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Annexure C : Outcome 14 new refined MTSF

## **OUTCOME 14: TRANSFORMING SOCIETY AND UNITING THE COUNTRY**

### **MEDIUM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK (MTSF)**

**2016-2019**

#### **1. National Development Plan 2030 vision and trajectory**

In 2030, South Africans will be more conscious of the things they have in common than their differences. Their lived experiences will progressively undermine and cut across the divisions of race, gender, disability, space and class. The nation will be more accepting of peoples' multiple identities. In this South Africa there will be:

- Broad-based knowledge about and support for a set of values shared by all South Africans including the values contained in the Constitution.
- An inclusive society and economy. This means tackling the factors that sustain inequality of opportunity and outcomes by building capabilities, removing participating barriers and redressing the wrongs of the past.
- Increased interaction between South Africans from different social and racial groups.
- Strong leadership across society and a mobilised, active and responsible citizenry.

This MTSF period will be characterised by universal knowledge of the Constitution and the values enshrined therein. Improved access to quality public services will greatly reduce inequality of opportunity. Instruments to optimise redress will be in place and government across the three spheres will be more responsive and thus ignite a citizenry positively engaged and active in their own development.

#### **2. Problem Statement and Strategic Approach**

The concept of non-racialism is broadly supported by all sections of society, and is entrenched in the Constitution. Attempts such as the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) conceived as part of the bridge-building process designed to help lead the nation away from a deeply divided

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past to a future founded on the recognition of human rights and democracy and a number of other instruments aimed at the promotion of democracy, such as the Land Claims Court, the Constitutional Court and the Human Rights, Gender and Youth Commissions and other chapter 9 institutions, helped lay the foundation for a new democratic, non-sexist, non-racial South Africa. South Africans are united behind their national symbols such as the flag. Political freedoms and democracy have been expanded and entrenched and so have social protection and the social wage. Schools, health facilities and other public amenities have been opened to all.

Despite progress since 1994, South African society remains divided. The privilege attached to race, class, space and gender has not yet been fully reversed. Despite rapid improvements in access to basic services, in general, the quality of services continues to be affected by who you are and where you live. Life expectancy at birth for white women is still more years than that of black women; African graduates find it harder to be absorbed into the labour market even with engineering degrees from the former white university institutions than their white counterparts; attitudinal, physical and communication barriers continue to exclude and marginalize persons with disabilities. Opportunity continues to be largely defined by race, gender, ability, geographic location, class and linguistic background. Unemployment is particularly high among black youth. The economy has not yet generated new opportunities in the form of employment and openings for new enterprises, on the hoped-for scale. Women still suffer from discrimination in both the education system and in the labour market.

Apartheid spatial patterns mean limited opportunity for sharing of space across race and class and thus there is still limited interaction across race. Another legacy of apartheid spatial logic is that the poor often live far from places of work. This makes it harder to find work and raises the cost of transport.

The social, psychological and geographic elements of apartheid continue to shape the lives and outlook of many South Africans, even though apartheid no longer exists on the statute books. It is this inherited psyche of racial, gender and sexual orientation prejudices and stereotypes, breakdown in values, inequality of opportunity and massive poverty, as well as competition for scarce resources, which helps fuel racism, xenophobia and gender-based violence. Part of the apartheid inheritance psyche is a tendency for the populace to abdicate responsibility for their wellbeing to the government.

Open displays of opulence are a growing scourge in South African society. Their offensiveness is particularly marked because of South Africa's high levels of inequality and unemployment. Society should have balanced and appropriate incentive systems commensurate with the individual's contribution to society. Excessive displays of wealth as well as unjustified differentials in income distort these incentives.

The country cannot achieve unity and social cohesion without reducing the gaps between rich and poor, black and white, women and men, city and country. In doing this, it is necessary to recognise the historical obligation for redress, to correct the wrongs of the past and to affirm the

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historically disadvantaged. Without unity, the nation cannot hope to correct the wrongs of the past. Without correcting the wrongs of the past, unity would be superficial.

The country must therefore continue with measures to facilitate active engagement of the populace in its own development. Efforts to enable healing of the wounds of the past while reducing economic exclusion, inequality of opportunity and outcomes; enabling the sharing of space across race and class, as well as fostering an overarching South African identity anchored by the Constitution and the values embedded therein should be optimised.

