

SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION



POLICY DISCUSSION DOCUMENT

March 2012

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. The ANC was formed in 1912 in response to the concrete situation that faced our people and the country and resolved to inculcate a human rights culture, a system of justice and equality and a better life in a land that belongs to all who live in it.
- 1.2. Therefore the centenary celebrations of the African National Congress offer an opportunity to analyse progress on realising the historic mission of our movement the ANC. In this regard, the Strategy and Tactics, along with the ANC Constitution and the Freedom Charter, are the foundation documents of our movement, from which all other policies and actions derive. The Strategy and Tactics of the ANC is our collective view of the theory of the South African revolution. In the 2007 ANC Strategy and Tactics we noted that although we are still in a transition, the task is no longer simply to consolidate and expand the hold of the democratic forces on levers of (state) power, but to decisively tackle the task of building the National Democratic Society.
- 1.3. The ANC has over the years ensured the leadership of the people of South Africa. In the current phase of the NDR, the ANC as the leader of the motive forces of social transformation, agreed that we must intensify work in the five pillars of social transformation;
 - 1.3.1. The State;
 - 1.3.2. The Economy
 - 1.3.3. Organisational Work
 - 1.3.4. Ideological Struggle
 - 1.3.5. International Work
- 1.4. This discussion document in preparation for the ANC policy Conference and subsequently the National Conference in December seek to evaluate the implementation of the programme of social transformation over the last five years. The broad question that as the movement we need to respond to is; what progress has been made in transforming society, the state and the economy, in addressing issues of class, gender and race.
- 1.5. This question is critical because in the 2007 ANC Strategy and Tactics; we said; proceeding from the understanding that comprehensive social transformation entails changing the material conditions of all South Africans



for the better; but also ensuring that we forge a nation inspired by values of human solidarity. It is the combination of these factors that describe the civilisation of national democracy that we seek to build.

- 1.6. In response to this broad question we must take a medium to long term approach to the challenges we face on the road to a South African dream, which is a nation; that is prosperous, non-racial, non-sexist, united and indeed democratic.
- 1.7. In this phase of the NDR, we want to take fresh and boldly identify key challenges around which the nation shall be rallied and mobilised. These are the triple related challenges of unemployment, poverty and inequality. Principally, it is the Africans, women and youth who continue to carry a disproportionate burden of the challenges.
- 1.8. Furthermore, at this phase of the NDR we are faced with task of building a socially inclusive society, in that the resolution of the triple challenges of poverty, underdevelopment and unemployment is eminent if we are to build such a society.
- 1.9. As the ANC, in the current phase of the NDR, we are favoured with the necessary global benchmarks, governance experience and mass directives to be able to chart the way forward into the next century of selfless contribution towards deepening of a democratically determined, equitable, just and effective social delivery system.
- 1.10. Such a system, in line with the Freedom Charter, should have the transformative outcome of creating a united nation with the requisite conditions which can enable South Africa and Africa to make their own contributions towards human progress. To effectively achieve this people must be taken as a fundamental resource which is "*central to the development of the economy and the nation as a whole*"¹.
- 1.11. In arriving at this united nation and keeping up with this general commitment to an egalitarian society, "*the dictum that the poor will always be with us*" should be rejected as "*poverty is created by society and it can therefore be eliminated by society*"². In addressing poverty and inequality the ANC has committed to providing basic rights to shelter, food, health, employment, education, healthcare, water and sanitation, and all aspects that promote the physical, social and emotional well-being of all in our society. Additionally, the commitment extends to providing a social safety net for the most vulnerable which include women, children, youth, families in need of care, and older persons. The sum total and fulfilment of these commitments is broadly known as a '*social wage*' to these individuals and the provision of a minimum package of publicly delivered transfers, goods, and services is known as the

¹ Ready to Govern

² *Ibid*



'social floor' as provided by the state. The intermediate outcome of delivering a 'social floor' and the receiving of a social wage is the enablement of households to access opportunities towards the outcome of sustainable livelihoods and the eradication of absolute poverty.

- 1.12. In pursuing the provision of the social floor the ANC in Government has recorded significant progress over the past 17 years with; the delivery of over 3million subsidised housing opportunities, 93% of households having access to clean water, 84% of households having access to electricity, and 15million South Africans accessing social assistance programmes, amongst others. These are some of the major contributors to impoverished and marginalised household's social wage and are the foundations of the state's social floor.
- 1.13. The gains recorded can be partially attributed to gains recorded in the policy arena as facilitated for and delivered by the transformed institutional and delivery mechanisms available to the state. Some of these policies have seen the achievement of key indicators such as the gender parity index in schooling, improved access to primary healthcare for women and girls, and a more representative public service with 36% of senior manager being women. These gender based indices have placed South Africa in 6th position in the Global Report Index.
- 1.14. The provision of the social wage has not been without challenges one such challenge has been the global economic crisis which has had the consequence of increasing vulnerability amongst South Africans. These vulnerabilities are characterized by the loss of shelter, jobs and livelihoods. Ultimately this has resulted in South Africa recording less than desirable economic growth levels and an increased demand in social services in the context of relatively shrinking quantum in revenue collections.
- 1.15. While there were significant job losses, the impact on the poor was mitigated through the implementation of solidarity based social policies before the onset of the crisis. This included the provision of cash transfers to the most marginalised and vulnerable South Africans, the provision of basic services and adequate and quality housing to the poor and sections of the working classes, free health care to children under the age of six and indigent policies that sought to ensure that marginalised South Africans have access to basic services such as water and electricity. These social protection policies and programmes have reduced poverty and vulnerability by diminishing the poor's exposure to risks, and enhancing their capacity to manage economic and social risks, such as unemployment, exclusion, sickness, disability and old age.
- 1.16. The provision of social grants remains a key strategy of addressing the plight of the poor in the short-term and a broader social protection strategy involves a combination of interventions directed at addressing asset, income, capability, and services poverty.

- 1.17. Additionally, research indicates that the expansion and implementation of child targeted programmes such as the Child Support Grant, before the onset of the global economic crisis, served to reduce the impact of the crisis on child poverty by lowering the negative impact by 9%. Research and general orthodox has also promoted the fact that impacting on children has the long term potential of (1) lifting households out of poverty and inequality, as well as, (2) addressing the cycle of intergenerational poverty.
- 1.18. There are, however, still significant challenges with respect to reducing both poverty and inequality. For instance the Labour Force Survey (Stats-SA, 2011) indicates the employment of women in the following industries: Utilities (0.2%), Mining (0.5%), Construction (1.9%), transport (2.4%) and agriculture (3.5%). It is notable that higher percentages of women are employed in Community and Social Services (28.8%), Trade (24.3%) and Private households (14.8%). This further demonstrates the inequalities which exist in the formal economy where women dominate in sectors regarded as traditionally “soft and female,” such as social services, while fewer women can be found in traditionally male dominated sectors such as mining and engineering. Moreover, many women continue to operate in the informal trade sector, including in informal cross border trade. South African women make up 52% of the entire population, and 57 % of women are found in the informal sector. Statistics show that overall fewer women are employed; as a result poverty in South Africa is highly gendered. Female headed household are generally much poorer than men³, and are more likely to live below R570 a month. This is especially the case in the rural areas and thus renders women more vulnerable to food insecurity. Lack of employment opportunities and the absence of an independent source of income means that many women are forced to rely on their spouses, immediate family members, relatives or friends for survival.
- 1.19. Almost half of women over the age of 60 years of age are widowed compared to less than 15% of men. The dissolution of families often leads to the formation of female headed households (with responsibility for children and other dependants) or the integration of surviving females into extended family units. Either option increases the burden households have to contend with or it is not surprising to note from the literature that female headed households are disproportionately affected by poverty. It is therefore important to have a clearer understanding of household characteristics in order to address issues of poverty and household resource allocation.
- 1.20. Another key challenge is youth unemployment with almost three quarters of young people being unemployed and a significant peak in youth unemployment in the ages between 22 and 29 years. Key causes of unemployment in this age category include the lack of experience, education

³ Human Rights Council -19th Session : (Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including rights to development, November 2011)

and training. These result in queuing (young people are last to get jobs) and lifecycle (young people have less experience, so employers will only hire them if they are easier and cheaper) matters which can be partially addressed through job search support. This youth unemployment is also influenced by geographical location and gender wherein observations include the fact that the unemployment rate for African women aged 22 to 29 in the former Bantustans was 73% in 2011, compared to 54% in the rest of the country. Comparatively the unemployment rate for African men in this age group was 62% in the former Bantustans and 39% in the rest of the country. Other related youth challenges include teenage pregnancy, substance abuse and a relatively high HIV and Aids prevalence.

- 1.21. Consequently our assertions, in the 2007 Strategies and Tactics, still hold true which identified *“the main content of the NDR is the liberation of Africans in particular and Blacks in general from political and socio economic bondage...[by] uplifting the quality of life of all South Africans, especially the poor, the majority of whom are African and female”*.
- 1.22. The Social Transformation Committee has examined the policy and governance issues that need to be addressed in the next term of government to ensure that progress recorded is consolidated so as to improve the scale, quantum and quality of the general social transformation agenda. Observations include the facts that improved access to education and health services may have not necessarily translated to the improvement in the quality of such services. These are compounded by historical factors as created by the Apartheid legacy and current factors which include unprecedented urbanisation and unacceptable resource leakages in the social services delivery systems. Consequently, the movement must as it prepares for another 100years of governance begin to accelerate its social transformation agenda by amongst others linking the mutually reinforcing social and economic outcomes.
- 1.23. In addressing these challenges the ANC must also address some critical policy, regulatory, and implementation shortcomings or gaps, so as to produce the required and necessary step change towards the long term addressing of the triple challenges of unemployment, inequality and poverty. This societal transformation requires integrated interventions in the social and economic sectors which interventions should be motivated by the promotion of the human dignity of our people and ought to create decent work and sustainable livelihoods as well as rural development. This must be within the context of a sustainable, equitable and inclusive economic growth path.
- 1.24. To make this step change lessons from countries such as Brazil point for the need for cross sectoral integrated programmes with revised implementation mechanisms, capabilities and capacities. Additionally, lessons from Chile and Brazil point to the need for a more focussed and sustained programme of social inclusion programmes deliberately targeting vulnerable families, youth

and children. Recent developments in Tunisia as well as the observations of the 52nd National Congress point to the need for focussed delivery targeted at improving productive inclusion. All these must be underpinned by the goal to improve access to basic services with the ultimate outcome of improving the wellbeing of South Africans.

- 1.25. In noting some of the global lessons and recognising some of the limitations inherited by ANC led government this document recognises the need to provide all the services and programmes currently identified by the state but it additionally proposes the adoption of an integrated social transformation programme of action with all sector government departments contributing and participating towards its delivery. This will, in line with effectiveness and organisational renewal, require active engagement in the discussion and the participation of the branches of the ANC. In so doing a more detailed reflection on the current development landscape and its delivery mechanisms, maybe required.

