

Annual Performance Plan 2024/2025

YEARS OF
DEMOCRACY



sport, arts & culture
Department:
Sport, Arts and Culture
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Stories that

APP 2024/2



Once upon a time... in the heart of South Africa, where the glow of hard-earned freedom illuminated the land, a captivating tale of inclusivity and diversity began to unfold.

A nation united in its pursuit of **progress and equality** stood resolute in challenging the myths and misconceptions that surrounded people living with albinism.

In a world shadowed by discrimination and stigma, the unique physical appearance of People With Albinism (PWA's) had become a target for unfounded beliefs and superstitious fears. Yet, amidst the veil of prejudice, a new narrative blossomed with the dawn of our democracy - one where South Africans choose

Bravery, Strength, and Unwavering Resilience in pursuit of a unified nation reflecting the richness of diversity in our society.

As the sun dipped below the horizon, casting its warm embrace on a changing landscape, a resounding **call for transformation** has reverberated across the nation.

This call beckons us **ALL** to embrace, protect, and uplift those most vulnerable to violence and exclusion - the women, children, persons with disabilities, and families who deserve to be cherished and supported.



Inspire:

25 Theme

As a department of custodians advocating for a luminously unifying and socially cohesive nation, we are just as eager to drive the rewriting of the false teachings of social rejection into shared knowledge which heralds acceptance and empowerment of our loved families, friends and communities living with albinism.

We are Inspiring A Nation Of Winners: South Africa belongs to all who live in it.

As we mark three decades of democracy and look ahead to the future envisioned by the National Development Plan, we invite you to join us on this journey of progress.

Let us work together to dispel myths, dismantle barriers, and pave the way for a brighter, more inclusive South African society where the radiance of diversity shines for all to see.

Together, we are creating a tapestry of **Unity** and understanding,

Weaving a narrative that **celebrates** the
Beauty and **resilience** of every individual,
Uniting us in a shared **vision** of a
Harmonious & **Inclusive future**
for all.

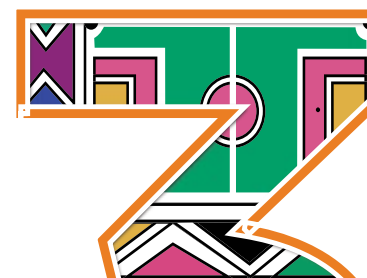
Visit our Youtube page to see the full video segment

 [@sportartsculturersa](#)



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**YEARS OF
DEMOCRACY**



EKURHULENI DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH ALBINISM

“ We, the delegates at the first National Albinism Conference, constituting persons with albinism and disability rights activists, gathered in Ekurhuleni, Gauteng, South Africa

Noting that:

Persons with albinism are South Africans with equal rights and obligations as their fellow citizens; Persons with albinism have the same dreams and aspirations to a decent standard of living, economic independence and social acceptance as any other South African;

Children and adults with albinism live in every community, and should therefore be visible in every crèche, school, playground, places of work, sports teams and places of worship.

Except taken: Ekurhuleni Declaration On: The Rights of Persons with
Albinism National Albinism Conference - 2013

”



Executive Authority Statement

THE MINISTER OF SPORT, ARTS AND CULTURE

Mr N.G. Kodwa (MP)

With the demise of the apartheid Government and the ushering in of the new political dispensation in 1994, the country went on a quest for a new South African national identity. To this effect, symbols such as the National Flag re-ignited a sense of belonging and unity. The vision that was enshrined in the Freedom Charter of 1955, for a non-racial South African nation (in which all races and cultures are equal), served as a beacon that guided the journey of our new-found freedom. We table this Annual Performance Plan of the Department of Sport, Arts and Culture, 30 years after the ushering in, of the aforesaid dispensation.

“ We have among the many other international events, hosted successful World Cups in among others, Football (2010), Rugby (1995), Cricket (2003) and Netball (2023). ”

**Fast fact on
30 Years of Democracy**

We have provided leadership to the sector to accelerate transformation; continued to preserve, develop, protect, and promote the cultural, heritage and linguistic diversity and legacy of South Africa; we are leading nation building and social cohesion through social transformation; and we are enhancing archives and records management structures and systems in the country. All these, we do/have done in partnership with various stakeholders and delivery agents with

whom we share the same vision to grow the sport, arts and culture sector to benefit all South Africans. While the dependency on third parties as delivery or procuring agents cannot be wished away; our continuous focus is to ensure that these agents are held accountable if they are seen to be impeding service delivery.

As we look back, we do so prouder than we are not. Over the 30 years, we have contributed to various milestones that cover hosting; participation in international events; and getting success internationally. We have among the many other international events, hosted successful World Cups in among others, Football (2010), Rugby (1995), Cricket (2003) and Netball (2023). We hosted the Africa Cup of Nations (continental football tournament) in 1996 and participated in the various Olympics, World Cups, and World Championships. Our athletes and artists have exerted themselves quite well, winning medals against the best in the world, as part of national teams and local clubs. Over the years we have seen our artists winning Grammy Awards and athletes winning individual accolades. As a country, we can only build on these achievements.

We also look back cognisant that in some areas, our people still struggle to access sport facilities, and are denied access to participation opportunities at a higher level of competition. To this effect, we continue working with various stakeholders to ensure that we fully erode the stumbling blocks that stand in the way of our people's access to sport, arts and culture. As a Department, we commit to continue to do the best we can, within the available resources, to create an environment that can enable participation of people from all walks of life, in sport, arts, culture and heritage activities. We have among others, drawn up legislation, policies and related regulations; provided required funding to support individuals, structures and government institutions (through transfers/grants); and provided technical support where it was needed.

We are the first to acknowledge that some of our legislation and policies require reviewing to adequately respond to the changing needs of our society; and we already have a few being taken through parliamentary processes. These are the National Sport and Recreation Amendment Bill, 2021; South African Institute for Drug-free Sport Amendment Bill, 2023; South African Geographical Names Council Amendment Bill, 2021; the Heraldry Amendment Bill, 2023; and the Use of Official Languages Amendment Bill, 2023. As we further engage on sector-specific legislation, we will also seek to influence the amendment of external legislations that impact on our business, especially the acquisition of key heritage objects and access, as well as the protection of intellectual property.

Several policies will be developed or reviewed this financial year. The National Policy Framework for Heritage Memorialization will provide guidelines for memorialization, and commemoration of our pre-colonial and liberation struggles heritage. As part of ensuring that the Books and Publishing sector is regulated for it to flourish, we have embarked on the process of developing a National Book Policy. An Advisory Task Team to work on the development of this policy has been appointed and work is in progress. The Department has appointed a service provider to spearhead the development of the South African Music Policy document. A review of the 2011 Visual Arts Policy is meant to present an accurate picture of the current position of the visual arts in South Africa; identify opportunities for growing the artistic, social, and economic contribution of the visual arts in society; and assist in developing a sector-wide intervention plan for the promotion of visual arts in recognition of the need to have a uniform approach in promoting the sector.

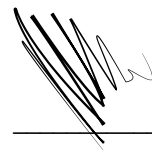
Following the 2023 School Sport Indaba, the Department is leading on the development of a comprehensive blueprint for school sport. The blueprint will serve as a guideline for the implementation of the school sport programme. The Infrastructure Management Policy is being reviewed to provide a framework for the management of the facilities and infrastructure for DSAC and its' Public Entities. The process of finalising The Women and Sport Policy is progressing well and it is our intention that all the outstanding consultations are finalised soon, to enable the conclusion of this policy in the 2024/25 financial year.

The NDP asserts that in 2030, South Africans will be more conscious of the things they have in common than their differences. To this effect, the Department implements its social cohesion and nation-building efforts, primary among them being the design of Community Conversations, Moral Regeneration, and Social Cohesion Advocacy to expressly subvert inherited distinctions based on race, gender, space, and class. The sport, arts and culture programmes we support, all provide opportunities for South Africans from different social and racial groups to interact, whether it be at theatres; sports facilities; museums or libraries.

Because of its visibility, the work the Department is mandated to implement, plays an enormous part in redressing gender and race inequalities, as well as discrimination against persons with disabilities and marginalised groups. This, while also supporting local economic development and creating employment through income-generating activities that are linked to its (work of DSAC) practice. To this effect, our commitment to the cross-cutting priorities in terms of the support and empowerment of women, youth, and persons with disabilities, reflects our resolve to mainstream and institutionalise these focus areas so that initiatives relating to them are adequately resourced, implemented, and reported on.

The financial constraints faced by the sector have compelled the Department to also consider alternative revenue streams, such as the sports ticket levy and the allocation of the MIG funding to the Department. These initiatives are ongoing and we remain hopeful that the sector will receive the necessary support from the decision makers. The limited resources of the Department also necessitate that the stakeholders within the sport, arts and culture sector come to the party and pool resources where necessary. We therefore cannot afford duplication of delivery. Services must be provided by the relevant structure, with those that are supposed to provide support, only doing so. The government's initiatives such as the District Development Model, come as solutions to ensure coherence in planning and implementation as well as monitoring and oversight of government's programmes.

The 2024-2025 Annual Performance Plan (APP) covers areas central to our mandate and reflects clear alignment to the government priorities as captured in among others, the National Development Plan, the Medium-Term Strategic Framework, the Department's Strategic Plan and the sectoral White Paper on Sport and Recreation as well as the Revised White Paper on Arts and Culture. As a sector, when we developed the 2020-2025 Strategic Plan, we committed to work towards a destination where ours, becomes a nation that is active, creative, winning, and socially cohesive.



Mr N.G. Kodwa (MP)

The Minister of Sport, Arts and Culture



Deputy Minister Statement

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF SPORT, ARTS AND CULTURE

Ms N.N. Mafu (MP)

The year 2024 marks the end of the 6th Administration of the democratic government and serves as a final year of implementing outstanding strategic interventions as set out in the departmental strategic plan 2020-2025. The year also coincides with the 30-years of our democracy and freedom. In this regard, the Department will coordinate with the support of government and organisations outside government, efforts to showcase the strides that were made throughout the 30 years. The coordination includes the establishment of a multifaceted committee that will draw up a detailed action plan.

Providing an enabling environment for the sport, arts, and culture sector to foster an active, creative, winning and socially cohesive nation remains our mission. In pursuit of this mission, we have made significant strides in the last four years in our communities. These footprints include among others; the adoption and implementation of the Cultural and Creative Industries (CCI) Master Plan, implementation of the revised White Paper on Arts, Culture and Heritage, and the feasibility study report on the amalgamation of public entities to ensure operational efficiency and effectiveness.

“ we have actively participated in various sporting codes at national and international level that resulted in winning medals and raising the profile of our country. ”

***Fast fact on
30 Years of Democracy***

The abovementioned period also saw the hosting of mega sporting events such as: the International Cricket Council (ICC) Under 19 T20; the ICC Women's T20 World Cup; the Table Tennis World Championship; and the Netball World Cup 2023. In addition to these, we have actively participated in various sporting codes at national and international level that resulted in winning medals and raising the profile of our country. All these were realised despite our service delivery environment being marked by high levels of poverty, unemployment, and inequality among others.

As we celebrate the 30 years of democracy, one of the fundamental obligations is to address inequality and discrimination. On policy position, the Department has developed a Women in Sport Policy. This policy is before Parliament. We will work with our sports federations, public entities and provincial departments of sport, arts, and culture together with other relevant stakeholders to ensure its finalisation and approval in the upcoming year. Once approved by Parliamentary structures, the policy will ensure that women in sport have equal opportunities for optimal development, and equal opportunity to achieve their full participation and serve as a national human resource for the country.

The Department will continue to support the provision of mass participation opportunities/initiatives in sport and/or recreational activities through community and school sport structures. The review of the National Sport and Recreation Plan that is underway will enable the sector to sustain and improve the implementation approaches of the aforesaid initiatives. The playing of sport at schools and at club level within communities, is focused not only on competition, but also broader human development, where active and responsible lifestyles are promoted and the participants can integrate socially as part of a nation with a common identity and purpose. To enhance this, we will continue to financially support the athlete development programme. This programme is implemented through sports academies and

sport federations to enable athletes to achieve success in international sporting events. The Department continues to financially support the provinces through the Mass Participation and Sport Development Conditional Grant.

The National Strategic Plan on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide (GBVF) requires collaboration from relevant stakeholders. In showing our commitment to curb the scourge of gender-based violence, we will continue to implement the Golekane initiative in all provinces. This will be supplemented by the Ngoba i GBV initiative primarily focused on hotspots in some provinces as per gender-based violence statistics released by the Minister of Police. The aforesaid interventions are aimed at promoting behavioural change among men as key perpetrators and advocating preventive measures on matters related to GBVF.

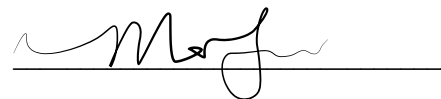
For the Department to effectively deliver its mandate, both human and financial resources are required. We will continue prioritising the filling of vacant and funded posts in keeping with the set employment equity targets. As at the end of March 2024, the Department had appointed a total of 34 women (against 32 men) at different post levels (13-16) of the senior management service. The Department will also in its staff establishment enroll 5% of interns against funded posts to equip unemployed young graduates with workplace experience on a 24 month basis. This experience will enable young people to be more employable both in the private and or public sector.

Furthermore, we also provide bursaries to qualifying students who study heritage and language related studies in institutions of higher learning to bridge the skills gap in our sector. Our further processes of resourcing the Department include the organisational review focused on the development of the micro structure and related skills assessment processes. Noting that this kind of process normally instills fear in employees, we have made it clear to our staff that their jobs are safe. Therefore, the intention is to conclude the process by placing employees in appropriate posts that match their qualifications and other skills set.

The Mzansi Golden Economy Programme and Africa Month programmes are among the key instrumental programmes through which the Department supports practitioners in the cultural and creative space. Various other service providers conduct business with the Department and in return, the Department is expected to treat them in keeping with the Batho Pele principles. With that said, we will continue to ensure the payment of invoices submitted with the required documentation for payment, within 30 days to our suppliers. We will celebrate 30

years of democracy by involving all our people keeping in mind that ours is a rainbow nation. Part of our contribution to the detailed action plan of government for the celebration of 30 years of democracy, will be the implementation of our national days and the transformation of heritage landscape programmes.

In conclusion, I would like to remind the implementers of this APP and delivery partners to work diligently for the Department and the sector at large and more importantly for the citizens we exist to serve. I am determined to continue collaborating with the Minister in providing leadership in the sport, arts, and culture sector in this last year of the 6th administration.



Ms N.N. Mafu (MP)

The Deputy Minister of Sport, Arts and Culture



Accounting Officer Statement

DR STELLA KHUMALO

It is both a privilege and a momentous occasion to present the 2024/25 Annual Plan for the South African Government, a comprehensive roadmap that not only envisions a transformed, capable, and professional sport, arts, and culture sector but also aligns seamlessly with the National Development Plan and the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan. This strategic document is crafted with a profound sense of responsibility and enthusiasm, marking the beginning of a new era shortly under a fresh administration and commemorating 30 years of democracy.

As we embark on this journey, the intertwining of our objectives with Government priorities underscores our commitment to leveraging the sport, arts, and culture sectors as critical drivers of cohesion, national pride, economic growth, and social development. Through targeted investments, we aim to harness the immense potential within these industries, not only revitalizing our cultural landscape but also contributing significantly to the broader economic recovery efforts.

“

The strategic allocation of resources is not merely a fiscal exercise but a tangible demonstration of our dedication to the prosperity and well-being of our citizens.

”

Fast fact on
30 Years of Democracy

The 2024 Budget Prioritization Framework serves as the financial backbone for the realization of our goals. This framework reflects our commitment to allocating resources efficiently, ensuring that the initiatives outlined in this Annual Performance Plan receive the necessary funding for successful implementation. The strategic allocation of resources is not merely a fiscal exercise but a tangible demonstration of our dedication to the prosperity and well-being of our citizens.

Integral to our economic vision is the acknowledgment of the Cultural and Creative Industries Masterplan—a comprehensive blueprint that outlines strategies for sustainable growth within these sectors. This masterplan aligns seamlessly with our Annual Plan, providing a robust framework for achieving our shared objectives. By integrating the masterplan into our approach, we commit to fostering an environment where creativity, innovation, and entrepreneurship thrive, positioning the cultural and creative industries as pillars of economic transformation.

In our pursuit of a transformed, capable, and professional sport, arts, and culture sector, we recognize the importance of integrated and accessible infrastructure and information. This commitment extends beyond cultural enrichment; it is an investment in the well-being of our citizens and the creation of a society where opportunities are not confined by barriers.

Furthermore, our dedication to fostering a diverse, socially cohesive society with a common national identity is not only a cultural imperative but an economic one. We understand that a united nation is a prosperous nation, and as we celebrate 30 years of democracy, we honour the strides made in building an inclusive society where every citizen's contribution is valued.

As we outline our economic goals for the year, we are acutely aware of the potential within the sport, cultural, and creative industries to create job opportunities and increase market share. Our commitment to empowering women, youth, and persons with disabilities within these sectors is not only an investment in human capital but a recognition of their vital role in driving innovation and economic resilience.

To the women, the youth, and persons with disabilities, this plan is a promise to create an environment where your talents flourish and your aspirations become reality. In celebrating the richness of our cultural heritage and the dynamism of our creative industries, we collectively forge a future where the spirit of unity and resilience defines our national character.

In conclusion, this Annual Performance Plan signifies our unwavering commitment to building a South Africa where the sport, arts, and culture sectors play a pivotal role in economic reconstruction and recovery. As we navigate the challenges and opportunities ahead, let us embrace the synergies between the three levels of Government, working together to shape a brighter, more inclusive, and prosperous tomorrow.



Dr Stella Khumalo

Acting Accounting Officer of Sport, Arts and Culture



Official Sign-Off

It is hereby certified that this Annual Performance Plan:

- Was developed by the management of the Department of Sport, Arts and Culture under the guidance of Minister N.G. Kodwa.
- Takes into account all the relevant policies, legislation, and other mandates for which the Department of Sport, Arts and Culture is responsible.
- Accurately reflects the impact, outcomes, and outputs, which the Department of Sport, Arts and Culture will endeavour to achieve over the period 2024/25.




Ms Mandisa Tshikwatamba

Deputy Director-General
Programme One: Administration



Ms Sumayya Khan

Deputy Director-General
Programme Two: Recreation Development
and Sport Promotion



Dr Stella Khumalo

Deputy Director-General
Programme Three: Arts and Culture Promotion
and Development



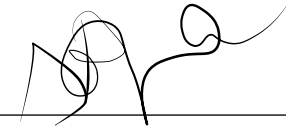
Mr Vusithemba Ndima

Deputy Director-General
Programme Four: Heritage Promotion
and Preservation



Mr Israel Mokgwame

Chief Financial Officer



Dr Ruth Mojalefa

Acting Chief Director
Strategic Management and Planning



Dr Stella Khumalo

Acting Accounting Officer



Ms Nocawe Mafu (MP)

Deputy Minister



Approved by:
Mr N.G. Kodwa (MP)

Executive Authority

THE CONSTITUTION, NATIONAL SYMBOLS AND ORDERS

Our Constitution is a body of fundamental principles or established precedents according to which South Africa is governed and includes in its founding provisions South Africa's national symbols. A country's symbols – flag, anthem, coat of arms and national symbols – tell its story and play a crucial role in building pride and a sense of belonging. South Africa's national symbols are rich in heritage and tell the stories of the country's abundant natural and cultural diversity. The Department of Sport, Arts and Culture is the custodian of all national symbols and is tasked with educating all South Africans about their meaning and history, especially during the annual National Heritage Month, held during September. National orders are the highest awards that the country, through its President, can bestow on its citizens or eminent foreigners. They are usually presented on Freedom Day, 27 April.

Preamble of our Constitution

We, the people of South Africa,
Recognise the injustices of our past.
Honour those who suffered for justice and freedom in our land.
Respect those who have worked to build and develop our country; and
Believe that South Africa belongs to all who live in it, united in our diversity.

We, therefore, through our freely elected representatives, adopt this Constitution as the supreme law of the Republic to–

- Heal the divisions of the past and establish a society based on democratic values, social justice, and fundamental human rights.
- Lay the foundations for a democratic and open society in which government is based on the will of the people and every citizen is equally protected by law.
- Improve the quality of life of all citizens and free the potential of each person; and
- Build a united and democratic South Africa able to take its rightful place as a sovereign state in the family of nations.

May God protect our people.

Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika.

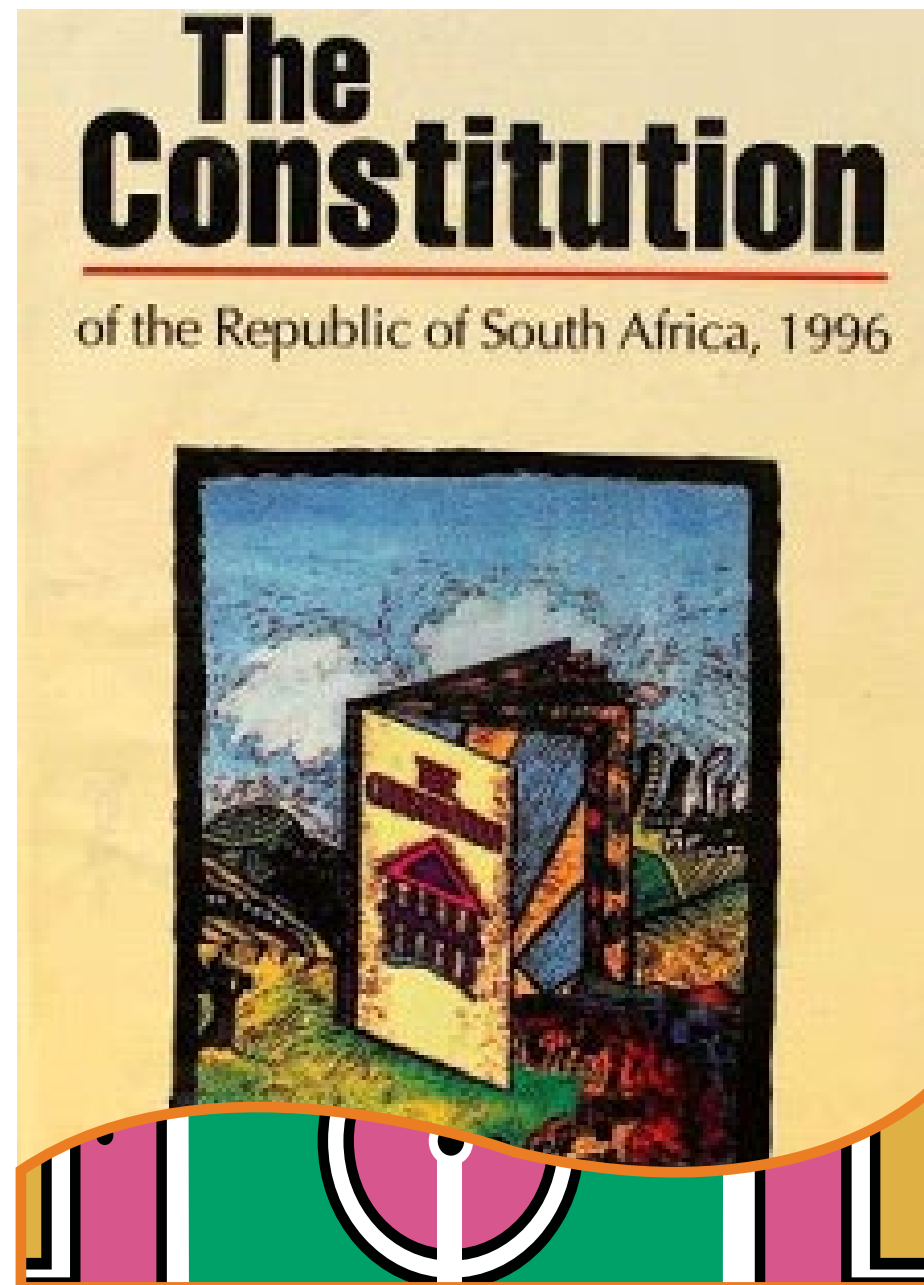
Morena boloka setjhaba sa heso.

God seën Suid-Afrika.

God bless South Africa.

Mudzimu fhatutshedza Afurika.

Hosi katekisa Afrika.



NATIONAL COAT OF ARMS



The National Coat of Arms is the highest symbol of the State. The Coat of Arms was launched on Freedom Day, 27 April 2000. A central image of the Coat of Arms is the well-known secretary bird with its uplifted wings.

Above the bird is the rising sun, a force that gives life while representing the flight of darkness and the triumph of discovery, knowledge and understanding of things that have been hidden, and illuminating the new life that is coming into being.

Below the bird is the protea, an indigenous flower of South Africa, which represents beauty, the aesthetic harmony of all its cultures, and South Africa flowering as a nation.

The ears of wheat are emblems of the fertility of the land. The elephant tusks symbolise wisdom, steadfastness, and strength.

At the centre stands a shield, which signifies the protection of South Africans from one generation to the next. Above it is a spear and a knobkierie. Together, they assert the defence of peace rather than a posture of war. This shield of peace, which also recalls an African drum, conveys the message of a people imbued with a love of culture. Contained within the shield are some of the earliest representations of humanity in the world. Those depicted were the very first inhabitants of the land, namely the Khoisan people. These figures are derived from images on the Linton Stone, a world-famous example of South African rock art.

The motto -!KE E: /XARRA //KE, written in the Khoisan language of the /Xam people, means 'diverse people unite'.

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL ANTHEM



Nkosi sikelel' iAfrika
(God Bless Africa)

Maluphakanyisw' uphondo lwayo,
(Raise high her glory)

Yizwa imithandazo yethu,
(Hear our Prayers)

Nkosi sikelela, thina lusapho lwayo.
(God bless us, we her children)

Morena boloka setjhaba sa heso,
(God protect our nation)

O fedise dintwa le matshwenyeho,
(End all wars and tribulations)

O se boloke, O se boloke setjhaba sa heso,
(Protect us, protect our nation)

Setjhaba sa South Afrika - South Afrika
(Our nation South Africa - South Africa)

Uit die blou van onse hemel,
(Ringing out from our blue heavens)

Uit die diepte van ons see,
(From the depth of our seas)

Oor ons ewige gebergtes,
(Over our everlasting mountains)

Waar die kranse antwoord gee,
(Where the echoing crags resound)

Sounds the call to come together,
And united we shall stand,

Let us live and strive for freedom,
In South Africa our Land

AFRICAN UNION ANTHEM



Let us all unite and celebrate together
The victories won for our liberation
Let us dedicate ourselves to rise together
To defend our liberty and unity

O Sons and Daughters of Africa
Flesh of the Sun and Flesh of the Sky
Let us make Africa the Tree of Life

Let us all unite and sing together
To uphold the bonds that frame our destiny
Let us dedicate ourselves to fight together
For lasting peace and justice on earth

O Sons and Daughters of Africa
Flesh of the Sun and Flesh of the Sky
Let us make Africa the Tree of Life

Let us all unite and toil together
To give the best we have to Africa
The cradle of mankind and fount of culture
Our pride and hope at break of dawn.

O Sons and Daughters of Africa
Flesh of the Sun and Flesh of the Sky
Let us make Africa the Tree of Life.

NATIONAL ORDERS



The **Order of Mapungubwe** is awarded to South African citizens for achievements that have impacted internationally and served the interests of the Republic of South Africa. The first and highest category of this Order is awarded in Platinum. Other categories are Gold, Silver, and Bronze.



The **Order of the Baobab** is awarded to South African citizens for distinguished service. It is an award for contributions in the following areas:

- Business and the economy
- Science, medicine, and technological innovation
- Community service.



The **Order of the Companions of OR Tambo** is awarded to foreign nationals (Heads of State and Government) and other foreign dignitaries. It is awarded for friendship shown to South Africa. It is therefore an order of peace, cooperation and active expression of solidarity and support

NATIONAL ORDERS



The **Order of Luthuli** is awarded to South Africans who have made a meaningful contribution to the struggle for democracy, human rights, nation building, justice, peace, and conflict resolution. It symbolises the vision of the late Chief Albert Luthuli – the legendary liberation struggle leader and first African recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1961.



The **Order of Mendi for Bravery** is awarded to South African citizens who have performed an extraordinary act of bravery that placed their lives in great danger, or who lost their own lives saving or trying to save the life of another person, or by saving property.



The **Order of Ikhamanga** is awarded to South African citizens who have excelled in the fields of arts, culture, literature, music, journalism, and sport.

NATIONAL SYMBOLS



The **National Flag** of the Republic of South Africa was taken into use on 27 April 1994. The unique central design of the flag, which begins as a “V” at the flag-post and comes together in the centre of the flag, extending further as a single horizontal band to the outer edge of the flag, can be seen as representing the convergence of diverse elements in South African society, which then take the road ahead in unison. This idea also links up with the motto of the new National Coat of Arms, namely: ! ke e: /xarra //ke, in the language of the /Xam San people, which means “diverse people unite”.



The **National Animal** is the SPRINGBOK (*Antidorcas marsupialis*). This species has adapted to the dry, barren areas and open grass plains and is thus found especially in the Free State and North West Province, and in the Karoo up to the West Coast. They move in small herds during winter, but often crowd together in bigger herds in summer. They breed throughout the year and lambs are born after a six-month gestation period.



The **National Flower** is the GIANT or KING PROTEA (*Protea cynaroides*), found in the south-western and southern areas of the Western Cape, from the Cedarberg to just east of Makhanda. The artichoke-like appearance of the flower heads of the king protea leads to the specific name ‘cynaroides’, which means ‘like cynara’ (the artichoke). Several varieties in colour and leaf shapes are found, but the most beautiful is the pink flower.



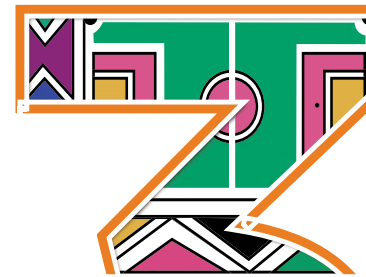
The **National Tree** is the REAL YELLOWWOOD (*Podocarpus latifolius*), found from Table Mountain, along the southern and eastern Cape coast, in the ravines of the Drakensberg up to the Blouberg and the Soutpansberg in Limpopo. The Yellowwood family is primeval and has been present in this part of Africa for more than 100 million years. The crown is small in relation to its height and is often covered with grey lichen.



The **National Bird** is the BLUE CRANE (*Anthropoides paradisia*). It is quite common in the Karoo but is also seen in the grasslands of KwaZulu-Natal and the Highveld, usually in pairs or small family parties. This elegant bird is light blue grey in colour, with a long neck supporting a big head, long legs and elegant wing plumes that sweep to the ground. It eats seeds, insects, and reptiles.



The **National Fish** is the GALJOEN (*Coracinus capensis*), which is found only along the South African coast. It keeps to mostly shallow water, is often found in rough surf and sometimes right next to the shore. The Galjoen is a familiar sight for anglers. Its diet consists of red bait (ascidians), small mussels and barnacles. It is also known in KwaZulu-Natal as the blackfish or black bream.



YEARS OF DEMOCRACY



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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

4IR	Fourth Industrial Revolution	DPSA	Department of Public Service and Administration
ACH	Arts, Culture and Heritage	DPWI	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure
ACPD	Arts and Culture Promotion and Development	DSAC	Department of Sport, Arts and Culture
AENE	Adjusted Estimates of National Expenditure	DTIC	Department of Trade, Industry and Competition
AGSA	Auditor-General of South Africa	EMT	Executive Management Team
APP	Annual Performance Plan	ENE	Estimates of National Expenditure
AToM	Access to Memory	EPG	Eminent Persons Group (on Transformation)
AU	African Union	ERRP	Economic Recovery and Reconstruction Plan
AUSC	African Union Sports Council	GBV	Gender-Based Violence
BASA	Business and Arts South Africa	GBVF	Gender-Based Violence and Femicide
BCM	Business Continuity Management	HEADCOM	Heads of Departments Committee
BPF	Budget Prioritisation Framework	HIV & AIDS	Human Immuno deficiency Virus & Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa	HLT	Human Language Technologies
BSA	Boxing South Africa	HR	Human Resources
CAC	Community Arts Centre	ICT	Information and Communication Technology
CATHSSETA	Culture, Arts, Tourism, Hospitality, Sport Sector, Education and Training Authority	IMC	Inter-Ministerial Committee
CCIs	Cultural and Creative Industries	IoDSA	Institute of Directors South Africa
CEO	Chief Executive Officer	IR	International Relations
CFO	Chief Financial Officer	IT	Information Technology
CoE	Compensation of Employees	IYM	In-Year Monitoring
CoGTA	Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
DBE	Department of Basic Education	MGE	Mzansi Golden Economy
DDG	Deputy Director-General	MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
DG	Director-General	MinMEC	Ministers and Members of the Executive Council
DIRCO	Department of International Relations and Cooperation	MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
DORA	Division of Revenue Act	MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
DPME	Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation	MRM	Moral Regeneration Movement

PART A

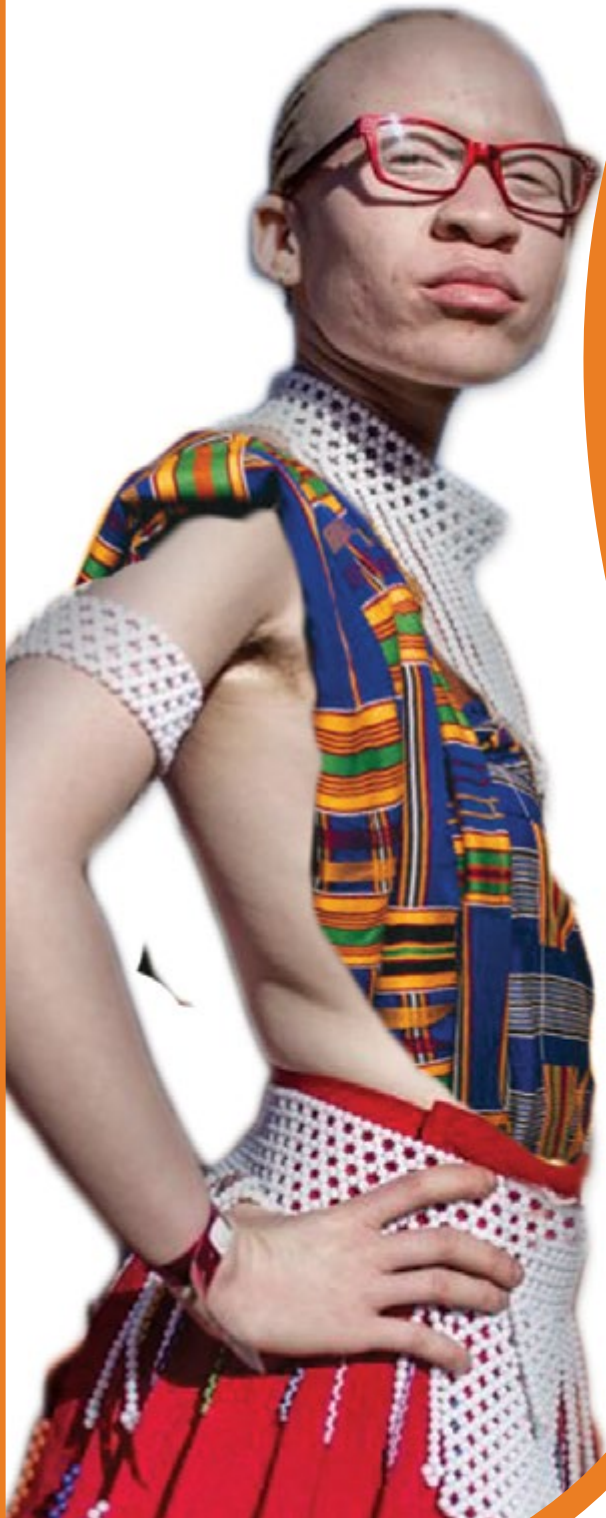
OUR MANDATE

“

Albinism is commonly misinterpreted as a curse or punishment from gods, perpetuating harmful stereotypes, and unjust treatment. Additionally, there is a false belief that individuals with albinism bring bad luck or misfortune. Some erroneously claim that albinism is contagious and can be transmitted through physical contact. Moreover, the misconception that people with albinism do not die but vanish mysteriously adds to the prejudice and stigma surrounding this condition.

”

**Debunking Myths on
Albinism in South Africa**



1. UPDATES TO THE RELEVANT LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY MANDATES

The mandate of the National Department responsible for Sport, Arts and Culture (DSAC) is derived from the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, hereafter referred to as the Constitution, including the Preamble and Founding Provisions, and in the following sections:

'16(1) **Freedom of expression** – Everyone has the right to freedom of expression, which includes–

- (a) freedom of the press and other media.
- (b) freedom to receive or impart information or ideas.
- (c) freedom of artistic creativity; and
- (d) academic freedom and freedom of scientific research.

'30. **Language and culture** – Everyone has the right to use the language and to participate in the cultural life of their choice, but no one exercising these rights may do so in a manner inconsistent with any provision of the Bill of Rights,' and

'32. **Access to information** – (1) Everyone has the right of access to–

- (a) any information held by the state; and
- (b) any information that is held by another person and that is required for the exercise or protection of any rights.'

The functionality of the Department is also premised on the constitutional right to social security in section 27. In line with the constitutional imperatives on the democratic values of human dignity, equality and freedom, the Department has also been assigned the powers and functions to develop and implement national policies and programmes regarding sport and recreation in the country.

As published in the 2020-2025 DSAC Strategic Plan the vision of the department is “ *an active, creative, winning and socially cohesive nation*”, whilst the mission is “ *to provide an enabling environment for the Sport, Arts and Culture (SAC) Sector to foster an active, creative, winning and socially cohesive nation*”.

The Department of Sport, Arts and Culture is mandated to:

- provide leadership to the sport, arts, and culture sectors to accelerate their transformation;
- oversee the development and management of sport, arts, and culture in South Africa;
- legislate on sports participation, sports infrastructure, and safety;
- improve South Africa's international ranking in selected sports in partnership with the South African Sports Confederation and Olympic Committee;

- preserve, develop, protect, and promote the cultural, heritage and linguistic diversity and legacy of South Africa;
- lead nation building and social cohesion through social transformation;
- enhance archives and records management structures and systems; and
- promote access to information.

DSAC is bound by all legislation passed in South Africa; however, the following Acts, Bills and regulations constitute the most frequent dimensions of the legal framework within which DSAC functions.

1.1 Acts

The Acts below are as captured in the 2020-2025 Strategic Plan of the Department. The legislation that is up for amendment is still undergoing the amendment process.

- a. Cultural Institutions Act, 1998 (Act No. 119 of 1998)
- b. Cultural Laws Second Amendment Act (2001)
- c. Culture Promotion Act, 1983 (Act No. 35 of 1983)
- d. Heraldry Act (Act No. 18 of 1962)¹
- e. Legal Deposit Act, 1997 (Act No. 54 of 1997)
- f. National Archives and Records Service of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996)²
- g. National Arts Council Act, 1997 (Act No. 56 of 1997)
- h. National Council for Library and Information Services Act, 2001 (Act No. 6 of 2001)²
- i. National Film and Video Foundation Act, 1997 (Act No. 73 of 1997)
- j. National Heritage Council Act, 1999 (Act No. 11 of 1999)
- k. National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999)
- l. National Library of South Africa Act, 1998 (Act No. 92 of 1998)
- m. National Sport and Recreation Act, 1998 (Act No. 110 of 1998)³
- n. Pan South African Language Board Act, 1995 (Act No. 59 of 1995)
- o. Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act No. 2 of 2010)
- p. South African Boxing Act, 2001 (Act No. 11 of 2001)³
- q. South African Geographical Names Council Act, 1998 (Act No. 118 of 1998)⁴
- r. South African Institute for Drug-free Sport Act, 1997 (Act No. 14 of 1997)³
- s. South African Language Practitioners' Council Act, 2014 (Act No. 8 of 2014)
- t. South African Library for the Blind Act, 1998 (Act No. 91 of 1998)
- u. Use of Official Languages Act, 2012 (Act No. 12 of 2012)

¹ Requires a review to comply with the new constitutional framework (2024/25)

² This legislation is outdated due to the new technological and digital developments in the archives, library, and information sectors. A review is required. (2025/26)

³ Under amendment.

⁴ Review and update the SAGNC Act to among others clarify the role of MECs and provide for an Appeals Tribunal in cases where the Minister's naming decision is being objected to. (2024/25)

1.2 Bills

Bill	Status
a. National Sport and Recreation Amendment Bill, 2021	State Law Advisor and Legal Services engaging. Envisaged completion: 2024/25
b. South African Institute for Drug-free Sport Amendment Bill, 2023	Under amendment
c. South African Geographical Names Council Amendment Bill, 2021	Final draft of Bill being submitted to Minister requesting consultation through Gazette. Envisaged completion: 2025/26
d. Heraldry Amendment Bill, 2023	Commencing with Socio-Economic Impact Assessment System (SEIAS) Envisaged completion: 2025/26.
e. Use of Official Languages Amendment Bill, 2023	Under amendment

1.3 Regulations

These regulations will be reviewed after the National Sport and Recreation Act, 1998, has been amended–

- a. Bidding and Hosting of International Sport and Recreational Events Regulations, 2010
- b. Recognition of Sport and Recreation Bodies Regulations, 2011
- c. South African Boxing Regulations, 2004
- d. Funding of Sport and Recreation Bodies Regulations, 2015
- e. Safety at Sport and Recreational Events Regulations, 2017.

1.4 Other Prescripts Governing The Department

1.4.1 Sector Specific.

- a. Revised White Paper on Arts, Culture and Heritage (2017, endorsed in 2020).
 - (i) CCI Masterplan (2022).
- b. White Paper on Sport and Recreation for the Republic of South Africa (2011).
 - (i) National Sport and Recreation Plan (2012).

1.4.2 Generic

- a. Appropriation Act
- b. 2024 Budget Prioritisation Framework
- c. Copyright Act, 1978 (Act No. 98 of 1978)
- d. Cybercrimes Act, 2020 (Act No. 19 of 2020)

- e. District Development Model – One Plan (DDM)
- f. Division of Revenue Act (DORA)
- g. Electronic Communications and Transactions Act, 2000 (Act No. 25 of 2002)
- h. Framework for Gender-Responsive Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Auditing (GRPBMEA)
- i. Framework for Infrastructure Delivery and Procurement Management (FIDPM) (2019)
- j. Framework for Managing Programme Performance (2007)
- k. Framework Document on South Africa's National Interest and its Advancement in a Global Environment
- l. Government Immovable Asset Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 19 of 2007)
- m. Government-Wide Monitoring and Evaluation System (GWM&E) (2007)
- n. Guidelines for the Standardisation of Indicators for Sectors with Concurrent Functions
- o. Legislation pertaining to provincial library services (including previous provincial ordinances) and related legislation.
- p. Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998)
- q. Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF)
- r. Minimum Information Security Standards (MISS) (1998)
- s. Municipal Systems Amendment Act, 2002 (Act No. 3 of 2022)
- t. National Development Plan - Vision 2030 (2012)
- u. National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA)
- v. National Evaluation Policy Framework (2019)
- w. National Strategic Plan on Gender Based Violence and Femicide (2020)
- x. National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF)
- y. National Youth Development Agency Act, 2008 (Act No. 54 of 2008)
- z. National Youth Policy (2020-2030)
- aa. Performance information Handbook (2011)
- bb. Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act No. 2 of 2000) (PAIA)
- cc. Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, 2000 (Act No. 3 of 2000) (PAJA)
- dd. Protection of Personal Information Act, 2013 (Act No. 4 of 2013) (POPIA)
- ee. Public Audit Act, 2004 (Act No. 25 of 2004)
- ff. Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999) (PFMA)
- gg. Public Service Regulations (2016)
- hh. Revised Framework for Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans (2019)
- ii. Service Delivery Improvement Plans (SDIPs)
- jj. South African Foreign Service Act, 2019 (Act No. 26 of 2019)
- kk. South African Schools Act, 1996 (Act No. 84 of 1996)

- ll. South African Statistical Quality Assessment Framework (2010)
- mm. Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act No.16 of 2013) (SPLUMA)
- nn. Treasury Regulations (2019)

1.5 International Treaties

By virtue of being a State Party to international sport, arts, culture, and heritage treaties (conventions and covenants), South Africa is bound by the legal obligations enshrined in those treaties. These include implementation, domestication, reporting and other legally binding obligations (Cf. Constitution, Chapter 14, sections 231-233), as listed below:

- a. 1954 Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict
- b. 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- c. 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property
- d. 1972 Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
- e. 1976 Charter for African Cultural Renaissance
- f. 1981 African Charter on Human and People's Rights
- g. 1995 UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects
- h. 2001 Convention for the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage
- i. 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions
- j. 2005 UNESCO Convention against Doping in Sport
- k. 2009 African Youth Charter.
- l. African Union Sports Council Region 5 Cooperative Governance Charter

The 2003 *Convention on Intangible Cultural Heritage*, as well as the *Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled*, once ratified will also have binding obligations.

2. UPDATES TO INSTITUTIONAL POLICIES AND STRATEGIES GOVERNING THE FIVE-YEAR PLANNING PERIOD

The Portfolio Committee on Sport, Arts and Culture endorsed the Department's 2017 Revised White Paper on Arts, Culture and Heritage on 19 February 2020. Subsequently the Department completed a feasibility study on the amalgamation of its various entities to identify options to strengthen service delivery capacity and to ensure efficiency, effective and prudent utilisation of financial resources. It is expected that at the end of the assignment, the Department will have reconfigured public entities thus reducing the number of public entities, in line with the recommendation of the feasibility study.

The Department will continue to identify and prioritise legislation to be repealed, amended, or drafted anew. This will be in line with the approved legislative programme to be submitted each calendar year to the Leader of Government Business in the Presidency. In addition to other administrative measures meant to augment the Department's service delivery initiatives, we will continue to monitor areas in the sector that require new policy interventions either through research and development or through policy formulation. The following policies and framework documents are in the process of being reviewed and/or developed.

Programme One policies.

DSAC will focus on consolidating institutional policies in 2024/25 to ensure that they adequately enhance the work environment of employees. The policies cover a wide area and include employee wellness; financial management; conditions of service; good governance; supply chain management; audit; monitoring and evaluation; human resource utilisation and development; telecommunications; information and communication technology (ICT) and data management, among others. Institutional policies, coordinated by Programme one, are recorded in a Policy Register.

Programme Two policies.

National Sport and Recreation Plan: It is anticipated that the review of the National Sport and Recreation Plan (NSRP) by SACO will result in the need to then revise some existing policies to align with this reviewed NSRP.

Safeguarding in Sport Guidelines: While there are National Safeguarding Guidelines for School Sport, there is a need for a policy that will cover all aspects of the school sport sector. The intention is to protect the participants, who are minors and the vulnerable groups like women and Persons with Disabilities (PwD)

from any harassment, abuse, or any other form of mistreatment that they may experience. The existing guidelines will be enhanced by the Active Nation Chief Directorate to be in sync with the Safeguarding in Sport Policy of SASCO and to assist practitioners to apply the policy to protect participants.

The **Norms and Standards for Sport and Recreation Infrastructure Provision and Management** will be reviewed, and the process is likely to be completed over two financial years. The purpose of these Norms and Standards is to promote uniformity and to ensure that the sport facilities developed meet the specific facility requirements of the sporting codes. From time to time when facility requirements for the codes change, the Norms and Standards must be revised to maintain alignment and compliance. Non-compliant facilities will not be fit-for-purpose and cannot be used for sport events, thus rendering them wasteful investments.

The **Infrastructure Management Policy** is being reviewed. The purpose is to provide a framework for the management of the facilities and infrastructure for DSAC and its' Public Entities. Information was drawn from Acts, Frameworks and Guidelines relevant to infrastructure, whereafter consultations were conducted with the DSAC Public Entities and other stakeholders in the form of meetings and workshops. The current Infrastructure Management Policy was approved in March 2021. During 2023 further consultations took place and the process to review the policy will be completed in the first quarter of 2024/25.

School Sport blueprint: Following the 2023 School Sport Indaba, the Minister has directed that DSAC should lead on the development of a comprehensive blueprint for school sport; and that lessons from the Jamaican model can greatly inform our efforts. A strong consideration is required to bring back physical education as a stand-alone subject within the curriculum. Furthermore, the Indaba resolved to commit to implementing the collaboration agreement between the Department of Sport, Arts, and Culture and the Department of Basic Education through robust planning, monitoring, and formal practices. There was a consensus on the need to establish a national oversight body for school sport, with support from DSAC, DBE, and SASCO. The school sport programme and numerous transformation reports have shown that the school sport system is fragmented, between government supported programmes, federations, and private schools. An effort must be made to ensure that there is one seamless system for the development of sport in schools. With the recommendations from the Indaba, a Task Team will be formed to follow-up on these commitments and to address the challenges. The School Sport Blueprint will serve as a guideline for the programme and the new delivery model will be implemented in 2024/25.

