

APPENDIX 14

Outcome 14: Nation Building and Social Cohesion

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. Constraints 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 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 recognize the historical obligation for redress, to correct the wrongs of the past and to affirm the 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 priorities to achieve the Vision

3.1 Long-term nation building goals

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. Promoting social cohesion across society through increased interaction across race and class
- 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.

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:

3.2. Fostering constitutional values

Decades of emphasizing 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 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.

3.3. Equal opportunities, inclusion and redress

Equal opportunity is about reducing the impact of factors such as gender, ethnicity, and 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.

3.4. Promoting social cohesion across society through increased interaction across race and class

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 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.

3.5. 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.

3.6. 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.

4. Management of implementation

The Minister and the Department of Arts and Culture will be responsible for coordinating the implementation of this outcome. The Department will also be responsible for reporting on progress against the indicators in the tables below. An implementation forum convened by the Department of Arts and Culture, made up of Provincial Departments of Arts and Culture, BrandSA, Department of Basic Education, Sport and Recreation South Africa, GCIS, Department of Cooperative Governance, SALGA, Department of Social Development, Department of Women, Department of Home Affairs, Department of Planning 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.

5. MTSF sub-outcomes and component actions, responsible ministry, indicators and targets

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.

SUB-OUTCOME 1: FOSTERING CONSTITUTIONAL VALUES					
Actions		Minister responsible	Indicators	Baseline	Target
1.	Promote the Bill of Responsibility, Constitutional values and national symbols amongst children in schools	Basic Education	National stakeholder forum established and reporting quarterly on different roles they perform in schools	None	A national Stakeholder Forum established by 2014/2015
					A national stakeholder forum and 4 reports annually from the national stakeholder forum by 2017/18
			Printing and distributing the Bill of Responsibilities booklets, posters	Bills of Responsibilities and Values in Action distributed to less than 2% of schools	Bill of Responsibilities flyers and posters distributed to 4800 schools across the country by 2014/15

SUB-OUTCOME 1: FOSTERING CONSTITUTIONAL VALUES						
Actions		Minister responsible	Indicators	Baseline	Target	
			and flyers together with Values in Action manuals		Bill of Responsibilities flyers and posters distributed to 24 000 schools across provinces by 2018/19	
			Activities that show engagement with the bill of responsibilities. Regions to report	None	1 activity in 4800 schools across the country by 2014/15	
					At least one activity/per school/per year 24 000 schools by 2018/19	
			Number of Learners that participate in Moot Court and other Democracy Programmed	2500	500 additional students participated in Moot Court and other Democracy Programme by 2014/15	
				At least 500 new students/year up to 2018/19		
		Arts and Culture and Basic Education	Number of schools saying the Preamble of the Constitution at school assemblies	None		Preamble of the Constitution made accessible in poster form in at least 3 official languages by 2014/15.
						Preamble of the Constitution said at school assemblies 6 000 schools (25% compliance) by 2014/15
						Preamble of the Constitution said in school assemblies of 24 000 schools by 2018/19
			% Schools flying the national flag	5%	75% of schools fly the national flag by 2014/15	
					100% compliance by 2018/19	

SUB-OUTCOME 1: FOSTERING CONSTITUTIONAL VALUES					
Actions		Minister responsible	Indicators	Baseline	Target
			% schools that have booklet and poster (Frame) of national symbols and orders	None	25% of schools have booklet and poster for national Symbols and Orders by 2014/15 100% of schools have booklet and poster for national Symbols and Orders by 2018/19
2.	Policy interventions to make families better able to foster values such as tolerance, diversity, non-racialism, non-sexism and equity	Social Development	Report on analysis of challenges facing the South African family	White Paper on the Family 2012	Initial report on the analysis of challenges facing the South African family by 2014/15
			Strategy to strengthen the family crafted		Draft Strategy to strengthen the family crafted by 2015/2016
			Number of programmes to strengthen the family		At least two programmes solely dedicated to the strengthening of the family in place by 2018/19
3.	Establish Constitutional Monday	Communications (Brand SA)	Concept document of what this means crafted and canvased	None	Concept document of what this means drafted by 2014/15
			1 Monday per month media highlights the constitution and its values	None	6 x 1/ Mondays dedicated to highlighting the constitution and its values by 2014/15 All 1 Monday/month media highlights constitutional values 1 Monday/month by 2018/19
4.	Popularise the Moral Regeneration Movement's charter of	Presidency	Number of campaigns/year to popularize charter of	Charter of good values exist	2 campaigns to popularize charter of good values by 2014/15