In this period up to 2019 the overarching objectives in relation to nation building and social cohesion will be reducing inequality of opportunity, redress, enabling the sharing of common space, awakening the populace to speak when things go wrong and to be active in their own development as well as engendering the knowledge of the Constitution and fostering the values contained therein.

**3. NDP Goals for 2030**

The NDP sets out five long-term nation building goals for South Africa. These goals are as follows:

- 3.1.1. Knowledge of the Constitution and fostering Constitutional values
- 3.1.2. Equalising opportunities, promoting inclusion and redress
- 3.1.3. Using sport and recreation to promote social cohesion
- 3.1.4. Promoting active citizenry and broad-based leadership
- 3.1.5. Achieving a social compact that will lay the basis for equity, inclusion and prosperity for all.

**4. Priorities (sub-outcomes) to achieve Vision 2030**

The NDP 2030 reminds us that the fundamental relationships that define us as South Africans are vitally important. They will bind the country together in moving towards a shared future. The identified priorities highlight important interventions that will assist society to move towards greater levels of social cohesion. These interventions are as follows:

**4.1. Fostering constitutional values**

Decades of emphasising racial differences and ensuring physical and emotional distance led to a lack of an overarching national identity and cohesion. Unity in diversity will be fostered by a shared commitment to constitutional values. The Constitution aims to transform South Africa

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into a more equitable, integrated and just society. It provides the basis for a new South African identity and enables South Africans to have a common bond, providing normative principles that ensure ease of life, lived side by side. Relatively comprehensive legislation exists; the problem is ineffective implementation and enforcement. Institutions created to foster non-sexism and non-racialism will be strengthened mainly through clarifying roles of each, having sustained campaigns, ensuring gender, child and disability responsive women-friendly budgeting at local level and gender and disability representation at local level, facilitating access to legal representation by the poor, developing an accountability framework that links individual public servants to their roles and responsibilities as well as encouraging all South Africans to learn an African language.

**4.2. Equal opportunities, inclusion and redress**

Equal opportunity is about reducing the impact of factors such as gender, ethnicity, disability, place of birth, parental income, wealth and family background on people's life chances. This would mean building people's capabilities through access to quality education, health care and basic services, as well as enabling access to employment, and transforming ownership patterns of the economy. Redress measures that seek to correct imbalances of the past should be strengthened.

**4.3. Promoting social cohesion across society**

The Constitution stipulates that neither the state nor any person may discriminate against anyone on the basis of race, gender, sex, pregnancy, marital status, ethnic or social origin, colour, sexual orientation, age, disability, religion, conscience, belief, culture, language or birth. However, the historical legacy of discriminatory legislation means that there is still much work to be done to turn these constitutional principles into reality. Daily interactions on an equal basis build social cohesion and common understanding. These interactions will be promoted effectively when South Africans share more public spaces, as was the case briefly during the 2010 soccer World Cup. At the moment, the country is divided by the services people use, with economic wealth gradually replacing race as the key driver of differentiation. Improved public services, including better public transport, and more integrated housing, will make it easier for South Africans to break out of their immediate communities and share common experiences.

Sport teaches discipline, it is an integral component of a healthy lifestyle and enables South Africans to share common space. Unfortunately, instead of sharing common spaces, and developing common loyalties and values through sport, South African sport was systematically segregated and underdeveloped under apartheid. This is changing. School sports will be adequately resourced and modest accessible facilities for the majority of the population to play sport will be constructed and adequately maintained. The transformation vision for sports in 2030, as articulated in the NDP, is that: (1) Participation in each sporting code begins to approximate the demographics of the country; and that (2) South Africa's sporting

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results are as expected of a middle-income country with a population of about 50 million and with historical excellence in a number of sporting codes.

Cultural activities and art can also play a major role in facilitating the sharing of common spaces. In addition art can foster values and facilitate dialogue and healing, thus restoring pride among African, Indian and Coloured South Africans. The country must support and encourage the production of art work and stories that facilitate healing, nation building and dialogue.

