

Public Sector

MANAGER

THE MAGAZINE FOR PUBLIC SECTOR DECISION-MAKERS



MARCH 2014

State of the Nation

South Africa: A better place to live in

Provincial Focus

MEC Pinky Phosa unpacks Mpumalanga's tourism boom

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A healthy SA

Minister Motsoaledi reflects on SA's healthcare system



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A statement for a statesman.

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Minister Collins Chabane

20 Years of Freedom: laying the foundation to eradicate inequality and poverty by 2030.



The National Development Plan (NDP) will play a key role in creating a society in which all South Africans will be truly regarded as equal. However, to ensure that we reduce inequality and poverty by 2030, we have to look at the lessons we have learnt over the past 20 years of democratic governance.

We have a lot to be proud of. We have provided clean drinkable water, electricity, access to better healthcare

and education, and we have created jobs for millions of South Africans. But this does not mean that we do not have challenges remaining.

Our future challenges are to ensure that every South African citizen has access to clean water, that not a single house is found without electricity and that every child has access to proper education. But how will we achieve this?

As a caring government, we are currently providing social grants to more than 16 million of our country's poorest citizens. As announced by the Finance Minister, Pravin Gordhan, these grants are increasing as of 1 April 2014. By 2016 more than R9 billion would have been allocated to the National Student Financial Aid Scheme.

Over the last two decades, we have put a lot of resources into building a modern state capable of meeting the objectives of creating a better life for all. Today, our state and our society have been transformed. We have moved fundamentally from the disjointed administrative structures and divided and oppressed communities of old, and we have achieved much to be proud of.

While inequality is not a South African problem alone, it is a product of centuries of racial discrimination and decades of apartheid rule. The discrimination not only affected how communities were designed but every aspect of peoples' lives.

The NDP, therefore, sets out where we want to be in 20 years' time as a country and will give meaning and effect to our non-racial non-sexist society.

The South African story must be told by South Africans united in our diversity, in our own languages and expressed through our own culture and heritage. Twenty years into our democracy, South Africa indeed has a good story to tell.

Yet, the current administration is acutely aware of the immense challenges that still need to be overcome to

accelerate progress and build a more inclusive society. Our own frank assessments of where we are and where we are headed, have given impetus to the development of our home-grown NDP.

The NDP was adopted by government in 2012, and is regarded as a workable long-term strategic plan to eradicate poverty, create employment and reduce inequality.

Through the NDP, we will in partnership with citizens and business, will further improve the quality of education, promote skills development and innovation, and build the capacity of the state to better play its developmental and transformative role.

Undoubtedly, one of the most critical challenges facing government is unemployment, inequality and poverty. It is therefore a crucial and urgent task to develop comprehensive strategies to accelerate job creation and improve sustainable livelihoods of all South Africans.

The Presidency is at the apex of government, and as such is a key player in organising the resources of the state. Through its work, it steers the ship according to orders received. But the ship must also be manned by a calibre and quality of leadership that places the citizen first.

A well-developed civil servant, understanding the needs of the people and placing above all else, the will of the people, will remain critical for the survival and future success of any South African government.

However, there is no doubt that the lives of our people have changed dramatically over the past 20 years. Our economy has grown drastically since 1993 while our national income >>



Government wants to ensure that all children have access to decent education.



Government is investing in skills by building more Further Education and Training colleges and universities.

per capita increased by 40% in real terms.

Total employment has increased by more than 3, 5 million. The Expanded Public Works Programme created more than 900 000 work opportunities last year alone. The Jobs Fund has approved allocations of R3, 4 billion to more than 60 projects. This will generate 90 000 permanent jobs and about 100 000 training opportunities.

We are investing in skills through building more schools, Further Education and Training colleges and universities throughout our country. However, faster and more inclusive growth calls for greater cooperation and better alignment between, labour, business and government.

Recently we also hosted the Presidential Youth Indaba on Jobs and Skills. This Indaba was our vision to improve the conditions of all South African youth in practice. We brought together 500 youth representative from across the country to determine how we as government, in partnership with them and the private sector, could begin the actively tackle the issues facing our youth.

This Youth Indaba was very representative, which is an effort to give effect to the Presidential Youth Accord which we signed last year. It was attended by business, labour, government and, most importantly, young people themselves. All were unanimous that we must collectively find solutions to the unemployment challenge among young people.

This Indaba also provided an opportunity for all social partners to renew their commitment to dealing with youth unemployment. As government, we call on all partners to find solutions within their own areas of work to absorb more young people in one form or the other.

The NDP serves as our point of departure for tackling these challenges. It is without a doubt our strategic roadmap to transform our society and our country for the better.

Our story is indeed a good story! It is a story of South Africans working together in partnership with government to create a better life for all our people. 🇷🇷

Othman Gollins Chabane

Minister in The Presidency for Performance Monitoring, Evaluation and Administration



Job creation remains a key priority for government.



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South Africa has come a long way

This year's State of the Nation Address (SoNA) delivered by President Jacob Zuma was a defining moment for us as a country. It marked the end of his administration's tenure as we head towards the fifth national general elections on 7 May 2014. The country also celebrates 20 Years of Freedom.

Many who watched the proceedings were undoubtedly overcome by bittersweet emotions since this was the first SoNA since the passing of former President Nelson Mandela. President Zuma paid tribute to Madiba by reminding us that his long walk to freedom might have come to an end, but that our journey of creating a better life for all continues.

We have a collective responsibility to live up to Mandela's legacy and continue to build a united, democratic, non-racial and non-sexist South Africa. Highlighting the achievements of the past 20 years, President Zuma stressed that South Africa has a positive story to tell. Working together we have ensured that South Africa is a better place to live in than it was in 1994.

Today we look back with pride at our remarkable achievements to ensure justice, peace and human dignity for all. We also don't baulk at the challenges that still lie ahead, in particular to liberate our people from the bondage of poverty, inequality and unemployment.

However, the implementation of the National Development Plan (NDP), the National Infrastructure Plan, the New Growth Path and the Industrial Policy Action Plan is all geared towards boosting investment and providing support to businesses so we can create jobs and grow the economy.

The President furthermore reflected on the gains his administration has made in the fight against HIV and AIDS, and efforts to improve the quality of healthcare for all South Africans. South Africa today has the largest antiretroviral (ARV) programme in the world while our other healthcare interventions have led



to improved life expectancy from 56,8 years in 2009 to 59,6 years in 2013. He also stated that some of the successes have resulted in improved confidence in our health system.

"The HIV and AIDS turnaround is one of the biggest achievements of this administration and we are used as a model country by the United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS. Mother-to-child transmission of HIV has declined sharply and we have doubled the number of people who are receiving ARV treatment, from one million to 2,4 million people in 2013. More than 20 million South Africans have taken the HIV test since the >>



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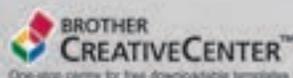
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launch of the campaign in 2011, which indicates confidence in the health system”, said the President.

A defining achievement of this administration has been the establishment of the Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) and the National Planning Commission (NPC). The DPME ensures continuous improvement in service delivery through performance monitoring and evaluation while the NPC produced the NDP that aims to eradicate poverty, increase employment and reduce inequality by 2030. Our monitoring and evaluation system has also ensured that departments focus on measurable targets and track their implementation.

President Zuma also highlighted the many advances we have made in education; today there are more learners who attend and succeed in school. The matric pass rate has steadily increased over the past 20 years from 53,4% in 1995 to 78,2 % in 2013. He emphasised government’s success to improve the quality of education at the foundation phase.

He said: “We are happy therefore that there is a huge increase in the enrolment of children in school, from pre-primary to tertiary level. The number of children attending Grade R has more than doubled, moving from about 300 thousand to more than 700 thousand between 2003 and 2011. A Draft Policy

Framework towards Universal Access to Grade R has been gazetted for public comment, with a view to making Grade R compulsory.”

The President used this address to highlight his administration’s achievements since he took office in 2009 while at the same time reflecting on the overall achievement of the country since 1994. The picture that emerged is clear; he has done a lot in his first term as President of the country. He also did not shy away from the challenges we still face as a country. We need to take heed of this and join hands to grow and develop our country, meet the remaining challenges head on and demonstrate just how much can be achieved in the spirit of Ubuntu.

Indeed, South Africa is a much better place to live in now than it has ever been. We have a good story to tell! 🇿🇦

Phumla Williams
GCIS: Acting Chief Executive Officer

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Dear Editor

As a regular reader of PSM and a student of International Relations (Political Science), I have fallen in love with the magazine – especially what our government has been doing nationally and internationally.

In your recent issue, I enjoyed reading about and was impressed by the ongoing relationship between Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) who continue to share ideas and information on how to deal with their challenges. The issue of urbanisation is a serious challenge here in South Africa that affects economic development and continues to impact on socio-economic challenges. I believe that the coming together of the BRICS countries to discuss this challenge will bring solutions in the near future.

Nationally I am also impressed by the strategies implemented by the Minister of Police Nathi Mthethwa in terms of bringing back



the trust between the community and the police. I must also congratulate the Minister of Basic Education, Angie Motshekga on improving the curriculum and also involving parents and guardians in improving the standard of education for the young generation.

PSM must continue to inform us about all the work of government.

Khathutshelo Mathelemusa, Pretoria



We hear you!

Dear Editor

I found the article about Police Minister Nathi Mthethwa's new plan interesting.

I think the idea to open a new police university is necessary and I believe that it will change the image of the SAPS and improve the relationship between the police and communities.

I hope you will have a follow up article once the university has been opened.

I look forward to reading more of your articles in PSM.

Portia Choma, Mpumalanga



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National Water Week

17 – 23 March

National Water Week, the Department of Water Affairs' awareness campaign, is aimed at emphasising the value of water, the need for sustainable management of this scarce resource and the role water plays in eradicating poverty and under-development in South Africa. The theme for this year is: "Water is Life – 20 Years of Water Delivery for Social and Economic Development". The theme coincides with South Africa's celebrations of 20 Years of Freedom. The department will celebrate the success of government's water delivery programmes and management during the two decades of democracy. This is an important achievement given the backlog inherited in 1994. Two decades ago, about 14 million people did not have access to safe drinking water and some 21 million people did not have access to a basic level of sanitation. In the 20 years since democracy, the department has provided clean water to millions of South Africans.

South African Premier Business Awards

19 March

The second annual South African Premier Business Awards will be held at the Sandton Convention Centre. The awards are meant to acknowledge excellence across all sectors of South African business. The event is organised by the Department of Trade and Industry, in partnership with Brand South Africa and Proudly South African.

The awards cover a range of categories, including export, manufacturing, small business, rural development, technology, green economy, youth entrepreneurship, media, investment, and SME supplier development.

There are also awards for women-owned enterprises, Proudly South African enterprises, a Most Empowered Enterprise Award, and a special Play Your Part Award. A Lifetime Achievement Award will also be presented. South African entrepreneur and property developer Richard Maponya was honoured with the Lifetime Achievement Award at the inaugural awards in 2013.

Human Rights Day

21 March

Human Rights Day was officially declared a public holiday in 1994 following the inauguration of former President Nelson Mandela. Human Rights Day in South Africa is linked with 21 March 1960, and the events of Sharpeville. On that day 69 people died and 180 were wounded when police fired on a peaceful crowd that had gathered to protest against the pass laws. The protests were an affirmation by common people, rising in unison to proclaim their rights, and it became an iconic date in our country's troubled history. The Human Rights Month will, among others, highlight the progress made in advancing human rights and restoring human dignity, promote unity in diversity among all sectors of the South African society and create awareness through educational programmes, dialogues and public engagements on the importance of human rights. The national event will take place on 21 March at Sharpeville Cricket Pitch in Gauteng. 



Scifest Africa 2014

12 March

Scifest Africa 2014, South Africa's weeklong and action-packed National Science Festival will kick off in Grahamstown.

Sponsored by the Department of Science and Technology, Scifest Africa remains the largest festival of its kind in Africa. Last year the event attracted over 65 000 visitors of all ages. The festival will also host three parallel events, namely the iRhini Township Festival, Scikids and Scifest Africa at the Nelson Mandela Bay Science Centre, Uitenhage.

Celebrating the theme "Into the space!", the festival programme will offer visitors over 500 experiences based on subjects such as anatomy and the brain; astronomy; the atmosphere; architecture; biotechnology; the 50th anniversary of the Canadian Space Agency; geographical regions; nanotechnology; psychology; underground and underwater exploration; space sciences; the Square Kilometre Array telescope and the universe.

FOOD SECURITY COURSE AT UKZN Extended Learning

Writer: Barrington Marais



UKZN's Extended Learning Division and the African Centre for Food Security (ACFS) recently presented an intensive two-week course at the Pietermaritzburg campus titled: Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis.

Recognising the challenges being faced regarding food security in Africa, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) identified UKZN's ACFS as a centre of excellence in vulnerability assessment and analysis making it the ideal ground on which to tackle matters related to food security.

Covering a vast range of areas, the overall objective of food security and vulnerability analysis was primarily based on providing necessary skills to practitioners who carry out vulnerability assessment activities and also on building much needed analytical capacity.

The course was facilitated by researchers and academics in the University's School of Agricultural, Earth and Environmental Sciences including: Dr Joyce Chitja, Professor Ayalneh Bogale, Dr Maxwell Mudhara, Dr Unathi Kolanisi, Mr Denver Naidoo, Dr Alfred Odindo, Dr Mark Dent, Dr Rose Mujila-Mboya, and Professor Michael Chimonyo.

The course was attended by practitioners of food security from the various SADC countries. Those present were from varying backgrounds in food security; such as agricultural economics, crop science, dietetics as well as social sciences.

The course was divided into modules which focused on equipping attendants with the skills to:

- understand the complexities of food security, vulnerability and its indicators in the context of SADC countries;
- use food security and vulnerability analysis as a means to promote

continuous monitoring rather than the once-off assessments triggered by emergency response;

- understand the assessment of crop and animal production, storage and access to food security and vulnerability.

A highlight of the course was a presentation given by Dr Imtiaz Sooliman, UKZN alumnus and founder of the Gift of the Givers Foundation: the largest non-governmental disaster relief organisation of African origin. Sooliman spoke candidly on a number of issues related to food security, disaster relief and the work his organisation is currently involved in.

In the spirit of the ACFS's mission to contribute towards eradicating food deprivation and promoting sustainable livelihoods among the people and nations of sub-Saharan Africa, Sooliman spoke on the politics related to food security and encouraged "Africans to respond to Africa" in effort to make the world aware that Africans are dedicated to the cause of their own people.

The Gift of the Givers Foundation has also worked extensively throughout the African continent on alternative skills development in communities as well as food security concerns such as the provision of farmer's packs in Malawi.

Chitja thanked Sooliman for his talk and overall contributions to food security and relief in Africa, noting that it was always immensely thought-provoking and engaging listening to his perspectives on relevant issues.

"I am proud to be associated with the university, as my wife, my children and I have all been educationally involved with UKZN at some stage. Please continue the good work and strive to leave an extended mark on those you assist," said Sooliman.

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The aim of APSTAR is to enhance the understanding of population issues in relation to the broader sphere of development challenges. This programme is carefully constructed by UKZN in partnership with the **Department of Social Development** and the **United Nations Population Fund**, and is designed for progression in the public sector.

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Just what the doctor ordered for a healthy SA



Health Minister Aaron Motsoaledi confirms that government has made great strides to reverse the burden of HIV and AIDS, through various projects, including the roll-out of the fixed dosed combination of antiretrovirals.

A healthier nation is one of the major monuments to change and development in South Africa during 20 Years of Freedom.

In the 2014 State of the Nation Address, President Jacob Zuma highlighted that South Africa had a good story to tell in the improvement of healthcare, as it did in other sectors of development.

As the country celebrates 20 Years of Freedom, it can reflect with pride – but not complacency – on the many achievements and strides that have been made in the health system to ensure that all South Africans have access to primary healthcare (PHC).

Looking back to 1994, the country's healthcare system was in need of a total overhaul.

Fourteen different health departments with various resources catering for different race groups and cultures across various levels of quality were abolished in favour of one health department dedicated to increasing access of healthcare for all South Africans. Providing health services to all took a central role.

The new, democratic health department focused on creating an integrated, comprehensive national healthcare service, to redress historical inequalities and to ensure that healthcare was provided to South Africans from disadvantaged communities.

Access to PHC became the cornerstone of government's health policy. Many communities, especially in rural and outlying areas, did not even have a clinic. This brought on the construction of numerous clinics being built in rural South Africa.

Increasing access to healthcare

"Indeed we do have a good story to tell, when it comes to health," says Health Minister Dr Aaron Motsoaledi.

According to Minister Motsoaledi, from 1994 to 1999 government focused on increasing access to healthcare, especially for those in rural and underserved areas of the country.

A massive infrastructure programme saw more than 1 500 health facilities completed. These included building brand-new clinics and hospitals, and upgrading and revamping existing facilities. The aim was to make sure that South Africans had a clinic or hospital within a five-kilometre radius from their community.

At a recent health briefing, Minister Motsoaledi confirmed that thanks to the construction of these clinics, more than 55% of South Africans who previously had no access to healthcare now visit clinics directly. Also, more than 40% of all clinics in the country were built post 1994, under the leadership of former President Nelson Mandela.

According to the 20 Year Review report, South Africans visiting healthcare institutions increased from 69 million in 1998 to 129 million in 2013. "We have managed to increase access to PHC," said the Minister. This had been a priority of the Department of Health for many years.

From 1999 to 2004, the health sector concentrated on providing a quality healthcare system.

According to the report, hospital-based user fees were abolished for pregnant women, children under six, and for people with disabilities. In addition all PHC user fees were also done away with. By making healthcare accessible and affordable, more South Africans were able to receive treatment at hospitals and clinics.

Investing in health professionals

The next five years (2004-2009) were dedicated to consolidating the health system while improving the human resource issues. "You cannot simply build or upgrade healthcare facilities without making sure that you have adequate staff to carry out these health services," said Minister Motsoaledi.

Huge steps were taken to improve healthcare providers over the past 20 years. Since 1998, over 44 000 community service health professionals have been placed in remote, rural and underserved areas.

This has also been the main contributing factor to increased access to healthcare. In January last year, 102 new hospital chief executive officers were also appointed countrywide.

Training of the next generation of young health professionals is also a big priority, said Minister Motsoaledi.

Through a partnership between South Africa and Cuba, more than 777 doctors to date have been recruited and placed in remote rural areas. In addition 2 760 South African students from disadvantaged backgrounds have also been chosen to study medicine in Cuba.

"Initially the programme recruited only 60 students per year, but in 2012 we decided to upgrade the programme and have since recruited 1 000 students a year."

Other countries have also jumped on the health trade



More than 44 000 new health professionals have been hired to serve rural and underserved communities across the country.

as 29 doctors were recruited from Iran in 2006 and 95 doctors from Tunisia a year later. Through government-to-government agreements 383 South African doctors who were also trained in other countries are now serving citizens across the country.

The main reason for government-to-government trade, said Minister Motsoaledi, is that South African medical institutions are filled to capacity.

"In the early 1990s medical schools used to only accept about a thousand students each year. We have asked them to go the extra mile, and allow more students to enrol. Over the past five years an additional 450 students have enrolled each year. As of last year, 1 400 new medical students will be accepted annually," confirmed Minister Motsoaledi.

"Through the National Health Scholarship Programme, we aim to produce 1 000 PhDs over the next 10 years," said the Minister. "In 2012, 13 PhD students were enrolled from the fund and a further 24 were enrolled last year. The PhD students are involved mostly in the field of HIV/AIDS and TB research." >>



The Health Department has also invested in new state-of-the-art technology that will assist to better screen and diagnose patients at NHI pilot hospitals.

Reversing the burden of HIV and AIDS

Minister Motsoaledi said when he joined the department in 2009, one of the major challenges facing the health sector was the quadruple burden of disease, which included the very high prevalence of HIV and AIDS; TB; maternal and child morbidity and mortality; and the escalation of non-communicable diseases. Minister Motsoaledi said the mortality rate in South Africa doubled between 2006 and 2007 from 300 000 to 612 000 – this was comparable to a country at war.

“At the time municipalities were forced to cremate bodies because they had run out of space in graveyards and villages, which had been using the same graveyard for 50 years, suddenly had to open new ones.” In the Gert Sibande District in Mpumalanga, which had the second highest HIV rate in the country, it became a lucrative business to open a funeral home. “Many villages were characterised by that. We had hospitals which were full and hospices were opened all over the country.”

In 1992 government established the National AIDS Coordinating Committee of South Africa. An HIV/AIDS strategy was created, which focused on HIV prevention and transmission. Adopted by Cabinet in 1994, the plan was full steam ahead under the South African National AIDS Council. Legislation, policies and programmes were implemented, which placed the health system on steady footing.

Since 2009 government has worked tirelessly to reverse the impact of HIV and AIDS and to introduce universal health coverage.

A massive milestone for the health sector was the decrease of infection rates which dropped from 700 000 in the 90s to 350 000 by 2011. Government’s response to HIV and AIDS saw the number of patients receiving treatment increase from 47 500 patients in 2004 to 1,79 million on antiretrovirals (ARVs) in 2011, to an even further 2,4 million by mid-2013. “We plan to increase the number of people on ARV treatment from 2,4 million to 4,6 million.

In April 2010, President Zuma announced the HIV Counselling and Testing (HCT) campaign and encouraged all South



Africans to get tested for HIV. Over 20,2 million tests were conducted from April 2010 to June 2012, with a further eight million tests conducted by March 2013.

“The rise in the HIV epidemic was the single most important challenge that confronted the health sector in the past two decades. By addressing this, we also managed to significantly reduce mother-to-child transmissions (MTCT) and related deaths.”