2. PRINCIPLES, VALUES, AND GUIDELINES

- 2.1. In order to frame this discussion and other possible areas of action it is important to revisit some critical principles, values and guidelines as adopted by previous national dialogues of the movement, such as Ready to Govern, the Reconstruction and Development Programme and the Resolutions of the 52nd National Congress (amongst others) so as to appropriately frame and contextualise the discussion and proposals contained in the paper.
- 2.2. The analysis advanced by this paper is based on the understanding that the ANC pursues social transformation, in the current context, so as to rid our society of poverty and inequality for the current and future generations. In pursuing this outcome the movement is cognisant of the interrelatedness and mutual reinforcing nature of economic, social, and environmental outcomes. To which end the ANC, principally through the Social Transformation agenda, is tasked with mobilising society behind a common identity, heritage and social transformation programme.
- 2.3. Consequently, the strengthening of families (as understood by South African societies) remains a cardinal societal feature if poverty and inequality to be addressed. In strengthening families it would also be prudent to pay attention to the role which arts, sports, culture, recreation and heritage play in also promoting wellbeing, social cohesion, nation building, national healing, social stability and economic growth.
- 2.4. In advancing these perspectives the 2007 Strategies and Tactics document of the ANC advances the notion that the true mark of a civilised society is how it treats its most vulnerable and thus consequently calls upon a People First approach to any development. In exploring such approaches and

mechanisms to address poverty and inequality, this paper recognises that whilst higher levels of economic growth and job creation are important indicators towards success, the ANC's social protection policies and programmes have contributed towards supporting millions of the poor and marginalized by enabling them to prevent, manage, and overcoming situations that adversely affect their well-being.

- 2.5. Notwithstanding the progress recorded poverty and vulnerability continues to be characterised in race and gender both of which illuminate the nature of multiple deprivations. These racial and gender base of poverty are explored in other preparatory papers to the policy conference. However the multiplicity of deprivations which encompass social exclusion, no income, as well as lack of basic services and opportunities, amongst others has not been adequately explored previously. In real terms poverty itself has "*several faces; [wherein], a poor household could be considered "needy" in terms of health, but could have access to education or food [consequently] social policies should present multiple areas of treatment and must fulfil.*"⁴
- 2.6. The description of multiple deprivations is an important and framing statement in that it recognises that poverty is not only defined by a lack of income (income poverty), but by the fact that people are rendered vulnerable and caught up in systemic poverty through lack of opportunity to work, limited access to quality education and training (human capability assets), through inadequate access and exposure to sports and recreation, to inadequate access to safe drinking water, through not having access to physical assets such as land (physical assets), inadequate health, they live in unhealthy environments and their safety and security are not sufficiently protected and guaranteed.
- 2.7. Any strategy that seeks to improve the livelihoods of the poor and most vulnerable must therefore seek to reduce income poverty, improve access to human assets, facilitate access to physical assets such as land and ensure that there is adequate provision of the good and services that facilitate people's abilities to improve their own livelihoods. The strategy must also recognise that the South African society is characterized by high levels of unemployment and that a significant majority of the youth are either unable to find work or are discouraged from seeking employment.
- 2.8. The proposed strategies also take into cognisance the attributes of the South African Development, as identified by the 2007 Strategies and Tactics, which include its (1) *strategic orientation* premised on people centred and people driven approach and sustained development, (2) ability to *lead in a common national agenda*, based on effective systems of interaction with social partners whilst maintaining the popular mandate, (3) possession of *the requisite organisational capacity*, with the necessary and appropriate policies

⁴ Walter Belik and Mauro Del Grossi, "Brazil's Zero Hunger Program in the Context of Social Policy" paper presented to the 25th International Conference of Agricultural Economists, Durban, South Africa, August 2003

and implementation organs, and (4) possession of *the requisite technical capacities* to translate the broad objectives into programmes and projects.

- 2.9. The proposals, herein contained, are advanced in the firm belief that the key outcome of the social transformation goal of the ANC is premised by the desire to secure total human dignity for all South Africans, regardless of societal position or station. Consequently, our strategies for social transformation must seek to empower people to lift themselves out of poverty while creating adequate social nets to protect the most vulnerable in our society. Such an outlook is also congruent to the Resolutions of the ANC's 52nd National Congress which values "*all citizens...by their humanity, without regard to race, gender, sexual orientation and social status*"
- 2.10. The reiterative strategies adopted seek to reinforce the values and guidelines advanced in the "*Ready to Govern*" which include the promotion of Equity, Accessibility, Democracy, Community participation, Accountability, Equality, and the Rights, Responsibilities and Obligations for social transformation. Consequently, the ANC's social transformation agenda is based and anchored on the desire to promote social cohesion, social integration and social inclusion. This will require the active engagement of the citizenry in programmes directed at 'pushing back the frontiers of poverty, underdevelopment and ignorance'.
- 2.11. In drawing lessons from elsewhere, the South Africa context is acknowledged. Thus the proposed strategies emphasise on the reduction of income poverty through building platforms for employment and self-employment. This is advanced in the recognition that in the event people are not being able to work the social protection net ought to be wide and deep enough to render a caring and just society. This is important because research evidence indicates that it is probable that real wages for low and semi-skill workers will not rise substantially. Earnings for professionals will also likely tighten as supply increases and there is more competition at that high end. In general, it is highly likely that real wages will probably not increase to the levels regarded as a living wage even if we achieve full employment in the next 20 years. This means that there is significant potential for an increase in the numbers of the working poor even if employment levels rise.
- 2.12. The proposed strategies take note, as we did in the 2007 Strategies and Tactics, that "*the South African nation is a product of many streams of history and culture, representing the origins, dispersal and reintegration of humanity over hundreds of thousands of years*". Consequently, the proposed strategies and interventions also take into cognisance that there will be a requirement to mobilise and consolidate partnerships across all sectors of society so as to strengthen cohesion towards a more caring society which is rooted in an overarching South African identity which embraces the diversity of the country's people. Such diversities ought to be embraced and must feed into an overarching national identity, which will add to the diversity and identity of

the continent and humanity at large. To achieve this, focussed cross sectoral integrated social inclusion programmes, which integrate social and economic outcomes, will be required. These should capture the needs and aspirations of our people in order to contribute to long term stability, growth and development.

- 2.13. These cross sectoral and integrated programmes and campaigns should be directed at promoting social cohesion, providing a basket of social services and deepening the social wage, improving early childhood development, and addressing substance and alcohol abuse. The delivery of the cross sectoral programme will also require the adoption of a comprehensive Anti Poverty Strategy. The cross sectoral programme must be complemented by specific programmes to be implemented by the Departments of Social Development, Rural Development and Land Reform, Human Settlements, Water and Environmental Affairs, Sports and Recreation, Arts and Culture, Women, Children and People with Disabilities.
- 2.14. All these programmes and campaigns will require the active participation of the basic unit of the ANC (the branch) and a reconstruction the architecture of state institutions acting on the Social Transformation agenda.

3. POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS IN RELATION TO FOCUSED CROSS SECTORAL INTEGRATED SOCIAL INCLUSION PROGRAMMES

A. Social Cohesion

- 3.1. The 2007 ANC Strategy and Tactics document states that; the South African nation is a product of many streams of history and culture, representing the origins, dispersal and re-integration of humanity over hundreds of thousands of years. Significantly this history locates South Africa and the continent as the cradle of human kind and early forms of civilisation. Given this history the Strategies and Tactics calls for unity in diversity through the building of a national democratic society which is based on human civilisation in which all enjoy political and human freedoms as well as socio-economic rights with a common value system and national identity.
- 3.2. In furthering the advancement of that civilisation and a common value system attention should be paid to advancing the collective good whilst taking into account the natural environment so as to ensure future generations can also make use of it. In advancing national identity attention must be paid to the management of human relations based on political equality and social inclusivity.
- 3.3. The provision of human settlements must be recognised as being an integral part of local governance and necessary for the promotion of social cohesion. The development of cohesive communities requires the availing of all the necessary amenities and assets. The current local land acquisition strategies,



planning and land use processes must be reviewed to ensure communities are provided with access to basic services and integrated human development including the provision of sports, recreation, arts, culture and communal heritage.

- 3.4. Municipalities must ensure that the spatial objectives and plans of national government are incorporated into the objectives of the Local Spatial Framework with a view of programming the creation of integrated human settlements, including 'adequate local spaces', in cities and towns as part of the long term planning horizon in municipalities. Such an outlook should be complemented by the deepening of society wide programmes such as "Each One, Settle One and the National Programme for the Eradication of the Sanitation Backlog.
- 3.5. Since, culture, sports, recreation and heritage play integral components in the realisation of development and social upliftment through contributing to nation building and economic as well as social development, these sectors are central in the pursuance of most economic and social outcomes including job creation and economic growth.

A.1. Developing and preserving South African arts, culture and heritage to promote social cohesion and nation building

- 3.6. The 1994, ANC Draft National Cultural Policy states that; Arts and culture policy deals with custom and tradition, religion, language, identity, popular history, crafts, as well as all the art forms, including music, theatre, dance, creative writing, the fine arts, the plastic arts, photography, film, and in general is the sum of the results of human endeavour.
- 3.7. Culture seeks to inform and contribute to nation-building efforts. Given that the movement has declared 2012 the "Year of Unity in Diversity" the ANC policy conference offers the movement an opportunity to reflect on gains and challenges in building social cohesion and promoting a caring society. Progress has been recorded in areas such as:
 - 3.7.1. The language policy which has restored the dignity and equitable access to all official languages,
 - 3.7.2. The policy on cultural expression, which allows our people to express themselves using their artistic cultural talent, and
 - 3.7.3. The introduction of policies on heritage preservation and promotion, as part of nation building and healing.
- 3.8. Since the introduction of these policies, there have been some significant changes as is evident in sporting codes, in schools and in the development of integrated communities. Our people are now more tolerant of each other's diversity.



3.9. The promotion of nation-building through inclusivity

- 3.9.1 In giving effect to the 52nd Resolution on Interfaith, the ANC has successfully facilitated merger talks between various faith groupings, particularly the National Religious Leaders Forum (NRLF) and the National Interfaith Leaders Council (NILC), culminating in the formation of the National Interfaith Council of South Africa (NICSA) which is affiliated to the Interfaith Action for Peace in Africa (IFAPA).
- 3.9.2 By virtue of its inclusive nature and in line with our interfaith approach on religious matters, NICSA should be at the forefront of championing campaigns aimed at nation-building and moral regeneration. For this to take place successfully there is a need for strong partnerships with government, the private sector, civil society structures and non-governmental organisations.
- 3.9.3 We believe that NICSA will be strengthened further and establish its footprint in provinces and play a crucial role in social transformation broadly. Together with the Department of Basic Education, NICSA is already driving the Bill of Responsibilities in Schools.

3.9.4 Mainstreaming of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS)

- 3.9.5 While government has made major strides in its work around indigenous knowledge systems, the ANC calls for partnerships between government and indigenous communities in this area. Indigenous communities must be assisted by government to establish cooperative-like structures to organise themselves.
- 3.9.6 The ANC believes that indigenous knowledge systems should be incorporated into formal education system and a career path introduced in this area. For this to happen, resources should be invested to support the realisation of this objective. The rationale underpinning this resolution is underscored by these main reasons.
- 3.9.7 Firstly, children at primary school level are not exposed to debates on indigenous knowledge systems and their benefits. Introducing IKS in our educational system could facilitate institutionalisation of these knowledge systems in our daily lives and even broaden career choices which can benefit the country. Ultimately this can contribute to the transformation and diversification of our education system.
- 3.9.8 There is a need for investment of resources in research and development of indigenous knowledge systems. This is an area that remains largely unexplored and hence the status of indigenous knowledge specialists is not recognised when compared to modern knowledge educators.