**4.4. Active citizenry and leadership**

Citizen participation has an important role to play in bringing about transformation. Citizens need to help shape the development process and hold the government to account for the quality of services it delivers. The White Paper on Local Government (1998) encourages municipalities to find ways of structuring participation to enhance, rather than impede the delivery process. While formal, generalised structures of participation were established through legislation, municipalities were also encouraged to develop their own mechanisms to enable the mayoral executive, municipal management, the local council, ward committees and communities to participate together in decision-making. Many municipalities still need to make it happen and are encouraged to do so including by putting in place reasonable accommodation measures to strengthen participation for the disabled. Active citizenship requires inspirational leadership at all levels of society.

**4.5. Social Compacts**

Meaningful social contracts which could help propel South Africa onto a higher developmental trajectory as well as build a more cohesive and equitable society will be developed. The foundation of these partnerships must be buy-in by all stakeholders to a clearly articulated vision. The stakeholders must have a shared analysis of constraints and be committed to finding solutions. The contract/partnership must offer attractive (indeed compelling) benefits to each party and all parties should believe that the necessary sacrifices are relatively equitably shared amongst all participants.

The singular area that demands a social contract is the area of employment creation. While virtually everyone agrees that creating jobs is the country's most pressing challenge, there is no agreement on what to do about it. Intuitively, a social contract should not be too difficult. Government would have to invest more of its budget on social and economic infrastructure and deliver an expanding social wage to the poor; business would have to take a longer-term perspective by investing more and training more; and labour would have to recognise that some wage moderation is required, alongside efforts to raise productivity.

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**5. MTSF Targets 2014-2019****5.1. Sub-outcome 1: Fostering Constitutional values**

The Constitution anchors a vision of a “South Africa that belongs to all who live in it, united in our diversity”. The aim was to use the Constitution as a foundation for the building of a new national identity through a common citizenship and equal rights, and the avoidance of ethnically defined federalism. Together with national symbols such as the new national flag, the Constitution and its values are the foundation of a new South African nation. The Constitution and its Preamble also sets out the need to heal the divisions of the past through affirmation and redress while uniting all South Africans as citizens in the land of their birthright. The priority interventions recommended by the NDP 2030 to address the fostering of Constitutional values are summarized in the table below. The 2019 outputs would be increased knowledge of the Constitution and the values embedded therein and hopefully thus begin the journey to acting upon that knowledge such that more and more South Africans live Constitutional values.

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<b>SUB-OUTCOME 1: FOSTERING CONSTITUTIONAL VALUES</b>				
<b>Actions</b>	<b>Minister responsible</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>2019 Targets</b>	<b>2016/17 Target (2014/15 Programme Of Action)</b>
<b>1.</b> Promote the Bill of Responsibility, Constitutional values and national symbols amongst children in schools	Basic Education	Number of organized stakeholder engagements and sessions that promote Constitutional Values and Social Cohesion	12 organised Stakeholder sessions and engagements	04 organised Stakeholder sessions and engagements
		Evaluation of textbooks on racism, sexism, stereotype and discrimination.	5 subjects to be evaluated annually English Afrikaans iSiZulu Life Orientation History Social Science Geography	5 subjects to be evaluated annually English Afrikaans iSiZulu Life Orientation History Social Science Geography
		Activities that show engagement with the bill of responsibilities. Regions to report	At least one activity/per school/per year 24 000 schools	1 activity in 4800 schools across the country
		Number of Learners that participate in Moot Court and other Democracy Programme	At least 500 new students/year such that 2500 students have participated in the MTSF period	500 students participated in Moot Court and other Democracy Programme