Major programmes such as the National Strategic Plan for HIV, sexually transmitted diseases and TB 2012-2016 aims to further reduce new infections by half. The plan, according to Minister Motsoaledi, commits to four outputs. These include increasing life expectancy; decreasing maternal and child mortality; combatting HIV and AIDS and decreasing the burden of diseases from TB and lastly, strengthening the health system’s effectiveness to ensure a long and healthy life for all South Africans.

Minister Motsoaledi added that HIV and AIDS

had caused a battle against maternal mortality, which was now being reversed. "Forty-nine per cent of all maternal deaths in South Africa are attributable to HIV and AIDS – that's very high. That's one disease being responsible for 49% of the women who die in pregnancy and childbirth." The child mortality rate or children who die by the age of five, was at 35% because of HIV and AIDS, and the number of children who were born HIV positive by 2004 was 70 000. Today, that number has decreased to 8 600."

Achievements within the health sector

Major strides have already been recorded, highlighted the Minister.

Thanks to the successful Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV programme and the rollout of two new vaccines-Rotavirus which tackled diarrhoea and the Pneumococcal vaccine which tackled pneumonia, infant mortality rates have dropped from 56 deaths per 1 000 births in 2009 to under 29 deaths in 2012.

"This is huge for us, it is a great accomplishment however our battle is not over. We will continue our efforts until we eradicate the deaths of young children."

Another achievement, highlighted the Minister, was the MTCT decrease from 8,5% in 2008, to 3,5% in 2010, to a further 2,5% in 2011; and between 2010 and 2013 over one million men and boys were circumcised. We are now going to quadruple it and circumcise four million men by 2016," said the Minister.

"We are convinced now more than ever before that our strategy to start tackling HIV and AIDS is paying off in this country. Here is a disease, one single disease that completely changed life as we used to know it. I believe everybody is aware of that," said the Minister.

"I had to spend a considerable time of my life from 2009 dealing with these issues. I had to go and concentrate on turning this disease backwards. I think we have been successful in doing so and we have stabilised the area of HIV and we are on the correct course," he added.

National Health Insurance (NHI) to improve healthcare further

One of the health department's major achievements is the rollout of the NHI. This new system seeks to ensure

universal coverage of healthcare to all South Africans. "All South Africans irrespective of their socio-economic status, must have access to good quality and affordable healthcare and services," said the Minister. Progress has been made with the piloting of the programme and implementation will be phased over 14 years.

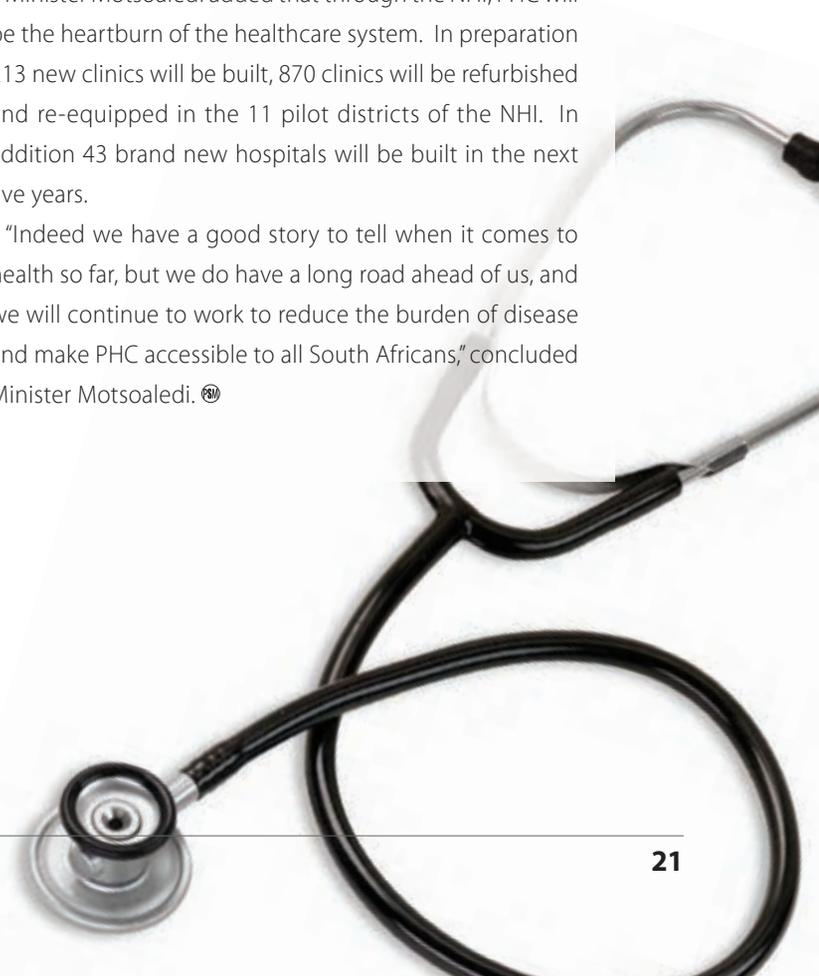
"Its main goal is to uplift, restore and provide services within the public health system that benefit all citizens. Without the implementation of the NHI, the burden of disease in the country will not be reduced because the majority of the population, and the sections suffering the greatest ill-health, will not access good quality healthcare," said Minister Motsoaledi.

The NHI aims to provide a comprehensive healthcare package. It will offer care at all levels, from PHC to specialised secondary care and highly specialised tertiary and quaternary levels of care. The benefits provided by the NHI will cover preventative, promotive, curative and rehabilitative health services.

In order for the NHI to succeed, there are two critical challenges that need to be addressed: the radical improvement of services in hospitals and the abnormally high pricing of medical care in the private health sector. "Steps to tackle these two issues are already under way," assured the Minister.

Minister Motsoaledi added that through the NHI, PHC will be the heartburn of the healthcare system. In preparation 213 new clinics will be built, 870 clinics will be refurbished and re-equipped in the 11 pilot districts of the NHI. In addition 43 brand new hospitals will be built in the next five years.

"Indeed we have a good story to tell when it comes to health so far, but we do have a long road ahead of us, and we will continue to work to reduce the burden of disease and make PHC accessible to all South Africans," concluded Minister Motsoaledi. ☺



Dr Kgongwana cares for the people

Many might know Angelina Jolie for her acting skills, but the American actress has become a symbol of hope for men and women who visit Dr George Mukhari Academic Hospital's breast cancer clinic where they receive chemotherapy.

On the door of the small breast cancer clinic at the hospital is a newspaper article on Jolie explaining her struggles with the disease.

As we enter the room, decorated in a soft pink, the hospital's Deputy Chief Executive Officer Dr Freddy

Kgongwana explains that he wanted to ensure that patients receiving chemotherapy did so in a comfortable environment - and pink was the colour he insisted on.

It's more than just his personal taste, because pink is the colour that officially symbolises breast cancer.

"Receiving chemo is uncomfortable for most patients. We wanted to create an environment where the patient feels secure."

Dr Kgongwana says the Jolie article on the clinic wall is a reminder that those diagnosed with breast cancer are not alone and it is very important to do regular breast cancer checks.

The room is fitted with a flat-screen TV and comfortable couches where patients can sit and relax while having their treatment.

When Dr Kgongwana was appointed

as a senior clinical executive in 2011 he was given a task of ensuring that the hospital established a Breast Oncology Clinic.

"I love project management, especially when it has a great impact on the community"

He was given 18 months to ensure that the clinic was functioning but within eight months the clinic was already in operation.

Pharmaceutical company Sanof Aventist donated money and Dr Kgongwana's role was to manage the project.

The clinic services chemotherapy patients from West of Pretoria, North West Province, Mpumalanga and Limpopo.

Dr George Mukhari Academic Hospital is known for specialised tertiary care for patients with cancer.

"We also work very closely with Steve Biko Hospital as some of our patients are referred there for treatment. In the case of breast cancer we mostly treat it here because we have the necessary medical equipment."

The easygoing Dr Kgongwana was born in Lady Selborne, now known as Pretoria Gardens.

He grew up in Atteridgeville and began his schooling in Kgabo Primary School and later moved to Dr WF Nkomo where he matriculated in 1981.

After completing matric he worked at retailer Makro as a packer. "I always knew that I wanted to be a doctor but because of a lack of money at home I could not further my education."

His first choice was being a doctor and the second a teacher.

Kgongwana only stomached one year of being a packer in 1982 he went back to high school to repeat his matric because he was unhappy with the results.

In 1983 the young Kgongwana received a scholarship from the Department of Education to teach electrical engineering.

Before the end of that year he received a telegram from Medunsa School of Medicine that he had been accepted to study medicine.

"I dropped teaching and went to study medicine. I



Dr Kgongwana



Dr Kgongwana flanked by his two colleagues (left) Sister Reshoketswe Montsho and Sister Dikeledi Mphane who both work in the Breast Cancer Clinic in the hospital.

remember informing my mother, who was a domestic worker, that I had been accepted at medical school.”

The news came with both joy and sadness because there was no money at home. “I approached my local priest who was able to assist me.”

He says he always believed that education was his only ticket to escaping poverty.

Kgongwana qualified as a medical doctor in 1991 and went on to do his internship at the same hospital, where he functions as Deputy CEO.

“I never imagined that I would one day be part of management at this hospital.”

Once he completed his internship he went on to open a private practice and operated it for about 10 years.

In 2003 Kgongwana felt he needed a change, he moved to the rural area of Christiana in North West.

“I can say that working in Christiana humbled me, I really understood poverty and working in a rural area. I also received the joy of serving the community and it exposed me.”

“In a rural area a doctor is highly appreciated, I wanted to serve and I understood the role of serving and this is when I realised that I chose the right career.”

He is still attached to the community of Christiana.

He was stationed at the local hospital between 2003 and 2005 and at times he acted as clinical manager of Bloemhof and Christiana hospitals concurrently.

In 2005 he joined the Witbank hospital as a medical manager, and that’s where he learned hospital management.

“This role really prepared me for the job I do now. I was also the Secretary of the Mpumalanga Medical Managers Forum. Our role was to visit the 28 hospitals in the province assisting the Mpumalanga Department of Health on problems facing the health system in the province.”

In 2008 he was headhunted to join the Department of Correctional Services as a medical manager for correctional facilities in Klerksdorp, Potchefstroom, Christiana and Wolmaransstad.

“I think working in this facility was one of the highlights of my career. I was appointed in September 2008 and given a task to establish the Lesedi wellness clinic for inmates. By December of the same year the clinic was operating. I was really proud of the work. I also received the right support from the department and my supervisor.

“Working with inmates taught me the importance of education, sporting facilities, cultural events, family and love.”

In 2008 he joined the Klerksdorp Tshepong Hospital Complex where he was part of the team that cured the first Multi Drug Resistant TB patient.

He explained that he was pleased to be in a team that showcased that the disease can be cured.

In 2011 he joined the hospital where he became Deputy CEO, starting off as a senior clinician before being promoted to his current position in September last year. >>

His role as Deputy CEO is to support the CEO in the delivery of quality healthcare, produce specialists and quality health workers, and contribute to research innovations in the country.

He says that being appointed as DCEO is a validation that he is doing something right. He sees this as a privilege and responsibility, and enjoys improving services continuously.

"It's all part of meeting the millennium development goals, aligning ourselves with the National Development Plan and also contributing to the healthcare system; most importantly, restoring the dignity of healthcare in the country."

Dr Kgongwana is clear about his management style. "I know when to lead and take responsibility, work together with people holding hand and also leading from the back, letting people grow in their work."

He finds it unfortunate that health professionals rarely receive validation for the work they do.

"Nothing beats telling a person that they have done well. Last year they launched the excellence awards at the hospital thanking workers for the wonderful work that they do."

Dr George Mukhari Academic Hospital is also a pilot site for the National Health Insurance (NHI).

During the audits conducted on NHI pilot sites, Dr George Mukhari Academic Hospital, scored 54% in cleanliness and 76% in availability of medicines, with 89% in waiting time.

Dr Kgongwana said the hospital has continued to adhere to the six priority areas of the National Core Standards.

"We continue to ensure that the hospital is clean, the attitude of staff is positive, supply of medicine is adequate and the hospital has all the necessary equipments."

Last year the hospital received the Khanyisa Award for the most improved hospital.

"We have created a system where essential drugs are available at local clinics instead of having patients coming to the hospital each time."

As a way of improving the hospital the Gauteng Department of Health also approved the hospital's request to fill 50% of the posts required.

"Last year the hospital had about 3 200 employees; currently it has about 4 222 staff members."

The hospital recently made headlines on allegations of nepotism and positions being sold.

Kgongwana sets the record straight by saying that 17 people were on provisional suspension.

"This is not the first time that such allegations have surfaced.



About Dr Kgongwana

What is the one thing, people don't know about you?

I am shy and I like my privacy.

How do you relax?

I enjoy long-distance driving, it calms and relaxes me.

Do you prefer rural areas or the city?

I like the openness of a rural area, the space, the humility and the tenacity. I enjoy gazing at the stars.

What is your favourite holiday destination?

Durban, I love the sea.

What is your favorite food?

I have a sweet tooth, I enjoy jelly and custard, it reminds me of my childhood.

We want to deal with this with the assistance of the provincial department."

He added that the allegations surfaced in 2011 but no-one came forward with proof. "We want to handle this with professionalism and adhere to the law."

With South Africa celebrating 20 Years of Freedom and honouring the sacrifices made by struggle heroes, Dr Kgongwana is conscious the struggle heroes he would not be Deputy CEO today.

"I am proud of our achievements and where we come from. The health system is moving in the right direction and we have a lot to celebrate."

Moving forward the hospital would like to improve its information technology and they are working on installing Wi-Fi along with the infrastructure improvement of the hospital.

"We are looking at plans of designing a helipad for emergency landing of helicopters at the hospital."

Kgongwana is proud of the work he does and believes that he will be at the hospital for a while to ensure that there is notable change in the hospital. ☺

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Nomusa Nzimande: courting success

Nomusa Nzimande is used to people getting up from their seats and going quiet when she walks into a room. She's also used to having the final say, and to people addressing her as "Your Worship".

This is life in the courtroom and Ms Nzimande feels the dignity and gravity of justice each day as a magistrate at the Durban Magistrate's Court in KwaZulu-Natal.

She was born in the KwaMachibisa area of Pietermaritzburg with her mother as a nurse and her father a social worker.

Her parents were working in Durban and later moved to Empangeni where she began her schooling life at Khandisa Primary School and completed matric at Marianhill High School in 1983.

"Once I had completed my matric I went to the University of Zululand where my parents later became lecturers."

She explained that in those days the law degree was separated into a junior and a senior degree. After completing her junior degree she worked for a year as a prosecutor and went back to university to complete her senior degree, which is now equivalent to Honours.

"Once I had completed my senior degree I worked for Mathe and Zondo Incorporated between 1994 and 1995."

Things took a powerful turn for Nzimande around this time as South Africa was going through major changes and becoming a democratic State.

In 1996, she joined the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), and this gave her an opportunity to play a part in reconciliation.

"This is the place where I became groomed to do the work that I do now," she says.

Nzimande's job was to travel around KwaZulu-Natal taking statements of all



Magistrate Nomusa Nzimande inside the juvenile court in the Durban Magistrate Court.

those that had been in contact with gross violation of human rights, she was with the TRC for one year.

“Working with the TRC was traumatic and yet good at the same time. We had to see people and engage them in their suffering that they had experienced during apartheid, especially in KwaZulu-Natal where violence was rife.”

She explains that she was tasked to be objective at all cost when taking statements.

“If the story became too painful I couldn’t cry I had to separate myself from the situation. This is where I learnt the importance of listening and being objective, which is crucial as a magistrate.

“I learnt the difference between being empathetic and being sympathetic. The TRC also taught me how to work and deal with people of different cultures because its main core was reconciliation so we worked with all race groups.”

Nzimande says whenever she and her team visited communities in the province, they were welcomed.

“The community could see that we were moving forward and not there to spy on them. We did our best to get the story across. I remember at one stage we visited a woman who welcomed us and cooked a delicious meal.”

In the visit that she conducted her team was accompanied by the South African National Defence Force and the community also welcomed the armed forces, showing that they were building the nation, she said.

After completing her year with the TRC, she returned to her initial job of being a State prosecutor at the Pinetown Magistrate’s Court and the Pietermaritzburg Court.

Towards the end of 1998 she became a family advocate which was a separate office. In her new role she dealt with custody and matters relating to children, especially in divorce cases.

“I would work with a social worker and a psychologist who interviewed children and if there were allegations of abuse the matter would be investigated.” >>



She emphasises this is a free public service to anyone needing intervention with family issues involving children.

In 2000 she left the office and joined the High Court as a State Advocate and had a chance to work with the then Scorpions (now called the Hawks).

There she was tasked to work closely with investigation officers in cases relating to corruption, which also involved government employees.

"I would travel all over the country interviewing witnesses. One thing about working with the Scorpions was that there were some kind of security risks but working with former police officers made me feel safe and we worked as a team."

Working with the male-dominated Scorpions did not make her lose confidence in anyway.

"It taught me to be comfortable and that females can survive in any world."

In 2004 she was appointed as magistrate at the Moretele Magistrate's Court in North West for two years before a stint at the Brits court.

She returned to KwaZulu-Natal in 2008 and was stationed at the Durban Magistrate's Court.

This and that

What sense of fashion do you prefer modern or afro chic?

I believe fashion is timeless. I should be able to wear the same thing now and five years from now.

How do you relax?

I love watching movies, especially comedies. I also enjoy reading.

What animal best describes you?

Cheetah. I can't run like a cheetah, but I like moving forward and pushing boundaries.

What is the one thing you love about yourself?

My ability to listen to others. Some say I should have been a psychologist or a social worker. If you don't listen you develop preconceived ideas, so listening is important.

What is your favourite meal?

I love meat, especially chicken.

She became a magistrate to do her part in society and because she felt children needed a safe haven where they could be cared for – something she took from being a family advocate.

Nzimande currently works in the juvenile court where prosecutors place a matter before her. She has to listen to the prosecutor and the accused and make a decision.

"I really enjoy my job and I feel I have made a difference."

"To be a good magistrate one needs to respect others and the community that are visiting the court."

She says a good magistrate also reads a lot and keeps up with current laws because laws change all the time. Along with good listening skills.

The challenges in the job she does are that because she is a female she experiences resistance from the community in some cases and sometimes a level of mistrust.

This does not deter Nzimande because she says she is there to serve the community.

"Your attitude determines your work, go there with the right attitude and do the job with integrity, not forgetting the oath that you take when becoming a magistrate."

She says what people don't know about magistrates is that they are human too and can deal with what is before them. "I cannot perform miracles, we deal with evidence."

Nzimande says South Africa has come a long way in transformation within the 20 Years of Freedom and moving forward she would like to see more women in administration posts. She would also like to see the courts working with communities and not going to them when there is a crisis. ☺



Fast facts at your fingertips

South Africa is a much better place to live in now than it was before 1994

In his State of the Nation Address IN February 2014, President Jacob Zuma highlighted the country's successes since 1994.

Compiled by: Dorris Simpson

Improving healthcare

- **2,4 million** – people on antiretroviral (ARV) treatment in 2013
- **160** – new clinics built since 2009
- **10** – hospitals built or refurbished around South Africa
- Malaria cases have decreased by 85% from 64 622 cases in 2000. compared to 6 846 cases in 2012
- Severe malnutrition among South African children has decreased from 88 971 in 2001 to 23 521 in 2011
- **50%** – decrease in the number of people acquiring HIV infection from 700 000 in the 90s to 350 000 in 2011
- **20 million** – South Africans who tested for HIV since 2011
- **4,6 million** – people to be enrolled in ARV treatment until 2019.



Growing economy and creating jobs

- **3,2%** – average annual economic growth from 1994–2012
- The national wealth, measured in gross domestic product, has grown to more than **R3, 5 trillion**
- **15 million** – the number of people with jobs
- Over **650 000** jobs were created in 2013
- **3,7 million** – work opportunities created since 2009
- **16 million** – citizens on social assistance
- **17,3%** – decline in the value of the rand against the US dollar in 2013
- Under **300 days** – the time it will take to start a mine from application to final approval.

- **78%** – the matric pass rate for 2013, up from 61% in 2009
- **3 million** – beneficiaries on the Kha Ri Gude literacy programme
- **12%** – increase of student enrolments at universities
- **90%** – increase of enrolments at Further Education and Training (FET) colleges
- **R9 billion** – increased budget of the National Student Financial Aid Scheme
- **12** – new FET colleges to be built in Limpopo, Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape.

Improving rural development and land reform

- **R6 billion** – the fishing industry's economic contribution, along with 27 000 jobs
- Nearly **5 000** farms have been transferred to black people benefiting over 200 000 families since 1994
- Nearly **80 000** land claims totaling 3,4 million hectares have been settled, benefiting 1,8 million people.

Fighting crime and corruption

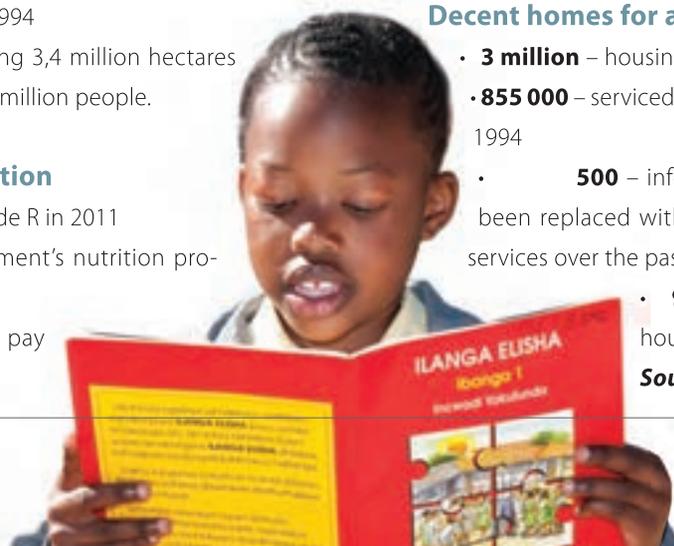
- **21%** – the decrease in the crime rate since 2002
- **61%** – the percentage of African, Indian and Coloured judges in South Africa
- **800** – police officers killed between 2005 and 2013.