SUB-OUTCOME 1: FOSTERING CONSTITUTIONAL VALUES					
Actions		Minister responsible	Indicators	Baseline	Target
	good values		good values		4 campaigns/year to popularize charter of good values
			Percentage of citizens displaying awareness of charter of good values	8% of South Africa's population has heard of charter of positive values	75% of populace displaying knowledge of charter for good values by 2018/19
			% of population admitting to using the charter of good values as one of the instruments for guiding behavior	To be determined	10% of population admitting to using the charter of good values as one of the instruments for guiding behavior
5.	Developing and Implementing Constitutional rights awareness campaigns/programmes targeting the public with a focus on vulnerable and marginalised groups	Justice and Constitutional Development	% of persons in vulnerable and marginalised groups aware of the Constitution.	45% of persons in vulnerable and marginalised groups are aware of the Constitution.	65% of persons in vulnerable and marginalised groups aware of the Constitution
6.	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/year up to 2018/19

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.

SUB-OUTCOME 2: EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES, INCLUSION AND REDRESS				
Actions	Minister responsible	Indicators	Baseline	Target
1. Improve enforcement of the Employment Equity Act	Labour	% of Employment Equity Plans assessed	Not available	80% of Employment Equity Plans assessed against indicators by 2014/15
		% of middle and senior management who are African	Between 10% and 20% of middle and senior management are African	At least 40% of middle and senior management are African by 2018/19

SUB-OUTCOME 2: EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES, INCLUSION AND REDRESS

Actions		Minister responsible	Indicators	Baseline	Target
2.	Change attitudes and behavior in relation gender issues and xenophobia	Women	Number of Sustained and visible campaigns throughout the year	Major media campaign during 16 days of activism	6 major media gender campaigns/year up to in 2018/19
		Justice and Constitutional Development			6 xenophobia campaigns up to 2018/19
3.	Increase progress towards gender equality	Women	Women empowerment and gender equality bill enacted	Policy commitments for mainstreaming gender targets exist	Women empowerment and gender equality bill enacted by 2014/15
4.	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	A number held in preparation for social cohesion summit	18 Community conversations held by 2014/15
			Social Cohesion report back Summit hosted	Social Cohesion Summit held in 2012	150 Community conversations held by 2018/19
			number of Social Cohesion Advocates public platforms programme rolled-out	and Social Cohesion advocates appointed	Social Cohesion Report Back Summit hosted in 2014/15
		Justice and Constitutional Development	Number of Consultations or dialogues on combatting racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance at (ward) level/year	Consultations held with government departments and Civil Society Organisations and a draft National Action Plan (NAP) has been presented to Cabinet	10 public platforms programmes for Social Cohesion Advocates per year up to 2018/19

SUB-OUTCOME 2: EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES, INCLUSION AND REDRESS

Actions		Minister responsible	Indicators	Baseline	Target
			Summit convened on combatting racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and resolutions adopted by the Summit to be submitted to the United Nations Human Rights Council	N/A	Summit convened on combatting racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and resolutions adopted by the Summit submitted to the United Nations Human Rights Council (UN) by 2015
			National Action Plan to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance drafted and submitted to the United Nations Human Rights Council (UN)		National Action Plan to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance drafted and submitted to the United Nations Human Rights Council (UN) by 2015
5.	Increase multilingualism in the school environment	Basic Education	Percentage of schools where one African languages is	10% of schools teach African language as an additional language (2nd language)	20% additional schools in Gauteng and Western Cape teach one African (Bantu) language taught by 2014/15
					All public schools teach one African (Bantu) language taught by 2018/19
6.	Advising and supporting municipalities in ensuring women-friendly, child-friendly, disability-friendly planning and budgeting processes	COGTA	Municipalities demonstrating gender/poor responsive budgeting	Gender Responsive Budgeting being piloted in 2 municipalities in Free State; 3 earmarked in the Eastern Cape	1% of municipalities able to demonstrate gender/poor friendly budgeting by 2014/15
			Demonstrable inclusion of the poor in municipal processes	To be established	At least 75% of municipalities able to demonstrate gender/poor friendly budgeting by 2018/19
					25% of municipalities able to demonstrate inclusion of the poor in municipal processes by 2014/15