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SUB-OUTCOME 1: FOSTERING CONSTITUTIONAL VALUES					
Actions		Minister responsible	Indicators	2019 Targets	2016/17 Target (2014/15 Programme Of Action)
		Basic Education	Preamble of the Constitution said in school assemblies (ALL Schools)	100% compliance	Preamble of the Constitution said in school assemblies 6000 schools (25% compliance)
		Arts and Culture	% Schools fly the national flag	100% compliance	75% of Schools fly the national flag
		Basic Education	Booklet and Poster (Frame) of national symbols and orders distributed to all schools	100% compliance	50% of schools have booklet and poster for national Symbols and Orders
2.	Policy interventions to make families <sup>1</sup> better able to foster values such as tolerance, diversity, non-racialism, non-sexism and equity	Social Development	Analysis of challenges facing the South African family in order to provide a basis for identifying appropriate	At least two programmes solely dedicated to the strengthening of the family in place.	Initial report on the analysis of challenges facing the South African family
			Strategy and Programmes to strengthen the family crafted		Draft Strategy to strengthen the family crafted
3.	Establish Constitutional Monday	Presidency (Brand SA)	Concept document of what this means crafted and canvased	1 Concept document crafted and canvased	Concept document of what this means drafted
			1 Monday per month highlight constitution and constitutional values in the media	All forms of media to have a programme to highlight constitutional values 1 Monday/month	6 Mondays to be dedicated to highlight the constitution and its values one



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SUB-OUTCOME 1: FOSTERING CONSTITUTIONAL VALUES					
Actions		Minister responsible	Indicators	2019 Targets	2016/17 Target (2014/15 Programme Of Action)
4.	Popularise the Moral Regeneration Movement and the charter of good values	Presidency MRM	Campaigns/year to popularize charter of good values	4 campaigns/year to popularize charter of good values	2 campaigns to popularize charter of good values
			Percentage of citizens displaying awareness of charter of good values	Baseline established and 100 percentage increase on baseline of populace displaying knowledge of charter for good values	Instruments to measure Percentage of citizens displaying awareness of charter of good values approved and piloted
5.	Developing and Implementing Constitutional rights awareness campaigns/programmes targeting the public with a focus on vulnerable and marginalised groups	Department of Justice and Constitutional Development	Number of members of the public reached by programmes to raise awareness and knowledge of the Constitution amongst vulnerable and marginalized groups	5 Million reached	5 million reached 2015/16
6.			Conduct 4 activities to celebrate the 20 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Constitution in 2016/17	4 national activities/year	New indicator for only year 2016/17.
7.			Distribute 600 000 slimline Constitutions to school children and 80 000 Constitution Booklets to citizens during national events in 2016/17	600 000 slimline Constitutions and 80 000 Constitutions	New indicator

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SUB-OUTCOME 1: FOSTERING CONSTITUTIONAL VALUES					
Actions		Minister responsible	Indicators	2019 Targets	2016/17 Target (2014/15 Programme Of Action)
8.	Use National Days as a platform for promoting Constitutional Values	Arts and Culture	Number of national days hosted and celebrated	7 national days hosted and celebrated	7 national days hosted and celebrated

#### 5.2 Sub-outcome 2: Equal opportunities, inclusion and redress

As mentioned earlier the task of creating equal opportunities and building capabilities should begin with ensuring that everyone has access to quality basic services, quality health care and quality education. Key actions in this regard are contained in the chapters of the MTSF dealing with these outcomes.

Nation building should also be about redress and correcting written history. It is about reversing the apartheid legacy of devaluing and erasing the heritage of black South Africans from the consciousness of the nation; facilitating healing and further weakening the feelings of “better” citizenship of one population group over the other. Attempts to reverse this and give back pride to African, Indian and Coloured South Africans should receive support from many quarters. This includes state efforts to teach children about African heroes and Africa’s contributions to world history and culture. Additionally nation building should include eradicating discrimination, segregation and marginalization on the basis of disability, gender and sexual orientation. It is about breaking attitudinal, physical and communication barriers that hinder equalizing of opportunity and creating a new language that addresses harmful stereotypes and descriptors associated with disability and sexual orientation. The priority interventions specific to this sub-outcome are summarized in the table below. Outputs for 2019 include greater equity at the workplace level, a transforming attitude towards the other and increased knowledge and pride about the history of the previously disadvantaged told from the perspective of the formally disadvantaged.