Decent homes for all

- **3 million** – housing units delivered since 1994
- **855 000** – serviced sites handed to citizens since 1994
- **500** – informal settlements that have been replaced with quality housing and basic services over the past five years
- **95%** – the percentage of households with access to water.

Improving quality of education

- 700 000 – children attending Grade R in 2011
- **9 million** – learners on government's nutrition programme
- **8 million** – children who don't pay school fees



Source: SoNA

Msimang

- takes SA to the world



A proud public servant, a diplomat, and a child of struggle – these are the titles that encompass Zengeziwe Msimang, the Marketing Director at the Department of International Relations and Co-operation (Dirco).

Public Sector Manager (PSM) magazine recently met with the tenacious marketing team leader at the Dirco headquarters in Pretoria. Msimang immediately welcomes the PSM team into her office, making us feel like part of the Dirco family, with her bubbly personality and kind-hearted nature.

An avid traveller by the time she was 12, Msimang had been immersed in various cultures and lived in countries such as Zambia, Kenya, Ethiopia, Canada while her parents were in exile. Her family returned to South Africa just before the first democratic elections, and she was able to finish her schooling at St Mary's Diocesan School for Girls in Pretoria.

Her love for meeting new people and the travels of her childhood, inspired a passion for communications, yet she always dreamt of working as an ambassador one day. "International relations ran through my blood," she jokes.

This led her to study Arts, with a focus on History and Politics at the University of Cape Town, where she graduated in 2001.

Fresh out of university, she wanted to change the world and began her journey within the communication field, first as part of an NGO for a women's health project in 2002, then heading up the sales and marketing team at the Misty Hills Hotel in 2004. This was followed by joining the global auditing and advisory firm, Grant Thornton Prior as a tourism consultant at the beginning of 2006 before moving to Cape Town to work as a Marketing Manager in the same year.

At the start of 2010 her life changed.

"I joined the public sector on 11 January 2010. I will never forget that day as it was the day my dream was realised. I had always wanted to be a diplomat for South Africa, yet my passion lay in communications. This job is the perfect marriage between the two," she says.

What made her recruitment special, says Msimang,

was that her job interview took place at the Union Buildings; she was due to be based at the new Dirco headquarters, and she joined in the year that South Africa played host to the first-ever international sporting event – the 2010 FIFA World Cup. "It was truly iconic for me, I felt like I had come full circle."

Msimang joined the department as Deputy Director of Strategic Communications, before becoming Director of Marketing and Public Diplomacy just a year later.

"My job is to project a positive image of South Africa, both domestically and abroad. We are responsible for ensuring that the rest of the world understands who South Africa is, where we come from and most importantly where we are headed as a country in terms of business, politics. We need to make sure that our story is told, understood and appreciated."

She works closely with Brand South Africa, South African Tourism and the Nelson Mandela Foundation, and oversees the 126 missions stationed across the globe.

"We coordinate marketing activities for the missions to ensure the promotion of Brand South Africa," she says. One of the major roles is overseeing project-management and strategic marketing campaigns. Msimang and her team have managed to pull off the marketing of a few international events successfully, such as the 2010 FIFA World Cup, the COP 17/CMP7 Climate Change Conference and most recently the BRICS Summit.

"COP 17 was probably the most challenging thing I have ever done in my life. We didn't really understand the magnitude of what we were doing until we were actually doing it."

We asked Msimang to give us a run down on what it takes to actually pull off an event of this magnitude.

The starting point, she says is developing an advertising campaign, mass mobilisation plans and getting all your stakeholders on board. "We had 15 000 people, which included various heads of state, and captains of industries, on our soil for two solid weeks, so we needed to have our plans in gear."

Departments like Government Communications (GCIS) help with mobilising the media and the public. "We needed to spread the word on what the conference was about, and why it was important for South Africa as a whole. We needed to make South Africans and the rest of the world aware of our stance within Climate Change."

From city branding, to airport branding, to setting up media plans, and scheduling the actual conference, which saw about five sessions taking place at the same time, "we had to ensure we have various >>



The Fifth BRICS Summit is one of the many international events organised by Zengeziwe Msimang and her team.

teams in place to cater to each head of state, delegation party, and a team assisting individual Government departments that also had a link to the conference.

Msimang recalls a moment that stood out for her. "My team and I were stationed, branding in hand, at the airport at 2am, awaiting the green light." When involved in a project of this magnitude you learn certain things, she explains, like only being able to brand an airport after the flight has landed and passengers have disembarked.

"Certain permits are needed to access various areas of the airport. Permission has to be granted for advertising branding, such as signage for escalators, elevators and floor and window decals. A special designated area had to also be set up for the Department of Home Affairs, and that was only at the airport.

"Once delegates stepped off their plane, they needed to immediately receive a positive image of South Africa. They need to know that they are welcome, that we are organised and that we are ready for them."

Her team also needed to complete the branding at the International Convention Centre where the conference was taking place – from flags and banners to landscape arrangements, all depicting COP 17 corporate identity.

Once branding was done, Msimang and her team had to organise the opening and closing ceremonies, for more than 5 000 people. Various Heads of State luncheons and gala dinners also had to be arranged. "It

was great fun to be a part of this historic event despite us working tirelessly and barely sleeping," she jokes. "To this day, my team and I say we can take on any project that comes our way. If we survived COP 17 we can survive anything."

One of the things that sets Msimang apart from many is her sense of integrity and patriotism. This, she says, was instilled in her by her parents who had sacrificed so much for her and her two older sisters.

"My parents always said integrity was what you did when you think no one is watching, it is something that is selfless. We were taught that this is the only South Africa we have and they gave up a lot in order for us to get to where we are today, and for that I will always be eternally grateful.

"My siblings and I come from very different fields- one is the managing director of her own company and the other is a writer for a publication, while I joined the public sector. Despite our conversations being quite tense yet brilliant at times, we each try to do what we do with a sense of patriotism, which unites us at the end of the day.

"Our parents always encouraged us to make a difference, in whatever was we could. I believe that if you are a businessman or woman in the private sector, ask yourself how do you go about helping other fellow South Africans and how do you uplift the youth? If you are a public servant like myself – how do we contribute to creating a better South Africa? We all have a role to play," she highlights.

"As public servants, service to our people comes first and our target audience is the world. I am a South African, I am a proud diplomat and I am a dedicated public servant – these are the defining titles of my life." 🌍



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For the love of food

Luke Dale-Roberts is a name synonymous with the finest, creative and innovative food in South Africa. With a string of awards and consistent international recognition since opening his own eateries- the Test Kitchen in 2010 and the Pot Luck Club a year later in Cape Town, his position as a force to reckon with on the global food scene is becoming increasingly apparent.

In the 20-odd years since he first put on his chef's whites, he has travelled the world, working in some of the finest restaurants in Europe and Asia. As its name states- The Test Kitchen affords Chef Luke the opportunity for maximum innovation as a chef. He also hosts regular cooking demonstrations, and his dishes are proof of his limitless culinary imagination and exquisite presentations. The Pot Luck Club is a sharing-styled Asian-influenced eatery. Due to popularity, the restaurant was relocated to a larger space within The Old Biscuit Mill.

Eating Out food Network restaurant awarded him chef of the year in 2011, and best Restaurant of the Year in 2012. With two popular restaurants under his watchful gaze,

Luke is indeed a busy man, yet his desire to constantly seek out and share food innovations using the best local ingredients seems endless.

The secret to our success so far, says Luke, is that every single person who works with us, is completely and utterly committed to doing their level best every single day – from the selection of the produce we work with, to presenting each dish on the plate.

"We all want the same thing, for the diner to be blown away by the combination of flavours and the taste experience that we have put so much effort into creating."



Chef Luke Dale-Roberts shares a few of his signature dishes with us.

Herb Seared Game Fish

Ingredients:

500 g tuna loin

50 ml olive oil

40 g thyme

15 g maldon salt

2 cloves garlic, sliced

Cabbage Jelly

500 ml water

30 ml soy sauce

15 ml rice vinegar

45 ml mirin

150 g red cabbage

9 gelatin leaves

Cabbage powder

250 ml white wine

50 ml red wine vinegar

45 g sugar

500 g thinly sliced cabbage offcuts

Apple and mustard dressing

100 g white onion, grated

200 g granny smith apples, peeled and grated

140 ml rice vinegar

200 ml soy sauce

1 tbsp brown sugar

20 g ginger, grated

10 ml sesame oil

2 tbsp honey

Horseradish dressing

5 tbsp minced horseradish

2 tbsp White wine vinegar

5 tbsp Soy sauce

2 egg yolks

400 ml Olive oil

1 tbsp whole grain mustard



Method: For the seared tuna, light a fire in a wood oven or in a small barbeque. Place a metal grid over the fire and allow it to get extremely hot. Drizzle the tuna loin with olive oil and rub them with salt, thyme and sliced garlic. Add a bunch of thyme to the fire to create an aromatic smoke. Sear the tuna over the hot fire cooking evenly on each side allowing griddle marks to form. Remove the tuna from the grid and allow to cool on a tray in the fridge. Slice the tuna loin in 1,5 cm slices to serve.

To make the cabbage jelly, slice up the red cabbage and juice it through an electric juicer. Strain the cabbage juice into the pot with the water, soy sauce, rice vinegar and mirin. Bring the liquid to a simmer and skim off the foamy residue from the surface. Sponge the gelatin in iced water and melt it into the jelly liquid. Strain the jelly into a container that has been greased with spray and cook. Refrigerate the jelly to set. Portion the jelly into cubes.

To make the cabbage powder, bring the white wine, red wine vinegar and sugar to the boil. Allow the gastrique

to cool, place the cabbage in a vacuum bag, add the gastrique and seal it on full pressure. Bring a pot of water to the boil. Blanch the cabbage for 15 minutes. Refresh the bags in iced water to cool it down. Drain off the gastrique liquid from the cabbage and spread out the cabbage thinly on trays lined with silicone paper. Dry it out overnight in an oven at 50°C. Blitz the dried cabbage in a blender to create a powder. To make the Apple mustard dressing, blend the onion, apple, rice vinegar, soy sauce, sugar, ginger, sesame oil and honey together in the thermo mix. For the Horseradish emulsion, place the minced horseradish, mustard, vinegar, soy sauce and yolks together in the thermo mix. Blend to combine. While blending slowly pour the olive oil in a thin, steady stream into the blender until thick.

To serve: Place the tuna slices on the plate, top with finely sliced cabbage and dress with the apple mustard dressing. Dot the horseradish dressing around the plate. Garnish with cabbage powder, licquonce powder and deep fried ginger. 🍷

The Test Kitchen is located at the Old Biscuit Mill, 375 Albert Road, Woodstock, Cape Town. It's open Tuesday to Saturday for lunch from 12:30pm to 14:00, and dinner from 19:00 to 21:30.

For bookings contact 021 447 2337 or email reservations@thetestkitchen.co.za.

The Pot Luck Club is located on top of the old silo building at The Old Biscuit Mill in Woodstock. It is open Monday to Saturday for lunch from 12.30pm to 14:00 and dinner from 18:00 to 22:30 and for a Sunday brunch from 11:30 to 15:00. For bookings contact 021 447 0804 or email reservations@thepotluckclub.co.za.

Reflections

on improving lives of South Africans



South Africa needs to consistently look for dynamic, creative and innovative solutions that will effectively improve our service delivery capacity and the quality of services we deliver within the context of a dynamic society.

To me, service delivery, just like life itself, is more like a journey where each step we take has its own challenges. Any progress we make will only be determined by our ability to negotiate our way around all those obstacles.

As we celebrate 20 Years of Freedom this year, it is an ideal time for us to look back and reflect on the path that we have

traversed. We have undoubtedly made commendable positive strides in improving the lives of our people with vital services. 2014 presents us with an opportunity to reflect proudly and perhaps to celebrate the milestones that we have achieved through hard work and dedication. These milestones provide a clear indication of how committed we are, as a government, towards fulfilling our promise for a better life for all our citizens.

On the health front, for instance, interventions made by the Department of Health to improve the quality of life are paying off with remarkable results. The overall life expectancy of South Africans has improved significantly between 2009 and 2011 to 62 years. This essentially attests to the quality and efficacy of our healthcare strategies.

There are many such areas where we have not only made considerable progress but also compare favourably with other developing nations. Even so, we have to challenge ourselves as a country to work even harder to fast-track the delivery of vital services to the citizens in line with government's national priority areas and of course, the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals.

Being part of the global village alongside many other countries, South Africa is able to benchmark on a variety of areas. We have and continue to perform impressively in many areas of socio-economic development. However, above all, being internationally involved has numerous positive spin-offs to it, chief of which the ability to participate in various platforms and forums for networking, and exchanging knowledge and expertise on critical developmental issues, challenges that affect us universally as well as how we can overcome those.

South Africa, together with Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Norway, Philippines, United Kingdom and United States, is a founder member of the Open Government Partnership (OGP), which was premised on an

Open Government Declaration. Critically, the declaration highlights a demand by citizens all over the world for more openness in their governments and greater civic participation in public affairs, as well as more transparent, accountable and effective governments. Essentially, the OGP is a global multilateral initiative that aims to secure concrete commitments from governments to promote transparency, empower citizens, fight corruption and harness new technologies to strengthen governance.

The South African government is committed to putting more effort into transforming its various governance and administrative processes and systems to uphold the principles of transparency, accountability and clean governance. Open government is central to this as it promotes free citizen-access and use of certain government and privately held data or information without fear, restrictions from copyright, patents or other mechanisms of control within the boundaries of the law.

Changing over to open government is certainly not an easy fit. It is in essence a paradigm shift from a rigid, controlled and bureaucratic environment that most governments are, to a more modern, transparent interactive way of doing things. This wholesale turnaround requires building effective platforms and systems and breaking down the silos of bureaucracies to facilitate proper information management and security. It takes political leadership. It takes technical knowledge.

Transforming to an open government is a complex process that requires sustained efforts and investment in effective, innovative information and communications technology (ICT) systems that, when properly leveraged promote secured, real-time government information access in line with the sophisticated needs of a modern-day ICT savvy citizen. At another level it would also require cross-sectoral collaboration between government, business and citizens alike.

Government recognises the importance of information as an empowering and liberating tool for our citizens living during this "knowledge economy" era. We are therefore forging ahead to implement various ICT solutions that will ensure a sustained transition to transparency in terms of government information, accountability and clean governance in line with open government.

I would like to emphasise the need for further skilling and training for public officials, particularly in areas of critical deficit such as ICTs. While government proceeds with its programme of

modernising its systems and processes, equally critical is the availability of properly skilled public officials that will be able to optimally leverage ICTs for enhanced citizen access to information as is required in open government.

Consider for a moment the following facts about South Africa's telecommunication status; telecommunications is one of the fastest growing sectors of the economy, driven by explosive growth in mobile telephony and broadband connectivity.

In this country, we have one of the most developed telecoms networks in Africa that is 99,9% digital and includes the latest in fixed-line, wireless and satellite communication.

Mobile coverage is just over 90% of the country, with mobile phone use in South Africa having increased from 17% of adults in 2000 to 75% of those that earn below R432 and 88% of those with higher incomes

in 2012. Considering that 15% of users have more than one cell phone, there are more phones in use than people over the age of 15.

We are further looking forward to the advent of digital television and the possibility it brings to communicate in more innovative ways with citizens.

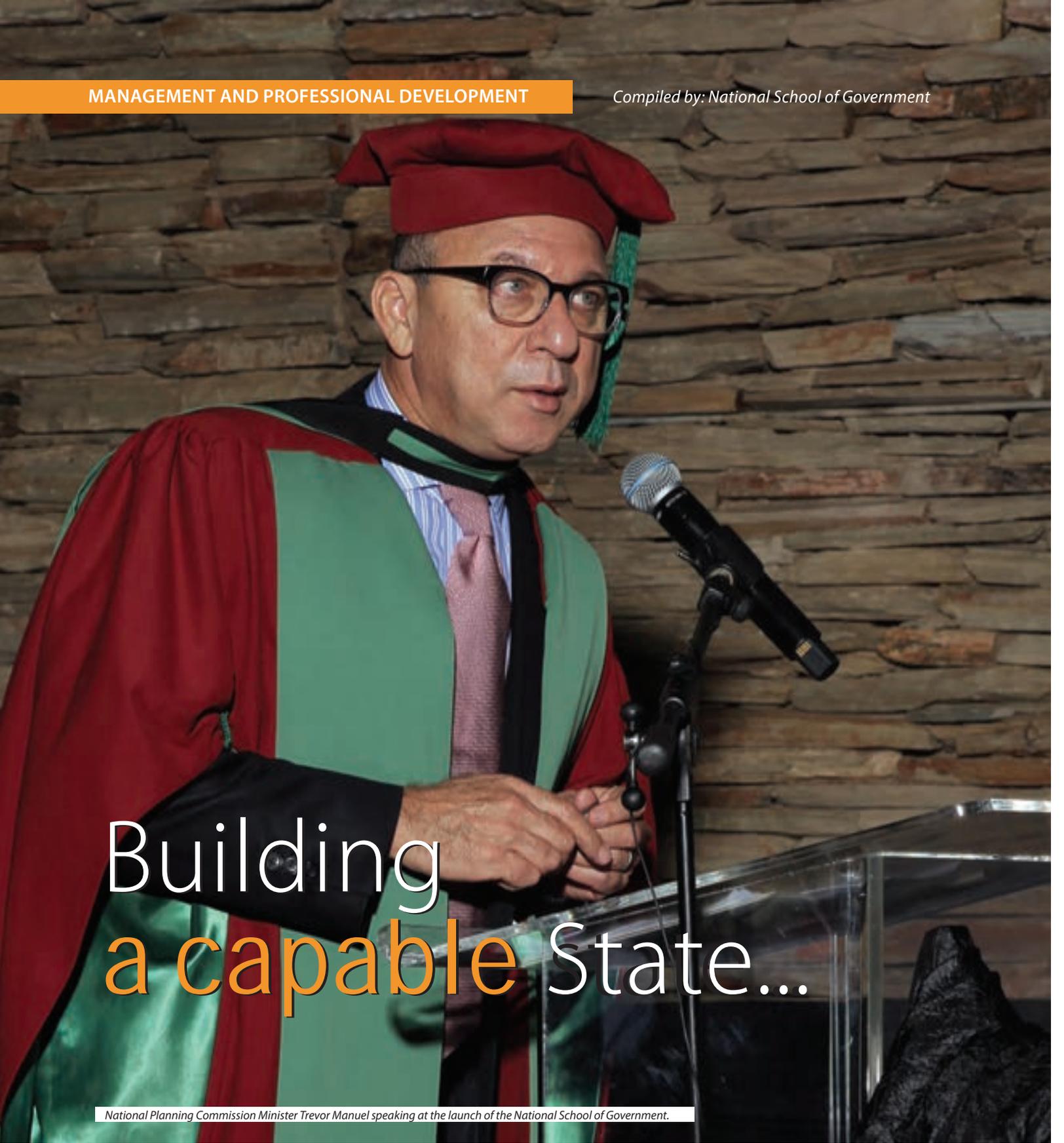
If the above information is anything to go by, South Africa has the right infrastructure, suitable for a connected government and participatory citizenship.

It is for all the above reasons that our President committed South Africa to the OGP. It is thus a matter that we are committed to, a matter where we are taking the hands of others on the continent and within BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) towards a new era of government partnering with citizens.

An initiative such as the OGP is not just a new fad in public administration but contributes to deepening our democracy and building trust between citizens and government. As such, it is an initiative that should be embraced by all public servants. 🇿🇦

Government recognises the importance of information as an empowering and liberating tool for our citizens living during this "knowledge economy" era.

****Ms Ayanda Dlodlo is the Deputy Minister of Public Service and Administration.***

A photograph of National Planning Commission Minister Trevor Manuel speaking at a podium. He is wearing a red academic cap and a red and green academic gown over a blue shirt and pink tie. He is wearing glasses and has his hands clasped in front of him. A microphone is positioned in front of him. The background is a stone wall.

Building a capable State...

National Planning Commission Minister Trevor Manuel speaking at the launch of the National School of Government.

The soon-to-be opened National School of Government (NSG) is expected to change the face of the Public Service. The school's main objective is to develop programmes and services that will develop a professional, responsive and capable public sector, driven by the imperative of a developmental state.

The school represents a new approach to learning and development in the Public Service, with significant changes in strategy, focus, organisation and staffing. The learning and de-

velopment strategy will meet the needs of the public sector as a whole and ensure the strategic use of available resources.

On 21 October 2013, the Minister of Public Service and Administration, Dr Lindiwe Sisulu, launched the NSG following a Presidential Proclamation which replaced PALAMA with the NSG and Director-General with Principal.

The establishment of the NSG is another way for government to fast-track the implementation of the National Development Plan – by professionalising the Public Service.



Public Service and Administration Minister Lindiwe Sisulu congratulates Lizeth van der Merwe.

