National Institute for the Deaf and the South African National Deaf Association.

Older people

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.

According to Stats SA's *Mid-year population estimates of 2020*, approximately 9,1% (5,4 million) was 60 years or older.





OFFICIAL GUIDE TO SOUTH AFRICA 2019/20

**SPORTS, ARTS
AND CULTURE**

The Department of Sports, Arts and Culture (DSAC) is mandated to provide leadership to the sport, arts and culture sector to accelerate its transformation; oversee the development and management of sport, arts and culture in South Africa; legislate on sports participation, on sports infrastructure and on safety; improve South Africa's international ranking in selected sports through a partnership with the South African Sports Confederation and Olympic Committee; preserve, develop, protect and promote the cultural, heritage, linguistic diversity and legacy of South Africa; lead nation-building and social cohesion through social transformation; enhance archives and records management structures and systems, and promote access to information.

Chapter 15 of the National Development Plan (NDP) outlines a vision for transforming society and uniting South Africa, particularly by means of promoting social cohesion, developing an active citizenry and leadership, and fostering a social compact. The social compact aims to address social problems through collective action and agreements between citizens and government in which the rights and duties of each party are defined and limited.

The NDP's vision is given expression by Priority 5 (social cohesion and safe communities) of government's 2019-2024 Medium Term Strategic Framework, with which the work of the DSAC is aligned. Accordingly, the department's ongoing and overarching objective is to provide an enabling environment to cultivate an active, creative, winning and socially cohesive nation.

Over the medium term, the department will focus on: increasing market share and job opportunities created in the sport, cultural and creative industries; promoting a diverse and socially cohesive society with a common national identity; enabling a transformed, capable and professional sport, arts and culture sector; providing integrated and accessible sports, arts and culture infrastructure and information; and supporting youth development.

Increasing market share and job opportunities

To contribute to economic growth through job creation, the department endeavours to mainstream the sports, creative and cultural industries in the economy. In this regard, the department increases market share and intensifies job creation through providing funding for projects in the Mzansi Golden Economy Strategy, which aims to stimulate economic opportunities for arts, culture and heritage practitioners in poor and remote communities.

In terms of sport, Netball South Africa will host the Netball World Cup in Cape Town in 2023 at a cost of R69 million over the medium term. The event is expected to inject R250 million into the economy in 2023/24.

Promoting a diverse and socially cohesive society with a common national identity

The department engages in various activities in fulfilling its mandate to promote diversity, social cohesion and nation-building. In this regard, over the medium term, the department will continue to foreground national symbols that are inclusive and contribute to a sense of unity among South Africans.

Initiatives include funding 60 public awareness activations on the I Am the Flag campaign, hosting 18 workshops to advance knowledge of national symbols, and implementing the Young Patriots programme to instil patriotism and promote the preamble to the Constitution

among young people. In addition, activities related to the social cohesion advocates initiative, moral regeneration efforts and sector engagements leading to the conclusion of the social compact are expected to be carried out over the medium term.

The department has recognised the need for citizens to get into the habit of participating in sport and recreation activities from a young age towards building an active nation that interacts across space, race and class.

Thousands of people are expected to participate in events such as youth camps, the Big Walk, the national recreation day and the national indigenous games festival per year over the medium term.

Nine indigenous games frequently played in South Africa are showcased during the national indigenous games festival. The games bring people from culturally diverse backgrounds together as part of South Africa's heritage celebrations in September. All provinces present teams selected from various communities at the games, which are held from the community level to the provincial level.

Enabling a transformed, capable and professional sport, arts and culture sector

It is a national imperative and a strategic goal of the DSAC to transform the sport and recreation sector. Federations are audited against their own transformation targets. Based on this, a comprehensive transformation report is published annually that reflects the status of transformation as well as a comparative analysis across different federations. With regards to sport development, young people are funded to showcase their skills at events such as the National School Sport Championship, which exposes South African sporting talent to national federations and talent scouts.

Elite athletes preparing to compete in the All Africa Games, the World Games, the Commonwealth Games, and the Olympic and Paralympic Games receive advanced coaching and financial support each year through the South African Sports Confederation and Olympic Committee's high-performance programme.

Ministerial sports bursaries are awarded to young, talented athletes to enable them to attend verified schools that focus on sports. These bursaries are available for high school learners and are valid for the duration of their school careers if they maintain their sporting achievements. Each year, a minimum of 50 qualifying learners are expected to be supported through the payment of their school fees; the provision of school uniforms, sport clothing and equipment and sport scientific support; and event attendance.

Providing integrated and accessible sports, arts and culture infrastructure and information

The DSAC's infrastructure development initiatives aim to achieve redress for South Africa's historical imbalances, encourage participation in sport and recreation, and contribute to social transformation. Accordingly, activities related to infrastructure development involve establishing and maintaining heritage sites, building and maintaining libraries, and planning and delivering infrastructure for sport and recreation.

Through a partnership with The Sports Trust, the department facilitates the delivery of specialised, multipurpose sports courts and other infrastructure projects to improve access to sport and recreation activities.

Supporting youth development

The department supports school sports leagues in partnership with the Department of Basic Education (DBE), and will continue integrating the 16 priority sporting codes and indigenous games, such as morabaraba and jukskei, into the school sports system over the medium term. An estimated 2 500 schools, hubs and clubs are expected to receive equipment and attire in each year over the MTEF period to facilitate sustainable participation.

The department was expected to collaborate and partner with the DBE to enrich and improve the quality of learning in the area of arts and culture co-host the South African Schools Choral Eisteddfod, with more than 3 000 learners expected to participate annually. Other joint initiatives include the Inner-City High Schools Drama Festival and the educator skills improvement project in the arts and culture learning area.

Role players

Boxing South Africa (BSA)

The BSA administers professional boxing, recognises amateur boxing, creates synergy between professional and amateur boxing, and promotes interaction between associations of boxers, managers, promoters and trainers.

South African Institute for Drug-Free Sport (SAIDS)

The SAIDS promotes participation in sport without the use of prohibited performance enhancing substances and methods, and educates sportspeople on fair play and the harmful effects of the use of prohibited performance enhancing substances and methods.

South African Sports Confederation and Olympic Committee

SASCOC is the national multi-coded sporting body responsible for the preparation, presentation and performance of teams to all multi-coded events, namely the Olympic Games, Paralympic Games, Commonwealth Games, World Games, All Africa Games, Olympic Youth Games, Commonwealth Youth Games and Zone VI Games.

It also looks after the various national federations affiliated to it, together with the various provincial sports councils. SASCOC is responsible for the awarding for National Protea Colours to athletes/officials who have met the criteria to represent South Africa in different sporting codes and arenas. South Africa is also represented on the Association of National Olympic Committees of Africa and on the Confederation of Southern African National Olympic Committees.

World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)

The Africa Regional Office of the WADA was established in Cape Town in 2004 to coordinate the anti-doping activities of the agency throughout Africa. 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 anti-doping agencies and laboratories. South Africa continues to serve as the African representative on the Executive Committee of WADA.

Programmes and projects

Athletics South Africa (ASA) Development

The ASA Development Programme is one of the largest and most effective programmes in the world. Athletics is a labour-intensive sport which requires substantial resources to engage large quantities of athletes, coaches, officials and administrators at all levels of participation.

Major events

Big Walk

The Big Walk is staged on the first Sunday of October to encourage participation in physical activity. The annual Big Walk takes place in October. It is aligned with The Association for International Sport for All World Walking Day, which encourages and lobbies countries to walk by creating advocacy and awareness during October.