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SUB-OUTCOME 2: EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES, INCLUSION AND REDRESS				
Actions	Minister responsible	Indicators	2019 Targets	2016/17 Target (2014/15 Programme Of Action)
1. Improve enforcement of the Employment Equity Act	Labour	Employment Equity targets for all target groups approximates the demographics of the country across all levels	100% of Employment Equity Plans assessed against indicators	100% of Employment Equity Plans assessed against indicators
		Middle and senior management should begin to approximate demographics of the country	60% Middle and senior management begins to approximate demographics of the country	60% Middle and senior management begins to approximate demographics of the country
2. Change attitudes and behavior in relation to gender issues and xenophobia	Women	Sustained and visible campaigns throughout the year	6 campaigns/year	6 gender campaigns
				6 Anti-xenophobia campaigns per year
3. Build non-racialism through community dialogues and hosting of national summit on Action Plan to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	Arts and Culture	Number of Community Conversations on social cohesion and nation building conducted	150 Community conversations held	18 Community conversations held
		Social Cohesion report back Summit hosted and Social Cohesion Advocates programme rolled-out	Social Cohesion Report Back Summit hosted in 2014 and 50 public platforms for Social Cohesion Advocates	Social Cohesion Report Back Summit hosted and 10 public platforms for Social Cohesion Advocates
	Justice and Constitutional Development	Conduct 9 Provincial consultations with identified stakeholders to gather inputs for the	1 dialogue or consultation/ ward level/year up to 2018/19	At least 1 dialogue per district ward per 9 Provincial consultations

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SUB-OUTCOME 2: EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES, INCLUSION AND REDRESS					
Actions		Minister responsible	Indicators	2019 Targets	2016/17 Target (2014/15 Programme Of Action)
			finalization of NAP during 2016/17		
4.	Increase multilingualism in the school environment	Basic Education	Number of schools that partake in the Incremental introduction of African Languages Programme	873 schools reached for incremental introduction of African Languages	20 sampled schools supported and monitored
5.	Advising and supporting municipalities in mainstreaming of women, child headed households and people living with disabilities in planning and budgeting processes	SALGA and COGTA	Number of IDPs mainstreaming issues of women, child headed households and people living with disabilities	All municipalities able to demonstrate inclusion of the poor in municipal processes	25% of municipalities are mainstreaming women, child headed households and people living with disability
6.		Arts and Culture	Number of Artist placed in schools	2000 Artist placed in schools	240 Artist placed in schools
		Basic education	Promote and implement the oral history programme	Oral history programme part of the national curriculum statement	Conceptual approach and strategy on infusing Oral History to be part of school curriculum
			National Action Plan against Racism, Xenophobia, Sexism and Related Intolerances implemented	National Action Plan against Racism, Xenophobia, Sexism and Related Intolerances implemented in 6000 schools	National Action Plan against Racism, Xenophobia, Sexism and Related Intolerances drafted

#### 5.3 Sub-outcome 3: Sharing of common space using public spaces and sport to promote social cohesion

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Sharing of common space enables peoples who had been separated for decades to learn to know each other and appreciate each other's humanity. Public interaction is important for building trusting societies. The more contact there is across race and class or even gender, the less chance there is for the creation of stereotypes and dehumanising of the other. The National Development Plan proposes numerous ways to encourage people to share common spaces across race and class; some already mentioned such as improving the quality of public services. Others include providing clean pleasant localities for people to enjoy recreational activities in. The government must also ensure that there are adequate facilities for the majority of the population to play sport and that these are adequately maintained. This does not need expensive buildings, but recreational environments with basic facilities that can function as community hubs. Communities should organise sporting events, leagues, championships once they are installed or developed. Corporate investments in grassroots sport should also be encouraged. The output for 2019 is increased interactions across race and class so as to begin the journey towards appreciating each other's humanity; reversing stereotypes and building trusting societies

SUB-OUTCOME 3: SHARING OF COMMON SPACE IN PUBLIC SPACES AND IN SPORTS TO PROMOTE INTERACTION ACROSS RACE AND CLASS					
Actions		Minister Responsible	Indicators	2019 Targets	2016/17 Target (2016/17 Programme Of Action)
7.	Promote participation in sport and recreation.	SRSA	Number of people actively participating in organized sport and active recreation events.	1 300 000 People actively participating in organized sport and active recreation events per year in 2016/17; 2017/18 and in 2018/19.	1 300 000 People actively participating in organized sport and active recreation events
			Number of people actively participating in sport and recreation promotion campaigns and events per year.	11 700 people actively participating in organized sport and active recreation events in 2016/17; 12 000 in 2017/18 and 13 000 in 2018/19.	11 700 people actively participating in organized sport and active recreation events
			Number of sport and recreation promotional campaigns and events implemented per year.	5 Sport and recreation promotional campaigns and events implemented in per year in 2016/17; 2017/18 and in 2018/19	5 Sport and recreation promotional campaigns and events implemented
			Number of schools, hubs and clubs provided with equipment and/or attire as per the established	2 500 Schools, hubs and clubs provided with equipment and/or attire as per the established norms and standards per year in 2016/17; 2017/18 and in 2018/19.	2 500 Schools, hubs and clubs provided with equipment and/or attire as per the established norms and standards