3.9.9 The recognition of traditional health practitioners and promotion of their practice within the formal health sector:

- 3.9.10 Traditional health practitioners possess rich knowledge and information that can be utilised to develop innovative responses to some of the challenges facing the country today. We have a plethora of herbs and medicines that could be very helpful in tackling some of the illnesses, but because traditional medicines were historically neglected and not integrated into our health system some of these medicines and herbs actually face extinction as they were not protected and promoted.
- 3.9.11 Eventually our health system was exposed and limited only to the western medicine regime and robbed of the value that could have been extracted from traditional herbs and medicines.
- 3.9.12 The above situation necessitates the review of the health sector regulatory framework including legislations to make the sector more inclusive and representative of the different cultural and ethnic backgrounds in the country. Conceivably the ANC should seriously consider urging the Department of Health as matter of urgency to establish a Traditional Medicines Control Council.
- 3.9.13 Another piece of legislation that relates to Traditional Health Practitioners and indirectly impedes the promotion of traditional health practices is the Witchcraft Suppression Act. The Act makes provision for the suppression of practices related to witchcraft and has been subject to severe criticism. To date the Act has neither being repealed nor amended by the Traditional Health Practitioners Act dealing with the regulation of Traditional health Practitioners.
- 3.9.14 It is highly commendable that the health sector has begun to embrace and institutionalise IK through the establishment of the Medical Research Council Indigenous Knowledge Systems Unit. The Unit was established in 2009. It would be critical to interact with this Unit since its objectives are in line with the developmental imperatives of the national democratic society, especially in empowering communities to extract maximum benefits from natural resources at their disposal. Indigenous knowledge and medicines in this particular case are a huge resource to local communities and the health sector generally.
- 3.9.15 The ANC should consider establishing a forum or work with existing structures to galvanise support for the acceleration of an integrated health system that recognises all forms of knowledge, traditional health practices and promote equality of treatment of healers in the health fraternity. In this regards we welcome the gazetting of the regulations for the establishment of the National Council of Traditional Health Practitioners, however, the concern with the Act lies with the

definition of Traditional Health Practitioners and their representation on the Council.

3.9.16 Whilst this initiative is commended the challenge confronting ANC is the Allied Health Professions Act which sets up a registration and licensing scheme to control the practice of allied health professions. Traditional Health Practitioners are clearly not included in the definition of the “allied health profession. It is within this challenge that the ANC should seek to establish a system for the accreditation and certification of knowledge holders and practitioners initiative

3.9.17 The role of cultural and traditional practices on nation building and social cohesion

3.9.18 We have cultural practices and customs that played a crucial role in shaping our identity as a people. These cultural practices must and should inculcate a feeling of belonging and with it accountability and responsible behaviour. However, some of these cultural practices such as circumcision are proving to be beneficial in responding to some of the health challenges we currently face like the spread of HIV/AIDS.

3.9.19 But these practices like initiation of young men should also be seen as a vehicle to instil certain societal values in our youth. Indeed they can be used as a method to revive our value system which has been infused with undesirable behavioural tendencies especially among our youth. We need to revive and promote positive aspects of our customary practices, some of which represented the rites of passage to adulthood and used to prepare young adults for their future parental roles and responsibilities.

3.9.20 Furthermore, we have historically had customary practices that are unique to some cultural groups, spearheaded by traditional leaders like in the case of ‘*ukweshwama*’ and ‘*umkhosi womhlanga*’ in Kwa-Zulu Natal. These heritage month festivities could also make a significant economic contribution to their provinces if supported and promoted by provincial governments. In fact this calls for government programmes to integrate culture and heritage in their economic development strategies and cultural tourism specifically. This can in turn be a source of employment creation and socio-economic development of communities broadly.

3.9.21 We call upon government and civil society to promote cultural ceremonies and activities which are critical for raising awareness on environmental justice and the preservation of water including other natural resources. These ceremonies include rain-making festivals amongst the Khoi-San, Balovedu of Mudjadji and Vhavenda in



Limpopo.

- 3.9.22 Equally important is that we should identify cultural practices that violate human rights and oppress women, children and vulnerable members of the communities so that these can be isolated, condemned and outlawed.
- 3.10 In deepening these gains key projects such as social cohesion colloquiums, the “flag in every school campaign”, and the promotion of all national symbols have to be accelerated. These must be complemented by efforts to promote heritage through the naming of places and geographic places as well as exploration of the Liberation Heritage Route. Further discussions and dialogue as well as possible policy revisions maybe required in relation to the protocols governing the naming and renaming of buildings, places and geographic places so as to facilitate for the promotion of a common national identity, social cohesion and national healing. In order to celebrate our fallen heroes and heroines, consideration of commemorative sites as well as a potential Heroes Acre and other legacy projects, should be explored.
- 3.11 These key projects, should from a policy perspective, inform the assessment and reviewing of key guiding laws and policies which include the:
- 3.11.2 White Paper on Arts and Culture, so as to ensure the promotion of arts, culture, and heritage as a contributor to addressing key economic, social and environmental challenges, amongst others. The review should also explore policy and programmatic responses to increasing accessibility to arts, culture and heritage as well as the further promotion of indigenous languages in education and work places.
- 3.11.3 Third Law Cultural Amendment Bill, so as to ensure the elimination of duplications and overlaps whilst clarifying roles and responsibilities amongst and between institutions within policies and legislations in all related sectors. The legislatures must urgently receive the Amendment Bill.
- 3.11.4 Community Library and Information Bill, so as to establish a framework, norms and standards to determine the quality and quantum for the provision of community and information services in order to address the inequalities and disparities in delivering community assets and resources in the sector.
- 3.11.5 South African Language Practitioner Bill, so as to further professionalise the languages profession and safeguard the quality of products and services.
- 3.12 In order to facilitate for active reviews more people must be actively mobilised in culture in society, thereby resulting in their employment and the creation of institutions which strengthen the economy and promote professionalism and



artistic excellence. This will be complemented by strengthening the role of the Arts, Culture and Heritage sector in the growth and development of the national economy, while similarly promoting social cohesion, nation building and national healing. Consequently, the Department of Arts and Culture must be encouraged to deepen and resource the Mzansi Golden Economy Strategy as it has the potential to increasing the local content generation, job creation and export potential of the arts, culture and heritage sectors.

- 3.13 The African National Congress is also a content generator of arts, culture and heritage as previously displayed by the *Amandla Cultural Ensemble* and the recently produced *Tshihumbudzo Centenary Celebrations* production. However the ANC has not in recent times developed its own cultural programme so as to instil, develop and popularise what has colloquially known as the 'ANC culture and heritage'. Such a cultural programme could be a major contributor to organisational renewal which could also be utilised as a further recruitment avenue especially for children and young people. Additionally such a programme could also strengthen party to party relations with former liberation movements and friends to the ANC.

A.2. Sports and recreation

- 3.14 After 17 years efforts of sport and recreation transformation has been largely unsuccessful. In its attempts to transform and re-invent itself the concept of transformation and the motivations for and against the need thereof have been oversimplified, often emotional, not clear and sometimes misunderstood.
- 3.15 To implement, manage and monitor sports transformation; a multi-dimensional Transformation Performance Scorecard will be used. The Scorecard will enable the sport system to measure where it is in its transformation journey, whether it is improving and to set targets. It is intended to reflect a balanced and timely view of sport and recreation performance in implementing transformation strategies in proposed dimensions.
- 3.16 In recognising this role Sport and Recreation South Africa (SRSA) finalised an updated White Paper on sport and recreation and a Road Map outlining priority areas. In advancing this SRSA adopted the National Sport and Recreation Plan (NSRP) at the National Sport and Recreation Indaba (NSRI) held in December 2011 to address strategic focus areas to assist with broadening the base of sport and recreation in South Africa. The Roadmap and NSRP reflect on the limitations, misconceptions and perceptions of the current transformation discourse in the sporting sector and calls for a greater sense of urgency, resourcing and linkage to the schools programmes. It is therefore imperative that the Sports and Recreation Act be amended to integrate new developments and important policy intentions. Such amendments should also provide for the revision of the appointment and accountability of the South African Sport Confederation and Olympic (SASCOC) board and recreation Federations.

- 3.17 The NSRP emphasises Schools Sport as the 'bedrock' of South Africa's sport strategy for the coming 20 years and being key to laying the foundation for both an active and a winning nation. It is therefore imperative for all branches of the ANC and the broader movement and society at large to contribute to the NSRP. The NSRP also facilitates for increasing representative participation levels in all levels of various sports codes, so as to foster a common South African identity and social cohesion.
- 3.18 The NSRP paves the way to ensure that physical education is compulsory and implemented in all schools and that schools sport contributes to the development of sport in line with national priorities. Therefore, there is a need for all branches of the ANC and the Alliance to assist in identifying sport and recreation legends and veterans to assist the country into the campaign to resuscitate schools and community sport.
- 3.19 Towards the programme of the massification of sport and recreation programmes we need to mobilise society at large especially local sports councils and branches of the ANC to implement grassroots sports programmes such as Modified Sport (in order to take youth out of the streets) as an important foundation for sporting codes. The purpose of the Modified Sport is to attract especially young people by modifying rules and equipment with the focus on fun and enjoyment.
- 3.20 The majority of municipalities in South Africa do not use the allocated budget for sport and recreation infrastructure for its mandated purpose. Therefore, all structures of the movement should be encouraged to participate fully and influence the IDP processes with regard with sport and recreation infrastructural development.
- 3.21 The ring-fencing of 15% of Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) for building for sport and recreation facilities in May 2011 was an important step to address backlogs. It for this reason that this Ring-Fenced 15% should be transferred to the coffers of the Department of Sport and Recreation with immediate effect as per the Resolution of the 2007 National Conference of the ANC. This should be complemented by the deployment of Community Development Workers (CDW) to assist in this exercise which will include, among other things, sport and recreation facilities audit.
- 3.22 In order to ensure alignment it is proposed that all structures of sport and recreation especially sport federations and sport councils should be re-demarcated in line with the Municipal Demarcation Board from 2012 to 2013 for integrated and seamless planning and service delivery.
- 3.23 All branches of the ANC, Alliance and fraternal organisations should embark in a sustained campaign to establish and strengthen local sport and recreation councils. Branches of the ANC should mobilise SANCO local structures, COSATU locals, and SACP districts as well as broader society to

establish Sport and Recreation Subcommittees where they operate. This should be coupled into encouraging cadres of our movement to take interest in sport including standing and be elected and be active in Sport and Recreation structures from local, district, regional, provincial and national levels.