Among other things, the NSG will:

- ensure that state institutions operate with skilled and capable public servants who are committed to consistently delivering high-quality services.
- develop diagnostics capacity to understand how improved public service outcomes can be achieved through appropriate learning and development interventions.
- work with departments responsible for the public administration management of government to develop a shared analysis and integrated strategy for supporting and enabling effective public sector capacity.
- adopt a phased approach to implementation, first focussing on national and provincial departments before widening its scope of support to local government and public entities.
- represent a new approach which will impact on the whole system, and its values and ethos, through an overarching strategy for learning and development.
- develop consensus, through consultations and engagements, on an overarching Education Training and Development strategy with the aim of uniform professional and capable Public Service imbued with a culture and ethos of service.
- establish strong strategic partnerships with a range of other role players that are responsible for ensuring and supporting on-going improvement of the functioning of the Public Service.
- adopt a clear and deliberate focus, as one of its strategic shifts, on public sector organisations rather than the disproportionate current focus on individual needs.
- train and develop new recruits and reorientate and educate all currently employed public servants.
- will influence the whole system of learning and development by bringing together academies and human resource development units as partners at different sites and in all spheres of government.
- allow its teaching staff to include a combination of permanently employed and part-time facilitators to ensure optimal levels of standardisation and consistency in the content and quality of learning and development.
- convene an annual Government Leadership Summit to build consensus and mobilise support for NSG learning and development initiatives across the political and administrative leadership from all three spheres of government.
- benefit from a development oriented and policy driven funding strategy to be initiated by government as well as from private sector funding aimed at stimulating growth and development by supporting a high performing government system.™

Working towards a prosperous Africa



Delegates at the 22nd African Union Summit in Ethiopia, Addis Ababa.

When President Jacob Zuma tabled the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) report at the 22nd African Union Summit held in Ethiopia, Addis Ababa early this year, he highlighted the extensive progress made by South Africa in many aspects, including economic development, governance, social security, health and infrastructure development in the past decade.

The report is a product of a broad and inclusive participatory process that saw the National Governing Council of the APRM – who are the custodians of the national APRM process – travel the length and breadth of South Africa convening stakeholder consultative conferences in all the provinces during the 2012/13 financial year.

The APRM was established in 2003 under the New Partnership for Africa's Development (Nepad) and is used as an instrument that is voluntarily acceded to by AU Member States. There are currently 33 AU Member States participating in the APRM process.

The mandate of the APRM is to ensure that the policies and practices of participating states conform to the agreed political, economic and corporate governance values, codes and standards on democracy, political, economic

and corporate governance, as contained in the 2003 Abuja Declaration on Democracy, Political, Economic and Corporate Governance.

Regarding economic governance and management, President Zuma noted that South Africa continued to consolidate the foundations of strong economic management since the dawn of democracy.

"Since the last reporting period, the country has taken practical steps to encourage and enforce training for government officials in the area of financial management, with institutions such as the Auditor General and National Treasury intensifying efforts to build sound financial management capacity within the public sector," said President Zuma.

Socio-economic development

In relation to socio-economic development, South Africa demonstrated progress in prioritising this aspect of the development of its people.

Government had made significant improvements in addressing the adverse effects of the HIV and AIDS pandemic, with over 20 million people tested for HIV

since the country introduced its voluntary counselling and testing campaign in 2010.

"This watershed moment marked a threefold increase from the previous trends, with antiretroviral sites being increased from 490 in February 2010 to 3 000 in April 2012. In addition to this, as of January 2013 more than 20 million South Africans now know their status and have undergone counselling," added President Zuma.

However, government acknowledged some of the challenges still faced in consolidating democracy and political governance, which included service-delivery challenges, instances of xenophobia and violence against women and children.

The report received a positive response. In his assessment, Professor Amos Sawyer, the Lead Panel Member in charge of South Africa at the APRM, said remarkable progress had been made in realising the aspirations of South African people.

"On corporate governance, South Africa continues to set standards and best practices, which are in place to stimulate private sector growth," he said.

Professor Sawyer mentioned the Companies Act of 2008, the Consumer Protection Act of 2011 and the National Consumer Commission as examples.

Other areas where South Africa received praises included:

- Efforts by government and civil society to fight xenophobia and racism, and entrench the values of Ubuntu and co-existence in South African society;
- The establishment of the National Planning Commission and the adoption of the National Development Plan;
- Progress on HIV and AIDS;
- Public participation programmes such as Izimbizo; and Spearheading regional integration and promoting trade and economic integration.

The two-day gathering of African leaders where 2014 was declared as the Year of Agriculture and Food Security also saw leaders promise to invest in scientific research and agricultural technology in the next year.

"Africa feels that we have a lot to do on our own to produce more food, jointly, but there still is a land issue to resolve, as land is necessary for food production.

"All of us on the continent agree that we need to do more, but there is significant progress," President Zuma said.

African leaders also accepted President Zuma's report on progress made on the Nepad Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative for the continent.

The initiative is part of African countries' strategy to champion regional and cross-border infrastructure projects in order to attract investments and enhance regional integration.

In the past two years, African leaders have held a view that regional integration is the best and perhaps the only way for Africa to realise its growth potential, participate effectively in the global economy and share the benefits of globalisation.

In 2011, the AU and Nepad, through the Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative, identified infrastructure nodes that required urgent investment. President Zuma chairs the initiative, as well as the corridor, which is one of eight mega-projects on the continent. The corridor is reportedly made up of 59 road projects, 38 rail projects and six bridges.

President Zuma also emphasised that well-functioning infrastructure, agriculture and an end to conflicts will be critical for Africa to achieve its full potential economic growth.

"We need to create the infrastructure, in every respect, roads and rail and ICT so that we are connected and that when we put our economies together, there is an easy flow of goods within the continent," said President Zuma.

African leaders from 54 countries, who are members of the AU, have been meeting in the Ethiopian capital to discuss several challenges facing the continent and what can be done to achieve the ambitious goal of turning Africa into the world's third largest economy in the next coming years.

With Africa seen as one of the world's fastest growing economic hubs, President Zuma said meeting the demand for key infrastructure had been identified as a priority by the AU.

President Zuma said linked to infrastructure development was the issue of agriculture and food security >>



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for the continent, which he said all heads of state at the summit stood united in their belief that Africa was capable of producing enough food for its people and exports.

"The discussion was [around] what we do as countries jointly to realise the goal of producing enough food. Of course, at the heart of all this will be the land question, because you need the land to produce. But everybody agreed we have to produce more than we have been producing for ourselves [to] develop agriculture as an economic activity."

The summit also adopted the resolution for the speedy operationalisation of the African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crises.

President Zuma said: "As South Africa, we welcome the

move, as we have been playing a significant role in peace-keeping on the continent."

Amongst the major issues of focus, the summit deliberated on Agenda 2063, a vision of a peaceful, prosperous and united Africa in the next 50 years of the existence of the AU; the post-2015 Development Agenda, focusing on a common African position; the state of peace and security in Africa; the APRM, and Africa's relationship with the International Criminal Court.

At the close of the two-day summit leaders pledged to work towards a prosperous Africa free from conflicts and poverty. 

*** A version of this article first appeared on SAnews.gov.za**



Agriculture can transform Africa

AU Commission chairperson Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma has emphasised that agriculture remains one of the key sectors that can transform the continent.

"We have an extremely big land which can accommodate several countries such as China and the United States, but we are not utilising it to our economic benefit and this needs to change," said Dr Dlamini Zuma.

She could not understand why Africa, which has not exhausted its arable land, continued to import food from other continents.

Describing Africa as "food and nutrition insecure", Dr Dlamini Zuma emphasised the importance of African

countries and the AU concentrating on land and ensuring that prospective farmers had access to capital.

"As we are going into the next 50 years, we need to see how we can change the situation from being net importers of food to producing enough food for ourselves, processing and exporting to major markets."

Agriculture was one area that brought revenue directly to farmers and the families involved in the sector, she said.

According to the Nepad, a technical body of the AU, the majority of African countries should be able to produce enough food for their people and export more if correct investment choices in agriculture are made.

Nepad's own initiatives such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) aim to raise agricultural productivity in Africa to at least 6% annually to contribute to poverty alleviation and elimination of hunger across the continent.

In addition, CAADP requires countries to commit at least 10% of their national budgets to agriculture. Since 2003, 30 countries have signed up to the CAADP and eight have surpassed the 10% target.

Dlamini Zuma said the AU Commission had agreed on a number of strategies to scale up its response to Africa's food crises and these would include investing more in scientific research and technology.



Mpumalanga

reaches across borders for success: MEC Phosa

The tourism sector in Mpumalanga is set to benefit from a partnership between the provincial Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (DEDET) and their counterparts in Swaziland and neighbouring Mozambique.

Member of Executive Council (MEC) of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism Pinky Phosa says her department is taking advantage of the province's close proximity with the Swazi Kingdom and their tropical neighbour Mozambique.

Two years ago, the department's agency Mpumalanga Tourism and

Parks Agency signed an agreement with authorities in Swaziland Tourism and Mozambique Tourism.

According to the Triland agreement, the Mpumalanga tourism department and its counterparts in Swaziland and Mozambique market the entire eastern part of the Southern African Development Community region, especially to foreign tourists.

"The objective of the agreement is, among others, to explore cross-border tourism opportunities among the

three destinations, the purpose being to collaborate in joint marketing initiatives to grow into each of the three destinations," MEC Phosa explains.

According to the agreement, local tour operators from Mpumalanga, Swaziland and Mozambique are encouraged to package the region and promote it at different various marketing platforms.

Since the launch of the joint marketing drive, the province has seen an increase in the number of tourists. According to the South African Tourism figures for 2012, there were 1 395 640 tourists in 2012 compared to 1 316 869 in 2011.

Foreign direct spend in the province also increased from R4,7 billion in 2011 to R6,7 billion in 2012, while visitor nights spent in the province increased from 4 418 000 in 2011 to 5 928 241 in 2012.

MEC Phosa says though she has been at the helm of it for less than a year, she is happy with the direction the department has taken in the past 11 months. She was MEC of Finance between 2009 and 2013 before she was transferred to DEDET.

She says one of the major things she set out to do was to balance performance of the department without compromising the delivery of quality services.

She took over the department just over a year ago while the department was still on a recovery mode following the 2009 global economic meltdown. She says her department had to do things differently to protect it from "unforeseen economic shock" in the future.

"Mpumalanga has taken an innovation approach wherein the province developed the Mpumalanga Economic and Development Growth Path (MEGDP), which is a framework closely aligned to the National Development Plan in an attempt to boost the provincial economy and also taking into account the provincial comparative and competitive advantage," she said.

The growth path is aimed at reducing unemployment in the province by 15% by 2020. It has to create approximately 719 000 jobs over a 10-year period.

According to MEC Phosa, the signing of a memorandum of understanding with private-sector partners such as Sasol, BHP Billiton and Eskom signalled the intention of the department to create jobs targeting mostly young people.

She added that the department would work closely with the National Youth Development Agency and assist them to develop strategies to create jobs for young people.

Like many other parts of the country, the province is faced

with the problem of youth unemployment. To address this the department, in conjunction with the Micro Enterprise Development Organisation, aims to open a small, medium and micro enterprise incubator in the Gert Sibande District Municipality.

According to the projections, the incubation will create 220 jobs in 2014 targeting 40 small businesses. The number is expected to increase to 475 jobs in 2015, with 77 businesses benefitting while 677 jobs will be created in 2016 targeting 119 businesses.

Another incubator for young people interested in tourism will also be rolled out in the Mbombela and Ehlanzeni district municipalities.

In an effort to boost the provincial economy, the department has developed spatial economic zones in Komatipoort Dry Port. According to the MEC, the zones are expected to promote export opportunities that will attract investors who will fund infrastructure development.

She says one of the major achievements since she took over was getting Eskom to commit to reduce air pollution in Kriel and Dura. Eskom has committed to reducing emissions by 2017.

With the backing from her top management, a joint marketing strategy, the development of the economic zones, the partnerships with the private sector and the implementation of the MEGDP, MEC Phosa says she is confident her department is moving in the right direction. ☺



MEC Pinky Phosa.

NPA review of

20 Years of Democracy

2014 marks 20 years of democracy for South Africa, a significant milestone and opportunity for the country to reflect on the impact that this democratic dispensation has made on our society.

It is indeed a fact that the country inherited a criminal justice system that was fragmented and needed to be amalgamated as well as transformed in line with the democratic constitution. Furthermore, the criminal justice system lacked integrity and legitimacy, and had vague and ambiguous mandates and functions. It functioned in an uncoordinated manner and was not subjected to any effective and credible oversight and control.

This was certainly the case with the pre-democracy arrangement where there were Attorneys-General in the old provinces and the former bantustans.

Agreement on the establishment of a single national prosecuting authority was only reached in the final constitution adopted in 1996, and the NPA was established by the NPA Act in 1998,

with a National Director of Public Prosecutions at the helm.

For the first time, the law provided for a national office for the prosecutions authority to have an effective national strategy, to focus on certain priority offences, and to have oversight over all prosecutions. and to ensure that there was proper management and control.

Nine Directors of Public Prosecutions (DPPs) were appointed, one for each jurisdiction of each High of the Courts which coincides with provincial boundaries in some cases. Due to



the complexity of restructuring the jurisdictions of the High Court, the process of aligning them with the new provincial boundaries is only now being completed.

In addition, for the first time the NPA provided for the This is where the core business of the day-to-day prosecution of crime occurs.

Although the levels of crime in the country still remain high, we have begun to see progress in the criminal justice system's efforts to deal with it, particularly with serious crime (including

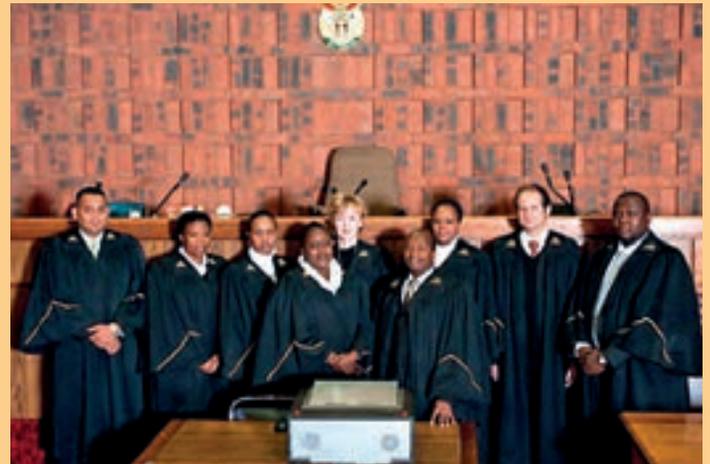




NDPP Mr Mxolisi Nxasana at a media briefing after assuming duty in October 2013, pledged his commitment to his oath of office to prosecute without fear, favour or prejudice.



NATIONAL PROSECUTING AUTHORITY
South Africa



commercial crime, trio crimes, organised crime and sexual offences).

Contact crimes are renowned for inducing the most fear because the victim comes into contact with the perpetrator and this usually results in bodily harm or even death. For this reason government has sought to pay particular attention to these types of crimes. This category of crimes has been reduced from 1 407 per 100,000 in 2008/09 to 1 232.5 per 100,000 in 2011/12 against a 2014 target of 930 per 100,000 of the population. This translates into a 12,3% reduction. Source: *Development Indicators 2012*

For its part, one of the NPA's strategic objectives is to increase successful prosecution of serious crime. The Specialised Commercial Crime Unit (SCCU) has a particular mandate to focus on dealing with the high end complex commercial crimes, and corruption cases where the amount involved is more than R5 million. In the JCPS delivery agreement, the target of 100 cases of serious corruption cases prosecuted by 2014, and the SCCU has achieved 42 against this target. By their nature,

cases handled by the SCCU are of a complex nature - they require in-depth investigation and specialised prosecution skills.

The country's fight against rape and other gender based violence is one that must be taken up in a multi-disciplinary approach and at all levels of our society. The level of violence of incidents, especially against children, cries out for far more than just dealing with the

The performance targets have continued to reflect the NPA's commitment to improve conviction rates at all courts, particularly on the priority crime areas.

crime when it has already occurred. The prosecution record on prosecuting sexual offences reflects the struggle that South Africa is suffering with this scourge, with conviction rates over many years hovering at around 65%.

Over the years, the mandate of the NPA was extended to focus on matters related but beyond just prosecution, mainly

through Presidential Proclamations.

The NPA's Sexual Offences and Community Affairs (SOCA) unit's proclaimed mandate is to lead government's strategies in fighting all forms of gender based violence and crimes against children.

SOCA's Thuthuzela Care Centre model has proven to be critical government arsenal in not only improving prosecutions of sexual offences and other forms of

gender based violence, but prevents secondary victimisation. By the end of 2013, the NPA was well on track to reach its target of 43 fully operational TCCs by the end of 2013/14. The re-establishment of the Sexual Offences Courts by the Minister of Justice, Mr Jeff Radebe in 2013, as well as that of the FCS Units in some police stations by the Minister of Police, Mr Nathi Mthethwa have



reinforced government's commitment to improve measures to deal with sexual offences.

The Asset Forfeiture Unit (AFU) was established in 1999 as a vehicle to take the profit out of crime. When the AFU started, international experts warned that it should expect much litigation from rich and powerful criminals who are desperate to hang on to their ill-gotten gains and who can afford to employ the best legal brains in the country to try to find any possible weakness or lack of clarity in the law or exploit technicalities in existing civil procedure. This has indeed proved to be the case and the AFU has been involved in intensive litigation since its inception. However, it boasts many successes. Since 2009, the AFU has obtained freezing orders related to corruption cases totalling R1.3 billion. In the first nine months of 2013/14, the AFU had exceptional success in taking the profit out of crime. It paid a total of R161.5 million into the Criminal Assets Recovery Account (CARA) and to the victims of crime.

The Office for Witness Protection in the NPA has consistently maintained the excellent record of ensuring that no witnesses harmed while in the Witness Protection Programme since its establishment. The role of this office is crucial in ensuring that threatened witnesses are adequately protected and are available to testify in criminal cases.

Conviction Rates	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
High Courts	86.0%	87.7%	87.8%	84.6%	87.5%
Regional Courts	73.0%	73.6%	73.4%	74.3%	75.1%
District Courts	88.1%	90.5%	90.7%	90.8%	91.9%

Performance Measurement and Reporting

Conviction rates are the mainstay of how the NPA measures its performance, since its mandate is to prosecute crime. However, the organisation also uses a basket of other measures to ensure a holistic approach. The performance targets have continued to reflect the NPA's commitment to improve conviction rates at all courts, particularly on the priority crime areas.

Prosecution Performance Measured on conviction rates: 2008 - 2013

The forward looking approach of the NPA is to focus on improving the overall positive performance that it has achieved over the years, particularly in 2013/14, while dedicating all its resources towards enhancing all aspects that will contribute to even more effective service delivery.

Over 75% of the NPA budget is allocated to general and specialised prosecutions, a substantial proportion of which will focus on investing in our prosecutors and their development. The NPA will continue to work closely with the South African Police Service (SAPS) and to provide necessary guidance to the investigating officers, where necessary.

Constitutional mandate of the NPA

The NPA derives its mandate from section 179 of the Constitution. Section 179(2) expressly empowers the NPA to institute criminal proceedings on behalf of the state, and to carry out any necessary functions incidental thereto. Furthermore, section 179(4) requires that the NPA must exercise its functions without fear, favour or prejudice.

The National Director of Public Prosecutions (National Director), as head of the NPA, and Directors of Public Prosecutions (DPPs), as NPA heads at various seats of the high courts, are responsible for ensuring compliance with our constitutional obligations. In terms of section 179(5) of the Constitution the National Director must determine prosecution policy and issue policy directives, which must be observed in the prosecution process. Furthermore, in terms of section 179(6) of the Constitution, the Minister responsible for the administration of justice, exercises final responsibility over the prosecuting authority, and may, in terms of national legislation, request reports from the National Director regarding the functioning of the prosecuting authority.

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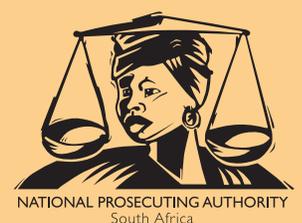
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NATIONAL PROSECUTING AUTHORITY
South Africa

What is freedom?



David Maimela.

As South Africa celebrates 20 Years of Freedom, the question on everyone's lips would be what is freedom, what does it mean to be free and have people benefited from the freedom they enjoy today?

To some people, freedom might mean the ability to do certain things that were prohibited under the apartheid regime such as moving freely in their country of birth.

Some might point to the democracy and freedom achieved in 1994 when all South Africans, irrespective of skin colour, voted in the country's first democratic elections.

To others, freedom might mean the ability to associate with anyone they feel comfortable with while others may highlight important issues like freedom of speech, freedom of religion and freedom of the media.

David Maimela, researcher at the Mapungubwe Institute for Strategic Reflection (MISTRA), says that his understanding of freedom is to be fully human. MISTRA is an independent research institute that takes a long-term view on the strategic challenges facing South Africa. It combines research and academic development, strategic reflection and intellectual discourse to issues such as economics, sociology, history, arts and culture and the logics of natural sciences.

Maimela says: "To see yourself being treated as a human being with equal rights and responsibilities. The right to be able to live your life with dignity, free from oppression and exploitation."

At a basic level, it means freedom to live and have shelter,

food, clothes and access to education and information to exercise your responsibility to improve yourself, others and the world you live in, he adds.

He says since the dawn of democracy in 1994, there has been a notable change in the lives of South Africans as a result of government's intervention, even though some challenges still remain.