Programme Three policies.

National Terminology Policy: The Terminology Co-ordination Directorate will finalise the process of initiating the development of national terminology policy guidelines by June 2024. This will go together with the Term Register, also to be completed in June 2024, upscaling into a Term Bank which will form the basis of a living archive of our languages. The Term Bank is a long-term project linked to the milestones of the International Decade of Indigenous Languages (2022–2032). The finalisation of the Term Bank is subject to the availability of budget in the 2025/26 financial year.

DSAC Language Policy: In July 2023 President Ramaphosa approved South African Sign Language as the 12th official language of South Africa. Section 6 of the Constitution has been amended to include South African Sign Language as the 12th official language. The Use of Official Languages Act (Act No. 12 of 2012) will be amended accordingly when the President has proclaimed the commencement date of the Constitution Eighteenth Amendment Act 3 of 2023. The DSAC Language Policy will be amended to recognize South African Sign Language as the 12th official language and to promote the rights of persons who are deaf and hard of hearing.

National Book Policy: As part of ensuring that the Books and Publishing sector is regulated for it to flourish, DSAC has embarked on the process of developing a national book policy, which is also a response to the recommendation by the revised White Paper on Arts, Culture and Heritage. An Advisory Task Team to work on the development of this policy has been appointed and work is in progress. It is envisaged that the policy will be finalized in the 2024/25 financial year. Once finalised, the implementation of the policy will ensure that the sector functions uniformly towards the benefit of all.

South African Music Policy: Over the years, DSAC has implemented several national strategies and activities for the development of the sector. With Government priorities changing over the years, strengthening the capacity of Government, at national level in advancing the developmental goals agenda at the sector-specific level is necessary. It is for this reason that the Revised White Paper (RWP) on Arts, Culture and Heritage recommends, inter alia, the development of a national policy for the music sector. In response, DSAC has appointed a service provider to spearhead the development of the policy document. Work has commenced, and it is envisaged that the policy will be completed in the 2024/25 financial year.

Visual Arts Policy: A review of the 2011 Visual Arts Policy is meant to present an accurate picture of the current position of the visual arts in South Africa; identify opportunities for growing the artistic, social, and economic contribution of the visual arts in society; and assist in developing a sector-wide intervention plan for the promotion of visual arts in recognition of the need to have a uniform approach in promoting the sector. It is envisaged that this policy will be completed during 2024/25.

Events, Technical and Production Services Industry B-BBEE Sector Code: The development of the Sector Code (a sector policy framework) is intended to provide a mechanism which will function as an instrument to ensure effective transformation in the sector and access to economic opportunities that are currently dominated by a few stakeholders. With the development of the B-BBEE Sector Code, the Events, Technical and Production Services sector will be empowered with a policy framework. The Sector Code will be completed in 2024/25.

National Craft Development Strategy: The diverse and unique nature of the craft sector requires targeted markets nationally and internationally. Building on the craft strategy reviews (the development work that took place in 2014 and 2018 respectively), the Department will seek Cabinet approval for a National Craft Development Strategy. The strategy seeks to implement the recommendations that emanate from the aforesaid strategy reviews, the revised White Paper and the Cultural and Creative Industries Masterplan. The goal is to have the strategy approved and then ratified by Cabinet for implementation from 2024 onwards.

National Design Policy: Research was commissioned and completed on the Design Sector and the process of developing a National Design Policy is underway. A Design Committee to work on the development of this Policy has already been appointed and work is in progress. It is envisaged that the policy will be finalized in the 2025/26 financial year.

Cultural Diplomacy Policy Framework: The Cultural Diplomacy Policy Framework is aimed to provide context and perspective for cultural diplomacy in South Africa. The purpose of the Cultural Diplomacy Policy Framework is to reflect on what can be done to give effect to cultural diplomacy as an effective tool through which the country's foreign policy is pursued. A concept document will outline the steps and approach DSAC should adopt to finalize and conclude the development of the Cultural Diplomacy Policy Framework. This concept document will highlight cultural diplomacy principles; the strategic focus and outline its mechanisms to facilitate cultural diplomacy, which South Africa can adopt to advance the African and Global agenda on culture and sport. It will also guide the work undertaken by the Chief Directorate: International Relations with line function units. The Cultural Diplomacy Policy Framework will be developed in 2024/2025 and implementation will commence in the 2025/26 financial year.

National Strategy for Developing an Inclusive and a Cohesive South African Society: The National Social Cohesion Strategy was approved in 2012 as a tool to drive the country towards the National Development Plan vision of an inclusive and integrated South African society. However, given the shift in social relations since then, particularly the rise in social ills such as gender-based violence and femicide, racism and the targeting of people with albinism influenced by various superstitions and myths, it is now out of date. Due to this, the National Social Cohesion Strategy has undergone a review since 2020 and has now been finalized. The Reviewed Strategy will be ready for implementation from 2024/25 onwards.

Programme Four policies.

National Policy Framework for Heritage Memorialization: Placed in historical perspective, heritage policies, institutions and programmes of the colonial and apartheid past were based on Western epistemologies, prejudices and practices which valorised and projected Western and colonial culture as markers of human civilisation and progress worthy of collection, conservation, and preservation for future generations. Indigenous heritage, on the other hand, was dismissed and stigmatised as 'primitive' curiosities of 'underdeveloped peoples' with very little, if any cultural significance. To turn the situation around, there is a need for review, formulation and development of new heritage policies and legislation to drive and guide the transformation of the heritage landscape and sector. To this end, several policies have been developed over the past years. In the 2024/2025 financial year, DSAC will finalize the development of the National Policy Framework for Heritage Memorialization. The policy aims to provide guidelines for memorialization, and commemoration of our pre-colonial and liberation struggles heritage.

The policy further aims to continue to transform the heritage landscape through heritage infrastructure development and improvement, budget permitting, prioritizing high impact heritage infrastructure that does not require high capital investment and recurring operational and maintenance costs. The policy also shifts towards intensifying alternative forms of memorialization other than large-scale capital-intensive projects. It aims to better coordinate and articulate the linkages among the existing forms of memorialization to maximize their impact. It also aims to consolidate the past efforts towards the memorialization of South Africa's heritage that recognizes and promotes national identity through reconciliation, healing, social cohesion, community involvement and ownership, economic upliftment, and education. The policy seeks to promote integration and coordination of memorialization programmes across various spheres and sectors by diverse role players and institutions. The policy will be subjected to a Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (SEIAS) with the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME), before being presented to the Cabinet Cluster Committees and Cabinet in the 2024/2025 financial year.

3. UPDATES ON RELEVANT COURT RULINGS

With the Court Order of the 13 December 2023, the new Boxing SA Board appointed by the Minister of Sport, Arts and Culture to resume office on the 12 December 2023 has been interdicted from taking any further steps and/or decisions and/or executing any functions related and associated with and in the normal course of being a director and/or a Board Member of the Boxing SA. The Court Order operates as an interim order pending the court ruling on the application made by the National Boxing Promoters Association. The Court proceedings are still pending at the finalisation of the APP.



PART B

OUR STRATEGIC FOCUS

“

Albinism is a genetic condition resulting from a lack of melanin production in the skin, hair, and eyes, which can result in vision problems and increased sensitivity to the sun. This has nothing to do with curses or punishment. Albinism is a genetic condition that affects approximately 1 in 20,000 people worldwide. In South Africa, it is estimated that approximately 10,000 people have albinism.

People with albinism are like anyone else and deserve to be treated with respect and dignity. By promoting understanding and empathy, we can dispel these misconceptions and foster a more inclusive society that values diversity and celebrates the uniqueness of each individual.

”

Fast fact on

Albinism in South Africa

1. STRATEGIC FOCUS

1.1 Updated Situational Analysis

The National Development Plan published in 2012 remains the core strategic directive for the country. Its vision to reduce poverty, inequality, and unemployment by 2030 is aligned to both the Africa Agenda 2063 as well as to the Sustainable Development Goals for 2030.

1.1.1 External Environment Analysis

Environmental Scan

The planning process toward developing the 2024/25 Annual Performance Plan commenced with two Planning Awareness Workshops on 7th and the 11th of July 2023. The workshops were open to all DSAC officials and provided a comprehensive overview of the DSAC planning processes. Taking a bottom-up approach this was then followed with sessions (12 July – 11 August 2023) with each of the 9 line-function chief directorates where inputs were received following specific questions being posed by the Strategy and Planning Directorate. The discussions at this level focussed amongst others on (1) reviewing and updating the SWOT analysis per Chief Directorate, coupled with an updated response plan to each issue identified; (2) key projects envisaged for 2024/25 in response to the Government priorities identified; (3) envisaged commitments to the new 2024–2029 MTSF; and (4) initiatives to respond to youth, women, gender-based violence and persons with disabilities.

The planning process transitioning to the new administration was presented during the Planning Awareness workshops and again during the programme specific sessions. See Figure 1.



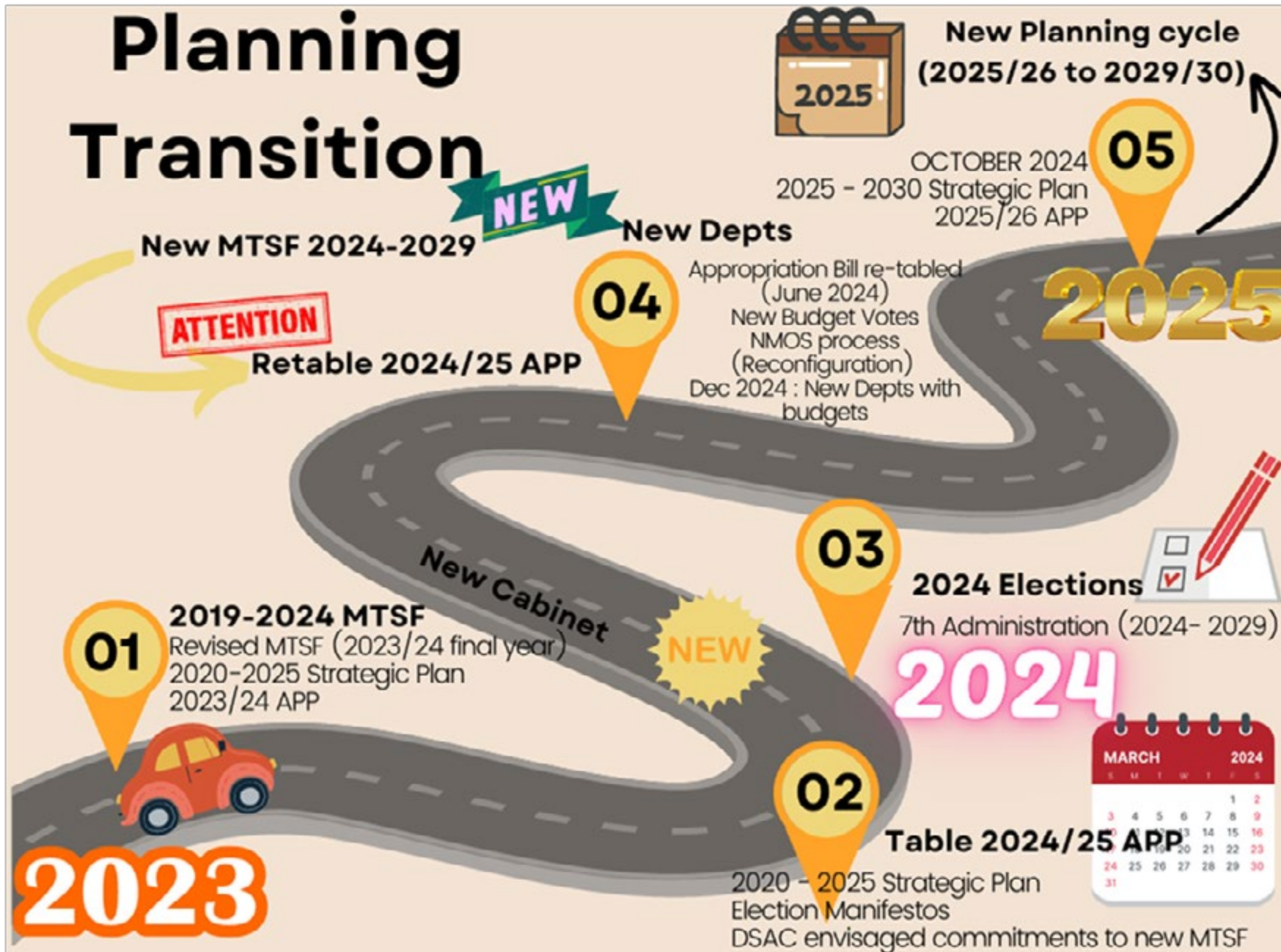


FIGURE 1: PLANNING PROCESS TRANSITIONING TO THE NEW ADMINISTRATION

After reviewing and consolidating the information gathered, sessions were held with the three line-function DDGs between 18th and 27th September 2023 wherein they were appraised of the progress made in their respective areas of responsibility and issues requiring clarity were resolved. The commitments proposed for 2024/25 were then shared with the Executive Management Team on 4th September 2023 and with the Broad Management Team on 22 September 2023. A departmental planning session was held on 16 October 2023 to share the draft document and to update the Administration programme support functions on the commitments being planned, by the line functions, for 2024/25. This then enabled them to respond and to consider appropriate support resources. During this departmental planning session, the DSAC SWOT analysis was reviewed collectively and updated where relevant. The SWOT provided justification for some of the projects committed to for 2024/25.

DSAC SWOT

Strengths

- a. Well-developed policies and plans (Regulatory authority & clearly defined government structures).
- b. Knowledgeable, experienced & qualified staff.
- c. Passionate commitment to achieving our mandate.
- d. Repository of documentary heritage.
- e. Responsive / Ability to intervene in challenges faced by the sector.
- f. Ability to empower the sector.
- g. Well-established programmes and projects.
- h. Diverse portfolios.
- i. Functional implementation and funding agencies.

Weaknesses

- a. Working in silos /lack of coordination /lack of internal synergy.
- b. Cumbersome systems – administration burden.
- c. Clarification of roles & responsibilities (Duplication & overlaps with other spheres in the SAC sector).
- d. Lack of planning tools
- e. Slow turnaround times.
- f. Lack of follow-up on issues identified.
- g. Insufficient resources (human, infrastructure & financial) to meet mandate.
- h. Deficient integrated planning.
- i. Inadequate record keeping and tracking.
- j. Lack of knowledge management strategy & systems.

- k. Absence of a complaints and compliments system.
- l. High level of staff turnover.
- a. Lack of transformation.

Opportunities

- a. Contribution to the South African economy.
- b. Ability to influence the National Agenda.
- c. Acknowledgement of excellence and opportunities to showcase talent.
- d. Provision of support to the sector.
- e. Social cohesion & nation building.
- f. Rich and engaging stakeholder base.
- g. Establishment of a Departmental Call Centre.
- h. Heightened interest in digitization of heritage material.
- i. Reengineering the Department to correct current imbalances.
- j. Strong bias towards the youth.
- k. Visibility provided to sponsors by mass-based projects.
- l. BBBEE.
- m. Change public perception of the work of the DSAC.
- n. Defining the Inclusive National Identity
- o. Redress and transformation of the cultural and heritage landscape.

Threats

- a. Budget cuts.
- b. Lack of capacity (structures).
- c. Pandemics and epidemics; natural disasters.
- d. Social unrest.
- e. Civil protest.
- f. IT is advancing without DSAC keeping pace – SITA is a hindrance in DSAC being able to acquire advanced IT systems.
- g. Corruption and maladministration.
- h. Inability of agencies to account for resources allocated to them.
- i. Poverty, unemployment, and inequality.
- j. Increased risk of cyber threats.
- k. Sincerity of programme implementation.
- l. Enforced reliance on other depts (e.g.: DPWI; SITA).
- m. Increase in demand for unsolicited funding requests.

- n. Diplomatic relations (visa requests).
- o. Insufficient support to creatives (Lack of policy guiding creatives).
- p. Changing foreign policy.
- q. Global competition.
- r. Understatement of DSAC mandate.
- s. Poor public perception of DSAC.
- t. Global instability.
- u. Increased social ills.
- v. Competing priorities (community basic needs vs DSAC mandate).
- p. Lack of sports facilities.
- x. Biased patriarchal broadcasting regime.
- q. Lawlessness.

The Department's responses to the issues identified in the SWOT above are included in the updated situational analysis and discussed under the relevant outcome to which they predominately contribute.

Responses to the weaknesses identified are addressed in section 1.1.2 Internal Environmental Analysis.

During the environmental analysis targeted questions were posed, one of which was whether the 2020-2025 Strategic Plan was still valid?. The response was a unanimous "yes", and as such it was not necessary to update the Strategic Plan. The strategy's approach is essentially based on the DSAC strategic implementation framework using the problem tree focus area; a theory of change; and a logical framework. Through the DSAC strategic plan, interventions and projects were identified to contribute towards the strategic mandate. The theory of change shows the pathway the department will follow logically from the department's contribution to the NDP and MTSF priorities to the identification of projects and interventions that contribute towards the strategic outcomes and the outputs thereof that will be implemented. Each intervention has a series of outputs that will be implemented at different levels over the five years. The strategy identified the key drivers and assumptions that will be the enablers for the achievement of the short term, medium term, and long-term outcomes. Thus, it identifies critical elements of the intervention: activities, outputs, outcomes, impacts, assumptions, and risks.

The Department is highly dependent on stakeholders to contribute to the institution's achievement of its planned outcomes. These include strategic partners, provincial departments, sector organisations and public entities that deliver on its mandate and programming.

DSAC identified "functional implementing and funding agencies" as a strength in its' SWOT. To this effect, the Department has a portfolio of 28 public entities in the Heritage, Performing Arts, Development Agencies, Libraries, Sport, and a Constitutional entity. They include the following: Artscape; The Market Theatre foundation; PACOFS; Playhouse Company; State Theatre; Mandela Bay Theatre; Die Afrikaanse Taal Museum; Iziko Museum; Amazwi; Luthuli Museum; KZN Museum; Umsunduzi/Voortrekker Museum; National Museum; Nelson Mandela Museum; Ditsong Museum; Robben Island Museum; War Museum of the Boer Republics; William Humphrey Art Gallery; SAHRA; Freedom Park; South African Library for the Blind; NLSA; National Arts Council; National Film and Video Foundation; National Heritage Council; PanSALB; Boxing SA and SAIDS. The Department appointed a service provider to conduct a feasibility study on the amalgamation of public entities reporting to the Department. The feasibility study was commissioned with the aim to investigate the potential for amalgamation of public entities to improve corporate governance and operational efficiency, enhance the development reach and the impact on the arts, culture, and heritage sector and to ensure that the funding available is optimally allocated.

Following the formal adoption of the recommendations of the feasibility study, the Department appointed a task team to ensure the successful implementation of the recommendations. The Department has appointed a service provider to manage the amalgamation process. Among the duties of the service provider is to ensure that deliverables, as stipulated in the feasibility study, are implemented and finalised. The service provider is also tasked with advising the Department on the most cost-effective way of implementing the recommendations of the adopted and preferred model for the amalgamation of DSAC public entities. It is expected that at the end of the assignment, the Department will have reconfigured public entities, thus reducing the number of public entities (from 28 to 11), in line with the recommendations of the feasibility study.

In preparation for the 2024/25 planning cycle DPME issued Circular 3 of 2023 to provide guidance on emerging key Government priority areas to be considered when compiling the 2024/25 Annual Performance Plan. Key strategic directives relevant to the sport, arts and culture sector were identified and extracted from the guiding documentation. Table 1 below reflects the relevant strategic directive and the way DSAC has responded to this directive, where feasible.

TABLE I: DSAC RESPONSE TO KEY GOVERNMENT PRIORITY AREAS.

STRATEGIC DIRECTIVES	DSAC RESPONSE
<p>National Development Plan</p> <p>In 2030, South Africans will be more conscious of the things they have in common than their differences. Their lived experiences will progressively undermine and cut across the divisions of race, gender, space, and class. The nation will be more accepting of peoples' multiple identities. In this South Africa there will be increased interaction between South Africans from different social and racial groups.</p>	<p>DSAC implements its social cohesion and nation-building efforts based on the vision of the National Development Plan. In this regard, the primary social cohesion programmes of DSAC including Community Conversations, Moral Regeneration, and Social Cohesion Advocacy have been designed expressly to subvert inherited distinctions based on race, gender, space, and class.</p> <p>The sport, arts and culture programmes supported by the department all provide opportunities for South Africans from different social and racial groups to interact, whether it be at theatres; sports facilities; museums or libraries.</p>
<p>LANGUAGE</p> <p>Despite progress since 1994, South African society remains divided. Opportunity continues to be defined by race, gender, geographic location, class, and linguistic background. Equal opportunity is about reducing the impact of factors such as gender, ethnicity, place of birth and parental income and wealth and family background on people's life chances. Success in life should depend on people's choices, effort, and talents, not their circumstances at birth</p> <p>In South Africa, language and race largely go together. The Constitution recognises 12 official languages and promises them equitable status and use. Given the ineluctably growing importance of English, lines of inclusion and exclusion will be shaped by the degree of competence that individual South Africans possess in this world-dominant language. By 2030, every South African should be functionally literate in English. However, South Africans must continue to make daily use of languages other than English. It is vital that these languages, which are used in family and social networks, grow and flourish. This will only happen if other languages are cherished by their language communities and continue to be vital in both the spoken and written word. If stories are still told, poems written, songs sung, then the language will live, and its speakers will become multilingual citizens. Both the Government and society must take active steps to ensure that this happens. For example, the Government should fund arts and culture programmes that seek to promote South Africans' knowledge of one another's cultures.</p> <p>Since a few non-African South Africans speak any African language, a second challenge is to encourage those for whom an African language is not a mother tongue to develop at least a conversational competency in one of these languages. This will enrich the experience of the language learners. Both Government and society should promote and celebrate this form of multilingualism. Knowing each other's languages can play a profound role in promoting understanding and developing social cohesion.</p> <p>The Commission therefore proposes that every South African should study at least one of the nine official African languages at school. To achieve this aim will require, as a first step, there should be urgent development of effective and appropriate second-language curricula, materials, and educators in the African languages. Adults who do not speak an African language should also be encouraged to learn one. Business should reward employees who develop a level of conversational competence in an African language.</p> <p>The key to the country's unity is embracing the reality that all South Africans have many identities, and yet are South African. The Constitution, and the values it sets out, is based on South Africa's diversity.</p> <p>South Africans need to work continually to build unity in diversity.</p>	<p>Work towards a more inclusive national linguistic landscape that encompasses the recognition of greater linguistic diversity within the national languages dispensation and takes into consideration interactions within and between languages which result in dynamic trends in the present and future.</p> <p>Foreground work on the International Decade for Indigenous Languages (2022 to 2032), implementation of the action plan and include annual monitoring and reviews of the milestones on the Road Map.</p> <p>The National Language Service offers bursaries in partnerships with universities to support language qualifications in official languages.</p> <p>A national term register and term bank are under construction and a national terminology policy is under consideration which would need to be implemented in future years.</p> <p>Human Language Technologies projects are supported to facilitate communication across languages through human language, across languages, in spoken, written form and visual forms. This support provides, amongst others, for a wide range of applications to be developed through which a person can interact with an automated system by using his or her language of choice.</p> <p>The annual Indigenous Games Festival hosted each year in September celebrates South Africa's varied indigenous games, with approximately 1 200 participants from all provinces embracing the African Renaissance and popular cultural activities.</p>

STRATEGIC DIRECTIVES	DSAC RESPONSE
<p>SPORT</p> <p>To make it easier for South Africans to interact with each other across racial and class divides, the country needs to improve public spaces.</p> <p>Daily interactions on an equal basis build social cohesion and common understanding. These interactions will be promoted effectively when South Africans share more public spaces, as was the case briefly during the 2010 Soccer World Cup.</p> <p>Sport teaches discipline, is an integral component of a healthy lifestyle and enables South Africans to share common space.</p> <p>Unfortunately, instead of sharing common spaces, and developing common loyalties and values through sport, South Africans and South African sport were systematically segregated and underdeveloped under apartheid.</p> <p>For the 2030 vision to be realized, school sports must be adequately resourced. The Government must ensure that there are adequate facilities for most of the population to play sport and that these are adequately maintained. This does not need expensive buildings, but recreational environments with basic facilities that can function as community hubs. Communities should organise sporting events, leagues, championships and generally look after the sports facilities once they are installed or developed. Corporate investments in grassroots sport should also be encouraged.</p>	<p>Increased focus on bringing some of the key sport programmes closer to townships and rural areas. A model that will make it possible for those services to be rendered there will be important, to ensure that we share public spaces and promote social cohesion. Consideration should be placed on programmes like Move4Health, National Recreation Day, Club Development, School Sport, and Nelson Mandela Sport and Culture Day.</p> <p>Post the School Sport Indaba, a comprehensive Blueprint will be developed, to ensure that there is vibrant school sport programme on the ground. This will include, ensuring the national programme focuses on the establishment of league programmes in schools, advocates for refurbishment and building of sport facilities, provides capacity building for teachers and volunteers in schools and focuses on strengthening support to structures.</p> <p>The other important element that will complement this development, is the establishment of a Club Development programme within the communities, especially in rural areas. This Blueprint has been developed and will be shared and consulted with provinces, to ensure that it can be fully implemented.</p> <p>The Sport Transformation reports have for several years emphasized a need to direct sport infrastructure investments to schools because schools are a foundation of the entire sport system in the country but most of them are not resourced in this regard.</p> <p>DSAC will support municipalities funded through the (1) USDG; (2) IUDG; (3) the baseline MIG municipalities subject to their requests; and (4) beneficiary municipalities allocated from the ring-fenced MIG. DSAC needs to engage with both the Department of Cooperative Governance and Department of Human Settlements regarding utilization of the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) and Urban Settlement Development Grant (USDG) respectively, to build sport facilities in schools. These will be in addition to the development of sport facilities in the communities, particularly those that were previously disadvantaged.</p>

STRATEGIC DIRECTIVES	DSAC RESPONSE
<p>ARTS, CULTURE & HERITAGE</p> <p>Cultural activities and art can also play a major role in facilitating the sharing of common spaces. In addition, art can foster values and facilitate dialogue and healing, thus restoring pride among African, Indian and Coloured South Africans. This can only happen if the country supports and encourages the production of stories that facilitate healing, nation building and dialogue, as well as tell the histories and stories of South Africans. Artistic works can portray progress in building a united nation, but also by presenting the country's blemishes they can challenge South Africans to aim higher as individuals and as a nation.</p> <p>The creative arts sector should be supported by government and by the private sector as a sector that has a great potential for growth and job creation over and above its role of facilitating dialogue for nation building. The broadcast media, in particular the national broadcaster, should air programmes that popularise narratives and visions of a nonsexist, non-racial equal and democratic South Africa. In addition, commercial distribution networks could be incentivised to distribute and/or host art that contributes to nation building and dialogue, as well as healing.</p> <p>Cultural workers usually face insecure employment and incomes and often exploitative working conditions. Beyond public employment schemes, the Government should support compulsory contributions to smooth income for cultural workers. It should also develop a sectoral determination legislation framework to protect the more vulnerable employees in the arts sector, in addition to the protection already accorded child actors.</p>	<p>We have completed a Revision of the National White Paper of Arts, Culture and Heritage that has ensured that the issues mentioned in the National Development Plan are actioned through focused programmes. DSAC has been working with the cultural and creative industries sector to develop local content, transforming the sector. This has also been done through development and implementation of relevant sector policies and strategies.</p> <p>DSAC has a fully-fledged social cohesion and nation building unit that focuses on the promotion of social cohesion.</p> <p>In addition, the implementation of the approved CCI Masterplan will contribute to addressing the imbalances of the past.</p> <p>DSAC interventions aim to ensure that those in creative industry occupations broadly represent the demographic profile of South African society (in terms of race, gender, and physical abilities), with this being evident across the full spectrum of creatives and creative and event technical enterprises, including artisans, professionals, management, executives, and production management. A key part of achieving this is the progression towards black majority ownership of creative enterprises. Funding bodies, like the National Arts Council and the National Film and Video Foundation, as well as other funders of the development and promotion of black creatives, must be used to ensure a more representative sector.</p>

DSAC Mission

“To provide an enabling environment for the Sport, Arts and Culture sector so as to foster an Active, Creative, Winning and Socially Cohesive Nation.”



STRATEGIC DIRECTIVES	DSAC RESPONSE
<p>TRANSFORMATION</p> <p>An important pillar of nation building is that South Africa confronts the systematic racism within society. Sustained campaigns should focus on changing attitudes and behaviour in relation to racist and xenophobic (afro phobic) tendencies. This could include holding dialogues at community (ward) level, where communities discuss their experiences of racism, and how it could be addressed. The Department of Arts and Culture could run such an initiative in partnership with civil society bodies and non-governmental organisations operating in this area.</p> <p>Transformation is indeed about turning around the legacy of apartheid, equalising opportunities, building capabilities, and making real the vision embodied in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa; that is the establishment of a non-racist, non-sexist, democratic and prosperous society.</p> <p>The transformation vision for sports in 2030 is that:</p> <p>(1) Participation in each sporting code begins to approximate the demographics of the country.</p> <p>(2) South Africa's sporting results are as expected of a middle-income country with a population of about 50 million and with historical excellence in a number of sporting codes.</p>	<p>An Independent Transformation Committee (EPG) envisaged in the Transformation Charter remains critical in objectively monitoring and assessing progress made by Federations in terms of transformation. The codes being evaluated should be reviewed in line with the prioritization process. The method of data collection should be reviewed away from self-assessment. This is only possible with a fully functional and reliable Sport Information Management System. Each Federation must formulate and adopt a Transformation Plan. This would give a practical expression to all the elements and drivers of transformation per code.</p> <p>Participants at the 2023 School Sport Indaba stressed the importance of considering the historical context and current realities to craft impactful policies. Encourage private sector investment in sports facilities, especially in areas with a high potential for sports development. Promoting uniformity and integration among schools was seen to address shortcomings, ensuring that all students have equal access to opportunities. The main objective of transformation in the sport sector is to ensure equitable access to sport participation opportunities to all South Africans, recognizing the constitutional right to sport and harnessing the socio-economic benefits of sport based on a system embracing the values of respect for each other, fair and just behaviour, good governance, and innovation. This is embedded in the principle of equitable resource distribution, eliminating inequalities, access to participation opportunities, skill and capability development at all levels and all areas, empowerment of the individual and increased community involvement.</p>



DSAC Vision



An Active, Creative, Winning and Socially Cohesive Nation



STRATEGIC DIRECTIVES	DSAC RESPONSE
<p>SOCIAL CONTRACT</p> <p>There are various understandings of the concept of a social contract. However, at the core is an agreement among individual people in a society or between the people and their government that outlines the rights and duties of each party while building national solidarity. There is now an urgent need to craft a social contract that will enable South Africa to achieve higher growth and employment, increase investment and savings. The idea of a social compact is a relatively simple one: all stakeholders buy into a clearly articulated vision; have a shared analysis of constraints and are committed to finding solutions; and parties understand the objective of the compact. The compact should offer attractive (indeed compelling) benefits to each party and all parties should believe that the necessary sacrifices are relatively equitably shared amongst all participants.</p> <p>Nonetheless, a social contract would contribute substantially to providing the political, economic, and social conditions for long-run development. The resultant accord must enjoy wide public support. It is also important to build confidence in the process of social compacts by making initial gains to balance sacrifices required and to audit and report on progress and shortcomings. The crafting of a social contract will enable all South Africans to aim towards a higher development trajectory.</p> <p>Dealing with the challenges of unemployment, poverty and inequality is critical to building social cohesion. Yet we also need society to unite around a vision of a better South Africa, the attainment of which would not be possible if we do not work together.</p> <p>Ensuring that South Africans can interact across race and class will facilitate social cohesion.</p>	<p>A draft Social Cohesion and Nation Building Compact is in place, including the Implementation Plan and Monitoring Framework. The Draft Social Compact has been tabled before various strategic forums including the SPCHD Cluster, Priority 6 Cluster Meetings, and has recently (14 Sept 2023) undergone consultations with, among others, the Department of Social Development, the Department of Employment and Labour, the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation and the National Planning Commission following a concern expressed by NEDLAC regarding the lack of streamlining the Government compacting process, with various Government sectors going through their own compacting process. There is now a consensus that the National Social Compact for Social Cohesion and Nation Building that is being championed by DSAC is an overarching compact which supersedes and encompasses all sector-specific compacts.</p> <p>It is envisaged that the compact will contribute substantially to providing the political, economic, and social conditions for social cohesion to thrive in our country, with key sectors of our society such as business, media, the Traditional Authorities and Civil Society entering a form of contract to play a meaningful role in promoting social cohesion and nation building</p>
<p>Implementation of 2019-2024 MTSF Progress Report</p>	
<p>The review of the MTSF will ensure alignment and a relevant response to the current environment in terms of planning, monitoring and resource allocation in line with the Covid-19 pandemic and the scourge of GBVF. This means that focus should be on reprioritisation of interventions that contribute to improvement of livelihoods with a specific focus on initiatives creating employment opportunities, reducing poverty and inequalities of opportunities. Implementation of social cohesion programmes remain relevant in transforming society and uniting the country- specifically with the implementation of the redress measures, because without unity of purpose it will be impossible to weather this period of minimal resources.</p>	<p>Interventions were revised to accommodate changes in the environment.</p>
<p>2020-2025 Strategic Plan Mid-term Progress Report</p>	
<p>Awareness created/raised by the compliance units around planning and reporting requirements</p>	<p>Planning awareness workshops were held on 7th and 11th July. The workshops were open to all DSAC officials and provided a comprehensive overview of the DSAC planning processes followed</p>
<p>The sectoral development path mapped through the strengthening of PMER forum and other related structures</p>	<p>Framework developed and consulted with PMER members and adopted at PMER meeting held on 22-23 June 2023. This was further presented at TIC on 25 July 2023.</p>
<p>Critical stakeholders involved during planning process</p>	<p>Conduct a strategic planning session with provinces and entities when developing the DSAC strategic plan (until there is a sectoral framework approved).</p> <p>Give performance and alignment-related assessment feedback that will impact on the planning processes of Provinces and Entities.</p>
<p>Data from relevant research and other sources used when developing the Strategic Plan.</p>	<p>Consider relevant official research and evaluation data to inform strategic planning (situational analysis).</p>
<p>What should be measured made clear. Indicators at all levels are clearly defined.</p>	<p>Identify sectoral outcome indicators in line with the mandate and structure how progress will be measured.</p>

STRATEGIC DIRECTIVES	DSAC RESPONSE
2022-2023 DSAC Annual Report	
<p>A review of the 2022/23 DSAC Annual Report has shown that programme managers need to put more thought into target projections.</p>	<p>Numerous areas of under-targeting were identified and during the engagements with managers these issues were raised. The target was either increased or a valid reason not to do so, needed to be provided.</p> <p>Lessons from the 2022/23 audit on issues such as clarity of calculations and indicator purpose, were incorporated.</p>
2023-2024 Q1 and Q2 Progress Reports	
<p>The progress reports for Q1 and Q2 highlighted areas in the TIDs where amendments needed to be made.</p>	<p>TIDs where amendments needed to be made (1) to clarify the indicator; or (2) to adjust the portfolio of evidence required to claim an achievement. were factored into the draft 2024/25 APP.</p>
2024 State of the Nation Address (8th February 2024)	
<p>As a society, we must intensify our collective efforts to bring GBVF to an end.</p> <p>In the past year, we have come together with social partners to end load-shedding, address the challenges in the logistics sector, tackle crime and corruption, and accelerate job creation. This is the South African way of building a social compact working together on tangible issues, and it will be the key to building a new society in the years to come.</p> <p>We have worked to advance the rights of persons with disabilities. We took great pride in making South African Sign Language the 12th official language of our country.</p> <p>We are committed to a South Africa in which our common identity lies in our recognition of each other's humanity.</p> <p>We are inspired by the young people who have carried our hopes onto the global stage, from the Springboks to Banyana Banyana, from the heroic Bafana Bafana to Grammy Award winners like Tyla.</p> <p>Millions of young people aged 15 to 24 years are currently not in employment, education or training.</p> <p>Three years ago, building on the success of the Expanded Public Works Programme, we launched the Presidential Employment Stimulus.</p> <p>Through this programme, we have created more than 1.7 million work and livelihood opportunities.</p> <p>Through the Presidential izimbizo that have been held across the country, we have seen how the District Development Model (DDM) has brought together all spheres of government and key stakeholders to address the service delivery challenges in communities.</p> <p>As we celebrate 30 years of freedom, we must remain steadfast in our commitment to our constitutional democracy and its promise of a better life. Our policies and programmes have, over the course of 30 years, lifted millions of people out of dire poverty.</p>	<p>GBVF: In addition to the Golekane programme and the Nqoba i GBV campaign focusing specifically on anti-GBVF, DSAC also supports other programmes with the same messaging. These are documented in the section dealing with Target Groups.</p> <p><i>Indicator ACPD 3.8: Number of initiatives against gender-based violence and femicide supported.</i></p> <p>Social Compact: DSAC has drafted a Social Compact that was presented to the NEDLAC Exco. The primary outcome of the meeting was that the Draft National Social Compact for Social Cohesion needed to be further debated at the Development Chamber. Work will continue in this regard during 2024/25.</p> <p>Persons with disability: DSAC supports a number of programmes specifically empowering persons with disability. These are documented in the Target Groups section.</p> <p><i>Indicator: Number of projects through which target groups are supported.</i></p> <p>South African Sign Language: DSAC will continue to support two out of eight human language technology projects which focus on South African Sign Language: (1) Digitalising the South African Sign language; and (2) Advancing South African Sign language for 4IR Technological development using place names. Both will be completed for implementation in 2025.</p> <p>During 2024/25 the Use of Official Languages Act, 12 of 2012 will be amended to indicate that South Africa has twelve official languages. When the Act has been promulgated, it will enable national government institutions to amend their language policies to include South African Sign Language as an official language.</p> <p><i>Indicator ACPD 3.1: Number of multi-year human language technology projects supported.</i></p>

STRATEGIC DIRECTIVES	DSAC RESPONSE
2024 State of the Nation Address (8th February 2024)	
<p>As a society, we must intensify our collective efforts to bring GBVF to an end.</p> <p>In the past year, we have come together with social partners to end load-shedding, address the challenges in the logistics sector, tackle crime and corruption, and accelerate job creation. This is the South African way of building a social compact working together on tangible issues, and it will be the key to building a new society in the years to come.</p> <p>We have worked to advance the rights of persons with disability. We took great pride in making South African Sign Language the 12th official language of our country.</p> <p>We are committed to a South Africa in which our common identity lies in our recognition of each other's humanity.</p> <p>We are inspired by the young people who have carried our hopes onto the global stage, from the Springboks to Banyana Banyana, from the heroic Bafana Bafana to Grammy Award winners like Tyla.</p> <p>Millions of young people aged 15 to 24 years are currently not in employment, education or training.</p> <p>Three years ago, building on the success of the Expanded Public Works Programme, we launched the Presidential Employment Stimulus.</p> <p>Through this programme, we have created more than 1.7 million work and livelihood opportunities.</p> <p>Through the Presidential izimbizo that have been held across the country, we have seen how the District Development Model (DDM) has brought together all spheres of government and key stakeholders to address the service delivery challenges in communities.</p> <p>As we celebrate 30 years of freedom, we must remain steadfast in our commitment to our constitutional democracy and its promise of a better life.</p> <p>Our policies and programmes have, over the course of 30 years, lifted millions of people out of dire poverty.</p>	<p>Common identity: National symbols are key to the redefinition of a nation. They can be defined as those images and recitals that are identified, recognised, accepted and proclaimed as official identities of the specific nation. Such symbols primarily include the flag, coat of arms and the national anthem. DSAC is mandated to popularise the national symbols. To this effect, the department undertakes various initiatives to promote national symbols. The initiatives to promote national symbols and thereby forge a common identity include public activations; the provision of SA flags; and workshops to advance knowledge among citizens on national symbols.</p> <p><i>Indicator HPP 4.3: Number of initiatives implemented to raise awareness on the national symbols.</i></p> <p><i>ACPD 3.14 Number of National Days' celebrations held.</i></p> <p><i>ACPD 3.11: Number of community conversations or dialogues implemented to foster social interaction per year.</i></p> <p>Creatives and Sportspeople on global stage: DSAC funds a variety of initiatives to support talented artists and athletes.</p> <p><i>Indicators: RDSP 2.1: Number of Athlete Development programmes supported.</i></p> <p><i>RDSP 2.2 Number of sport and recreation bodies supported.</i></p> <p><i>ACPD 3.4: Number of projects supported to enable local and international market access.</i></p> <p><i>ACPD 3.15: Number of National and Provincial flagship projects supported.</i></p> <p><i>ACPD 3.16: Number of creative industry projects supported through an Open Call.</i></p> <p>Young people in employment: DSAC nurtures interns to assist young people to access employment. With the infrastructure capital works projects, such as sports facilities, theatres, heritage facilities and libraries job opportunities are made available for young people, often unskilled. The GiG economy as well as appointing artists in schools provides job opportunities for young creatives. The Mzansi Golden Economy programme unlocks the potential for economic growth by exposing creative products to markets and audiences to promote artists and create access to opportunities. The programme funds a targeted 15 projects per year to enable market access, 9 provincial community arts development programmes, 25 national and provincial flagships, and 65 creative industry projects. Over the medium-term funds are used to create 30 000 job opportunities in the cultural and creative sector. The Department funds 45 students annually to study in heritage related qualifications. These funds are used for tuition, books, accommodation, devices, transport, and meals.</p>

STRATEGIC DIRECTIVES	DSAC RESPONSE
2024 State of the Nation Address (8th February 2024)	
<p>As a society, we must intensify our collective efforts to bring GBVF to an end.</p> <p>In the past year, we have come together with social partners to end load-shedding, address the challenges in the logistics sector, tackle crime and corruption, and accelerate job creation. This is the South African way of building a social compact working together on tangible issues, and it will be the key to building a new society in the years to come.</p> <p>We have worked to advance the rights of persons with disability. We took great pride in making South African Sign Language the 12th official language of our country.</p> <p>We are committed to a South Africa in which our common identity lies in our recognition of each other's humanity.</p> <p>We are inspired by the young people who have carried our hopes onto the global stage, from the Springboks to Banyana Banyana, from the heroic Bafana Bafana to Grammy Award winners like Tyla.</p> <p>Millions of young people aged 15 to 24 years are currently not in employment, education or training.</p> <p>Three years ago, building on the success of the Expanded Public Works Programme, we launched the Presidential Employment Stimulus.</p> <p>Through this programme, we have created more than 1.7 million work and livelihood opportunities.</p> <p>Through the Presidential izimbizo that have been held across the country, we have seen how the District Development Model (DDM) has brought together all spheres of government and key stakeholders to address the service delivery challenges in communities.</p> <p>As we celebrate 30 years of freedom, we must remain steadfast in our commitment to our constitutional democracy and its promise of a better life. Our policies and programmes have, over the course of 30 years, lifted millions of people out of dire poverty.</p>	<p><i>Indicators: ADMIN 1.1: Percentage of interns enrolled against funded posts</i></p> <p><i>ACPD 3.17: Number of artists placed in schools.</i></p> <p><i>ACPD 3.3: Number of university students supported to study languages.</i></p> <p><i>ACPD 3.5: Number of capacity building projects supported.</i></p> <p><i>ACPD 3.7: Number of youth focused arts development programmes supported.</i></p> <p><i>HPP 4.1 Number of tertiary students supported to study heritage practice.</i></p> <p>PESP: DSAC has been allocated R351 million in 2024/25 as part of the Presidential Youth Employment Initiative to stimulate employment in creative industries.</p> <p>Izimbizo: DSAC plans to hold 9 Izimbizo during 2024/25. These enable the Executive Authorities to interact directly with communities and sector practitioners, discussing among other things, the sport, arts and culture-related needs, concerns, and how government can assist in creating an enabling environment towards meeting such needs.</p> <p><i>ADMIN 1.3 Number of Sport, Arts and Culture Izimbizo held</i></p> <p>30 years of freedom: DSAC is establishing a forum to coordinate the celebrations and build-up events for the 30 years celebration project. This is aimed at creating platforms for South Africans to celebrate and showcase the achievements and milestones of democracy against the set priorities, commitments, and obligations of government in the NDP 2030, the United Nations' 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and the African Union Agenda 2063. The preparations for the 30-year celebration are covered in a detailed plan of action produced by the 30-years celebration coordinating forum, whose membership includes the Presidency and other relevant departments/organisations.</p> <p><i>ADMIN 1.4: 30 Years of democracy celebration hosted.</i></p>
July 2023 FOSAD workshop/ Cabinet Lekgotla	
Rationalisation of public entities being proposed.	The Department completed a feasibility study on the amalgamation of its various entities to identify options to strengthen service delivery capacity and to ensure efficiency, effective and prudent utilisation of financial resources. The Department adopted and endorsed the recommendations of the feasibility study and is currently engaged in a project to implement the recommendations. The process will include legislation change and review since some of the entities will have their founding legislation combined to allow for the establishment of a single entity. The amalgamation project's time frame is estimated to be between 3 and 5 years.
Negative impact of audit culture being dealt with.	Noted
"There is a need to win the hearts and minds of the communities"	Major events such as the 2023 Rugby World Cup play a significant role in winning the hearts and minds of communities.
Thirty years of freedom and democracy belong to everyone; the celebration should be based on the Freedom charter and the bill of rights. There should be broader society-wide celebrations beyond the 30-year review.	DSAC is tasked with coordinating the preparation for the 30-year celebration of democracy. A coordination forum with the Presidency and relevant departments will be established to successfully host this celebration.