- 3.24 This should include, but not limited to, strengthening the delivery system of sport and recreation through the empowerment of the people from our localities as well as the South African Sport Confederation and Olympic Committee (SASCOC) and Sport Councils at ward, local, regional, and provincial level; and in the end work towards greater cooperation with strategic partners between our branches, SRSA, the Police, Defence Force, and other related structures, including Correctional Services that will enhance sport participation while in service or serving a term as well as the employment of athletes giving them a career while offering opportunities for them to train at an appropriate level.
- 3.25 All this will also be successful if our branches and the ANC government focus through a well coordinated education and training programmes and functional Athlete's and Coaching system. SRSA must as a matter of urgency establish an Athletes' and Coaches' Commission to pave the way towards the development of sport and recreation leaders that will adhere to sound governance principles and guide South African sport and recreation to higher and new heights.
- 3.26 A key proposal in the National Sport and Recreation Plan (NSRP) is the Transformation Charter which is aimed at establishing a competitive and demographically representative sport system guided by a value set based on equal opportunity, fairness, just behaviour, equitable resource distribution, and empowerment. In developing and in anticipating for the implementation of the Charter, SRSA should implement grassroots based sport development, talent identification and academies so that in the long run the quota system is abandoned. Such an implementation must also include Transformation Scorecards and Monitoring and Evaluation systems and bodies.
- 3.27 Given the historical empirical evidence that sport plays a pivotal role to instil positive behaviour, encouraging healthy lifestyles, promoting social cohesion and nation building, the current funding models and the National Lotteries Act must be reviewed.
- 3.28 In order to coordinate and monitor the implementation of sports and recreation oriented plans it is proposed that the ANC should establish a National and Sports Recreation Desk as a matter of urgency as agreed by the 52nd National Congress. The work Sports and Recreation Desk should be complemented by local sports and recreation councils. This Sport and Recreation machinery should be charged with monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the social cohesion programme of the STC whilst also



conducting audits of community members especially the youth who have been involved in sport or/and having some skills in athletics and coaching to enrol in the SRSA database of athletes and coaches.

4 BASKET OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND THE SOCIAL WAGE

- 4.1 To bring about equity and fight poverty the state would do well in putting in place a platform or social floor to facilitate for sustainable livelihoods. This can be achieved by; (1) the deepening of the social protection system, (2) a strengthening of delivery in education and health services, (3) a vigorous promotion of sports, arts, recreation, culture and heritage, (4) improved access (especially to young mothers) to social services, and (5) reduced cost of living. Such responsive measures must be complemented by proactive labour market measures which should link the poor and potentially labour active social grant recipients to employment opportunities.
- 4.2 This will require that the state determines and implements a minimum and acceptable package of quality and publicly delivered transfers, goods and services so as to enable households to access opportunities and engage in sustainable livelihoods. This may include access to quality and free education, health, water, sports and recreational opportunities, affordable and accessible transport and access to affordable quality nutrition. The implementation of such a package of services would ensure an improved livelihood and real wage levels for vulnerable individuals, families and households. This would contribute to the reduction of the number of people living below the poverty line, and would facilitate for human capital development and upward class mobility.
- 4.3 In extending this minimum package the South African Developmental State must ensure universal access to quality service. The state must also explore mechanisms, particularly in the social protection programme, which link these services to other outcomes such as education.
- 4.4 In extending services to vulnerable groups and grant recipients with a view of improving the social wage the housing subsidy and policies should be deepened to the reach those that are most vulnerable, including older persons, child headed households and people with disabilities. In reaching those in need programmes such as the People's Housing Process which calls on an active citizenry, should be considered as this may have the long term effect of gradually scaling down housing subsidies. In order to complement the downscaling of free housing subsidies the role of Development Finance Institutions and the banking sector should be reviewed.
- 4.5 In extending services to vulnerable groups and grant recipients with a view of improving the social wage, the housing subsidy and policies should be extended and expanded to support active citizenry programmes such as the People's Housing Process and Cooperative Housing. In order to complement

the developmental application of housing subsidies the role of Development Finance Institutions and the banking sector should be reviewed.

- 4.6 In linking the poor to productive employment, pursuing strategies to reduce vulnerabilities and enhancing capabilities of the poor and vulnerable the state would be able to lift and benefit entire communities. By focussing efforts on particular and vulnerable groups such as children and young people, intergenerational poverty can be tackled and a more socially cohesive society can be built.
- 4.7 The ANC will implement a comprehensive social security system which brings together initiatives such as free basic services for the poor, passenger transport subsidy, social grants, expansion of the assets base of the poor through housing, small business and land reform programmes as well private retirement savings, unemployment and accident insurance and medical aids.

5 YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

- 5.1 In seeking to address youth unemployment which can be arguably attributable to the structure of the South African economy it would be important to further develop strategies to ensure the improvement of education and skill levels amongst young people so that they are better prepared for the world of work. This includes post Grade 12 skills development programmes, internships and apprenticeship programmes. This can be complemented by strengthened efforts to reduce the cost and standardise tertiary education.
- 5.2 These must be complemented by short term efforts directed at employment creation which could include the expansion of certain sectors of the Expanded Public Works Programmes such as the Community Works Programme, Kha ri Gude and the Social Sector which are generally more labour intensive and can serve to expand the social wage and net. Additional considerations should be provided for increasing the number of internships available in the public sector by tenth fold which should also be complemented by private and civil society sector oriented youth employment incentives. Such programmes ought to also have behaviour change and life skills components aimed at increasing education and awareness in relation to substance abuse, pregnancy, and HIV and Aids.
- 5.3 To complement these, measures to support young people who are actively seeking employment, possibly through a job-seekers grant that is linked to compulsory skills development programmes, should be explored. To gain the necessary skills employment creation programmes such as the Community Works Programme and the Expanded Public Programme should prioritise young people. To complement this development finance institutions and State Owned Entities, including the NYDA and the banking sector should proactively support youth entrepreneurs through targeted preferential and credit programmes.

6 ENHANCING SERVICES TO CHILDREN AND TRANSFORMING EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT (ECD)

- 6.1 Evidence has shown that the 1,000 days between a woman's pregnancy and her child's 3rd birthday offer a unique window of opportunity to shape healthier and more prosperous futures. The right nutrition and development support during this 1,000 day window can have a profound impact on a child's ability to grow, learn, and rise out of poverty. Such interventions could also shape a society's long-term health, stability and prosperity. Malnutrition and under nutrition continues to be a leading cause of illness and mortality amongst infants. Malnutrition and under nutrition often have irreversible consequences which have far reaching effects in the lifetime of a child. These include the weakening of a child's immune system with the fatal consequences as result of susceptibility to common illnesses such as pneumonia, diarrhoea and malaria. During pregnancy, under nutrition can have a devastating impact on the healthy growth and development of a child.
- 6.2 Consequently, a society wide long term campaign supported by the state on improving nutrition and development services for mothers and children in the 1,000 day window should be undertaken. Such a campaign would ensure a lifelong approach wherein the child lives a healthy and productive life whilst breaking the cycle of poverty.
- 6.3 The proposed campaign should be driven by the Social Transformation Committee of the ANC and supported by a special multi sector ministerial task team. The task team should over and above leading the campaign explore solutions towards improving nutrition in a more accessible, affordable and cost effective manner. The team should also explore implementable and effective interventions to support pregnant and young mothers and young children. Such interventions could include cash transfers and the supply of vitamins and minerals.
- 6.4 The 1 000 Campaign has the potential to start with the noting and directing of children by the branches of the ANC so as to complement the birth at registration campaign of the ANC and proposals elsewhere to resuscitate a children oriented political education, mobilisation and cultural exchange based programmes similar to the *Masupatsela A Sisulu* and the M Plan of yester year.
- 6.5 The 52nd National Congress resolved to "*strengthen childhood development centres [and] develop a comprehensive strategy on Early Childhood Development*". In taking this resolution it was noted that, amongst others, coordination and collaboration between the Departments of Education and Social Development and other related departments had to be strengthened. Limited progress has been recorded in this regard. Consequently it is important that a comprehensive strategy is finalised for the consideration of the ANC National Conference.

- 6.6 The strategy should recognise the family as the foundation of early childhood care and development. To which end it should promote the enablement of parents, as far as possible, to ensure that they provide their children with necessary care, protection, support and development. This includes intellectual stimulation, emotional growth, social interactions and much more. As a result of this the family or caregivers should generally have access to resources in their community that they can utilise, at their discretion, to expand early childhood care and development. These resources include day care child minders, parent support groups, toy libraries, playgrounds, crèches, ECD centres and pre schools, all of which will require adequately trained and professional personnel as well as infrastructure.
- 6.7 The proposed ECD strategy should also recognise that children who are in quality Early Childhood Development Programmes perform better in primary, secondary and tertiary levels and have better chances to become productive adults. However it has also been recognised that the majority of children in South Africa, in particular in rural South Africa, do not have access to ECD facilities, consequently they stand lesser chances to succeed in life despite them being the neediest of such foundational programmes and facilities. This is compounded by the fact that a significant majority of these facilities are privately owned and levy charges to parents/caregivers even though the state continues to subsidise these facilities.
- 6.8 In certain instances access to such facilities and the care of a child is facilitated for by access to the child maintenance system. However, the limited capacity of the system to effectively prosecute defaulting parents, which impose the most oppressive victimization and impoverishment on especially struggling mothers who are burdened with the dual responsibility of sole financial support and the provision of care for their children.
- 6.9 The overall results as result of these limitations is the general neglect and a lack of supervision over children because mothers have to work long hours and are unable to afford child caring services thus leaving children to maintain themselves. Also, the absence of adult supervision makes children vulnerable to child molesters and other dangers. It contributes to poor performance at school because children don't have sufficient time to complete homework because of household chores. A lack of sufficient household income results in poor nutrition and health care for the children.
- 6.10 In order to address these limitations and promote the development of children as long-term measure to address poverty and inequality it maybe prudent on government to provide a policy framework that will provide the legislative guidance to the manner in which Early Childhood Development services are provided. This includes legislated guidelines on the providing the necessary infrastructure for ECD Centres, funding for the nutritional needs of all children attending ECD Centres, the funding and training of ECD practitioners and the design and implementation of a national ECD curriculum statement.

6.11 In order to ensure that parents take up their parenting responsibilities the government needs to develop a more effective way to ensure that judgements made in maintenance cases are implemented fairly and justly. This may include measures wherein the recipient parent is paid through the Social Security System and the money is then 'clawed back' through appropriate taxation measures. Other proposed measures include the criminalization of defaulting parents with respect to child support, all of which should be complemented by a public awareness and education campaign in which all the levels and structures of the ANC should participate.

6.12 Substance and alcohol abuse

6.13 On Substance abuse

6.13.1 The ANC remains committed to the fight against substance and drug abuse within our communities. The utilisation of such substances has continued to impact negatively on the type of society we seek to build.

6.13.2 The movement has also taken note of the linkages and current trend of the trafficking of young people and women in particular for the transportation of drugs and will explore mechanisms to regulate and reduce the harm caused by these substances and trends.

6.13.3 The ANC should also explore further awareness and education campaigns in relation to substance abuse.

6.14 On Alcohol abuse

6.14.1 The harmful use of alcohol has been identified as a leading risk factor for death and disability. Internationally respected and acknowledged research evidence indicates that the role of alcohol as a risk factor in the spread of Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) is very high. Evidence indicates that alcohol accounted for 3.8% of deaths globally and for 4.6% of disability adjusted life years in 2004. Alcohol was found to be the 5th highest risk factor deaths in middle income countries. In terms of Disability Adjusted Life Years lost in 2004, alcohol ranked 1st in middle income countries. With South being a middle income country the scale of the problem is clearly, a cause for alarm.