"Political and civic rights are meaningless if socio-economic rights are not guaranteed. Once official national oppression was defeated in 1994, the struggle for freedom entered its second phase to liberate the people of South Africa fully. That means restoring their human dignity".

Maimela says although the lives of South Africans have improved in the past 20 years, government's interventions are not enough and more still needs to be done.

"Socio-economic freedoms are still out of reach for the majority of black and working-class South Africans," he says, adding that the State has tried to improve the quality of lives of the people through many initiatives such as increasing access to education and health services, expanding the social safety net for the most vulnerable through social grants, free basic water and electricity for the indigent.

According to him, the Extended Public Works Programme and other job-creation schemes only serve as minimal stop-gap measures.

For the country to deal with challenges such as youth unemployment and poverty, the economic and political elite need to come together and pull in one direction.

He says there are three lessons that have played a critical role in establishing a democratic South Africa. The first lesson is choosing to resolve political differences in order to deal with apartheid; the second important one is that where government acts alone there is progress, and the last one is the good public space for dialogue, where South Africans are given a platform to debate issues without fear. 🗣️

South African HIV/AIDS trial scoops USAID award

The Centre for the AIDS Programme of Research in South Africa (Caprisa) recently received a global accolade by winning the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Science and Technology Pioneers Prize.

The prize, worth R2,2 million, recognises excellence in the use of science and technology to solve development challenges. Caprisa's 004 Tenofovir gel trial, conducted in KwaZulu-Natal, landed the top prize. The trial funded by USAID and the Department of Science and Technology, provided proof of concept that an antiretroviral gel used before and after sex can protect women against HIV.

The microbicide gel, containing Tenofovir, an antiretroviral usually used for treatment, was 39% effective in preventing HIV infection in women. It also prevented genital herpes infections in 51%. These protective effects were even higher for those women who used the gel most of the time.

Tenofovir works by preventing HIV from growing inside human cells. Taken in pill form, it is a common component of various three-drug cocktails that are used to treat HIV infections.

Science and Technology Minister Derek Hanekom said the research on the gel showed how fruitful international partnerships could be in addressing one of the biggest challenges facing our country – the AIDS epidemic. He commended Caprisa for the work that they have done over the past decade in providing ground-breaking discoveries in the field of HIV and AIDS prevention.



Reserve Bank reappoints Deputy Governor

Aaron Daniel Mminele has been reappointed as Deputy Governor of the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) for a period of five years. President Jacob Zuma recently made the appointment, in line with the SARB Act of 1989. Mminele was initially appointed as Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank in 1 July 2009 and his recent reappointment will be effective from 1 July 2014. President Zuma congratulated him on his reappointment and wished him well in the role.

Mminele previously served as the Deputy Divisional Head of Special Projects at the African Merchant Bank Limited from 1997 to 1999, before joining the SARB as Assistant General Manager in 1999.

He has since moved up the ranks from Deputy General Manager and Deputy Head of International Banking Department; to General Manager and Head of International Banking Department; to General Manager and Head of the Financial Markets Depart-

ment; to Executive General Manager of Markets in 2005.

He completed an executive leadership programme from the Wharton School of Business and Goldman Sachs in the United States of America; a banking diploma from the Sparkasse Paderborn and Ludwig-Erhard Commercial School in Germany, and graduated from the Chartered Institute of Bankers in the United Kingdom in 1994.

MeerKat reaches major milestone

MeerKat, the South African precursor to the Square Kilometre Array (SKA) telescope, reached a major milestone recently as it completed its 64th and final foundation for the telescope's antenna. The SKA Project, currently underway in Carnarvon in the Karoo, is an international enterprise to build the largest radio telescope in the world.

Close to 5 000 m³ of concrete and more than 570 tons of steel were used to construct the foundations over the last nine months.

The completion of foundations and the antenna represents a major milestone for the country.

Each foundation was constructed to tough specifications to ensure that the antennas would be able to withstand strong winds. To meet the stability requirements, each foundation consists of eight



steel-reinforced concrete piles at depths of between five to 10 metres.

Finishing touches are underway in the Karoo Array Processing Building (KAPB) and the power facility. The KAPB is a specialised underground bunker protected from radio frequency interference which houses all the data processing racks and the power and back-up equipment required for MeerKAT.

Presidential Gold Challenge raises R10 million for education

This year's Presidential Golf Challenge raised over R10 million. The golf challenge, hosted by President Zuma after the State of the Nation Address, aimed at raising much-needed funds for his selected charities.

Education has always been a key priority of President



Public Sector Manager • March 2014

Zuma and that is why he established the Jacob Zuma RDP Education Trust. The fund has since 1995 helped thousands of young people from rural areas stay in school. At least 60% of these disadvantaged learners were female.

Each year the trust awards scholarships to young people to enable them to further their studies. To date over 20 000 children, mostly from rural areas, have received bursaries. The initiative has now extended its footprint into the Eastern Cape and Limpopo.

"We continue to grow every year and I would like to thank every one of you for your support, no matter how small. It makes a difference to someone's child," said President Zuma.



South African Airways (SAA) turns 80

National carrier SAA celebrates its 80th year of gracing the global skies.

According to SAA spokesperson Tlali Tlali, the airline has faced many changes over its illustrious history and has experienced many highlights and some turbulent times. "Through the years, SAA and its employees have shown extraordinary resilience and capacity for change," he said.

Today it is a modern, technologically advanced airline that flies millions of people every year. It recently also received, for the 12th consecutive year, the 4-Star airline ranking from Skytrax, the independent, global airline rating organisation. SAA still remains the only carrier on the African continent to achieve this high level 4-Star Airline rating.

Apart from celebrating its 80 years of existence, SAA's frequent flyer programme, Voyager, which was one of the first ever frequent flyer programmes in Africa, also celebrates its 20th anniversary. SAA's low-cost operator Mango will also be turning eight later in the year.®

South Africa has a good story to tell

"As a country we have scored many successes. South Africa is a much better place to live in now than it was before 1994." – President Jacob Zuma, State of the Nation Address (SoNA) 2014.

When President Zuma delivered his 2014 SoNA, he used the opportunity to reflect on government's achievements since 2009. He also used the time to take stock of how far the country has come since the dawn of democracy in 1994.

He told a positive story of the many lives that have changed as a result of increased access to basic services, health, education and work opportunities. However, President Zuma also made it clear that the work of government continues as many others wait to be taken out of their different situations.

Though our work is not done, South Africa is a much better place than what it was in 1994. The government has made strides in ensuring South African people enjoy a decent life. The National Development Plan, which is South Africa's socio-economic blueprint and a major achievement for the current administration, provides some suggestions on creating an enabling environment that can change people's lives for the better. Government and the people of South Africa should be proud.

Achievements in the past 20 Years of Freedom

Growing the economy

- On average, the economy has grown at 3,2% a year from 1994 to 2012 despite the global recession which claimed a million jobs. The national wealth, measured in terms of GDP, has grown to more than R3,5 trillion.
- During the course of 2013, the rand depreciated by 17,6% against the US dollar. This poses a significant risk to inflation and will also make the infrastructure programme more expensive. However, export companies, particularly in the manufacturing sector, should take advantage of the weaker rand and the stronger global recovery.
- Government, business and labour should work together to grow the economy at rates above 5% to create the jobs needed. Fortunately this collaboration is already taking place at Nedlac.



- It will soon take just under 300 days to start a mine in South Africa. This is part of government's way of making it easier to do business in the country.

Improving healthcare

South Africa's public health sector has since 1994 been transformed into an integrated, comprehensive national service, driven by the need to redress historical inequities and to provide essential healthcare to disadvantaged people. The breakdown of some of the achievements :

- Over the past five years, 300 new health facilities have been built, including 160 new clinics.
- 10 new hospitals have been built or refurbished in Ladybrand, Germiston, Mamelodi, Natalspruit, eThekwinini, Zola, Bojanala, Vryburg District, Swarttruggens, Khayelitsha and Mitchell's Plain.
- The HIV and AIDS turnaround is one of the biggest achievements of this administration and South Africa is used as a model country by the United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS.
- Mother-to-child transmission of HIV has declined sharply and the number



Did you know?

A 37 000 km of fibre-optic cable has been laid by the private and public sectors in the past five years. This will be significantly expanded in the years ahead.

Creating decent jobs

- There are currently 15 million people with jobs in the country, the highest ever in history, and according to StatsSA over 650 000 jobs were created in 2013.
- However, as it is throughout the world, youth unemployment in our country continues to be of concern. To address this, a number of measures are being taken, including the following:
 - o The Employment Tax Incentive Act, 2013 (Act 26 of 2013), which encourages employers to hire younger workers
 - o Regulations will be passed to ensure that this does not adversely affect unsubsidised or older workers
 - o Further measures are contained in the National Youth Accord signed in Soweto in April 2012
 - o Cabinet has set a target of six million work opportunities from 2014 to 2019, targeting the youth.



of people who are receiving antiretroviral (ARV) treatment has increased from one million to 2,4 million people in 2013.

- More than 20 million South Africans have been tested for HIV since the launch of the campaign in 2011.
- The target for the next administration is to ensure that at least 4,6 million people are enrolled in the ARV programme.
- Government will enter a new phase in the implementation of the National Health Insurance programme, which will extend quality healthcare to the poor.

Improving the quality of education

Over the past 20 years, government has implemented major policy reforms to redress past inequalities in education, to transform the education system and respond to the need to increase

the skills and life chances of all South Africans.

Achievements in basic education

- The number of children attending Grade R has more than doubled from about 300 000 to more than 700 000 between 2003 and 2011.
- Eight million school children receive healthy food from government.
- The matric pass rate has gone up from around 61% in 2009 to 78% last year and the bachelor passes improve each year.
- The South African Sign Language curriculum will be offered in schools from 2015 to promote inclusivity and diversity.
- The number of literate adults through the Kha Ri Gude programme has been increased from 2,2 million in 2008 to 3 million people.
- Government has also been investing in teacher training and is reopening teacher training colleges to meet the demand.
- Three hundred and seventy new schools have been delivered, replacing mud schools and other unsuitable structures around the country to produce a decent learning environment.

Quick fact

Government's Expanded Public Works Programme and the Community Work Programme have created three million work opportunities over the past five years. Such programmes continue to be an effective cushion for the poor and the youth. Our people obtain an income and skills from the public works programme, which they use to seek formal employment.

Building South Africa

The South African Government adopted a National Infrastructure Plan in 2012 that intends to transform our economy, create jobs and strengthen the delivery of basic services. The plan also supports the integration of African economies.

Since the adoption of the plan, government has subsequently invested R1 trillion in public infrastructure over the past five years. Many of the projects have been completed or are nearing completion.

Achievements in higher education and training

- Student enrolment at universities increased by 12% while Further Education and Training college enrolments have increased by 90%.
- Government has increased the budget of the National Student Financial Aid Scheme to >>



R9 billion to meet the rising demand.

- Two brand new universities, Sol Plaatje in the Northern Cape and the University of Mpumalanga have been established. Government will also build 12 new FET colleges in Limpopo, Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape.
- The launch of the National Education Collaboration Framework last year was an important development for the country.

Improving rural development and land reform

For the last 20 years government committed itself to ensuring that the country develops sustainable rural communities through a major focus on agrarian reform, improving rural household food security and rural services, and creating employment in rural areas.

- The agricultural support programme, Fetsa Tlala, is producing new exporters. The first 88 smallholder farmers in this programme supplied the United Nations World Food Programme with 268 tons of maize and beans to send to Lesotho in January 2014.
- The government will continue to promote the fisheries sec-

tor as well, which contributes an estimated R6 billion to the economy and provides 27 000 jobs.

Progress made with land reform

- Since 1994, nearly 5 000 farms, comprising 4,2 million hectares (ha), have been transferred to black people, thus benefiting over 200 000 families.
- Eighty land claims totalling 3,4 million ha have been settled and 1,8 million people have benefited.

Justice and Constitutional Development

- The Chief Justice has been established as a separate institution from the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development to further enhance its independence.
- Progress is being made in the transformation of the judiciary to reflect the race and gender demographics of the country.
- Black judges (African, Indian and Coloured) now constitute 61% of all judges. However, there is acute under-representation of women on the bench, >>

Fast facts about South African transport

- Close to 1 500 km of new roads or lanes have been built
- 1,2 million – Gautrain passengers each month
- R120 billion – the Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa's spend on new trains in the next 10 years
- R300 billion – Transnet's budget for transport infrastructure
- The Gautrain project is now fully functional and carries over 1,2 million passengers a month
- 700 km – the pipeline from Durban to Gauteng moving four billion cubic litres of fuels a year.

Renewable energy

Construction is continuing at the new power stations, Medupi in Limpopo, Kusile in Mpumalanga and Ingula in KwaZulu-Natal, employing more than 30 000 workers.

Government continues to explore other sources of energy, in line with the Integrated Resource Plan for Energy. The development of petroleum, especially shale gas, will be a game-changer for the Karoo region and the South African economy. Having evaluated the risks and opportunities, the final regulations will be released soon and will be followed by the processing and granting of licences.



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which remains of concern. Of the judicial establishment of 239 judges, only 76 are women.

- The challenge is to transform the legal profession broadly in order to nourish the pool from which female judges can be appointed. The finalisation of the Legal Practice Bill will assist to broaden the pool from which potential judicial officers could be selected.

Fighting crime and corruption

- The overall crime rate has decreased by 21% since 2002 and work is ongoing to make communities safer.
- One of the key focus areas is to eradicate violence against women and children. To respond to this challenge, measures that have been introduced include the reopening of the Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences units as well as the Sexual Offences courts.
- The law-enforcement agencies are working hard to arrest the scourge of rhino poaching. Government has also reached agreements with China, Vietnam, Kenya, Mozambique and other Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries to work together to stop this crime.
- Fighting corruption within the Public Service is yielding results. Since the launch of the National Anti-Corruption Hotline by the Public Service Commission,

over 13 000 cases of corruption and maladministration have been referred to government departments for further handling and investigation.

- Government has recovered more than R320 million from perpetrators through the National Anti-Corruption Hotline. The hotline's other successes include:
 - 1 542 officials were dismissed from the Public Service
 - 140 officials were fined their three months' salary
 - 20 officials were demoted
 - 355 officials were given final written warnings
 - 204 officials were prosecuted.
- To prevent corruption in the supply chain system, government has decided to establish a central tender board to adjudicate tenders in all spheres of government. This body will work with the chief procurement officer whose main function will be to check on pricing and adherence to procedures as well as fairness.
- The Special Investigating Unit is investigating maladministration or alleged corruption in a number of government departments and state entities, through 40 proclamations signed by the President during this administration. The public will be informed of the outcome of the investigations.
- In the first six months of last year, the Asset Forfeiture Unit paid a total of R149 million into the >>

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Did you know?

Government will conclude the procurement of 9 600 megawatts of nuclear energy. Biofuels manufacturers have been selected and have started work.

Access to basic services for all

South Africa has made significant strides in rolling out basic service delivery and improving the lives of many.

Water and sanitation

Over the past 20 years, there has been remarkable increase in access to services such as water, sanitation and electricity. Government has started an intensive programme to eliminate the bucket system as part of restoring the dignity of South Africans. Phase one of the programme will eradicate buckets in formalised townships of the Free State, Eastern Cape and Northern Cape. Phase two will eradicate buckets in informal settlements in all provinces.



Criminal Assets Recovery Account and to the victims of crime. This is 170% above its target of R55 million and is higher than it has ever achieved in a full year.

- Last year, the competition authorities investigated large-scale price fixing in the construction industry and fined guilty companies R1,4 billion.

Building decent homes

About three million housing units and more than 855 000 serviced sites were delivered since 1994. Nearly 500 informal settlements have been replaced with quality housing and basic services over the past five years.

Creating a better Africa and a better world

South Africa worked hard to strengthen support for the African Union, SADC and all continental bodies whose purpose is to achieve peace and security.

South Africa has also prioritised the promotion of regional economic integration, infrastructure development, intra-African trade and sustainable development in the continent.

This year the country also submitted its third country report to the AU African Peer Review Mechanism, which was well received.

The country continues to support peacemaking and conflict resolution, and progress is being made in negotiations between Sudan and South Sudan on outstanding issues following the secession.

Following requests from Sri Lanka and South Sudan for assistance in bringing about peace and reconciliation, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa has been appointed as South Africa's Special Envoy to the two countries.

South Africa will continue to strengthen relations with Europe, North America, Latin America, Asia and countries in the South.

Participation in international multilateral forums such as the G20 have been beneficial for the country. Joining the Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRIC) group in December 2010 counts as among the key achievements of the fourth administration.

We will continue to serve diligently in the United Nations in promotion of strong international governance, and will continue promoting the reform of the UN Security Council and global financial institutions.

Did you know?

To improve the water supply, two large new dams were completed, De Hoop in Limpopo and Spring Grove in KwaZulu-Natal, while phase two of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project is to be launched soon.



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South Africans benefit from a state of freedom

Public Sector Manager examines the salient points of President Jacob Zuma's State of the Nation Address (SoNA) – the sixth since President Zuma assumed office in 2009.

With South Africa celebrating 20 Years of Freedom in 2014, President Jacob Zuma reflected with pride on 20 Years of Freedom and highlighted the many ways in which life had improved for the people of South Africa.

Liberation – the central theme of 20 Years of Freedom – had created space for an active civil society and media, and the promise of gender equality, said the President, but the country still faced the triple challenge of poverty, inequality and unemployment.

To deal with these, government had focused on five priorities: creating jobs, education, health, fighting crime and corruption and rural development and land reform, and had therefore created government's long-term planning and monitoring and evaluation functions.

The National Planning Commission was established and produced the National Development Plan (NDP), South Africa's socio-economic blueprint that sets out what should be done to eradicate poverty, increase employment and reduce inequality by 2030.

Conscious of 2014 as an election year, President Zuma said the

State of the Nation Address was "not an occasion to present the programme of action for this financial year. That programme will be presented by the new government after the elections".

As usual, expert and public reaction to the State of the Nation Address ranged from reinforcing the President's message, to demands for more information or a different policy direction.

Research undertaken by Government Communications (GCIS) using focus groups found, however, that among ordinary citizens there was greater appreciation for the content of the Address than before.

Citizens had a positive view of the President's acknowledgement that the country still faced challenges.

President Zuma was clear that for government and therefore the Public Service there was still plenty of work to be done.

Speaking on the highly topical subjects of housing, and service delivery protests, the President assured the nation that government was working to provide quality housing and basic services to communities who lacked these, especially in informal settlements and the 23 municipalities with the greatest backlogs.

Government had begun a programme to eliminate the bucket system, with phase one of the programme targeting formal townships in the Free State, Eastern Cape and Northern Cape. During phase two buckets would be eradicated from informal settlements.

About three million housing units and over 855 000 serviced sites had been provided since 1994 and nearly 500 informal settlements had been replaced with quality housing and basic services in the past five years, announced President Zuma. "The next administration will promote better located mixed income housing projects," he added.

President Zuma reiterated his concern about violent protests, especially what "appears to be premeditated violence, as is the case with the use of petrol bombs and other weapons".

He cautioned that while the Constitution enshrined citizens' right to express themselves and to protest peacefully and unarmed, South Africa's democracy was undermined by protest that threatened lives and property, and destroyed valuable community infrastructure.

The President did not regard service delivery protests as a sign of failure but as an indication of citizens' heightened expectations and sense of urgency – protests were not the result of government's failures but a result of successful delivery of basic services.

"When 95% of households have access to water, the 5% who still need to be provided for, feel they cannot wait a moment longer". Success was the breeding ground of rising expectations, he explained.

He added that any loss of life at the hands of the police in the course of dealing with protests could not be overlooked or condoned. "Loss of life is no small matter. We need to know what happened, why it happened. Any wrongdoing must be dealt with and corrective action must be taken," said the President, adding that the police always had to act within the ambit of the law.

President Zuma commended the role of the police in

South African society, pointing out that almost 800 police officers – the protectors and buffer between a democratic society based on the rule of law, and anarchy – had been killed between 2005 and 2013. The police had to be held to account, but in doing so they should not be "delegitimised", or anarchy should not be "glorified".

On the subject of crime, the President announced that the crime rate had dropped by 21% since 2002 and that efforts to make communities safer were ongoing.

Eradicating violence against women and children was a particular area of focus. Government's response to this included reopening the Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences units and the Sexual Offences Courts. He thanked the many non-governmental organisations that promote the rights of women and children "who contribute positively to this important work".

Furthermore, the President said that South Africa's law-enforcement agencies were "working hard to arrest" the "scourge" of rhino poaching and the country had reached agreements with China, Kenya, Vietnam, Mozambique and other Southern African Development Community countries to join forces to stop poaching. The President commended the business community and all South African who were part of the campaign to save the rhino.

Serious about dealing a blow to corruption in the Public Service, the Public Service Commission had launched the National Anti-Corruption Hotline.

Over 13 000 cases of corruption and maladministration had been referred to government departments for investigation and government had recovered over R320 million from perpetrators, thanks to the Hotline.

The President announced that government would establish a central tender board to adjudicate tenders in all spheres of government to prevent corruption in the supply chain system. The board would work with the chief procurement officer whose main function would be to check on pricing and adherence to procedures and fairness.

"The Special Investigating Unit is investigating maladministration or alleged corruption in a number of government departments and state entities through 40 proclamations signed by the President during this administration," said President Zuma.

He added that in the first six months of last year the Asset Forfeiture Unit had paid R149 million into the Criminal Assets Recovery Account and to the victims of crime. This was 170% above the target of R55 million and the largest amount yet secured by the unit. The President also reported that the competition authorities had investigated large-scale price-fixing in the construction >>

industry in 2013 and fined the guilty companies R1,4 billion.