SUB-OUTCOME 2: EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES, INCLUSION AND REDRESS

Actions		Minister responsible	Indicators	Baseline	Target
					At least 75% of all municipalities able to demonstrate inclusion of the poor in municipal processes by 2018/19
7.	Promote social cohesion in schools	Arts and Culture	Number of Artist placed in schools (each artist covers a cluster of at least 3 schools)	Less than 1% of schools offer arts as a subject (meaning very few schools have arts teachers)	240 Artist placed in schools by 2014/15
			2000 Artist placed in schools by 2018/19		
		Basic education	Number of schools which offer Art in Schools	Less than 1% of schools participate in the oral history programme	10% increase of schools offering Art /year up to 2018/19
			Oral history programme is part of the national curricula		Conceptual approach and strategy on infusing Oral History to be part of school curriculum by 2014/15
		National Action Plan against Racism, Xenophobia, Sexism and Related Intolerances implemented in schools	There is no Plan at a national level	Oral history programme as part of the national curriculum statement by 2018/19	National Action Plan against Racism, Xenophobia, Sexism and Related Intolerances implemented in 6000 schools by 2018/19
8.	Promote heritage and culture: Ensure government invests in the cultural and creative industries, particularly in film, music, arts and craft, books and	Arts and Culture	Heritage infrastructure in rural areas built	To be determined	2 heritage sites built/year up to 2018/19
			National Cultural Institute of South Africa (NaCISA) established	N/A	Launch of NACISA and a Sod turning ceremony done by 2014/15
					1 National Cultural Institute of South Africa (NaCISA) established by 2018/19

SUB-OUTCOME 2: EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES, INCLUSION AND REDRESS

Actions	Minister responsible	Indicators	Baseline	Target
publishing; honour and celebrate our collective heritage by promoting our diverse cultural identities; Promote our new museums and monuments and preserve existing ones to depict and preserve the heritage of our people; Promote a Liberation Heritage Route that honours the heroes and heroines of the struggle.		Sourcing Enterprise and the Art Bank of South Africa	N/A	Feasibility and Business plan finalized for Sourcing Enterprise 1 st phase of Art Bank implemented as per approved business plan by 2014
		Cultural Observatory established	N/A	Cultural Observatory IT infrastructure established by 2014/15 1 Mapping study conducted by 2014/15
		Number of libraries built	64 new libraries 343 upgraded libraries	17 libraries built by 2014/15 95 libraries built by 2018/19
		Number of Community Arts Centres built	N/A	Finalization of strategy, approach and concepts to roll-out CAC/ward programme by 2014/15 15 community art centres built
		Number of community centres refurbished		80 community art centres refurbished by 2018/19 500 community arts programmes activated by 2018/19
		Number of projects completed for liberation heritage routes	To be established	2 projects for the liberation heritage route completed by 2014/15 8 projects completed for liberation heritage routes by 2018/19

SUB-OUTCOME 2: EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES, INCLUSION AND REDRESS

Actions		Minister responsible	Indicators	Baseline	Target
			Number of movies made that dramatize the lives of other liberation heroes such as Steve Biko, Mangaliso Sobukwe, Mantantise up to 2018/19	N/A	Conceptualization and commissioning done by 2014/15
				N/A	1 movie/year that dramatizes the lives of other liberation heroes such as Steve Biko, Mangaliso Sobukwe, Mantantise up to 2018/19
			Number of movies produced on African civilizations		2 movies produced on African civilizations such as Mapungubwe by 2018/19
9.	Transform the utilization of currently marginalised languages	Arts and Culture	Approval of the "South African Language Practitioners Council Bill"	11 official languages as per constitution	Approve South African Language Practitioners Council Bill by 2016/17
			Number of African language included in official correspondence depending on province's top three dominant languages spoken		At least one African language included in all official correspondence depending on province by 2018/19

5.3 Sub-outcome 3: Promoting social cohesion across society through increased interaction across race and class

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. All in all the implementation of recommendations of the National Development Plan and the National Sports Plan will be optimised taking cognisant of available resources. 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 more trust.