STRATEGIC DIRECTIVES	DSAC RESPONSE
Energy Action Plan	
The Energy Action Plan: One year Progress Report: August 2023	No directives were identified that have an impact on DSAC deliverables.
Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (ERRP)	
Support for 34,070 livelihoods in the creative, cultural and sporting sector (including grant funding and protection of vulnerable posts in cultural institutions)	
The Five Critical Priority Areas	PESP
1. Job creation using the employment multiplier model-	MGE programmes
2. Creating an enabling environment	Copyright Amendment Bill Performers' Protection Amendment Bill Incubator and Training Programmes
3. Enabling access to local and international markets	Cultural seasons National & Provincial Flagship projects
4. Monetisation of the cultural; creative and sport industries	ArtBank Debut Fund MGE Venture Capital Fund
5. Enhancement of the arts, culture; heritage and sport tourism	International events Heritage tourism
Cross-cutting priority: Reviving the economy through Infrastructure development	Sports facilities Theatres Heritage facilities Libraries
2024 Budget Prioritisation Framework	
In terms of resources, the Budget Prioritisation Framework (BPF) seeks to facilitate and strengthen the alignment between key national plans and the national budget process. This is to ensure that there is adequate resourcing of priorities in support of developmental outcomes. It also provides a framework for priority setting towards the 2024 National Budget process. The BPF seeks to ensure that budget submissions and budget consultations, within the Medium-Term Expenditure Committee (MTEC), consider the National Development Plan: Vision 2030 (NDP); the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2019-2024 and State of Nation Address (SONA) commitments as part of an optimal resourcing approach. The BPF identifies a range of priority interventions in support of a strategy of stabilization, recovery, and reconstruction. This strategy is supported by four pillars:	
<p>1. Public & private employment</p> <p>Expand the implementation of the Presidential Employment Stimulus (incl. YEI), supported by an all-of-Government approach.</p> <p>Enable private sector employment (through programmes like the Youth Employment Service and Jobs Fund)</p> <p>Develop the skills required by employers and employer perceptions of skills demand and skills planning.</p> <p>Accelerate reading for meaning programmes.</p>	<p>DSAC Outcome 1: Increased market share of and job opportunities created in sport, cultural and creative industries</p> <p>2024 PESP</p> <p>Libraries & reading groups</p>

STRATEGIC DIRECTIVES	DSAC RESPONSE
<p><u>2. Inclusive economic growth</u></p> <p>Implementation of infrastructure projects to support economic growth and better livelihoods.</p> <p>Escalate implementation and finalisation of Master Plans in different sectors to grow key industries, including catalytic projects.</p> <p>Supporting SMMEs, co-operatives, township, and rural enterprises.</p>	<p>DSAC Outcome 1: Increased market share of and job opportunities created in sport, cultural and creative industries.</p> <p>Sports facilities</p> <p>Theatres</p> <p>CCI Masterplan</p>
<p><u>3. Optimised social security & support.</u></p> <p>Encourage participation in the informal economy.</p>	<p>MGE</p> <p>GIG economy</p>
<p><u>4. Capable state to deliver.</u></p> <p>Public service modernisation and red tape reduction to contribute to economic recovery and improve service delivery.</p> <p>Digitalisation of Government-to-citizen, Government-to-business and Government-to-Government services remains critical.</p> <p>Cyber threats remain a complex and evolving challenge that requires constant vigilance and cooperation from all sectors of society.</p> <p>Upscale implementation of the National Strategic Plan on GBVF.</p>	<p>DSAC Outcome 5: Compliant and responsive governance.</p> <p>The ICT Unit will pursue modernisation of DSAC services through the deployment of new technologies. The unit will explore the use of artificial intelligence where large volumes of data are dealt with especially in the sport and archival environment.</p> <p>During 2024/25 the Department will focus on finalizing the BCM Strategy and BCM Plans as well as the Crisis Management Plan, eventually culminating in a consolidated multi-year Business Continuity Implementation Plan. Phase two will focus on disaster management plans for the sector (public entities and sports federations).</p> <p>GBVF programmes in sport are driven through and in partnership with our stakeholders such as loveLife and Sport for Social Change Network.</p> <p>The Golekane programme addresses societal ills and offers a platform for men to be part of the solution.</p> <p>Nqoba i GBV is a campaign that seeks to raise awareness against gender- based violence, intimate partner violence and femicide in South Africa.</p>
2023 DSAC Budget Vote Debate	
<p>A blueprint will be developed that will guide all provinces on the Club Development Programme.</p>	<p>A Club Development Blueprint will be completed in 2023/24. A Club Development Coordinator has been appointed and will commence the consultation work with all the stakeholders. These consultations are aimed at sharing insights into the pilot programme that was implemented for Club Development in KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo and develop a Blueprint that will mark future endeavors.</p>
<p>School sport leagues being fully rolled out and mentored by our Sport Ambassadors.</p>	<p>Ambassadors have been appointed. To date they have played a leading role in the mentoring and sharing of their expertise through the provision of coaching clinics especially during the 2023 Netball World Cup. They have also been organizing community activities with schools, wherein they encourage participation of schools and young children.</p>

STRATEGIC DIRECTIVES	DSAC RESPONSE
Introduction of Creative Ambassadors	The Creative Industries Ambassadors is initiated by the Minister of Sport, Arts and Culture as a programme that would match the skills and experience of these creative practitioners to assist within the initiatives the Minister wishes to introduce and/or enhance, in the arts and culture sector. Six members are serving on the programme from different Cultural domains
Community Arts Centres National Indaba 2023/24	The National Indaba is scheduled for February 2024 moved to the 2024/25 financial year due to budget cuts.
Creative Industry Awards	The inaugural Cultural and Creative Industry Awards are scheduled for 2024/2025.
National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF)	
Quality urban living in both urban and rural areas will require just, universal, and sustainable access to social services and the facilities where these are provided/offered. The provision of such services (1) requires investment in 'social infrastructure' in adherence to universal design principles, i.e. 'high-quality facilities that are well-equipped, safe, and universally accessible, maintained and operated, and staffed to the correct level by well-trained personnel who provide a range of critical social services to the community', and (2) include the full spectrum of health and education services, citizen registration, welfare support, cultural and sport and recreational facilities. While no comprehensive overview of backlogs in the provision of these services is available at a national level, local case-studies show (1) critical shortages, (2) grossly inadequate service delivery, and (3) enormous gaps in the provision of universal access to facilities where such services are rendered, both in urban and rural areas. These gaps and inadequacies include (1) poor maintenance of buildings, (2) a shortage of equipment, and (3) critical staff shortages, especially with respect to well-trained and dedicated staff.	Consultative sessions on related infrastructure projects are held during the conceptualization phase. The DSAC Capital Works Committee will be strengthened.
Life in South Africa 2050: The Long-Term National Spatial Development Vision: Life on the streets of urban South Africa is very different to the first two decades of the 2000s. Among other things, it is foreseen that there will be art and culture academies, where young artists are primed, and where music, poetry and short plays can be enjoyed, and paintings and sculptures viewed and bought. And it is here, in the vibrant streets and surrounding public spaces that never sleep, where many of the more than 75% of South Africans who now call 'the city' their home, make a life and live much of their lives. It is also here where South Africa and the rest of the world meet – where you see faces, fashions and hear languages from every country on the planet.	Noted
Rural South Africa is also in a very different shape to what it was in the late 2010s and early 2020s when it was a hard place to grow up in, money was tight, jobs were few and Government services in many places nonexistent, or weak. In many rural towns, there are now clinics, police stations, schools, arts and culture academies and sporting facilities , and even the smallest villages have lightning-fast communication networks.	Libraries with internet
Guided by the NSDF Main-Frame and five Sub-Frames, the following national priorities require strategic spatial action to (1) bring about transformation in the national spatial pattern, (2) enable national and regional-scale climate and developmental adaptation, and (3) achieve developmental impact at scale: Prioritise human capital and people-centred enterprise development, e.g. arts and culture, tourism , knowledge creation, education, and innovation. Develop the tourism sector and creative industries in the regions , with an emphasis on small-and-medium-sized farming activities and agri-eco production.	Sport, culture, and heritage tourism offerings.
To ensure that the country is not left behind, the following are imperative: the expansion, modernisation, and re-gearing of the higher education sector towards growing and supporting innovation and the entertainment, cultural and creative industries ;	Noted
The key national spatial development challenges and opportunities (1) that emerged from the discussion of the nine National Spatial Development Shapers and (2) that the NSDF will have to respond to are: Competing in the global economy through innovative product and service development in especially our large cosmopolitan urban regions, with an emphasis on (1) the creative industries and (2) the cultural and entertainment sectors, and utilising both of these to bolster our tourism offering.	Sports tourism Heritage tourism

STRATEGIC DIRECTIVES	DSAC RESPONSE
The Global Risks Report 2023 (18th Edition) WEF	
<p>The Global Risks Perception Survey (GRPS) has underpinned the Global Risks Report for nearly two decades and is the World Economic Forum's premier source of original global risks data. This year's GRPS brought together leading insights on the evolving global risks landscape from over 1,200 experts across academia, business, Government, the international community, and civil society. Responses for the GRPS 2022-2023 were collected from 7 September to 5 October 2022.</p>	
<p>"Erosion of social cohesion and societal polarisation" has been climbing in the ranks of perceived severity in recent years. Defined as the loss of social capital and fracturing of communities leading to declining social stability, individual and collective wellbeing, and economic productivity, it ranked as the fifth-most severe global risk faced in the short term by GRPS respondents. It was also seen as one of the most strongly influenced risks in the global network, triggered by many other short- and longer-term potential risks – including debt crises and state instability, cost-of-living crises and inflation, a prolonged economic downturn and climate migration.</p>	<p>As social cohesion is a core deliverable for DSAC the fact that it has been rated as the fifth-most severe global risk faced in the short term by the Global Risks Perception Survey (GRPS) respondents is of concern.</p>
<p>The 2022 Executive Opinion Survey reflected the possible short-term and country level manifestations of global risks. The risks for South Africa are listed below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 State collapse. 2 Debt crises. 3 Collapse of services and public infrastructure. 4 Cost-of-living crisis. 5 Employment and livelihood crises. 	<p>Noted</p>
<p>It is essential that we embed hard-earned lessons in preparedness for the next iteration of health crises. Realizing public health gains will require governments and business to promote the conditions that underpin wellbeing and encourage healthy lifestyles, such as good food, clean air, secure housing and social cohesion.</p>	<p>Social cohesion</p>
Disaster Management Plan	
<p>The Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002) (DMA) places a legal obligation on all organs of state involved in disaster management to develop, regularly review, update, coordinate, share and implement disaster management plans (DMP).</p>	<p>The Department has adopted a two-phased approach, where the following guiding documents have been developed and approved in Phase one: (1) Business Continuity Management (BCM) Policy; (2) ICT Back-Up Policy; and BCM Committee ToR's. A Business Impact Analysis for the organization was conducted. ICT Disaster Recovery Plans (DRP) and Response Plans are in place. During 2024/25 the Department will focus on finalizing the BCM Strategy and BCM Plans as well as the Crisis Management Plan, eventually culminating in a consolidated multi-year Business Continuity Implementation Plan. Phase two will focus on disaster management plans for the sector (public entities and sports federations). The Disaster Management Centre already assisted with a Disaster Management Plan for Robben Island as it is a world heritage site.</p>

STRATEGIC DIRECTIVES	DSAC RESPONSE
<p>Disaster Risk Reduction</p> <p>The organ of state must develop and implement integrated disaster risk management plans and risk reduction programmes in accordance with approved frameworks and must address at least the following items:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disaster risk management planning. 2. Setting of priorities for disaster management planning. 3. Scoping and development of disaster risk reduction plans, projects and programmes. 4. Inclusion of disaster risk reduction efforts in other structures and processes. 5. Implementation and monitoring of disaster risk reduction programmes and initiatives. 6. Information management and communication systems 7. Education, training, public awareness and research. 8. Funding arrangements. 	<p>ICT Disaster Recovery Plans (DRP) and Response Plans are in place. Once the Business Continuity Implementation Plan has been finalized attention will be given to developing an integrated Disaster Risk Management Plan.</p>
<p>Decadal Plan (Science, Technology & Innovation priorities) 2022-2031</p> <p>The Decadal Plan is an opportunity for all concerned with science, technology, and innovation in South Africa, to achieve greater impact through enhanced partnerships enabled by improved governance and coordination; strategic and focused policy direction; increased and more efficient funding. It forms part of the last phase of the National Development Plan, and responds to the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan and the Sustainable Development Goals</p>	<p>No specific implications for DSAC.</p>



“ I appeal to you to empty the prisons of all those who should never have been there. ”
 Miriam Makeba



During the departmental planning sessions Figure 2 was used to guide discussions and to highlight focus areas requiring attention in the 2024/25 plan.

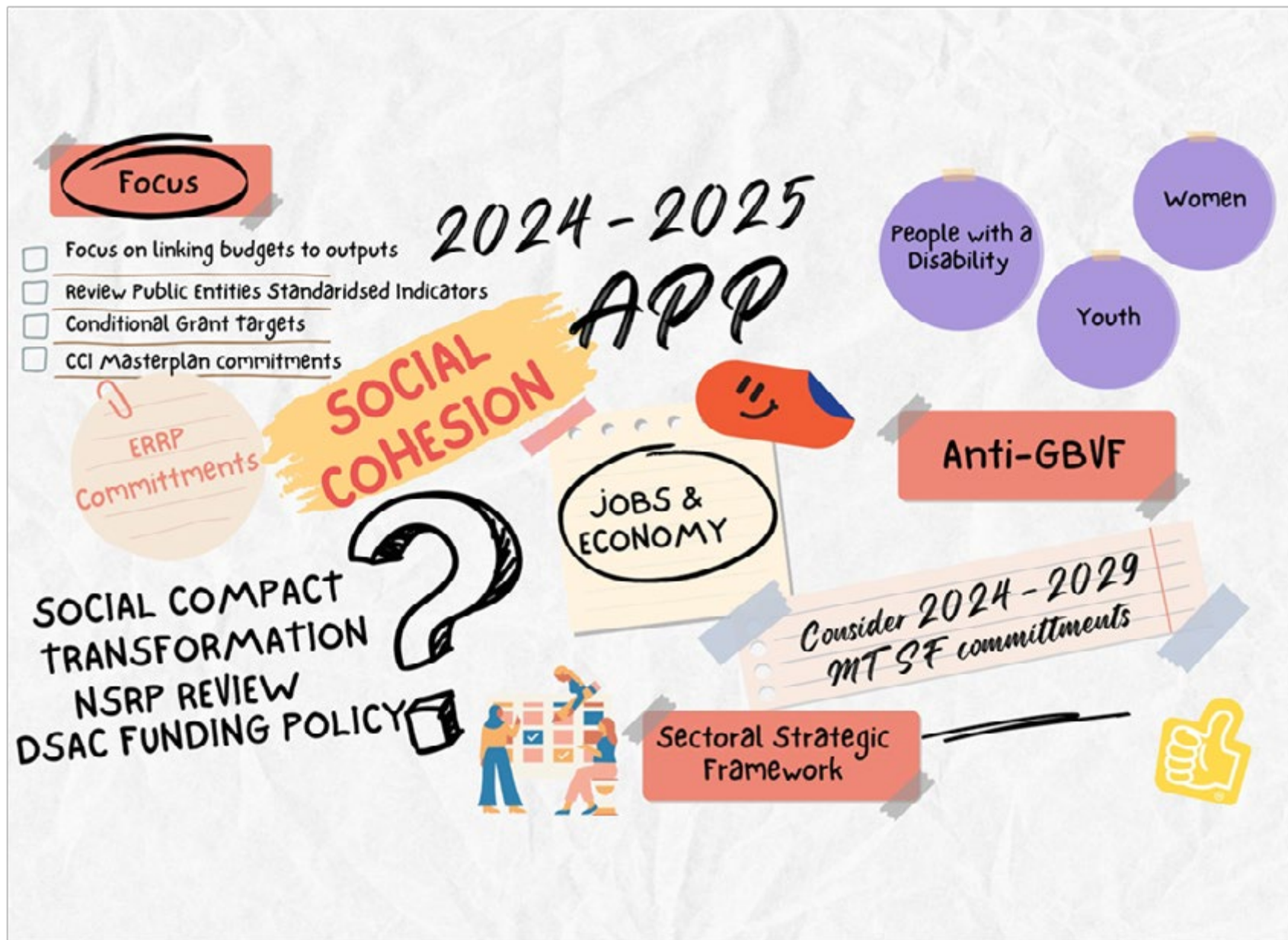


FIGURE 2: ISSUES REQUIRING ATTENTION IN 2024/25 PLANNING PROCESS.

THEORY OF CHANGE

Theory of Change describes the process to reach commonly understood results. The process requires stakeholders to be precise about the type of changes, they want to achieve, and it should be clear why change is expected to happen in a particular way. Once the results chain has been developed, the

impact and outcomes should be reflected in the Strategic Plan (SP), the outputs reflected in the Annual Performance Plan (APP) and the inputs and activities reflected in the Annual Operational Plan (AOP). Assumptions are also included.

DSAC Impact	An active, winning, and socially cohesive nation yields a multifaceted impact, encompassing heightened economic prosperity, improved health, and education, increased global influence, strengthened community engagement, enhanced inclusivity, and accelerated technological advancements, contributing synergistically to overall societal well-being and prosperity.		
Impact	Social cohesion generates a transformative impact, weaving a fabric of unity that not only reduces internal conflicts but also promotes economic stability, equalizes educational opportunities, fortifies community resilience, and contributes significantly to the overall well-being and prosperity of a society.		
Outcome	A DIVERSE, SOCIALLY COHESIVE SOCIETY WITH A COMMON NATIONAL IDENTITY.		
Assumptions	Information is available through various channels. Message being conveyed is clear. Increasing awareness will change attitudes or behaviour. National symbols assume a unifying role, fostering a sense of shared identity among diverse individuals within a nation.	Social mobility is achievable. Efforts are made to understand and accommodate diverse cultural backgrounds. Interventions have the potential for intergenerational impact.	Mutual respect is fundamental to harmonious coexistence. Individuals will contribute to the well-being of the shared environment. Conflicts will arise, and individuals should be prepared to address and resolve issues amicably.
Outputs	Moral Regeneration Movement projects National symbols Heraldry Services	Target groups' programmes Social compact Initiatives against Gender-Based Violence Living Human Treasures publications Transformed and standardised geographical names.	National days' celebrations. Participation in sport and recreation Advocacy platforms on social cohesion Community conversations Provincial Community Arts Development Programmes Youth-focused arts development programmes Sport and recreation promotion campaigns and events International Cultural Seasons Africa Month Arts and Social Development Programmes Community and school SAC programmes
Activities	Increase awareness of charter of positive values and national symbols	Equalising opportunities, inclusion, and redress	Increase interaction across space, race, and class (by facilitating opportunities for people to share space and experience)
Inputs	Identify and understand target audience. Integrate information about national symbols into educational curricula at various levels. Launch public awareness campaigns to highlight the importance of national symbols. Involve communities in the promotion of national symbols	Develop and implement policies that promote equal opportunities and dismantle discriminatory practices. Provide cultural competence training. Implement affirmative action programs to address historical disadvantages. Ensure language access in public services.	Establish clear and transparent guidelines and rules for the shared space. Design the shared space with inclusivity in mind. Involve the community in decision-making processes. Promote cultural sensitivity

DSAC Impact	An active, winning, and socially cohesive nation yields a multifaceted impact, encompassing heightened economic prosperity, improved health and education, increased global influence, strengthened community engagement, enhanced inclusivity, and accelerated technological advancements, contributing synergistically to overall societal well-being and prosperity.			
Impact	Supporting sport, arts, and culture not only expands market share but also generates numerous job opportunities, fuelling economic growth.			
Outcome	INCREASED MARKET SHARE OF AND JOB OPPORTUNITIES CREATED IN SPORT, CULTURAL AND CREATIVE INDUSTRIES.			
Assumptions	Compliance from stakeholders. Adequate funding. Regulatory environment is stable. Research instruments are reliable and consistent.	The support provided addresses a specific need. Availability of sustainable funding. Expectation of transparency and accountability. Support aligns with objectives of DSAC	Sustainable demand for product. Assumes the product can compete. Able to establish an efficient supply chain. Financially viable.	Equal access to economic opportunities. Possess entrepreneurial potential. Contributes to upward economic mobility.
Outputs	Research (incl. SACO) Intellectual property development Integrated funding model Cultural & Creative Industries Master plan (CCI) Economic Reconstruction & Recovery Plan (ERRP)	Mzansi Golden Economy programme (MGE) Films and documentaries Flagship, cultural and sport events Emerging creatives programme Visual artists - Art Bank acquisitions Public Art Publishing House	Market access programmes (incl. film festivals; book fairs) International engagements Touring ventures Cultural diplomacy	Job creation Targeted procurement spends. Presidential Employment Stimulus Programme (PESP)
Activities	Enabling framework/ well researched, regulated, and funded SAC sector	Support a range of cultural and creative sector initiatives to promote the diverse creative industries	Expansion in new and traditional creative industry markets, cultural diversity, and heritage	Increased economic participation by historically disadvantaged groups
Inputs	Understand current policies. Determine compliance requirements. Understand economic impact of regulatory decisions.	Establish incubators. Provide funding. Support the development of digital platforms. Encourage international cultural exchanges.	Consider cultural preferences of new market. Analyse consumer behaviour. Attend networking opportunities.	Provide ski development programmes. Establish support programmes for small business development. Establish mentorship programmes.



“ I stand for simple justice, equal opportunity and human rights. ”
Helen Suzman



DSAC Impact	An active, winning, and socially cohesive nation yields a multifaceted impact, encompassing heightened economic prosperity, improved health, and education, increased global influence, strengthened community engagement, enhanced inclusivity, and accelerated technological advancements, contributing synergistically to overall societal well-being and prosperity.		
Impact	Accessible information and infrastructure empower diversity, fostering equal opportunities and innovation for a more equitable society.		
Outcome	INTEGRATED AND ACCESSIBLE SAC INFRASTRUCTURE AND INFORMATION.		
Assumptions	Target audience is technologically literate	Community interest Sustainable funding Government support Increased tourism, job creation and economic activities	Qualified and experienced trainers Accessible to community, including persons with disabilities. Safety measures implemented
Outputs	Official languages promoted and developed. Records digitised. SACO Research Reports Human Language Technologies Records management Terminology Development Language planning & development Archives Awareness Week Indigenous Knowledge Systems National Archives Archival Services – incl. film, video & sound. Library Services	National heritage legacy facilities Resistance and Liberation Heritage Route sites Sports infrastructure projects Outdoor gyms and playparks Libraries Statues, monuments & museums Theatres Refurbishment of Community Arts Centres (especially in rural areas)	Multipurpose SAC hubs
Activities	Access to information	SAC infrastructure programme	Multipurpose SAC hubs and/or precincts
Inputs	High speed internet Educational programmes Policies Accessible technology Collaborate with private sector	Sustainable funding for preservation and conservation Guidelines Research Educational programmes Public campaigns Community involvement International partnerships Disaster Management Plans	Norms and standards High quality equipment Sustainable programmes Qualified personal Community involvement Facilities for inclusive participation Sustainable financial model Marketing strategies Collaborate with educational institutions. Internships

DSAC Impact	An active, winning, and socially cohesive nation yields a multifaceted impact, encompassing heightened economic prosperity, improved health, and education, increased global influence, strengthened community engagement, enhanced inclusivity, and accelerated technological advancements, contributing synergistically to overall societal well-being and prosperity.			
Impact	Transformation and professionalism in sports, arts, and culture elevate standards, fuel creativity, broaden audience reach, and foster opportunities, enriching both cultural and economic vitality.			
Outcome	TRANSFORMED, CAPABLE AND PROFESSIONAL SPORT, ARTS, AND CULTURE SECTOR.			
Assumptions	Needs of target audience are understood. Selected communication channels engage target audience. DSAC has clear understanding of competitive landscape and can position itself effectively. Campaigns timing aligns with key events. Campaign will elicit desired response.	Training is relevant for participants. Participants motivated to engage and enhance skills. Training methods are suitable. Skill transfer will occur. Training programme considers diversity.	Athletes possess innate talent. Coaching is effective. Quality facilities, equipment and support are available. Exposure to high level competition is available.	Increased recognition and legitimacy in sector. Improved compliance to regulations. Increased private sector investment. Building public trust.
Outputs	SAC promotional campaigns	Artists placed in schools. Bursaries Capacity building projects Practitioners supported through the SAC academies, COEs and incubators. Induction of newly appointed public entity council members	High performance athletes supported. Talented athletes developed. Scientific support services Government support to anti-doping agencies Recognising achievements in SAC.	Transformation in sport and recreation Provision of sports equipment and attire National federations supported. Sector support. Presidential Employment Stimulus Programme (PESP)
Activities	Increase awareness of SAC offerings and opportunities	Capacity building in SAC sector	SAC practitioners achieve success at international events.	Capacitate, organise and professionalise the sac sector
Inputs	Identify target audience. Define objectives. Develop compelling message. Consider timing of campaign. Implement tracking mechanisms to evaluate success. Leverage social media.	Needs assessment. Design programmes to meet needs. Engage qualified trainers. Provide accessible training material. Utilise technology. Establish and M&E Framework. Consider diversity in target audience.	Identify key competencies for success. Develop personalised development plans. Implement a recognition system to acknowledge success.	Implement ongoing training and development. Needs assessment. Communicate available support. Ensure support is accessible. Respond timeously to requests.



“ We are still #STRONGERTOGETHER” expression alludes to the 1995 World Cup championship team whose slogan, “one team, one country,” illustrated a first step toward unifying a divided nation. Today, the Springboks represent the entire South African nation as a commanding force on the Rugby world stage. The Rugby World Cup victories in 1995, 2007, 2019, 2023 uniting the nation through the sport and showcasing South Africa’s rugby prowess.

Source: WorldRugbyshop.com



South African Rugby Team



ALIGNING DSAC OUTPUTS WITH GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES

The mandate of the Department and related resources are aligned to priorities that impact on the core work of DSAC. The Department has listed six government priorities that are directly linked to its outcomes (see Figure 3). Government priority four has been excluded.

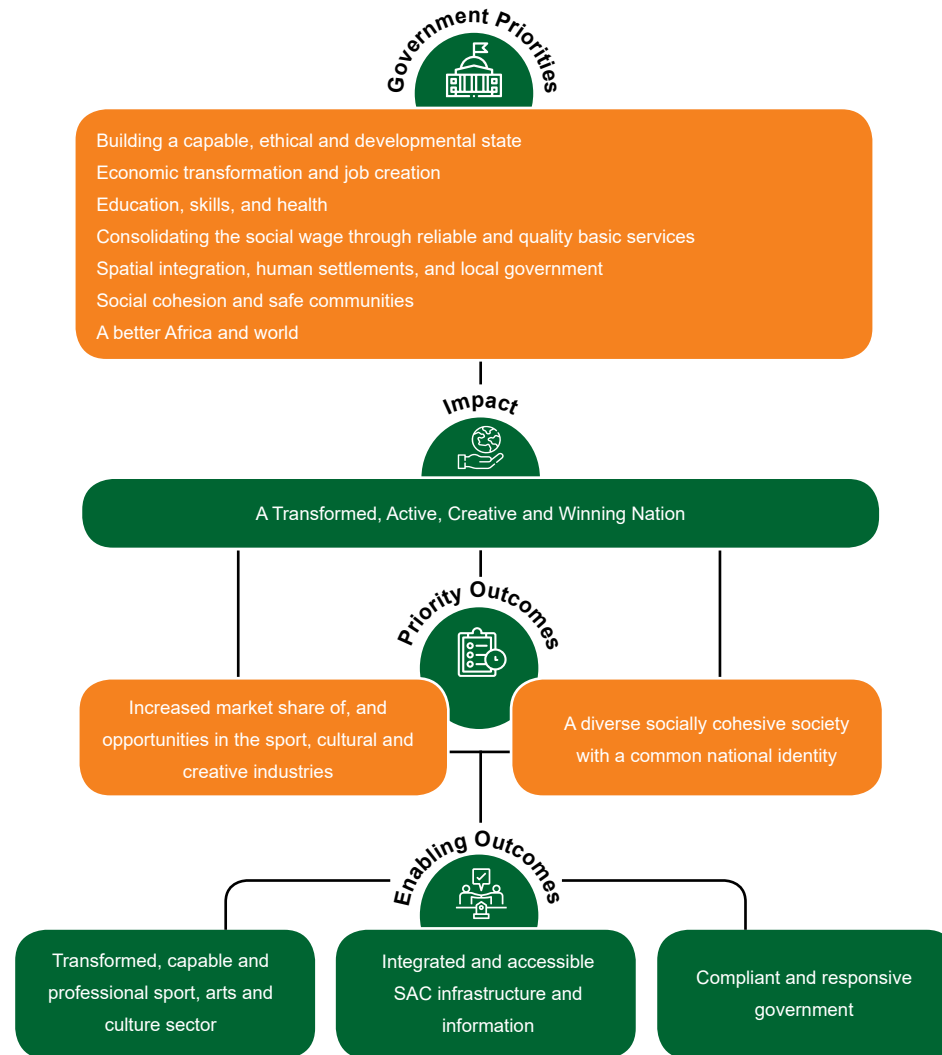


FIGURE 3: DSAC OUTCOMES LINKED TO GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES

The exclusion of priority 4, “Consolidating social wage through reliable and quality basic services”, does not imply that the Department will not contribute to the realisation of this priority. It only means that although it is not part of the core work of DSAC, the Department will still support it to the extent that it links to the Departmental mandate. It is acknowledged, as highlighted elsewhere in this Plan, that the mandate of the SAC sector lends itself to contributing to the eradication of gender-based violence and drug and substance abuse. Activities within the sector provide a fertile ground for the distribution of messages about societal ills. In addition, the Department supports the South African Institute for Drug-Free Sport (SAIDS), a public entity responsible for anti-doping in sport.

While priority 7, “A better Africa and world”, is listed as one of those priorities directly supported by DSAC, the approach to supporting this priority with an outcome was taken from the point of view of the NDP. The NDP’s five-year implementation plan looks at increasing investment opportunities for foreign direct investment in the South African economy. This economic aspiration is already covered in DSAC’s outcome 1, i.e., “Increased market share of and job opportunities created in sport, cultural and creative industries (CCIs)”, and therefore it is not repeated or duplicated with a new outcome. In accordance with the 2023 DSAC International Relations Strategy, the Department will continue to invest in improving diplomatic relations with Africa and the World.

In the process of mainstreaming women, youth and persons with disabilities (WYPD) it is assumed that these target groups are included in the following terms in the DSAC Outcomes: *transformed; capable; professional; integrated; accessible; diverse; socially cohesive; common national identity; market share; and job opportunities.*

4 DSAC Outcomes that include WYPD:

1. Transformed, capable and professional sport, arts, and culture sector.
2. Integrated and accessible SAC infrastructure and information.
3. A diverse, socially cohesive society with a common national identity.
4. Increased market share of and job opportunities created in sport, cultural and creative industries.

The Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) is a five-year planning instrument to give effect to the National Development Plan 2030 (NDP) and the electoral mandate for a particular electoral term. Refer to Figure 3 to see government priorities for 2019-2024. The Revised MTSF was developed to respond to shifts resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic and other critical developments. It was approved in October 2021, with targets set for the end of the current term of office in 2024.

DSAC committed to achieve 26 performance indicators during this period. As of the second quarter of 2023/24 15 of the 26 (58%) indicators have been achieved or exceeded, whilst 7 (27%) have been partially achieved, some with the possibility of still being achieved before the end of March 2024. Four of the 26 (15%) indicators will not be achieved for the reasons provided below:

1. National Archives infrastructure upgraded and/or maintained - currently insufficient funding.
2. Installation of a Monumental Flag – project halted due to public outcry.
3. A social compact – complex processes to conclude
4. Monitoring reports on the implementation of a social compact for social cohesion and nation building – not possible due to absence of social compact.

SOCIAL COHESION AND NATION BUILDING

In May 2023 Minister of Sport, Arts and Culture, Mr N.G Kodwa (MP) on the occasion of the Budget Vote Debate reiterated that *“the ultimate goal in all our endeavours as the sport, arts, culture and heritage fraternity is to ensure that progressively South Africa becomes a socially integrated and inclusive society”*.

Background on social cohesion

The DSAC mandate to spearhead the social cohesion programme is derived from (1) its responsibility as public custodian to preserve, develop, protect, and promote the cultural, heritage, linguistic diversity and legacy of South Africa; and (2) its responsibility to provide leadership to the sport, arts, culture, and heritage sectors to accelerate its transformation.

These programmes, integral to the social and cultural life of society, are carried out within specified constitutional and legal frameworks of the country. Hence, DAC’s Baseline Document on Social Cohesion Version 5 (2010) pointed out that DAC has over the years embarked on several research activities and projects related to social cohesion and nation-building. In October 2009 a Social Cohesion Colloquium with the theme “Building a Caring Nation” was held to discuss the state of social cohesion in South Africa. It recommended that a National Social Cohesion Conference be held and that community conversations be held leading up to this. A perception survey on social cohesion was conducted in KwaZulu-Natal in the communities of KwaCeza, Nquthu, Umbumbulu and Zwelinzima.

Social cohesion explicitly became part of the government lexicon and policy in the early 2000s following an observation in the 1990s by some of the key leaders of our democratic South Africa such as President Nelson Mandela and President Thabo Mbeki that our society was suffering from a social malaise. This social malaise was said to be characterised by self-enrichment; the corruption that occurs within the political, social and economic system; violence in interpersonal relations, and families in particular; the

shameful record of abuse of women and children; and the extent of tax evasions and refusal to pay for amenities used. It was concluded that a particular attention to values, morals, and ethics, and ultimately a Reconstruction and Development programme of the soul, was essential. This culminated in the launch of the Moral Regeneration Movement in 2002 as a Section 21 company that will coordinate and stimulate the vision and activities of all sectors of society aimed at countering antisocial and antimoral attitudes and practices and regenerate the fundamental moral and spiritual principles enshrined in the South African constitution.

Two years later, the then DAC commissioned a study on behalf of the Social Cluster of Cabinet titled the *Social Cohesion and Social Justice in South Africa* by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC). The study provided data and analysis for assessing the “social health of the nation”. In this study, social cohesion was harnessed into the socio-political discourse of our country and defined as “the extent to which a society is coherent, united and functional, providing an environment within which its citizens can flourish”. In the main, this seminal report, including the Presidency’s Macro-Social Report, *A nation in the making: Macro-social trends in South Africa* made a significant contribution to introducing the concepts of social cohesion, social capital and social justice into the policy discourse of our country.

The concerted attention to the ‘social health of the nation’ was an extension of the earlier concerns on the social malaise of the South African society given the continued and stubborn challenges of the exclusion of the majority; forces contributing to social disorder; lawlessness; entropy and social decay in South Africa; patriarchy; destruction of social capital and to conditions of social injustice; and the erosion of the family structure. The relentless efforts to develop a comprehensive strategy to respond to the challenges of social cohesion led to the National Strategy on Social Cohesion and Nation Building by DAC in 2012. Since then, social cohesion and nation-building have become one of the key government priorities that feature prominently in the Medium Term Strategic Frameworks, which continue to grapple with social ills, some having been identified during the diagnosis of the ‘social health of the nation’.

These initiatives, activities and plans aimed at promoting social cohesion and nation-building, assumed a new urgency after 12 Outcomes were adopted at the January 2010 Cabinet Lekgotla. The 12 Outcomes constitute a comprehensive implementation and delivery model that requires departments and institutions across government and public institutions to lead effectively and to deliver high-impact outputs within the framework of the strategic policies, plans and priorities of government. Outcome 12 B encompassed an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship. Below follows a broad time line of significant developments in social cohesion over the past 21 years:

2003	HSRC report: What holds us together: Social Cohesion in South Africa.
2003	Cabinet Lekgotla took a decision to undertake a macro-social analysis to focus on social indicators.
2004	HSRC report: Social Cohesion and Social Justice in South Africa.
2004	A Nation in the Making: A discussion document on macro-social trends in South Africa. (Policy Co-ordination and Advisory Services; the Presidency)
2007	Cabinet Lekgotla approved a macrosocial strategic framework aimed at addressing the negative indicators of social cohesion identified in A Nation in the Making.
2008	Charter of Positive Values adopted by the Moral Regeneration Movement
2009	President Jacob Zuma announced the need for South Africans to engage in a national dialogue on unity and social cohesion.
2009	Social Cohesion Colloquium & community conversations across the country – “Building a Caring Nation”.
2010	DAC’s Baseline Document on Social Cohesion (Version 5)
2010	Various initiatives centred around the FIFA World Cup to foster social cohesion.
2012	National Summit on Social Cohesion and Nation Building (12 National Summit resolutions)
2012	National Development Plan
2009 – 2014	Medium Term Strategic Framework (Outcome 12B)
2014 – 2019	Medium Term Strategic Framework (Outcome 14)
2019 – 2024	Medium Term Strategic Framework (Priority 6) & Revised Medium Term Strategic Framework
Dec 2023	Cabinet approve the reviewed National Social Cohesion Strategy.
2024 – 2029	Term Development Plan (including social cohesion and nation building)

Initiatives going forward will remain focussed on the 12 resolutions from the National Summit on Social Cohesion and Nation Building as listed below:

- To mobilise society in its entirety to work together to build a caring and proud society based on shared values and a vision informed by the following principles:
 - Constitutional democracy
 - Ubuntu
 - Human rights and equality
 - Non-racialism, non-tribalism and nonsexism
 - Inclusivity and social justice
 - Redress and transformation
 - Intercultural and community cooperation
 - Social solidarity
 - Empowered, fair, inclusive and active citizenship
 - Civic responsibility
- To work towards the implementation of the recommendations of the **2030 National Development Plan** as a long-term vision that should serve as a basis for partnerships across society to attain the South Africa of our dreams, so eloquently articulated in the Constitution.
- To ensure that **social cohesion and nation building underpins all national, provincial, and local government strategic priorities**, inclusive of integrated economic and social development, education, health, human settlement, land and rural development, safety and security, immigration policies and programmes, arts, culture, language and heritage development and preservation, and technological innovation, research and development.
- To **promote and preserve all indigenous cultures and knowledge**.
- To accelerate change by improving the quality of life of all people, with special attention to the needs of the **youth, women and persons with disabilities**.
- That the state must continue to build capacity to **drive the socio-economic agenda** in the country, including absorbing young people and women into economic activity, employing professionals, investing in skills required by the economy, and investing in research and development to respond to the demands of the knowledge economy.
- To continue to **fight any forms of discrimination**, which are threats to social cohesion and nation building.
- To respect human dignity and equality, promote freedom, democracy and the rule of law, improve material well-being and economic justice, enhance sound family and community values, uphold honesty, integrity and loyalty, ensure harmony in culture, belief and conscience, show respect and concern for all people, strive for justice, fairness and peaceful co-existence, and protect the environment as contained in the **Charter of Positive Values** adopted by the Moral Regeneration Movement in 2008.
- To expand existing national, heritage and other honours and awards to **recognise individuals, organisations and communities that contribute significantly to social cohesion and nation building**.

10. To develop a nation **building project management manual and toolkit** for application at all levels and to convene social cohesion and nation building summits at provincial, local and community level within the next 12 months.
11. To convene a **national social cohesion report-back and monitoring summit** in 2014 when we celebrate 20 years of our freedom and democracy, and thereafter at five-year intervals progress.
12. To develop a **detailed plan from the proposals made at this Summit**, which will be presented to the President and Cabinet on our behalf by a group of eminent South Africans.

Following the approval of the revised National Social Cohesion Strategy by Cabinet in December 2023 initiatives to popularise the strategy will be supported and the process to translate the strategy into all official languages will commence. Following the Summit's resolution to develop a nation building project management manual and toolkit, work will begin in 2024/25 to develop Social Cohesion Mainstreaming Guidelines which will guide programmes on how to integrate social cohesion into all programmes.

The sport, arts and culture sector is optimally positioned to impact positively on social cohesion and nation building. Core DSAC initiatives supporting this outcome are captured in Table II.

TABLE II: DSAC PROJECTS SUPPORTING A DIVERSE, SOCIALLY COHESIVE SOCIETY WITH A COMMON NATIONAL IDENTITY

Government Priority	SOCIAL COHESION AND SAFE COMMUNITIES		
DSAC Outcome	A DIVERSE, SOCIALLY COHESIVE SOCIETY WITH A COMMON NATIONAL IDENTITY		
Intervention	INCREASE AWARENESS OF CHARTER OF POSITIVE VALUES AND NATIONAL SYMBOLS	EQUALISING OPPORTUNITIES, INCLUSION AND REDRESS	INCREASE INTERACTION ACROSS SPACE, RACE AND CLASS (BY FACILITATING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEOPLE TO SHARE SPACE AND EXPERIENCE)

Output	Moral Regeneration Movement projects National symbols Heraldry Services	Target groups' programmes Social compact Initiatives against Gender-Based Violence Living Human Treasures publications Transformed and standardised geographical names.	National days' celebrations. Participation in sport and recreation Advocacy platforms on social cohesion Community conversations Provincial Community Arts Development Programmes Youth-focused arts development programmes Sport and recreation promotion campaigns and events International Cultural Seasons Africa Month Arts and Social Development Programmes Community and school SAC programmes
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The Department together with its various partners and stakeholders have reviewed the National Strategy for Developing an Inclusive and a Cohesive South African Society (during 2023/24) as a way of refocusing efforts and improving the response to what the NDP calls for. Sport has long been considered a valuable tool for fostering communication and building bridges between communities and generations. Through sport, various social groups can play a more central role towards social transformation and development, particularly in divided societies. Within this context, sport is used as a tool for creating learning opportunities and accessing often marginal or at-risk populations.

Social cohesion and nation building remain one of the apex priorities of the sixth administration and in line with the Cabinet's mandate given to this Department as a champion of the government's Programme of Action (PoA) on social cohesion. DSAC remains committed to improve social cohesion and to this end several projects will be supported during 2024/25. These include:

Advocacy platforms on social cohesion: Advocacy platforms are implemented by Social Cohesion Advocates. These are eminent persons in our society who assist the Department to foster social cohesion and nation building in communities. They are essential in promoting a peaceful coexistence and responding to events that put the stability of our communities in jeopardy. The department will support 20 advocacy platforms in 2024/25. These will cover a range of areas such as gender-based violence and patriarchy, racism, xenophobia, alcohol and drug abuse, violent crime, and many other related social ills.

Community conversations: Community conversations create a space for mutual learning and result in new perspectives. They help reshape relationships in line with transformed values. They are inclusive processes for enhancing the capacity of all. If successfully facilitated, community conversations result in a series of decisions and agreements on ways to move a community forward. The development of skilled facilitators is therefore critical to successful implementation. The programme essentially needs to strengthen the capacity of non-governmental and community-based organizations to move beyond awareness-raising. It provides these organizations with the tools and competencies to facilitate community decision-making processes from within.

The social cohesion and nation building sub-programme needs to adapt the current methodology of implementing the community conversations to be more impactful and sustainable after they have been completed. The community conversations need to be more proactive identifying hot spots upfront and then capacitating community members to become change agents. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) developed the Community Capacity Enhancement (CCE) programme that promotes an interactive and systematic dialogue with the community - to policy making, participation and action. The programme is designed for CCE trainers to train others in the community conversations methodology, in addition to practising it themselves. Community conversations provide a platform for people to think through all the repercussions of a situation, and the way their individual values and behaviours, and those of their family and neighbours, affect people's lives.

Conversations need to focus on issues that divide us. There is of course a case to be made on the fact that as the custodian of culture, the Department is to rebuke the cultural elements or the manipulation thereof, that create divisions e.g. patriarchy as it relates to culture (e.g. ukuthwala), the killing of people with albinism for various superstitions, including *umuthi*.

DSAC needs to work closely with the provinces as implementing agents to capacitate community members as skilled facilitators. Furthermore, the information gathered during these conversations needs to be used to gauge the true state of social cohesion at a community level.

Provincial Community Arts Development Programmes: These programmes are outlined in the MGE strategy to address community arts development and to foster social cohesion. The interventions are in the form of programmes designed to reach out to communities in district and local municipalities, in partnership with provincial Government departments. Provinces are the facilitators and coordinators of the programme in line with the Revised White Paper on Arts and Culture. The Provincial Community arts development programmes include management training and capacity building; and multi-disciplinary enhancement arts projects including performing arts, crafts, visual arts, fashion design, photography etc. and the arts, culture, and heritage programming/ community arts offerings. Infrastructure development/ upgrading of facilities and equipment in Community Arts Centres is also supported.

Youth-focused arts development programmes: These are programmes that financially support arts, culture, and heritage development for the inclusion of youth (including young women). The programmes are implemented in partnership with various national and provincial departments, government entities/agencies as well as with sector organisations/civil society. In addition, there are programmes that have a similar focus (on youth inclusion) that DSAC support in collaboration, through MoUs, with the Department of Basic Education, and the National Youth Development Agency (NYDA). The intention is to extend collaborations to Departments such as Human Settlements and Cooperative Governance & Traditional Affairs. With a focus on social cohesion the department will support four development programmes in 2024/25: (1) Debut Fund Programme; (2) Young Creatives Programme; (3) Youth Arts Careers Expo; and (4) Schools Arts Championships.

Moral Regeneration Movement projects: The origins of the Moral Regeneration Movement (MRM) date back to a meeting in June 1997 between then-President Nelson Mandela and key South African Faith Based Organisation leaders, the then Deputy Minister of Education Father Smangaliso Mkhathshwa and the SABC, to discuss spiritual transformation. At that meeting, President Mandela spoke about the role of religion in nation-building and social transformation, and the need for religious institutions to work with the state to overcome the 'spiritual malaise' underpinning the crime problem. "Our hopes and dreams, at times, seem to be overcome by cynicism, self-centredness, and fear. This spiritual malaise sows itself as a lack of good spirit, as pessimism, or lack of hope and faith. And from it emerge the problems of greed and cruelty, of laziness and egotism, of personal and family failure. It both helps fuel the problems of crime and corruption and hinders our efforts to deal with them" President Mandela stated. President Mandela then called upon religious leaders to become actively involved in a campaign, which would subsequently become the moral regeneration initiative. The Moral Regeneration Movement was launched on the 18 April 2002 with the aim to initiate, facilitate and coordinate societal networks and programmes to regenerate and preserve our nation's moral fibre. It is a networking platform that facilitates and coordinates all processes and initiatives aimed at combating moral degeneration. During 2024/25 DSAC will support five projects implemented by the Moral Regeneration Movement.

National symbols: During 2024/25 DSAC will implement 3 initiatives to raise awareness of national symbols. The intention of these initiatives is to foster unity in diversity; social cohesion; national identity; nation building and patriotism. National symbols are key to the redefinition of a nation. They are not decorative artworks that adorn official letterheads and Government buildings but are strong symbolic statements adopted by each country and its people as elements of national identity.

National symbols can be defined as those images and recitals that are identified, recognised, accepted, and proclaimed as official identities of the specific nation. Such symbols primarily include the flag, coat of arms and the national anthem. Secondary symbols include national fauna and flora, whilst ceremonial

symbols include the mace and the black rod. National Orders, the highest awards that a country, through its President, bestows on its citizens and eminent foreign nationals, form part of the national symbols. Such symbols become the heritage of a country and permeate its history.

Furthermore, DSAC is mandated to popularise the national symbols. To this effect, the Department undertakes various initiatives to promote national symbols. Provincial departments also take part in the promotion of national symbols. The initiatives to promote national symbols may include the following: (1) Public activations – (Previously referred to as the, “#I am the Flag Campaign”) The activations vary depending on the venue selected or provided, the target market (whether they are always in motion as in taxi ranks or confined in an enclosed venue) and other social variables. In its variation, the activation can involve, amongst others, exhibitions, information sharing sessions and distribution of promotional materials, social media campaigns, documentaries, plays about symbols and other enactments, literature, poetry recitals, etc. DSAC procure promotional materials, organise, and manage the activations in collaboration with partners such as provincial Governments; (2) Provision of flags - Provide flags to schools (new requests and replenishing) to complement the learning areas in schools that are associated with national symbols. Flags are also provided to other Government institutions upon request and (3) Workshops – Staging of workshops to advance knowledge among citizens on national symbols. These include presentations as well as the provision of reference or reading materials such as the National Identity Passport of Patriotism booklets.

Heraldry Services: Linked to the national symbols are the heraldry services offered by the Bureau of Heraldry. The Bureau registers symbols, popularises national symbols through public awareness campaigns, coordinates the National Orders Awards Ceremony; develops and reviews heritage policies and legislation for the preservation, conservation, and management of South African heritage.

Initiatives against Gender-Based Violence: As personal well-being, which includes perceptions of personal safety and crime victimization, are key indicators of social cohesion it is essential to support initiatives against gender-based violence and femicide. DSAC supports initiatives across all four programmes that strongly advocate against GBVF, with the two formal programmes being supported being: (1) the Golekane programme, which addresses societal ills and offers a platform for men to be part of the solution; and (2) Nqoba i GBV, which is a campaign that seeks to raise awareness against gender-based violence, intimate partner violence and femicide in South Africa. Further details of initiatives in the other programmes are captured in the Target Group section in this APP.

Books documenting Living Human Treasures: South Africa’s indigenous knowledge has for centuries been ignored in favour of European and Asian knowledge systems. The books are a means to document South Africa’s vast and diverse indigenous knowledge that is held by indigenous knowledge holders

and the writing of the books will assist South Africa to preserve this valuable knowledge and ensure that it is passed to future generations beyond the lifespans of indigenous knowledge holders. The newly established Indigenous Knowledge Advisory Panel will advise the Minister on the indigenous knowledge holders whose work should be documented. During 2024/25 focus will be given to (1) a wider distribution of the books published; (2) copyright issues, and (3) further extending the reach of the books by offering them in braille. Awareness of the books published will also be promoted through the public entities.

Geographical Names: The names of geographical features in South Africa have for over three hundred years reflected both colonial and apartheid languages and cultural heritage. Place names in a democratic South Africa need to reflect the languages, cultural heritage, and iconography of most of the people of this country. Name changes of major towns and cities have taken place mainly in Limpopo, Mpumalanga, and the Eastern Cape with the rest of the provinces lagging far behind in the transformation of our naming landscape. In promoting transformation of the heritage landscape through geographical names standardization, DSAC publishes a list of geographical name changes approved by the Minister in the Government Gazette. The intention is to foster social cohesion by reclaiming removed geographical names, renaming spaces to names of anticolonial anti-apartheid heroes, moments and events, correcting founding myths and decolonizing the geographical names landscape.

National days’ celebrations: The celebration of National Days is about increasing awareness about the country’s triumph against adversities of the past, thus contributing towards protecting, preserving, and promoting our heritage. National Days are designed to invoke national pride and foster social cohesion. The celebrations are for the following National Days: Freedom Day; Youth Day; National Women’s Day; Heritage Day; the Day of Reconciliation and Human Rights Day.