Economy and job creation



The economy had grown by 3,2% a year between 1994 and 2012, and 15 million people had employment. Over 650 000 jobs were created in 2013, according to Statistics South Africa but, said the President, “this is still not good enough. The unemployment rate still remains high. Youth unemployment remains a concern”.

To address this government was taking various measures including the Employment Tax Incentive Act that encourages employers to hire younger workers, the Expanded Public Works Programme and Community Work Programme which provide a “cushion for the poor and the youth”. In addition the social assistance programme aids about 16 million people, especially vulnerable children.

Through the National Economic Development and Labour Council, – – government, business and labour were collaborating on job creation and pursuing economic growth of more than 5%.

Government recognised the mining sector as an important supplier of work, employing over 500 000 people and the biggest earner of foreign exchange and contributor to tax revenue (about R20 billion).

In support of the mining sector government had streamlined regulatory and licensing approvals for environmental impact assessments, water and mining licenses and Parliament was finalising amendments to the law to reduce to less than 300 days the time it takes to start a mine.

In his reaction to the address, Bheki Sibiyi, CEO of the Chamber of Mines, found the emphasis on the mining sector encouraging and hoped the President’s discouragement of ill-considered strikes would be heeded.

The Vice-President of the Chamber of Mines, Khanyisile Kweyama, said the move to expedite the processing of mining licences dem-

onstrated government’s commitment to providing regulatory certainty, which would encourage new investments in the sector.

In his address, President Zuma said discussions between mining companies, labour and government were being encouraged to stabilise industrial relations in what has been a turbulent sector.

The President reported that strikes were fewer and shorter than last year and industrial relations processes were adhering to the law. However, he reminded mining companies of the 2014 deadline to improve miners’ housing and living conditions.

The deterioration in emerging market currencies because of developments in the United States (US) had seen the value of the rand depreciate by 17,6% against the US dollar, posing a big risk to inflation and likely to make the “infrastructure programme more expensive”. On the upside, the President pointed out that export companies, especially in manufacturing, should take advantage of the weaker currency and stronger global recovery.

He pointed out that other sources of job creation are tourism, agriculture, the green economy, infrastructure development and manufacturing.

Government had invested R1 trillion over the past five years in public infrastructure projects such as, to name a few, improvements to harbours and ports, a 700 km pipeline from Durban to Gauteng to transport petrol, diesel and jet fuel, the Gautrain project, launch of the Saldanha Industrial Development Zone, and construction of new rail lines in Mpumalanga.

In the next 10 years the Passenger Rail Agency would spend more than R120 billion on new rolling stock. In addition, the De Hoop and Spring Grove dams had been built in Limpopo and KwaZulu-Natal respectively.

The manufacturing sector had benefited from government support. The Automotive Investment Scheme had approved R3,8 billion worth of incentives for about 160 projects that sustain more than 50 000 jobs. In addition the clothing, textile, leather and footwear sectors, which had been shrinking, had been stabilised and several industries – among others buses, canned vegetables, clothing and textiles – had been designated for local content. South Africa had a way to go

in developing emerging or black industrialists who had difficulty gaining industrial finance, securing supplier and retail markets and technical production support. Therefore the National Empowerment Fund, Industrial Development Corporation and Small Enterprise Finance Agency would continue providing finance to viable black-owned businesses.

In the area of agriculture, an important source of employment, government's Fetsa Tlala agricultural support programme was producing new exporters, with the first 88 smallholder farms in the programme supplying 268 tons of maize and beans to the United Nations World Food Programme to send to Lesotho in January 2014. There had been progress with land reform.

Education



Teachers have a crucial role in South African society given that education is a ladder out of poverty for millions. President Zuma reported that the number of children in Grade R had more than doubled from about 300 000 to 700 000 between 2003 and 2011 and that government aimed to make Grade R compulsory.

At the other end of the scale, the number of learners passing matric had risen from about 61% in 2009 to 78% in 2013. Improvements and interventions needed, especially in Maths and Science, were being tracked by means of the Annual National Assessments.

To meet the country's education demands, and produce "a decent learning environment" government had delivered 370 new schools, replacing mud and other unsuitable structures. In addition, government had

been investing in teacher training and would be reopening teacher training colleges.

More students were enrolling at universities and Further Education and Training (FET) colleges, the National Student Financial Aid Scheme's budget had increased to R9 billion and two new universities – Sol Plaatje in Kimberley and The University of Mpumalanga – had been established. The President announced that the country would also be getting another 12 FET colleges.

Improvements in health care included the construction of 300 new health facilities in the past five years, including 160 new clinics. Ten new hospitals had been built or refurbished in Bomanala, eThekweni, Germiston, Khayelitsha, Ladybrand, Mamelodi, Mitchell's Plain, Natalspruit, Swartruggens, the Vryburg district and Zola. But the biggest achievement was the HIV and AIDS turnaround, with the United Nations AIDS Programme using South Africa as a model country.

The President acknowledged the South African National AIDS Council's hard work. The mother-to-child transmission of HIV has dropped sharply and the number of people on anti-retroviral treatment has gone from one million to 2,4 million in 2013. The target for the next administration is to ensure that at least 4,6 million people are enrolled for antiretroviral treatment. This success does not mean South Africa should rest on its laurels though. "While celebrating our success we must not be complacent. The prevention work must still continue so that we can reach that goal of zero HIV infections sooner.

At a broader level, we will enter a new phase in the implementation of the National Health Insurance programme which will extend quality healthcare to the poor" announced President Zuma.

President Zuma said that while South Africa was a better place than it was in 1994, challenges remained and that life would continue to change for the better. Government has laid the groundwork for the next administration by drafting the Medium Term Strategic Framework. It's been designed as the first five-year building block of the NDP from 2014 to 2019. The draft framework incorporated targets of the Industrial Policy Action Plan, New Growth Path and Infrastructure Plan and would be tabled at the first Cabinet Lekgotla after the elections in May.

The February 2014 State of the Nation Address gave the nation hope that, based on the performance of government since 2009, South Africa is poised to move even further forward in the years to come.🇿🇦

*** Cecilia de Vos Belgraver is a Freelance writer**



A positive response for SoNA 2014

President Jacob Zuma's sixth State of the Nation Address was widely welcomed by a number of key stakeholders, including ministers and the business community. Many felt that his focus on jobs and infrastructure build gave a good account of how far the country has come since 1994.

Stakeholders welcome HIV programme

Stakeholders in the health industry have welcomed the progress the country has made in fighting HIV and AIDS.

President Zuma highlighted the milestones achieved in the health system, which have led to millions of people benefitting from improved access to treatment.

"We can confirm and guarantee that post-1994, the child mortality rate has gone down, and this is due to government's programme on HIV and AIDS. Unlike in the past, when it meant a death sentence, mothers now understand that even if they are HIV positive, they can give birth to healthy babies, who are free of HIV," said South African Medical Association (Sama) President, Dr Phophi Ramathuba.

While Ramathuba acknowledged that the country still had a long way to go to fight HIV, she said Sama was proud of the turnaround, adding that the programme management and treatment were very effective.

Whilst welcoming the improvements in the building of 300 new health facilities, Ramathuba emphasised the need for the building of academic hospitals in provinces, especially in Limpopo. She said they would have liked to get more information on the implementation of the National Health Insurance (NHI).

"The primary healthcare can't cope with the burden of disease. We need to have district hospitals in every sub-district, as well as academic hospitals in other provinces. This is important for NHI and if we implement it well, we can improve accessibility," said Ramathuba.

The Democratic Nursing Organisation of South Africa (Denosa) agreed that great strides have been made in the country against the HIV and AIDS pandemic.



"It's certainly a story of victory that the country must be proud of, which has now become a model to copy by other countries. We are particularly happy as a nursing organisation because this programme has been led by nurses through the Nurse Initiated Management of Antiretroviral Therapy, which has empowered nurses – who are the majority of health professionals – to be at the forefront of dispensing and treating patients in this regard," said Denosa spokesperson Sibongiseni Delihlazo.

However, Delihlazo said there were more challenges that needed to be addressed as a matter of urgency if the country were to make even greater strides in improving the health of its citizens.

These challenges include, amongst others, employing of more nurses in both rural and urban areas, where nurse-to-patient ratios are uncomfortably high; long queues in health facilities; burn-out for current staff complements as a result of a heavy workload and demoralisation on the part of health workers as a result of these.

"There is a need for a forward-looking and proper human resources planning by provincial departments so that qualified nurses are absorbed into the Public Service as a matter of urgency, so that we avoid taking up to a year before a nurse is hired or gets replaced," said Delihlazo.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation

Minister Collins Chabane said President Zuma's speech was fair, balanced, well delivered and highlighted government's achievements under his leadership.

"As a member of the ANC and Cabinet, I was impressed by the manner in which the President was able to come across to South Africans ... he went into detail about what has been happening in the country. He covered

all the major priorities, but I think he showed that in the context of very acute challenges, we've made some progress," said Minister Chabane.

On the other hand, Deputy Minister Obed Bapela also described the President's speech as a good account of the last five years of the current administration.

"There are many good stories we can tell and the President could only go as far as he could. But individually, each and every one can stand up and tell you how life was before 1994 and how it is today... those stories must be told because they are important for the country to move forward," said Deputy Minister Bapela.



Rural Development and Land Reform

Minister Gugile Nkwinti said President Zuma's commitment to the reopening of land claims was critical.

"We hope that moving forward into the next window of land claims people will opt for land rather than money. During the first 15 years in both restitution and redistribution, we have not done as badly as many would lead you to believe," said Minister Nkwinti.

In his address, President Zuma said the next administration would need to take forward a number of policy, legislative

and practical interventions, to further redress the dispossession of people of their land.

"There are positive stories to tell. If you go to the Free State, there are farmers there that we have given land to and they are quite successful," said Minister Nkwinti.

Safety and Security

Police Minister Nathi Mthethwa reiterated President Zuma's call for an end to violent protests which have taken place in some parts of the country in recent months.

"We have said that people have a right to protest and democracy made room for people to air their views – but people >>



Some of the performers who added a touch of colour and music to the State of the Nation Address.



should do that within the confines of the law. We don't understand why people are armed during these protests," said Minister Mthethwa. He said it was also important for the police to protect the rights of citizens and uphold the rule of law.

"What the President has said was spot on; violence can never be condoned and that is what we are saying and nothing else."

President Zuma had said it was worrying that some of the violence appeared to be premeditated as was the case with the use of petrol bombs and other weapons during protests. He said the democratic government supported the right of citizens to express themselves.

Business welcomes SoNA 2014

Business has welcomed President Jacob Zuma's SoNA.

"Business Unity South Africa (BUSA) is pleased at the reaffirmation of the National Development Plan (NDP) that aims to address the three social evils of inequality, poverty and unemployment. We remain less optimistic about the effective implementation of the NDP."

President Zuma punted the NDP as a viable plan to drive South Africa's socio-economic development for the next few years.

According to the plan, South Africa can realise these goals by drawing on the energies of its people, growing an inclusive economy, building capabilities, >>

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enhancing the capacity of the State, and promoting leadership and partnerships throughout society.

President Zuma said there were 15 million people with jobs in the country but that this was not good enough and that the unemployment rate remained high.

“Youth unemployment in South Africa continues to be of concern, as it is throughout the world. We are taking a number of measures, including the Employment Tax Incentive Act which encourages employers to hire younger workers,” said President Zuma.

BUSA welcomed measures to address the matter.

“In a climate of weak economic growth, incentives of this nature encourage youth employment. The commitment to slash red tape, bureaucracy and to also ensure overall improvement in regulatory impact assessment will assist improve the investment environment,” said BUSA CEO Nomaxabiso Majokweni.

The South African Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Sacci) also welcomed the affirmation of the National Economic Development and Labour Council (Nedlac) as a key institution for effective social dialogue between business, government and labour.

Sacci also welcomed the optimistic tone of the Presidential address, including the calls for greater stability in industrial relations in the mining sector and the positive contribution of government mediation in the sector.

Sacci also welcomed progress made on the country’s infrastructure development plan.

“Sacci appreciates the President’s commitment towards building a dynamic and inclusive economy, especially the promise to work more closely with business and looks forward to strengthening this productive relationship in 2014,” said Sacci CEO Neren Rau.

Public Enterprises

Minister Malusi Gigaba said the speech had “galvanised” the nation into celebrating past successes while calling for more action.

“The clear message from the President is that South Africa has a good story to tell on all fronts, economic, social and fighting crime and corruption. I am very excited about the speech. We remain ready to serve our nation and that is what we will continue to do. Infrastructure will still be critical moving forward and

we have done well in the past five years and we will build from that as the President has said.”

Energy

Minister Ben Martins said the construction of the two power stations Medupi and Kusile was critical if the government was to achieve its infrastructure goals.

“We work very closely with the Minister of Public Enterprises as a collective in government and our approach is that for the infrastructure build programme to succeed, we will need enough energy. We are confident the National Development Plan recommendations in this regard will help us have an energy secure future,” said Minister Martins.

Water and Environment Affairs

Minister Edna Molewa, whose department intervened in the recent water supply crisis in the Madibeng municipality in North West, said although there were challenges with the delivery of water to all South Africans, government was investing in water infrastructure.

“We have a clear plan in all the municipalities. We are now focusing on services and that is really what the President was saying.

“Where people don’t have water that’s where the riots take place.

The whole of South Africa has seen how we have reacted in Mothutlung, and in three days we managed to turn the situation around,” said Minister Molewa. ^{PS}

***Versions of the article first appeared on SAnews.gov.za**



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The State of the Nation Address: a day of heritage and hope



President Jacob Zuma and his wife Sizakele Khumalo and Deputy President Kgalema Motlanthe and his partner Gugu Mtshali at the SoNA 2014.

At the Opening of Parliament every February, the President of South Africa delivers the SoNA, which outlines the country's performance for the past year and plans for the year ahead.

President Jacob Zuma delivered his sixth SoNA on 13 February. In keeping with customary proceedings, before the President makes his way into the National Assembly Chamber some ceremonial activities and cultural performances usually take place along the route and outside of Parliament. Cultural groups perform along the President's route from the Slave Lodge to the National Assembly.

The SoNA is usually an annual ceremony of state. However, in a year when there are national and provincial elections like this, there are two addresses – one before the elections and another after the elections and the establishment of the new Parliament.

Here is a breakdown of the significance of some of those activities:

Presidential procession to the National Assembly Chamber

The ceremony, which starts at the Slave Lodge just outside the entrance to the Parliamentary precinct, is a combination of public participation and a formal state ceremony.

As part of making Parliament more accessible to the people and to facilitate public involvement in law-making and other parliamentary processes, the public participates in the procession. This concept of public participation was introduced by former President Nelson Mandela.

Members of the public, including a Junior Guard of Honour (from the entrance of the parliamentary precinct to the end of the National Council of Provinces building), a Civil Guard of Honour and nine Eminent Persons, line the red carpet until the end of the Old Assembly Wing.

From the end of the Old Assembly building, the pro-

Interesting fact

All guests in the public galleries of the National Assembly Chamber are able to listen to the SoNA in the language of their choice.

Besides the interpretation of the address into all 11 official languages, there is also South African Sign Language interpreting available for deaf people. Tactile interpretation is also available for Deafblind people present at Parliament.

Deafblind interpretation is a highly specialised area of interpretation, involving various combinations of sign language, lip reading and touch, determined by the specific preferences of the deafblind person.



The SANDF Parade at the SoNA 2014.

cession becomes part of a formal, state ceremony.

A Ceremonial Military Guard of Honour takes up positions in front of the National Assembly building and a military band – the Navy Band in February 2014 – sets up to the right of the building (the side nearest Tuynhuys) and plays the national anthem.

There is a 21-gun salute and an air force fly-past while the President takes the national salute from a special dais in front of the National Assembly building.

The red carpet

The original concept of rolling out the red carpet was originally reserved for kings and queens and signified a welcome of great hospitality and ceremony. Over time, the red carpet has been used to welcome Heads of State. >>



The red carpet being rolled out for the SoNA.

SPECIAL FEATURE:



Preparations ahead as workers are hard at work outside Parliament prior to the State of the Nation Address.



The 21-gun salute

The tradition of bestowing a salute by firing cannons originated in the 14th century when cannons and firearms came into use. In 1842, the 21-gun salute became the international norm for the highest honour a nation rendered and it is fired in honour of the Head of State, the national flag, the Head of State of a foreign nation, a member of a reigning royal family and a former Head of State.

The presence of a praise singer explained

Praise singers have been a feature of the SoNA ceremony since 2005. Since then they have come from a variety of provinces and languages. The praise singer for this year's SoNA delivered his praise song in Tshivenda.

The SoNA 2014 guest list included:

- Members of the public who are part of the ceremony – Junior and Civil Guards of Honour and Eminent Persons. The Eminent Persons are nominated by the nine provincial legislatures, in recognition of their contribution to our democracy
- Winners of a radio competition – one winner from each province
- Young people born on or after our first democratic election on 27 April 1994 and who have registered as first-time voters in the forthcoming elections
- Representatives of statutory and constitutional institutions
- Guests of premiers
- Guests of provincial speakers
- Members of the diplomatic corps and their partners
- Guests of presiding officers
- Guests of the President
- Representatives of the House of Traditional Leaders
- The Mayor of Cape Town
- Guests of Ministers and Deputy Ministers
- Representatives from civil society organisations
- Academic and research institutions
- Representatives of religious bodies
- Representatives from state-owned enterprises
- Representatives from business and trade organisations
- Representatives from trade union federations
- Members of the Judiciary
- Directors-general of national government departments





MOHAIR EMPOWERMENT TRUST

THE EMPOWERMENT TRUST OF THE MOHAIR INDUSTRY

Established proudly to promote Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) within the Mohair Industry, The Empowerment Trust seeks to provide training and support to the small holder mohair farmers in order to improve capacity to start and manage agricultural operations. The main business activity of the Trust is aimed at ensuring that previously disadvantaged individuals are empowered and may gain access to the benefits offered by the industry. The ultimate goal is to establish them (Small holder farmers) as commercial mohair producers that are financially independent, running profitable and sustainable Angora goat operations.

The Empowerment Trust collaborates closely with the Eastern Cape Department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform, Department of Agriculture Provincial Government of the Western Cape, Department of Rural Development and Land Reform and Local and National Government in seeking the promotion of BEE within the Mohair Industry. Funding from Government Departments, Private Sector, industry role players and international donors will make this initiative possible.



UKUFUYA

INVOLVEMENT OF THE EMPOWERMENT TRUST

The Empowerment Trust is involved in BEE projects grouped as follows:

- Mohair Training Centres
- Commonage Farmers
- Black Commercial farmers
- Communal Farmers

WHAT THE EMPOWERMENT TRUST PROVIDES

- Training, Mentorship and Skills transfer.
- Facilitates the supply of Angora goats, dips and doses.
- Facilitates the supply of farm infrastructure through Partnership Agreements with the Provincial Departments of Agriculture for the development of Angora goat farmers as well as commodity training initiatives, particularly in the Eastern and Western Regions.



LONG TERM OBJECTIVE

The long term objective of the Empowerment Trust is to see **successful** small holder farmers and commercial farmers living next to each other as good **neighbours**.

OUR NEEDS

- Mohair training farm
- Donor funding for projects

CONTACT INFORMATION:

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Improved services, new opportunities make SA a better place

Following the State of the Nation Address, the Governance and Administration Cluster of government outlined clear evidence of how South Africa has changed for the better since the administration of President Jacob Zuma came into being in 2009.



More people now have access to libraries

There are about 1 408 public libraries in the country, excluding community book units. In addition to providing communities with access to educational books and study areas, the libraries also have children's sections, internet facilities, photocopiers and faxes.

Bringing service closer to home

It now takes seven days to get an identity document, and two days to register and receive a social grant. Many people now have easy and convenient access to government services. On average, 70% of people have access to a Home Affairs office within 25 kilometres of their residences; over 75% to a South African Social Security Agency pay point within five kilometres; over 80% to a primary school within five kilometres, and over 80% to a secondary school within five kilometres.

Smart ID Card

The roll out of the new Smart ID Card started on 1 February 2014. Some 28 offices across the country have been earmarked to process applications for the Smart ID Card. All citizens who applied for the cards have been informed by SMS to collect them from their respective Home Affairs offices.

Mzansi Golden Economy

The Mzansi Golden Economy – a strategy that aims to unleash potential in the arts, culture and heritage sector – has created 50 000 jobs since its implementation in 2012.

Promoting our languages

As part of promoting access to services and information to South Africans, the Use of Official Languages Act, 2012 (Act 12 of 2012) was enacted. Some work has also been done on the Cultural Laws Amendment Bill; Community Library Information Bill and South African Language Practitioner's Bill. >>





Flagging progress in schools

A total of 6 244 national flags have been installed in schools since the launch of the Flag in Every School project in 2005. Various publications on National Symbols have been developed and distributed, including the book on National Symbols, a pocket-sized booklet and a National Anthem Toolkit to enable the singing of the anthem.

Presidential Hotline

The resolution rate for received calls to the Presidential Hotline improved to 94,7% as at December 2013 from 39% in November 2009, when the hotline was established.

Audit reports

During the 2012/13 financial year, no national government department received an adverse audit report. The number of departments that received a disclaimer audit opinion was reduced to five during 2012/13 from 10 in 2009/10.

Good job filling vacancies

The average time to fill vacancies in the Public Service improved from nine months in 2010 to five months as at December 2013. The target of six months for 2014 has been achieved.

The percentage of funded vacant posts in the Public Service has been decreased to 9,1% as at December 2013 and the target of ensuring they are below 10%, at any given time, has been achieved.