SUB-OUTCOME 3: PROMOTING SOCIAL COHESION ACROSS SOCIETY THROUGH INCREASED INTERACTION ACROSS RACE AND CLASS					
Actions		Minister Responsible	Indicators	Baseline	Targets
10.	Increase the access of South African citizens to sport and recreation activities.	Sport and Recreation	Increase in the number of citizens accessing sport and recreation activities.	Baseline to be established	6400 schools, hubs and clubs provided with equipment and attire as per the established norms and standards per year up to 2018/19
					10% increase in the number of citizens accessing sport and recreation activities by 2018/19
11.	Provide mass participation opportunities	Basic Education	Mass Participation Sport events inclusive of social cohesion programme	10 mass participation events/year	10 mass participation events held/year up to 2018/19
		Sport and Recreation	Number of participants in mass participation events	2 900 758 in 2012/13	Over 3 million participants in provincial mass participation programmes/year by 2018/19
		Sport and Recreation	Number of sport and recreation promotion campaigns implemented	6 sport and recreation promotion campaigns /year.	6 sport and recreation promotion campaigns/year up to 2018/19
12.	Advocate transformation and in sports and recreation	Sport and Recreation	Percentage of selected National Federations achieving their transformation target	The selected federations have transformation targets. 2013 reports to be used as baseline.	80% of the selected national sports federations reaching their transformation targets of 2018/19

SUB-OUTCOME 3: PROMOTING SOCIAL COHESION ACROSS SOCIETY THROUGH INCREASED INTERACTION ACROSS RACE AND CLASS					
Actions		Minister Responsible	Indicators	Baseline	Targets
			Number of sport and recreation bodies who meet their transformation targets and thus make themselves eligible to receiving financial and non-financial support		60 the Number of sport and recreation bodies who meet their transformation targets and thus make themselves eligible to receiving financial and non-financial support annually up to 2018/19
13.	Provide adequate sport and recreation facilities and ensure that these are maintained	COGTA	% increase in Sport and recreation facilities built or maintained at ward level	Baseline to be established	20% increase in Sport and recreation facilities built or maintained at ward level by 2015/16
					One Sport and recreation facilities built /ward/year up 2018/19
					100% maintained of old and new in 2018/19
14.	Use international events to promote South Africa as a diverse socially cohesive nation	Arts and Culture	Number of international Arts and Culture Seasons hosted and/or participated in/year	At least 3/year	2 international Arts and Culture Seasons hosted and/or participated in by 2014/15
					10 international Arts and Culture Seasons hosted and/or participated in by 2018/19
15.	Encourage communities to organise sporting events, leagues and championships	COGTA	Number of ward based sporting competitions hosted/ward/year	Baseline to be determined	1 competition/ward/year up to 2018/19

SUB-OUTCOME 3: PROMOTING SOCIAL COHESION ACROSS SOCIETY THROUGH INCREASED INTERACTION ACROSS RACE AND CLASS					
Actions		Minister Responsible	Indicators	Baseline	Targets
16.	Develop talented athletes by providing them with opportunities to excel	Sport and Recreation	Number of world class athletes under 18 years of age of major sporting codes supported financially or in demonstrable in kind	80 athletes are supported through a scientific support programme (40) and the Ministerial Bursary Fund (40)	80 athletes supported annually up to 2018/19
			National school sport championship supported annually up to 2018/19	1 national school sport championship supported annually up to 2018/19	1 national school sport championship supported annually up to 2018/19
			% increase in the number of learners supported by the provincial sport academy	To be determined	10% annual increase up to 2018/19
17.	Support high performance athletes to achieve success in international sport	Sport and Recreation	Average percentage improvement in South Africa's performance at selected multi-coded events; or an improvement and/or maintenance of world rankings in selected sports codes	A tool to measure % improvement still needs to be designed – no baseline	10% improvement by 2018/19
18.	Greening of public spaces	COGTA	Number of public parks per ward created and 100% existing ones made safe	Baseline to be determined	2 new public parks per ward created/year and 100% maintenance on existing parks up to 2018/19
19.	Cleaning of cities	COGTA	% cities receiving more than 90% in the tidy city section of the clean/green environment award	Baseline to be determined	5% increase from baseline (2014)
					50% increase from baseline (2019)