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SUB-OUTCOME 3: SHARING OF COMMON SPACE IN PUBLIC SPACES AND IN SPORTS TO PROMOTE INTERACTION ACROSS RACE AND CLASS					
Actions		Minister Responsible	Indicators	2019 Targets	2016/17 Target (2016/17 Programme Of Action)
			norms and standards per year.		
8.	Provide mass participation opportunities	Basic education	Number of learners participating in various sporting, music and cultural activities	22 773	7 591
9.	Advocate transformation in sport and recreation	SRSA	Number of sport and recreation bodies receiving financial and non-financial support in an effort to assist them in meeting their transformation targets.	60 Sport and recreation bodies receiving financial and non-financial support in an effort to assist them in meeting their transformation targets per year in 2016/17; 2017/18 and in 2018/19.	60 Sport and recreation bodies receiving financial and non-financial support in an effort to assist them in meeting their transformation targets
10.	Develop (new, upgraded and rehabilitated) sport and recreation through the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	COGTA	Number of sport and recreation facilities developed through the MIG.	One Sport and recreation facilities built /ward in 5 years. 100% maintained	5% of MIG funds utilized for the development of sport and recreation facilities.
11.	Encourage communities to organise sporting events, leagues and championships	SRSA	Number of domestic competitions hosted	1 competition/ward per year	1 competition/ward
12.	Develop talented athletes by providing them with opportunities to excel	SRSA	Number of participants in the national school sport championships per year.	7 500 participants in the national school sport championships per year in 2016/17; 2017/18 and 2018/19.	7 500 participants in the national school sport championships
			Number of athletes supported by the sports academies	3 400 athletes supported by the sports academies in 2016/17; 3 500 in 2017/18 and 3 600 in 2018/19.	3 400 athletes supported by the sports academies

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SUB-OUTCOME 3: SHARING OF COMMON SPACE IN PUBLIC SPACES AND IN SPORTS TO PROMOTE INTERACTION ACROSS RACE AND CLASS					
Actions		Minister Responsible	Indicators	2019 Targets	2016/17 Target (2016/17 Programme Of Action)
13.	Support high performance athletes to achieve success in international sport	SRSA	Number of athletes supported through the scientific support programme.	80 athletes supported through the scientific support programme per year in 2016/17; 2017/18 and in 2018/19.	80 athletes supported through the scientific support programme
14.	Greening of public spaces	DEA	public parks per ward created and 100% existing ones made safe	2 new public parks per ward created beginning in places where these do not exist and 100% existing ones made safe	2 new public parks per ward created and 100% maintenance on existing parks
15.	Cleaning of Cities and Towns	COGTA	Number of municipalities undertaking cleaning of cities and towns	All municipalities receive an award for being clean	100 municipalities with CWP sites contributing to clean cities and towns

#### 5.4 Sub-outcome 3: Promoting Active Citizenry and leadership

For these and other proposals in the plan to become reality, all South Africans must contribute and work towards realising the vision of a cohesive society. Several objective conditions can contribute to citizen activism and solidarity. To start with, the government needs citizens to speak out when things are going wrong and be afforded platforms to contribute towards finding solutions to development and service delivery challenges. This accountability mechanism is most effective where everyone depends on the same public services. Where the middle class opts out of public services, it no longer takes an interest in improving their quality.

Persons with disabilities should be enabled to participate equally in the development of their communities through the removal of barriers which hinder their participation.