Annual National Recreation Day

Although not a public holiday, the day provides an opportunity to all South Africans to be actively involved by participating in recreation activities that will improve their health and wellbeing.

National Indigenous Games

The National Indigenous Games festival forms part of South Africa's annual heritage celebrations and brings people from culturally diverse backgrounds together. The popularity of the festival in recent years has contributed to an increase in the number of active participants in sport and recreation events. The games played included khokho, intonga, ncuva, morabaraba, diketo, drie stokkies, kgati, dibeke and juskei, all of which are indigenous to South Africa. By mid-2019, Skop die Bal was being scoped as the 10th code.

South African Sports Awards (SASA)

The 14th annual SASA were a ground-breaking event that saw the hard work and outstanding performances of various sports stars being honoured and awarded at the Playhouse, in Durban, KwaZulu-Natal on 11 November 2019.

The winners were:

- **Administrator of the Year** – Cecilia Molokwane.
- **Sportsman of the Year** – Moruti Mthalane.
- **Sportsman of the Year with a Disability** – Ntando Mahlangu.
- **Sportswoman of the Year** – Tatjana Schoenmaker.
- **People's Choice of the Year** – Siya Kolisi.
- **Sportswoman of the Year with a Disability** – Anrune Liebenberg-Weyers.
- **Team of the Year** – Spar Proteas.
- **Newcomer of the Year** – Micheal Houlie.
- **Coach of the Year** – Rassie Erasmus.
- **Volunteer of the Year** – Mervyn Mooi.
- **The Recreation Body of the Year** – United Through Sports.
- **Photographer of the Year** – Philip Maeta.

- **Sports Journalist of the Year** – Nduduzo Dladla.
- **School Team of the Year** – St Benedicts College.
- **Developing School Team of the Year** – Ikhwezi Lesizwe Primary School.
- **Indigenous Games Team of the Year** – Kwazulu Natal Khokho Female Team.
- **National Federation of the Year** – Netball South Africa.
- **Sport Star of the Year** – Tatjana Schoenmaker.

Steve Tshwete Lifetime Achievement Awards recipients:

1. **Koos Radebe** (Sports Broadcasting commentary, formerly of Radio Zulu and founder Station manager for Metro FM, also former General Manager for SABC Topsport before it became SABC Sport.
2. **Clive Barker**, 1996 AFCON winner with Bafana Bafana and qualified the team to the first ever FIFA World Cup.
3. **Fran Hilton-Smith**, a great and internationally recognised and pioneering leader of women's football in the country.
4. **Jomo Sono**, a football club owner, coach and former professional footballer, was technical advisor to Clive Barker.
5. **Thulani 'Sugarboy' Malinga**, the first South Africa boxer to win the prestigious WBC Super Middleweight title in England.
6. **Chester Williams**, 1995 Rugby World Cup winner (posthumously).

Minister's Excellence Awards:

1. The Springboks
2. Sim Tshabalala, Young Gold sensation.
3. Edward Mothibi, winner of the Comrades Marathon.
4. Zade Waddell, swimmer who won the 50m metres Gold backstroke at the World Aquatic Championship.
5. Daryl Impey, who won Stage 9 of the Tour de France on Bastille Day.
6. Karla Pretorius, the netball player.

Major sporting activities

Sporting codes

Major sporting codes in South Africa include: Athletics; Biking; Mountain Biking; Cycling; Boxing; Cricket; Canoeing; Rowing; Golf; Hockey; Ice Hockey; Motorsport; Flying; Netball; Rugby; Running (including South Africa's two world-renowned ultra-marathons – the Comrades Marathon in KwaZulu-Natal and the Two Oceans Marathon in the Western Cape); Soccer; Surfing; Sailing; Swimming; Tennis and Chess.

South Africa will host the Netball World Cup in 2023, in Cape Town. This is a historic first for the sport in Africa.

Services rendered

Some of the services rendered by the department include the:

- **National Archives**, which makes archival material available to the public. Although actual access to archival documentation is free of charge, the public is charged for the reproduction of material for further use, either on film or paper. Publications are also sold, and the public is charged for the transfer of data by magnetic means. National Film,

Video and Sound Archives which collects, preserves and provides access to audio-visual records created both by government and private bodies or individuals.

- **Bureau for Heraldry**, which registers the heraldic representations, names, special names and uniforms of individuals, associations and institutions. It also renders advice on heraldic and related matters and provides financial assistance to institutions, boards, committees or other public bodies or persons in order to promote the functional objectives of the Bureau of Heraldry.
- **National Language Service**, which provides a translating and editing service to all government departments. It also provides policy development support relating to official language development, particularly related to the Use of Official Languages Act of 2012.

Promoting and preserving heritage infrastructure

The department's infrastructure development initiatives aim to achieve redress for South Africa's historical imbalances and contribute to social transformation by establishing and maintaining world-class heritage sites to boost tourism and create job opportunities, particularly in historically disadvantaged areas.

Community library services

In addition to building and upgrading libraries, the department, in collaboration with the DBE, the department also plans to build 70 dual library service points to support school curricula and enhance learning outcomes.

Cultural and creative industries

Mzansi Golden Economy seeks to create economic and job opportunities in the arts, culture and heritage sector by supporting programmes designed to develop audiences, stimulate demand, increase market access, and develop skills.

New names of towns

The names of towns that have been changed in the post-democratic dispensation include the following:

- Limpopo: Bela-Bela (Warmbaths); Lephalale (Ellisras); Modimolle (Nylstroom); Mokopane (Potgietersrus); Musina (Messina); Polokwane (Pietersburg); Senwabarana (Bochum); Mogwadi (Dendron); Morebeng (Soekmekaar); Modjadjiskloof (Duiwelskloof) and Mookgophong (Naboomspruit).
- Mpumalanga: eMalahleni (Witbank); eManzana (Badplaas); KwaDukuza (Stanger); Mashishing (Lydenburg); Makhazeni (Belfast); Emgwenya (Waterval Boven); eNtokozweni (Machadodorp); Mbombela; (Nelspruit); eMkhondo (Piet Retief) and Thuli Fakude (Leandra).
- Free State: Mamafubedu (Petrus Steyn), Hlohlolwane (Clocolan) and Intabazwe (Harrismith).
- Eastern Cape: James Calata (Jamestown); Maletswai (Aliwal North); Cacadu (Lady Frere); Komani (Queenstown); Khowa (Elliot); KwaBhaca (Mount Frere); MaXesibeni (Mount Ayliff); Dikeni (Alice) and Makhanda (Grahamstown).
- KwaZulu-Natal: eMthonjaneni (Melmoth).

- Gauteng: Sophiatown (Triomf).
- Western Cape: Bo-Kaap (Schotchkloof).

Cultural Development

National Art Bank of South Africa (NABSA)

The NABSA is a national programme of the then DAC, as part of the MGE Strategy implementation. The vision of the NABSA is to promote, foster and stimulate a vibrant market for the collection of South African contemporary visual art. It is tasked with purchasing artworks from South African artists, particularly that of emerging artists in order to lease and sell the artworks to South African Government departments, private companies and private individuals.

Young Patriots Programme

The Young Patriots Programme was launched in 2016 to encourage young people to participate actively in building the capacity of the arts, culture and heritage sector, and gain meaningful skills through service delivery improvement and moral regeneration initiatives, and the youth social cohesion advocates programme.