6.14.2 Further evidence shows a relationship between alcohol consumption and crime. Mortuary statistics indicate that alcohol played an up to 46% role in transport related deaths and homicides. Research conducted by the Crime Research and Statistics component of Crime Intelligence - over the past decade has confirmed that approximately 70% - 80% of murders, 60% of attempted murders, 75% of rapes and 90% of all assaults involve victims and perpetrators who know each other. Further analysis of these statistics indicates that alcohol and

other drugs played a contributory role in committing these crimes. The latest research indicates that roughly 65% of murders are associated with social behaviour much of it fuelled by alcohol abuse.

6.14.3 Alcohol is also a major contributor to social disorder. The South African Health Information Network using research undertaken by the Medical Research Council indicates that alcohol intoxication is associated with morbidities arising from intentional and non-intentional injuries. Associated dangers for alcohol also point to increased risk in the contracting sexually transmitted diseases. Recent protestation particularly from the advertising industry indicate that linkages and urgent requirement for accelerated public education and awareness campaigns as well as legislative reforms in all spheres of governance. In exploring such legislative reforms serious considerations should be given to alcohol advertising restrictions and alcohol pricing.

6.14.4 To complement these legislative reforms and the negative social impact of alcohol and substance abuse the ANC must support the work of the Inter-ministerial Committee on Alcohol and Substance Abuse as mandated by resolutions taken at the NGC of 2010. The Committee's programme of action to reduce alcohol related harm (which is based on the World Health Organisation's standards) includes measures that will reduce exposure of young people and the general population to alcohol advertising, the raising of prices, the further regulating of the number of licensed outlets able to sell alcohol, the raising of the legal age for purchasing alcohol so to protect the youth and stricter drink drive rules and regulations.

6.14.5 Additional programmatic responses which engage, particularly young people in the sports and recreation sectors will be needed to complement the legislative and policy level proposals to which end additional local level sports and recreation facilities have to be built.

7 ANTI-POVERTY STRATEGY

7.1 The consolidated and integrated social transformation agenda finds itself constantly being derailed by the persistence of high levels of poverty, inequality, and unemployment. This is despite the fact that a seemingly large number of policies, programmes, projects, various interventions and initiatives have been put in place.



7.2 These three challenges of poverty, inequality, and unemployment have reinforced each other with devastating effects on the South African society as both observations over the past eighteen years of democracy and international research confirm that:

- Due to high inequality, growth has often had the tendency to be concentrated among sectors that benefit the already advantaged; the poor, on the other hand, are likely to be excluded from market opportunities or to lack the resources to benefit from growth;
- Even as the economy grew and reached its peak in 2008, high levels of inequality has made it harder to reduce poverty in a more meaningful way;
- Further, inequality has made it harder to incorporate the poor and disadvantaged in the growth process; inequalities have constrained their productive capacity and their potential contribution to development;

7.3 Given the observed challenges of poverty, inequality, and unemployment in the context of lack of shortage of policies, programmes, and projects to address these, an Anti-Poverty White Paper, which links economic and social outcomes, needs to be finalised as a matter of urgency the objectives will be to:

- Provide reference guidance and direction for all work on addressing poverty, inequality, and unemployment;
- Facilitate prioritisation and sequencing of interventions;
- Aid coordination, integration, monitoring, evaluation and reporting;
- Establish necessary institutional and structural arrangements for the eradication of poverty, reduction of inequality and unemployment where currently absent; where these exist but weak, capacitate them; where they are established, consolidate and ensure replicability;
- Translate the vision and spirit of the social transformation agenda into implementable programmes, projects and interventions;
- Address poverty, inequality, and unemployment simultaneously;
- Identify and propose key pillars/anchors for the eradication of poverty, and reduction of inequality and unemployment;
- Boldly identify and introduce key areas of reforms (administrative and otherwise) that need to be undertaken without which work on poverty, inequality, and unemployment can only proceed with huge obstacles of a systemic nature;
- Act as a rallying point to mobilise the whole of South African society.

- Deliberately bridge the gap between social and economic policies, programmes, projects, and interventions in a way that these reinforce one another. Unfortunately for the past eighteen years, for the identified categories of the poor and the marginalized, concerted effort has been made to formulate discrete (social) policies that address specific forms of manifestations of poverty such as income, health, education, transport, basic services, housing, etc. By and large, the point of departure treats the poor as a residual category requiring discrete (social) policies that are sometimes weakly related to economic development. In addition, eradication of absolute poverty (destitution) seems to have been the main focus with the unintended consequence that relative poverty and inequality not receiving the attention they deserve.
- 7.4 To provide a basis for programming the proposed White Paper it is further proposed that a detailed anti-poverty strategy be adopted which would be pillared on (1) an expansionary economic growth, (2) income security, job creation and entrepreneurship, and (3) infrastructure development.
- 7.5 The strategy would have to also pay particular attention to human development, the promotion of human dignity, and food security.
- 7.6 Finally, a critical instrument to the achievement of economic development and human capital is the promotion of social cohesion, especially as it relates to:
- Common Values and a Civic Culture
 - Social Order and Social Control
 - Social Solidarity and Reductions in Wealth Disparities
 - Social Networks and Social Capital
 - Place Attachment and Identity Paper
- 7.7 The delivery of a focussed cross sectoral integrated social inclusion programme will also require a deepening of strategic social security and retirement reform proposals contained in the Consolidated Government Document. This should address gaps in the social security system and accelerate government's efforts towards a more comprehensive system. Improved Social Assistance, either in cash or in-kind, have been addressed through the discussion related to deepening the social wage. It has also been noted that social assistance programmes, which provide support to more than 15 million South Africans, have had an unprecedented success in reducing both poverty and inequality.

- 7.8 It is generally understood that social insurance serves the purpose to mitigate risks associated with unemployment, ill health, disability, work-related injury, old age, health insurance or unemployment insurance. Consequently the proposals contained in the Consolidated Government document seek to generally achieve a more inclusive social insurance dispensation as part of a comprehensive social security system. These include proposals towards a mandatory retirement systems and measures to provide a basic retirement, disability and survivor benefits for all employees.
- 7.9 These proposals are complemented by Cabinet's approval of a new policy framework for the reform of the Road Accident Fund to bring it in line with social security principles which engender a spirit of mutual engagement between government, business, organised labour and civil society.
- 7.10 Successfully implemented social security systems are generally efficient and support the integration of customer services and one stop shops which are reachable by all sectors. The success of the Unemployment Insurance Fund lies in its significant extension of coverage to domestic and farm workers, and taxi drivers whilst reducing service delivery costs and the modernising systems. These successes ought to be replicated in considering comprehensive social insurance. Consequently considerations for social insurance packages for vulnerable sectors such as domestic and farm workers as well as funeral insurance for the poor and older persons ought to be explored.
- 7.11 In deepening the content of benefits the state must introduce of continuation benefit as an important aspect of a retirement system and explore the nature and content of social security options for the youth and those in the informal sector, including the provision of a contributory retirement system for sport personalities, performing artists and related categories of persons in irregular employment.
- 7.12 The ANC must affirm the need for social security delivery efficiencies, and supports the integration of customer services and service delivery from one-stop-shops. To which end, government must establish a common platform and single social security outlets in a modernised social security administration and payment arrangement.
- 7.13 In introducing efficiencies, reach and effectiveness government must move with speed to introduce the National Social Security Fund which will manage and administer a contributory pension fund for all South Africans. To complement this South Africa must move with greater speed to consolidate the four compensation funds spread across three departments and the private sector.
- 7.14 All the propositions advanced under the Comprehensive Social Security should be informed by a social budget which would ensure that government regularly assesses the affordability and sustainability of the comprehensive social security.

8 THE PROVISION OF ACCESS TO HOUSING AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

8.1 The Problem Statement

8.1.1 The acute shortage of household and family access basic services, and housing for the poor and affordable access to housing for the working class, and more broadly the creation of holistic living environments in South Africa is, in part, the consequence of the inherited legacy of spatial and resource inequality and under-development coupled with the post-liberation migration into the urban centres. The provision of basic services, with an emphasis of sanitation, remains a daunting challenge in the quest for a better life for our communities.

8.1.2 The current funding and subsidy framework has had the unintended consequences of promoting dependence on the state and government to ensure that all citizens have access to adequate housing.

8.1.3 The resultant urban growth, low family incomes, land speculation, and gaps in the implementation and regulatory policies, legislation and implementation frameworks has forced a substantial segment of our population to live in inadequate and precarious settlements.

8.2 In promoting the development of integrated human settlements, reference must be made to the upgrading and development of current and existing informal and slum settlements. A particular and responsive developmental approach is required to address this developmental challenge.

8.3 Following the 52nd National Conference Resolutions, amongst others, the government has undertaken the implementation of a comprehensive set of policies and programmes, which includes the provision of socio-economic infrastructure and facilities, however critical challenges remain which include amongst other:

- Insufficient institutional capacity and lack of strong instruments for implementation,
- Towns and cities are not productive enough and do not generate sufficient jobs,

- The number of women, young people moving into and living in cities is growing rapidly,
 - There are dysfunctional planning, development and settlement patterns across the country.
- 8.4 The Department of Human Settlements has been established in recognition and acknowledgement of the fact that towns and cities are the pressure points for growth and development. The response to the demand for sustainable human development and housing should not be seen as an end in itself, but should rather be seen as a means to an end, specifically aspects of urban growth and related management and efficiencies.
- 8.5 Notwithstanding a focus on towns and cities, programmes in rural areas are still a priority, with a need to ensure that rural family and households, and quality of life is improved, including farmworkers.
- 8.6 The resources available by the state for improving the quality of household life in human settlements are limited when compared to the inherited backlogs, current and growing needs and aspirations of all communities. The available allocation of resources is also not optimally allocated and without proper planning and prioritization, results in poor outputs and outcomes. The resultant effect of our current resource allocation has also not promoted societal and individual sustainability and development, particularly in the human settlements sector. The desired outcome of improving household quality of life must receive greater priority in the allocation of existing resources and where new resources become available for allocation. The choices to be exercised must ensure national development goals and objectives are achieved.
- 8.7 Within the current policy and delivery framework, it is required that process be reviewed to ensure that abuse of the grant and subsidy within communities and society is reduced. This is particularly so in relation to the provision of poor quality housing as well as well as sale of houses by individuals and households, as well as illegal land occupation..
- 8.8 Policy Recommendations:
- 8.8.1 Having regard to the scale of the need to provide basic services, housing and the need to improve human settlements sustainability and household and family livelihoods and the current backlogs in the provision of adequate housing, it is imperative that the comprehensive policies, programmes developed and undertaken by Government in housing and human settlements, including those related to sanitation, responds to the development needs and aspirations of the community and the following must receive priority and attention:

- 8.8.2 The consolidation of relevant policy, legislation and frameworks for better human settlements planning, resource allocation, development, implementation, monitoring and management.
- 8.8.3 That adequate attention is paid to the housing needs of vulnerable groups in society, including orphans, the aged and the disabled. A coordinated and collaborative national implementation framework is required to provide mandatory guidance to all spheres and sectors of government to ensure that the special and vulnerable groups' human settlements and housing needs are not compromised.
- 8.8.4 This includes the need to develop measures to reduce the discretionary powers of provincial and municipal governments when it comes to providing shelter to the poor and vulnerable.
- 8.8.5 The review of the funding and subsidy framework and architecture to improve outcomes and sustainability of programmes and projects – It is common cause that we are building a developmental state with a government and society that promotes the socio-economic and physical equality and dignity of all citizens.
- 8.8.6 The current funding and subsidy framework has had the unintended consequences of promoting dependence on the state and government to ensure that all citizens have access to adequate housing.
- 8.8.7 That the eradication of the household access to sanitation backlog be made a national priority programme, in conjunction with provision of household access to water, refuse removal, security of tenure, area lighting and transport access . This includes the acceleration of programmes to achieve international and regional sanitation targets.
- 8.8.8 The development of a National Spatial Framework for Human Settlements including the creation of new cities and towns within a long term planning and implementation horizon, focused on eradicating inequality and underdevelopment and ensuring the de-racialisation of society.
- 8.8.9 Deepen and entrench the campaign of mobilising society through initiatives such as “Youth Build”, “Womens’ Build”, “Each One, Settle One” programme, and other Ubuntu based programmes.
- 8.8.10 The improvement of the rental and affordable housing programme to be more responsive to the poor and affordable households using innovative guarantee and financial initiatives.
- 8.8.11 Creative ways must be developed to respond to the unintended consequences of judicial decisions.