Investing in people's capabilities makes them more empowered. As people's skills and opportunities develop, they are better able to strengthen the work of the state by speaking out against malpractice or poor performance. Participatory governance is a central tenet of post-apartheid legislation on local governance. For more actions that will contribute to this outcome see also the outcome on a capable and responsive civil service.

Priority interventions for promoting active citizenry and leadership are summarized in the table below.

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<b>SUB-OUTCOME 4: PROMOTING ACTIVE CITIZENRY AND LEADERSHIP</b>					
<b>Actions</b>		<b>Minister Responsible</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>2019 Targets</b>	<b>2016/17 Target (2014/15 Programme Of Action)</b>
<b>16.</b>	Improve participation in National Elections Improve participation in Local government elections	IEC	An interactive municipal specific two way communication mechanism established	100 municipalities able to demonstrate municipal specific two way communication mechanism	25 municipalities able to demonstrate municipal specific two way communication mechanism
			voter turnout	10 percent increase in voter turnout	develop and approve programmes and interventions to increase voter turnout
<b>17.</b>	Improve participation in School Governing Bodies elections	Basic Education	Members trained on Constitutional Values and Nation Building	300 schools (SGBs) trained and engaged on Constitutional Values and Social Values and Nation Building	25 schools (SGBs) trained and engaged on Constitutional Values and Social Values and Nation Building
<b>18.</b>	Improve participation in community based governance processes such as ward committee participation platforms/ meetings	COGTA	Number of community engagement platforms/ meetings convened by ward committees	Quarterly community participation platforms/ meetings convened by ward committees	50% ward committees in identified municipalities established ward committees to co-ordinate community feedback/ engagement platforms/ meetings
<b>19.</b>	Promote citizen-based monitoring of government service delivery	Monitoring and Evaluation	Citizen based monitoring programmes	All departments delivering services to the public have citizen-based monitoring programmes in place by March 2018	Conceptual documents for Citizen based monitoring programmes approved
<b>20.</b>	Promotion of social development structures like	COGTA	Number of forums in place	All municipalities have two functioning forums	Develop and approve programmes and interventions to increase



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SUB-OUTCOME 4: PROMOTING ACTIVE CITIZENRY AND LEADERSHIP					
Actions		Minister Responsible	Indicators	2019 Targets	2016/17 Target (2014/15 Programme Of Action)
	women's forum, disability forums, youth forums				residents participating in community forums

### 6. Fostering a social compact

The settlement that was produced through the negotiations in the 1990s and the Constitution, which includes political and socioeconomic issues, were effectively national compacts. There is now an urgent need to craft a social contract(s) that will enable South Africa to achieve harmony across race and class, higher growth and employment, increase investment and savings. The crafting of the social compact will contribute to the promotion of a culture of dialogue, accords and commitments across society as part of our national effort to build a social compact for unity in diversity; harmonious relations across race and growth and development. Part of the social compact should also be about sustainability; government can't pay for everything and we can't continue to borrow from (or take from) the resources of future generations unsustainably. The 'sacrifices' referred to in this paragraph also need to be understood in the context of both environmental responsibility and financial viability over the long term. The second area is sustainable human settlements and at a societal level, people must buy into integrated settlements—mixed race, and mixed income. The sense of entitlement (created by Government in the main) must be replaced with a sense of ownership and responsibility. Social compact(s) between business and labour will be for a living wage, safer working conditions and higher productivity. At a practical level, this outcome can also be supported by municipalities entering into partnerships with local industries as well as in harnessing the Corporate Social Responsibility of local businesses. Municipalities can also be advised and supported to introduce more learnerships and provide community service opportunities in professional fields, e.g. Municipal Health Services.

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SUB-OUTCOME 5: FOSTERING A SOCIAL COMPACT					
Actions		Minister Responsible	Indicators	2019 Targets	2016/17 Target (2014/15 Programme Of Action)
21.	Crafting a social compact for a more democratic; equal and more prosperous society derived from the social cohesion summit	DAC	A social compact for nation building and social cohesion	1 social compact	Process established

#### 7. Management of implementation

The Minister and the Department of Arts and Culture will be responsible for coordinating the implementation of all the nation building and social cohesion programmes to be undertaken in the various departments. The Department will also be responsible for reporting on progress against the indicators in the tables below.