National heritage

As part of efforts in recognising the work of South Africa's Living Human Treasures, the department has produced two books on women artists who have made a unique contribution to the living heritage. The first two books are about Noria Mabasa, a world-renowned (ceramic and wood) sculptor from Tshino Village in the Vuwani area in Limpopo and Esther Mahlangu, world-famous for her large-scale paintings referencing her Ndebele heritage.

Languages

South Africa is a multilingual country. The Constitution of the Republic of South of 1996 guarantees equal status to 11 official languages to cater for its diverse people and their cultures. 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, French, Portuguese, Sanskrit, Tamil, Shona, Telegu and Urdu. South Africa has various structures and institutions that support the preservation and development of languages.

Arts and culture organisations

Some of the organisations which are playing an active role in upholding the mandate of the DSAC include the following:

- The **National Heritage Council** engages heritage stakeholders in public and private institutions, including the various organs of civil society, mobilises debates and builds awareness about heritage.
- The **SAHRA** is the national administrative management body for the protection of South Africa's cultural heritage.
- The **National Arts Council of South Africa (NAC)** facilitates opportunities for people to practice and appreciate the arts.

- The **National Film and Video Foundation** develops and promotes the film and video industry in South Africa.
- The **Pan South African Language Board** is a constitutional institution that promotes an awareness of multilingualism as a national resource and supports previously marginalised languages.
- The **SAGNC** is an advisory body that facilitates name changes by consulting with communities to advise the Minister of Arts and Culture.
- 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.
- Heritage institutions include Die Afrikaanse Taalmuseum en monument, Paarl; Ditsong Museums of South Africa, Pretoria; Iziko Museums, Cape Town; KwaZulu-Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg; National Museum, Bloemfontein; National English Literary Museum, Grahamstown; Robben Island Museum, Cape Town; Voortrekker Museum, Pietermaritzburg; War Museum of the Boer Republics, Bloemfontein; William Humphreys Art Gallery, Kimberley; Luthuli Museum, Stanger; Nelson Mandela Museum, Mthatha; Freedom Park and the Engelenburg House Art Collection.

Festivals

Some of the different arts and cultural festivals in South Africa include the following:

- The Aardklop National Arts Festival is held annually in October in Potchefstroom, North West. Although it is inherently Afrikaans, it is universal in character.
- Arts Alive International Festival in Newtown in Johannesburg provides the best in homegrown and overseas entertainment in September.
- The Cape Town International Jazz Festival features international and African artists. It also features photographic and art exhibitions.
- The Grahamstown National Arts Festival at the end of July is the biggest annual celebration of the arts on the African continent and consists of drama, dance, theatre, comedy, opera, music, jazz, visual art exhibitions, film, lectures, a craft fair and workshops, as well as a children's arts festival.
- The Kirkwood Wildlife Festival attracts visitors to see the game animal auction, agricultural exhibitions.
- The Dance Umbrella is a festival of contemporary choreography and dance, presenting work ranging from community-based dance troupes to international companies. The Dance Umbrella has established itself as the main "stepping stone" for many South African choreographers who now work internationally.
- The Klein Karoo Nasionale Kunstefees, a vibrant festival for the performing arts, is held annually in Oudtshoorn and presentations include drama, cabaret, and contemporary and classical music.
- The Moretele Park Tribute Concert is an annual festival which is held at Moretele Park in Mamelodi, Pretoria.
- The Cape Town Minstrel Festival sees the minstrels taking over the streets of Cape Town (Mother City) annually on 2 January for a parade that dates back to the mid-19th century. More than 13 000 minstrels in over 70 troupes parade throughout the city centre in their colourful garb.

- The Mangaung African Cultural Festival in Bloemfontein is one of the biggest cultural tourism events in southern Africa. This 10-day festival in October showcases the cream of African and international talent.
- 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 Music Festival near Northam in North West offers live performances by rock, alternative and blues bands, both local and from abroad.
- The Splashy Fen Music Festival near Underberg in KwaZulu-Natal offers a variety of mainstream and alternative rock and pop music.
- Standard Bank Joy of Jazz is Johannesburg's biggest annual jazz festival, with local and international artists performing at different venues across the city.
- Up the Creek is a popular music festival held in February on the banks of the Breede River near Swellendam in the Western Cape.
- The White Mountain Folk Festival in the Central Drakensberg mountain range offers great music in an awesome setting for three days in September. It features acoustic performances by some of South Africa's top folk musicians.
- 503 Music Festival takes place twice a year in KwaMashu, KwaZulu-Natal. It is all about celebrating and thanking icons who were born and raised in the area, also bringing other national icons to the township.

Other festivals that attract both national and international visitors are: Innibos in Nelspruit, Mpumalanga; Taung Cultural Calabash in North West; the Awesome Africa Music Festival in Durban, KwaZulu-Natal; the Windybrow Theatre Festival in Johannesburg; Hilton Arts Festival in KwaZulu-Natal, and the One City Many Cultures in Cape Town, Western Cape.

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

There are over 100 active venues across the country offering everything from indigenous drama, music, dance, cabaret and satire to classical opera and ballet. Performing arts institutions which receive annual transfers from the DSAC include the South African State Theatre, The Playhouse Company, Artscape Theatre, The Market Theatre and the Performing Arts Council of the Free State.

Music

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

These include the annual South African Music Week, the in-school education programme run in conjunction with the DBE, 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. Government funds a number of musical ensembles directly and indirectly, through the NAC. 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.

Township jazz and blues, especially the kwêla music of the 40s and 50s, 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.

South African Music Awards (SAMAs)

The annual SAMAs has become the most prestigious and sought-after music accolade in the country and in the time of Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19), the ceremony was moved from the Sun City Superbowl in North West, and streamed on My Muze by Vodacom and broadcast on Mzansi Magic (DStv channel 161).

The 26th SAMAs were held from 3 to 7 August 2020. Unlike previous years' shows, the ceremony was broadcast as a five-night event, with the first four episodes being 30 minutes long, while the fifth one was a 45-minute grand finale. The winners of the 26th SAMAs were:

- **Album of the Year:** Prince Kaybee, *Re Mmino*.
- **Best Adult Contemporary Album:** Ndlovu Youth Choir, *Afrika*.
- **Best African Adult Contemporary Album:** Pilani Bubu, *Folklore - Chapter 1*.
- **Best African Indigenous Faith Album:** Amadodana Ase Wesile, *Lona Baratang Hophela*.
- **Best Afro Pop Album:** Samthin' Soweto, *Isphithiphithi*.
- **Best Alternative Album:** Lo-Ghost, *Cult Pop*.
- **Best Classical Album:** James Grace, *Andaluza - Music of Spain III*.
- **Best Contemporary Faith Music Album:** Benjamin Dube, *Glory In His Presence*.
- **Best Dance Album:** Prince Kaybee, *Re Mmino*.
- **Best Engineer:** Peter Auret, *Into Dust/Waltz For Jozi*.
- **Best Hip Hop Album:** Yanga Chief, *Becoming A Popstar*.
- **Best Jazz Album:** Ndabo Zulu & Umgidi Ensemble, *Queen Nandi: The African Symphony*.
- **Best Kwaito/Gqom/Amapiano:** DJ Tira, *Ikhenani*.
- **Best Live Audio Visual Recording:** Benjamin Dube, *Glory In His Presence*.
- **Best Maskandi Album:** Thokozani Langa, *Upopayi*.
- **Best Pop Album:** Matthew Mole, *Ghost*.
- **Best Produced Album:** MFR Souls, DJ Maphorisa, Virgo Deep, Kabza De Small, *Scorpion Kings 1*.
- **Best Produced Music Video:** Ofentse, *Fetch Your Life* (Prince Kaybee).
- **Best R and B/Soul Album:** Lungisa Xhamela, *My Heart To Your Soul*.
- **Best Reggae Album:** Bongo Riot, *True Stories*.