Participation in sport and recreation provides individuals with opportunities to share public space, develop mutual respect and understanding and to improve social cohesion and nation building. The emotions surrounding the 2023 Rugby World Cup are testament to these positive spin-offs. The enormous potential of sport, its global reach, its universal language, its contribution to healthier lives, its impact on communities in general, and young people, is a fact that is increasingly being recognised around the world. The social benefits derived from physical activity are numerous and sport programmes can also empower and promote the inclusion of marginalised groups, especially women, the youth, rural communities, and persons with disabilities. Equally, the National Development Plan (NDP) recognises that sport plays an important role in promoting wellness and social cohesion through increased interaction across race and class. The programme has immense value in using sport and recreation to promote social cohesion across society through increased interaction across race and class. During 2024/25 the Department will host the following five sport and recreation events:

1. Move for Health Day: The 10th of May is commemorated internationally as an annual global initiative to promote physical activity and healthy lifestyles. The World Health Organization (WHO) recognized the importance of this day which formally got underway on Saturday May 10, 2003, with broad links to communities around the world. The initiative was called for by WHO Member States and since then member States have been urged to celebrate a Move for Health Day each year to promote physical activity as essential for health and well-being. The main objectives of the "Move for Health" campaign are to facilitate the development of sustained national and local physical activity initiatives, policies and programmes; increase population-wide participation in physical activity; and to increase participation in physical activity through sport organisations, events and other socio-cultural forums. The event will be held on 10 May or a day close to it depending on circumstances.

2. Indigenous Games Festival: The annual festival hosted in September celebrates South Africa's varied indigenous games, with approximately 1 200 participants from all provinces embracing the African Renaissance and popular cultural activities. Each province will organize provincial championships starting on Heritage Day and the host province for the National Heritage Day, will together with the National Department, host the National event which will have district teams competing for two days, in nine codes, including kgati, morabaraba, ncuva, kho-kho, dibeke, lintonga, diketo, jukskei and drie stokkies.

3. Ministerial Outreach Programme: The programme is meant to provide a direct and targeted need in communities as the Ministry may deem necessary. Through these interventions, community clubs and hubs, including sport organizations receive ministerial support and intervention to advance sport and recreation in their communities. Each province receives an allocation for the purpose of responding to the needs in their respective province. The outreach programme is linked to the handover of sports facilities to communities. The number of events is dependent on amongst others, facilities completed to be handed over, and activities within the District Development Programme.

4. Nelson Mandela Sport and Culture Day: The event is meant to use the combined power of sport and culture to carry forward Madiba's legacy of building a true rainbow nation, at peace with itself and the world. It plays an important role in promoting reconciliation, nation building and social cohesion.

5. National Recreation Day: that includes the Big Walk as its highlight: TAFISA declared the first Sunday of October, as the World Walking Day. This has provided a simple and fun way to be physically active and celebrate Sport for All against the global crisis of physical inactivity. Over three decades, millions of people hailing from over a hundred and sixty countries have made a habit of walking together on the first Sunday of October, turning it into "World Walking Day." Annually the Big Walk attracts over 25 000 who participate in the event.

National Youth Camp (NYC): This project will now be implemented through the allocation provided to loveLife as a strategic partner, ensuring that there is a full appreciation of the partnership. The NYC is the Department's legacy project. The programme will be handed over to loveLife, to be implemented on behalf of DSAC and will form part of the strategic agreement with loveLife. This programme is designed to respond to the National priorities and to the plight of the youth in the country. It is also intended to promote activism, patriotism and social cohesion, nation building and national identity among South African youth using sport and recreation as a catalyst. It also seeks to address challenges of eliminating poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, and other symptoms of under development. The objective is to eliminate racism, xenophobia, sexism, and other aspects of intolerance, and empower youth to make an active contribution towards a sustainable economic environment through community projects. Each province brings a total of 120 learners from all backgrounds to a week-long camp. A stratification criterion is prescribed.

Major Sport Events and Inter-Governmental Support: In terms of bidding for and hosting major events these need to be informed by a long-term strategy. With limited resources the Department is compelled to be selective in terms of the events we bid for as well as those that are hosted in our country. It is simply not feasible to support all requests. The events hosted by South Africa need to contribute to our own Government priorities, particularly economic investment, and social cohesion. Without credible data justifying the value of hosting these events the sector will continue to be under-valued. Currently the sector is not credited with its contribution to the economy and the spin-offs it facilities, not only directly in terms of sports equipment and attire, but also indirectly in the transport and hospitality industries. Support is provided to sports bodies bidding for and hosting international sporting events, like management of bidding and hosting applications; major sport event support; NATCCOM assistance; and the development/ finalisation of a Sport Tourism Strategy (Bidding and Hosting Plan).

Support to Sport and Recreation Bodies: Within the current economic climate sustainable funding is key. Athletes preparing for international competitions, such as the Olympic; Paralympic and Commonwealth Games can not only be supported in the year of the event. It takes years to prepare, and it is during this preparation stage that the bulk of the resources are required. Sport is an exceptionally valuable commodity and government need to initiate partnerships that support the national federations as they are the delivery agencies for sport and recreation in the country. DSAC provides financial and non-financial support to them, based on the business plans they submit, to ensure that they remain viable and are able to deliver on their mandate. Approximately 50 sport and recreation bodies are supported annually.

International relations source opportunities for social cohesion and economic empowerment through bilateral agreements. It is possible to promote the integration of foreign nationals into sport, arts, and culture events and for people-to-people exchanges at a community level. In addition, the Africa Month

programme addresses issues of racism, GBV societal ills etc. through dialogues and awareness campaigns. Implementing the global mandate at country level; regional integration and solidarity and promoting the Pan African Agenda and the AU Mandate all contribute towards building our nation.

Social cohesion and nation building indicators: During 2024/25 and moving forward focus and support will be given to the indicators below (listed per programme) as they make a meaningful contribution to social cohesion and nation building:

Sport and recreation:

1. Number of athlete development programmes supported.
2. Number of organised community-based sport and recreation activities supported.
3. Number of national sport and recreation events implemented.
4. Number of schools, hubs and clubs provided with equipment and/or attire to enable participation in sport and recreation.
5. Number of learners participating in the National School Sport Championship.
6. Number of school sport leagues supported at a district level.
7. Number of community outdoor gyms and children's play parks constructed.
8. Number of municipalities supported during the planning and implementation of sport infrastructure projects to ensure compliance with the applicable Norms and Standards.

Arts and Culture:

9. Number of multi-year human language technology projects supported.
10. Percentage of official documents received and accepted that are translated and / or edited.
11. Number of university students supported to study languages.
12. Number of Provincial Community Arts Development Programmes supported.
13. Number of initiatives against gender-based violence and femicide supported.
14. Number of youth focused arts development programmes supported.
15. Number of National and Provincial flagship projects supported.
16. Number of creative industry projects supported through an Open Call.
17. Number of moral regeneration projects supported.
18. Number of community conversations or dialogues implemented to foster social interaction.
19. Number of advocacy platforms on social cohesion implemented by social cohesion advocates.
20. Number of National Days' celebrations held.

Heritage:

21. Number of books documenting Living Human Treasures published.
22. Number of initiatives implemented to raise awareness on the national symbols.
23. Number of progress reports on resistance and liberation heritage route programmes received and analysed.
24. Number of libraries financially supported per year.
25. Number of Gazette notices on standardised geographical names published.

JOBS AND ECONOMY

In addition to the important social and cultural values that cultural and creative activities contribute to the identity and wellbeing of South Africans, the contribution of the Cultural and Creative Industries (CCIs) to economic growth, employment, and international trade has also been increasingly acknowledged. In South Africa, this occurred through the “**Mzansi's Golden Economy**” initiative, under which the **South African Cultural Observatory** (SACO) was founded. In its 2019 presentation to Cabinet on South Africa's Re-imagined Industrial Strategy, the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (the dtic) pointed to the potential the CCIs have for, inter alia, **employment creation, skills development, promoting social cohesion, raising the country's profile abroad and supporting the domestic tourism industry** (the dtic, 2019). Prioritisation of the CCI sector as one of seven focus areas in the country's revised industrial policy is intended to address the challenges and constraints that need to be overcome to allow the sector to reach its full potential. The Cultural and Creative Industries (CCI) is one of the richest resources of South Africa and has the capacity to generate significant economic and social benefits for the nation. The Department is mandated to harness arts, culture and heritage as creative practices which have the social and economic capacities for transforming South Africa into an inclusive society. Hence the Department will be implementing programmes stemming from the CCI Masterplan for the development and sustainability of the arts, culture, and heritage across all provinces as part of the economic recovery plan it embarked on after COVID-19.

The purpose of the **CCI Masterplan** is to set out key interventions that contribute to the country's New Growth Path and the National Development Plan (Vision 2030). The New Growth Path talks about increasing jobs, and expansion of economic opportunities. The CCI Masterplan is not seen in isolation, as it recognizes existing initiatives such as Mzansi Golden Economy (MGE), as but one of the many building-blocks to steadily grow the contribution of the Creative Industries to the GDP. The Masterplan seeks to harness the economic contribution of the CCI sector to the GDP. Its' purpose and tenets are based on the following:

- Equitable, sustainable wealth and income creation.
- Quality jobs in the CCI sector.

- Support a quick post COVID-19 recovery for the sector (after negative effects of the pandemic).
- Grow a sustainable and inclusive creative economy.
- Ensure the creative industries effectively contribute to transformation (employment & ownership) and job creation.
- Build on the potential of the creative economy to contribute to innovation in the shift to digitization in the 4IR.
- Strengthen focus on Creative Industries with their strong outputs on commercial goods.

The 2024 **Budget Prioritization Framework** acknowledges that the current outlook is characterised with high unemployment and low growth which is expected to continue over the medium term. Even though Government has made progress in several areas impacting on economic growth, there has been insufficient impact, and several structural reforms are incomplete. Government efforts to rebuild the economy and create job opportunities are affected by the prevailing global and domestic risks including geopolitical risks and regional instability impacting negatively on inflation, food prices and rising interest rates which have a dire impact on the cost of living for households.

Unemployment remains one of the country's biggest challenges. The official unemployment rate decreased by 0.3 percentage points to 32.6 per cent in Q2 of 2023 from Q1 of 2023. The number of unemployed people increased from 5 million in Q2 of 2013 to 7.9 million in Q2 of 2023. Furthermore, although there has been an improvement in employment numbers, the number of those who were employed increased by 154 000 in Q2 of 2023 compared to Q1 of 2023, total employment is still below pre-COVID-19 levels.

Young people continue to be disadvantaged in the labour market with the unemployment rate being higher than the national rate. The decomposition of unemployment by age illustrates that the 15-24 age group account for 22 per cent of aggregate unemployment, and the 25–34 age group for 38 per cent. In aggregate, the 15–34 age cohort represents a staggering 60 per cent of South Africa's unemployed. There is thus a need to focus on interventions that support employment creation. Interventions that support public and private sector employment, especially those that ensure the inclusion of women, youth, and persons with disabilities into the workforce should be prioritised given the high levels of unemployment, which are impacting on productivity and poverty. There is also a need to provide an enabling environment for private sector employment as the biggest employment creator. Skills development continues to be important for long-term employment growth.

Some of the DSAC initiatives contributing towards the reconstruction of the economy and the provision of job opportunities are highlighted in Table III.

TABLE III: DSAC RESPONSE TO INCREASED MARKET SHARE OF AND JOB OPPORTUNITIES CREATED IN SPORT, CULTURAL AND CREATIVE INDUSTRIES

Government Priority	ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND JOB CREATION A BETTER AFRICA AND WORLD			
DSAC Outcome	INCREASED MARKET SHARE OF AND JOB OPPORTUNITIES CREATED IN SPORT, CULTURAL AND CREATIVE INDUSTRIES			
Intervention	ENABLING FRAMEWORK/ WELL RESEARCHED, REGULATED AND FUNDED SAC SECTOR	SUPPORT A RANGE OF CULTURAL AND CREATIVE SECTOR INITIATIVES TO PROMOTE THE DIVERSE CREATIVE INDUSTRIES	EXPANSION IN NEW AND TRADITIONAL CREATIVE INDUSTRY MARKETS, CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND HERITAGE	INCREASED ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION BY HISTORICALLY DISADVANTAGED GROUPS
Outputs	Research (incl. SACO) Intellectual property development Integrated funding model Cultural & Creative Industries Master plan (CCI) Economic Reconstruction & Recovery Plan (ERRP)	Mzansi Golden Economy programme (MGE) Films and documentaries Flagship, cultural and sport events Emerging creatives programme Visual artists - Art Bank acquisitions Public Art Publishing House	Market access programmes (incl film festivals; book fairs) International engagements Touring ventures Cultural diplomacy	Job creation Targeted procurement spends Presidential Employment Stimulus Programme (PESP)

The **Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (ERRP)** aims to build a new economy and unleash South Africa's true potential. The overarching goal of the plan is to create sustainable, resilient, and inclusive economy. It focuses on the following priority areas:

- Energy security.
- Industrial base to create jobs.
- Mass public employment programme.
- Infrastructure development.
- Macro-economic interventions.
- Green economy.

- Food security.
- Reviving the tourism sector.

In terms of aligning and contributing to the ERRP, DSAC has identified 5 critical priority areas where specific interventions can create an enabling environment towards economic recovery:

1. **Job creation using the employment multiplier model:** The sector has been fortunate enough to benefit from the PESP and numerous jobs have been funded through this initiative. DSAC has been allocated R351 million in 2024/25 as part of the Presidential Youth Employment Initiative to stimulate employment in creative industries.
2. **Creating an enabling environment:** On 26 September 2023, South Africa's upper House of Parliament, the National Council of provinces (NCOP), adopted the highly controversial Copyright Amendment Bill, and the Performers' Protection Amendment Bill. The Bills were sent back to the National Assembly (NA) for concurrence on the minor changes to the Bills that NCOP proposes. It is anticipated that the NA would adopt the new versions" of the Bills, whereafter they will be sent back to President Cyril Ramaphosa for his assent. The Copyright Amendment Bill's passage through Parliament since it was introduced in 2017 remains controversial. The Department of Trade, Industry and Competition, which originated the Bill and introduced it into Parliament, has come under heavy criticism for its persistent failure to produce a meaningful economic impact assessment study, as is required under the Government's own SEIAS (Socio-Economic Impact Assessment System) rules. The overwhelming majority of local and international creative industry stakeholders, including from the music-, book publishing-, film- and television industries, remain opposed to the enactment of the Bill in its present form.

The Bill contains the world's broadest regime of new copyright exceptions and limitations that would weaken rights holders' positions in South Africa to an all-time and unacceptable low. It also contains provisions that would severely curtail contractual freedoms, to the extent that South Africa may no longer be seen as a viable international destination for large creative content production projects, including software, gaming, music, advertising and film and television production projects.

The Bill fails to deliver on its stated policy objectives of legislating for improved legal protections for South Africa's vulnerable creatives and bringing South African law up to date to meet the challenges of the digital age. It does not introduce effective legal protections for technological protection measures, or meaningful enforcement mechanisms to combat online infringements and content piracy, especially vis-à-vis non-domestic infringers who operate pirate sites in South Africa from servers located in other countries.

President Ramaphosa rejected the Bills in June 2020, due to broad-ranging concerns that the enactment of the Bills may result in breaches of South Africa's Bill of Rights and Constitution and relevant international treaties. Since the President's referral of the Bills back to the NA, his reservations have not been fully assessed or subjected to independent legal review, and the Bills that were recently approved by the NCOP are the same Bills that were rejected by the President three years ago.

It is anticipated that the Copyright Amendment Bill will end up before the Constitutional Court, whether through a referral made by President Ramaphosa and/or an independent legal challenge brought by creative industry stakeholders. <https://www.adams.africa/south-africa/south-africa-update-on-the-copyright-amendment-and-performers-protection-amendment-bills/>

The Department allocates a budget each year towards Incubator and Training Programmes where artists are provided with practical skills that enable them to grow their businesses. These are run in different Performing Arts Institutions throughout the country; and conducted by different academies implementing skills transfer projects and other training programmes across all cultural domains.

The South African Music Awards can stimulate the economy when supported optimally. However private sector support has dwindled following COVID, and an alternative implementation plan needs to be considered.

3. Enabling access to local and international markets

DSAC supports initiatives that expose creative products to markets and audiences to promote artists and create access to opportunities for networking, skills exchange, partnerships development and income generating opportunities. Projects and market access platforms are identified from the sector strategies and engagements with partners. They are informed by the need to improve the production, dissemination of local content exposure to relevant markets, as this is our cultural capital which helps to define our identity and our vantage point in the world, thus also contributing to social cohesion, nation-building and national pride. The need is further informed by ongoing and expanding markets. Cultural Seasons also provide unique opportunities to open new markets. The international relations unit sources opportunities for the line function units to implement programmes on an international platform by establishing the relationships through bilateral collaborations.

4. Monetisation of the cultural; creative and sport industries

The ArtBank; Debut Fund and the MGE Venture Capital Fund are projects conducive to monetising the sector.

5. Enhancement of the arts, culture; heritage and sport tourism.

International sports events play a significant role in promoting sports tourism with both recognised social and economic spin-offs. Whereas heritage tourism has been overlooked when considering the sector's contribution to the economy. Various developments are underway to enrich this area with sites that will attract tourists and their related revenue. To capitalize on the Department's economic contribution to the sector it will need to consider consolidating and restructuring the sector to increase competitiveness through, for example, the integration of the tourism, sport, arts and culture value chain. Developments in this regard include:

- The Winnie Madikizela Mandela Museum: The Museum is an Interpretative Space and will be part of the bigger Winnie Mandela Municipality Cultural Precinct. A service provider has been appointed to embark on the second phase of preserving and protecting the bombed clinic from further disrepair. The bombed clinic will be an artefact that narrates the life and experience of Mama Winnie Madikizela Mandela in Brandfort and the role she played in uplifting the community of Brandfort through the services that the clinic, prior to it being bombed, offered.
- O.R. Tambo Garden of Remembrance: This project is part of the bigger programme for building the legacy of O.R. Tambo and creating tourism in his hometown of Mbizana. The process of equipping the O.R. Tambo with digital and ICT content and equipment has been completed. The facility is operational under the management of the Nelson Mandela Museum. The facility has already begun to draw school children around the area of Mbizana and is well received by the community. Staff have been appointed and tours are conducted.
- Samora Machel Memorial: Funds have been allocated to Freedom Park to develop exhibitions and community outreach programmes that would create job opportunities for the community of Mbuzini in the Mpumalanga area. Freedom Park has identified projects to start creating job opportunities such as conducting a feasibility study that would inform the needs of the memorial to optimally serve the community it operates in. A conditional assessment has been finalised which will advise on whether the building should be demolished or refurbished due to some structural deficiencies. Funds have been allocated for the infrastructure-related projects which will create jobs around the community of Mbuzini.
- Promoting and marketing South Africa's World Heritage Sites such as Makhonjwa Mountains, Ukhahlamba, and Robben Island Museum in partnership with Department of Tourism, BrandSA and DIRCO. An MoU with the Department of Tourism has been signed. Through the partnership, the two Departments will promote access and identify opportunities for the sustainability of the world heritage sites.

Cross-cutting priority: Reviving the economy through infrastructure development.

In terms of infrastructure development DSAC funds the following infrastructure:

- Public Entities (Museums; heritage sites)
- Libraries
- Theatres
- Sports Facilities.

SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE INFRASTRUCTURE AND INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE

The **Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan** (ERRP) highlights infrastructure investment as one of the key initiatives that are intended to ensure employment opportunities, skills transfer, and development, and much-needed economic growth. However, infrastructure service delivery in various sectors face similar problems of internal control deficiencies that led to money being wasted and value not being derived because of inefficient and ineffective infrastructure delivery.

Infrastructure development is critical to attaining South Africa's long-term economic and social goals. In the context of a developing country seeking significant structural change, the public sector must lead this effort. The construction of infrastructure generates employment and broad-based black economic empowerment opportunities, further contributing to the goals of the National Development Plan (NDP). The goal of the **National Infrastructure Plan 2050** (NIP 2050) is to create a foundation for achieving the NDP's vision of inclusive growth. The first phase of the NIP focuses on four critical network sectors that provide a platform: energy, freight transport, water, and digital infrastructure. There will be a second phase that focuses on distributed infrastructure and related municipal services, as well as approaches to strengthening coordination through DDMs.

The **National Spatial Development Framework** (NSDF) is a national spatial planning instrument with a long-term horizon that (1) is mandated by the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (SPLUMA), (2) must be aligned with the National Development Plan (NDP), and (3) is adopted by Cabinet as the official national spatial development policy for implementation throughout the country. As such, it provides (1) an overarching spatial development framework including a set of principle-driven spatial investment and development directives for all three spheres and sectors of Government, meaning 'where, when, what type, and how much to invest and spend throughout the country'; and (2) a set of strategic spatial areas of national importance from an ecological, social, economic and/or ICT or movement infrastructure perspective, to be targeted by both Government and the private sector in the pursuit of strategic national development objectives, or to avert national crises. Although implementing

on a small scale in comparison, DSAC is cognisant of the NIP 2050 as well as the NSDF and is guided by the principals therein when planning infrastructure projects.

To bring about radical spatial transformation at scale and manage and mitigate national risks, a set of five National Spatial Action Areas (NSAAs) are proposed. These NSAAs require: (1) Urgent, focused and integrated national spatial infrastructure investment and spending; and (2) Concerted and sustained intergovernmental collaboration, including the alignment of plans, budgets and departmental plans in and between the spheres of government. To this end, DSAC collaborates with both provinces and municipalities when developing and maintaining infrastructure

Core DSAC infrastructure and information projects are depicted in Table IV.

TABLE IV: DSAC INITIATIVES TOWARDS INTEGRATED AND ACCESSIBLE SAC INFRASTRUCTURE AND INFORMATION

Government Priority	SPATIAL INTEGRATION, HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT		
DSAC Outcome	INTEGRATED AND ACCESSIBLE SAC INFRASTRUCTURE AND INFORMATION		
Intervention	ACCESS TO INFORMATION	SAC INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMME	MULTIPURPOSE SAC HUBS AND/OR PRECINCTS
Outputs	Official languages promoted and developed. Records digitised. SACO Research Reports Human Language Technologies Records management Terminology Development Language planning & development Archives Awareness Week Indigenous Knowledge Systems National Archives Archival Services – incl. film, video & sound. Library Services	National heritage legacy facilities Resistance and Liberation Heritage Route sites Sports infrastructure projects Outdoor gyms and playparks Libraries Statues, monuments & museums Theatres Refurbishment of Community Arts Centres (especially in rural areas)	Multipurpose SAC hubs

Our efforts to strengthen the provision and maintenance of **sport, arts and culture infrastructure** at local Government level will help in the acceleration of service delivery in line with the DDM. The Department

works closely with the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA), provincial departments responsible for sport, arts and culture, municipalities as well as the Sports Trust to provide infrastructure. These partnerships assist with the needs assessment and the provision of Municipal Infrastructure Grant facilities (through CoGTA) and multipurpose centres, community gyms and children's play parks. The technical and/or management support provided to municipalities during the construction of facilities is intended to ensure that municipalities build and deliver sport and recreation facilities as enablers for development, promotion, and transformation of sport by creating opportunities for participation.

Sports facilities: In terms of establishing integrated and accessible SAC infrastructure and information, Programme Two is committed annually to: (1) assist 52 municipalities to comply with facility norms and standards by providing technical and/or management support during the construction phase of sport and recreation facilities; (2) preserve and promote South African heritage, a national memory, and an informed reading nation by constructing, upgrading, maintaining, repairing, and renovating the Department's buildings, and providing quarterly progress reports dealing with developing and/or maintaining two heritage legacy facilities; (3) provide accessible infrastructure to communities by constructing 10 community gyms and play parks, and 10 multipurpose sports courts; and to (4) financially support 18 public entities with their infrastructure upgrades on an annual basis. A significant portion of the Departmental budget is transferred to public entities for capital expenditure. However, closer monitoring of this expenditure is required to align the activities of the public entities with the mandate of the Department.

Municipalities supported during the planning and implementation of sport and recreation infrastructure projects: The obligation assigned to the Department to support municipalities when developing sport facilities is primarily derived from the Constitution of the Republic, by virtue of the Department being the custodian of the Technical Norms and Standards for the Provision of Sport and Recreation Facilities. Sport facilities, at least those built with public resources, must be compliant with these Norms and Standards irrespective of the category of municipality that builds them. This requirement imposes an obligation on the Department to also monitor facilities built by Metros, through the Urban Settlement Development Grant (USDG), and Intermediaries, through the Integrated Urban Development Grant (IUDG). The implication of this is that the Department's support is not only restricted "MIG municipalities," let alone the ring-fenced MIG ones, but must also include metros and intermediaries sport facility projects. DSAC will support municipalities funded through the (1) USDG; (2) IUDG; (3) the baseline MIG municipalities subject to their requests; and (4) beneficiary municipalities allocated from the ring-fenced MIG.

Community outdoor gyms and children's play parks constructed: The project's intention is to create an enabling and conducive environment that encourages physical activities in communities by providing

access to gym infrastructure. 10 outdoor gyms will be constructed. However, the number of 10 outdoor gyms delivered annually is too low compared to demands in communities, and significantly below the threshold required to meet an NDP target that by 2030 every settlement in the country should have access to these facilities. Further investment in this area will have a significant impact.

Heritage legacy facilities (including the Resistance and Liberation Heritage Route [RLHR] sites) developed and/or maintained to transform the national heritage landscape: The Infrastructure Unit is responsible for the development of heritage infrastructure projects as identified and prioritized by Programme Four to ensure transformation and development of heritage landscape as well as provision of heritage promotion and preservation services. Two heritage infrastructure projects (i.e. the Enyokeni Cultural Arena and the Sarah Bartmann Centre of Remembrance) will be developed further in this financial year but, being multi-year in nature, they not planned for completion in 2024/25.

Theatres: During 2024/25 work will continue on the following infrastructure projects funded from the cultural and creative industries sub-programme:

- Polokwane Arts Theatre in Limpopo
- Secunda Arts theatre in Mpumalanga
- Mmabana Arts Theatre in the North-West

Norms and Standards are required for arts, culture and heritage facilities similarly to those currently in place for sport and recreation facilities.

Living/Intangible Cultural Heritage and Indigenous Knowledge Systems: Heritage is often defined as our legacy from the past, what we live with, in the present, and what we pass on to future generations to learn from, to marvel at and to enjoy. It can help us become more aware of our own roots, and of our cultural and social identity. In developing towards becoming a socially cohesive nation it is essential that we do not omit to develop and implement measures to protect and promote our Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) and Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS). Both are in danger of disappearing and to address this the IKS panel has developed an implementation strategy to develop a National Inventory of ICH and IKS. Furthermore, DSAC has an MOU in place with the National Heritage Council to document South Africa's ICH and IKS.

National Archives: The archives serve as a footprint of our collective past – protecting and preserving our documentary heritage and identity, e.g., family history records, landmark liberation trial recordings such as the Rivonia and Treason Trials, the Truth, and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) public hearings, land restitution records and other significant historical records. Increasingly, there is a realisation that good governance, efficiency, and accountability depend largely on the effective management of public records.

The Department commissioned a feasibility to evaluate the implications of improving the current archives or the alternative of constructing a modern, purpose-built national archive. The study indicated the need for a new building, but National Treasury indicated that funds are not available for the new national archives project. The Department was advised to approach Government Departments utilising off-site storage facilities to redirect their storage and retrieval financial allocations toward the Archives Building Project. A cabinet memo will be prepared to inform the cabinet to note the challenges related to the storage of archives and the non-compliance towards the National Archive Act. The possibility of a mobile archive infrastructure is also being considered.

Legacy facilities: Upon completion of the construction of heritage infrastructure projects, the Heritage Promotion and Preservation unit of the Department takes over the operationalisation of these facilities consistent with their mandate to provide heritage promotion and preservation services. For the 2024/25 financial year, the Infrastructure Unit will continue with the Enyokeni Cultural Arena and the Sarah Bartmann Centre of Remembrance. These projects are planned for completion in 2025/26, whereafter operationalisation will commence.

Transformation of the heritage landscape needs to evolve from erecting statues to making a meaningful contribution that ultimately transforms the mind. Audience development is crucial to expand exposure to existing heritage institutions and installations. Exhibitions need to be reused and considerable marketing intervention is required to expand audience development.

During the implementation of these legacy facilities local work employment opportunities are created, these include local labour as well as sub-contracting work to local companies.

Resistance and Liberation Heritage Route: The Resistance and Liberation Heritage Route recognizes communities, icons, places/sites, and record epoch-making stories which had a significant impact on South Africa's struggle against colonialism and for liberation. The programme is part of the UNESCO and AU Programme of the African Liberation Heritage Programme "Roads to Independence". The RLHR Project was presented to Cabinet in June 2011 and the RLHR Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) was established. In August 2015 Cabinet approved the 27 Provincial RLHR Sites. The majority of the twenty-seven (27) Provincial RLHR Sites Cabinet approved for development in August 2015 are still at a Feasibility Study Phase. While the process of assessing the Feasibility Studies was underway by the NHC, DSAC was informed (through the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation of a Cabinet decision of 29 June 2022), that: *"DSAC should consolidate, transform and maintain heritage infrastructure landscape rather than invest in new infrastructure"*.

Nonetheless, the RLHR Feasibility Studies must still be concluded by the respective provinces and submitted to the NHC for assessment. As per the Cabinet and National Treasury directives, DSAC

needs to take a decisive approach to scale back on infrastructure projects requiring operationalisation and maintenance. Provinces will now apply for funds from the NHC to implement Alternative Forms of Memorialisation Projects.

DSAC monitors the implementation progress on the RLHR through progress reports against implementation plans from the NHC and reports to cabinet bi-annually. Table V provides an overview and status report on the RLHR projects.

TABLE V: STATUS OF RLHR PROJECTS

Province	RLHR Project	Proposed development	Status
Gauteng	1. Charlotte Maxeke's House in Kliptown Soweto (City of Joburg)	Turn the existing house into an interpretive centre	Monitoring the completion of the feasibility study and evaluating its recommendations.
	2. Francis Baard's House in Mabopane (City of Tshwane)	Turn the existing house into an interpretive centre	Monitoring the completion of the feasibility study and evaluating its recommendations.
	3. Margaret Gazo's Graveside in Kwa-Thema	Grave Restoration and construction of Memorial	Monitoring the research and its use to develop the memorial.
Limpopo	4. Tshitangadzimeni Heritage Site,	Develop the sites as RLHR sites.	Monitoring Implementation of Alternative Forms of Memorialisation linked to these sites.
	5. Tjate Heritage Site and		
	6. Turfloop		
Mpumalanga	7. Lowveld Massacre	Restoration of the graves of victims, and the Ehlanzeni Cenotaph, and construction of a memorial park.	Monitoring Implementation of the Alternative Forms of Memorialisation linked to these sites.
	8. Saul Mkhize Home		
	9. The Mahatma Gandhi Cell	Conceptualization Phase – TOR not submitted	Monitoring Implementation of Alternative Forms of Memorialisation linked to the site
Northern Cape	10. Upington 26 (Paballelo, Upington)	Expansion of existing memorial Feasibility Study to memorialize and commemorate the Langeberg War in a befitting manner	Assist the province to develop alternative forms of memorialization and Monitoring Implementation of Alternative Forms of Memorialisation linked to these sites
	11. The 1952 Mayibuye Uprising in Galeshewe		
	12. Langeberg War of 1897 (Langeberg near Olifantshoek)		
KwaZulu-Natal	13. Johnny Makhathini Museum	Establishment of a multi-purpose centre and Restoration and repurposing of existing Johnny Makathini current homestead into a museum	Allocate funding to Alternative Forms of Memorialisation Projects and Monitoring Implementation of Alternative Forms of Memorialisation linked to these sites
	14. Chief Albert Luthuli Liberation Heritage Sites	Garden of Remembrance, pedestrian bridge, recreational facilities	
	15. DCO Matiwane Liberation Heritage Sites	Expansion of existing museum building, new buildings for art centre, interpretative centre, curio craft artefact outlet	
North West	16. Moses Kotane National Memorial Heritage Site	Moses Kotane six (6) meter life-like statue and plaque, installation of ablution blocks & security guard house at the memorial site and refurbishment of an old school	Allocate funding to Alternative Forms of Memorialisation Projects and Monitoring Implementation of Alternative Forms of Memorialisation linked to these sites NW Province signed an SLA with NW University to conduct the studies.
	17. Onkgopotse Tiro Grave and Dinokana Village	Upgrading of the Onkgopotse Abram Tiro Grave site, Construction of Onkgopotse Abram Tiro Monument, Interpretation centre/museum and installation of statue of Abram Tiro	
	18. Dr Ruth Mompati	Installation of Dr Ruth Mompati statue, establishment of a modular library at Raditshane Secondary School	

Province	RLHR Project	Proposed development	Status
Western Cape	19. Site of the First Confrontation between the Khoe Khoe and Portuguese	Development of a meander labyrinth	Allocate funding to Alternative Forms of Memorialisation Projects and Monitoring Implementation of Alternative Forms of Memorialisation linked to these site
	20. Sites related to Mandela's Route to Freedom on 11 February 1990 featuring prominently the Nelson Mandela Prison House in Drakenstein	Establishment of an Interpretation Centre at the Nelson Mandela Prison House	Monitor the operations of the site through Iziko Museums.
	21. Robben Island Museum	No feasibility study was conducted as the site is operational and fully funded	No feasibility study conducted as this is an operational heritage site and fully funded through the DSAC allocation.
Eastern Cape	22. Bisho Massacre Site	The precinct requires research for verification of data/information, development of content, and designing of display systems	Allocate funding to Alternative Forms of Memorialisation Projects and Monitoring Implementation of Alternative Forms of Memorialisation linked to these site
	23. OR Tambo Cultural Landscape at Nkantolo in Mbizana	Operationalisation of the Garden of Remembrance	Monitor the operations of the site through Nelson Mandela Museum.
	24. Sarah Baartman Heritage Site – Hankey	Development of Museum Planner for the Sarah Baartman Centre of Remembrance	The exhibitions installation and museum operationalization are being aligned with the construction completion.
Free State	25. Winnie Mandela House in Winnie Mandela, former Brandfort	Winnie Mandela House Museum	Monitor the completion of the glass covering of the bombed clinic and exhibition installation.
	26. Wesleyan Church, Bloemfontein	Installation of existing exhibition which was not approved by the African National Congress (ANC)	Allocate funding to and monitor the exhibition installation and operationalization through the Provincial DSRAC
	27. Women Prison Cell in Kroonstad	Restoration of the Winnie Mandela's prison cell and construction of a memorial	Allocate funding to Alternative Forms of Memorialisation Projects and Monitoring Implementation of Alternative Forms of Memorialisation linked to these site

ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Libraries: Access to information enables society to gain access to knowledge that can dramatically improve their socio-economic status. A fully functional Library and Information Services, including archives repositories, can contribute to the goals of the 2030 Vision, and a prosperous and inclusive society that fully enjoys the benefits of a democratic and modern economy in the 21st century. For the majority of South Africans, a lack of information and knowledge is an impediment to their development. This situation is due not only to scarce material resources, but also to a lack of appreciation of the developmental role that the library and information sector plays. Funds will continue to be provided to improve public library infrastructure, including Information Communication Technologies (ICT) and the purchasing of library material in all formats, including material for the blind and print-handicapped/visually impaired readers and bridging the digital divide.

The service points to cater for the blind and the print-handicapped/visually impaired readers in our communities will continue to be prioritised. Libraries provide easy access to the building through ramps, demarcated parking areas and special latrine facilities. The national challenges of poverty and persistent structural inequalities are immense. The key point is that, as a human right, access to information enables the distribution of power and status.

The provinces in consultation with Municipalities identify the need and the location of library buildings. The trend has been to place newly built or modular libraries near schools. Those libraries purchase materials that support teaching, learning and literacy development.

Funding has been made available since 2007 to transform the urban and rural community library infrastructure, facilities, and services at a provincial level. To date 247 new libraries have been built and 718 existing facilities have been upgraded. However, there is still a need to provide more services to close the gaps and address the inequalities of the past. Libraries promote literacy and support lifelong learning, create a culture of reading and improve the quality of education.

Provinces are building different types (modular or brick and mortar) and sizes of libraries. A modular library minimum cost ranges from R1.5 million to R4.5 million influenced by utilities such as furniture, kitchenette, sewage, etc. Brick and mortar, the sizes differ from small (400sqm at R10 million - R15 million), medium (800 sqm at R15 million - R25 million) and large (1200 sqm at R25 million – R35 million) and mega (1200sqm, some are double-story costing around R35 million). Estimated prices differ from province to province and are influenced by market-related escalations.

Language Services: The focus of National Language Services is to promote the use and equal status of all official languages to transform society and provide access to information and services. The work is guided by the Constitution (Section 6) and the Use of Official Languages Act of 2012.

Terminology Coordination facilitates the development of terminology in all the official languages in various subject fields. The objective is to generate specialised terminologies in previously marginalised languages and to coordinate terminology projects nationally to avoid duplication and ensure ease of access to the terminology lists by all South African citizens. During 2024/25 work will continue the following three terminology projects: Indigenous Plants and Animals; Road Safety; and Information and Communication Technology. It is unfortunate that more resources are not available here as with minimal investment a significant impact is possible.

Human Language Technologies (HLT) facilitates the bridging of digital divides amongst South Africans by ensuring that language technologies assist them to access information and Government services in their respective languages or language of choice. The HLT projects are multi-year projects and work will continue on the eight following projects in 2024/25:

1. Applying voice computing technology to language literacy: March 2022 – June 2025
2. Python and Neural NLP resources for South African languages: March 2022 – April 2025
3. Extending the multilingual corpus of code-switched South African speech: September 2022 – 30 October 2025
4. Digitalising the South African Sign language: April 2022 – June 2025
5. Advancing South African Sign language for 4IR Technological development using place names: April 2022 – 30 June 2025
6. Online platform for the immersive learning of isiZulu: April 2022 – June 2025.
7. Lexicography for modern-day language use: November 2023 – October 2026
8. Electronic isiZulu Cultural Dictionary: January 2024 – March 2025

Translation and Editing facilitates access to information and services in the citizens' languages of choice and enables the country to transact globally through translation of official documents.

Archival records: More than 90% of archival records are not digitised, and this delays online access to records. Digitisation is an ongoing process based on the large volumes of archival records preserved at the National Archives. Online access to records will be enhanced in line with 4IR if archival records are digitised. It is essential that this project is adequately resourced to fulfil the mandate of the Constitution and NARSSA Act with regards to access to information. To date the Rivonia Trial Dictabelts, CODESA and Multiparty Negotiating Forum Collections have been digitised, and these are available online. During

2024/25 the Treason Trial and TRC collections (dictabelts and paper records) will continue to be digitised and uploaded on the NARSSA website.

TRANSFORMATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING

DSAC initiatives supporting transformation and capacity building are captured in Table VI.

TABLE VI: DSAC CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS A TRANSFORMED, CAPABLE AND PROFESSIONAL SPORT, ARTS AND CULTURE SECTOR

Government Priority	EDUCATION, SKILLS, AND HEALTH			
DSAC Outcome	TRANSFORMED, CAPABLE AND PROFESSIONAL SPORT, ARTS AND CULTURE SECTOR			
Intervention	INCREASE AWARENESS OF SAC OFFERINGS AND OPPORTUNITIES	CAPACITY BUILDING IN SAC SECTOR	SAC PRACTITIONERS ACHIEVE SUCCESS AT INTERNATIONAL EVENTS	CAPACITATE, ORGANISE AND PROFESSIONALISE THE SAC SECTOR
Outputs	SAC promotional campaigns	Artists placed in schools. Bursaries Capacity building projects Practitioners supported through the SAC academies, COEs and incubators. Induction of newly appointed public entity council members	High performance athletes supported. Talented athletes developed. Scientific support services Government support to anti-doping agencies Recognising achievements in SAC.	Transformation in sport and recreation Provision of sports equipment and attire National federations supported. Sector support Presidential Employment Stimulus Programme (PESP)

TRANSFORMATION

The main objective of transformation in the sport sector is to ensure equitable access to sport participation opportunities to all South Africans, recognizing the constitutional right to sport and harnessing the socio-economic benefits of sport based on a system embracing the values of respect for each other, fair and just behaviour, good governance, and innovation. This is embedded in the principle of equitable resource distribution, eliminating inequalities, access to participation opportunities, skill and capability development at all levels and all areas, empowerment of the individual and increased community involvement. Selected national federations (approximately 50) are provided with support, both financial and non-financial, to facilitate the delivery of sport and recreation in the country and to support transformation initiatives.

Although the Department is mandated to provide leadership to the sport and recreation sector to accelerate transformation, the strides taken towards transforming the sector have not yielded the desired results and much work still needs to be done. Transformation is a contentious issue. It provokes emotional responses that are often ill-informed. The Department needs to invest in awareness campaigns in this regard. Opportunities, access to facilities and funding remain fundamental, but so are soft issues such as parental support. To be successful in many sporting codes, swimming being an excellent example, parental support, emotionally and logistically is critical.

The new Eminent Persons Group (EPG) has been appointed. The committee comes with highly skilled and experienced personnel, with vast expertise in the sport sector. As part of support provided to the Federations the Department requires that the Federations included in the EPG assessment address the findings and recommendations as contained in the EPG Report on Transformation in Sport. This ensures that support provided by the Department is guided and backed by information from an Advisory Panel. In terms of Cricket Rugby Football and Netball the Department provides support specifically for Women's Programmes. To this end the Department has worked with Netball SA and SAFA establishing Women's League. The Department is working with Cricket SA to establish a league.

DSAC interventions aim to ensure that those in creative industry occupations broadly represent the demographic profile of South African society (in terms of race, gender, and physical abilities), with this being evident across the full spectrum of creatives and creative and event technical enterprises, including artisans, professionals, management, executives, and production management. A key part of achieving this is the progression towards black majority ownership of creative enterprises. Funding bodies, like the National Arts Council and the National Film and Video Foundation, as well as other funders of the development and promotion of black creatives, must be used to ensure a more representative sector.

Internally, DSAC is committed to transforming the workplace and has various initiatives in place:



Appointing persons with disabilities beyond the 2% requirement.



50% women appointed at SMS level.



30% youth appointed

- Training and Development
 - o Developmental programmes that are geared towards upskilling youth and women for opportunities that may arise in future.
 - o Mentorship programs where the mentee can learn from the mentor's experiences in a context that resonates with them, thereby increasing developmental opportunities.
 - o Creating a leadership pipeline for upward mobility of designated groups.
- Appointing a gender focal point person to mainstream gender issues into the work of the Department, in terms of content and processes.
- Entrench a holistic and all-inclusive wellness culture that is designed to support employees with challenges and to proactively get them back on their feet.

CAPACITY BUILDING

Research reports produced by the South African Cultural Observatory (SACO) indicate that the sector needs to focus resources. Capacity deficiencies have been identified within the sector and the Department now needs to be resolute about closing these gaps in terms of capacity. Given the creative industry's changing skills requirements as the sector pivots to digital platforms in the 4IR, education and skills development must remain a priority. This will ensure that technical and advanced management skills are transferred into the South African economy. Scarce skills and those skills that are in demand in each of the creative industry sectors have been identified together with proposals to address these through short courses, degrees and diplomas, and Continuous Professional Development (CPD). Special attention is given to those students and potential students who come from groups that are not adequately represented.

Public sector procurement and funding should be used to drive demand for creative goods produced by the previously disadvantaged groups. This would include public distribution and commissioning channels, such as the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC), public libraries, diplomatic gifts, and the South African Art Bank, amongst others. Such entities must report on the measures they are taking to ensure that the work done by Black creatives, women and persons with disabilities is being promoted.

Furthermore, capacity building initiatives need to be streamlined across the support provided by the Department; MGE projects and the Performance Arts Institutions to eliminate duplication. Capacity building in the technical sector specifically will yield very positive outcomes in terms of job opportunities. The Department needs to recognise emerging trends and ensure that the sector is adequately prepared to adapt. The evolution of music to streaming platforms is such an example. The Department is also considering introducing a National Book Fair. Having gained experience in capacity building programmes, we will introduce deliberate skill interventions that capacitate beneficiaries in the sector. This includes accredited training and working with accredited training institutions.

DSAC supports the following capacity building projects within the arts and culture sector: Market Theatre Incubator; State Theatre Incubator; Playhouse Company Incubator; PACOFS Incubator; Arts Cape Incubator; Sello Maake-Ncube Incubator; Nelson Bay Theatre Complex Incubator; Northern Cape Theatre Incubator; Igoda Fashion Incubator; National Craft Incubator; Eersterust Visual Arts Incubator; Arts & Culture Trust Reading Clubs; Amambazo Mobile Academy Project; INDONI SA; DSAC Publishing Hub; Thato Molamu Training Academy; Casterbridge Academy Project; Backstage Academy Project; Women Writers' Project; The Creative and Technology Hub; and Animation Hub South Africa.

Bursaries: The awarding of heritage bursaries to tertiary students to further their heritage studies at institutions of higher learning aims to support the development, availability, and the retention of skilled human capital in the country's heritage sector by offering bursaries to ensure the building of greater capacity in critical areas necessary for conservation, protection, promotion, and transformation of heritage, such as conservation and restoration, sculpturing, maritime and underwater archaeology. The bursaries assist to bridge the heritage sector skills gap in areas of scarce and critical heritage skills such as forensic anthropology, forensic and marine archeology, conservation, intangible cultural heritage and IKS protection and promotion, digitization, the marketing of heritage. This project promotes the development of qualified heritage practitioners.

The purpose of the language bursary scheme is to provide financial support to universities to enable them to support students who are studying towards language qualifications to work as a language practitioner. This enables qualified language practitioners to work in various sectors to ensure that language practice is strengthened and that citizens receive quality services. It is estimated that 140 bursaries will be awarded in 2024/25.

The provincial community libraries are used as spaces for skills development and many offer development in areas such as basic computer training and knitting. The archives during outreach programmes augment the current curriculum by providing access to archival information, such as the 1976 uprising and so on.

Achieving success

Schools, hubs, and clubs provided with equipment and/or attire: The provision of sport equipment and attire is meant to enable the participation of learners in sport. Previously disadvantaged schools have been limited from participating in sport due to the unavailability of sport equipment and attire. Annually schools, hubs and clubs are provided with sport equipment and attire to encourage them to participate in sport.

Club Development: Clubs are the fundamental building blocks in the sport development continuum. Coming as they do at the lowest rung of the hierarchy of sport structures, they are in the closest proximity and in the most advantageous position in any community to add value and to make a difference in the lives of citizens. A club is generally regarded as the foundation of structured sport in South Africa. National Federations (NFs) must take responsibility to ensure that the growth of their sport is supported by a well-developed club system. We are firm in our belief that, for any country to prosper in sport, it must be rooted in the strong foundation of development at a grassroots level. A Club Development Blueprint will be implemented in 2024/25.

School Sport: The Department held a successful School Sport Indaba which saw the participation of all stakeholders which included amongst others, various national departments, provincial departments, SALGA, Sport Federations, teachers' unions, SGB's, entities of sport, SASCOC, NGOs like Lovelife and Sport for Social Network Change. The purpose was to complete a review of the School Sport programme. This focused on deep discussions regarding the clarification of policy, roles and responsibilities of stakeholders, stakeholder management, mobilization of resources and very broad transversal matters like, transformation, 4th Industrial revolution, safeguarding in sport and capacity building. The main participants signed the pledge, which highlighted the commitment of each stakeholder in the increased provision of sport opportunities in schools. There are several recommendations that emerged and that must be undertaken, which includes the establishment of the coordinating structure for the development of a clear school sport policy, the provision of sport infrastructure in schools, the consolidation of national school sport championship in predictive cyclic approach among others.

National School Sport Championships will be implemented only during the Autumn and Summer. It has been necessary to reduce the programme in line with budget cuts and cost containment measures. The championships are seen as part of the pipeline to develop high performance athletes and to foster transformation.

School sport leagues organised at a district level. Through the School Sport programme, a more focused and locally based league structure will be established and supported. The sustainable school sport leagues are the bedrock of long-term participation and sustainable and organized sport opportunities. A move from competitive to a broad mass participation approach is central to the long-lasting participation in sport at the school level.