The outcome will be housed in the social cluster. A task team convened by the Department of Arts and Culture, made up of BrandSA, Department of Basic Education, Sport and Recreation South Africa, GCIS, Department of Cooperative Governance, SALGA, Department of Social Development, Department of Women, Children, and People with Disabilities, Department of Home Affairs, Department of Performance and Monitoring and Evaluation and non-governmental organisation such as representatives of the electronic and print media, BUSA and Lead SA, Trade Unions in particular trade union federations and teacher unions will be established.

#### 8. Impact (or outcome) Indicators

The table below reflects the key impacts expected from the interventions of the nation building and social cohesion sector during 2014-2019.

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Nation Building pillar	Impact Indicator	Minister responsible	Baselines 2011 <sup>2</sup>	2019 targets
Fostering Constitutional values	Non-sexism: % of women in legislative bodies	Department of Women,	38.4%	50%
	Gender Inequality Index	Department of Women,	.462	25% improvement
	Non racialism: number of those who were of the opinion that race relations are improving expressed as a proportion of the total population	Justice and Constitutional Development	40%	65%
	Decrease in the number of racism related complaints to equality court	Justice and Constitutional Development	New indicator	5% improvement
Equal opportunities inclusion and redress	Inequality Adjusted Human Development index	Presidency	.629	10% improvement

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<sup>2</sup> Ibid

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<b>Nation Building Pillar</b>	<b>Impact Indicator</b>	<b>Minister responsible</b>	<b>Baselines 2011<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>2019 targets</b>
Promoting social cohesion across society	Trust Index	Presidency	20%	25%
	Social Cohesion Index	Presidency (via the Brand SA)	80.4%	90%
	Pride in our national sporting teams	Sport and Recreation (via GCIS)	New indicator	66% of South Africans proud of our national sporting teams
<b>Active citizenry and leadership</b>	<b><i>Number of over 18 year olds that belong to a charitable organization</i></b>	This indicator does not fall under DAC but would be better placed to talk to SGB, Policing Forums, DPSA Ward Batho Pele Committees, RDLA - Council of stakeholders, IEC, Stats SA	-	10%
	<b><i>Active Citizenship Index</i></b>	Presidency (via the Brand SA)	79%	85%
Forging a new overarching identity	Pride in being South African	GCIS	66% of South Africans reflecting pride to be South African	75% of South African reflecting pride to be South African
	Identity based on self-description	GCIS	52% which describes	60% of population describing

<sup>3</sup> Ibid

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			themselves as South African first	themselves South African first
	The 5-point Likert-type Index: national symbols flag/constitution/national anthem as very important	DAC	Blacks: 4.0 and higher Whites: 2.4	Blacks: 4.0 or higher Whites: 4.0 or higher

**Conclusion**

Throughout history, nations have been forged in battle or through having a common enemy. In South Africa's case, the country seeks to build a nation around the values of non-racialism, of healing the past, of acting in the interests of the poor and downtrodden. South Africa wants to build a society where progress/development is measured by progress and inclusion of the poor. This is as dictated to us by the Constitution and our founding father former President Nelson Mandela.

South Africa has chosen not to create a melting pot, but rather a potjie to celebrate diversity. South Africans are bound by a shared geographic space, a common modern history (however differently experienced), and a Constitution with four core values:

- Non racism. South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white. South Africans may hold multiple identities but we are South Africans first, before race, language or ethnicity.
- Non-sexism: Equality of status, rights, responsibilities and opportunities should unite men and women.
- Social solidarity: All South Africans have a responsibility to build a new society, one in which opportunity is not shaped by our history, that is fundamentally pro-poor in nature.
- Democracy: The people shall govern, and the authority of the state should be exercised by elected representatives of its people in institutions enshrined in the Constitution.

South Africa's path to nation building allows individual cultures, languages and identities to become building blocks of a greater whole.

Forging a common identity without reducing inequality of opportunity is tantamount to building on a foundation of sand. Redistribution and equity are not only a constitutional imperative, but are good for growth, development and stability. South Africa therefore must have a social contract for equity and inclusion. The entire NDP is about the building of this social contract and enabling people through their sharing of common spaces to see their humanity reflected in the other and ensuring a decent standard of living for all.

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