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. 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, and the local literature sector has become globally competitive and the country's writers continue to command respect throughout the world. South Africa commemorates the annual National Book Week (NBW) in September. It is an initiative of the South African Book Development Council, in collaboration with the DSAC.

The NBW is an important initiative in encouraging the nation to value reading as a fun and pleasurable activity and to showcase how reading can easily be incorporated into one's daily lifestyle. The commemoration coincides with International Literacy Day on 8 September. The NBW was celebrated from 2 to 8 September.

South African Literary Awards (SALA) 2020

The 15th SALA ceremony was held virtually on 7 November 2020. The winners were:

- **Children's Literature Award:** Niki Daly, *It's Jamela!*
- **Youth Literature Award:** Trevor Noah, *Born A Crime, Edition for Young Readers.*
- **First-time Published Author Award:** Lize Albertyn-Du Toit, *Die Kinders van Spookwerwe.*
- **First-time Published Author Award:** Trevor Sacks, *Lucky Packet.*
- **K Sello Duiker Memorial Award:** Phumlani Pikoli, *Born Free-Loaders.*
- **Poetry Award:** Marlise Joubert, *Grondwater.*
- **Poetry Award:** Musawenkosi Khanyile, *All The Places.*
- **Creative Non-Fiction Award:** Toni Strasburg, *Holding the Fort.*
- **Nadine Gordimer Short Story Award:** Fred Khumalo, *Talk of The Town.*
- **Literary Journalism Award:** Bongani Mavuso (Body of Work).
- **Novel Award:** Fiona Snyckers, *Lacuna.*
- **Literary Translators Award:** Refiloe Moahluli, *YHEKE YANGA! Umdlali ka3 Toti uba yintshatsheli yeqakamba.*
- **Posthumous Literary Award:** Makhokolotso Albertina Mokhomu.
- **Chairperson's Literary Awards:** Recius Melato Malope (Body of Work).
- **Lifetime Achievement Literary Award:** Gubudla Aaron Malindzisa (Body of Work).

Film

The South African Government recognises the significant role played by the film sector in nation-building, promoting social cohesion, reconciliation and supporting economic growth and job creation. Government offers a package of incentives to promote its film production industry. The Foreign Film and Television Production incentive aims 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 aims to assist local film producers in producing local content.

The South African Emerging Black Filmmakers incentive, a subprogramme of the South African Film and Television Production and Co-production Incentive, which aims to assist local emerging black filmmakers to nurture and grow them to take up big productions and thus contribute towards employment creation. 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

South Africa has more than 300 museums ranging from museums of geology, history, the biological sciences and the arts, to mining, agriculture, forestry and many other disciplines. The Nelson Mandela Museum in Soweto, Johannesburg had signed a partnership with Google to launch the Google Expedition that would provide a virtual tour of the museum.

National Library of South Africa (NLSA)

The NLSA is the 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 as far as is reasonably possible, a national library and information service to serve blind and print-handicapped readers in South Africa. It is partly state-funded and depends for the remainder of its financial needs on funds from the private sector and the general public.

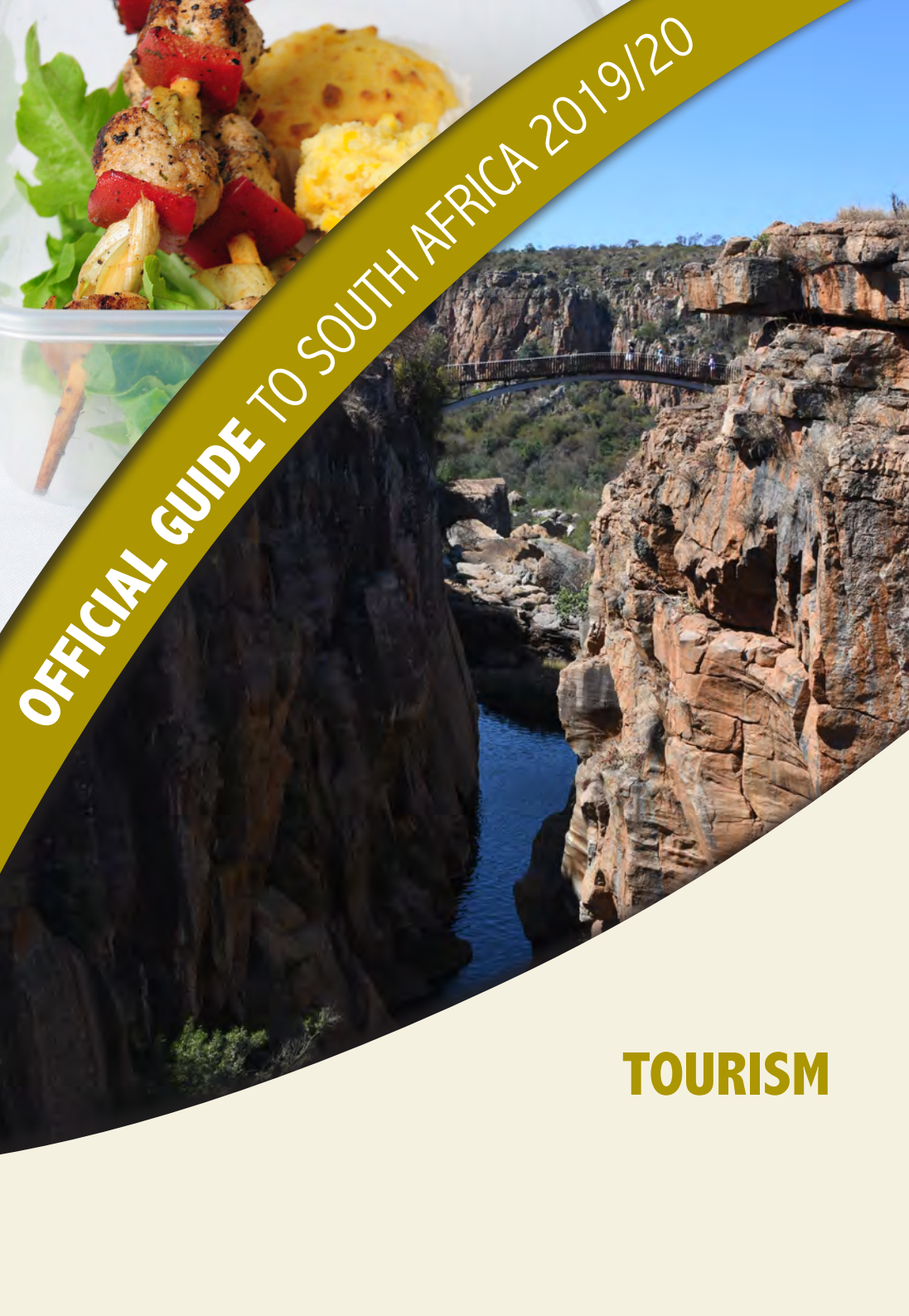
The SALB also produces documents in special media such as Braille, audio and tactile formats. It develops standards for the production of such documents and researches production methods and technology in the appropriate fields. To make library services more accessible, the SALB partners with 115 public libraries providing accessible reading material and assistive devices.

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.

It equips blind people with the skills they need to fully and independently participate in society. This includes support in living without assistance, getting about, using technology, reading, working and socialising.