Sport Ambassador's Programme: Former professional players in athletics, football, rugby, netball including boxing (communities) will bring the necessary expertise and skills to help with the after-school programme for school sport. They have been recruited to provide coaching, mentorship, administrative support, and motivation within the school sport programme. Currently 21 Sport Ambassadors have been appointed by the Minister. They will also help set-up the School Sport Structures at a community level.

Support to Sport and Recreation Bodies: Within the current economic climate sustainable funding is key. Athletes preparing for international competitions, such as the Olympic; Paralympic and Commonwealth Games can not only be supported in the year of the event. It takes years to prepare, and it is during this preparation stage that the bulk of the resources are required. Sport is an exceptionally valuable commodity and Government need to initiate partnerships that support the national federations as they are the delivery agencies for sport and recreation in the country. DSAC provides financial and non-financial support to them, based on the business plans they submit, to ensure that they remain viable and can deliver on their mandate. Approximately 50 sport and recreation bodies are supported annually.

Recognition of excellence encourages young people to excel and contributes towards unifying our nation. Prestigious events such as the Sports Awards provide immense marketing capital for sponsors. Whilst similarly, the Creative Arts Awards provide an excellent forum to cover all genres within the sector and it is recognition events such as these that contribute towards nation building.

During 2024 the country will **celebrate 30 years of democracy** and the Department will be key in providing arts and culture content that unifies us as a nation.

TARGET GROUPS

The enormous potential of sport, arts and culture is a fact that it is increasingly being recognised around the world. It empowers and promotes the inclusion of marginalised groups, especially women, the youth, rural communities, and persons with disabilities.

WOMEN

Most women in South Africa were historically and systematically subjugated and excluded from the social, political and economic spheres. As a result, women's lived experiences differed according to their race, geographic location, economic status, and educational levels. Today, most women continue to face economic exclusion, resulting in high levels of poverty, inequality, and unemployment. Women's economic empowerment is central to the achievement of the constitutional vision of a gender-equal, non-sexist society. Women's access to resources, both social and economic, has far-reaching implications – improving women's access to education, skills development, technology, and economic resources, including credit, will result in a better quality of life for women and will benefit society. Transforming the world of work for women and ensuring their inclusion in mainstream economic activities, opportunities and employment requires the elimination of structural barriers, violence, and harassment as well as an end to discriminatory laws, policies, practices and social norms. We need to target inequalities and gaps related to economic inclusion, labour force participation, entrepreneurship, equal pay for work of equal value, working conditions, social protection, and unpaid domestic and care work. Addressing gender equality between men and women and dismantling patriarchal systems remains a key challenge in ensuring women's inclusion in the short, medium and long term.

(Revised Medium-Term Strategic Framework 2019-2024: Pg 14)

In the second quarter of 2023, the number of women in South Africa of working age reached over 20.5 million, while the number of men of working age reached roughly 20.2 million. This is marking a year-on-year change of 1.4 percent and 1.5 percent compared to the second quarter of 2022, respectively (<https://www.statista.com/statistics/1129143/population-of-working-age-by-gender-in-south-africa/>). Even though more women are employed the labour market, South Africa remains more favourable to men than women, revealing **large gender gaps in employment**. This is not unique to South Africa. Globally, workplace disparities between men and women continue to exist.

Women and young people fare worse in labour markets globally, often enduring the most of inequalities in labour markets. According to the Quarterly Labour Force Survey for the second quarter of 2023, South Africa's labour force participation rate increased to 59,6% in the second quarter of 2023 from 58,6% recorded in the second quarter of 2022, an increase of 1 percentage point year-on-year. The labour force participation rate for women stood at 54,3% compared with 64,9% for men, a gap of 10,6 percentage points. Only 54,3% of women of working age in South Africa participate in the labour force either as employed or looking for work. The female labour force participation rate has seen an increase over 10 years by 4 percentage points from 50,3% in Q2:2013 to 54,3% in Q2:2023. However, women remain less likely to participate in the labour force compared to men. **Black African women fare even worse** with an unemployment rate of 39,8% in Q2:2023, which is higher than the national average and other population groups.

When women are employed, they are more likely to work in low-paying jobs in vulnerable conditions, and there is a slow improvement forecast for the future. Gender disparities in the labour market still exist and there is a need to accelerate the enhancement of women's overall participation in employment, access to more opportunities across economic sectors and addressing job gaps that go beyond unemployment.

Work is the most effective economic empowerment strategy for women. Women's labour market participation must consequently be increased. Improving gender equality has numerous positive effects on both individual persons and society.

Table VII documents specific initiatives implemented by DSAC for women.

TABLE VII: DSAC INITIATIVES TARGETING WOMEN.

PROGRAMME	INITIATIVES TARGETTING WOMEN
Admin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities targeting women and girls are mainstreamed within all programmes and projects of the Department. The Department has an approved Employment Equity (EE) Plan which is being monitored to ensure compliance with the national targets. Targeted recruitment is applied to address the underrepresentation of women in certain posts.
RDSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better resourced sports codes such as rugby, football and cricket only receive Departmental funding for school sport and for women's participation. G-Sport Awards focus exclusively on women's excellence. The Women and Sport Policy ensures that women are mainstreamed and given equal opportunities to participate. In most sport and recreation events women and girls are the main beneficiaries.
ACPD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programmes such as Sisters Working in Film & Television (SWIFT) and Women Writers are supported to ensure that women are mainstreamed and given equal opportunities to participate in the cultural and creative industries sector. SWIFT is a sector organisation advocating for gender parity, representation and safety of women within the television and film industry. The Women Writers programme focuses on the development of emerging and established women writers, their work and achievements. Prioritisation of women will be emphasized in the advert for the 2024/25 Call for Proposals. Women in the Arts programme. Cultural Seasons provide an opportunity to target "target groups." International Relations advocate that bilateral agreements need to specify targeted groups. Policies at Region 5 must reflect Government priorities, including women.

PROGRAMME	INITIATIVES TARGETTING WOMEN
HPP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sarah Baartman Centre of Remembrance is led by women of Khoi and San ancestry. The development of the Sarah Bartmann Centre of Remembrance fulfils the mandate of the output that focuses on responding to youth, women, and persons with disabilities. Two museums, the Sarah Bartmann Museum, and the Khoi and San Museum will house the exhibitions, one dedicated to the life of Sarah Bartmann, and the other to the history and socio-economic history of the San and Khoi people of South Africa. The San and Khoi Centre of the University of Cape Town has been appointed to design, develop, fabricate, and install the Sarah Bartmann exhibition and the Khoi and San exhibition for installation in the Sarah Bartmann Centre of Remembrance in Hankey. As the museum is specifically about the history of a Khoi woman, Sarah Bartmann, who lived during the 19th century, who was herself subjected to gender-based violence, racially based abuse, slavery, and inhumane treatment because of her race and the fact that she was a woman, the exhibition will speak directly to similar conditions under which women are still subjected to, including modern-day slavery. The National Khoi and San Heritage Route: Some of the sites that will form part of the National Khoi and San Heritage Route will focus on the massacres, or for instance the Kinderlé memorial, near Steinopf in the Northern Cape that commemorates the massacres of the Nama children by the San people, and the role of women in Khoi and San culture.

YOUTH

High youth unemployment, coupled with growing poverty and inequality, is a critical challenge. Young people also have limited access to resources that can help them find a way out of poverty and enable them to become agents of change. Limited access to land, finance for business ventures, and support and mentoring remain obstacles to the potential demographic dividend presented by a large young population of working age. Other contributing factors include low levels of education and skills, lack of information, location and the cost of work seeking, lack of income and work experience, and limited social capital. The country's slow economic growth in recent years has led to massive job losses and an even lower number of jobs being created. Reducing South Africa's high level of youth unemployment requires the economy to be on a labour-absorbing growth path, which depends on the successful reorientation of the economy to raise labour demand while improving labour supply. All sectors of society, from Government to business, and civil society organisations, need to rally together and make a more meaningful contribution to addressing the youth challenge. This requires the effective mainstreaming of youth development across all priority areas, including through institutionalising youth-responsive planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation in the period to 2024. (Revised Medium-Term Strategic Framework 2019-2024: Pg 14)

Youth in South Africa continue to be disadvantaged in the labour market with an unemployment rate higher than the national average. According to the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) for the first quarter of 2022, the unemployment rate was 63,9% for those aged 15-24 and 42,1% for those aged 25-34 years, while the current official national rate stands at 34,5%.

Although the graduate unemployment rate remains relatively low in South Africa compared to those of other educational levels, unemployment among the youth continues to be a burden, irrespective of educational attainment. Year-on-year, the unemployment rate among young graduates (aged 15-24 years) declined from 40,3% to 32,6%, while it increased by 6,9 percentage points to 22,4% for those aged 25-34 years in Q1: 2022.

South Africa has over 10 million young people aged 15-24 years and, of these, only 2,5 million were in the labour force, either employed or unemployed. The largest share (7,7 million or 75,1 %) of this group of young people are those that are out of the labour force (i.e. inactive). The main reason for being inactive is discouragement, i.e. they have lost hope of finding a job that suits their skills or in the area they reside.

Of the 40,0 million working age population in Q1:2022, more than half (51,6%) were youth (15-34 years) (Youth and the labour market, <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org>: 2023).

The role of the youth within our sector was recognised by the President in his January 8th Statement 2024. "The social agency of the youth also finds dramatic expression in sport, the arts, and cultural industries. From the rise of Kwaito music in the early 1990s as the foremost platform of youthful social expression to the prominence of Amapiano on the global music scene today. Our artists have also excelled in film, sports, writing and literature, performance arts, comedy, videography, and other genres of art. Our country will continue to rely on the youth to reimagine the future and rejuvenate our nation." (pg4)

Table VIII documents specific initiatives implemented by DSAC for youth.

TABLE VIII: DSAC INITIATIVES TARGETING YOUTH.

PROGRAMME	INITIATIVES TARGETING THE YOUTH
Admin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internship programme • Employment Equity Plan • Contract employees
RDSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many participants in sport and recreation events are youth. In addition, the Department employs youth at its events to assist with delivery. This provides them with both experience and exposure. • National Youth Camp

PROGRAMME	INITIATIVES TARGETING THE YOUTH
ACPD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DSAC youth focused programmes are deliberately set to develop youth and this includes a dedicated budget. These programmes focus on in- and out-of- school youth and funding youth organisations. • National Book Month has a specific focus on the youth. • Indoni - Youth empowerment programme aimed at positive behavioural change using culture as a tool. • Artists in schools – artists are placed in schools to support educators by bringing the practical part of the cultural and creative industry. • Debut Fund Programme - The Debut Fund programme targets young creatives and aims to provide these creatives with a start-up and a chance for them to take their products and services to market. During 2024/25 the roll out to take on a new crop of young creatives onto this programme will continue with recruitment country wide. • Young Creatives Programme Young creatives are placed in Community Art Centres across the country to address youth unemployment whilst also supporting the creative industry at a grassroots level. • Youth Arts Careers Expo • Schools Arts Championships - A National Schools Art Championship will be introduced in 2024/25 as part of the Artists in Schools programme.
HPP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools are invited to National Archives. • Reading clubs for the youth are hosted at community libraries. • Placement of graduates.

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Persons with disabilities tend to face the following challenges, amongst other: • **Barriers that exclude them from accessing socio-economic opportunities;** • **Lack of effective articulation and alignment between different services offered by different departments targeting the same target group;** • **Lack of access to appropriate and timely information and support;** and • **Lack of access to essential disability and other support services, particularly in rural areas. Improving the economic security of persons with disabilities and their families requires a concerted and coordinated effort by all Government departments, municipalities, employers, labour unions, financial institutions, statistical bodies, education and research institutions, organisations of and for persons with disabilities, skills development agencies, regulatory bodies, institutions promoting democracy, as well as international development agencies. Working together, these organisations need to align legislation, policies, systems, programmes, services, and monitoring and regulatory mechanisms aimed at the creation of decent work, employment schemes, skills development, social protection, environmental accessibility and the reduction of inequality. Persons with disabilities can and should be active players in building the economy.** (Revised Medium-Term Strategic Framework 2019-2024: Pg 15).

The national disability prevalence rate is 7,5% in South Africa. **Disability is more prevalent among females** compared to males (8,3% and 6,5% respectively). Persons with disabilities increase with age. More than half (53,2%) of persons aged 85+ reported having a disability.

The prevalence of a specific type of disability shows that 11% of persons aged five years and older had **seeing difficulties**, 4,2% had cognitive difficulties (remembering/concentrating), 3,6% had hearing difficulties, and about 2% had communication, self-care and walking difficulties. Persons with severe disabilities experience difficulty in accessing education and employment opportunities (<https://www.statssa.gov.za/?p=3180>).

To date, national statistics are only rarely disaggregated by disability status. Often, the little data we find on disability focuses only on disability prevalence. Lack of data and data analysis has contributed to persons with disabilities being often invisible in human rights and development policy debates. Six years are left to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its pledge to “**leave no one behind**”. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 10 states that “inequality within and among countries is a persistent cause for concern. ”Persons with disabilities are a group at risk of being left behind. (<https://www.samrc.ac.za/news/disability-data-report-2023-data-human-rights>).

Persons with disabilities face significant inequalities in terms of educational attainment, work, multidimensional poverty, and subjective wellbeing. Importantly, the results show that **policy work is needed** to curb these inequalities and realize the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. In terms of policies, programmes and practices, no matter where they take place, there is a need to be **inclusive of persons with disabilities**, and persons with disabilities and their representative organizations should be included in policymaking.

Table IX documents specific initiatives implemented by DSAC for persons with disabilities.

TABLE IX: DSAC INITIATIVES TARGETING PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES.

PROGRAMME	INITIATIVES TARGETING PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES
Admin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partners with different stakeholders to advocate for the rights of persons with disabilities. Complies with national guidelines regarding the employment of persons with disabilities (2,60% or 15 People with Disabilities). Assists employees in accordance with the Departmental Policy on Reasonable Accommodation and Assistive Devices ranging from Sign Language Interpreting services to hiring automatic vehicles instead of manual vehicles where necessary. Assisted employees with Braille Sense computer and mobile phone monitors, Acoustic Hoods and Zoom Text Magnifiers with Windows 10. Research providing insight into trends specific to persons with disabilities.
RDSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School sport programmes cater for learners with special educational needs. Goalball, a sport for the visually impaired, is one of the priority codes of the Department and forms part of the school sport championships. Codes of sport focusing on persons with disabilities benefit through Departmental transfer payments that are allocated to them on an annual basis - wheelchair basketball; wheelchair tennis and wheelchair table tennis, as well as numerous codes focusing on deaf participant.
ACPD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The We Can Arts Festival programme has been extended to be more than just a Festival. It now includes skills development and master class programmes that stand to benefit 200 artists with disabilities throughout the country. The programme creates access to social and economic opportunities by persons with disabilities. It also recognises and honours persons with disabilities across the country, and by having Mzansi Magic as a partner the work is televised. People who are hearing impaired are assisted with two human language technology projects that commenced in April 2020 and will be concluded by June 2025, namely (1) Digitalising the South African Sign language; and (2) Advancing South African Sign language for 4IR Technological development using place names. When the submissions from persons with disabilities are received from an Open Call, they are given preferential treatment and assessed more leniently to promote inclusion.
HPP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds are made available from the Community Library Services Conditional Grant to establish services for the blind and print-handicapped/visually impaired readers in new and existing community libraries for easy access to information. Libraries provide easy access to facilities for people with physical disabilities through ramps at the entrance to the library, demarcated parking spaces and special latrine facilities.

ANTI-GBVF

Table X documents specific initiatives implemented by DSAC targeting anti-GBVF.

TABLE X: DSAC INITIATIVES TARGETING ANTI-GBVF.

PROGRAMME	INITIATIVES TARGETING ANTI-GBVF INITIATIVES
Admin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial Community Izindaba in nine provinces, on discouraging harmful cultural practices.
RDSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GBVF programmes in sport are driven through and in partnership with our stakeholders such as loveLife and the Sport for Social Change Network. Prominent sport persons are used as advocates for anti GBVF messaging. The Department will collaborate with stakeholders to finalise a policy on Safeguarding in Sport. The sport and recreation bodies are required as part of their application for funding to include their Safeguarding Policy as per published template by SASCOC. This will be part of the weighting to calculate their funding allocation. The National School Sport Championship is used as a platform to promote and create awareness around GBV. The National Youth Camp programme has modules on GBVF. During school sport events the Department supports numerous campaigns including (1) No to age cheating; (2) No to substance abuse; (3) Safeguarding of children and (4) an anti-gender-based violence campaign with the messaging "Don't have to protect a girl if we educate a boy".

PROGRAMME	INITIATIVES TARGETING ANTI-GBVF INITIATIVES
ACPD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Language Services broaden the reach of messages against GBVF and related social ills. The Golekane programme addresses societal ills and offers a platform for men to be part of the solution. Nqoba i GBV is a campaign that seeks to raise awareness against gender- based violence, intimate partner violence and femicide in South Africa. It is a multi-sectoral movement that seeks to influence and change problematic belief systems and behaviors that perpetuate the scourge of gender-based violence. The campaign focuses on telling the untold stories of GBVF victims through raw footage from survivors of GBVF. The Social Cohesion Advocates (SCA) programme has a work stream solely dedicated on "Women Empowerment and Gender Equality" which prioritises matters of GBVF. Anti-femicide and GBV projects are offered through the MRM programme. Platforms for Community Conversations / Dialogues are created with specific focus on the issues of national importance, including GBVF.
HPP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develops content and programmes that advocate against GBVF for newly completed legacy projects. Exhibitions at the Sarah Baartman Centre of Remembrance will include promoting the protection of the vulnerable and advocate against GBVF.

GRAMMYS: South Africa has 13 Grammys, the highest in Africa



- Ladysmith Black Mambazo have 5 Grammys.
- Soweto Gospel Choir have 3 Grammys.
- Tyla has a Grammy.
- Black Coffee has a Grammy.
- Miriam Makeba has a Grammy.
- Wouter Kellerman has 2 Grammys.
- Nomcebo Zikode and Zakes Bantwini won 1 along with him.

Mzantsi Grammy Winners



1.1.2 Internal Environment Analysis

As a national Government department DSAC adheres to legislated prescripts related to governance matters. Core DSAC outputs in this regard are illustrated in Table XI. In terms of service delivery, our sector supports a variety of professionals and up-and-coming athletes and practitioners. While we cannot

always satisfy them all, those who do not benefit at any given time must leave knowing that we will keep our word and will support them next, when resources become available. We must find how best to strengthen efficiency and ensure professionalism in all areas of our work.

TABLE XI: COMPLIANT AND RESPONSIVE GOVERNANCE

Government Priority	A CAPABLE, ETHICAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL STATE				
DSAC Outcome	COMPLIANT AND RESPONSIVE GOVERNANCE				
Intervention	PERFORMANCE AND FINANCIAL OVERSIGHT	CAPACITATED HUMAN RESOURCES	INTEGRATED STAKEHOLDER MANAGEMENT	STRENGTHEN PUBLIC ENTITY OVERSIGHT MECHANISMS	SERVICE DELIVERY
Outputs	Planning: Strategic Plan, Annual Performance Plan, MTEF, ENE Reporting: monthly, quarterly, and annual In-Year Monitoring Reports Irregular, unauthorised and fruitless and wasteful expenditure Audit outcome Audit Charters Audit Plans Asset Management Annual Strategic Risk Assessment DSAC Project Risk Assessments Enterprise Risk Management Policies Financial disclosures	Internship programme Workplace Skills Plan Human Resource Planning Recruitment and Selection Conditions of service Vacancy rate Employment equity Consequence management Diversity and transformation strategy Employee Wellness Programme Health and Productivity Programme Performance assessments Employee training programmes	Cluster coordination. Intergovernmental forums: MINMEC; TIC; CEOs MOU between three spheres of Government Integrated policy framework Litigation reports SCM contract commitment registers Portfolio and Select Committees liaison. G20 participation UNESCO; BRICS; PPEM; AU Sports Council Region 5. CATHSSETA National Lotteries Commission (NLC) SEDA	Fully constituted councils/boards of public entities Shareholders compacts Oversight visits to public entities Amalgamation of entities Assistance to public entities – SP; APP; AR; ENE; procurement plans	Valid Invoices paid within 30 days. Systems modernised. Service Delivery Improvement Plan Citizen's satisfaction index Call centre system SAGN system Security policy Procurement plan Izimbizo

Employment Equity: In addition to the seven apex priorities, the Revised MTSF 2019-2024 also prioritises youth, women, and persons with disabilities as cross-cutting areas of focus across all priorities. These cross-cutting priorities need to be mainstreamed into all elements of South Africa's developmental future and must therefore be actioned through priorities and interventions. Our programmes will continue to prioritise the mainstreaming of youth, women and persons with disabilities as espoused in the NDP Vision 2030. The Department has an approved **Employment Equity (EE) Plan** which is monitored to ensure compliance with the national targets. The EE Unit provides quarterly updates to the Departmental EE and Skills Development Committee, with representation from organised labour, who in turn track progress regarding the achievements of all targets, including targets on women (specifically women on Senior

Management Services (SMS) level), youth and persons with disabilities. Annually the unit also reports progress to the Department of Employment and Labour.

Two weaknesses relating to human resources were identified in the SWOT that was conducted: (1) insufficient resources to to meet the mandate; and (2) high level of staff turnover. Furthermore, in conjunction with the Human Resources unit an audit was conducted to assess the situation regarding DSAC demographics. The results were presented and endorsed at EMT. The findings have resulted in a more targeted approach to recruitment to align more closely with the Economically Active Population of South Africa.

The Department is getting very close to complying with the **gender transformation** requirements in the workplace as 49.9% of SMS posts are filled by women. There are, however, no women with disabilities at SMS level, which is an area we need to recruit for specifically.

Government sees the youth as the future of our country and has committed that at least 30% of the establishment should comprise of youth. This target is still eluding DSAC as the department has achieved only 22.3%. Again, this demographic will be addressed with targeted recruitment.

DSAC employs 15 **Persons with Disabilities** representing only 2.64% of the workforce.

Capacity building: 2022 ended on a high note with a record 95 applications for bursaries having been received from DSAC staff to either continue or commence with formal tertiary studies during 2023. The Employment Equity and Skills Development (EE and SD) Committee considered all the bursary applications and despite budgetary challenges were able to recommend all 95 applications amounting to R 3.5 million for approval. The Department is optimistic that this trend towards formal skills development of our staff will continue during 2024 and into the future and will be supported within the financial constraints being placed on the HRD Unit.

Workplace Skills Plan (WSP)/ training interventions: The Skills Development Act, 97 of 1998, requires employers contemplated in Section 30 and 30 (a) of the Act to submit to the relevant Sector Education and Training Authority (SETA) a Workplace Skills Plan and Annual Training Report (ATR) as a minimum requirement. To comply with the above requirement, but also to coordinate training or skills development in DSAC all staff are requested annually to submit their training needs to the HRD Unit. All inputs received from staff are consolidated to form the Department's WSP that is eventually submitted to the PSETA. The EE and SD Committee receive updates on WSP and ATR at its quarterly meetings. By the end of September 2023, a total of 166 employees received training in one or other field out of the target of 300. It is foreseen that this trend will continue during 2024 and beyond and funding permitting may even expand to provide training interventions to more DSAC staff.

Organizational review: The Department of Sport, Arts, and Culture has initiated an organizational review process intending to refine the departmental structure for enhanced effectiveness. This need arose due to unintended consequences stemming from the initial start-up structure, leading to functional overlaps, a silo approach to service delivery, and various other inefficiencies. Phase 1 of the project concentrated on devising a comprehensive macro design. The preferred macro structure for DSAC, following the organisational review, was endorsed by the Minister of Sport, Arts and Culture on 11 May 2023. This endorsement provided the mandate to consult with Organised Labour, whereafter the proposal was submitted to the Minister for Public Service and Administration (MPSA).

A new service provider was appointed for Phase 2 to take the process forward. Phase 2 is presently in progress, focusing on the development of a more detailed micro-design organizational structure. The way forward will include Organisational Structure Alignment; a Skills Audit, a workload measurement and utilisation, development of job profiles; job evaluation and grading; and change management for approximately 580 employees. This strategic evolution aims to enable the department to operate with greater efficiency and make a more substantial impact on the sector. It is envisioned that this intervention will address the two weaknesses identified in the SWOT: (1) Working in silos /lack of coordination /lack of internal synergy; and (2) Clarification of roles & responsibilities.

The **Communications and Marketing** unit is responsible for providing platforms that create awareness and profile the programmes of the Department. These platforms are aimed at fostering social cohesion and nation-building; mobilizing stakeholders within the sector to support the programmes of the Department; driving a robust GBVF programme; implementing events and campaigns of the Department through events management and popularizing these programmes through public relations and media.

The following programmes will be profiled in 2024/25:

1. **Social Cohesion and Nation Building:** As a custodian of managing the awareness of public national days which form part of the South African calendar of events - driving a social cohesive and winning nation by advocating patriotism through national days. This will be done through the Marketing and Communication unit to educate, inform and promote about the history of all the National Days and promoting the theme and develop a unique corporate identity of the events as an integral part of the South African landscape in promoting and celebrating the national days as part of the national symbols of the country. Promotion will be through the traditional media i.e. Radio, print and TV, including the social media platforms of the Department and stakeholders. National Days that will be promoted are Human Rights Day, Freedom Day, Youth Day, Women's Day, Heritage Day and Reconciliation Day.
2. **Transformation of the landscape:** The Marketing and Communication unit would educate and promote the national heritage landscape of SA through the Geographical Name Change programme. This is to inform and educate the community of SA on sites that have been earmarked and highlight the new names to be changed and how they are progressing. This is to ensure that the community does not have a negative perspective on structures that are being renamed and think the budget is not being utilized correctly. Development of new monuments and heritage sites is to preserve, protect and promote our heritage for current and future generations to remind ourselves where we come from. This would be done through media outlets, traditional and the social media platforms of the Department and that of our stakeholders.

3. Funding programmes: The MGE is a funding programmes that will be promoted through all media and social media platforms. As a programme that is in the limelight due to the major interest in the funding by creatives and athletes, it is imperative that they are informed timely, emphasis being timely, of the programme and its deadlines, what is needed from them to be considered for the programme and any progresses regarding the payments. Continuous information is critical to minimize and avoid negative responses.
4. Development programmes & healthy lifestyle: The National School Sport Championship is a flagship of the Department which is an ongoing programme that exposes young people to showcase their skills to national federations and talent scouts. Marketing the programme would assist in informing, educating, and highlighting the progress of the youth and their development through the National School Sport Championships. The Move for Health Day and the National Recreation Day, incorporating the Big Walk, will also be profiled to promote healthy lifestyles.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT): The ICT Unit will pursue the modernisation of DSAC services through the deployment of new technologies. The unit will explore the use of artificial intelligence where large volumes of data are dealt with especially in the sport and archival environment. Further to the foregoing, the ICT unit will strive to address the various audit findings with a view to achieve a clean audit. The following initiatives amongst others will be pursued to improve service delivery whilst also making the interaction between the Department and its stakeholders easier:

1. Automation of HRM processes
2. Sport Information Management System to provide accurate performance information.
3. Control Objectives for Information and Related Technology (COBIT) Assessment and Enterprise Architecture and implementation to improve corporate governance of ICT.
4. Enterprise Content Management to improve document management in the SCM area and enterprise wide.
5. Public Entities Reporting System to ensure monitoring of resources allocated to DSAC public entities.
6. Deployment of new systems for the National Language Service.

Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE): The Department is implementing the PPPFA Act and not the BBBEE Act. The Department ensures that the regulations are consistent with the founding legislation, the PPPFA in this regard. Until such time that the PPPFA is repealed, the Department will continue to claim preference points on specific goals decided by the organ of the state in line with the PPPFA rather than the BBBEE Scorecard.

SCM is procuring goods and services according to the Preferential Procurement Regulations 2022. The preferential procurement regulations 2022 state that:

“3. (1) An organ of state must, in the tender documents, stipulate— (a) the applicable preference point system as envisaged in regulations 4, 5, 6 or 7; (b) the specific goal in the invitation to submit the tender for which a point may be awarded, and the number of points that will be awarded to each goal, and proof of the claim for such goal“

The 80/20 preference point system for the acquisition of goods or services with Rand value equal to or below R50 million. The points are allocated as follows:

- 80 points are allocated for the lowest acceptable price.
- 10 points are allocated for the BBBEE Contributor level.
- A maximum of 10 points may be awarded to a tenderer for the specific goal specified for the tender (Women or Youth or Persons with disabilities)

The 90/10 preference point system for the acquisition of goods or services with a Rand value above R50 million.

- 5 points is allocated for the BBBEE contributor level.
- 5 points are allocated for specific goals

It will be difficult for SCM to target 40% of Procurement for Women on specific goals. Nonetheless, the Department acknowledges that more can be done to favour the target groups when procuring goods and services.

The DSAC BBBEE Report for Quarter 4 2023/24 (to 11 March 2024) detailing the procurement percentages awarded to Level 1 suppliers yielded the following: 50% Black women-owned; 79% Black owned; 36% Youth owned and 4% owned by persons with disabilities. In terms of procurement overall, 68% was awarded to BBBEE companies.

Risk Management: Internally, the Department, through the Risk Management unit, assesses key risks identified during strategic planning and monitors risk response plans adopted by management to mitigate risks aligned to delivery objectives.

The **appointment of Councils/Boards of Public Entities** is to ensure that there is an Accounting Authority responsible for the affairs of each institution as per the enabling legislations. It is also to ensure that public entities comply with the principles of good governance. Selection is regulated by the applicable legislation and regulations per public entity. Calls for nominations are published in the print and electronic media. Selection is made based on qualifications as well as experience serving in a governance structure. Some of the challenges experienced are that it becomes difficult to attract experienced candidates to serve in these Councils/Boards due to the remuneration paid to members. This situation is constantly monitored to deal with as it arises.

Policy and Legislative Programme: The Revised White Paper on Arts, Culture and Heritage needs to be implemented so that it can contribute to the transformation of the sector. The White Paper on Sport and Recreation will coexist with that of Arts and Culture as they both focus on areas of our work that require focused attention. The Department is in the process of implementing some of the recommendations of the White Paper in the short term, including:

- The amalgamation of funding agencies – the Department has established a task team to facilitate the process of amalgamation and several engagements have commenced.
- The review of legislation, including the name change affecting audio-visual media, from film and video; the consolidation of the National Arts Council and the National Film and Video Foundation into one entity; and the consolidation of the performing arts institutions in line with the feasibility study recommendations.
- The establishment of a National Events, Technical and Productions Skills Academy as a focused institution of skills and human resource development for the sector. This recommendation of the approved White Paper will be implemented in phases. The project is large scale in nature and will thus require Public and Private Partnerships to sustain it. In the interim, the Department has consented to fund the set-up cost, administration, and implementation of the SARA Backstage Academy for a period of 3 years as part of the National Events, Technical and Production Skills Academy as per the Revised White Paper.
- Identification of historically marginalised and under-resourced provinces, which do not have theatre facilities, for development through joint funding and long-term strategic plans.
- Funding of performing arts companies that have developed reputable education and training programmes in the arts to have their courses accredited through national qualification frameworks.
- Collaboration with the relevant departments and considering new avenues for funding.
- Proposing the adoption of a conditional grant for community arts centres in a similar vein to that of the community libraries. The Department has taken note of the National Treasury's explicit decision that there will be no additional funds for Community Art Centre's. The current mode of budgeting for CACs through the Provincial Community Arts Centre Development Programmes (CACDP) will therefore continue to be pursued alongside advocacy for additional funds through reprioritizations processes within the Department. The prospects of succeeding through this process are limited due to the many competing demands on the existing National DSAC budget. Stronger IGR will be pursued in order to actualize this concurrent mandate of developing community arts.

The review of our policies will improve service delivery and South Africans' access to sport, arts, and culture in the country. Currently the Department has a policy register listing **DSAC's policies**. There is also an approved policy and procedure guideline to promote uniformity and consistency in the development of policies and procedures. DSAC regularly updates its' Policy Register to reflect both internal and external policies. The register also reflects the status of the policy in terms of development and indicates when a policy review is due.

There is a need to track the **legal matters** the Department is faced with. They have an impact on the reputational standing of the Department and the lessons that can be learnt from them will assist the Department to serve its clients better, without having to resort to court cases. The establishment of the Office of the Solicitor-General will assist all national and provincial departments to manage state litigation efficiently and effectively, which will reduce litigation and associated costs. Following the establishment of the Litigation Forum, the DSAC litigation plan will be aligned to that of the Forum.

Research, Monitoring and Evaluation Programme: The DSAC Evaluation and Research Plan - 2024/25 to 2026/27 will be updated in consultation with the line function programmes before being approved by EMT. This three-year plan lists existing evaluation studies when they were completed and whether improvement plans have been developed. It also lists completed research studies when they were completed. It also lists the evaluation and research studies planned to be conducted in a three-year cycle. Evaluation studies are planned for the following three programmes in 2024/25: (1) Community conversation and dialogue programme; (2) Mass Participation and Sport Development Conditional Grant; and (3) National Language Bursary project. No research studies are planned.

Following the conclusion of research or an evaluation an **Improvement Plan** is developed as a means of implementing the recommendations made. These are also approved by EMT. Progress is then monitored on the implementation of these Improvement Plans.

In 2024/25 Improvement Plans will be developed and monitored for the following completed evaluation projects: (1) Moral Regeneration Movement Programme; (2) Social Cohesion Advocates Programme; and (3) the National Days

A focused assessment of each programme needs to be conducted. The Department needs to be able to determine the extent to which it is promoting and developing arts in the country in comparison to the attention heritage currently receives. There is also a need for the Department to consider culture as this area is not currently receiving the same attention as the arts. Part of this assessment should be the monitoring and evaluation of the impact of our work so that key lessons drawn can be used to improve service delivery.

Official Languages Act: While most national departments are reported to either have an approved or a draft language policy, according to PanSALB's reports on compliance with the Use of Official Languages Act, 2012 (UOLA), and the Pan South African Language Board Act, 1995, the second stage of implementation with the establishment of functional language units is not at expected levels of compliance. Less than a third of national departments have demonstrated that they have either a language unit or provide language facilitation services (translation or interpreting) under the communication section. The Department through its National Language Stakeholder Engagement Forum will encourage national departments to report on their challenges regarding compliance to find a solution. In addition, meetings with targeted relevant national departments will also be held to understand their situation and what can be done to improve compliance.

Development and strengthening of partnerships: The status of the Cultural and Creative Industry Federation of South Africa (CCIFSA) needs to be clarified through a policy that will enable the sector to better support and use the services of the Federation. CCIFSA is registered as a non-profit company. It is finalizing three outstanding regional conferences for 3 provinces prior to establishing its first Sector in 2023/24. Strategic partnerships will enable the Department to share expertise and resources.

A partnership with the Department of Traditional Affairs and related structures, for example, is critical for the success of our cultural area of work. The partnership with the Department of Basic Education must work for DSAC to properly develop sport and the arts in schools as an investment towards the success of our athletes and practitioners nationally and worldwide. The area of sport and cultural diplomacy requires partnerships with various stakeholders, including at an international level, if we are to contribute meaningfully towards social cohesion and nation building, as well as towards winning the war against the social ills we face as a country.

In the strategic repositioning of the Department there must be an assessment of how far we have progressed in transforming certain areas of the sector. In this way we will be able to see where there is a need for focused interventions and support. Linked to this is the **funding of the sport, arts, and culture sector**. Currently this is not properly coordinated to the extent that some beneficiaries may benefit from duplicate funders while others are completely excluded. It is therefore important that we develop a clear-cut policy on how funding should be regulated and structured in our sector. An internal task team of various directorates has been established to assess all funding possibilities and to suggest a way forward. Work in this regard will contribute towards addressing the weakness identified in the DSAC SWOT of "working in silos, lack of coordination, and a lack of internal synergy."

2. OVERVIEW OF THE 2024/25 BUDGET AND MTEF ESTIMATES

Over the medium term, the Department will continue developing, transforming, preserving, protecting, and promoting sport, arts, and culture at all levels of participation to foster an active, winning, creative and socially cohesive nation. In support of this, over the period ahead, the Department will focus on creating job opportunities to contribute to economic growth, promoting social cohesion and facilitating nation building, developing, and promoting sport and recreation, transforming, and building capacity in the arts and culture sector, and building and maintaining heritage assets.

Expenditure is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 0.7 per cent, from R6.1 billion in 2023/24 to R6.2 billion in 2026/27. Transfers and subsidies account for 81.5 per cent (R14.6 billion) of spending over the MTEF period. The department's total budget amounts to R17.9 billion over the next 3 years, following Cabinet approved baseline reductions of R405.4 million in 2024/25; R486.2 million in 2025/26 and R506.8 million in 2026/27.

DSAC resources, financial and human resources, are captured in Table XII and Table XIII.

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Education is the great engine of personal development. It is through education that the daughter of a peasant can become a doctor, that the son of a mine worker can become the head of the mine; that a child of farm workers can become the president of a great nation. It is what we make out of what we have, not what we are given, that separates one person from another.

”

Dr Nelson Mandela



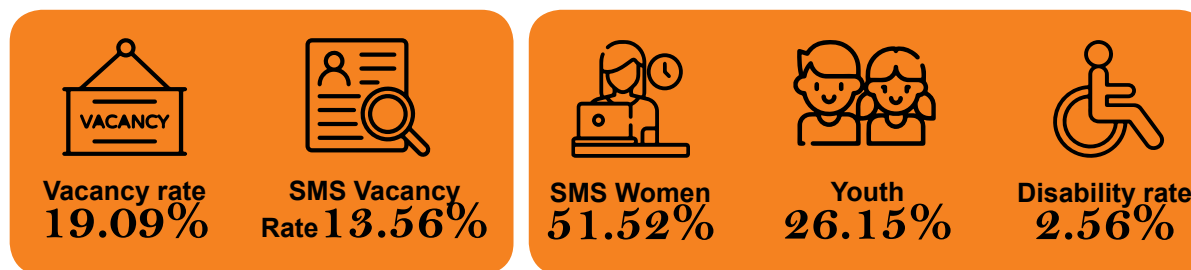
TABLE XII: DSAC VOTE EXPENDITURE TRENDS AND ESTIMATES BY PROGRAMME AND ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION.

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Adjusted	Medium-Term Expenditure Estimate		
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Appropriation 2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Administration	485,287	459,174	533,900	447,797	448,965	468,816	487,729
Recreation Development and Sport Promotion	982,787	1,352,547	1,337,273	1,254,094	1,315,355	1,357,635	1,420,850
Arts and Culture Promotion and Development	1,562,857	1,261,895	1,743,089	1,796,971	1,638,884	1,344,100	1,407,054
Heritage Promotion and Preservation	2,144,585	2,570,044	2,622,404	2,590,425	2,702,540	2,779,096	2,908,200
Total	5,175,516	5,643,660	6,236,666	6,089,287	6,105,744	5,949,647	6,223,833
<u>Economic classification</u>							
Current payments	796,198	843,770	1,045,308	983,643	923,617	972,415	1,016,671
Compensation of employees	333,740	335,949	353,383	382,855	402,014	419,708	438,959
Goods and services	462,458	507,821	691,925	600,788	521,603	552,707	577,712
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	4,284,850	4,731,841	5,105,927	4,979,591	4,912,988	4,903,122	5,127,001
Provinces and municipalities	1,520,934	2,087,909	2,176,071	2,063,760	2,230,369	2,269,686	2,373,670
Departmental agencies and accounts	2,233,407	2,067,267	2,358,268	2,361,582	2,230,742	2,153,107	2,250,242
Higher education institutions	5,888	4,392	9,408	7,403	6,284	7,097	8,309
Foreign governments and international organisations	5,238	5,511	10,461	8,657	6,448	6,699	7,008
Public Corporations	54,941	108,092	87,465	97,912	99,395	94,054	97,813
Non-profit institutions	444,786	414,423	426,927	409,511	313,769	339,486	355,687
Households	19,656	44,247	37,327	30,766	25,981	32,993	34,272
Payments for capital assets	94,454	56,285	84,177	126,053	269,139	74,110	80,161
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	26,065	11,508	13,672	73,483	26,584	27,802
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	11,037	8,474	14,825	8,413	8,015	8,643	9,039
Heritage assets	83,302	21,306	57,844	97,468	187,641	38,883	43,320
Software and other intangible assets	115	440	-	6,500	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	14	11,764	1,254	-	-	-	-
Total	5,175,516	5,643,660	6,236,666	6,089,287	6,105,744	5,949,647	6,223,833

TABLE XIII: DSAC HUMAN RESOURCE DEMOGRAPHIC

SALARY LEVEL	DISABILITY	COLOURED MALE	COLOURED FEMALE	INDIAN MALE	INDIAN FEMALE	AFRICAN MALE	AFRICAN FEMALE	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	TOTAL FILLED	FUNDED VACANT POSITIONS	POSTS ADDITIONAL TO ESTABLISHMENT	TOTAL POSTS
Interns						10	14			24		24	24
Level 1										0			0
Level 2						19	35			54		51	54
Level 3						3	12			15	4	4	19
Level 4	2					8	4			12	5		17
Level 5		1	1			11	18	1	1	33	18	7	51
Level 6	1		1			9	8		2	20	1		21
Level 7	4	1	1			26	44	1	3	76	44	8	120
Level 8	1		1		1	9	42	3	2	58	7		65
Level 9	3					33	44	2	2	81	28	2	109
Level 10			3			7	16		2	28	6		34
Level 11	3	1			1	36	31		4	73	13	8	86
Level 12		1	2			23	12	4	3	45	4	4	49
Level 13	1		1		2	19	21	1		44	6		50
Level 14		1	1			7	5			14	1	2	15
Level 15					1	2	2			5			5
Level 16						2	1			3	1		4
Total	15	5	11	0	5	224	309	12	19	585	138	110	723

Human Resource Statistics



PART C

MEASURING OUR PERFORMANCE

“

Debunking Myths on

Albinism

In the realm of societal myths, there exists a troubling belief surrounding albinism, which falsely claims that the body parts of people living with albinism possess magical powers that bring luck or wealth. This is also exacerbated by the harmful myth that sexual intercourse with a person with albinism can cure HIV/AIDS, and that children with albinism are sometimes seen as less than human and subjected to abandonment or violence. Additionally, poor eyesight in individuals with albinism is wrongly attributed to the belief that they can see spirits and their ancestors.

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1. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

1.1 Programme 1: Administration

1.1.1 Purpose:

Provide strategic leadership, management, and support services to the Department.

SUB-PROGRAMMES:

Ministry includes the Minister's and Deputy Minister's salaries, direct office support costs, travel costs and that of their staff, salaries of all advisory staff as well as residential and car allowances.

Management includes the costs of the Director-General, the programme manager of the Administration programme and Internal Audit.

Strategic Management and Planning includes research and policy, monitoring and evaluation and strategic planning.

Corporate Services includes human resources, information technology; marketing and communication; risk management and legal services.

Office of the Chief Financial Officer includes management of the financial administration.

Office Accommodation includes activities and costs relating to office accommodation functions provided by the Administration programme.



1.1.2 Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets										
			Audited Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF targets						
			2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2025/26	2026/27
CORPORATE SERVICES													
Compliant and responsive governance	Interns enrolled.	ADMIN 1.1 Percentage of interns enrolled against funded posts.	5,8%	5,6%	6,1%	5%	5%	5%	-	-	-	5%	5%
Compliant and responsive governance	Systems developed	ADMIN 1.2 Number of systems developed to automize manual functions.	0	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	2
Compliant and responsive governance	Izimbizo held	ADMIN 1.3 Number of Sport, Arts and Culture Izimbizo held.	-	-	12	9	9	1	1	1	6	9	9
A diverse, socially cohesive society with a common national identity	30 Years of Democracy Celebration hosted.	ADMIN 1.4 30 Years of democracy celebration hosted.	-	-	-	-	30 Years of democracy celebration hosted.	30 Years of democracy celebration hosted.	-	-	-	-	-
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER													
Compliant and responsive governance	Valid invoices paid within 30 days	ADMIN 1.5 Percentage of valid invoices paid within 30 days.	99,92% (1 495)	100% (1 912)	100% (7 638)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Compliant and responsive governance	Fully constituted councils/boards of public entities	ADMIN 1.6 Percentage of councils/boards that are fully constituted.	100% (28)	100% (28)	100% (28)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

1.1.3 Explanation of Planned Performance over the Medium-Term Period

The outputs delivered in Programme 1 contribute predominately to DSAC Outcome 3: Transformed, capable and professional sport, arts, and culture sector, and 5: Compliant and responsive governance. Refer to Tables V and VII in the Updated Situational Analysis where it is illustrated how each of the Programme 1 outputs contribute to the Department achieving its intended outcomes.

Towards achieving compliant and responsive governance the Department capacitates human resources through the internship programme, whilst service delivery is enhanced by timeously paying invoices; by modernizing manual IT services and by holding at least 9 focused engagements (Izimbizo) with small groups of people on an annual basis. By increasing awareness of the sport, art and culture offerings and opportunities the Department is contributing towards a transformed, capable, and professional sector.

Evaluation studies are planned for the following three programmes in 2024/25: (1) Community conversation and dialogue programme; (2) Mass Participation and Sport Development Conditional

Grant; and (3) National Language Bursary project. Furthermore, Improvement Plans will be developed and monitored for the following completed evaluation projects: (1) Moral Regeneration Movement Programme; (2) Social Cohesion Advocates Programme; and (3) the National Days.

DSAC is heading up a coordinating forum to drive the celebrations and build-up events towards the 30 years celebration project aimed at creating platforms for South Africans to celebrate and showcase the achievements and milestones of democracy against the set priorities, commitments, and obligations of government.

The Department has an approved Employment Equity (EE) Plan which is being monitored to ensure compliance with the national targets, and targeted recruitment is applied to address the underrepresentation of women in certain posts.

1.1.4 Programme Resource Consideration - Budget and MTEF Estimates

TABLE XIV: ADMINISTRATION EXPENDITURE TRENDS AND ESTIMATES BY SUBPROGRAMME AND ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION.

R thousand	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Subprogrammes							
Ministry	4,379	4,423	4,577	4,690	5,174	5,489	5,818
Management	59,940	61,542	68,916	69,091	67,462	68,540	71,712
Strategic Management and Planning	17,836	17,909	20,041	18,966	19,605	21,573	22,568
Corporate Services	146,918	168,253	179,122	165,006	160,064	168,726	173,718
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	59,054	58,083	59,346	63,936	64,888	66,812	69,929
Office Accommodation	197,160	148,964	201,898	126,108	131,772	137,676	143,984
Total	485,287	459,174	533,900	447,797	448,965	468,816	487,729
Economic classification							
Current payments	473,308	437,628	517,336	432,279	440,841	460,059	478,571
Compensation of employees	168,890	165,318	172,894	180,953	188,343	196,735	203,034
Goods and services	304,418	272,310	344,442	251,326	252,498	263,324	275,537
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	930	1,344	1,210	2,105	109	114	119
Provinces and municipalities	26	18	10	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	257	104	104	109	114	119
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	904	1,069	1,096	2,001	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	11,037	8,741	14,825	13,413	8,015	8,643	9,039
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	11,037	8,474	14,825	8,413	8,015	8,643	9,039
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	267	-	5,000	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	12	11,461	529	-	-	-	-
Total	485,287	459,174	533,900	447,797	448,965	468,816	487,729

In terms of human resources Table XV reflects the Programme One component.

TABLE XV: PROGRAMME ONE HUMAN RESOURCE DEMOGRAPHIC

SALARY LEVEL	DISABILITY	COLOURED MALE	COLOURED FEMALE	INDIAN MALE	INDIAN FEMALE	AFRICAN MALE	AFRICAN FEMALE	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	TOTAL FILLED	FUNDED VACANT POSITIONS	POSTS ADDITIONAL TO ESTABLISHMENT	TOTAL POSTS
Interns						2	3			5		5	5
Level 1										0			0
Level 2						9	13			22		22	22
Level 3						2	9			11	1		12
Level 4						2				2			2
Level 5			1			12	16	1	1	31	9		40
Level 6						3	3			6			6
Level 7			1		1	11	23		3	39	11		50
Level 8						4	16	3	1	24	9		33
Level 9						18	17	1	2	38	10		48
Level 10				1		3	6			10	5		15
Level 11				1	1	19	16		2	39	5		44
Level 12			1			5	5	2	2	15	2		17
Level 13					2	10	7	1		20	2		22
Level 14						2	3			5	1		6
Level 15							1			1	1		2
Level 16						2	1			3	1		4
Total		0	3	2	4	104	139	8	11	271	57	27	328

With 328 posts Programme One boosts the largest staff component in DSAC, with African females (139) filling many of the posts, followed by African males (104). Most of the posts additional to the establishment are filled by interns (5) and employees at Level 2 (22). With 57 funded vacant posts, Programme One has a 17% vacancy rate.