- 8.8.12 Particular and special attention must be given to the development and promotion of Co-Operative Housing Development models including dedicated legislation - The existing experiences show that the encouragement and implementation of a housing cooperative model has the potential to contribute positively in addressing the human settlements and housing challenges in South Africa, more particularly in promoting a developmental and non-state dependant delivery model.
- 8.8.13 The implementation of a developmental voucher programme which will support and supplement community and household led initiatives in the development of housing and sustainable livelihoods.
- 8.8.14 Improved prioritisation, release and development, coordination and management of all state and public owned land including municipal land for government led housing and human settlements programmes.
- 8.8.15 In order to ensure and improve access to finance for poor and working class households, the state will have to intervene in various aspects of the human settlements finance chain, especially in the removal of impediments in the housing demand and supply side chain and the establishment of alternative channels and methods housing and human settlements financing. The reluctance of the private and quasi state parastatal sector to make constructive interventions has created artificial supply side constraints leading to shortages and a pent-up demand in the stock of housing for the working class and affordable income sectors. A consolidation of the institutions will require a legislative basis to be adopted to guide and ensure the required outcomes are achieved.

9 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS IN RELATION TO VIBRANT, EQUITABLE AND SUSTAINABLE RURAL COMMUNITIES

- 9.1 Being cognisant of the fact that access to assets is a critical element towards the promotion of social cohesion and development as well as the fact that the area of rural development is cross sectoral, the STC believes that land reform is a cardinal part of realising the objective of vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities.
- 9.2 The 2007 Strategies and Tactics observed that “*a significant part of the working class in our country are the rural poor, mostly unemployed, [and] landless*” The Strategies and Tactics called for programmes, initiatives and policy interventions which would enhance rural workers rights and advance the land reform programme, amongst others.
- 9.3 In this context, the concept ‘development’ refers to shared growth and prosperity, relative income equality, full employment and cultural progress. ‘Underdevelopment’ is the other side of this proverbial coin - poverty, relative income inequality, unemployment and cultural backwardness. In essence

ensuring that the poor has access to productive land is part of strategies to improve access to physical assets.

- 9.4 Believing that there is sufficient evidence to suggest that the current land acquisition strategy which is primarily, the willing-buyer willing-seller model tends to distort the land market through inflating the prices of land earmarked for restitution. This has the dual effect of making land reform expensive and indeed, delays the process of increasing the access of the poor to land.
- 9.5 To reverse this undesirable trend and anomaly the following is proposed to speed up land reform and improve restitution processes and outcomes:
- 9.5.1 That a Land Management Commission be established. The Land Management Commission (LMC) will be autonomous, but not independent, of the Ministry and Department. It will be accountable to the Ministry through the Department; and, will submit regular reports to the latter. The LMC will be composed of all stakeholders in land and persons appointed by the Minister. The Land Management Commission will be advisory and offer opinions, undertake research and develop guidelines on land management to all relevant state department and institutions. The LMC will have power to subpoena anyone and any entity, private or public, to appear before it, and answer any question relating to its landholding or land interest; enquire about any land question, out of its own initiative or at the instance of interested parties; verify and /or validate / invalidate individual or corporate title deeds; demand a declaration of any landholding, with all the necessary documentation relevant to such a declaration; grant amnesty and / or to initiate prosecution, whichever the case might be, at its own discretion; and, seize or confiscate land gotten through fraudulent or corrupt means.
- 9.5.2 A Land Valuer-General be established. This institution will ensure the provision of fair and consistent land values for rating and taxing purposes; determine financial compensation in cases of land expropriation, under the Expropriation Act or any other policy and legislation, in compliance with the constitution; provide specialist valuation and property-related advice to government; set norms and standards, and monitoring service delivery; undertake market and sales analysis; set guidelines, norms and standards required to validate the integrity of the valuation data; and create and maintaining a data-base of valuation information.
- 9.5.3 A Land Rights Management Board, with local management committees will be established. The Land Rights Management Board (LRMB) will be composed of representatives of sectors which hold rights to land and persons appointed by the Minister because of their special knowledge and capacity to provide professional services to the Board.

10 WATER PROVISION FOR GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

- 10.1 The 2007 and 2011 ANC resolutions recognise that the South African water sector is at a crossroads, with persistent water insecurities for large sections of the population which are compounded by new threats arising from climate change. However, South Africa still faces major opportunities that can help transform its water sector to be a force for economic growth, job creation, and equity
- 10.2 Adopted frameworks for meeting the water needs of the poor are currently being challenged by the ever increasing demands placed by increased; urbanisation, industrialisation and commercialisation of the agriculture sector. Existing policies and institutional arrangements are not able to cope with the disregard for water rights, eroding commitments to redress and equity, outdated practices and attitudes in the management of water resources, and the tendency to neglect the poor in policy and planning processes.
- 10.3 In essence, the water policy represents the consolidation of all post-apartheid development efforts and is aimed at establishing an integrated and progressive water system. To address the challenges faced by the water sector in its quest to become fully integrated will also be given to the building of an efficient, sustainable and equitable sector to ensure national unity and social cohesion. This will continue to be done within the Developmental State with citizenry participation
- 10.4 At the same time, the opportunities for working towards eliminating water insecurity across all sections of society are also larger now than ever before. Democratization – despite its challenges – creates new opportunities for water management. If policies and institutions are properly aligned, the process of democratization can benefit people who were previously excluded from decision-making in the sector. Despite these notable legacies of the past, democratic practices are continuing to gain ground in the water sector and attracting stronger support. There has also been an increase in the role of water user associations and of community networks.
- 10.5 What should be observed is that the new policy approach is more inclined to create equity with a focus on giving access to water to marginalized communities, by changing single purpose dams into multiple purpose dams and then allowing HDIs and SMMEs to gain use of water through relaxed and friendly license allocations.
- 10.6 Believing that water is a critical strategic natural resource. It is essential for growth and development, for the environment and health, as well as for the wellbeing of the people of South Africa. Although this principle is generally accepted, it is not always well understood or appreciated. South Africa is a Developmental State and as such there is a need to define the role of the Development State in managing water. Despite the fact that South Africa is a naturally water-stressed country, further challenged by the need to support

growth and development as well as potential climate change impact, the resource requires concerted effort to give Water as a resource the priority status and attention it deserves. This situation is reflected through the manner in which this scarce resource is wasted (more than 35% water losses), polluted, degraded, inadequately financed and inappropriately policy ally positioned. Paradoxically, South Africa has a fairly well developed water management and infrastructure framework which has resulted in a perceived sense of water security, as well as a lack of appreciation for this critical strategic resource.

10.7 It is noted that while there is recognition that in terms of the statistics released by Stats SA, the ANC government has reached 97% of water provision, it is evident that in many rural communities only 48% (representing 4% of the system allocation) has been reached. This is as a result of lack of infrastructure in some areas and more importantly, the still persistent skewed nature of the allocation of water.

10.8 While water plays a pivotal role in everyday life and in social and economic development, water resource and its management do not receive the attention and status it deserves. Despite its policy functions, water is not properly reflected in macro- and sector strategies. There are still challenges with regard to national budgets allocated to water resources development, management and protection which at most do not reflect the importance of water as a policy, albeit scarce, resource. Without a significant increase in investment in water infrastructure development and management, it will be very difficult to ensure and sustain water security for the achievement of economic growth and social development targets.

10.9 Issues of concern to find the impression of the developmental state in water provision revolves around the following key areas:

10.9.1 Water Pricing

10.9.2 Opening licensing opportunities to HDIs by reviewing Schedule 1 of Water user license to Schedule 3 to include HDIs and SMME

10.9.3 Investigating the opportunity to change single purpose dams into multi purpose dams to provide opportunities for the HDIs

10.9.4 Ensuring sustainable Water Infrastructure Reticulation in rural areas

10.9.5 Ensuring that there access to Water

10.9.6 Encourage full participation of our people in decision making

10.9.7 Ensuring that there is enforcement of the Water Service Act.



- 10.10 The ANC policy direction on Water provision sets out an approach which seeks to increase access to the poor whilst promoting effective and efficient water resources management and calls for efficient water use, reduction of pollution and water losses, improving water productivity and stretching of water resources. Smart management of water resources is required to take us to 2030 and beyond.
- 10.11 Given this scenario, in order to ensure that all people access water, the following is recommended:
- 10.11.1 Legislative review that allows unused allocations removed from entitlement holders.
 - 10.11.2 The Abolishment of water trading.
 - 10.11.3 Reallocation through licence review as well as licensing the property instead of the business.
 - 10.11.4 Reallocation of unutilized capacity in agriculture and other sectors.
 - 10.11.5 All water needs to be aligned with the New Growth Path.
 - 10.11.6 Water reticulation infrastructure to house-holds in rural communities.
 - 10.11.7 Augmenting supply through other new sources of water and reconciliation strategies.
 - 10.11.8 Innovative use of indigenous or local knowledge in water management.
 - 10.11.9 Speeding up water allocation to the previously disadvantaged.
 - 10.11.10 Developing new water resources and associated infrastructure.
 - 10.11.11 Ensuring that this scarce resource is used equitably and sustainably in order to support the development objectives of the country.
 - 10.11.12 Developing turnaround policy for underperforming water boards and institutional realignment of the water boards, catchment management agencies and water user associations to municipalities and provinces.
 - 10.11.13 Placing provision of water at the centre of integrated development planning and decision making as well as ensuring effective and smarter governance, whilst utilising indigenous and local knowledge in water management.