OFFICIAL GUIDE TO SOUTH AFRICA 2019/20

TOURISM

The mandate of the Department of Tourism is to promote the growth and development of the tourism sector; promote quality tourism products and services; provide for the effective domestic and international marketing of South Africa as a tourist destination; enhance cooperation and coordination between all spheres of government in developing and managing tourism; and promote responsible tourism for the benefit of South Africa and for the enjoyment of all its residents and foreign visitors.

In recognition of tourism as a national priority with the potential to contribute significantly to economic development, the 1996 *White Paper on the Development and Promotion of Tourism in South Africa* provides for the promotion of domestic and international tourism. The national tourism sector strategy provides a blueprint for the sector to meet the growth targets contained in the National Development Plan.

In line with its broad vision for economic development and job creation, the National Development Plan identifies tourism as a labour-intensive sector with the potential to stimulate economic growth and transformation. This vision is given expression by Priority 1 (economic transformation and job creation) of government's 2019-2024 Medium Term Strategic Framework, with which the work of the Department of Tourism is directly aligned.

In line with government's emphasis on growing the sector, over the medium term the department is expected to focus broadly on accelerating transformation in the sector and creating employment.

Specific activities include: promoting South Africa as a preferred tourism destination, ensuring that there is investment in tourism infrastructure, upskilling and training tourism professionals, reintroducing tourism safety initiatives, enhancing visitor experience, managing destinations, and improving the regulatory environment.

Accelerating transformation

To accelerate transformation in the sector, the department is expected to incentivise programmes that increase the ownership value, management control and skills, enterprise, supplier and socio-economic development of previously disadvantaged people. These include implementing capacity-building programmes and incentives to transform the sector and provide developmental support to rural tourism enterprises.

The department also aims to restructure the Tourism Transformation Fund, a collaboration with the National Empowerment Fund that was introduced in 2016 to make funding more accessible. Similarly, the department plans to scale up the implementation of its Women in Tourism empowerment programme along with other industry-led initiatives such as Tourism Marketing South Africa.

Creating employment

The department's Working for Tourism initiative focuses on job creation through the development of tourism infrastructure and skills. It is expected to contribute to the creation of 15 946 work opportunities over the medium term.

Entity

South African Tourism (SAT)

The SAT is mandated to market South Africa internationally and domestically as a preferred tourism and business events destination, ensure that tourist facilities and

services are of the highest standard, and monitor and evaluate the performance of the tourism sector.

Over the medium term, the entity is expected to focus on boosting domestic and international tourism, improving customer relations management and increasing trade partnerships. Regarding international tourism, the entity plans to focus on country-specific marketing campaigns for the hosting of international trade-related events.

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.

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 points 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 Congo 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 mountainbiking, 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.
- 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 is the Mangaung African Cultural Festival, popularly known as the Macufe Arts Festival, in September.
- 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.
- Cocolan 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

- Port Elizabeth has 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.
- The Camdeboo National Park, near Graaff-Reinet, was proclaimed as South Africa's 22nd National Park.

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 yellowwood 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 mampoeer country and visitors can explore the Mampoeer 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.
- San rock engravings, Stone Age implements and structures are found on farms such as Witpoort, Gestoptefontein, Driekuil and Korannafontein.

Mpumalanga

Mpumalanga means “the place where the sun rises” in the Nguni languages. 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.
- At the Montrose Falls in Schoemanskloof, the Crocodile River cascades into a series of rock pools.
- 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 a Sesotho word meaning “place of gold”. It is the smallest province of South Africa and also the most populous and urbanized. It 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

- 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 presidential inaugurations. 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 Eswatini and Mozambique to the north.

Key attractions

- The Durban area has a significant number of 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 and the Durban July horse-race.
- 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 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.

Top-10 reasons to visit South Africa

1. **Affordable** – In South Africa, you can even afford luxury and have spending money for shopping and other treats.
2. **Natural beauty** – South Africa's scenic wonders are legendary. From Table Mountain to God's Window, the mountains, forests, coasts and deserts will sooth your soul and delight you.
3. **World-class facilities** – You will find it easy to get around, find a comfortable place to stay and have a great meal.
4. **Adventure** – South Africa is the adventure capital of the world. With over 130 adventures, there is something for everyone from mountain walks to shark-cage diving.
5. **Good weather** – In sunny South Africa with a great weather, you can enjoy the outdoors, play golf year-round and take advantage of the nearly 3 000 km coastline.
6. **Rainbow Nation** – The Rainbow Nation celebrates all its African and immigrant cultures. South Africans are known for their friendliness and hospitality.
7. **Diverse experiences** – Go almost anywhere in South Africa and experience the ultimate combination of nature, wildlife, culture, adventure, heritage and good vibe.
8. **Wildlife** – The abundant and diverse wildlife include the Big Five (African lion, African elephant, Cape buffalo, African leopard and black rhinoceros).
9. **Freedom Struggle** – Discover a nation's struggle for freedom whilst following the footsteps of Nelson Mandela, Hector Pieterse and many other celebrated revolutionaries.
10. **Responsible tourism** – In South Africa you can travel with care as you explore protected areas, contribute to social and conservation projects, and collect arts and crafts.

Traveller's Guide

1. Arriving in South Africa – All travellers arriving in South Africa at land, sea or air ports of entry (PoE) are required to pass through immigration control, a service offered by the South African Department of Home Affairs, on arrival and before collecting their baggage. Thereafter they have to pass through customs control which falls under the auspices of the South African Revenue Service (SARS).

Travellers with goods to declare must complete a Traveller Card and make a verbal declaration of their goods to a Customs Officer, who will then generate a Traveller Declaration. Baggage may be X-rayed or examined by Customs officers to detect dutiable, restricted or prohibited goods and you may be questioned. Should travellers be found to be carrying undeclared, restricted or prohibited goods they could be fined or face prosecution.

2. Prohibited and restricted goods (A full list of Prohibited and Restricted goods is available on the SARS website: www.sars.gov.za) – It is illegal to bring in the following prohibited goods to South Africa:

- Narcotics: All narcotic and psychotropic substances, as well as habit-forming drugs such as cannabis, heroin, cocaine, Mandrax, Ecstasy and any paraphernalia relating to their use;
 - Firearms, weapons and ammunition: Fully automatic, military and unnumbered weapons, explosives and fireworks and weapons of mass destruction; poison and other toxic substances;
 - Cigarettes with a mass of more than 2kg per 1 000;
 - Goods to which a trade description or trademark is applied in contravention of any Act (for example, counterfeit goods);
 - Unlawful reproductions of any works subject to copyright; and
 - Prison-made and penitentiary-made goods.
3. Goods you have to declare – Certain goods may only be imported if you are in possession of the necessary authority/permit and these have to be declared on arrival. These include:
- Currency: South African bank notes in excess of R25 000, gold coins, coin and stamp collections and unprocessed gold.
 - Endangered plants and animals: Species of plants or animals that are listed as endangered, whether they are alive or dead. The restriction includes any parts of and articles made from them. The restriction includes any parts of and articles made from them;
 - Food, plants, animals and biological goods: All plants and plant products, such as seeds, flowers, fruit, honey, margarine and vegetable oils. All animals, birds, poultry and products thereof, for example, dairy products, butter and eggs;
 - Medicines: Travellers are allowed to bring in no more than three months' supply of pharmaceutical drugs and medicines for their personal use. All other pharmaceutical drugs and medicines have to be declared and have to be accompanied by a letter or certified prescription from a registered physician.
4. Duty-free allowances – The following goods may be imported into South Africa without the payment of Customs duty and Value-Added Tax (VAT):
- Consumable goods in accompanied baggage. Goods falling within the following allowances may be imported without the payment of Customs duty and VAT as accompanied baggage. Crew members, including the master of a ship and the pilot of an aircraft, are only entitled to this rebate provided such members are returning to South Africa permanently. No more than: 200 cigarettes and 20 cigars per person; 250g of cigarette or pipe tobacco per person; 50ml perfumery and 250ml eau de toilette per person; Two litres of wine per person; 1 litre in total of spirituous and other alcoholic beverages per person. Persons under 18 years of age may claim duty-free allowances on goods imported by them, with the exception of alcohol and tobacco products, whether or not they are accompanied by their parents or guardians and provided that it is for their personal use.
 - Personal effects, sporting and recreational equipment. Visitors may bring in new or used personal effects, sporting and recreational equipment either as accompanied or unaccompanied baggage, for own use during their visit. You may be required to lodge a cash deposit to cover the potential duty/tax on expensive articles pending their re-exportation. The deposit will be refunded on departure after a Customs officer