“ 1996: Olympic gold medalist swimmer Penny Heyns making history by becoming the first South African woman to win a gold medal in swimming at the 1996 Atlanta Olympics. ”

Penny Heyns



1.2 Programme 2: Recreation Development and Sport Promotion

1.2.1 Purpose:

Support the provision of mass-participation opportunities, the development of elite athletes, and the regulation and maintenance of facilities.

1.2.2 Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets										
			Audited Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF targets						
			2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2025/26	2026/27
WINNING NATION													
Transformed, capable and professional sport, arts and culture sector	Athlete Development programmes supported.	RDSP 2.1 Number of Athlete Development programmes supported. Standardised ENE 2019-2024 MTSF	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Transformed, capable and professional sport, arts and culture sector	Sport and recreation bodies supported.	RDSP 2.2 Number of sport and recreation bodies supported. ENE	59	61	58	55	50	20	20	10	-	50	50
ACTIVE NATION													
A diverse, socially cohesive society with a common national identity	Community-based sport and recreation activities supported.	RDSP 2.3 Number of organised community-based sport and recreation activities supported. ENE 2019-2024 MTSF	NPI ⁵	NPI	NPI	NPI	90	10	30	30	20	126	135

SUB-PROGRAMMES

Winning Nation supports the development of elite athletes.

Active Nation supports the provision of mass participation opportunities in sport and recreation.

Infrastructure Support regulates and manages the provision of sport and recreation, and arts, culture, and heritage facilities. This subprogramme also provides technical and financial support, repair and renovation of buildings belonging to public entities and other institutions in the sport, arts, and culture sector.

⁵ NPI refers to a New Performance Indicator

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets										
			Audited Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF targets						
			2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2025/26	2026/27
A diverse, socially cohesive society with a common national identity	Sport and recreation events implemented.	RDSP 2.4 Number of national sport and recreation events implemented. <i>ENE</i> 2019-2024 MTSF	3	8	8	8	5	1	2	1	1	5	5
Transformed, capable and professional sport, arts, and culture sector	Provision of sports equipment and attire.	RDSP 2.5 Number of schools, hubs and clubs provided with equipment and/or attire to enable participation in sport and/or recreation. Standardised ENE 2019-2024 MTSF	3 936	4 732	4 165	1 900	3 500	-	1 000	1 250	1 250	3 500	3 500
Transformed, capable and professional sport, arts, and culture sector	Learners participating in the National School Sport Championship.	RDSP 2.6 Number of learners participating in the National School Sport Championship. <i>ENE</i> 2019-2024 MTSF	0	2 309	5 204	5 000	4 000	-	1 500	-	2 500	4 000	4 000
Transformed, capable and professional sport, arts and culture sector	School sport leagues supported	RDSP 2.7 Number of school sport leagues supported at a district level. 2019-2024 MTSF	NPI ⁶	NPI	NPI	NPI	90	25	30	20	15	100	120

⁶ NPI refers to a New Performance Indicator

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets											
			Audited Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF targets							
			2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2025/26	2026/27	
INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT														
Integrated and accessible SAC infrastructure and information	Municipalities supported.	RDSP 2.8 Number of municipalities supported during the planning and implementation of sport infrastructure projects to ensure compliance with the applicable Norms and Standards. <i>ENE</i> 2019-2024 MTSF	35	106	62	50	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Integrated and accessible SAC infrastructure and information	Outdoor gyms and playparks constructed.	RDSP 2.9 Number of community outdoor gyms and children's play parks constructed. <i>ENE</i> 2019-2024 MTSF	10	6	10	10	10	-	-	-	10	10	10	10
Integrated and accessible SAC infrastructure and information	Monitoring reports compiled.	RDSP 2.10 Number of monitoring reports compiled on the heritage legacy facilities developed and/or maintained. 2019-2024 MTSF	NPI ⁷	NPI	NPI	NPI	8	2	2	2	2	8	8	8

1.2.3 Explanation of Planned Performance over the Medium-Term Period

The outputs delivered in Programme Two contribute predominately to DSAC Outcomes 2: A diverse, socially cohesive society with a common national identity, 3: Transformed, capable and professional sport, arts, and culture sector, and 4: Integrated and accessible SAC infrastructure and information. The Department will provide support to organized community sport and recreation activities in collaboration with organized community sport and recreation structures. This is intended to ensure that more opportunities are offered at the community level and that the local organized formations are taking a

leading role in providing these opportunities and can establish sustainable activities. Through the School Sport programme, a more focused and locally based league structures will be established and supported. The sustainable school sport leagues are the bedrock of long-term participation and sustainable and organized sport opportunities. A move from a competitive to a broad mass participation approach is central to long-lasting participation in sport at the school level.

⁷ NPI refers to a New Performance Indicator

Refer to Tables II, III and IV in the Updated Situational Analysis where it is illustrated how each of the Programme Two outputs contribute to the Department achieving its intended outcomes.

The Department is mandated to provide enabling an enabling policy, legislative and institutional framework for the sport and recreation sector. In this regard an urgent review of the NSRP is critical to streamline the responsibilities of the role players and to readjust the expectations of the plan considering that it has not managed to secure adequate funding. It has not been affordable to implement the NSRP as desired and the way forward would be to identify priority areas that the existing institutions are unable to deliver on to make maximum impact with existing resources. Government alone cannot sustain all the national federations and a prioritisation exercise is required to identify those federations who offer the best return when investing in encouraging the nation to be active and in achieving international success. With reduced funding and in a struggling economy, focus becomes paramount. It is currently not possible to support all sports federations to the same degree. Priorities need to be identified and if the country is to be successful internationally it is imperative that we invest in those codes capable of providing medals.

Programme two prioritises women and in most of the events hosted the main beneficiaries are women and girls. Better resourced sports codes such as rugby, football and cricket only receive Departmental funding for school sport and for women's participation.

Furthermore, the G-Sport Awards focus exclusively on women's excellence. A Women and Sport Policy is under development to ensure amongst others that women are mainstreamed and given equal

opportunities to participate. In terms of persons with disabilities, Programme two ensures that codes of sport focusing on persons with disabilities benefit through Departmental transfer payments that are allocated to them on an annual basis, such as wheelchair basketball; wheelchair tennis and wheelchair table tennis, as well as numerous codes focusing on deaf participant.

The role of Government is not to run sport, it is to regulate and provide an environment that is conducive for national federations to flourish. Unpaid volunteers still run most national federations, and this poses a large risk in terms of continuity because such federations are normally run from the boot of a car, thus making handover to the next leadership structure at the end of a term, difficult. A generic training course, adapted specifically for the needs of sports administrators, covering areas such as project management; financial management and sponsorship would be invaluable. This would be a wise investment from the side of Government.

National Federations need to take cognisance that the bedrock of their development and a pipeline for expansion is the club system. School sport has not yielded the desired results in terms of development and the time has come for the Department to support development outside of the school system. The Department of Basic Education remains responsible for schools and accountable for what transpires there. Notwithstanding signed Memoranda of Understanding between DBE and DSAC the envisaged benefits have not materialised. Perhaps, a review of the implementation mechanism is required.

1.2.4 Programme Resource Consideration – Budget and MTEF Estimates

TABLE XVI: RECREATION DEVELOPMENT AND SPORT PROMOTION EXPENDITURE TRENDS AND ESTIMATES BY SUB-PROGRAMME AND ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION

R thousand	Audited outcome			Adjusted	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	appropriation 2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Subprogrammes							
Winning Nation	317,337	253,603	286,830	260,368	243,301	253,678	265,277
Active Nation	433,510	692,614	736,625	686,315	698,003	710,304	743,470
Infrastructure Support	231,940	406,330	313,818	307,411	374,051	393,653	412,103
Total	982,787	1,352,547	1,337,273	1,254,094	1,315,355	1,357,635	1,420,850
Economic classification							
Current payments	71,466	102,913	159,607	171,914	143,300	153,860	161,229
Compensation of employees	28,126	31,843	34,956	36,634	38,915	41,260	43,700
Goods and services	43,340	71,070	124,651	135,280	104,385	112,600	117,529
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

R thousand	Audited outcome			Adjusted	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	appropriation	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Transfers and subsidies	828,019	1,202,263	1,108,298	971,040	910,931	1,138,308	1,188,499
Provinces and municipalities	368,184	591,055	603,511	560,960	618,462	626,389	655,087
Departmental agencies and accounts	152,308	345,127	250,814	192,222	132,426	344,965	358,525
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	115	4,923	2,440	166	174	182
Public corporations and private enterprises	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	303,268	261,116	241,132	209,548	154,238	160,888	168,564
Households	3,759	4,850	7,918	5,870	5,639	5,892	6,141
Payments for capital assets	83,302	47,371	69,352	111,140	261,124	65,467	71,122
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	26,065	11,508	13,672	73,483	26,584	27,802
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets	83,302	21,306	57,844	97,468	187,641	38,883	43,320
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets			16				
Total	982,787	1,352,547	1,337,273	1,254,094	1,315,355	1,357,635	1,420,850

Sport has the potential to bring together diverse groups and create a socially cohesive society with a common national identity. In recognition of this, the Department has allocated R4.1 billion over the MTEF period to the Recreation Development and Sport Promotion programme, R1.2 billion of which is allocated to the Infrastructure Support subprogramme and R1.9 billion over the medium term will be channeled to the mass participation and sport development grant. In 2024/25 R40.2m is allocated towards supporting 90 organised community-based sport and recreation activities, whilst R78.4m is provided to provide sports equipment and attire to schools, hubs, and clubs to enable participation in sport and recreation. As

part of the R94 million transferred to approximately 50 national sport federations from the Winning Nation subprogramme, the Department requires that the findings and recommendations that are published in the eminent persons group report on transformation in sport are addressed.

In terms of human resources Table XVII reflects the Programme Two component.

“The youth have forgotten their roots. They don't know where they come from and it really saddens me to see our cultures and traditions slowly die out.”

Dr Latozi “Madosini” Mphahleni -

A cultural and indigenous music activist for the rich legacy of Xhosa music, heritage and history.

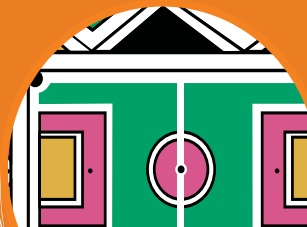


TABLE XVII: PROGRAMME 2 HUMAN RESOURCE DEMOGRAPHIC

SALARY LEVEL	DISABILITY	COLOURED MALE	COLOURED FEMALE	INDIAN MALE	INDIAN FEMALE	AFRICAN MALE	AFRICAN FEMALE	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	TOTAL FILLED	FUNDED VACANT POSITIONS	POSTS ADDITIONAL TO ESTABLISHMENT	TOTAL POSTS
Interns						4	2			6		6	6
Level 1										0			0
Level 2						2	4			6		6	6
Level 3										0			0
Level 4										0			0
Level 5						1	2			3	6		9
Level 6							4			4			4
Level 7						3	5			8	4		12
Level 8						2	3			5			5
Level 9						5	5			10	5		15
Level 10										0			0
Level 11						4	2			6	5		11
Level 12							1			1	1		2
Level 13						3	3			6	2		8
Level 14						3				3			3
Level 15					1					1			1
Level 16										0			0
Total		0	0	0	1	27	31	0	0	59	23	12	82

With 82 posts Programme Two has the smallest staff component within DSAC. African females (31) fill most of the posts, followed by African males (27). Most of the posts additional to the establishment are filled by interns (6) and employees at Level 2. With 23 funded vacant posts, Programme Two has a 28% vacancy rate.

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1.3 Programme 3: Arts and Culture Promotion and Development

1.3.1 Purpose:

Promote and develop arts, culture, and languages, and implement the national social cohesion strategy.

SUB-PROGRAMMES

National Language Services promotes the use and equal status of all official languages. This entails the development of language terminologies and human language technology, translation and editing services in all official languages, and the awarding of bursaries.

Cultural and Creative Industries Development supports cultural and creative industries by developing strategies, implementing sector development programmes, supporting sector organisations' programmes, and providing training support to arts and culture practitioners.

1.3.2 Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets											
			Audited Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF targets							
			2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2025/26	2026/27	
NATIONAL LANGUAGE SERVICES														
Integrated and accessible SAC infrastructure and information	Human Language Technology projects supported.	ACPD 3.1 Number of multi-year human language technology projects supported. <i>ENE</i> 2019-2024 MTSF	6	6	8	6	8	-	-	2	6	8	8	
Integrated and accessible SAC infrastructure and information	Official documents translated and / or edited.	ACPD 3.2 Percentage of received and accepted official documents that are translated and / or edited. 2019-2024 MTSF	100% (621)	100% (644)	100% (798)	100%	100%	-	100%	-	100%	100%	100%	
Transformed, capable and professional sport, arts and culture sector	Tertiary students supported.	ACPD 3.3 Number of university students supported to study languages. <i>ENE</i> 2019-2024 MTSF	486	301	312	250	140	-	-	140	-	140	140	

International Cooperation assists in building continental and international relations for the promotion and development of South African sport, arts, culture, and heritage by actively participating and influencing decision-making in identified multilateral organisations and bilateral fora.

Social Cohesion and Nation Building implements the national social cohesion strategy and brings targeted groups in arts, culture, and heritage, including arts and culture in schools, into the mainstream. This sub-programme is also responsible for the coordination of Priority 6 (social cohesion and safer communities) of the government's 2019-2024 medium-term strategic framework.

Mzansi Golden Economy seeks to create economic and job opportunities in the arts, culture, and heritage sector by supporting programmes designed to develop audiences, stimulate demand, increase market access, and develop skills.

The Department transfers funds to the **National Film and Video Foundation** in support of the development of skills, and local content and marketing South Africa's film, audio-visual and digital media industry.

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets										
			Audited Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF targets						
			2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2025/26	2026/27
CULTURAL AND CREATIVE INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT													
Increased market share of, and job opportunities in the sport, cultural and creative industries	Market access projects supported.	ACPD 3.4 Number of projects supported to enable local and international market access. <i>ENE</i>	6	12	15	15	15	-	-	9	6	15	15
Transformed, capable and professional sport, arts and culture sector	Capacity building projects supported.	ACPD 3.5 Number of capacity building projects supported. <i>ENE</i>	10	20	22	22	22	-	-	-	22	22	22
A diverse socially cohesive society with a common national identity	Provincial Community Arts Development Programmes supported.	ACPD 3.6 Number of Provincial Community Arts Development Programmes supported. <i>ENE</i> 2019-2024 MTSF	8	7	9	9	9	-	-	-	9	9	9
A diverse socially cohesive society with a common national identity	Youth-focused arts development programmes supported.	ACPD 3.7 Number of youth focused arts development programmes supported. <i>ENE</i>	3	4	4	4	4	-	1	1	2	4	4
A diverse socially cohesive society with a common national identity	Anti-Gender Based Violence and Femicide projects supported.	ACPD 3.8 Number of initiatives against gender-based violence and femicide supported. <i>ENE</i>	1 programme	1 programme	2	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	2
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION													
Increased market share of, and job opportunities in the sport, cultural and creative industries	Progress reports drafted.	ACPD 3.9 Number of progress reports on the implementation of the International Relations Strategy. <i>ENE</i>	New	New	New	1 Strategy	4	1	1	1	1	4	4

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets										
			Audited Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF targets						
			2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2025/26	2026/27
SOCIAL COHESION AND NATION BUILDING													
A diverse socially cohesive society with a common national identity	Moral Regeneration Movement projects supported.	ACPD 3.10 Number of moral regeneration movement projects supported. <i>ENE</i> 2019-2024 MTSF	2	0	5	5	5	1	1	-	3	5	5
A diverse socially cohesive society with a common national identity	Community conversations implemented.	ACPD 3.11 Number of community conversations or dialogues implemented to foster social interaction per year. Standardised ENE 2019-2024 MTSF	10	20	25	20	15	5	5	3	2	15	15
A diverse socially cohesive society with a common national identity	Advocacy platforms on social cohesion implemented.	ACPD 3.12 Number of advocacy platforms on social cohesion implemented by social cohesion advocates. <i>ENE</i> 2019-2024 MTSF	20	47	60	20	20	5	5	5	5	20	20
A diverse socially cohesive society with a common national identity	Target groups projects supported.	ACPD 3.13 Number of projects through which target groups are supported.	NPI ⁸	NPI	0	8	8	-	-	-	8	8	8
A diverse socially cohesive society with a common national identity	National days' celebrations held.	ACPD 3.14 Number of National Days' celebrations held. <i>ENE</i>	0	0	6	6	6	2	2	1	1	6	6

⁸NPI refers to a New Performance Indicator

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets										
			Audited Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF targets						
			2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2025/26	2026/27
MZANSI GOLDEN ECONOMY													
Increased market share of, and job opportunities in the sport, cultural and creative industries	Flagship projects supported.	ACPD 3.15 Number of National and Provincial flagship projects supported. <i>ENE</i> 2019-2024 MTSF	NPI ⁹	NPI	NPI	NPI	25	-	2	8	15	25	25
Increased market share of, and job opportunities in the sport, cultural and creative industries	Creative industry projects supported.	ACPD 3.16 Number of creative industry projects supported through an Open Call. <i>ENE</i> 2019-2024 MTSF	10	55	117	59	65	-	10	20	35	65	65
Transformed, capable and professional sport, arts and culture sector.	Artists placed in schools.	ACPD 3.17 Number of artists placed in schools. <i>ENE</i>	0	325	322	340	340	-	-	-	340	340	340
Integrated and accessible SAC infrastructure and information.	SACO research reports produced.	ACPD 3.18 Number of reports produced by SACO. <i>ENE</i>	17	21	16	16	16	-	-	-	16	16	16
NATIONAL FILM AND VIDEO FOUNDATION													
Increase market share of and job opportunities in the sport, cultural and creative industries	Films and documentaries supported.	ACPD 3.19 Number of films and documentaries supported telling stories of the history of liberation, and heritage importance. 2019-2024 MTSF	NPI ¹⁰	10	10	8	2	-	-	-	2	-	-

1.3.3 Explanation of Planned Performance over the Medium-Term Period

The outputs delivered in Programme Three contribute predominately to DSAC Outcomes 1: Increased market share of, and job opportunities in the sport, cultural and creative industries; 2: A diverse, socially cohesive society with a common national identity; 3: Transformed, capable and professional sport, arts and culture sector; and 4: Integrated and accessible SAC infrastructure and information. Refer to III, II and IV in the Updated Situational Analysis where it is illustrated how each of the Programme Three outputs contribute to the Department achieving its intended outcomes.

⁹NPI refers to a New Performance Indicator

¹⁰NPI refers to a New Performance Indicator

Programme Three is the core budget programme in DSAC mandated to increase the market share of and create job opportunities in sport, cultural and creative industries. Various initiatives are implemented annually with the intention to (1) develop, protect, and promote the sector by supporting cultural and creative sector projects through the programmes of the Mzansi Golden Economy strategy; (2) contribute towards economic transformation by creating job opportunities across the work streams and cultural development programmes of the Mzansi Golden Economy strategy; (3) financially support the production of films and documentaries telling stories of the history of liberation, and heritage importance; and to

(4) expand the production and dissemination of local content by strengthening partnerships locally and internationally and supporting market access platforms. Programmes such as Sisters Working in Film & Television (SWIFT) and Women Writers are supported to ensure that the women are mainstreamed and given equal opportunities to participate in the cultural and creative industries sector. When submissions from persons with disabilities are received from an Open Call, they are given preferential treatment and assessed more leniently to promote inclusion and increase market share.

This outcome is further supported by building relations and partnerships domestically and at regional, continental, and global levels. Strategic bilateral partnerships are strengthened by actively participating in the respective Country to Country mechanisms such as the Joint Binational Commission, and the Joint Commission for Cooperation, amongst others. Multilateral relations are managed and strengthened by actively participating and influencing decision-making in intergovernmental forums, which include the United Nations, the African Union, SADC, the Commonwealth, G20, and BRICS. The programme further contributes to the Government priority on 'Better Africa and World'.

During 2024/25 BRICS will be hosted in Russia and the G20 will be hosted in Brazil in 2024 and in South Africa in 2025. The International Relations chief directorate will be integrally involved in assisting DSAC to prepare for these engagements.

In striving towards a diverse, socially cohesive society with a common national identity, Programme Three is resourced to commemorate 6 national days annually; monitor the implementation of the recommendations of the social cohesion compact; host 15 community conversations and 20 social cohesion advocacy platforms; and to support 5 moral regeneration projects each year. Furthermore, 4 arts and social development programmes and 4 youth-focused arts development programmes are supported annually to transform the sector. Financial support is provided to 9 provincial community arts

development programmes resourcing them annually to lead, coordinate and implement arts programmes; whilst 2 targeted initiatives, Golekane and Ngoba i GBV, are supported to eliminate the scourge of Gender-Based Violence and Femicide collectively all contributing to a more socially cohesive society.

Achieving the outcome of a transformed, capable, and professional sport, arts and culture sector, Programme Three builds capacity in human resources and promotes excellence in the arts, culture, and heritage sector by annually supporting 140 university students to study languages, contributing to the development of qualified language practitioners; supporting 22 capacity building programmes; implementing schools-based arts education programmes in partnership with the Department of Basic Education; placing 340 experienced artists and/or arts practitioners in schools to assist and support creative arts teachers; and supporting 8 projects that empower target groups (women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons). The DSAC youth focused programmes are deliberately set to develop youth, and this includes a dedicated budget. The We Can Arts Festival programme has been extended to be more than just a Festival. It now includes skills development and master class programmes that stand to benefit 200 artists with disabilities throughout the country. The programme creates access to social and economic opportunities for persons with disabilities. It also recognises and honours persons with disabilities across the country, and by having Mzansi Magic as a partner, the work is televised.

Programme Three is resourced to drive integrated outcomes-based research, planning, monitoring and evaluation across the sport, arts, culture, and heritage sector by annually producing 16 reports through the South African Cultural Observatory. It also develops and promotes official languages by annually supporting 8 multi-year human language technology projects and translating and/or editing official documents. These projects are very influential in DSAC offering integrated and accessible infrastructure and information to the sport, arts, and culture sector.

“ I want to be seen as a proudly South African business and brand that sets the tourism standard in traditional and cultural art not only in our country, but also globally. I want to contribute to South Africa's image and history in the creative space. ”

Dr Esther Mahlangu -

Uses her art to advocate for cultural preservation and diversity, contributing to social justice.



1.3.4 Programme Resource Consideration – Budget and MTEF Estimates

TABLE XIV: ARTS AND CULTURE PROMOTION AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE TRENDS AND ESTIMATES BY SUB-PROGRAMME AND ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION.

R thousand	Audited outcome			Adjusted	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	appropriation 2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Subprogrammes							
National Language Services	46,808	50,335	54,775	61,498	63,205	66,607	69,675
Pan South African Language Board	110,790	120,913	127,846	119,716	127,399	133,464	139,935
Cultural and Creative Industries Development	69,480	103,906	166,777	144,434	123,110	127,720	134,599
International Cooperation	29,832	37,389	41,595	39,648	38,648	39,990	41,734
Social Cohesion and Nation Building	28,731	65,276	67,291	66,123	59,839	62,309	65,234
Mzansi Golden Economy	162,855	277,427	361,710	543,164	615,624	275,928	288,444
Performing Arts Institutions	330,986	307,292	318,570	332,080	343,005	358,078	374,562
National Film and Video Foundation	312,131	145,920	301,510	176,821	147,150	153,707	160,777
National Arts Council	471,244	153,437	303,015	313,487	120,904	126,297	132,094
Total	1,562,857	1,261,895	1,743,089	1,796,971	1,638,884	1,344,100	1,407,054
Economic classification							
Current payments	176,695	213,904	263,998	261,755	227,590	241,786	253,438
Compensation of employees	79,170	80,593	84,647	91,230	96,385	99,933	105,345
Goods and services	97,525	133,311	179,351	170,525	131,205	141,853	148,093
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	1,386,160	1,047,748	1,478,800	1,535,216	1,411,294	1,102,314	1,153,616
Provinces and municipalities	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	1,185,284	774,409	1,184,677	1,229,183	1,143,726	811,094	848,686
Higher education institutions	5,888	4,392	9,408	7,403	6,284	7,097	8,309
Foreign governments and international organisations	3,102	2,890	3,065	3,627	3,580	3,700	3,870
Public corporations and private enterprises	53,706	98,572	84,465	94,912	96,395	94,054	97,813
Non-profit institutions	128,861	134,038	173,027	182,514	146,002	164,529	172,309
Households	9,319	32,447	24,158	17,577	15,307	21,840	22,629
Payments for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	2	243	291	-	-	-	-
Total	1,562,857	1,261,895	1,743,089	1,796,971	1,638,884	1,344,100	1,407,054

The Social Cohesion and Nation Building subprogramme is responsible for the coordination of the department's commitment to the government's priority on fostering social cohesion. This includes 15 planned community dialogue platforms in 2024/25 at a projected cost of R3 million to encourage active citizen participation. The department plans to implement, through social cohesion advocates, 20 annual advocacy platforms on social cohesion at an estimated cost of R15 million over the MTEF period in the Social Cohesion and Nation Building subprogramme in the Arts and Culture Promotion and Development programme.

The Mzansi Golden Economy programme contributes to economic growth and seeks to unlock this potential by exposing creative products to markets and audiences to promote artists and create access to opportunities. Over the medium term, R828.9 million is allocated to the Mzansi Golden Economy programme through the Arts and Culture Promotion and Development programme. These funds will mainly be used to create 30 000 job opportunities in the cultural and creative industry sector, 10 000 of which will be during 2024/25. The Mzansi Golden Economy programme annually funds 15 projects to enable market access; 9 provincial community arts development programmes; 25 national and provincial flagships; and 65 creative industry projects, supported through an open call, which include cultural events,

touring ventures, and a public art programme. The prioritisation of women will be emphasized in the advert for the 2024/25 Call for Proposals.

In support of the government's priority towards education, skills and health, the department is committed to upskilling and transforming the arts and culture sector. This mainly involves building capacity through bursaries, internships, and incubator programmes. Over the medium term R150 million is allocated support to 66 capacity building projects in the cultural and creative sector; R16.7 million is allocated in the National Language Services subprogramme to award language bursaries to 420 university students over the medium term; whilst R12m is allocated towards the development of 8 multi-year language applications and software that use South African languages. People who are hearing impaired are assisted with two human language technology projects that commenced in April 2020 and will be concluded by June 2025, namely (1) Digitalising the South African Sign language; and (2) Advancing South African Sign language for 4IR Technological development using place names.

In terms of human resources Table XV reflects Programme Three component.

TABLE XV: PROGRAMME 3 HUMAN RESOURCE DEMOGRAPHIC

SALARY LEVEL	DISABILITY	COLOURED MALE	COLOURED FEMALE	INDIAN MALE	INDIAN FEMALE	AFRICAN MALE	AFRICAN FEMALE	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	TOTAL FILLED	FUNDED VACANT POSITIONS	POSTS ADDITIONAL TO ESTABLISHMENT	TOTAL POSTS
Interns						2	3			5		5	5
Level 1										0			0
Level 2						2	6			8		8	8
Level 3										0			0
Level 4										0			0
Level 5		1					2			3	1		4
Level 6							2			2			2
Level 7						4	12			16	21		37
Level 8						1	6			7			7
Level 9						7	14		1	22	8		30
Level 10			1			4	7			12			12
Level 11						14	6		1	21	5		26
Level 12		1				8	5	1	1	16			16
Level 13			1			5	6			12	2		14
Level 14			1			1	2			4			4
Level 15							1			1			1
Level 16										0			0
Total		2	3	0	0	48	72	1	3	129	37	13	166

Programme Three has a total of 166 posts, 37 of which are currently vacant (a 22% vacancy rate). African females (72) fill most of the posts, followed by African males (48). Most of the posts additional to the establishment are filled by interns (5) and Level 2 (8) officials.

1.4 Programme 4: Heritage Promotion And Preservation

1.4.1 Purpose:

Preserve and promote South African heritage, including archival and heraldic heritage; oversee and transfer funds to libraries.

SUB-PROGRAMMES

Heritage Promotion supports a range of heritage initiatives and projects, such as the transformation of the heritage landscape through the conceptualisation, equipping and operationalisation of legacy projects; the Funding of Heritage Institutions (Museums, National Heritage Council and South African Heritage Resources Agency); the documentation of South Africa's indigenous knowledge through the writing of books on living human treasures and the compilation of a national register of South Africa's indigenous knowledge systems assisted by the Indigenous Knowledge Authentication Panel; leading the transformation of the heritage landscape through resistance and liberation heritage route and the

1.4.2 Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets										
			Audited Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF targets						
			2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2025/26	2026/27
HERITAGE PROMOTION													
Transformed, capable and professional sport, arts and culture sector	Tertiary students supported.	HPP 4.1 Number of tertiary students supported to study heritage practice. ENE	70	61	45	45	45	-	45	-	-	45	45
A diverse socially cohesive society with a common national identity.	Books published.	HPP 4.2 Number of books documenting Living Human Treasures published. ENE	2	6	5	5	3	-	-	-	3	3	3
A diverse socially cohesive society with a common national identity	Awareness initiatives implemented.	HPP 4.3 Number of initiatives implemented to raise awareness on the national symbols. Standardised ENE 2019-2024 MTSF	NPI ¹¹	NPI	NPI	NPI	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

relocation of statues; the Bureau of Heraldry, which registers symbols, popularises national symbols through public awareness campaigns, coordinates the National Orders Awards Ceremony; develops and reviews heritage policies and legislation for the preservation, conservation and management of South African heritage.

National Archive Services acquires, preserves, manages, and makes accessible records with enduring value.

Public Library Services transfers funds to provincial Departments for conditional allocations to community library services for constructing and upgrading libraries, hiring personnel, and purchasing library materials.

The Department provides secretarial services to the **South African Geographical Names Council**, an advisory body that facilitates name changes by consulting with communities to advise the Minister of Sport, Arts and Culture.

¹¹ NPI refers to a New Performance Indicator

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets										
			Audited Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF targets						
			2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2025/26	2026/27
Integrated and accessible SAC infrastructure and information	Exhibition content developed.	HPP 4.4 Number of heritage legacy projects where exhibition content is developed. <i>ENE</i>	0	1	3	2	2 SBCR WMBC	-	-	-	2	1	1
Integrated and accessible SAC infrastructure and information	Progress reports analysed.	HPP 4.5 Number of progress reports on resistance and liberation heritage route programmes received and analysed. <i>ENE</i>	NPI ¹²	1	2	4	4	1	1	1	1	4	4
NATIONAL ARCHIVES SERVICES													
Integrated and accessible SAC infrastructure and information	Awareness programmes conducted.	HPP 4.6 Number of public awareness programmes conducted about archival services. Standardised	0	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1
Integrated and accessible SAC infrastructure and information	Records digitised.	HPP 4.7 Number of records digitised. <i>ENE</i>	60 treason trial dictabelts	476	2184 (VOTED & PESP)	300	500	125	125	125	125	560	620
PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES													
Integrated and accessible SAC infrastructure and information	Libraries supported.	HPP 4.8 Number of libraries financially supported per year. Standardised <i>ENE</i>	33	34	31	32	20	20	20	20	20	22	24
SOUTH AFRICAN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES COUNCIL													
A diverse socially cohesive society with a common national identity	Gazette notices published.	HPP 4.9 Number of gazette notices on standardised geographical names published. <i>ENE</i>	0	4	3	2	3	-	1	1	1	3	3

¹² NPI refers to a New Performance Indicator

1.4.3 Explanation of Planned Performance over the Medium-Term Period

The outputs delivered in Programme Four contribute predominately to DSAC Outcome 2: A diverse, socially cohesive society with a common national identity; DSAC Outcome 3: Transformed, capable and professional sport, arts, and culture sector and DSAC Outcome 4: Integrated and accessible SAC infrastructure and information. Refer to Tables II, VI and IV.

Programme Four develops, preserves, protects, and promotes heritage by publishing 3 gazette notices on the standardisation of geographical names; and 3 books documenting living human treasures. DSAC is mandated to popularise the national symbols. To this effect, the Department undertakes various initiatives to promote national symbols. Provincial departments also take part in the promotion of national symbols. These initiatives include public activations, the provision of flags and workshops to advance knowledge among citizens on national symbols, all contributing towards **a diverse socially cohesive society with a common national identity**.

1.4.4 Programme Resource Consideration – Budget and MTEF Estimates

The Programme also contributes towards a **transformed, capable, and professional sport, arts, and culture sector** by annually supporting 45 tertiary students to study heritage practice at institution of higher learning, and facilitating the placement of at least 15 unemployed heritage graduates within the sector as part of job creation and enhancing employability and opportunities for youth and women.

Programme 4 provides access to information and promotes a culture of reading in society by annually financing the construction of 20 newly built and/or modular community libraries. Annually, it also develops content for and operationalizes 2 heritage legacy projects; conceptualizes and installs statues, monuments and memorials, analyses reports documenting the progress made on the Resistance and Liberation Heritage Route and implements alternative forms of memorialization such as repatriation of human remains and objects; and develops guiding policy on a National Policy Framework for Heritage Memorialisation to foster transformed, **integrated and accessible infrastructure and information for the sport, arts, culture and heritage sector**.

TABLE XVI: HERITAGE PROMOTION AND PRESERVATION EXPENDITURE TRENDS AND ESTIMATES BY SUB PROGRAMME AND ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION.

R thousand	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Subprogrammes							
Heritage Promotion	37,568	62,481	49,490	53,683	52,987	55,626	58,209
National Archive Services	42,752	46,333	59,161	70,781	63,780	63,092	67,356
Heritage Institutions	549,183	650,925	632,177	649,802	657,761	686,687	718,316
National Library Services	195,476	149,127	146,573	153,608	157,559	164,822	172,477
Public Library Services	1,178,047	1,524,121	1,588,173	1,521,483	1,631,676	1,663,899	1,740,191
South African Heritage Resource Agency	73,261	60,105	67,839	62,207	60,339	63,032	65,936
South African Geographical Names Council	1,330	4,704	5,389	4,840	4,221	4,405	4,613
National Heritage Council	66,968	72,248	73,602	74,021	74,217	77,533	81,102
Total	2,144,585	2,570,044	2,622,404	2,590,425	2,702,540	2,779,096	2,908,200
Economic classification							
Current payments	74,729	89,325	104,367	117,695	111,886	116,710	123,433
Compensation of employees	57,554	58,195	60,886	74,038	78,371	81,780	86,880
Goods and services	17,175	31,130	43,481	43,657	33,515	34,930	36,553
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	2,069,741	2,480,486	2,517,619	2,471,230	2,590,654	2,662,386	2,784,767
Provinces and municipalities	1,152,724	1,495,836	1,572,550	1,502,800	1,611,907	1,643,297	1,718,583

R thousand	Audited outcome			Adjusted	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	appropriation	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Departmental agencies and accounts	895,815	947,474	922,673	940,073	954,481	996,934	1,042,912
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	2,136	2,506	2,473	2,590	2,702	2,825	2,956
Public corporations and private enterprises	735	9,520	3,000	3,000	3,000		
Non-profit institutions	12,657	19,269	12,768	17,449	13,529	14,069	14,814
Households	5,674	5,881	4,155	5,318	5,035	5,261	5,502
Payments for capital assets	115	173	-	1,500	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	115	173		1,500	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets		60	418	-	-	-	-
Total	2,144,585	2,570,044	2,622,404	2,590,425	2,702,540	2,779,096	2,908,200

An estimated 45.7 per cent (R8.4 billion) of the department's budget over the medium term is allocated to the Heritage Promotion and Preservation programme, of which R5.0 billion is earmarked for the Public Library Services subprogramme, mainly for the community library services grant; and R2.1 billion for the

Heritage Institutions subprogramme, to be transferred to museums for their operations. To expand access to knowledge and information, the department plans to build 66 libraries and upgrade 135 community libraries over the MTEF period with funds from the community library services grant.



I Choose 2 B Active ...HOW ABOUT YOU?



Table XVII reflects the human resource demographic for Programme Four.

TABLE XVII: PROGRAMME 4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEMOGRAPHIC

SALARY LEVEL	DISABILITY	COLOURED MALE	COLOURED FEMALE	INDIAN MALE	INDIAN FEMALE	AFRICAN MALE	AFRICAN FEMALE	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	TOTAL FILLED	FUNDED VACANT POSITIONS	POSTS ADDITIONAL TO ESTABLISHMENT	TOTAL POSTS
Interns						2	8			10		10	10
Level 1										0			0
Level 2						7	7			14			14
Level 3						2	2			4	2		6
Level 4						6	4			10	5		15
Level 5							1			1	3		4
Level 6			1			4	1		2	8			8
Level 7			1			8	18	1	2	30	8		38
Level 8						2				2			2
Level 9			1			5	8	1	1	16	7		23
Level 10							2			2	1		3
Level 11						3	5		1	9	1		10
Level 12			1			7	1	1		10			10
Level 13						3	3			6			6
Level 14		1				1				2			2
Level 15						1				1			1
Level 16										0			0
Total		1	4	0	0	51	60	3	6	125	27	10	152

Programme Four has a total of 152 posts, 27 of which are currently vacant (a 17% vacancy rate). African females (60) fill most of the posts, followed by African males (51). Most of the posts additional to the establishment are filled by interns (10).

“ Who would have thought that a woman who never saw the inside of a school, who looked after sheep and cleaned kitchens on her hands and knees, would be here today? ”

†Xuu Dr Katrina Esau (Ouma Katrina)
Bestowal of Honorary Doctorate by UCT.



1.5 Updated Key Risks and Mitigations: Abridged Strategic Risk Register 2024-25

TABLE XVIII: UPDATED KEY RISKS AND MITIGATIONS PROGRAMME 1- CORPORATE SERVICES

#	Outcome	A: Risk Type & Risk Statement	B: Known Contributing Factor	C: Existing Control Measures	D: Key Mitigations Response Plans
CS1	Compliant and responsive governance	People Risk- unfair employee practices in the workplace, and increasingly low employee morale adversely impact productivity, employee and client relations in the Department.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Distrust in leadership. 2. Lack of trust amongst employees 3. By-passing of rules by management leading to perceived Management Favoritism, remuneration imparity. 4. Employee bullying by management and supervisors <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Bad Client Relations [Public is not treated well by employees] 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Code of Conduct 2. Wellness Programme for Employee; including remote consultation access to wellness 3. Human Resource policies to guide conduct employees and management 4. Research study underway to assess the relationship btw the Department and its stakeholders 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop Ethics and Integrity Strategy and highlight actions that will measure management commitment towards promoting trust and Code of Conduct. 2. Set desired standard of level of ethics maturity for the Department, use current data as baseline, and conduct annual "dipstick surveys" on key issues e.g Trust; Discrimination and assess improvement for communication back to employees. 3. Roll-out employee perception survey to assess staff morale and communicate outcomes and management action plans. 4. Establish a compliment and complaint register that is monitored quarterly and circulated to Labour Representatives and employee, including management..
CS2	Compliant and responsive governance	Data Management Risk – significant amounts of confidential data affecting our employees, beneficiaries, suppliers are exposed to abuse and compromise exposing the Department to non-compliance monetary fines and reputational damage.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Breach of confidentiality on sensitive data of employees/ suppliers/beneficiaries or stakeholders 2. Disconnect between compliance requirements and organizational processes in the management. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ECM encrypted data- workflow. 2. Approved POPI Policy 3. Restricted storage of sensitive processed documents in strongrooms, managed by register. [inclusive of tender information] 4. Bank Accounts database stored on SITA servers which are managed externally. 5. Beneficiary bank details stored in a restricted strongroom. 6. National Archives monitors and issues Disposal Certificates for all finance documents. 7. TR 17.1 applied in the disposal of financial records. 8. System Controllers ensure restricted access to confidential information to avoid carte blanche access towards managing confidential Data. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Storage system to be procured for SCM Tender document retention. 2. POPI Implementation Plan about data management [including IA recommendation] 3. Appointment of a Records to management movement of centralized records management for the Department.

#	Outcome	A: Risk Type & Risk Statement	B: Known Contributing Factor	C: Existing Control Measures	D: Key Mitigations Response Plans
CS3	Transformed, capable and professional sport, arts and culture sector	<p>Unemployment Risk - Increased levels of unemployment and underemployment of youth in the Sport, Arts and Culture Sector which threatens the Department's capability to contribute to the country's economy, and employment interventions to position the Sector as viable through long term employment.</p> <p>[Consider other branches – responsibility to be re-allocated RDSP; HPP; ACPD. CS to contribute]</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Inability to offer practical exposure or equip youth in the workplace to enable employment in the Sector. Migration of skilled sports, arts and culture practitioners to other sectors within the economy Short-, medium- and long-term interventions [supply vs demand of work opportunities] not applied at a sectoral level. Qualified arts and culture practitioners are not absorbed into the Sector work streams. Budget cuts lead to non-filling of funded positions in the Department. Cost of employment threshold set by the NT prevents further employment opportunities. Unknown demand and supply of skills in the Sports, Arts, Culture and Heritage Sector Increasing country forecasts on unemployment Competing mandates of national priorities resulting in SAC budget allocation being limited Applied cost of employment budget cuts over the MTEF period 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Graduate Internship Programme National Development Plan goals towards growing an inclusive economy. Existing MoUs with schools for coaching job opportunities Presidential Employment Stimulus Programme [PESP] Bursary Programme [heritage and language] to fund qualifying students to augment the need and shortage of arts practitioners Human Resource Development Policy General Regulatory Framework [Skills Development Act, 1998 (Act No. 97 of 1998)] Internal reprioritization of existing funded allocation Contract employment opportunities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Scale up job opportunities for youth in the Sport and Recreation Sector by applying for funding from CATHSSETA to employ youth Dedicated procurement spent towards youth-owned companies in line with the National Development Guidelines Consider a review of the Department's strategy and streamline programmes with the aim of identifying cost savings to create employment opportunities

#	Outcome	A: Risk Type & Risk Statement	B: Known Contributing Factor	C: Existing Control Measures	D: Key Mitigations Response Plans
CS4	Compliant and responsive governance	Financial Risk -Over expenditure on the allocated budget exposes the Department to non-compliance to expenditure regulation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unsettled commitments at a Departmental level , may lead to accrual 2. Budget reduction in ensuing year due to unplanned over-expenditure. 3. Extended age analysis of unpaid invoices 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Branch expenditure reports submitted to EMT. 2. Line function management receives monthly expenditure reports to address backlogs. 3. Quarterly audits on financial statements by Internal Audit 4. Early warning report is in place to monitor commitments and reviewed by CFO. 5. Review DSAC infrastructure projects by the Infra Committee 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitor expenditure and check expenditure trends. 2. Review of infrastructure Expenditure by National Treasury
CS5	Number of services modernized (processes automated)	Cyber Risk -Possible cyber and information security incidents (breaches and hacking) in a changed working environment may result in loss of data and ransomware attacks	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intrusion of malware on critical systems in the Department through local network and mobile connections 2. Lack of firewall for the current network at the National Archives [Old Library Building and Film Archives] resulting in weakened network security 3. Automation resulting in an increase of cyber risk 4. Lack of implementation of the latest cyber security solutions 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assessment conducted by the Centre of Internet Security [CIS] 2. Cyber Security Assessment 3. Annual vulnerability assessments 4. Security awareness messages issued 5. Firewalls and antivirus software for some of the systems 6. Networking monitoring tools 7. Revised and approved IT Security Policy 8. Backup systems 9. Existing service level agreement with SITA 10. Approved ICT governance framework 11. Quarterly steering committee meetings 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement the recommendations from the Centre for Internet Security [CIS] Assessment and the SITA cyber security assessment. 2. Develop the Cyber Security Strategy in line with the public sector Cyber Security Framework.
CS6	Compliant and responsive governance	Business Continuity Risk - Insufficient preparedness for disruption to critical Departmental operations [Water shedding; Load Shedding; Pandemic] impact the Department's	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Absence of an approved business continuity management (BCM) strategy to respond to disruption to DSAC facilities, unavailability of people and daily processes 2. Outdated and ageing ICT infrastructure 3. Inefficient knowledge management facilities in the Department 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Functional BCM Committee 2. Approved operational policy [BCM Policy] 3. Occupational Health and Safety Committee in place [e.g. evacuation drills, first aid kits] 4. ICT Steering Committee 5. Interim contingency plans in place [ICT for systems]; 6. Approved ICT DRP 7. Approved ICT Disaster Recovery Plan 8. DSAC Service Delivery Mode National Archives Digitization Strategy 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop an integrated business continuity strategy for the Department 2. Obtain multi-year implementation plan for BCM 3. Conduct interim tests for off-site facilities and monitor improvement against approved plans. 4. Develop and implement BCM Plans , Crisis Management and Disaster Management Plans

TABLE XIX: UPDATED KEY RISKS AND MITIGATIONS PROGRAMME 2- RECREATION & DEVELOPMENT SPORT PROMOTION

#	Outcome	A: Risk Type & Risk Statement	B: Known Contributing Factor	C: Existing Control Measures	D: Key Mitigations Response Plans
RDSP1	Transformed, capable and professional sport, arts and culture sector	Project Management Risk – delayed delivery of planned projects at municipal and provincial government	<p>MIG</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delayed finalization of MoU at national [DSAC & COGTA]; Provincially and Municipality [HoD; MEC, Municipal Manager] 2. Delay in the e-registration of the projects at municipal level. 3. Projects initiated late due to late registration. 4. Possible forfeiture of funds allocated to specific projects. 5. Site abandonment by contractors due to liquidation; and cash flow challenges <p>Rural Schools Sport</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Delays in receiving project plans from provinces. 7. Difficulty in changing the mindset of some provinces i.e., Spending funds similarly to Championships. 8. Limited personnel at the lower levels to implement the event as conceptualized. 9. DSAC restricted communication directly to schools. 	<p>MIG</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provincial Government submits inputs on the recommended projects. 2. List of recommended projects submitted to COGTA. 3. Letter of recommendation sent to implementing municipalities in advance to initiate projects. 4. Planned to monitor recommended projects. <p>Rural Schools Sport</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Quarterly provincial meetings with Schools Sports co-ordinators 6. Monthly & quarterly performance of provinces at a Programme level CD specific within the branch] 7. Multi-Stakeholder Forum 	<p>MIG</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intervene to address delays with COGTA and provincial and local Government. 2. Engage the municipality to register the projects earlier on e-registration. <p>Rural Schools Sport</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. A meeting was held on 24 January and another to be held on 30 January. 4. Constant engagement and education to explain the rationale and benefits of change in how the Department delivers school sport. 5. Workshop provinces on new strategies and plans. 6. DBE and its provinces to be part of the meeting. 7. Set aside allocation within the Conditional Grant to employ school sport coordinators.

#	Outcome	A: Risk Type & Risk Statement	B: Known Contributing Factor	C: Existing Control Measures	D: Key Mitigations Response Plans
RDSP2	Transformed, capable and professional sport, arts and culture sector	Transformation Risk [1] - Government intervention towards anticipated transformation in the Sports Sector through the provision of infrastructure, and policy directive is derailed by the unsatisfactory progress made in the Sport Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Under-provision of sporting infrastructure to some communities within South Africa for some sporting codes e.g. Aquatics [Swimming South Africa] Under- representation of S.A's demographics in some Sporting Codes at major events [Olympics], due to inability to access sporting infrastructure No data-base eco-system at a National Level to guide on the available Sporting Infrastructure needs. Public facilities leased to privately owned clubs leading to increasing inaccessibility at municipal level Limited capacity to generate income at federation level with an expectation to drive the transformation agenda. Governance challenges experienced in various federations. Lack of access to sport and recreation infrastructure. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> There increased investment in the provision of sporting infrastructure to marginalized communities. [Municipal Infrastructure Grant used as an implementing vehicle.] A Facility List of completed project is maintained. Facilities Norms and Standards Facilities Framework in place 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Continued consultation with Federation towards the achievement of transformation targets with regard to Sport Infrastructure Establish partnerships with Sport Councils and Federations as end users with the aim of obtaining input towards their core infrastructure needs. Conduct an infrastructure audit to determine the current available infrastructure and those needs and to inform the Geographic Information System [GIS & Locations].