- 10.12 Pricing of water for the different economic and social sectors must reflect the scarcity of water. Public awareness campaigns on the need to use water efficiently will be very important in the promotion of the valuing of water by all communities. The public awareness campaigns should link the reduction of both water and carbon footprints with the aim to integrate water and energy efficiency.
- 10.13 Noting that our water resources are under severe pressure from pollution from sewage effluent discharge, industrial effluents, Acid Mine Drainage and non-point source pollution from agriculture, mining and other land use activities. All these pollutants have negative impacts on human health, economic growth and ecological integrity of aquatic ecosystems. The awareness of water quality problems has improved and more emphasis has been placed on water resources protection as an important goal, not only to protect aquatic ecosystems but also for socio-economic and public health reasons.
- 10.14 Believing that for the next five years it would be crucial to support the building of capacity of water management institutions, such as the establishment of new CMAs. This will be informed by the proposed institutional re-alignment model that calls for the reduction of the number of CMAs from the current 19 to 9. It would be important to continue to support stakeholder engagement in water-related decision-making processes that affect the water users. What we need to achieve is among others:
- 10.14.1 Viable and transparent water management institutions that are accountable, are managing water resources according to the principles of efficiency, equity and environmental sustainability;
 - 10.14.2 An effective regulatory framework ensures compliance enforcement of water use regulations for all water users;
 - 10.14.3 Skills development and building of capacity is needed to manage and regulate water resources throughout the water sector and related fields. This makes it possible for South Africa to manage its water resources in a sustainable manner.
- 10.15 Additional proposals include a national led and coordinated water equity strategy and sanitation infrastructure plan which will serve to coordinate and provide alignment with all spheres of governance and relying programmes such as the National Sanitation Programmes. All of which will be complemented by public education and awareness with an emphasis on young people.
- 11 The peaceful transition in South Africa presented a unique opportunity for redress and recovery in terms of Environment and Sustainable Development . Starting with the constitution, new policies and legislation have been developed across all sectors, with full public consultation and participation.

- 11.1 The fundamental objectives of the policies on Environmental issues are to secure sustainability and equitable access to resources. The NEMA (Act 107 of 1998) notes: "The environment is held in public trust for the people. The beneficial use of environmental resources must serve the public interest and the environment must be protected as the people's common heritage."
- 11.2 Before 1994, environmental matters had very low profiles in terms of government Priorities. That changed rapidly with the advent of democracy, brought about by the ANC and its allies. We have also seen tremendous progress towards putting South Africa on a path of sustainable development, encompassing economic growth, social development, and the Conservation of natural resources and services. After successfully hosting the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002, we have also assumed a global leadership role in the promotion of these ideals. Building better communities, creating jobs and fighting poverty is a central part of the global quest for sustainable development. South Africa is using the protection of biodiversity and ecological goods and services to provide jobs and income opportunities for the poor and unskilled.
- 11.3 In line with its vision of creating a prosperous and equitable society living in harmony with the natural environment, our government's key strategic priorities in these areas include:
- (a) the protection, conservation and enhancement of environmental assets, natural and heritage resources;
 - (b) ensuring a sustainable and healthy environment; contributing to sustainable economic growth, livelihoods and social cohesion;
 - (c) providing leadership on climate change action;
 - (d) promoting skills development and employment creation through facilitating green and inclusive economic growth;
 - (e) and creating a better Africa and a better world by advancing national environmental interests through a global sustainable development agenda.
- 11.4 The National Planning Commission has defined a vision for a 25-year strategic plan for the country in the Cabinet approved Green Paper; the plan has significant relevance to the Green Economy growth path, especially as it acknowledges that a long term plan has to be informed by breaking down the country's high level aspirations into focused strategies.
- 11.5 These would deal with such issues as economic development, human resource development, building a developmental state, enhancing regional stability and so forth. A plan has to take into account environmental factors such as the global economy, climate change,

demographic trends and regional peace and stability. Long term cross cutting issues such as food, energy and water security would also have to be factored in. A national planning process would help guide development decisions by clearly prioritizing objectives. This would make it easier to resolve trade-offs where there are competing objectives. It would also signal clear choices about long term energy options, including the sequencing of decisions required. It would provide a policy framework for pricing regulated network services.

- 11.6 Employment generation is a key priority in the government's medium term strategic framework and it is intensifying its involvement in the relevant areas of the expanded public works programme, particularly in relation to generating green jobs.

There are specific and critical environmental outcomes that will be attained through programmes like the management of invasive alien plants, wild fires, wetlands, land degradation, forest degradation, river health, value-added industries, and the conversion of invasive alien plant biomass, bush-encroachment biomass and waste materials to energy.

It is therefore imperative that our policies, programmes and the government's employment creation strategy should aim to integrate capital, technical expertise and technology with its agenda for the environment.

11.7 Towards a sustainability - The National Framework for Sustainable Development

- 11.7.1 The National Strategy on Sustainable Development provides a valuable step in defining key sustainable development principles for the country, while being mindful of global challenges and growth governments. The country's approach asserts that social, economic and ecosystem factors are embedded within each other, and are underpinned by systems of governance. It is through this approach that a sound green economy strategy would be contextualised.

These should ensure that the potential for economic growth in the sector is maximised, that the interface between the environment and development is effectively managed, and wherever possible that government stimulates economic growth that supports transformation.

- 11.7.2 Green economy is implemented within the context of sustainable development to ensure achievement of government priorities including the New Growth Path which highlights a green Economy



as one of the ten so-called jobs drivers and within the top five and it is also a key consideration in the Industrial Policy Action Plan.

South Africa has adopted a National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD) and Action Plan which happened well in good time when the world prepares for the RIO +20 in 2012. Central to the debate is how to enhance environmental governance and further articulation of environmental sustainability in economic development through the green economy concept in the context of poverty eradication.

Due to the complex development considerations, that include the worrying increase in the gap between the rich and poor populations in the country, a simple “triple bottom line” approach to sustainable development is insufficient.

This realisation has led to the broader definition of sustainable development. The country’s approach asserts that social, economic and ecosystem factors are embedded within each other, and are underpinned by systems of governance. It is through this approach that a sound green economy strategy would be contextualised.

11.8 Fossil-fuel investments and the transition to a low carbon economy

11.8.1 Two of the seven proposed “mega-infrastructure” projects (just under 30%) effectively facilitate increased local and global use of fossil fuels and appear to lock South Africa into a fossil fuel-based reliance that goes beyond 2030.

11.8.2 In this regard this apparent non-alignment with Chapter 5 – Transition to a Low-Carbon Economy is not fully explained or justified and could be seen as a “mixed signal” – are we really serious about a transition to a low-carbon economy if we are prioritising massive investments in the construction of a new coal line to unlock coal deposits in the Waterberg as well as the extension of existing coal lines in the central basin and the construction of infrastructure to import liquefied natural gas and accelerated exploration activity to find sufficient domestic gas feedstocks (including exploration of shale and coal bed methane reserves).

11.9 The use of offsets

11.9.1 Changes in land use, especially those changes associated with the development of so-called virgin land are, more often than not, associated with some level of environmental degradation. In the worst cases, natural environments and ecosystems are completely destroyed by the change in land use (e.g. the open-caste mining of

virgin land). In the best cases, the environment impacts are reduced to what society regards as being “acceptable impacts”. However, even in these “best case” scenarios, there is still often a net loss in environmental quality. In this regard, there is no doubt that South Africa’s environmental impact management regime typified by, among others, environmental impact assessments (EIAs), has dramatically mitigated much of the avoidable destruction over the last 15 years.

However, despite these laudable environmental management efforts, most environmental indicators continue to show a steady and significant decline in environmental quality. This is simply due to the fact that although EIAs and associated authorisations, permits and licenses reduce environmental impacts, they do not, and indeed cannot, mitigate the environmental impacts of most changes in land use completely.

11.9.2 This situation is often referred to as “death by a thousand cuts” as, although EIAs may reduce the impact of individual “cuts” eventually there are too many small “cuts” for the environment to withstand and, as a result, plant and animal species become locally extinct and natural systems and ecosystem services simply collapse. However, there are some changes in land use that actually provide a net environmental improvement when measured by such indicators as species number and diversity. In the best cases, degraded environments are almost fully restored to their natural state (e.g. depleted cultivated or over-grazed farmland restored to its natural state as part of, say, a game-farm development). In other cases, severely degraded land that supports little biodiversity is changed to a use that improves biodiversity (e.g. strip-mined area converted into a gold course).

11.9.3 However, despite these positive contributions to the environment, these developments do not balance the negative impacts and, hence, “death by a thousand cuts” continues, albeit at a marginally slower rate.

With this, it seems theoretically possible that if land use changes with negative environmental impacts were balanced with land use changes with positive environment impacts then “death by a thousand cuts” could be significantly slowed. Indeed, it could be argued that if a slight bias was given to the land use changes with positive environment impacts (i.e. the balance is slightly skewed in favour of positive environmental outcomes), then “death by a thousand cuts” could be slowly reversed.

11.10 Green Growth and Job Creation



11.10.1 In the 2009 framework response to the international economic crisis, the South African government urged for the development of incentives for investment in programmes geared at creating large number of 'green jobs', i.e. employment in industries and facilities that are designed to mitigate impacts to the environment and natural systems and the protection thereof.

Creation of decent jobs is one of government's top 5 priorities for the current MTSF period (the other four priorities include, education, health, rural development as well as the fight against crime and corruption), a sustainable way of contributing to this priority can be achieved through stimulating investment in green industries which create jobs, while "job protection" would then be achieved through improving the competitiveness of the economy overall.

11.10.2 Green Jobs can be defined as work in: Agricultural, manufacturing, research and development, administrative, and service activities that contribute substantially to preserving or restoring environmental quality. Specifically, but not exclusively, this includes jobs that help to protect ecosystems and biodiversity; reduce energy, materials, and water consumption through high efficiency strategies; de-carbonise the economy; and minimise or altogether avoid generation of all forms of waste and pollution.

11.10.3 Aspiring within the principles contained in the national framework for sustainable development, the 2010 Green Economy summit committed to develop a sustainable, resilient, economically prosperous and self-reliant nation state that safeguards our democracy by meeting the fundamental human needs of our people, through managing our limited ecological resources responsibly for current and future generations, and by advancing efficient and effective integrated planning and governance through national, regional and global collaboration; and Committed to ensuring that the Country's new growth path lead to a more equitable economy, resource efficient, far less carbon intensive and more labour absorbing and also mobilizes and further develops the significant scientific and technological capacities of society at large.

11.10.4 The 2010 Green Economy Summit noted that Ecosystem failure will seriously compromise our ability to address our social and economic priorities and further reiterated that natural resources are national economic assets, and our economy depends heavily on energy and mineral resources, biodiversity, agriculture, forestry, fishing and tourism.

An output of the deliberations of the Green Economy Summit held in May 2010 was the need to identify programmes to demonstrate and showcase green economic activity. This was proposed as an initial step towards the development of a more integrated and comprehensive approach to the green economy, for adoption by Government.