has physically inspected the items and verified that they are being re-exported. Visitors must notify the Customs office at which the deposit was lodged at least two days before departure to ensure that the refund is ready. You will find the office number on the documents which will be given to you when lodging your deposit.

If you are departing from a port other than the port where you lodged the deposit, the inspection report confirming the re-exportation of the items will be forwarded to the office where the deposit was lodged and a cheque will be posted to the address you had provided. Residents of South Africa who had exported new or used personal effects, sporting and recreational equipment for their own use while abroad can bring these back either as accompanied or unaccompanied baggage.

Any goods such as jewellery which were exchanged, remodelled, processed or repaired while you were abroad, do not fall within this allowance and must be declared for duty assessment purposes. They include new and used goods.

In addition to the personal effects and consumable goods allowances, travellers are allowed new or used goods in accompanied baggage to the value of R5 000 (or R25 000 if arriving from Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia or Eswatini).

This allowance is only valid once per person during a 30-day period and does not apply to goods imported by persons returning after an absence of less than 48 hours. Crew members (including the master or the pilot) are only entitled to a duty-free allowance on a value not exceeding R700. Consumable goods as mentioned above are excluded from this entitlement.

5. Goods on which duty has to be paid – Other than those specified above, all goods and gifts acquired abroad are subject to the payment of Customs duty and VAT when they are brought into South Africa. This includes goods purchased duty-free on board aircraft and ships or in duty-free shops. Customs duties and taxes are payable in rands, the currency of South Africa. Goods that attract duty and do not qualify for the flat rate assessment explained below include:

- Firearms acquired abroad or at any duty-free shop imported by residents of South Africa returning after an absence of less than six months;
- Goods for commercial purposes; and
- Goods carried on behalf of other persons.

In cases where residents of South Africa who are travelling abroad have had goods such as jewellery re-modelled, processed or repaired, duty is payable on the costs incurred in these processes. In cases where goods have been exchanged, duty is payable on the full value of the article received in exchange. These goods may qualify for the duty-free allowance of R5 000 and the flat-rate assessment. Returning residents must ensure that the goods in question are clearly described and that they can provide documentary proof of these transaction(s) and the costs involved.

Travellers have the option to pay Customs Duty at a flat rate of 20% on goods acquired abroad or in any duty-free shop to expedite their passage through Customs. The total value of these additional goods, new or used, may not exceed R20 000 per person. Flat-rated goods are also exempted from payment of VAT.

This option can only be chosen if the total value of goods imported does not exceed R25 000 in value. This excludes consumable goods in excess of the quantities specified under duty-free allowances. If the value of the additional goods exceeds R20 000 or

if you decide not to use the flat rate option, the appropriate rates of duty and VAT will have to be assessed and paid on each individual item. In addition, 15% VAT will be payable on the assessed goods.

This flat-rate assessment will be allowed unlimited times per person during a period of 30 days and shall not apply to goods imported by persons returning after an absence of less than 48 hours. The flat-rate assessment may be used by those under 18 years of age, provided the goods are for their own use. In the case of crew members, including the master of a ship or the pilot of an aircraft, the value of the items that may be assessed on a flat-rate basis is restricted to R2 000 per person.

6. Travellers in transit – Travellers in transit to countries outside the Southern African Customs Union (SACU), Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Eswatini, who have been booked from an airport outside the common customs area, will not be required to comply with Customs formalities in South Africa. Travellers arriving in South Africa and taking a connecting flight to another SACU member country will be required to complete all Customs formalities upon arrival. Baggage belonging to passengers in transit will automatically be transferred from the international flight at the airport of transit in South Africa.

These passengers may not leave the transit area of the airport between flights. Should you travel to your final destination by road, Customs formalities must be complied with at the port of arrival in South Africa.

7. Refund of tax on visitors' purchases – VAT at a rate of 15% is levied on the purchase of most goods in South Africa. Tourists and foreign visitors to South Africa may apply for a refund of the VAT paid at departure points. The tax invoices for the purchases and the goods must be presented for inspection to the VAT Refund Administrator. No refund will be made if the claim is not lodged before departure.

Opening of PoE

The National Border Management Coordinating Committee issued a directive on 28 September 2020 to all its PoE managers. The directive related to the announcement by President Cyril Ramaphosa, on 16 September 2020, that travel into and out of South Africa for business, leisure and other purposes will be allowed with effect from 1 October 2020.

The directive stated that the movement of people through the ports must be subject to the following protocols as guided by the relevant regulations. Port Health officials remain the first point of contact on both arrival and departure points at all operational PoE.

Travellers

- On arrival, travellers will need to present a negative COVID-19 test results not older than 72 hours from time of departure.
- Where a traveller has not done a COVID-19 test prior to departure, they will be required to remain in mandatory quarantine at their own cost for a period of 10 days.
- All travellers will be subjected to screening by Port Health Officials upon arrival and departure.
- All travellers detected with symptoms will be required to remain in quarantine until a repeat COVID-19 test is conducted at their own cost.

- All travellers to complete a Traveller Health Questionnaire prior to arrival or upon arrival at the PoE.
- Beside the health protocols, travellers will still be subjected to other formal border processes.
- All travellers should wear masks at all times while within the Port of Entry controlled area.
- Port officials to ensure that port users adhere to social distancing as part of queue management protocol.

Truck drivers

- In terms of land borders, truck drivers were also required to present COVID-19 negative results upon departure from and arrival in South Africa.
- In terms of truck drivers, crew members and frequent travellers, the COVID-19 test results will remain valid for a period of 14 days after the first movement.
- All truck drivers who tested positive to be handled as per the Department of Health guidelines.
- All other health control measures are also applicable to truck drivers.

Closed PoEs

The 18 land borders, which were partially operational, became fully operational, and the 35 land borders remained closed.

Sea PoEs

All commercial sea PoE were opened, including Mossel Bay and Saldanha Bay. Yachts and leisure crafts were urged to ensure compliance to all Health Protocols and border processes.

Aviation

International air travel is restricted to OR Tambo, King Shaka and Cape Town International airports. All airlines were expected to ensure that no passenger is allowed to board the flights without valid COVID-19 test results. Failure to adhere to this condition will be viewed as a contravention and could lead to administrative penalties.