#	Outcome	A: Risk Type & Risk Statement	B: Known Contributing Factor	C: Existing Control Measures	D: Key Mitigations Response Plans
RDSP3	Transformed, capable and professional sport, arts and culture sector	Infrastructure Risk – Public Entities & Legacy projects	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dependency on other Departments/implementing government for implementation 2. Work Stoppage at project level by local communities [e.g. strikes; from illegitimate participants demanding a financial percentage of the work] 3. Intermittent leadership change without proper handover by leadership in the public entity. 3.1 Board delays in approving the appointment of service providers 4. Expiring timelines to finalize appointment of service providers due to changed leadership. 5. Site abandonment by contractors due to liquidation and cash flow challenges 6. Budget cuts by National Treasury prevent finalization of projects that have been approved. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Active projects led by Project Steering Committee 2. Tripartite core management [DSAC involved in site supervision and technical management] 3. Appointing private implementing agents 4. Technical and oversight Infrastructure meeting to map spending progress. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continued use of independent service providers and formation of Steering Committee / Core management approach to deal with unresolved dependency issues. 2. Establish Steering Committee to assess project demands leading to stoppages and negotiating with the main contractor to sub-contract. 3. Engage Entities Oversight Management to ensure that a Standard Clause is applied in the Shareholders Compact EA making handovers to be made mandatory [Ms Matlou; Mr Mogoera and Mr Tsanyane] 4. Engage the Board to consider revision of delegations to enable expedition of appointment



“ South Africa won the Africa Cup of Nations in 1996, but this year’s third-place result is their best finish at the tournament since 2000. ”

Bafana Bafana



#	Outcome	A: Risk Type & Risk Statement	B: Known Contributing Factor	C: Existing Control Measures	D: Key Mitigations Response Plans
RDSP4	Transformed, capable and professional sport, arts and culture sector	Unemployment Risk -Increased levels of unemployment and underemployment of youth in the Sport, Arts and Culture Sector which threatens the Department's capability to contribute to the country's economy, and employment interventions to position the Sector as viable through long term employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Inability to offer practical exposure or equip youth in the workplace to enable employment in the Sector. Migration of skilled sports, arts and culture practitioners to other sectors within the economy Short-, medium- and long-term interventions [supply vs demand of work opportunities] not applied at a sectoral level. Qualified arts and culture practitioners are not absorbed into the Sector work streams. Budget cuts lead to non-filling of funded positions in the Department. Cost of employment threshold set by the NT prevents further employment opportunities. Unknown demand and supply of skills in the Sports, Arts, Culture and Heritage Sector Increasing country forecasts on unemployment Competing mandates of national priorities resulting in SAC budget allocation being limited Applied cost of employment budget cuts over the MTEF period 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Graduate Internship Programme National Development Plan goals towards growing an inclusive economy. Existing MoUs with schools for coaching job opportunities Presidential Employment Stimulus Programme [PESP] Bursary Programme [heritage and language] to fund qualifying students to augment the need and shortage of arts practitioners. Human Resource Development Policy General Regulatory Framework [Skills Development Act, 1998 (Act No. 97 of 1998)] Internal reprioritization of existing funded allocation Contract employment opportunities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the multiplier effect of job creation in the sector. Scale up job opportunities for youth in the Sport and Recreation Sector by applying for funding from CATHSSETA to employ youth. Use collaborative partnerships in the Sport and Recreation Sector to train youth and create job opportunities [e.g. personal instructors] Absorb youth into formal employment by placing them in the Department's entities. Conduct market research and analysis on unemployed youth in the Sector. Dedicated procurement spent towards youth-owned companies in line with the National Development Guidelines Consider a review of the Department's strategy and streamline programmes with the aim of identifying cost savings to create employment opportunities

TABLE XX: UPDATED KEY RISKS AND MITIGATIONS PROGRAMME 3- ARTS, CULTURE DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION

#	Outcome	A: Risk Type & Risk Statement	B: Known Contributing Factor	C: Existing Control Measures	D: Key Mitigations Response Plans
ACPD1	Number of international engagements coordinated.	Socio-Political Risk -Adverse impact on the roll-out of the international Programme due to the current changing political environment and economic dynamics with trading partners, unrest and conflicts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is no uniformity in the design, meaning, application, objectives and execution of the overall cultural diplomatic work. 2. Political instability in the continent 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existing multilateral and bilateral Agreements 2. IR implementation plans 3. DSAC and DIRCO interdepartmental engagements 4. Binational forums, ministerial meetings, senior official meetings at national and international level 5. Africa Group meeting [multilateral level] 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Integrate research outcomes on cultural diplomacy with the IR foreign policy driven by DIRCO. 2. Obtain approval of the draft concept document on cultural diplomacy within the DSAC and obtain consensus 3. Finalize a Guiding Instrument for the Department and country, and how Cultural Diplomacy will be implemented 4. Activate alternative interventions contributing to addressing the potential instabilities as detected and addressed by DIRCO or ICTS cluster
ACPD2	Integrated accessible SAC infrastructure and information.	Transformation & Redress - Failure to adequately standardize and formalize the Creative Sector, limits productivity, and disables the creation of job opportunities and transformation within the Sector.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fragmentation within the Sector 2. Instability within the Sector leading to limited opportunities to be economically viable. 3. Undefined entry levels for artists within the creative Sector leading to barriers to entry. 4. Non-formalized professional standards in place to guide the recognition and validation of artists in the Sector. 5. Contestation over the claims [collection and distribution of royalties.[Regulatory reform by DTI]; two Bills passed by the National Assembly 6. Reprioritisation of budgets, and re-allocation of funds to address the elevated demands from other governmental mandates. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CCIFSA [Cultural Creative Industry of South Africa] is formulated to entrench the structure both provincially and nationally. 2. Incubation Programmes for artists in collaboration with Sect 21 organizations in place for art practitioners to professionalise and capacitate artists. 3. Sector Strategies in place [Design, Visual Arts; CAC Strategy; Technical Services; MGE.] 4. SEDA [MoA] signed. 5. Work-streams & Master plan work is ongoing. 6. Existing Cultural Agreements and co-production treaties [e.g BRICS multilateral agreement] 7. Identification of capacity building through Performing Arts Institution. [e.g. Market Theatre] 8. Committees are already set up to address transformation as outlined in the masterplans. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deploy alternate model of disbursing fund by transferring funds to institutions instead of individual funds. [Funding Model Meetings pending] 2. Collaborate with the skilled Sector to assist with the Creative Sector programmes. [MoU with CATHSETA will be transversally led , led by HRM] 3. Professionalize and standardize the Creative Sector in conjunction with the Department of Labour. SACO report was tabled to EXCO in the third quarter] 4. Continued partnership with Performing Arts Institutions [ongoing for the fourth year, implementing capacity building recommendations from the Master Plan] and other strategic partnerships. 5. Facilitate the Implementation Plan of the White Paper and CCI Masterplan recommendations within the creative Sector. 6. Develop policies and a Transformation Charter.

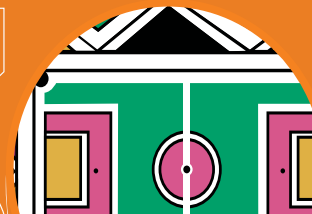
#	Outcome	A: Risk Type & Risk Statement	B: Known Contributing Factor	C: Existing Control Measures	D: Key Mitigations Response Plans
ACPD3	Increased market share of and job opportunities created in sport, cultural and creative industries.	Digitization Risk – inability to integrate strategic interventions by the Department towards building a digital economic industry with international competitiveness.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evolution of the industry towards digitization (4IR). 2. Pivot to a digital environment due to pandemic / endemic. 3. Migration to digital platforms pre, during and post -Covid. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. South African Cultural Observatory Report. 2. Community Arts Centres have existing agreements with the Department. 3. Business Plans 4. Debut funds supporting creative business/es towards online migration. 5. CCI Masterplan [IP rights management]. 6. Strategic Planning. 7. Contractually managed Media Programme focussed on SAC Youth operating formal & informal businesses has introduced to capacitate the youth in dealing with social media and businesses. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a strategy to channel the industry towards digitization. Ongoing process with the DTIC and Department of Communication with the multisectoral strategies on digitization [gaming and animation] 2. Develop enabling policies that recognize the role of digitization in the Creative Industry [across all streams]. Master-Plan Pillars 3. Collaborate on innovation with peer Departments. [Comms; DTI; Science & Techn & Innovation; Dept Education; SMME Dept].
ACPD4	Transformed, capable and professional sport, arts and culture sector	Performance Measurement Risk - Inability to assess the impact and economic viability of funded projects through MGE as a strategic economic intervention in the Arts, Culture, Heritage Sector.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited funds due to budget adjustments. 2. Existing resources and capabilities in the Department to deliver on the demands of MGE are limited. 3. Possibility that the Department is not making an impact on the artists' lives. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existing cultural agreements and co-production treaties [e.g., BRICS multilateral agreement]. 2. Existing international platforms [e.g., Dubai Expo] afforded to artists by DSAC. 3. Funding Guidelines' and MGE workstreams used as a vehicle (to create market access) to stimulate local economic development and create job opportunities [Open call administration]. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. South African Cultural Observatory [SACO] study is underway and will be complete by end of 2023/4 FY] 2. Implement the final report recommendations from SACO .

“

The artist is part of a community, you can't separate the two.

”

Noria Mabasa - Noria Muelwa Mabasa
(née Luvhimbi)



#	Outcome	A: Risk Type & Risk Statement	B: Known Contributing Factor	C: Existing Control Measures	D: Key Mitigations Response Plans
ACPD 5	Transformed, capable and professional sport, arts and culture sector	Unemployment Risk -Increased levels of unemployment and underemployment of youth in the Sport, Arts and Culture Sector which threatens the Department's capability to contribute to the country's economy, and employment interventions to position the Sector as viable through long term employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inability to offer practical exposure or equip youth in the workplace to enable employment in the Sector. 2. Migration of skilled sports, arts and culture practitioners to other sectors within the economy 3. Short-, medium- and long-term interventions [supply vs demand of work opportunities] not applied at a sectoral level 4. Qualified arts and culture practitioners are not absorbed into the Sector work streams 5. Budget cuts lead to non-filling of funded positions in the Department. 6. Cost of employment threshold set by the NT prevents further employment opportunities 7. Unknown demand and supply of skills in the Sports, Arts, Culture and Heritage Sector 8. Increasing country forecasts on unemployment 9. Competing mandates of national priorities resulting in SAC budget allocation being limited 10. Applied cost of employment budget cuts over the MTEF period. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existing Graduate Internship programme. 2. National Development Plan goals towards growing an inclusive economy. 3. Existing MoUs with schools for coaching job opportunities. 4. Presidential Employment Stimulus Programme [PESP]. 5. Bursary programme [heritage and language] to fund qualifying students to augment the need and shortage of arts practitioners. 6. Human Resource Development Policy. 7. General Regulatory Framework [Skills Development Act, 1998 (Act No. 97 of 1998)] 8. Internal reprioritization of existing funded allocation. 9. Contract employment opportunities. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement the multiplier effect of job creation in the sector. 2. Scale up job opportunities for youth in the Sport and Recreation Sector by applying for funding from CATHSETA to employ youth. 3. Conduct a market research and analysis on unemployed youth in the Sector.

MY HERITAGE YOUR HERITAGE
ANNUAL 24 SEPTEMBER

South African Department of Sport, Arts and Culture
30 YEARS OF FREEDOM

TABLE XXI: UPDATED KEY RISKS AND MITIGATIONS PROGRAMME 4- HERITAGE PROMOTION AND PRESEVATION

#	Outcome	A: Risk Type & Risk Statement	B: Known Contributing Factor	C: Existing Control Measures	D: Key Mitigations Response Plans
HPP1	Transformed, capable and professional sport, arts and culture sector	Financial Sustainability Risk - inability to operationalize and maintain built; legacy infrastructure.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No incentivised strategies are aligned to services 2. Financial constraints/limited budget 3. Provincial or local Government unable to operationalize heritage infrastructure. 4. Recurring and high operational costs. 5. Reduction cost strategies set by Government. 6. Reduced appetite for infrastructure outcomes 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DPME, National Treasury and Cabinet Directives on alternate memorialization. 2. Funding is underpinned by transfer funds from Government for existing projects 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Finalize the current draft policy to guide alternate form of memorialization. 2. Adopt alternative types of memorialization that is not capital intensive (e.g., exhibitions low scale; high impact; lower cost memorialization.)
HPP2	Integrated and accessible SAC infrastructure and information.	Archival Data Storage Risk - inability to migrate data and accept archival classified information for preservation purposes from peer Departments, may compromise the regulatory mandate of the National Archives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ideal solutions are expensive and currently unattainable. 2. Legacy unresolved storage limitations [digital and physical] 3. Limited space disables the acceptance of archival material for storage and preservation 4. Inability to receive born digital material due to antiquated systems. 5. Undetermined backlog of non-archived "born-digital records". 6. Interdependency on DPWI for the finalization of the HVAC as a critical solution. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New National Archives Feasibility Study conducted. 2. HVAC Project in progress to address the space / physical storage. 3. ICT procures storage space as and when required by the National Archives 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue to engage other peer Departments using off-site storage space to redirect funds towards the New National Archives projects. 2. Engage Cabinet on the expedition of intervention [financial, and decision making] to prioritize the funding of the overextended needs of the National Archives 3. Risk Strategies to be deployed to measure the magnitude of risk exposure for all areas of "declined" storage, and prioritize risk reduction strategies.
HPP3	Integrated and accessible SAC infrastructure and information.	Fraud Risk - unforeseen mismanagement of capital project funds at Project Management level led to fraudulent transaction.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Irregular replacement of service providers by Provincial government after processes have been finalized by DSAC. 2. Lack of consultation with DSAC during the strategic sourcing of service for libraries. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring visits. 2. Review of submitted expenditure reports. 3. Quarterly Review Meetings. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain and monitor escalation to Provincial Government via Director General, for any fraudulent incident or escalations.

“ It is pleasing and humbling that CSA is recognised in this most incredible way. This recognition by both our peers and the public vindicates the hard work that CSA has invested in improving women’s cricket in the country and making it a force to be reckoned with. ”

Proteas women at GSport Awards receiving the Ministerial Recognition of Excellence Award



#	Outcome	A: Risk Type & Risk Statement	B: Known Contributing Factor	C: Existing Control Measures	D: Key Mitigations Response Plans
HPP4	Transformed, capable and professional sport, arts and culture sector	Unemployment Risk -Increased levels of unemployment and underemployment of youth in the Sport, Arts and Culture Sector which threatens the Department's capability to contribute to the country's economy, and employment interventions opportunities for youth in the Sport and Recreation Sector by applying.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Inability to offer practical exposure or equip youth in the workplace to enable employment in the Sector. Migration of skilled sports, arts and culture practitioners to other sectors within the economy Short-, medium- and long-term interventions [supply vs demand of work opportunities] not applied at a sectoral level Qualified arts and culture practitioners are not absorbed into the Sector work streams Budget cuts lead to non-filling of funded positions in the Department Cost of employment threshold set by the NT prevents further employment opportunities Unknown demand and supply of skills in the Sports, Arts, Culture and Heritage Sector Increasing country forecasts on unemployment Competing mandates of national priorities resulting in SAC budget allocation being limited Applied cost of employment budget cuts over the MTEF period 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Approved Business Plans and the Grant Framework. Existing Graduate Internship programme National Development Plan goals towards growing an inclusive economy. Existing MoUs with schools for coaching job opportunities Presidential Employment Stimulus Programme [PESP] Bursary Programme [heritage and language] to fund qualifying students to augment the need and shortage of arts practitioners. Human Resource Development Policy General Regulatory Framework [Skills Development Act, 1998 (Act No. 97 of 1998)] Internal reprioritization of existing funded allocation. Contract employment opportunities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Financial transfers to provincial government to enable job creation via infrastructure delivery in 2024/25 through DORA Maintain Placement of 15 internships over two years effective 2023/24. Absorb youth into formal employment by placing them in the Department's entities.



FREEDOM DAY



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1.6 Public Entities and Non-Profit Organisation Supported by DSAC

1.6.1 Public Entities

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Misconceptions about PWA's possession of magical powers perpetuate stereotypes and fuel discrimination against people living with albinism. These myths also contribute to discrimination, prejudice, and violence against individuals with albinism in South Africa. It is essential to debunk these myths, raise awareness, promote understanding, and advocate the rights and well-being of people with albinism. Education, advocacy, and legislative measures are crucial in combating these harmful beliefs and practices and should emphasise the humanity and rights of people with albinism to dismantle stereotypes and foster a more inclusive society.

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Debunking Myths on Albinism in South Africa

1.6.1.2 Mandate and Outputs

TABLE XXIII: PUBLIC ENTITIES MANDATE AND OUTPUTS

Sector focus	Development (Funding Bodies)
Name of entity	NATIONAL ARTS COUNCIL
Current annual budget (R'000)	Subsidy R120,904 Capital transfer R5,027
Mandate	<p>National Arts Council Act, 1997 (Act No. 56 of 1997)</p> <p>The objects of the Council are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to provide and encourage the provision of opportunities for persons to practice the arts. • to promote the appreciation, understanding and enjoyment of the arts. • to promote the general application of the arts in the community. • to foster the expression of a national identity and consciousness by means of the arts. • to uphold and promote the right of any person to freedom in the practice of the arts. • to give the historically disadvantaged such additional help and resources as are required to give them greater access to the arts. • to address historical imbalances in the provision of infrastructure for the promotion of the arts. • to promote and facilitate national and international liaison between individuals and institutions in respect of the arts; and • to develop and promote the arts and to encourage excellence regarding these.
Key outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a vibrant, inclusive, and transformed arts and culture sector. • Achieve global recognition for our unique South African arts and culture. • Sustainable arts capability. • Market access and enrichment through arts and culture. • Increased access to the arts. • Development of a credible and catalytic organisation.
Sector focus	Development (Funding) Bodies
Name of entity	NATIONAL FILM AND VIDEO FOUNDATION
Current annual budget (R'000)	Subsidy - R147,150 Capital Transfer – R0
Mandate	<p>National Film and Video Foundation Act 1997 (Act No. 73 of 1997)</p> <p>The objects of the NFVF are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to develop and promote the film and video industry; • to provide and encourage the provision of opportunities for persons, especially from disadvantaged communities, to get involved in the film and video industry; • to promote the general application of the arts in the community; • to foster the expression of a national identity and consciousness by means of the arts; • to uphold and promote the right of any person to freedom in the practice of the arts; • to give the historically disadvantaged such additional help and resources as are required to give them greater access to the arts; • to address historical imbalances in the provision of infrastructure for the promotion of the arts; • to promote and facilitate national and international liaison between individuals and institutions in respect of the arts; • and to develop and promote the arts and to encourage excellence regarding these.

Key outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide funding for content development. • Transform the ecosystem through Capacity Building, especially for disadvantaged people. • Provide marketing and policy support to understand, enable and promote the SA Industry • Target the number of funded projects in development and projects in the production of South African content. • Number of global partners secured for the NFVF fund. • Percentage of co-production certification applications processed. • Number of co-production forum activations • Conduct and disseminate 4 research projects on the SA film industry per annum. • Number of bursaries awarded. • Number of training providers funded. • Number of filmmakers participated in the SEDIBA programme. • Develop and manage local, continental, and international partnerships to support our programmes. • The NFVF is a coherent, accountable organisation which achieves its mandate. • Number of projects funded in development and projects in production that address historical imbalances and transformation. • Number of global partners secured for the NFVF fund. • Percentage of coproduction certification applications processed. • Number of coproduction forum activations
Sector focus	Performing Arts Institutions
Name of entity	ARTSCAPE
Current annual budget (R'000)	Subsidy - R67,887 Capital Transfer - R2,185
Mandate	<p>Cultural Institutions Act, 1998 (Act No. 119 of 1998.)</p> <p>The objects of the Act are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide for the payment of subsidies to certain cultural institutions; • to provide for the establishment of certain institutions as declared cultural institutions under the control of councils; • to establish a National Museums Division; and • to provide for matters connected therewith.
Key outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operate on a financially sustainable basis. • Competent and motivated workforce achieving their performance targets. • Efficient and compliant operations and processes. • Enhanced Artscape Brand. • Annual arts programme that serves the entire community. • Educational programme that serves the entire community. • Safe, functional, universal design facilities. • Effective IT systems that support all business operations. • Number of relevant quality partnerships. • Number of productions presented. • Number of festivals presented. • Number of educational programmes completed.

Sector focus	Performing Arts Institutions
Name of entity	THE MARKET THEATRE FOUNDATION
Current annual budget (R'000)	Subsidy - R52,840 Capital Transfer – R6,375
Mandate	Cultural Institutions Act, 1998 (Act No. 119 of 1998.)
Key outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced contribution to knowledge production in the theatre and photography sector • Photographic archives preserved in accordance with international guideline standards • Increased visibility, accessibility and awareness of theatrical productions and photographic exhibitions • Improved financial sustainability of MTF • Increase opportunities provided for designated groups supporting the development of future theatre practitioners and entrepreneurs • Capable and ethical, technologically enabled and stakeholder-oriented organisation • Number of productions presented / produced by the Windybrow Arts Centre online • Number of audiences at shows • Number of public programmes <p>Number attendees of public programmes</p>
Sector focus	Performing Arts Institutions
Name of entity	PERFORMING ARTS CENTRE OF THE FREE STATE (PACOFS)
Current annual budget (R'000)	Subsidy – R 50,280 Capital Transfer – R 8,859
Mandate	Cultural Institutions Act, 1998 (Act No. 119 of 1998.)
Key outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved governance and accountability. • Shows happening 44 weeks a year. • Economic empowerment of target groups. • PACOFS, a hive of entertainment. • Number of productions staged or streamed. • Number of festivals staged. • Number of audiences attending artistic productions. • Number of skills development programme s / training conducted. • Number of artistic works co-produced with other entities and/or independent producers. • Number of artistic partnerships concluded.

Sector focus	Performing Arts Institutions
Name of entity	THE PLAYHOUSE COMPANY
Current annual budget (R'000)	Subsidy – R 52,542 Capital Transfer – R0
Mandate	Cultural Institutions Act, 1998 (Act No. 119 of 1998.)
Key outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce and present a balanced artistic programme. • Offer support for development of future theatre productions and arts practitioners. • Enhanced customer experience through accessible, high-quality, and well-managed production and event venues and technical services. • A well-governed, productive, and high-performing organisation. • Number of own productions produced. • Number of festivals/seasons presented. • Number of community arts mentorship programmes facilitated. • Audience attendance figures (paying and non-paying audience).
Sector focus	Performing Arts Institutions
Name of entity	SOUTH AFRICAN STATE THEATRE
Current annual budget (R'000)	Subsidy - R76,939 Capital Transfer – R0
Mandate	Cultural Institutions Act, 1998 (Act No. 119 of 1998.)
Key outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government grant augmented with self-generated revenue from commercial activities to fund operational expenses. • Theatre facilities maintained and upgraded to ensure its long-term economic sustainability thereby enabling the implementation of the mandate. • Applicable laws, regulations and statutory legislation including the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999) (PFMA), the Cultural Institutions Act, Treasury Regulations, and the Labour Relations Act, 1995 (Act No. 66 of 1995), complied with. • The absolute best in-house developed and externally sourced performing arts work presented. • Audience attendance, diversity and appreciation for the performing arts improved.

“ I never wished to be in prison even for one day, but I did it for freedom ”

Andrew Mlangeni



Sector focus	Performing Arts Institutions
Name of entity	MANDELA BAY THEATRE COMPLEX (EC)
Current annual budget (R'000)	Subsidy - R33,000 Capital Transfer – R0
Mandate	Cultural Institutions Act, 1998 (Act No. 119 of 1998.)
Key outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved governance and control environment. • Improved facilities. • Improved organisational and staff performance. • Improved generation of own revenue. • Sustained showcasing of performing arts practitioners through staging of shows. • Increase theatre patronage. • Increase the use of theatre facilities. • Performing arts practitioners developed. • Performing arts practitioners developed. • Number of productions staged per year. • Number of festivals staged per year. • Number of engagements with potential clients. • Number of items of creative content developed or distributed. • Number of engagements focused on performing arts industry. • Number of skills trainings and development programmes conducted per year. • Number of skills workshops conducted.
Sector focus	Museums
Name of entity	DIE AFRIKAANSE TAALMUSEUM & -MONUMENT
Current annual budget (R'000)	Subsidy - R12,123 Capital Transfer - R1,330
Mandate	Cultural Institutions Act, 1998 (Act No. 119 of 1998.)
Key outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To build relationships with all South Africans through the medium of Afrikaans and in the context of multilingualism • To ensure the collection, conservation, protection, and promotion of heritage in line with international best practices • To contribute to the body of knowledge to provide access to information nationwide at all levels of society, stimulating visitor interaction and increasing visitor numbers. • To work towards high standards of governance and financial sustainability to ensure service delivery. • Number of visitors, per annum. • Number of artefacts acquired per annum. • Number of conservation, preservation, and maintenance activities for Museum collection. • Number of articles written, or lectures presented per annum. • Number of active research projects per annum. • Number of exhibitions held or updated per annum. • Number of educational programmes developed per annum. • Number of outreach projects per annum.

Sector focus	Museums
Name of entity	FREEDOM PARK TRUST
Current annual budget (R'000)	Subsidy - R110,973 Capital Transfer - R10,435
Mandate	Cultural Institutions Act, 1998 (Act No. 119 of 1998.)
Key outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve governance on the implementation of SCM policies. • Sustainable diversified revenue streams. • Redress, inclusivity, and access. • Increase demand and consumption of products and services. • Number of cultural resources digitized. • Number of cultural resources acquired. • Number of books acquired. • Number of temporary exhibitions developed / displayed. • Number of education programmes' support materials published. • Number of completed research papers / articles. • Number of seminars / conferences / public lectures conducted.
Sector focus	Museums
Name of entity	IZIKO MUSEUMS OF SOUTH AFRICA
Current annual budget (R'000)	Subsidy - R102,114 Capital Transfer - R4,945
Mandate	Cultural Institutions Act, 1998 (Act No. 119 of 1998.)
Key outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sound governance and compliance. • Improved infrastructure to enhance visitor experience. • Nation building through growth and development of collections. • Knowledge generation through research to contribute to educated, informed and empowered communities. • Creation of awareness and promotion of access to history, heritage, and culture • Number of new records entered on collections databases. • Number of new records/ catalogue numbers entered on Specify database. • Number of new acquisitions • Number of peer reviewed publications (including articles or chapters) published. • Number of other (popular) publications published. • Number of new exhibitions. • Number of special education programmes presented. • Number of public programmes presented. • Number of outreach programmes presented. • Number of visitors to the museums/sites.

Sector focus	Museums
Name of entity	LUTHULI MUSEUM
Current annual budget (R'000)	Subsidy - R17,814 Capital Transfer – R0
Mandate	Cultural Institutions Act, 1998 (Act No. 119 of 1998.)
Key outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased access to information about the Luthuli Museum. • Inclusive and empowered communities. • Increased awareness about Luthuli Museum. • Effective and efficient organisation. • Number of museum artefacts acquired. • Number of Museum artefacts digitized. • Number of Research field trips conducted for collection development. • Number of research documents produced for exhibitions. • Number of documents produced for Museum publications. • Number of conference paper or newspaper opinion produced for public dissemination. • Number of Museum Exhibitions staged. • Number of Museum visitors per annum. • Number of Museum Education programmes implemented. • Number of Museum Education Outreach programmes implemented.
Sector focus	Museums
Name of entity	KWAZULU-NATAL MUSEUM
Current annual budget (R'000)	Subsidy - R42,925 Capital Transfer - R838
Mandate	Cultural Institutions Act, 1998 (Act No. 119 of 1998.)
Key outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved audit outcomes. • Number of visitors. • Improved research output. • Preserved collections. • Increased cultural and natural heritage awareness. • Improved participation in the Museum's education and outreach programmes. • A diverse socially cohesive society with a common identity. • Number of articles / chapters published. • Number of research papers presented at conferences. • Number of journal volumes produced per annum. • Number of collaborations. • Maintained collections to international museum standards. • Number of temporary exhibitions produced. • Number of permanent exhibitions produced. • Number of public lectures, tours or society events • Number of schools participating in outreach programmes per annum. • Number of public engagement programmes.

Sector focus	Museums
Name of entity	NATIONAL MUSEUM
Current annual budget (R'000)	Subsidy – R 63,909 Capital Transfer - R1,237
Mandate	Cultural Institutions Act, 1998 (Act No. 119 of 1998.)
Key outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New knowledge is generated and disseminated on our natural and cultural heritage including ancient environments. • Museum exhibitions are inclusive interactive, educational, and entertaining. • Opportunities created for unemployed learners to gain workplace skills and provision of curriculum-based learning support to schools. • ArtBank becomes financially sustainable to support the visual arts economy. • Improved governance of the Museum. • Number of inclusive permanent exhibitions. • Number of inclusive temporary exhibitions delivered. • Number of Special Days celebrated with communities. • Number of visitors to the National Museum and satellites. • Number of artworks purchased, leased, and sold. • Number of research or popular articles published about ArtBank collections.
Sector focus	Museums
Name of entity	NELSON MANDELA MUSEUM
Current annual budget (R'000)	Subsidy - R35,130 Capital Transfer - R801
Mandate	Cultural Institutions Act, 1998 (Act No. 119 of 1998.)
Key outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve and maintain heritage development and conservation. • Improved public profile and access. • Vibrant programming that promotes the economic opportunities for the community. • Sound and effective governance. • Number of research conducted or commissioned. • Number of hosted digital exhibitions. • Number of hosted temporary exhibitions. • Number of community engagements held. • Number of stakeholder engagement platforms. • Number of collections researched. • Number of library and archives materials acquired, catalogued and classified.

Sector focus	Museums
Name of entity	ROBBEN ISLAND MUSEUM
Current annual budget (R'000)	Subsidy - R88,970 Capital Transfer - R7,000
Mandate	Cultural Institutions Act, 1998 (Act No. 119 of 1998.)
Key outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To strengthen governance of Robben Island Museum to ensure effective management. • To conserve and maintain the natural and cultural heritage of Robben Island. • To disseminate information about Robben Island to a broad audience. • To develop and promote responsible tourist operations. • To foster stakeholder relations and partnerships. • Annual update of the heritage register. • Number of exhibition catalogue book created. • Number of academic seminars and workshops held. • Number of camps held (community engagement). • Number of training and educational sessions held (outreach programme).
Sector focus	Museums
Name of entity	AMAZWI - SOUTH AFRICAN MUSEUM OF LITERATURE
Current annual budget (R'000)	Literature (Subsidy) 15,476 Amazwi: South African Museum of Literature (Capital Transfer) 8,431
Mandate	Cultural Institutions Act, 1998 (Act No. 119 of 1998.)
Key outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with the Cultural Institutions Act. • Compliance with the PFMA. • Museum premises support administrative, curatorial, and service delivery needs. • Expert and capacitated workforce. • Gender-based violence in the workplace addressed. • Number of research articles submitted for publication. • Number of research papers presented. • Number of artefacts catalogued. • Percentage of operationalisation of new/updated collections management system. • Number of new travelling exhibitions produced. • Number of temporary exhibitions produced. • Research, production and installation. • Number of engagements/meetings with institutions.

Sector focus	Museums
Name of entity	UMSUNDUZI MUSEUM
Current annual budget (R'000)	Subsidy - R23,801 Capital Transfer - R190
Mandate	Cultural Institutions Act, 1998 (Act No. 119 of 1998.)
Key outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective and efficient administration. • Innovative, creative, and efficient resource management for maximum reach and impact. • Improved access to information and knowledge. • Improved audience awareness, engagement and participation in museum programmes and projects. • Better understanding and delivery of the curriculum by teachers and learners from diverse backgrounds. • Economically and socially transforming diverse and cohesive communities. • Number of research projects for exhibitions or publications completed. • Number of articles made accessible. • Number of public engagements held online or onsite. • Number of publications designed, produced, and made accessible. • Number of educational/research resources designed and produced. • Number of temporary or travelling exhibitions hosted onsite or electronically or installed. • Number of permanent exhibitions produced. • Number of temporary exhibitions produced.
Sector focus	Museums
Name of entity	WAR MUSEUM OF THE BOER REPUBLICS
Current annual budget (R'000)	Subsidy - R17,326 Capital Transfer – R0
Mandate	Cultural Institutions Act, 1998 (Act No. 119 of 1998.)
Key outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective and efficiently functioning governance and oversight structures. • Efficient and skilled staff exhibiting ethical behaviour and conduct. • Unqualified audit reports with no recurring audit findings. • 90% satisfaction rating by public visiting the War Museum. • Good relations and coordination with stakeholders. • Number of upgraded and/or new exhibitions. • Number of conserved heritage items. • Number of community outreach and heritage awareness programme.

Sector focus	Museums
Name of entity	WILLIAM HUMPHREYS ART GALLERY
Current annual budget (R'000)	Subsidy - R11,931 Capital Transfer- R0
Mandate	Cultural Institutions Act, 1998 (Act No. 119 of 1998.)
Key outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved governance and accountability resulting in an unqualified audit opinion without findings. • Transformed and developed WHAG permanent collection. • Preservation of collections. • Increased awareness of South Africa's cultural identity. • Mainstream the role of arts, culture, and heritage. • Access and audience development. • Developed a specialist reference library. • Number of artworks acquired from previously disadvantaged emerging artists. • Number of artworks conserved. • Number of artworks digitized. • Number of temporary loan exhibitions presented. • Number of permanent collection exhibitions presented. • Number of outreach programmes presented. • Number of special community projects implemented. • Number of publications acquired.
Sector focus	Museums
Name of entity	DITSONG MUSEUMS OF SOUTH AFRICA
Current annual budget (R'000)	Subsidy- R 114,831 Capital Transfer) – R0
Mandate	Cultural Institutions Act, 1998 (Act No. 119 of 1998.)
Key outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced contribution to knowledge production within the heritage sector through disseminated research that is inclusive and relevant. • Heritage assets preserved in accordance with international guideline standards. • Increased visibility, accessibility, and awareness of heritage assets. • Increased participation of historically disadvantaged groups in the heritage sector. • Improved financial sustainability. • A compliant and responsive organisation. • Number of peer reviewed articles submitted for publication. • Number of popular articles published or posted. • Number of internal research seminars presented. • Percentage of heritage objects accessioned per annum. • Number of new partnerships established per annum. • Number of new educational programmes developed and approved per annum. • Number of temporary exhibitions created. • Number of permanent exhibitions created.

Sector focus	Heritage
Name of entity	SOUTH AFRICAN HERITAGE RESOURCES AGENCY
Current annual budget (R'000)	Subsidy - R60,339 Capital Transfer - R7,689
Mandate	National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) Introduce an integrated and interactive system for the management of the national heritage resources. Promote good Government at all levels and empower civil society to nurture and conserve their heritage resources so that they may be bequeathed to future generations.
Key outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulated and protected heritage resources. • Well-governed performing organisation. • Professional and capacitated heritage resources management sector. • Integrated developmental programmes. • Financial sustainability. • Social cohesion and upliftment. • Dynamic functional networks. • Number of knowledge dissemination activities. • Average number of community engagements/ consultations while declaring a national heritage resource. • Average number of community engagements/ consultations for developed/ revised HRM policies. • Average number of community engagements/ consultations while rehabilitating/ erecting memorials/ monuments. • Number of heritage resources assessed for grading. • Number of heritage resources declared. • Number of heritage resources inspected. • Percentage of received contravention complaints that SAHRA has responded to. • Number of monuments and memorial sites rehabilitated and erected
Sector focus	Heritage
Name of entity	NATIONAL HERITAGE COUNCIL
Current annual budget (R'000)	Subsidy - R74,217 Transfer Capital – R 8,622
Mandate	National Heritage Council Act, 1999 (Act No. 11 of 1999) The objects of the Council are— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to develop, promote and protect the national heritage for present and future generations; • to coordinate heritage management; • to protect, preserve and promote the content and heritage which reside in orature to make it accessible and dynamic; • to integrate living heritage with the functions and activities of the Council and all other heritage authorities and institutions at national, provincial, and local level; • to promote and protect indigenous knowledge systems including but not limited to, enterprise and industry, social upliftment, institutional framework and liberatory processes; and • to intensify support for the promotion of the history and culture of all our peoples and particularly to support research and publication on enslavement in South Africa.

Key outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An effective, efficient, and sustainable institution. • An internationally recognised heritage organisation on the African continent. • The leading institution on intangible heritage in South Africa, and support for tangible heritage. • Mainstreaming of Liberation Heritage. • Increased knowledge and awareness about South Africa's heritage by South Africa's citizens. • Social cohesion and nation building. • Number of initiatives associated with living heritage supported/implemented. • Number of heritage resource partnerships with national/provincial houses of traditional and Khoisan leadership implemented. • Number of heritage education initiatives implemented. • Number of indigenous knowledge seminars/ dialogues hosted. • Number of heritage exchange programmes implemented/participated in. • Number of policy position papers produced per annum. • Number of community heritage projects supported and funded. • % of funded projects monitored and evaluated. • Number of RLHR related community engagements programmes implemented/participated in.
Sector focus	Libraries
Name of entity	NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SOUTH AFRICA
Current annual budget (R'000)	Subsidy – R 123,294 Capital Transfer – R0
Mandate	National Library of South Africa Act, 1998 (Act No. 92 of 1998) To provide for the National Library of South Africa; for collecting, preserving, making available and promoting awareness of the national documentary heritage; and to provide for matters connected therewith
Key outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated and complete register of the national documentary heritage collection. • Improved culture of reading, writing and publishing in all official languages. • Functional Research, Innovation and Knowledge Management Unit established. • Number of publications collected and recorded through Legal Deposit. • Number of items repaired and bound. • Number of items deacidified. • Number of heritage items digitised. • Number of articles, papers and posters presented and/or published. • Number of reading promotion campaigns organised nationally. • Number of books published through the Community Publishing Grant. • Number of Book Club support Workshops conducted. • Number of electronic information resources retrieved and accessed.

Sector focus	Libraries
Name of entity	SOUTH AFRICAN LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND
Current annual budget (R'000)	Subsidy – R 25,649 Capital Transfer – R 2,200
Mandate	South African Library for the Blind Act, 1998 (Act No. 91 of 1998) The object of the Library for the Blind is to provide a national library and information service to serve blind and print-handicapped readers in South Africa
Key outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with the legislation and regulations as per the legislative mandate/s applicable to the library and ensuring that controls implemented are aligned to the resources available. • To have and nurture a competent and diverse workforce that will deliver on the library's mandate. • Job creation and youth empowerment. • ICT governance and administration to ensure that IT supports the overall business objectives and mandate of the library. • Preparation of playback devices. • Service and/or replacement of playback devices. • Number of catalogued book titles. • Number of catalogued indigenous languages book titles. • Number of reports on Library membership registrations. • Number of consolidated reports i.r.o. coordination of new mini-library service points and supporting existing sites in all 9 provinces. • Number of sectional reports highlighting circulation generated from Library Management System (LMS). • Number of In-house produced SALB braille books titles. • Number of Indigenous languages braille books produced and customised. • Number of In-house produced SALB Audio books titles. • Number of Indigenous languages audio books produced and customised. • Number of Braille and Tactile Education Outreach programmes to schools and/or early childhood centres.
Sector focus	Language
Name of entity	THE PAN SOUTH AFRICAN LANGUAGE BOARD
Current annual budget (R'000)	Subsidy – R 127,399 Transfer Capital – R0
Mandate	Pan South African Language Board Act, 1995 (Act No. 59 of 1995) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote respect for and ensure the implementation of the following principles referred to in section 3(9) of the Constitution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the creation of conditions for the development and for the promotion of the equal use and enjoyment of all the official South African languages; • the extension of those rights relating to language and the status of languages which at the commencement of the Constitution were restricted to certain regions; • the prevention of the use of any language for the purposes of exploitation, domination or division; • the promotion of multilingualism and the provision of translation facilities; • the fostering of respect for languages spoken in the Republic other than the official languages, and the encouragement of their use in appropriate circumstances; and • the non-diminution of rights relating to language and the status of languages existing at the commencement of the Constitution; • to further the development of the official South African languages; • to promote respect for and the development of other languages used. by communities in South Africa, and languages used for religious purposes; • to promote knowledge of and respect for the other provisions of and the constitutional principles contained in the Constitution dealing directly or indirectly with language matters; • to promote respect for multilingualism in general; and • to promote the utilisation of South Africa's language resources.

Key outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance processes and procedures to support PanSALB mandate. • SCM processes and procedures to support PanSALB mandate. • Information and communication technology policies, governance, EA and Strategic Plan • Human resource management processes and procedures to support PanSALB mandate. • Marketing and communication processes and procedures to support PanSALB mandate. • Strategic management processes and procedures to support PanSALB mandate. • Languages developed. • Equitable use of language. • Violations of linguistic human rights addressed. • Number of compliance reports on implementation of language legislative prescripts and language policy by PanSALB. • Number of revised norms and rules for advisory structures (NLBs and PLCs). • Percentage of terminology list authenticated. • Number of workshops conducted on spelling and orthography rules. • Number of printed and recorded lexicographical material. • Number of community language schools (Khoi and San) languages supported through provision of language-related material. • Number of conferences held on promotion of multilingualism. • Number of Workshop conducted on SASL lexical standardisation and grammatical rules conducted. • Number of awareness campaigns on the SASL charter. • Number of training sessions conducted on basic SASL for parents and families of deaf children. • Number of training sessions conducted on basic SASL for frontline public servants in organs of state.
Sector focus	Sports institutions
Name of entity	BOXING SOUTH AFRICA
Current annual budget (R'000)	Subsidy – R 19,971 Transfer Capital – R0
Mandate	South African Boxing Act, 2001 (Act No. 11 of 2001) To administer professional boxing; recognise amateur boxing; create and ensure synergy between professional and amateur boxing; and promote engagement and interaction between associations of boxers, managers, promoters and trainers
Key outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance and administration. • Boxing development. • Boxing promotion. • Number of boxing practitioners trained. • Number of boxing practitioners licenced. • Number of women licenced. • Number of ratings compiled. • Number of tournaments sanctioned. • Number of tournament venues inspected. • Number of published boxing publications. • Number of stakeholder relations engagements held.

Sector focus	Sports institutions
Name of entity	SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR DRUG-FREE SPORT
Current annual budget (R'000)	Subsidy – R 29,775 Transfer Capital – R0
Mandate	South African Institute for Drug-Free Sport Act, 1997 (Act No. 14 of 1997) To promote participation in sport without the use of prohibited performance enhancing substances and methods, and educate sportspersons on fair play and the harmful effects of the use of prohibited performance enhancing substances and methods
Key outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credible financial and administration performance data. • Compliance certifications. • Doping control and investigations programme. • Independent results management system. • Comprehensive anti-doping education and research programme. • Participate and collaborate on anti-doping matters in continental, national and international forums. • Number of Updated Doping Risk Analysis on Sports Codes. • Number of urine tests completed. • Number of blood tests completed in compliance with the TDSSA. • Number of EPO tests completed in compliance with the TDSSA. • Number of opened cases for investigations by intelligence and investigative project team.

“ It was about those that have come before, you know, that had this dream of winning the (WAFCON), that had this dream of qualifying for the World Cup, And I think through that, everybody's dreams have been realised. And I think it almost brought peace to those that have come before. ”

Desiree Ellis - Banyana Banyana Coach



1.6.2 Non-Profit Organisations (NPOs)

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1.6.3 Other Bodies

In addition to the Department's public entities, DSAC provides financial and non-financial support to sport and recreation bodies (incl. national sport federations) and provincial departments of sport, arts and culture to enable them to contribute to the implementation of the National Sport and Recreation Plan (NSRP) and the SAC strategy. This is done to enhance the growth of the sport, arts and culture sector while also responding to the varied challenges that we face as a country.