Creating a scene in the film industry

The South African film industry has been enjoying government support over the last few years. In addition to the Department of Arts and Culture's commitment of over R80 million a year to the National Film and Video Foundation, the Film and Television Incentive – administered by the Department of Trade and Industry (the dti) – has contributed millions to the sector. In 2012, the dti invested an estimated R250 million in film projects.

- The film industry, which has grown by 14% a year over the last five years, has contributed R3,5 billion to the gross domestic product and created over 25 000 jobs.
- Through targeted investment mechanisms and development institutions, government was the single largest investor in the film sector by making over R300 million available.



Source: G&A Media briefing statement.

Budget 2014:

Moving South Africa forward

Compiled by: Dorris Simpson

Despite the sluggish local economic growth brought about by the 2008 global recession, Finance Minister Pravin Gordhan has in his 2014 Budget stuck to his 2013 growth projections.

Minister Gordhan delivered the last Budget of the 2009 administration of President Jacob Zuma to Parliament on Wednesday 26 February and outlined how South Africa will pursue economic growth and an expansion of social services in the years to come.

Tabling his 2014 Budget Speech in Parliament on Thursday, Minister Gordhan projected the Growth Domestic Product to increase from 2,7% in 2014 to 3,4% in 2016.

Over the next five years, Minister Gordhan said government would focus its efforts on economic growth. This would be backed-up by plans to increase investment in electricity and transport infrastructure.

He added that an increased spend on public infrastructure would encourage private investment, while a stronger employment growth would contribute to increased household consumption.

More focus on jobs

In 2009, the economy had just shed almost a million jobs and the country's revenue levels had gone down notably.

South Africa's debt levels had increased and the budget deficit widened.

At that point, National Treasury decided to take bold steps to ensure that the then bleeding economy recovered, said the Minister.

"We stabilised the economy and ensured a recovery. Our response was to implement an aggressive fiscal adjustment. When global trade went into reverse, we took steps to improve competitiveness of businesses within the framework of the Industrial Policy Action Plan.

He said the response to the crisis was founded on the principle of government, business, labour and communities working together, facilitated by the National Economic Development and Labour Council (Nedlac).

"We have more than recovered the jobs that were lost. And we have initiated a coordinated infrastructure investment programme, organised into 17 Strategic Integrated Projects, to catalyse opportunities in mining, industry, agriculture and services across the country. We have saved this country from the worst!"

He said government had a strategy in place to deal with the high levels of unemployment. This included stepping up the implementation of the Expanded Public Works Programme; the implementation of the

Community Works Programme in every municipality by 2017; the introduction of the Youth Employment Tax Incentive last month – which has already recorded 56 000 beneficiaries – and the establishment of the Special Economic Zones, industrial incentives and support for small agriculture and labour-intensive sectors.

Minister Gordhan said skills development and Further Education and Training (FET) programmes had been ramped up while government had stepped-up its support for small and medium enterprises and the fostered partnerships with the private and public sector development agencies through the Jobs Fund.

Deficit to be decreased, inflation to stabilise

Minister Gordhan said despite slower growth, the 2013/14 budget deficit was projected at 4% of GDP, lower than suggested in October.

He said the deficit would narrow to 2,8% of GDP over the next three years, with net debt stabilising at about 45% of GDP in 2016/17.

Measures to boost growth

Minister Gordhan said over the next three years, inclusive growth – as envisaged by the National Development Plan (NDP) – would be government's motto.

To boost growth, several measures and investments would be undertaken, including:

- Allocating R10,3 billion towards manufacturing development incentives in addition to tax relief offered through incentive programmes;
- A R15,2 billion injection from the Economic Competitiveness and Support Programme to assist businesses upgrade their machinery and increase productivity over the next three years;
- Channeling R3,6 billion to special economic zones to promote value-added exports and create jobs in economically disadvantaged parts of the country;
- Allocating R620 million to the digital broadcast migration programme;
- To create one million jobs in agriculture by 2030, government will spend R7 billion on conditional grants to 435 000 subsistence farmers and 54 500 smallholder farmers.

Minister Gordhan said pressures from developed economies affected the vitality of currency in emerging economies including South Africa.

“The global economic outlook remains unsteady –

some of the advanced economies have returned to growth, others continue to lag. The slowdown in quantitative easing by the Federal Reserve has caused further uncertainty to financial markets, currency volatility and capital outflows from emerging markets,” he said.

He said government would expand its employment programmes over the next three years and continue to support job creation by the private sector.

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

“Increased support and tax relief for entrepreneurs and small businesses is proposed. Incentives for industry are strengthened, including funding for special economic zones,” Minister Gordhan said.

Tabling the Medium Term Budget Policy Statement in October, dubbed the mini-Budget, Minister Gordhan warned that abusing public finances and resources was harming governance, and implemented austerity measures for top executives relating to expenditure, travel and accommodation.

He also set a debt ceiling for all government expenditure in a bid to decrease the budget deficit.

Minister Gordhan also cautioned against abuse, saying the successful implementation of all government plans relied on sound discipline, hard work, cooperation and sustained improvements in productivity – both in the public and private sectors.

“Our present circumstances oblige us to live and spend modestly and keep a careful balance between social expenditure and support for growth.

“And so in framing the 2014 Budget, we have reprioritised expenditure within the overall ceiling set in the October Medium Term Budget Policy Statement. The budget deficit will steadily decline over the period ahead.”

Minister Gordhan assured President Jacob that the next administration would inherit sound public finances, a platform for implementation of the NDP and a framework for collaboration with all stakeholders in driving social and economic transformation forward.”

Government spend highlights

To ensure a healthy South Africa, government will spend R77 billion on primary healthcare services and a further R240 billion on public hospitals.

During the debate on President Jacob Zuma's State of Nation Address (SoNA), Health Minister Aaron Motsoaledi announced that a new vaccine, Human Papilloma Virus (HPV), would be introduced to prevent cancer of the cervix.

A total of R600 million has been allocated for the roll-out of this vaccine, and young girls from primary schools will be vaccinated from next month.

>>

To bolster the fight against HIV and Aids, R1 billion will be allocated to the pandemic's conditional grant in 2016/ 17 to sustain the roll-out of antiretroviral treatment. A total of 2,5-million people are currently under treatment, and 500 000 new patients are expected to join the programme each year.

As the country awaits the full implementation of the National Health Insurance, R19,3 billion will be spent on refurbishing clinics and hospitals, while R1,2 billion will be set aside for contracts of general practitioners.

To bolster housing, six metros have been targeted for a new grant of R300 million per year to build their capacity to plan for integrated human settlements.

To this end, government has set aside R899,2 million in 2014/15 for provinces to upgrade sanitation infrastructure.

Over the next two years, R1,9 billion will be spent on eradicating the bucket system and R15,4 billion is for regional bulk infrastructure over the next three years.

Minister Gordhan cautioned that government should improve the quality of public services and cut waste as the available budget dictated that government could not add resources to the overall spending envelope. The emphasis therefore fell on ensuring that expenditure was allocated efficiently, management was enhanced, wastage was cut and corruption was eliminated.

He announced the following measures:

- National Treasury, the Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation, and provincial treasuries will conduct spending reviews to examine programme performance and value-for-money.
- The Office of the Accountant-General has stepped up efforts of strengthening the financial control environment, and has undertaken 27 forensic reviews over the past 12 months, leading to both criminal investigations and internal disciplinary action.
- The cost-containment instructions and efforts to combat waste, issued in January 2014, will be firmly enforced.
- Budgets for consultants, travel, accommodation and venue hire have been curtailed, which will contribute to savings over the next three years.
- Forthcoming regulations will strengthen National Treasury's oversight of public entities by requiring compliance with reporting requirements for expenditure, revenue, borrowing and performance.

Procurement reforms

The Chief Procurement Office has been established, and has made progress on several fronts:

- Development of a standard lease agreement to address defects in government property transactions.
- Standardisation of infrastructure procurement processes and documentation.
- Creation of an inspectorate to monitor procurement plans and audit tender documents.
- Enhanced processing of vendors' tax clearance certificates to ensure compliance.
- Centralised procurement of health equipment, drugs and medicines to effect savings
- Analysis of the business interests of government employees.

Government was also mindful, said the Finance Minister, of the importance of government procurement in supporting local industry and black economic development.

This required a database of South African products and black-owned businesses so that the system could foster economic empowerment and contribute dynamically to growth. Furthermore, tougher measures were being considered to enforce the rule that small businesses in particular be paid within 30 days.

The 2014 Budget has laid the foundation for moving South Africa forward in the way President Zuma advocated in his State of The Nation Address. 

Budget in Numbers

- government spending will be R1,25-trillion for the 2014/15 financial year.
- consolidated non-interest spending will increase to R1.3-trillion by 2016/ 17 – an increase of about 2% per year over the next three years.
- Education - an estimated allocation of R254-billion,
- Health R146-billion
- Social protection - R144-billion
- Housing and community amenities - R143-billion
- Employment and social security programmes - R57-billion.

Source: SAnews and Budget Speech 2014.

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Gauteng is indeed a safer place to live in



Faith Nonhlanhla Mazibuko
MEC for Community Safety



As we celebrate 20 years of democracy,

a lot of work has been done to ensure that our communities are safe on our roads. At the beginning of 2004, a total of 1 918 fatal crashes claiming the lives of 2 155 people, had occurred in Gauteng. By the end of 2006, we had managed to decrease fatal crashes by 16% and fatalities were decreased by 15% compared against figures from 2004/2005. For that year, driver fatalities decreased by 16%, pedestrians by 16% and the number of passengers by 12%.

Imperfect as the policing situation still is, we are also able to report that murder in Gauteng dropped to 3 257 during the 2011/12 reporting period. Sexual crimes also dropped to 4 104 and robbery with aggravating circumstances dropped by 23 587 all during the 2012/12 financial year. Indeed the people of Gauteng are now safer than they were during 1994.

Prior to the advent of democracy, South Africa had the dubious reputation of being among the most murderous of countries, the Gauteng murder rate alone stood at 4 433 during 1994. A staggering 16 402 women were raped in this City of Gold during the same period. Gautengers committed 8 588 attempted murders just before the dawn of our democracy. Reported robbery with aggravating circumstances was at 63 639. A shocking 56 962 people were reported to have been assaulted with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm. 1994 was among the darkest periods of our hellish state of safety under apartheid.



Based on constitutional frameworks and policy guidelines, the President instructed government institutions to prioritise the goal of ensuring that all people in South Africa are, and feel, safe.

The Department Community Safety prioritised programmes aimed at:

- Promoting reduction in violent crimes (Trio Crimes);
- Promoting reduction in crimes against women and children;
- Promoting community participation in Social Crime Prevention;
- Promoting effectiveness and integration of the Criminal Justice System;
- Management of crime perception;
- Reducing corruption; and
- Reducing road fatalities.

WOMEN AND GIRL CHILDREN SAFER NOW THAN 20 YEARS AGO

To help contribute to combating the apparently intractable crimes of violence against women and children, the department established, Ikhaya Lethemba, a first-class sanctuary for women and children victims of domestic abuse. Services offered include trauma counselling, mediation programmes, pre-court appearance assessment, para-legal services, referral to other professional services and shelter. In providing these services, we collaborate with sister government departments, the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) and non-governmental organisations.

Ikhaya Lethemba initiated the roll out of the implementation of Green Doors "safe house" in 2010. This project continues and green doors have been established at ward level to relieve long distance travel to local police stations by women in distress. At these Green Doors victims will receive counselling and accommodation for a period of three to four hours while the department looks for placement in safe houses

- Over the past 20 years the government effectively responded to violence against

women and children and other vulnerable groups including the establishment of Ikhaya Lethemba;

- The establishment of three Metropolitan Police Departments has improved visibility and increased crime fighting efforts;
- The advent of democratic policing has allowed the province to introduce and deepen the philosophy of community policing;
- Over the past 20 years civilian oversight has evolved;
- Communities have played an active role in anti-crime initiatives and have worked together with law enforcement agencies through Community Police Forums, Crime Prevention Youth Desks, the labour sector, faith-based organisations, sport, arts, culture and the edutainment sector, men as safety promoters, Road Safety Forums, community patrollers and Victim Empowerment Centre volunteers among others;
- Volunteerism in the province has also enabled the department to contribute toward certain poverty alleviation initiatives.
- The Take Charge and Know your Neighbourhood campaigns have firmly taken root in communities across the province. Violence against women and children has been reduced.

To date the department has trained 1 800 volunteers in the 64 areas of Gauteng for the "Men are protectors not perpetrators" campaign.

YOUTH DESK

The youth desks provide a structure in which young people can work with the police, government and civil society to develop and implement projects effectively addressing crime and its causes. About 300 national youth service volunteers were employed across the province to support the youth desks programmes.

Over 400 young people were trained on social crime prevention and skills development

training programmes. Youth desks members were engaged to assist with programmes to prevent the abuse of alcohol and drugs among youth in and out of school, through awareness raising sessions and facilitating referral rehabilitation for the 400 problematic schools.

TAKE CHARGE SECTORS

As part of the Take Charge Campaign and mobilising, supporting the social movement against crime and road fatalities, the department has worked with three sectors are labour, faith-based organisations (FBO) and sports, arts, culture and edutainment. Since inception, the sectors have interacted with more than a million people.

REDUCTION IN ROAD FATALITIES

At the onset of 2004 the then Premier of Gauteng set a 30% reduction target in road fatalities to be achieved over a five-year period. This target translated itself into a 5% year on year reduction target. This target was to be achieved through effective co-ordination of provincial priorities and ensuring the pooling of resources by provincial, metropolitan, district and local authorities.

JOB CREATION

In keeping with government's thrust to create jobs underpinned by the new growth path, the Department of Community Safety identified the following for job creation;

- Deployment of patrollers as security guards at Boekenhoutkloof Traffic College;
- Deployment of patrollers at regional offices as security guards at Donkerhoek;
- Deployment of patrollers as school safety officers at the identified schools;
- Deployment of patrollers as safety officers at the Johannesburg CBD, Absa precinct;
- Deployment of patrollers at Dinokeng Game reserve as safety guards (102) and;
- Deployment of patrollers at Cradle of Human kind (Maropeng) as safety ambassadors.

For more information please contact
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Visit the departmental website at www.gautsafety.gpg.gov.za
www.facebook.com/#!/profile.php
https://twitter.com/#!/Comm_Safety_GP
<http://www.linkedin.com>



GAUTENG PROVINCE
COMMUNITY SAFETY
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Company Secretary, SA Express

Bongani Mathebula is an admitted Attorney and Conveyancer in good standing with more than 12 years of post-admission experience. She has also worked as a corporate lawyer for over nine years and boasts Company Secretariat experience at a group level. She has held different critical roles spanning from legal advisor, director, and candidate attorney to more senior positions, including senior manager in a legal environment.

Her educational qualifications include BProc from the University of Limpopo, LLM (Commercial Law) from the University of South Africa as well as postgraduate certificates in board leadership and corporate law from the Gordon Institute of Business Sciences and University of South Africa.

In her new position as the Company Secretary, Mathebula will assist the Board of Directors of SA Express.

Merriam Moipone Chueu

General Manager: Legal, Risk and Compliance, SA Express

Merriam Chueu holds a BProc. degree from the then University of the North (now University of Limpopo) and is an admitted attorney of the High Court in good standing. She also holds a Management Development Programme from the University of Pretoria, as well as a certificate in Management of Aviation Quality and Service, from the International Air Transport Association.

Chueu joins SA Express from the Gautrain Management Agency (GMA) where she served as the Executive Manager for Compliance. Prior to joining the GMA, she worked at the Civil Aviation Authority as Senior Legal Advisor and has also worked for the Department of Transport as a Director of Safety and Security.

She will be responsible for disseminating the organisational objectives and goals, contribute and coordinate development of area plans, and contribute to the development and formulation of the organisational strategy and policy.



Deputy Commissioner, National Consumer Commission (NCC)

Ms Thezi Mabuza, a former Physical Education and Mathematics educator, has been in the Public Service in different capacities since 1990. Her recent employment was with the Department of Trade and Industry from 2011 as Chief Director of the National Liquor Authority. In 2009 she joined the Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority as Senior Manager: Skills Development and Administration.

She also held various positions at the Department of Correctional Services from 1996 to 2009, where she acted as the Deputy Commissioner: Human Resource Development from March 2008 to February 2009.

Ms Mabuza holds a Bachelor of Education in School Management from the University of South Africa; a Master's degree in Public Policy and Administration with a minor in Criminal Justice from Jackson State University, Mississippi, US (2000). She also completed a Project Management Programme from the University of Pretoria in 2003 and an Executive Leadership Development Programme at Wits Business School in 2009.

As Deputy Commissioner at the NCC, she will be responsible for the regulation of all business transactions between business and consumers with the aim of advancing and promoting the welfare of consumers.

How to create and stick to a budget

<http://www.blogcdn.com/>

Budgeting is a skill that anybody can learn, especially if you think about a budget as your own personal "Spending Plan". Not many people know how to create or stick to a budget but once you get the hang of it, a budget will help you to control your money and stop making impulse purchases. If you find budgeting difficult, these six secrets will help you become a budgeting expert.

Don't let misconceptions hinder you

Living on a budget does not necessarily mean that your lifestyle will change drastically.

Also, creating a budget – and living with it – does not have to be so restrictive. Besides giving you power and control over your finances, a skillfully crafted budget:

- keeps you from living paycheck-to-paycheck;
- allows you to save for future goals and dreams;
- helps you avoid going into debt;
- reduces the stress and worry about paying bills.

When you look at these benefits of having a budget, or a "Spending Plan," it's clear that you should embrace the concept and not worry about it.

Make a list of all expenses

Creating a list of your bills is an essential part of creating a budget. Include all your expenses on the list. Some common categories include:

- ✓ food
- ✓ housing
- ✓ entertainment
- ✓ transportation
- ✓ debts
- ✓ services
- ✓ educational costs
- ✓ insurance.

Also personalise your list and base it on your lifestyle and circumstance. For instance, if you like to travel, then include a holiday category. When creating your list try to be as accurate as possible.

Don't break the number one rule of budgeting

The number one rule of budgeting is: you cannot spend more than

you earn. Unfortunately, most people don't follow this simple rule. After you add up all your expenses, you need to compare them against your net income (not your gross salary, but your actual take-home pay). If your bills exceed your net income, you must revamp your Budget/Spending Plan, giving priority to necessities.

Start by cutting out luxuries, then non-essential purchases to bring your spending in line with your income.

Reward yourself

Reward yourself with "treats" that you've built into your budget. Think of them as rewards for good financial behaviour. Only you can decide what reward would make you happy and motivate you to stick to your budget. By rewarding yourself – with modest but meaningful treats – you won't feel like you're being deprived while on a budget.

Include a savings category in your budget

Many people don't believe that they cannot save because they don't have the money to do so. Not putting aside savings in your budget is a big financial mistake. Without regularly setting aside some saving, you're setting yourself up for budgeting failure. Anytime something pops up – let's say you get a flat tyre – you'll ruin your budget or be forced to use a credit card.

Don't forget to plan for some budget-busters

Unexpected events and emergencies will come up so it's best to budget for them too. This will help to minimise their impact and not ruin your budget.

Following these six easy tips can help you to create a budget that you can live with and one that will give you peace of mind without too many financial worries. ☺

Source: yourmoneycounts.com





Audi S range exudes luxury and power



Audi's Q5 S range will certainly get the heart beat to rise with phenomenal power for a softroader.

Powerful performance, subtle understatement, luxurious equipment and considerable practicality – all these strengths come together with Audi S models. Each model applies its power to the road with Quattro permanent all-wheel drive, offering a unique driving experience and ultimate everyday usability.

Audi South Africa will by the end of 2014 offer an S model in the majority of its model range with a total of 13 S models to choose from. The range is currently being injected with two new and highly-anticipated S models – the Audi S3 Sportback and the Audi SQ5, which are now available at Audi dealers in South Africa.

Also available to order is the popular S3 variant in Sedan guise. The Audi S3 Sedan is due to be introduced to South Africa in May 2014, completing the A3 Sedan range offering.

The second quarter will also see the launch of the 200kW Audi TTS Special Edition, of which South Afri-

ca will get 25 of the 500 units available globally.

Launching soon after will be the newly improved Audi S8, followed by the potent Audi S1 in the second half of the year, and finally the S3 Cabriolet added to the drop-top family for the first time.

The third-generation Audi S3 Sportback made its first official South African debut at the Johannesburg International Motor Show in 2013. The new lightweight premium compact model combines its dynamic performance with impressive efficiency.

The four-cylinder engine in the S3 Sportback has been completely overhauled with the only thing in common with its predecessor being its displacement of 1 984 cc. Its rated output of 206 kW is available at 5 500 rpm and maximum torque of 380 Nm is constantly available from 1 800 to 5 500 rpm. The S3 Sportback will only be



available in S-tronic transmission in South Africa.

The high-performance four-cylinder engine responds immediately to the driver's wishes and boasts a sporty sound. The 2.0 TFSI provides power and exemplary efficiency alike by relying on many new technologies, ranging from dual injection through the Audi valvelift system and an exhaust manifold integrated within the cylinder head, to innovative thermal management.

When equipped with the six-speed S-tronic gearbox, the S3 Sportback sprints from 0 to 100 km/h in only five seconds. Top speed is electronically governed at 250 km/h. Launch Control delivers the engine's power to the road with defined tyre slip.

The 2.0 TFSI consumes just 6.9 litres per 100 kilometres on average in the combined cycle matched to a CO2 emissions figure of 159 g/km, therefore reducing the fuel consumption by 1.5 litres per 100 kilometres compared to the previous generation S3 Sportback.