Daily scholars and educators

Daily scholars and educators attending learning institutions in South Africa, and who are allowed entry into and exit from the Republic, are expected to comply with protocols relating to:

- screening for COVID-19 and quarantine or isolation, where necessary;
- wearing of a face mask;
- transportation; and
- sanitisation and social distancing measures as per relevant health protocols on safety and prevention of the spread of COVID-19.



R21 

Kempton Park

 O R Tambo Int

 ALBERTINA SISULU

R21

OFFICIAL GUIDE TO SOUTH AFRICA 2019/20



prasa

TRANSPORT

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996 identifies the legislative responsibilities of different spheres of government with regards to all modes of transport and its associated infrastructure.

The Department of Transport (DoT) is responsible for the legislation and policies for rail, pipelines, roads, airports, ports and the intermodal operations of public transport and freight. The department conducts sector research, formulates legislation and policy to set the strategic direction of subsectors, assigns responsibilities to public entities, regulates through setting norms and standards, and monitors implementation.

The work of the DoT contributes to the realisation of the vision of improved social and economic development articulated in the National Development Plan, and priority 1 (economic transformation and job creation) and priority 4 (spatial integration, human settlements and local government) of government's 2019-2024 Medium Term Strategic Framework.

Over the medium term, the department plans to give effect to these guiding policies by focusing on: building and maintaining national and provincial road networks, providing passenger rail infrastructure and services, and facilitating the provision of integrated public transport networks.

Building and preserving national and provincial roads

The South African National Roads Agency (SANRAL) plays a crucial role in the upgrading, maintenance and strengthening programmes of the toll and non-toll portfolios of national roads. About 49 000 kilometres of South Africa's tar road network are under the jurisdiction of provincial departments of transport.

Over the MTEF period, the department plans to transfer funds to provinces to maintain the provincial road network by resealing 16 227 lane kilometres, rehabilitating 6 199 lane kilometres, and blacktop patching 3.7 million square kilometres. Factors such as the condition of roads, weather patterns and traffic volumes determine allocations for the maintenance of provincial roads.

Investing in passenger rail infrastructure and services

The department is expected to modernise South Africa's passenger rail services through the Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa (PRASA). The modernisation of the agency's services is intended to improve the reliability of services and increase passenger ridership through focused expenditure on repairs and maintenance as part of the agency's rolling stock fleet renewal programme, as well as improved security.

Towards an integrated public transport network

As hubs of economic activity and growth, South Africa's urban areas must maintain optimal functionality. It is important that integrated, sustainable, affordable and functional transport solutions within these hubs are tailored to suit the needs of present and future urban commuters.

The 12 public entities under the Ministry of Transport are the Airports Company South Africa (ACSA); PRASA; SANRAL; Ports Regulator of South Africa; Air Traffic and Navigation Services (ATNS); Cross-Border Road Transport Agency (CBRTA); Railway Safety Regulator; Road Accident Fund (RAF); Road Traffic Infringement Agency (RTIA);

Road Traffic Management Corporation (RTMC); South African Civil Aviation Authority (SACAA) and South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA). Commercial role players include Transnet, South African Airways (SAA) and South

Airports Company South Africa

The ACSA was formed to own and operate the nine principal South African airports, including the three main international gateways: OR Tambo International Airport in Johannesburg, Cape Town International Airport and King Shaka International Airport in Durban.

Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa

PRASA provides rail commuter services within, to and from South Africa in the public interest. In consultation with the DoT, the agency also provides for long-haul passenger rail and bus services within, to and from South Africa.

South African National Roads Agency Limited

SANRAL is responsible for the design, financing, maintenance, operation and rehabilitation of South Africa's national toll and non-toll roads.

Ports Regulator of South Africa

The Ports Regulator of South Africa performs functions that relate mainly to the regulation of pricing and other aspects of economic regulation, the promotion of equity of access to ports facilities and services, the monitoring of the industry's compliance with the regulatory framework, and the hearing of any complaints and appeals lodged with it.

Air Traffic and Navigation Services

The ATNS provides air traffic, navigation, training and associated services within South Africa and a large part of the Southern Indian and Atlantic Ocean, comprising approximately 10% of the world's airspace. South Africa is committed to regional aviation safety, security and environmental issues.

Cross Border Road Transport Agency

The CBRTA's legislative mandate requires it to advise the Minister of Transport on cross border road transport policy, regulate access to the market by the road transport freight and passenger industry in respect of cross border road transport by issuing permits, undertake road transport law enforcement, and play a facilitative role in contributing to economic prosperity of the region.

Railway Safety Regulator

The Railway Safety Regulator oversees and promotes safe railway operations through appropriate support, monitoring and enforcement, guided by an enabling regulatory framework, including regulations for all rail operators in South Africa and those of neighbouring countries whose rail operations enter South Africa.

Road Accident Fund

The mandate of the RAF is to compensate South African road users for loss or damage caused by the negligent driving of motor vehicles within the borders of South Africa.

Road Traffic Infringement Agency

The RTIA promotes road traffic quality by providing for a scheme to discourage road traffic infringements to support the prosecution of offences in terms of national and provincial laws relating to road traffic, and implements a points demerit system.

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 Civil Aviation Authority

The SACAA promotes, regulates and enforces civil aviation safety and security standards across the aviation industry.

South African Maritime Safety Authority

The SAMSA promotes South Africa's maritime interests, ensures the safety of life and property at sea, and prevents and combats the pollution of the marine environment by ships.

Transnet Limited

Transnet's mandate is to contribute to lowering the cost of doing business in South Africa, enable economic growth, and ensure security of supply by providing appropriate port, rail and pipeline infrastructure in a cost-effective and efficient manner. Transnet remains the largest freight logistics company in South Africa, enabling competitiveness, growth and the development of the South African economy by delivering reliable freight transport and handling services that satisfy customer demand.

South African Airways

SAA is the leading carrier in Africa, serving different destinations across the continent and major destinations within South Africa and internationally from its Johannesburg hub at OR Tambo International Airport. 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.

South African Express Airways

SAX is a regional carrier with a mandate to provide transportation services for passengers, cargo and mail, air charters, and other related aviation services on low density domestic routes and African regional routes. It operates from OR Tambo International Airport (Johannesburg), King Shaka International Airport (Durban) and Cape Town International Airport, serving secondary routes in South Africa and regional routes to Botswana,

Namibia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Zimbabwe and Zambia. It also provides feeder air services that connect with the South African Airways network.

National Transport Master Plan (NAPMAP)

The NATMAP 2050 is aimed at delivering a dynamic, long-term and sustainable transportation system framework which is demand responsive and that provides a coordinated transport agenda for the whole country. The NATMAP recognises that efficient, affordable and reliable transport systems are critical components of national economic development.

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 major airports include:

- OR Tambo International in Gauteng
- Cape Town International in the Western Cape
- King Shaka International in KwaZulu-Natal
- Bram Fischer 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
- Polokwane International Airport in Limpopo
- Kruger Mpumalanga International Airport in Mpumalanga.

Air Traffic and Navigation Services

The ATNS provides air traffic, navigation, training and associated services within South Africa and a large part of the Southern Indian and Atlantic Ocean, comprising approximately 10% of the world's airspace. South Africa is committed to regional aviation safety, security and environmental issues.

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.

The DoT continues to make a difference in the lives of many learners in rural and farmland areas through the Shova Kalula initiative, which supplies learners with non-motorised mobility in the form of bicycles.

Taxi and bus industries

The taxi industry remains the most important part of South Africa's public transport system. Taxis are the preferred type of road transport. With more than 200 000 taxis on the road, the taxi industry generates about R40 billion per year and has created approximately 300 000 direct and indirect job opportunities, including drivers, taxi marshals and administrative support.