11.10.5 The overall enablers of implementation for the green economy programmes were identified and they include: Regulatory framework; market-based instruments; innovation, science and technology commercialization, greater localization and manufacturing; investment, finance opportunities and financing instruments include leveraging of funds; availability of skills; institutional capabilities and capacity and partnerships. With this in mind, a National Climate Change Response Policy with two objectives in mind:

- Making a fair contribution to the global effort to achieve the stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system; and
- Effectively adapt to and manage unavoidable and potential damaging climate change impacts through interventions that build and sustain South Africa's social, economic and environmental resilience and emergency response capacity.

11.11 In December 2011, **South Africa** hosted the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) 17th Conference of the Parties (COP 17) and 7th session of the COP serving as the Meeting of the Parties (CMP7) of the Kyoto Protocol. After a year of intensive negotiation the final outcome of Durban is historic and precedent setting, ranking with the 1997 conference where the Kyoto Protocol was adopted.

11.12 This agreement not only significantly advances the global effort needed **now** to address the global climate change crisis; but also sets a new long-term pathway for the development of a fair, ambitious and legally binding **future** multi-lateral and rules-based global climate change system which can balance climate and development imperatives. It ensures the fair participation of all countries (both developed and developing) in the global effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, both now and in the future.

11.13 In order to address what needs to be done now, Durban ensured the preservation of the Kyoto Protocol through its decision on the adoption of the 2nd commitment period capturing legally binding commitments of developed countries beyond the expiration date of the 1st commitment period in 2012.

We also fully operationalized a number of international mechanisms to enable and support mitigation and adaptation efforts in developing countries, particularly for adaptation efforts needed in least developed, African and Small Island countries that are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change but who have contributed least to the problem.

With this in mind, a National Climate Change Response Policy with two objectives has been prepared:

- Making a fair contribution to the global effort to achieve the stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system; and
- Effectively adapt to and manage unavoidable and potential damaging climate change impacts through interventions that build and sustain South Africa's social, economic and environmental resilience and emergency response capacity.

11.14 Policy Instruments leading and supporting national mitigation efforts should include the following:

- Coordination the implementation of the climate change mitigation approach directed in Section 6 of the National Climate Change White Paper including: Setting the GHG emission performance benchmark; Identifying desired sectoral mitigation contributions; and defining Carbon Budgets for significant GHG emitting sectors and/or sub-sectors
- Carrying out all the work required to raise general and/or sector-specific awareness and response capacity around climate change mitigation in general and the national GHG emission performance benchmark, desired sectoral mitigation contributions and Carbon Budgets for significant GHG emitting sectors and/or sub-sectors
- Support and assist affected sectors and sector departments in mainstreaming climate change mitigation in general and the national GHG emission performance benchmark, desired sectoral mitigation contributions and Carbon Budgets for significant GHG emitting sectors and/or sub-sectors into sector policies, strategies, plans, legislation and regulations.

While every country will have to develop its own adaptive responses to the effects of climate change, effectively mitigating climate change to ensure the disruption caused to human and natural systems is within manageable parameters can only be achieved through a concerted and coherent global response.

Furthermore, responding to climate change is a cross-generational challenge. The effects of action or inaction will not be felt immediately, but will have significant consequences for future generations.

11.15 Building Better Communities

11.15.1 During the apartheid era, environmental management and environmental justice for the urban poor, who live in close proximity



to industrial areas and in badly planned townships, were of little concern to the Government. Environmental issues were mainly identified with nature conservation and what are now understood as 'green' issues. The 'brown' issues, those dealing with waste management, pollution control and environmental impact management were to a large extent neglected.

Urbanisation and industrialization lead to increased complexity of waste streams which directly affects the complexity of waste management, which is further compounded by the mixing of hazardous wastes with general waste.

11.15.2 In the past, the policy and regulatory environment did not actively promote the waste management hierarchy which promotes recycling, reuse and recovery (3R') of waste before considering disposing of the waste in landfills. This has limited the economic potential of the waste management sector, which has an estimated turnover of approximately R10 billion per annum.

Both waste collection and the recycling industry make meaningful contributions to job creation and GDP, and they can expand further.

11.15.3 Inadequate waste services lead to unpleasant living conditions and a contaminated, unhealthy environment. Waste services involve collecting waste from households, organisations and businesses, and disposing of this waste safely.

11.15.4 Waste services are the Constitutional responsibility of local government, and municipalities are the primary interface between the public and government around waste management. A historical backlog of waste services for, especially, urban informal areas, tribal areas and rural formal areas. Although 61% of all South African households had access to kerbside domestic waste collection services in 2007, this access remains highly skewed in favour of more affluent and urban communities.

Using the basic service levels defined in the National Policy on Free Basic Refuse Removal, it is estimated that currently, 90% of urban households and 47% of rural households have access to waste services.

11.15.5 In an effort to extend services to more people in South Africa, we need to further enhance the policy which was approved by Cabinet in October 2010, on the provision of Basic Refuse Services for Indigent households. It must be noted however that efforts that are made to improve service delivery on waste will be futile if the other

basic services like water, sanitation etc. are neglected, due to the inter-relatedness of the issues. Reaching the target of providing 75% of households in SA with services by 2014 will depend on whether the challenges herein are addressed, including the provision of approximately R5bn to eradicate service backlogs.

11.15.6 Growing pressure on outdated waste management infrastructure, with declining levels of capital investment and maintenance the infrastructure backlog is exacerbated by the absence of recycling infrastructure which enables separation of waste at source and diversion of waste streams to material recovery and buys back facilities.

Waste management suffers from a pervasive under-pricing, which means that the costs of waste management are not fully appreciated by consumers and industry, and waste disposal is preferred over other options.

11.15.7 Expanded waste services will also create jobs. Various regulatory, planning and fiscal instruments are necessary to support the programme for effective and efficient delivery of waste services. They include:

- (a) the National Domestic Waste Collection Standards, which are minimum standards that municipalities must meet for waste services in urban, peri-urban and rural contexts;
- (b) The National Policy for the Provision of Basic Refuse Removal Services for Indigent Households) This policy specifies appropriate service levels based on settlement densities, composition and volume of waste generated, and the subsidy mechanisms for targeting services to the indigent;
- (c) Municipal by-laws must set service standards for separating, compacting, and storing solid waste, managing and directing solid waste disposal, and controlling litter.

11.15.8 Sound budgeting and financial management are essential to sustainably provide waste services. In most municipalities waste services are under-priced and under-funded with aging capital infrastructure and insufficient capital investment. Full-cost accounting is necessary to determine the complete cost of waste service provision.

These costs include operational and capital expenditure for collection, transportation, landfill development and closure, street cleansing, fee collection, credit control, monitoring and

enforcement costs, interest payments and depreciation.

The waste management sector is an important part of the emerging green economy, and a well regulated, formalised waste sector will improve the efficiency of the overall economy. We need to stimulate job creation and facilitate participation by SMEs and marginalised communities in the waste sector.

11.16 Overarching Policy Priorities

11.16.1 Amongst a range of environmental constraints that are of necessity playing an increasing role in social and economic development planning, climate change represents the most urgent and far-reaching challenge of our time.

Broad policy interventions for to achieve the top priority areas for the government for the medium term should include

1. Support and Strengthen to local government in the areas of air quality management, waste management;
2. Improved service delivery through the integration of authorisations, biodiversity management, and impact management;
3. Long term Coastal planning and open space planning;
4. Strengthening compliance and enforcement activities; drawing linkages between climate change, the green economy and sustainable development;
5. Alignment of governance systems with the new outcomes approach, particularly outcome 10; and focusing on key national and international engagements.

11.16.2 A move to a more sustainable development path will create new green jobs, which may help to offset employment losses experienced in other sectors; open up new investment opportunities and export markets; support the creation of a knowledge based economy and allow South Africa to set standards and demonstrate thought leadership.

11.16.3 The following strategic policy interventions needs to set standards and demonstrate thought leadership through the

following strategic interventions

1. A supportive **regulatory framework** to enable the development of sector action plans and related green markets and industries. Develop Green growth policies and regulations which support and enable an integrated strategy that effectively covers demand and supply aspects, both economy-wide and at sector level to ensure coherence in policy design and implementation as well as to maximise the synergies among different policy actions.
2. **Putting a price on carbon** and other pollution or on the over-exploitation of a scarce resource through mechanisms such as taxes, natural resource charges or tradable permit systems, are a central element of the policy mix, most notably to provide a clear and credible market signals.
3. **Existing institutions** should be capacitated to implement and drive aspects of the Green Economy within the context of their existing mandates. The institutional mechanism that drives the mobilization of resources should be accessible within a reasonable timeframe, fair and transparent with minimum wastage on institutional set up and management costs

12 REVIEW OF INSTITUTIONAL AND GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS DRIVING THE SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION AGENDA

12.1 South Africa's social transformation aspirations are a direct product of the ANC's history which has always been rights based. Drawing from the Constitution and international best practice South Africa has developed robust and progressive social policies intended to secure a better quality life for South Africans. To deepen this, certain policy interventions have been suggested above.

12.2 The government has recorded varied progress in relation to delivering on its social transformation agenda, utilising a plethora of institutional arrangements and institutions that have included government departments, public entities and the broad private and civil society sectors. The Presidential Review Commission on State Owned Entities will individually evaluate some of these institutions. Despite periodic reviews and implementable policy statements these institutions (such as the National Development Agency (IDA), Independent Development Trust (IDT)), and departments have not all been collectively evaluated in relation to the delivery of the movement's social transformation agenda.

- 12.3 The institutions and departments implementing on the social transformation agenda have to a limited extent attempted to employ various and different ways to maintain communication lines with our people, in between elections. Where gains have been made in one sector there are not related to gains in another sector, consequently the realisation of sustainable livelihoods is challenged at a community level. This compounded by the limitations faced by all spheres of governance, particularly the local sphere which have contributed to the 'beneficiarisation' of our citizens thus turning them into passive recipients as opposed to active citizens.
- 12.4 The proposed cross sectoral programme of action for the Social Transformation Committee offers an opportunity to evaluate individual institutions and government contributions to the social transformation agenda. The proposed programme also offers the opportunity to consider a revisiting of the exiting coordination and implementation mechanism, whilst emphasising community empowerment as process and outcome of social transformation.
- 12.5 In revisiting the coordination and implementation mechanism for the delivery of the social transformation agenda resourcing protocols, policies, and institutions should be reviewed with a view of improving the coordination and integration of the social transformation agenda. Such visitations should also consider the role and mechanisms that are utilised by funding entities such as the National Lotteries Distribution Agencies which are supposed to support the broad social transformation agenda as well as specific sectors within the sector, with a view of aligning objectives, coordination, and implementation mechanisms.

In paying attention to the institutional arrangements delivering the current social security system there is a need to move with speed to establish an independent consolidated disability assessment institution to serve all disability applications for social security benefits; as well as a single Tribunal for the adjudication of all social security disputes.

13 CONCLUSION

- 13.1 What progress has been made in building a national democratic society?
- 13.2 What progress has been made in addressing the triple challenges of poverty, underdevelopment and unemployment?

- 13.3 In the current phase of the NDR and the second centenary of our movement what are the key tasks of our movement in transforming society?
- 13.4 What progress has been in building a developmental state that has the technical capacity to respond to the triple challenges of poverty, unemployment and underdevelopment?
- 13.5 Are the current institutional arrangements appropriate to carry out a large scale social transformation programme and what needs to be done to refine them?