Equipped with quattro permanent all-wheel drive and a redesigned multi-plate clutch, the S3 Sportback can accelerate quicker and safer when exiting a corner, making it dynamic and stable in all conditions.

The Audi S3 Sportback Quattro S-tronic is now available in South Africa at R500 500, including all taxes and the standard five-year/100 000km Audi Freeway Plan:

The Audi SQ5 TDI is the first ever Audi S model in the Q model line. It is also the first S model whose remarkable propulsive power and impressive performance figures are generated by a twin-turbo diesel engine.

Visually, it combines all the assets of the Audi Q5 performance SUV with the unmistakable design characteristics of Audi S models.

The result is a highly attractive and distinctive vehicle. This is immediately apparent from its exterior, with restyled front and rear bumpers, a roof spoiler, black brake callipers at the front with SQ5 badging and many other features emphasising the sporty nature of the Audi SQ5 TDI. According to Audi South Africa, the Audi SQ5 TDI has no direct competitors and is a unique offering in the premium B SUV segment.

Boosted by two turbochargers, its 3.0 TDI produces a brawny 230 kW and 650 Nm of torque between 1 450 and 2 800 rpm. The powerful TDI, which displaces 2 967 cc, uses a twin-turbo design in which

the two turbochargers are connected in series via a flap. Cylinder head cooling, the timing and lift of the intake camshafts, the pistons, their oil-jet cooling and the piston pins have been specially designed for the high-performance concept. The common rail system develops as much as 2 000 bar of pressure and injects as many as eight shots of fuel into the cylinders per cycle.

The Audi SQ5 TDI sprints from zero to 100 km/h in just 5.1 seconds on its way to a top speed of 250 km/h (governed).

Fuel consumption is on average just 6.8 litres per 100 km with a CO2 emissions figure of 179 g/km, taking full advantage of the efficiency a diesel engine provides. Innovative thermal management, the start-stop system and the regulated oil pump all contribute to this top figure. A fast and smooth-shifting eight-speed Tiptronic and Quattro permanent all-wheel drive with torque vectoring transfer the power of the V6 diesel to the road.

As is typical for an S model, the interior has black trim and exudes a sporty elegance. The power-adjustable sport seats come as standard in Alcantara leather with brushed aluminium inlays as standard.

The instrument dials are grey and include a 3D-design S badge, the needles are white and the pedals and shift paddles have an aluminium-look finish. Additional visual highlights in the interior are the S gear lever knob, the S badges on the door sill trims, the start button and the specially-shaped steering wheel, the S welcome screen and the lighting package.

The new Audi S Q5 TDI Quattro Tiptronic goes for R794 500, including all taxes and the standard five-year/100 000 km Audi Freeway Plan. 

Better rush to your nearest Audi dealership if you would like one of a limited number of TT's destined for South Africa.



Meandering in the Midlands

The Midlands Meander is an easy one-hour drive from Durban with so much to explore and do. This collection of arranged routes offers visitors a shop-till-you-drop experience, fabulous cuisine, historical landmarks, wildlife, revitalising outdoor activities and over-the-top adventure sports in truly beautiful surroundings.

If it's nature you are craving, the Midmar Resort and nature reserve, with its enormous expanse of fresh water, open grasslands, outdoor activities and recreation facilities make it an exciting family destination. The wildlife park features a variety of antelope and small game species.

Alternatively, you and your family may visit the Umgeni Valley Nature Reserve situated in the heart of the KZN Midlands. The reserve boasts natural bush and grasslands with giraffe, zebra, a variety of antelope and 270 bird species. Six walking trails are on

offer for different experiences such as the tree trail, fly fishing, swimming in the river, and an auto trail. You may picnic anywhere along the trails, but braais are only permitted at designated braai areas. Exciting educational experiences are available for people of all ages where trained staff will offer a wide range of courses. Guided game drives can be arranged with trained field staff, but advance bookings are required.

Yellowwood Cafe

For lunch with a view, Yellowwood Cafe situated on the farm, Fairfield, is your best bet. Originally built in 1872 by Sir George Sutton, the building has been declared a national monument. Wholesome country food is prepared using locally produced ingredients. Yellowwood





is the perfect place to take some time out from a busy life and enjoy a meal in a relaxed atmosphere, either indoors, on the patio, the veranda or out on the lawns with the view of the magnificent Howick Falls. The front lawn provides easy access to a variety of jungle gyms and fantasy play equipment, a small bike track for under 5's and delightful miniature donkeys.

Karkloof Canopy Tour

For a "Tarzan and Jane" adventure, you can enjoy flying through the forest heights of the second largest

indigenous forest in South Africa situated at Karkloof, 18 kms inland of Howick. Slides of up to 175m long will take you amongst the birds, monkeys, trees and plants of this magnificent forest. Trained guides will ensure your safety while imparting fascinating facts about the ecology and life in in the forest. The experience starts with a briefing session at the Karkloof Canopy Tour base camp where you will be shown the do's and don'ts during your tour. You will also be kitted out with your harness, safety helmet and sliding glove and this when you canask your guide questions. Should you wish, the option to go tandem with one of the qualified guides is also available. After the briefing you >>





will be taken up the mountain in a 4x4 with a short 30m walk to the first platform.

Sakabula Golf Club

In the foothills of the KZN Midlands lies the golfer friendly Sakabula Golf Club. Sakabula has 18 holes consisting of two very distinct and contrasting nines. On the first nine holes (par 37), you will find the challenges of steep hills and cross-sloping fairways, with the pins tucked away and barely in sight. At 3 252 meters in length, this nine tests the players who battle with distance and stamina while offering some forgiveness to the wayward golfer.

The second nine holes (par 36), are played with the constant threat of dams and reeds on the right and a seriously electrified out-of-bounds fence on the left. This nine plays a lot shorter at 3 193 meters but requires accuracy off the t-boxes. In the club house, the traditional "Full Breakfast" is always well received and



a fully stocked bar is always welcome at the end of a long round of golf. If it is serene spaces and tranquillity you're after, Sakabula will not disappoint you.

Kleinbosch Estate

For a laid back day of wine tasting discover the enchanting world of Kleinberg Wines at Kleinbosch Estate. The estate boasts a wide range of wines, which includes Chardonnay, Sauvignon Blanc, Stein, Cabernet Sauvignon, Picnic Rouge and Pinotage. Cheese platters and light lunches are available from the wine estate.

The Mandela Capture Site will take you back to one of the most important moments in the struggle against apartheid. The site is a must visit for all tourists and locals, giving you a chance to engage with Nelson Mandela's legacy. His disappearance from the public at the site into incarceration for 27 years, up to his long walk to freedom, symbolically culminated in his reappearance here on the 50th anniversary of that fateful day.

"Meander" means "to wander at random". So take your time, slow down, relax and enjoy exploring the Midlands Meander. 🍷

** Courtesy of KZN Tourism*



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Promoting *healthy habits*

Most people start their year with an impressive list of New Year's resolutions, promising to eat more healthily, exercise more regularly and stop smoking. About a month into the New Year, however, all the good intentions start to wane. The daily chocolate bar they swore to stop eating seems to creep back into the diet and visits to the gym become less frequent. This month PSM brings you a few tips to help you stay on track and be proactive about our health.

Decrease salt intake

Too much salt raises blood pressure, which will then increase one's risk of heart disease and strokes. Most people are too eager to add extra salt to their food when cooking or when at the dinner table. If one reads nutrition labels, one can see that foods such as cheese, bacon, ham and olives are already high in salt. One can tell that a food product is high in salt if it has more than 1,5g salt per 100g or 0,6g sodium per 100g. Adults should aim to have no more than 6g of salt per day – that's around one full teaspoon. Use pepper, spices and herbs to flavour your food instead of habitually reaching for the salt shaker.

Get a daily dose of Vitamin D

Vitamin D is known as the sunshine vitamin, as it is manufactured in the body after being exposed to sunshine. It is also found in tuna, salmon, cod liver oil, salami, milk and some cereals. One in four children is deficient in this vitamin. This vitamin is important because it encourages absorption of calcium and magnesium, which are essential for the normal development of healthy teeth and bones. So people should take advantage of the sunny climate

and make sure they go outside for about 10 minutes a day – it's also a great mood booster.

Eat a calcium-rich diet

One of the most important minerals in the body is calcium, which is needed to maintain healthy bones and teeth. Calcium is also vital for other functions such as muscle contraction and the prevention of osteoporosis. Good sources of calcium include milk, yoghurt, cheese, baked beans and tofu.

Eat a variety of foods

Balance is key to a healthy diet, which entails eating a wide variety of foods from the five food groups in the right proportions. These five food groups are: starchy foods, fruit and vegetables, protein-rich foods, milk and dairy foods and foods containing fats and sugar.

About one-third of everything we eat should be a starchy food such as potatoes (eat with the skin for



improved health benefits), bread and pasta. Individuals should opt for the wholegrain or wholemeal variety of these foods, as they are high in fibre. Five portions of fruit and vegetables should be consumed daily because they are an important source of vitamins and minerals and lower one's risk of heart disease, cancer and strokes.

Meat, fish, eggs and beans are some of the best sources of protein, which assists in the growth and repair of the body. Aim for lean and skinless cuts of meat, and try to eat at least two portions of fish a week. Milk and dairy foods, such as cheese and yoghurt, are excellent sources of protein. They also contain calcium. Opt for low-fat or fat-free options, as these foodstuffs can be high in fat.

The final food group – fats and sugar – is the group which should be eaten in moderation, as it leads to poor general health, disease and weight problems. Saturated fat is the unhealthy fat, which is contained in snacks like cakes, biscuits and pies. On the other hand, unsaturated fats such as avocados, oily fish and nuts have many health benefits, which help to lower cholesterol and provide us with essential fatty acids. Aim to cut down on food rich in saturated fats and replace them with small amounts of foods high in unsaturated fat.

Avoid junk food

It is a good idea to cut down on foods high in saturated fat such as cakes, biscuits, pastries, sausages and butter. Foods high in saturated fats are those that contain more than 5g of saturated fat per 100g.

Too much saturated fat can increase the amount of cholesterol in the blood, which means that one would be at increased risk of heart disease.

It is also important to limit intake of foods with high quantities of sugar (more than 22,5g of sugar per 100g). Foods that have a lot of added sugars contain many



calories with very few other nutrients. Sugary foods and drinks can also cause tooth decay, especially if eaten between meals.

A good diet is central to overall good health and avoiding certain foods and drinks may help prolong one's life. Eating too much high-calorie food rich in sugars or fat could lead to weight gain or obesity.

Ease up on the alcohol

The effects of drinking too much alcohol on one's health can be far more serious than just a bad hangover the next day. Drinking more than the recommended intake of alcohol regularly can also cause long-term damage to internal organs, as excessive alcohol consumption is one of the major causes of liver disease. According to guidelines set out by the South African government, the recommended daily allowance for men is no more than three standard drinks (340ml)

per day, while women should drink no more than two standard drinks per day. It is also recommended that both men and women have at least two alcohol-free days each week.



Get moving

Being physically active is an important aspect of overall good health. Even though most people may say that they don't have time to exercise, it is always possible to include more physical activity in your daily routine. When going to the shopping mall for example, one should resist the temptation of parking close to the shops or get the taxi to drop them off a little further away. Consider taking a half-hour walk round the office block during lunch hour.

Regular exercise has multiple benefits, such as helping maintain an ideal weight, weight loss, reducing cardiovascular risks and chronic disease, improving mental health and reducing the risk of diabetes.

>>

Stop smoking

Smoking increases one's risk of more than 50 serious health conditions and causes about 90% of lung cancers. It also damages the heart and blood circulation, worsens respiratory conditions and even affects fertility.

Socialise

Spending quality time with close family and friends during the festive season hopefully made us realise just how important it is to have special people in one's life. But did you know that close relationships can actually help us to live longer? Loneliness is often referred to as the 'hidden killer' of the elderly, as studies on loneliness have found that social isolation is associated with a higher rate of death. Similarly, research has shown that married people live longer than those who are single, as they usually have better social support networks.

Stay hydrated

Everyone needs to drink about 1,5 to 2 litres of fluid daily to stop them getting dehydrated. With South Africa's hot climate, however, we may often need to drink more to prevent us from feeling thirsty. All non-alcoholic drinks count towards this quota, but water, milk and fruit juices are the healthiest. Avoid consuming too many soft drinks, which are high in calories and added



sugars while low in nutrients. Energy drinks are also not as healthy as one may think, as they too are high in sugar and also contain caffeine.

Water is always the best choice to keep one hydrated as it has no calories and contains no sugars that can damage one's teeth, unlike fruit juices. To make water tastier try adding some lemon or reduced-sugar squash for more flavour. ☺

***Courtesy of the Government Employees Medical Scheme (GEMS). For any queries please phone the GEMS Call Centre on 0860 00 4367 or visit www.gems.gov.za**



Sources:

- A balanced diet: www.nhs.uk/Livewell/Goodfood/Pages/Healthyeating.aspx
- Drinkingguidelines: www.talkingalcohol.com/files/factsheets/social_drinkingguidelines.pdf
- Eat less saturated fat: www.nhs.uk/Livewell/Goodfood/Pages/Eat-less-saturated-fat.aspx
- Eight tips for healthy living: www.nhs.uk/Livewell/Goodfood/Pages/eight-tips-healthy-eating.aspx
- Fitness basics: www.mayoclinic.org/healthy-living/fitness/basics/fitness-basics/hlv-20049447
- Healthy Lifestyle Awareness Month: www.hr.uct.ac.za/usr/hr/remuneration/orghealth/newsletters/ICAS_Healthy_lifestyle_awareness_month.pdf
- Healthy Living - how to live longer: www.bbc.co.uk/science/0/22019289
- Sugars: www.nhs.uk/Livewell/Goodfood/Pages/sugars.aspx

Ten tips for a healthy lifestyle – Water and drinks: www.nhs.uk/Livewell/Goodfood/Pages/water-drinks.aspx



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TANdemonium breaks out

Tan is the new black. From designer bags and shoes, to belts and accessories, Tan is the trending colour this season. Whether you are making a bold colour statement or just adding a pop of colour to your outfit, opt for something tan. Its neutral tone can be used at the office, at home, or for a night out on the town. PSM magazine pairs up this season's hottest colour, with wardrobe staples-red and navy. Go on, unleash your inner TANdemonium!



Vintage Polo Shirt, **R399, Lyle and Scott**



Cross Body Leather Bag, **R1 199, Style 36**

Animal Skin Smart Buckle Belt, **R180, Markham**



Navy Belted Chino, **R380, Markham**

Classic Cambridge Watch, **R2499, Daniel Wellington**



Denim Uzzi Cap, **R120, Uzzi**



Humphrey Shawl Collar Cardigan, **R799, Style 36**

Classic St. Andrews Watch, **R2899, Daniel Wellington**



Leather Boat Shoes, **R599, Woolworths**



Bradley Bi-fold Wallet, **R549, Fossil**



High-Tide Tan
Watch, **R2 399,**
Fossil



Blue Structured Messenger,
R499, Black Cherry



Lace Inset Shift Dress,
R699, Jo Borkett



Suede Curl Earrings,
R179, Style 36



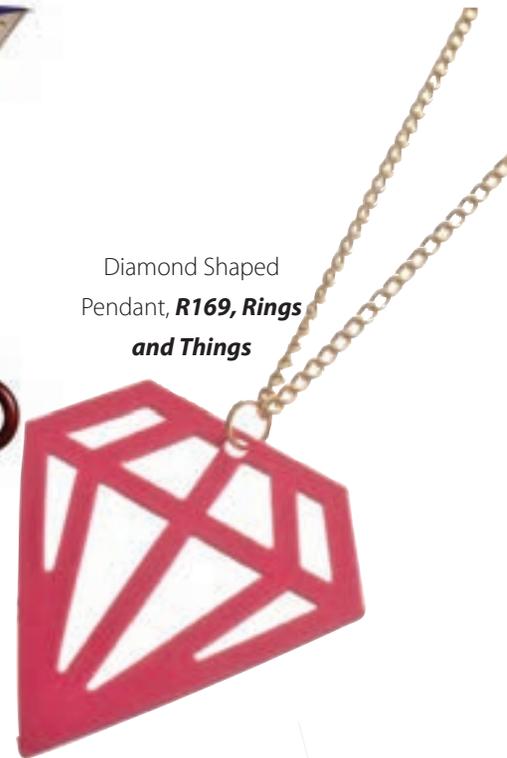
Sydney Satchel,
R2 499, Fossil



Square Neck
Bandage Dress,
R689, G Couture



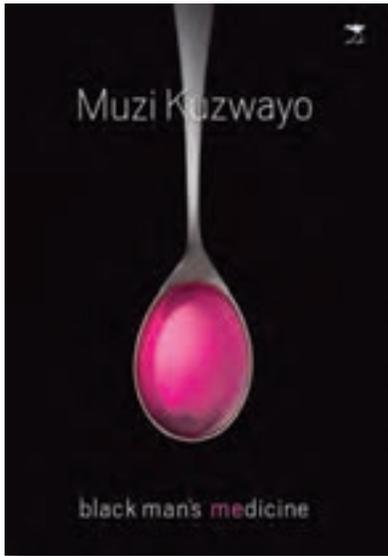
Navy Umbrella,
R495, Polo



Diamond Shaped
Pendant, **R169, Rings
and Things**



Laser Cut Heels,
**R399, Traffic
Clothing- Style 36**



Black Man's Medicine by Muzi Kuzwayo

Muzi Kuzwayo's third book is a fun, easy read that will challenge the way we all think about our roles in South Africa today. It may be seen as controversial, thought-provoking, true, stimulating or offensive.

The title of this book comes from the African adage: 'The Black Man's Medicine is the White Man'. It implies that black people won't do anything right unless

there is a white man around or that black people won't be satisfied with anything unless it has been done by a white man.

Black Man's Medicine is about economic freedom. It introduces the idea that Self-Economic Empowerment (SEE) is the new BEE. Most importantly, it insists that apartheid was a terrible and unfortunate part of our shared history but should no longer define our present challenges and myriad opportunities for success.

This book is about moving from mud and dust, through the boardroom and onto a new Africa, where people work hard and life is decent.

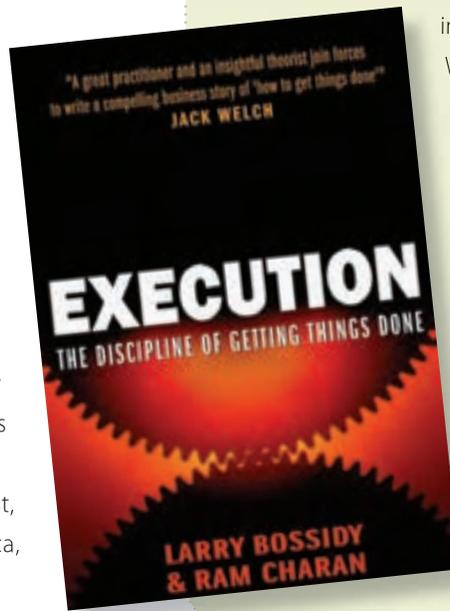
Execution by Larry Bossidy and Ram Charan

When *Execution* was first published in 2002, it changed the way we did our jobs. By analysing the discipline of getting things done, it helped thousands of business people to make the final leap to success. Now, Larry Bossidy and Ram Charan reframe their empowering message for a world in which the old rules have been shattered and radical change is becoming routine.

Forget formulating a 'vision', then leaving others to carry it out: *Execution* shows you how to link together people, strategy and operations - the three core elements of every organisation - and create a

business based on dialogue, intellectual honesty and realism.

With case histories from the real world - including such recent examples such as the diverging paths taken by Jamie Dimon at JPMorgan Chase and Charles Prince at Citigroup - *Execution* provides the realistic and hard-nosed approach to business success that could only come from authors as accomplished and insightful as Bossidy and Charan.

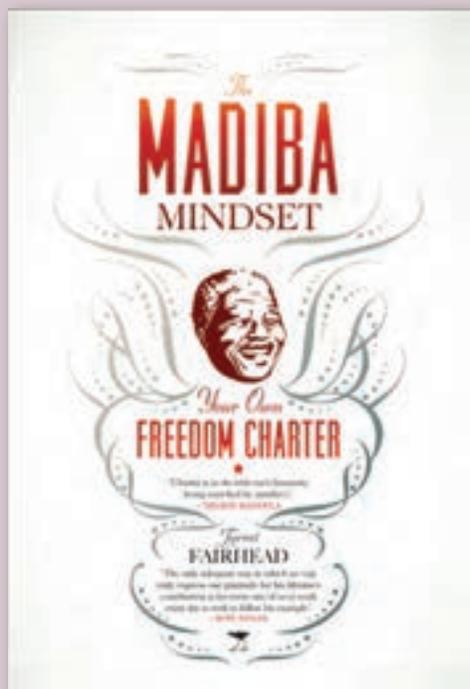


The Madiba Mindset by Tyrrel Fairhead

What could you achieve if you understood and applied the philosophies and practices that equipped Nelson Mandela to go from rural herd boy to world-famous political prisoner, to internationally admired President and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize?

Here is a book that asks you to dream for a moment. Imagine how successful you could be if you could emulate Madiba, whether at work or at home. Imagine if you could break away from the mental prison that inhibits you so that you are able to rise above present circumstances and challenges. *The Madiba Mindset* not only asks you to imagine, but offers you the tools to become; it offers encouragement, a source of conviction, and a step-by-step method to emulate Madiba.

By using examples from Madiba's life and practical exercises, the book guides you in emulating the Madiba mindset. The exercises can be done over the years in different contexts, and on a journey of progressive long-term improvement. It can be relevant and useful for many years. ☺





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