According to Stats SA's General Household Survey of 2019, some 37,8% of South African households had at least one household member who used a minibus taxi/sedan taxi/bakkie taxi during the week preceding the survey. Provinces with the highest levels of minibus taxi use were: Gauteng (45,7%), Mpumalanga (38,3%), and KwaZulu-Natal (38,2%). By comparison, 5,6% of South African households used a bus during the preceding week. It is notable that 15,5% of households in Mpumalanga used the bus. The use of trains was most common in Western Cape (4,2%) and Gauteng (3,7%).

Integrated public transport networks

Bus Rapid Transport (BRT)

An integrated public transport network is central to the functioning of hubs of economic activity as they provide sustainable, affordable and functional transport solutions to urban commuters.

The rapid public transport networks in South Africa include:

- MyCiTi in Cape Town, Western Cape.
- Rea Vaya in Johannesburg, Gauteng.
- A Re Yeng (Let's go) in Pretoria, Gauteng.
- Go George in George, Western Cape.
- Harambee in Ekurhuleni, Gauteng.
- Yarona in Rustenburg, North West.
- GO!Durban in Durban, KwaZulu-Natal.
- Libhongolethu in Nelson Mandela Bay, Eastern Cape.

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.

The Gautrain offers two distinct train services: An Airport Service linking Sandton and Marlboro to the OR Tambo International Airport and a Commuter Service linking Rhodesfield, Marlboro, and Sandton (east-west link) and Park, Rosebank, Sandton, Midrand, Centurion, Pretoria Central and Hatfield (north-south link). All stations with the exception of the Airport Station have integrated car parking facilities.

Maritime

South African's length of the coastline is estimated to be approximately 3 000 km. The Maritime Transport Policy aims to enhance certainty in the transport sector and the logistics market.

Arrive Alive campaign

The objectives of the Arrive Alive Road-Safety Campaign, especially during the Easter and December holidays, are to reduce the number of road-traffic accidents in general and fatalities in particular, and improve road-user compliance with traffic laws.

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.





OFFICIAL GUIDE TO SOUTH AFRICA 2019/20

**WATER AND
SANITATION**

The Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) is central to the economic development and social well-being of the country as its mandate is to provide sufficient, reliable, clean water 365 days a year to support socio-economic growth.

The department's legislative mandate is 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 is done in accordance with the requirements of water-related policies and legislation that are critical in delivering on people's right to have sufficient food and water, growing the economy, and eradicating poverty.

Chapter 4 of the National Development Plan envisages a South Africa that recognises the importance of secure and equitable access to water and sanitation as catalysts for socioeconomic development. This is given expression by Priority 1 (economic transformation and job creation) and Priority 4 (spatial integration, human settlements and local government) of government's 2019-2024 Medium Term Strategic Framework, with which the work of the DWS is aligned. The department was expected to continue to focus on integrated water resources management, infrastructure planning and development; and regulating water services.

South Africa needs to reduce water demand and increase supply for a growing population and economy to ensure water security by 2030.

The National Water and Sanitation Master Plan details the requirements for appropriate investment into water resources and services, and sets targets for adequate water conservation and demand management. To address water infrastructure backlogs and improve operational sustainability, over the medium term, the DWS was expected to continue to plan and maintain infrastructure.

The DWS's projects include acid mine drainage operations in Gauteng, phase 2D of the Olifants River Water Resources Development Project, the Mokolo-Crocodile River Water Augmentation Project, the raising of Tzaneen Dam, the Umdloti River Development Project, and the raising of the Hazelmere Dam.

The construction of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project Phase II is aimed at achieving water security and aimed at delivering water to South Africa by November 2026.

Regulating water services

The DWS planned to reintroduce regulatory quality valuations on the provision of water services. These valuations are intended to measure the level of compliance with the green drop and blue drop standards. To improve equitable access to water resources, the DWS planned to process 80% of the water use licence applications it receives within 120 days. In addition, the department plans to assess and determine the resource quality of the uThukela River system.

Entities:

Consolidated water boards

Water boards derive their mandates from the Water Services Act of 1997 and are listed under schedule 3B in the Public Finance Management Act of 1999. There are nine water boards, which are primarily mandated to provide bulk industrial and potable water services to municipalities and industries within their gazetted areas of operation.

The water boards vary in size, activities, customer mix, revenue base and capacity. Rand Water and Umgeni Water, which are discussed separately, operate largely in urban areas while others operate in rural areas. In addition to responding to their core mandate, some water boards provide retail water and sanitation services on behalf of municipalities as secondary activities.

Rand Water

Rand Water was established in terms of the Water Services Act of 1997 and is categorised as a national government business enterprise in terms of schedule 3B of the Public Finance Management Act of 1999.

The water board serves about 19 million people, with the Vaal River system supplying 98% of its bulk water. Rand Water stores, treats and delivers potable water to municipalities, mines and industries in and around Gauteng.

Trans-Caledon Tunnel Authority

The Trans-Caledon Tunnel Authority was established in 1986 as a specialised liability management entity, deriving its mandate from the National Water Act of 1998. It is responsible for financing and implementing the development of bulk raw water infrastructure, and providing treasury management services to the DWS.

The authority plays an important role in providing: financial advisory services such as structuring and raising project finance, managing debt and setting tariffs; project implementation services; and other technical support to the department and water boards.

As such, the authority will continue with the planning and implementation of the Vaal River system through Phase 2 of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project, providing a short-term solution to acid mine drainage in Gauteng, and phase 2A of the Mokolo-Crocodile River Water Augmentation Project.

Umgeni Water

Umgeni Water was established in terms of the Water Services Act of 1997 to provide water and sanitation services in its service area, which comprises mostly rural areas in KwaZulu-Natal and the eThekweni metropolitan area. The water board supplies water to about six million consumers. Its ongoing objective is to support socio-economic development through water infrastructure investment in its area of operation.

Over the medium term, the water board will construct: Phase 1 of the Greater Mpofana regional water scheme, the Impendle bulk water supply scheme, and Phase 3 of the Maphumulo bulk water supply scheme, targeting largely indigent municipal areas.

In addition, to ensure water security, the water board will target augmentation, upgrades and the rehabilitation of projects such as the Lower Umkhomazi bulk water supply scheme and Phase 1 of the Umkhomazi water project.

Water Trading Entity

The Water Trading Entity was established in 1983 for the management of water infrastructure and resources, and the sale of raw water. It was converted into a trading entity in terms of the Public Finance Management Act of 1999 in 2008.

Over the medium term, the entity is expected to continue focusing on maintaining existing water resource infrastructure, supporting the long-term sustainability of water resources,

and supplying bulk water to strategic users such as large industrial companies to stimulate and support economic development.

Accordingly, over the period ahead, the entity anticipates the completion of three raw water projects (Tzaneen Dam, Clanwilliam Dam and Hazelmere Dam).

Other entities

- The Breede-Gouritz Catchment Management Agency plays a key role in the use, protection and development of water resources in the Breede-Gouritz water catchment area.
- The Inkomati-Usuthu Catchment Management Agency plays a key role in the use, protection and development of water resources in the Inkomati-Usuthu water catchment area.
- The Water Research Commission's mandate is to conduct research on water by determining needs and priorities for research, stimulating and funding water research, promoting the effective transfer of information and technology, and enhancing knowledge and capacity building in the water sector. Research is informed by government policies, needs and international trends.