5.4 Sub-outcome 4: 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.

SUB-OUTCOME 4: PROMOTING ACTIVE CITIZENRY AND LEADERSHIP					
Actions		Minister Responsible	Indicators	Baseline	Targets
20.	Enabling participation and communication at local level	Justice and Constitutional Development	An interactive municipal specific two way communication mechanism established	To be determined	25 municipalities able to demonstrate municipal specific two way communication mechanism by 2014/15
					100 municipalities able to demonstrate municipal specific two way communication mechanism by 2018/19
	Improve participation in National and Local government elections		Number of programmes developed and implemented to improve participation in National Elections and Local	To be determined	2 additional programmes implemented to increase voter turnout by 2015/16

SUB-OUTCOME 4: PROMOTING ACTIVE CITIZENRY AND LEADERSHIP

Actions		Minister Responsible	Indicators	Baseline	Targets
			government elections		
			% voter turnout	73.43%, national 57.64% local	10 percent increase in voter turnout by 2018/19
21.	Improve participation in School Governing Bodies elections	Basic Education	Number of programmes and interventions to increase voter turnout in schools run from the DBE	To be determined	2 additional programmes and interventions to increase voter turnout in schools run by the DBE by 2014/15
			% of parents who participate in elections of School governing bodies (number of parents who participate/number of parents who should participate)		10% increase in number of parents that participate in elections of School governing bodies by 2018/19
22.	Improve participation in community based governance elective process such as ward committee elections	COGTA	Number of residents participating in ward committee elections	To be determined at national level	Develop and approve programmes and interventions to increase residents participating in ward committee elections by 2014/15
					10% increase in number of residents participating in ward committee elections by 2018/19
23.	Promote citizen-based monitoring of government service delivery	Planning Monitoring and Evaluation	Number of Citizen based monitoring programmes/department for departments delivering services directly to the public	To be determined at national level	All departments delivering services to the public should have at least one citizen-based monitoring programmes in place by March 2018

SUB-OUTCOME 4: PROMOTING ACTIVE CITIZENRY AND LEADERSHIP					
Actions		Minister Responsible	Indicators	Baseline	Targets
24.	Promotion of social development structures like women's forum, disability forums, youth forums	COGTA	% of municipalities with community forums in place	To be determined at national level	Develop and approve programmes and interventions to increase residents participating in community forums by 2014/15 At least 95% municipalities have two functioning forums by 2018/19

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.

SUB-OUTCOME 5: FOSTERING A SOCIAL COMPACT					
Actions		Minister Responsible	Indicators	Baseline	Targets
25.	Crafting a social compact for a more democratic; equal and more prosperous society derived from the social cohesion summit	Arts and Culture	A social compact for nation building and social cohesion	N/A	Process established to set up (a) social compact(s) by 2014/15
					1 social compact by 2018/19

7. 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.

Nation Building pillar	Impact Indicator	Minister responsible	Baselines 2011¹	2019 targets
Fostering Constitutional values	Non-sexism: % of women in legislative bodies	Department of Women	38.4%	50%
	Disability Inequality index	Department of Social Development	New index	5% improvement
	Gender Inequality Index	Department of Women	.462	25% improvement

¹ Ibid

Nation Building pillar	Impact Indicator	Minister responsible	Baselines 2011¹	2019 targets
	Non racialism: % of those who were of the opinion that race relations are improving expressed as a proportion of the total population	Justice and Correctional Services	40%	65%
	Decrease in the % 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
Promoting social cohesion across society	Trust Index	Presidency	20%	25%
	Social Cohesion Index	Communications (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
Active citizenry and leadership	% of over 18 year olds that belong to a charitable organization	Arts and Culture	5.0%	10%
	Active Citizenship Index	Communications (via the Brand SA)	79%	85%
Forging a new overarching identity	Pride in being South African	Communications via 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	Communications via GCIS	52% which describes	60% of population

Nation Building pillar	Impact Indicator	Minister responsible	Baselines 2011 ¹	2019 targets
			themselves as South African first	describing themselves South African first
	The 5-point Likert-type Index: national symbols flag/constitution/national anthem as very important	Arts and Culture	Blacks: 4.0 and higher Whites: 2.4	Blacks: 4.0 or higher Whites: 4.0 or higher