1.7 Infrastructure Projects

TABLE XXV: PROGRAMME 2 INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

	Project Name	Programme Description	Outputs	Start Date	Completion Date	Total Estimated Cost	Current Year Expenditure
1.	Isibhubhu cultural arena	The purpose of the project is to achieve completion of construction of the Isibhubhu Cultural Arena in Nongoma, Enyokeni. The facility is, among other uses, meant to be the host venue of the reed dance annual ceremony of the Zulu nation.	Construction of Arena Steel roof structure Construction of arena side walls Landscaping and irrigation system of the garden Construction of Administration Office Construction of Kitchen facility Construction of Change rooms Construction of parking area Water, Sewer, Electricity supply and reticulation Security Fencing	01/04/2022	30/03/2026	R 146 639 356	R 40 996 279
2.	Sarah Baartman Centre of Remembrance (SCBR)	The objective is to complete the construction of SBCR and hand it over to the Heritage Promotion and Preservation Unit. The main purpose of this facility is to be used to promote and preserve a legacy of Sarah Baartman. It is part of transformation of the heritage landscape	Approval of the scope of work to complete the project. Tender advert through DPWI to appoint a new contractor. Site hand over to the contractor. Construction of the Sarah Baartman Centre.	01/04/2022	March 2025 <i>Based on the project's current programme the scheduled date for completion is the 17th of March 2025, however this is if the project does not experience any delays. 100% completion of the project is not within the control of the DSAC, however regular monitoring of the project and progress will be ongoing</i>	R383 316 479	R60 585 787 (2024/25) R1 526 355 Spent R8 793 156 Remaining (2023/24) (Please note R9 625 515 for 2025/26 and R10 066 542 for 2026/27 Budget is included over three years, however, DSAC will have to make these funds available earlier if the total project expenditure progresses within one financial year)

	Project Name	Programme Description	Outputs	Start Date	Completion Date	Total Estimated Cost	Current Year Expenditure
3.	Ingquza Hills Local Municipality - Construction of Zone 5 Sport field	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Construction of soccer field with irrigation system, fencing, combi courts, grandstands, construction of guard house, construction of ablution facilities, construction of rubberized running track, construction of change rooms, borehole and 4x10000l JoJo tanks, paving of driveways and parking areas, electrification and installation of floodlights	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 10 000 000	R 10 000 000
4.	Ntabankulu Local Municipality - Construction of Ntabankulu Sports field Phase 3	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Construction of spectator grandstand, fencing of the football turf, construction of ablution and change room facility, construction of the security/ticket booth and installation of floodlights.	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 10 000 000	R 10 000 000
5.	Sundays river valley Local Municipality - Construction of Nomathamsanqa sport facility in Addo	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Installation of outdoor equipment, running track, seating area	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 10 000 000	R 10 000 000
6.	Senqu Local Municipality - Construction of Blue gums sport facility	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Construction of athletic track, fencing, ablution, and caretaker facility	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 10 000 000	R 10 000 000
7.	Sakhisizwe Local Municipality - Cala Sport facility	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Construction of soccer/rugby field with irrigation system, spectator grandstand, rubberized running track, construction of combi courts, ablution and change room, electrification of facility.	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 10 000 000	R 10 000 000
8.	Amahlathi Local Municipality - Mlungisi Sport Facility	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Earthworks, multipurpose sport centre, grandstand, combi courts, changerooms, standpipes, grass, fencing.	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 4 900 000	R 4 900 000
9.	Mohokare Local Municipality - Construction of Roleleathunya Sport Facility	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Construction of Soccer field with irrigation system, spectator grandstand, ClearVu, guardhouse, ablution block, changeroom, electrification with floodlights.	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 3 400 000	R 3 400 000

	Project Name	Programme Description	Outputs	Start Date	Completion Date	Total Estimated Cost	Current Year Expenditure
10.	Letsemeng Local Municipality -Construction of Bolokanang sport ground	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Construction of a soccer pitch . spectator grandstand with canopy, erection of a 2100mm high ClearVu Invisible Wall Perimeter Fence around the Facility. Refurbishment of new Ablution/Changerooms Facilities. Construction of Ticket/Guardhouse Building. Erection of fence around the soccer pitch for security. Construction of Netball/ Basketball/Volleyball Combi Court.	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 8 000 000	R 8 000 000
11.	Tswelopele Local Municipality - Upgrading of Phahameng Stadium	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Upgrading of two Soccer Fields, Tartan running track, repairs to precast fencing around main soccer field, changing of floods lights from HPS to LED, Small scale repairs required on the facility's electrical installation, irrigation system, refurbishment of combi courts, Refurbishment of ablution facility, borehole, refurbishment of Somerville tennis court.	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R10 000 000	R10 000 000
12.	Maluti-a-Phoung Local Municipality - Upgrading of Harrismith Swimming pool.	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Ticket office, kiosk, change rooms, pump room, ablution block, recreational area, substation, water supply, stormwater, electrical and mechanical installation, paving, swimming pool, fencing, site lighting, movable pavilion.	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 8 000 000	R 8 000 000
13.	Nala Local Municipality - Upgrading of Nala Sport Facilities	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Upgrading and refurbishment of two sport facilities in Monyakeng and Kgotsong.	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 10 000 000	R 10 000 000
14.	Lesedi Local Municipality - Upgrading of Ratanda Sport and recreation sport facility	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Refurbishment of soccer field with irrigation system, combi courts, refurbishment of change rooms and ablutions, pavilion, fencing, upgrading of swimming pools, electrification and flood lights within the facility, refurbishment of guard house.	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 10 000 000	R 10 000 000
15.	Rand West City Local Municipality - Construction of Endlondlweni Sport Field	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Refurbishment of existing soccer field, ablution block and changeroom, refurbishment of seating area, electrification, construction of combi-court, parking areas, construction of new facilities	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 10 000 000	R 10 000 000

	Project Name	Programme Description	Outputs	Start Date	Completion Date	Total Estimated Cost	Current Year Expenditure
16.	Midvaal Local Municipality - Construction and Installation of recreational equipment for various parks in Midvaal	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Civil works, Steel recreational equipment, Outdoor gym equipment, steel park furniture and fencing for numerous sites in Midvaal Municipality.	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 10 000 000	R 10 000 000
17.	Umzimkhulu Local Municipality - Construction of Ward 22 Sport Field at Khiliva.	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Construction of football turf, athletic track, irrigation system, construction of soccer/rugby field with irrigation, installation of steel grandstand, construction of synthetic athletic track, construction of practice field, installation of clear view fencing, electrification of the facility, construction of combi- courts, construction of change rooms and ablutions, construction of security/ ticket booth ,construction of retaining wall, installation of floodlight, drilling and equipping of borehole, construction of stormwater and subsoil drainage and construction of access road and parking.	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 9 000 000	R 9 000 000
18.	Nquthu Local Municipality - Construction of Nondweni Sport Field Phase 2 (Ward 6)	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Field with irrigation system ,construction of grassed running track, installation of ClearVu fencing, electrification of the facility, construction of steel spectator grandstand, construction of combi- courts ,refurbishment of ablutions and change rooms, refurbishment of security/ticket booth, installation of outdoor gym and kiddies play area and drilling and equipping of borehole.	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 10 000 000	R 10 000 000
19.	Umlazi Local Municipality -Construction of Tap Tap Makhathini Sport Centre	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Construction of Tap Tap Makhathini boxing gym	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 10 000 000	R 10 000 000
20.	Alfred Duma Local Municipality- Construction of Ladysmith High Performance Centre.	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Construction of Alfred Duma Fitness Centre filed, Construction of ticket/guardhouse building, construction of a tennis/volleyball court, Construction of a basketball/netball court	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 10 000 000	R 10 000 000

	Project Name	Programme Description	Outputs	Start Date	Completion Date	Total Estimated Cost	Current Year Expenditure
21.	Uphongolo Local Municipality - Construction of Belgrafe Fitness Centre	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Drainage system, soccer/rugby with irrigation, change rooms and guardhouse, grand stand, septic tank and sewer reticulation, fence, bore hole, combi courts.	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 8 000 000	R 8 000 000
22.	Umfolozi Local Municipality - construction of Nzalabantu sport field	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	upgrading of soccer/rugby field, refurbishing of combi court, outdoor gym, steel grand stand, guard house, refurbishment of change room fence with 2 gates, floodlights, combi-courts, borehole.	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R7 200 000	R7 200 000
23.	Umvoti Local Municipality - Construction of Mbangweni Sport field in Ward 13	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Construction of soccer/rugby field, construction of combo court ,construction of waterborne changerooms and ablution structure, outdoor gym and kids play area ,installation of steel grandstands ,installation of high mast lighting, installation of Clear-Vu fencing and gates ,installation of spectator fencing, installation of irrigation system ,borehole drilling 4 x 5 000l tanks, retaining wall ,guardhouse ,gravel parking area and electrical connections for the facility.	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 10 000 000	R 10 000 000
24.	Umdoni Local Municipality Additions and Repairs to Umzinto Sport Field Phase 2	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Upgrading of combi-court surfacing and installation of fence, Construction of spectator grandstand, Installation of spectator fence, Installation of Kiddies jungle gym area with sand pit, Construction of chess play area, Construction of concrete v-drains, Installation of sectional paving.	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 3 000 000	R 3 000 000
25.	Okhahlamba Local Municipality - Upgrading of Bergville Sport field	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Upgrade of soccer/rugby field with athletic track, Construction of cricket nets, Construction of outdoor gym and kiddies play area, Construction of high jump and long jump pitch, Construction of discuss and output pitch, Construction of combi court, Solar Flood lights installation ,Construction of septic tank, Construction of ablution and change rooms ,Electrification of the facility, Refurbishment of guardhouse, Stormwater reticulation and Fencing with Clear Vu fence	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 10 000 000	R 10 000 000

	Project Name	Programme Description	Outputs	Start Date	Completion Date	Total Estimated Cost	Current Year Expenditure
26.	Greater Letaba Local Municipality - Installations of Outdoor gyms in Bodupe, Matshwi and Rotterdam Communities.	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Outdoor gyms in Bodupe, Matshwi and Rotterdam Communities	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 4 700 000	R 4 700 000
27.	Modimolle Mookgophong Local Municipality - Construction of Mogopong sport facility.	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Construction of athletic track, construction of grandstand, construction of boundary fencing, installation of floodlights, borehole, access road and paving, construction of guardhouse, installation of spectator fencing.	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 10 000 000	R 10 000 000
28.	Ephraim Mogale Local Municipality - Construction of Matlakereng sport facility	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Construction of soccer and rugby field with irrigation system, 2x office, entertainment hall, venue operation centre, VIP area, ablution and change room, guardhouse, construction of combi courts, grandstand, cafeteria and cooking facilities, parking area and access road, installation of high mast light, septic tanks and water reticulation.	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 10 000 000	R 10 000 000
29.	Elias Motsoaledi Local Municipality - Upgrading of Tafelkop Stadium	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Renovation of the ablution blocks, Soccer field artificial turf, water and sanitation, electrification of the facility, parking lot, Access control.	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 10 000 000	R 10 000 000
30.	Fetakgomo Tubase Local Municipality- Construction of Kgopaneng Sports hub (ward 16) and Strydkraal sports hub (ward 36)	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Soccer field, netball field, tennis court, admin office block with change rooms and public toilets, water supply, sewer and sewer outlets. Electrical supply, Palisade fencing for sports facility	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 10 000 000	R 10 000 000
31.	Maruleng Local Municipality - Construction of Bersig Sport Field	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Construction of Maruleng Indoor Sport Centre	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 10 000 000	R 10 000 000

	Project Name	Programme Description	Outputs	Start Date	Completion Date	Total Estimated Cost	Current Year Expenditure
32.	Emakhazeni Local Municipality - Construction and refurbishment of Sakhelwe community stadium	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	construction of artificial soccer turf, refurbishment of change room, construction of sitting area, ablution block, construction of athletic track, concrete palisade and gate, spectator fencing, electrification of the facility, parking and drive ways, construction of security	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 10 000 000	R 10 000 000
33.	Bushbuckridge Local Municipality - Construction of Thembeka combi-court in ward 3	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Construction of Thembeka combi court	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 1 800 000	R 1 800 000
34.	Dipaleseng Local Municipality - Siyathemba Stadium	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Completion of soccer/rugby field with irrigation, refurbishment and completion of guardhouse, ablution block, change room, combi court, installation of outdoor and kids play area, refurbishment of perimeter fencing, water and sewer connection.	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 5 000 000	R 5 000 000
35.	Pixley Ka Isaka Seme Local Municipality - Construction of combi-courts.	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Construction of combi-courts	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 4 000 000	R 4 000 000
36.	Govan Mbheki Local Municipality - Upgrading of Lebohang Stadium	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Earthworks, water services, soccer field, electrification, fencing, grandstand	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 10 000 000	R 10 000 000
37.	Chief Albert Luthuli Local Municipality - Upgrading of Mpuluzi stadium.	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Construction of soccer and rugby field with irrigation system, construction and refurbishment of grandstand, electrification and installation of floodlights, refurbishment of ablution block, ticket booth and change room, access road and paving, fencing, borehole.	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 10 000 000	R 10 000 000
38.	Thembisile Hani Local Municipality - Kwa Mhlanga stadium	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Construction of combi courts, refurbishment of fencing, earthworks, installation of outdoor gym, refurbishment of soccer field with irrigation.	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 10 000 000	R 10 000 000

	Project Name	Programme Description	Outputs	Start Date	Completion Date	Total Estimated Cost	Current Year Expenditure
39.	!Kheis Local Municipality - Upgrading of Sternham Sports and Recreational Facility	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Construction of a soccer pitch (Artificial/Astro Turf). spectator grandstand with canopy, Erection of a 2100mm high Clear Vu Invisible Wall Perimeter Fence around the Facility. Refurbishment of new Ablution/ Changerooms Facilities. Construction of Ticket/ Guardhouse Building. Erection of fence around the soccer pitch for security. Construction of a parking area and swimming pool. Construction of Netball/ Basketball/Volleyball Combi Court.	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 10 000 000	R 10 000 000
40.	Gamagara Local Municipality - Upgrade of Gamagare Sport Facility	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Construction of a soccer pitch. spectator grandstand with canopy, Erection of a 2100mm high Clear Vu Invisible Wall Perimeter Fence around the Facility. Refurbishment of new Ablution/Change rooms Facilities. Construction of Ticket/Guardhouse Building. Erection of fence around the soccer pitch for security. Construction of Netball/ Basketball/Volleyball Combi Court.	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 10 000 000	R 10 000 000
41.	Magareng Local Municipality - Upgrade of Ikhutseng Sport Complex	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Construction of Swimming pool/ablution/ grandstand, Cricket practice nets spectator embankment, 2 court (1 for 5 a side, and 1 for Netball), Outdoor gym and Mobile seating stands.	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 10 000 000	R 10 000 000
42.	Siyancuma Local Municipality - Construction of Siyancuma Sport Facility	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Construction of a soccer pitch. spectator grandstand with canopy, Erection of a 2100mm high Clear Vu Invisible Wall Perimeter Fence around the Facility. Refurbishment of new Ablution/Changerooms Facilities. Construction of Ticket/Guardhouse Building. Erection of fence around the soccer pitch for security. Construction of Netball/ Basketball/Volleyball Combi Court.	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 10 000 000	R 10 000 000
43.	Hantam Local Municipality - Upgrading of Brandvlei Sport Facility	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Upgrading of existing pavilions, High mast lighting to Brandvlei Sport Facility, Construction of new cloakrooms and ablution facility, New rugby/ soccer posts, Installation of synthetic turf (rugby/ soccer field)	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 10 000 000	R 10 000 000

	Project Name	Programme Description	Outputs	Start Date	Completion Date	Total Estimated Cost	Current Year Expenditure
44.	Phokwane Local Municipality - Upgrading of the Ganspan Sporting Complex in Hartswater	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Construction of two Soccer Fields, one for Practice and Match Field, Construction of a spectator grandstand, Grading of a gravel athletic track, Construction of the clear view security perimeter fence, Electrification of the facility (Ablution and changeroom facility, Flood lights for Main soccer field & Combi courts), Installation of a turf irrigation system, Minor renovations of Combi-Courts, Construction of Tennis & volleyball Court.	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 10 000 000	R 10 000 000
45.	Ratlou Local Municipality - Construction of Matloding and Logageng Sports Facility	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Spectator Grandstand, Construction of the perimeter Concrete Palisade, Running Track, Soccer Field (Turf) Upgrading, Turf Irrigation System, Electrification (Floodlights), Security/Ticket Booth, Construction of the netball basketball, Construction of the tennis courts, Ablution Facilities, Outdoor gym.	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 10 000 000	R 10 000 000
46.	Tswaing Local Municipality - Upgrading of the Delareyville Sports Complex	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Construction of soccer/rugby field with artificial grass, renovations of the main spectator grandstand and construction of courts and swimming pool grandstand, construction of a 400m synthetic surfaced athletic track, installation of the concrete palisade wall fence, construction and renovations of the ablution and change rooms and pool house, installation of floodlights, installation of a turf irrigation system, construction of two combi courts, construction of the security/ticket booth, construction of indoor sport centre with offices, re-constructing the swimming pool.	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 10 000 000	R 10 000 000
47.	Greater Taung Local Municipality - Construction of Modimiog Sport Facility	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Artificial turf with irrigation system for the soccer field with artificial turf, athletic tracks, Construction of one combi court, Ablution facilities with changerooms and storeroom, Steel grandstand with shade (to accommodate 100 people for the soccer pitch and 50 people for the combi-court), Construction of a guardhouse with ticket booth, Borehole with all the necessary plumbing works, Construction of a perimeter brick wall (double wall), Installation of flood lights, Electrification of the facility including Eskom connection costs	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 10 000 000	R 10 000 000

	Project Name	Programme Description	Outputs	Start Date	Completion Date	Total Estimated Cost	Current Year Expenditure
48.	Mamusa Local Municipality - Construction of Mоторо Sport Facility	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Construction of a Football Turf , Construction of a spectator grandstand , Grading of a gravel athletic track, Construction of the Concrete Palisade Wall Fencing, Electrification of the facility (Ablution and change room facility), Installation of Floodlights, Installation of a turf irrigation system, Construction of Combi-Court and Construction of the tennis field.	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 10 000 000	R 10 000 000
49.	Matlosana Local Municipality - Construction of Jouberton Sport Complex	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Construction of soccer/rugby field, Construction of Combo Court ,Construction of Waterborne changerooms and ablution structure, Outdoor Gym and Kids Play Area ,Installation of Steel Grandstands ,Installation of High Mast Lighting, Installation of Clear-Vu Fencing and gates ,Installation of spectator fencing, Installation of irrigation system ,Borehole drilling 4 x 5 000L tanks, Retaining Wall, Guardhouse ,Gravel parking area and Electrical Connections for the facility	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 10 000 000	R 10 000 000
50.	Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality - otlanang Sport Facility	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Construction of Soccer pitch ,2x combi-courts, Grandstand, Changerooms/ Ablutions facilities, Perimeter fencing.	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 8 000 000	R 8 000 000
51.	Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality - Upgrading of Borolelo Sport Facility	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Perimeter fence, soccer pitch with artificial turf, construction of pavilion, change rooms and ablutions, combi-courts, refurbishment of clubhouse, refurbishment of gate house, solar floodlights, Services (water and Sewage works), solar energy electrical works, borehole water system.	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 10 000 000	R 10 000 000
52.	Naledi Local Municipality - Construction of Rekgarathile Sports Ground.	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Construction of the boundary wall, soccer field (turf), electrification, security/ticket booth, ablution facilities and change rooms, combi courts.	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 9 000 000	R 9 000 000
53.	Cape Agulhus Local Municipality - Refurbishment of Cape Agulhus Napier sport facility.	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Refurbishment of the soccer field, fencing, subsoil drainage, internal water reticulation system.	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 5 000 000	R 5 000 000

	Project Name	Programme Description	Outputs	Start Date	Completion Date	Total Estimated Cost	Current Year Expenditure
54.	Swartland Local Municipality - ilengelethu sport facility.	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Construction of ablution block and change rooms.	01/07/2024	30/06/2025	R 5 000 000	R 5 000 000

Additional districts are supported as and when requests are received and where resources are available.

TABLE XXVI: PROGRAMME 3 INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

	Project Name	Programme Description	Outputs	Start Date	Completion Date	Total Estimated Cost	Current Year Expenditure
1.	Polokwane Arts Theatre - Limpopo	<p>Part of the Department's strategy is to ensure equitable distribution of cultural precincts nationally to create spaces for arts and cultural arts practitioners to showcase their artistic talents.</p> <p>Jack Botes Hall has been the only public facility in Polokwane that hosted major art performances and exhibitions, and it is not dedicated only to arts practitioners.</p> <p>The new Polokwane Arts Theatre was conceptualised to minimise the migration of Polokwane artists to major urban centres like Gauteng to be able to perform in suitable spaces.</p>	Rehearsal Studios Dressing Rooms Auditorium Outside Amphitheatre Staff & Public Ablutions Poetry Spaces Bookshop Coffee Shop, Accommodation Parking Space Training Space Restaurant & Bar Mobile Truck Stage	2022/23	2025/26 (estimated)	R45 000 000 estimated over 3 years.	R7 000 000 spent in 2022/23. Projected expenditure for 2023/24 is R10 044 573. Projected expenditure for 2024/25 is R13 000 000
2.	Secunda Arts theatre - Mpumalanga	<p>Part of the Department's strategy is to ensure equitable distribution of cultural precincts nationally to create spaces for arts and cultural arts practitioners to showcase their artistic talents.</p>	Refurbishment of existing Municipal Theatre as a provincial theatre	2023/24	2025/26 (estimated)	R22.4 million estimated over 3 years.	Projected expenditure for 2023/24 is R4 185 239 Projected expenditure for 2024/25 is R3 995 999
3.	Mmabana Arts Theatre – North-West	<p>Part of the Department's strategy is to ensure equitable distribution of cultural precincts nationally to create spaces for arts and cultural arts practitioners to showcase their artistic talents.</p>	Refurbishment in 2024/25	2024/2025	2025/26 (estimated)	R13 342 643.00 estimated over 3 years.	Projected expenditure for 2024/25 is R3 995 999

TABLE XXVII: PROGRAMME 4 INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

Programme Description: New and/or modular library infrastructure projects to be financially supported.

Outputs New and/or modular libraries.

NO.	Project Name	Province	District: Municipality	Project start date	Project end Date	Total Estimated Cost	Current year Expenditure	GPS Coordinates
1.	Ntabankulu Library	Eastern Cape	Alfred Nzo District: Ntabankulu Local Municipality	April 2021	2025/26	R21.5 million	R9.6 million	30° 59' 30.73"S, 29° 16' 42.83"E
2.	Ingquza Hill Library	Eastern Cape	Alfred Nzo District: Ingquza Hill Local Municipality	April 2017	2025/26	R11.5 million	R8.4 million	31.0037 S, 29.5569 E
3.	Riebeeckstad Modular Library	Free State	Lejweleputswa District: Mathabeng Local Municipality	April 2024	March 2025	R3.4 million	R3.4 million	27° 58' 39" S, 26° 25' 29" E
4.	Kocksoord Library	Gauteng	West Rand District: Randfontein Local Municipality	April 2021	March 2025	R1.6 million	R1.6 million	26°13'18.5"S 27°38'45.2"E
5.	Zuurbekom Library	Gauteng	West Rand District: Randfontein Local Municipality	April 2021	March 2025	R1.6 million	R1.6 million	26° 7' 32" S: 27° 45' 2" E
6.	Nquthu Library	KwaZulu-Natal	uMzinyathi District: Nquthu Local Municipality	April 2021	2025/2026	R31.9 million	R15 million	28.2195° S, 30.6746° E
7.	Kwa Mdakane Library	KwaZulu Natal	Amajuba District: Dannhauser Local Municipality	April 2021	March 2025	R31.5 million	R2 million	28°0'50"S, 30°3'29"E
8.	ENdalen Library	KwaZulu Natal	uMgungundlovu District: Richmond Local Municipality	April 2022	March 2025	R 27.9 million	R2 million	29.90941, 30.30781
9.	Msinga/Ofabeni Library	KwaZulu-Nata	Umzinyathi District: Msinga Local Municipality	November 2021	March 2025	R29.2 million	R2 million	28.8543 S, 30.4993 E
10.	Umzumbe Library	KwaZulu-Natal	uGu District: Umzumbe Local Municipality	November 2022	2024/2025	R46.8 million	R20 million	30.5524 S, 30.2827 E
11.	Vleifontein Library	Limpopo	Vhembe District: Makhado Local Municipality	April 2021	March 2025	R10.5 million	R3 million	23.2149 S, 29.9908 E
12.	Botshabelo Library	Limpopo	Waterberg District: Lephalale Local Municipality	April 2021	March 2025	R21.5 million	R3 million	29° 16' 12.58" S, 26° 42' 18.72" E
13.	Sekhukhune Library	Limpopo	Sekhukhune District: Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality	April 2021	March 2025	R10.5 million	R3 million	25.741449, 28.189774
14.	Tshaulu library	Limpopo	Vhembe District: Thulamela Local Municipality	April 2021	March 2025	R10 million	R3 million	22° 48' 0" S, 30° 44' 0" E
15.	Louieville Library	Mpumalanga	Enhlazeni District: Nkomazi Local Municipality	April 2023	31 March 2025	R8 million	R8 million	25.677°S 31.298°E
16.	Mmamethlake Library	Mpumalanga	Nkangala District: Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality	April 2023	31 March 2025	R8 million	R8 million	25.098 S, 28.5539 E

NO.	Project Name	Province	District: Municipality	Project start date	Project end Date	Total Estimated Cost	Current year Expenditure	GPS Coordinates
17.	Warburton Library	Mpumalanga	Gert Sibande District: Msukaligwa Local Municipality	April 2023	31 March 2025	R8 million	R8 million	26° 13'59"S 30°28'34"E
18.	Matlosana Library	North West	Dr Kenneth Kaunda District: City of Matlosana Local Municipality	April 2023	31 March 2025	R19 million	R7 million	26°50'S 26°30'E.
19.	Coverdale/ Boitumelo Library	North West	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality	April 2023	31 March 2025	R19 million	R7 million	26° 1' 26" S, 25° 34' 30" E.
20.	Bodibe Library	North West	Ngaka Modiri Molema District: Ditsobotla Local Municipality	April 2023	31 March 2025	R19 million	R7 million	26.0582 S, 25.8333 E

1.8. Public Private Partnership

Not applicable.



PART D

TECHNICAL INDICATOR DESCRIPTIONS

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Society wrongly assumes that individuals with albinism are unable to lead normal lives, perpetuating harmful stereotypes and discrimination that impedes their opportunities for success. This misconception not only undermines their abilities, but also erects barriers to their full inclusion in society. Additionally, the myth that people with albinism have shortened lifespans perpetuates baseless fears and misconceptions about their health, disregarding the fact that, with appropriate support, they can lead fulfilling lives like anyone else. Adding to these fallacies is the incorrect notion that all individuals with albinism experience visual impairment, limiting the recognition of their diverse talents and strengths and exacerbating their marginalisation in various aspects of life.

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Fast fact on

Albinism in South Africa

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

1. Indicator title	ADMIN 1.1 PERCENTAGE OF INTERNS ENROLLED AGAINST FUNDED POSTS
2. Definition/purpose	To equip unemployed graduates with workplace experience to contribute towards Government imperatives with regards to youth career development. In line with the Cabinet decision for departments to appoint Interns equivalent to at least 5% of their establishment, as part of the strategy to combat rising levels of unemployment amongst youth, DSAC has been participating in the Public Service Internship Programme since its launch in 2002. At inception of the DSAC programme, Interns are enrolled for a period of 24 months, against the staff complement prevailing at the time of enrollment. Interns will be appointed in Q4 of 2023/24 to commence work in Q1 of 2024/25 for a period of 24 months (2024/25 – 2025/26).
3. List of projects	Not applicable
4. Source of data	PERSAL
5. Means of verification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Submission approved by CD, DDG or DG (depending on financial delegation) for the enrollment of interns. Approved appointment letters to interns signed by Director: HRM. List of appointed interns (if not included in the submission). Workforce profile and PERSAL report signed by DDG:CS.
6. Method of calculation/assessment	$\frac{\text{Total number of appointed interns}}{\text{Total number of approved funded posts on establishment}} \times 100$
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Target for Women: 50% Target for Youth: 100% Target for People with disability: 7%, but dependent on the applications received
8. Assumptions	That interns will remain in the system for the duration of their internship.
9. Spatial transformation	National
10. Calculation type	Non-cumulative
11. Reporting cycle	Annual
12. Indicator type	Quantitative
13. New indicator	No
14. Links to other plans	DPSA Directive on the employment of persons to developmental programmes
15. MTSF indicator	No
16. Desired performance	5% or >
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Corporate Services

1. Indicator title	ADMIN 1.2 NUMBER OF SYSTEMS DEVELOPED TO AUTOMIZE MANUAL FUNCTIONS
2. Definition/purpose	This entails the acceleration of business process automation through the adoption and implementation of new digital platforms to derive benefits that include improved end-user experience, faster response times and increased uptime. Two systems will be developed during 2024/25.
3. List of projects	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public Entity Reporting System. 2. Archivematica System for the National Archives.
4. Source of data	Progress reports signed by relevant CD, DDG or DG.
5. Means of verification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public Entity Reporting System Project Plan. 2. Four (4) DDG-approved system development reports for the Public Entity Reporting System documenting achievement of milestones. 3. System generated report of Public Entity Reporting System 4. Archivematica System for the National Archives Project Plan. 5. Four (4) DDG-approved system development reports for documenting the implementation of Archivematica System for the National Archives achievement of milestones. 6. System generated report of Archivematica for the National Archives
6. Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable
8. Assumptions	Contracted service providers will achieve targets within the applicable timelines
9. Spatial transformation	Not applicable
10. Calculation type	Non-cumulative
11. Reporting cycle	<p>Annual</p> <p>Reason for reporting in Q4: Due to the projects being performed by SITA or external service providers, it becomes difficult to outline the various deliverables until a project charter and workplans are finalized with the service providers as this can move from one quarter to the other.</p>
12. Indicator type	Quantitative
13. New indicator	No
14. Links to other plans	No
15. MTSF indicator	No
16. Desired performance	2 or >
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Corporate Services

ADMIN 1.3 NUMBER OF SPORT, ARTS AND CULTURE IZIMBIZO HELD	
1. Indicator title	
2. Definition/purpose	The Izimbizo are meant to enable the Executive Authorities to interact directly (where practical) with communities and sector practitioners, discussing among other things, the sport, arts and culture-related needs, concerns, and how Government can assist in creating an enabling environment towards meeting such needs. Where the national Executive Authorities (Minister/Deputy Minister) is unavailable, the provincial Member of the Executive Council or national DDG/DG shall represent the said national Executive Authority. The izimbizo thus promotes interactive governance and active participation of the public/sector in implementation of Government programmes. The SAC Executive Authority may at some izimbizo, be accompanied by Executive Authorities representing other sectors and spheres of Government. Apart from being linked to various programmes of the Department, the izimbizo may be anchored around National Days and/or other sector engagements by the Minister/Deputy Minister of Sport, Arts and Culture, or the Department. They may be held jointly with the Provincial Members of the Executive Council or Mayoral Committee.
3. List of projects	None
4. Source of data	Close-out report for Izimbizo signed by relevant CD, DDG or DG.
5. Means of verification	1. Close-out report for Izimbizo signed by relevant CD, DDG or DG.
6. Method of calculation/assessment	Simple Count
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable.
8. Assumptions	None
9. Spatial transformation	National
10. Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)
11. Reporting cycle	Quarterly
12. Indicator type	Quantitative
13. New indicator	No
14. Links to other plans	No
15. MTSF indicator	No
16. Desired performance	9 or >
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Corporate Services



Inspiring our
FUTURE is
FREEDOM

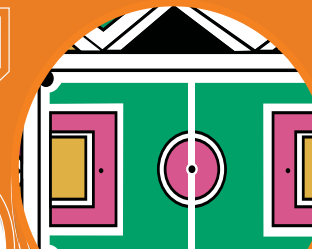


ADMIN 1.4 30 YEARS OF DEMOCRACY CELEBRATION HOSTED.	
1. Indicator title	ADMIN 1.4 30 YEARS OF DEMOCRACY CELEBRATION HOSTED.
2. Definition/purpose	The 30 years celebration project is aimed at creating platforms for South Africans to celebrate and showcase the achievements and milestones of democracy against the set priorities, commitments, and obligations of Government in the NDP 2030, the United Nations' 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and the African Union Agenda 2063. The preparations for the 30-year celebration are covered in a detailed plan of action produced by the 30-years celebration coordinating forum, whose membership includes the Presidency and other relevant departments/organisations. The coordinating forum will coordinate the celebrations and build-up events.
3. List of projects	As per the detailed action plan
4. Source of data	DSAC-led Coordination Forum (established with the Presidency and relevant departments/organisations)
5. Means of verification	Quarterly: DG-signed progress report on preparations for the 30-year celebration. On completion: Detailed report against the planned milestones in the plan of action, reflecting the expenditure against the allocated resources.
6. Method of calculation/assessment	Not applicable.
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable – based on actual participation.
8. Assumptions	None
9. Spatial transformation	National
10. Calculation type	Non-cumulative
11. Reporting cycle	Annually
12. Indicator type	Qualitative
13. New indicator	Yes
14. Links to other plans	Minister's Performance Agreement
15. MTSF indicator	No
16. Desired performance	30 Years of democracy celebration hosted.
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Corporate Services

“Ladysmith Black Mambazo: Mobile Academy of South African culture and heritage whose message is that “people have to unite in, not in fighting with each other but harmony and peace and love conquers all.”

Source: Grammy Acceptance Speech 2018

Ladysmith Black Mambazo



ADMIN 1.5 PERCENTAGE OF VALID INVOICES PAID WITHIN 30 DAYS	
1. Indicator title	ADMIN 1.5 PERCENTAGE OF VALID INVOICES PAID WITHIN 30 DAYS
2. Definition/purpose	A useful reflection of the average time taken to pay suppliers who have submitted the required valid documentation for payment
3. List of projects	Not applicable
4. Source of data	BAS System
5. Means of verification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Invoice register in excel spreadsheet documenting invoices and related payments for the month approved by CFO. 2. Exception report submitted to National Treasury (NT) 3. Proof of submission (email) of the exception report to NT
6. Method of calculation/ assessment	$\frac{\text{Valid invoices paid within 30 days}}{\text{Total valid invoices received}} \times 100$ <p>Only payments made in a specific quarter are used for the calculation</p>
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable
8. Assumptions	That invoices will meet all the requirements that validate it
9. Spatial transformation	Not applicable
10. Calculation type	Non-cumulative
11. Reporting cycle	Quarterly
12. Indicator type	Quantitative
13. New indicator	No
14. Links to other plans	No
15. MTSF indicator	No
16. Desired performance	100%
17. Indicator responsibility	Chief Financial Officer

“Every win is the verve needed for us to dream and work harder for more wins.”

Grammy Award Winners



ADMIN 1.6 PERCENTAGE OF COUNCILS/BOARDS THAT ARE FULLY CONSTITUTED.	
1. Indicator title	
2. Definition/purpose	To strengthen the governance of DSAC public entities and ensure that Councils/Boards are capacitated to execute their mandate. "Fully constituted" refers to the Council/Board being appointed in compliance with the founding legislation. The legislation of each entity specifies the composition of the board, including the minimum number of members to constitute a Board, their qualifications, and any specific criteria for appointment.
3. List of projects	Not applicable
4. Source of data	Progress Reports/Narrative Report. Council/Board Database.
5. Means of verification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consolidated progress report signed by relevant CD, DDG or DG. 2. Appointment letters for Councils appointed during the financial year concerned. 3. Acceptance Forms by Council members appointed during the financial year concerned. 4. Updated Council/Board database
6. Method of calculation/assessment	$\frac{\text{Total number of fully constituted councils/boards}}{\text{Total number of councils/boards}} \times 100$
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable
8. Assumptions	None
9. Spatial transformation	Not applicable
10. Calculation type	Non-cumulative
11. Reporting cycle	Quarterly
12. Indicator type	Quantitative
13. New indicator	No
14. Links to other plans	No
15. MTSF indicator	No
16. Desired performance	100%
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Corporate Services

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Every win is getting us closer and closer to establishing a winning culture.

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PROGRAMME 2: RECREATION DEVELOPMENT AND SPORT PROMOTION

1. Indicator title	RDSP 2.1 NUMBER OF ATHLETE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES SUPPORTED
2. Definition/purpose	DSAC provides financial support, through the Mass Participation and Sports Development Conditional Grant, to the Provincial Departments responsible for sport, arts, and culture to assist them in offering development and support programmes for talented and high-performance athletes. The Athlete Development and Support Programmes are developed by the Provincial Departments responsible for sport, arts, and culture, in conjunction with stakeholders, such as Provincial Academies of Sport and Provincial Federations. The programmes will specify all the codes that require high performance support. Athlete support will be offered in line with the South African Sports Academies Strategic Framework and Policy Guidelines.
3. List of projects	Not applicable.
4. Source of data	Provincial Departments for Sport, Arts and Culture quarterly report. Quarterly progress report signed by relevant provincial academies project manager. Consolidated progress report signed by relevant DSAC CD, DDG or DG. Mass Participation and Sports Development Conditional Grant Framework
5. Means of verification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provincial Athlete Development Programme (Q1). 2. Quarterly progress report signed by relevant provincial academies project manager, including an expenditure report. 3. Consolidated progress report signed by relevant DSAC CD or senior. 4. Payment stub.
6. Method of calculation/ assessment	Simple count
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable
8. Assumptions	None
9. Spatial transformation	National
10. Calculation type	Non-Cumulative
11. Reporting cycle	Quarterly
12. Indicator type	Quantitative
13. New indicator	Yes
14. Links to other plans	NSRP 2024/25 Standardised indicator 2019-2024 MTSF
15. MTSF indicator	Yes
16. Desired performance	9
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Recreation Development and Sport Promotion

1. Indicator title	RDSP 2.2 NUMBER OF SPORT AND RECREATION BODIES SUPPORTED.
2. Definition/purpose	The purpose of this intervention is to improve the delivery of sport and recreation over the medium term by providing financial support to 50 sport and recreation bodies in accordance with the Sport and Recreation Financial and Non-Financial Support Policy. DSAC provides financial support to Sport and Recreation Bodies through transfer payments to enable the sport and recreation bodies to administer the affairs of the body. The funds are to be used for the development of sport in the country (implementation of programmes, administration, training programmes, national and international competitions, etc.). Sport and Recreation Bodies submit applications for funding and these applications are evaluated against Government priorities and the National Sport and Recreation Plan prior to approval.
3. List of projects	The 50 federations to be supported will be determined upon assessment of the compliance documents submitted by the federations.
4. Source of data	Progress Reports/Narrative Report from beneficiary.
5. Means of verification	Transfer Payment to beneficiaries. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submission approved by CD, DDG or DG. 2. Grant letter. 3. MoU/ MOA. 4. Payment stub as per requirements of the Agreement. 5. Report as per requirements of the Agreement.
6. Method of calculation/ assessment	Simple count
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable
8. Assumptions	None
9. Spatial transformation	National
10. Calculation type	Cumulative
11. Reporting cycle	Quarterly
12. Indicator type	Quantitative
13. New indicator	Yes
14. Links to other plans	NSRP
15. MTSF indicator	No
16. Desired performance	50 or >
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Recreation Development and Sport Promotion

RDSP 2.3 NUMBER OF ORGANISED COMMUNITY-BASED SPORT AND RECREATION ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED.	
1. Indicator title	
2. Definition/purpose	Community-based sport and recreation activities are those activities that are directly organised by established community structures and financially supported by the Department through the conditional grant allocation. The established community structures could be a sport confederation/federation; NGOs; traditional council; or NPOs. Projects are conducted in communities and will be predetermined at the beginning of the financial year. The community structures supported will be listed together with the activities they organise.
3. List of projects	Each province will provide DSAC with a confirmed list of 10 provincial specific activities in the first quarter of the financial year. This list amounts to 90 projects for the year. In the first quarter only 10 of the 90 are implemented, in the second quarter a new 30 of the 90 and so on until at the end of the financial year all 90 projects identified in the first quarter are implemented.
4. Source of data	Close-out report signed by relevant provincial project manager. Consolidated progress report signed by relevant DSAC CD, DDG or DG. Provincial Departments for Sport, Arts and Culture quarterly report
5. Means of verification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project Plan per activity (90). 2. Payment stub in line with the Conditional Grant Framework payment schedule. 3. Close-out report (per activity) signed by relevant provincial project manager (90). 4. Provincial Departments for Sport, Arts and Culture quarterly report (36). 5. Consolidated quarterly progress report signed by relevant DSAC CD, DDG or DG (4).
6. Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable – based on actual participation.
8. Assumptions	None
9. Spatial transformation	National
10. Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)
11. Reporting cycle	Quarterly
12. Indicator type	Quantitative
13. New indicator	Yes
14. Links to other plans	NSRP 2019-2024 MTSF
15. MTSF indicator	Yes
16. Desired performance	90 or >
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Recreation Development and Sport Promotion

RDSP 2.4 NUMBER OF NATIONAL SPORT AND RECREATION EVENTS IMPLEMENTED.		
1. Indicator title		
2. Definition/purpose	The indicator measures sport and recreation events that are implemented by the Department. The events are also used as platforms to share developmental messages. The events promote recreation and/or heritage/culture, while also bringing communities together.	
3. List of projects	PROJECT	DISTRICT
	1. Move for Health Day Q1	TBC
	2. Indigenous Games Festival Q2	TBC
	3. Ministerial Outreach Programme Q4	Across the country where multipurpose sport facility and MIG-funded facilities are handed over and where mobilisation towards major events takes place. MOP also takes place where community Izimbizo are convened and the Minister or Deputy Minister or delegated senior officials engage communities in relation to Sport, Arts and Culture programmes. The specific projects are done at the discretion of the Minister.
	4. Nelson Mandela Sport and Culture Day Q2	TBC
	5. National Recreation Day that includes the Big Walk as its highlight Q3	Gauteng Province - Tshwane South District
	N.B. If for any unforeseen circumstances, a specific project cannot take place, a project with a similar objective will replace it. This will be initiated through a project replacement/substitution process and be communicated by the Unit to the Strategic Management & Planning Chief Directorate as per the policy.	
4. Source of data	Close-out report for each project signed by relevant CD, DDG or DG.	
5. Means of verification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Submission approved by CD, DDG or DG (depending on financial delegation) for all national sport and recreation events implemented. Project Plan per event. Close-out report for each project signed by relevant CD, DDG or DG. 	
6. Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count	
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable – based on actual participation.	
8. Assumptions	None	
9. Spatial transformation	National	
10. Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)	
11. Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
12. Indicator type	Quantitative	
13. New indicator	No	
14. Links to other plans	NSRP 2019-2024 MTSF	
15. MTSF indicator	Yes	
16. Desired performance	5 or >	
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Recreation Development and Sport Promotion	

RDSP 2.5 NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, CLUBS AND HUBS PROVIDED WITH EQUIPMENT AND/OR ATTIRE TO ENABLE PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND/OR RECREATION.	
1. Indicator title	
2. Definition/purpose	<p>This indicator consolidates the number of schools, hubs and clubs provided with equipment and/or attire to provide opportunities for participation.</p> <p>Equipment: Includes sport equipment used by participants in the field of sport and recreation during practice and/or competition. Equipment must be made up of multiples of a particular item of equipment (e.g. 10 balls or a soccer team kit), or items for numerous codes (e.g. netball, football, aerobics items). The equipment must be relevant to the activities taking place in the hub, club or school.</p> <p>Attire: clothing that is used by participants in the field of sport during practice and/or competition.</p> <p>A club is an association whose objectives include the promotion of one or more sports codes, the participation of their members in these codes and the organization and participation in leagues, tournaments and or championships. A sports club may be community based or affiliated to a recognised National Federation and its focus may be recreational, instructional, competitive, or a combination of these types of activities based on its constitution.</p> <p>A hub is an area/ facility that is selected and located within a province/ district/ local municipality or community where Mass Participation in Sport and Recreational activities take place. May be situated around a sports centre, community centre, school, park or a playing field pavilion and is traditionally a multi-use facility. Generally, the area should be centrally located within a community to ensure accessibility for all, it may also be referred to as a node if it has satellite facilities in the surrounding areas. The beneficiaries and participants may come in groups, clubs, schools, individuals or other community organisations working together in a local community, who want to develop and grow the sporting and recreation offering in the community.</p> <p>A school is a public institution for educating children under the jurisdiction of the Department of Basic Education together with its provincial education departments. For the purposes of this indicator, it covers grades 1 to 12.</p>
3. List of projects	Not applicable
4. Source of data	<p>Consolidated Provincial Quarterly Report approved by delegated provincial authority.</p> <p>Quarterly progress report signed by relevant provincial project manager (inclusive of schools, hubs and clubs).</p> <p>List of beneficiaries</p> <p>Acknowledgement of receipt from beneficiaries.</p>
5. Means of verification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consolidated Provincial Quarterly Report approved by delegated provincial authority. 2. Quarterly progress report signed by relevant provincial project manager (inclusive of schools, hubs, and clubs). 3. List of beneficiaries. 4. Acknowledgement of receipt from beneficiaries.
6. Method of calculation/ assessment	<p>An aggregation of the following indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of schools provided with equipment and/or attire. • Number of hubs provided with equipment and/or attire. • Number of clubs provided with equipment and/or attire. <p>Each school, hub or club is only counted once irrespective of how often they receive equipment and/or attire in a year.</p>
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable
8. Assumptions	None
9. Spatial transformation	National
10. Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)
11. Reporting cycle	Quarterly
12. Indicator type	Quantitative
13. New indicator	No
14. Links to other plans	<p>NSRP</p> <p>2024/25 Standardised Indicator</p> <p>2019-2024 MTSF</p>
15. MTSF indicator	Yes
16. Desired performance	3 500 or >
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Recreation Development and Sport Promotion

1. Indicator title	RDSP 2.6 NUMBER OF LEARNERS PARTICIPATING IN THE NATIONAL SCHOOL SPORT CHAMPIONSHIP.
2. Definition/purpose	Number of learners in National School Sport Championships per year measures "number of learners participating in the National School Sport Championships per year" as calculated from any or a combination of the Autumn Championships and/or the Summer Championships
3. List of projects	Autumn Championships and/or Summer Championships.
4. Source of data	Close-out report
5. Means of verification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submission approved by CD, DDG or DG (depending on financial delegation) for National School Sport Championship. 2. Close-out report for each project signed by relevant CD, DDG or DG. 3. Participant registers - signed off as verified by provincial officers. <p>Reporting is retrospective. The Autumn Championship takes place in the first quarter but will be reported in quarter two, the Summer Championship takes place in quarter three, but will be reported in quarter four.</p>
6. Method of calculation/ assessment	Simple count
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable – based on actual participation.
8. Assumptions	None
9. Spatial transformation	National
10. Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)
11. Reporting cycle	Bi-annual
12. Indicator type	Quantitative
13. New indicator	No
14. Links to other plans	2019-2024 MTSF
15. MTSF indicator	Yes
16. Desired performance	4 000 or >
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Recreation Development and Sport Promotion



HUMAN RIGHTS DAY 2024

Three Decades Of Respect For And Promotion Of Human Rights



RDSP 2.7 NUMBER OF SCHOOL SPORT LEAGUES SUPPORTED AT A DISTRICT LEVEL	
1. Indicator title	
2. Definition/purpose	A league refers to school teams competing against each other and gaining points in any of the priority sporting codes. Support refers to financial support that DSAC provides to the provinces through the Mass Participation and Sports Development Grant. These leagues are limited to 16 priority codes of sport, (namely, football, netball, rugby, cricket, athletics, basketball, volleyball, goalball, swimming, gymnastics, hockey, softball, chess, table tennis and tennis) and indigenous games.
3. List of projects	Not applicable.
4. Source of data	Provincial Departments for Sport, Arts and Culture quarterly report.
5. Means of verification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Payment stub in line with the Conditional Grant Framework payment schedule. 2. Provincial Departments for Sport, Arts and Culture quarterly report. 3. Quarterly Progress Report for each project signed by relevant CD, DDG or DG.
6. Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable
8. Assumptions	None
9. Spatial transformation	District
10. Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)
11. Reporting cycle	Quarterly
12. Indicator type	Quantitative
13. New indicator	Yes
14. Links to other plans	2019-2024 MTSF
15. MTSF indicator	Yes
16. Desired performance	90 or >
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Recreation Development and Sport Promotion



“

I Pledge

to teach my son how to take care, love and protect his mother and sisters.

I pledge to have conversations with my son.

Share the conversation you are having with your son with us and tag us.

”



Calling for all men from all sectors of society to join us as take the pledge of Golekane:

#ConversationsWithMySon #Golekane



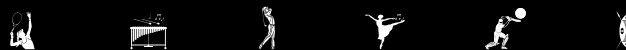
1. Indicator title	RDSP 2.8 NUMBER OF MUNICIPALITIES SUPPORTED DURING THE PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SPORT AND RECREATION INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE APPLICABLE NORMS AND STANDARDS.
2. Definition/purpose	<p>The purpose is to ensure that municipalities design and construct sport and recreation facilities that are compliant with the Technical Norms and Standards for the Provision of Sport and Recreation Facilities, with the budget recommended by the Department from the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG). The Department provides technical and/or management support to municipalities. Support will be given to municipalities benefitting from the MIG programme ring-fenced in 2024/2025, and outer years, as well as municipalities with incomplete projects from previous financial years. Requests for ad-hoc support (from USDG; IUDG and baseline MIG) are received on an ongoing basis, resulting in completion dates sometimes overlapping quarters. It is possible that the support can carry over to the following quarter; however, <u>a municipality supported will only be counted once</u> in a financial year. The support also differs in terms of time allocated and technicality. Ad-hoc support is provided on request and therefore cannot be quantified in advance. Most projects are multi-year in nature. Technical support includes site inspections and/or technical reports detailing design and construction elements. Management support includes monitoring the progress of the project and liaising with stakeholders. Evidence for this support will be communicate from the municipalities requesting support from the Department, apart from ring-fenced MIG municipalities, as their support will be automatic by virtue of benefiting from DSAC's allocation. Incomplete projects may receive no funding, with only technical and management support being provided; New projects typically receive funding & support; and there can be projects that only get technical support, but no funding yet. Support can be provided to:</p> <p>USDG: Urban Settlement Development Grant (Metros) IUDG: Integrated Urban Development Grant Baseline MIG: Municipal Infrastructure Grant allocated to all municipalities for infrastructure development. Ring-fenced MIG: Municipal Infrastructure Grant, recommended by DSAC, and ring-fenced solely for sport and recreation infrastructure development.</p>



Calling for all men from all sectors of society to join us as take the pledge of Golekane:

“ We men of SA pledge to take a stand against violence against our mothers, sisters and daughters. ”

#ConversationsWithMySon #Golekane



3. List of projects

A minimum of 52 municipalities will be supported during 2024/25. Ad-hoc projects (which are supported as and when requests are received and where resources are available), are not listed upfront. The full list of municipalities will be reported on, after the support has been provided. What is available at the time of finalisation of planning, are projects whose support continues until the middle of the year being planned for (2024/25). These projects are not necessarily supported in all the quarters.

Project/ Municipality	District
1. Ingquza Hills Local Municipality	OR Tambo
2. Ntabankulu Local Municipality	Alfred Ndzo
3. Sundays river valley Local Municipality	Sarah Bartman
4. Senqu Local Municipality	Joe Gqabi
5. Sakhisizwe Local Municipality	Chris Hani
6. Amahlathi Local Municipality	Amathole
7. Mohokare Local Municipality	Xhariep
8. Letsemeng Local Municipality	Xhariep
9. Tswelopele Local Municipality	Lejweleputswa
10. Maluti-a-Phofung Local Municipality	Thabo Mofutsanyana
11. Nala Local Municipality	Lejweleputswa
12. Lesedi Local Municipality	Sedibeng
13. Rand West City Local Municipality	West Rand
14. Midvaal Local Municipality	Sedibeng
15. Umzimkhulu Local Municipality	Harry Gwala
16. Nquthu Local Municipality	Umzinyathi
17. Umlalazi Local Municipality	King Cetshwayo
18. Alfred Duma Local Municipality	uThukela



ANNUAL JUNE 16

HOW ARE YOU HONOURING THE SELFLESS SPIRIT OF THE YOUTH OF JUNE 1976?



30 YEARS OF FREEDOM

3. List of projects

19. Uphongolo Local Municipality	Zululand
20. Umfolozi Local Municipality	King Cetshwayo
21. Umvoti Local Municipality	Umzinyathi
22. Umdoni Local Municipality	Ugu
23. Okhahlamba Local Municipality	uThukela
24. Greater Letaba Local Municipality	Mopani
25. Modimolle Mookgophong Local Municipality	Waterberg
26. Ephraim Mogale Local Municipality	Sekhukhune
27. Elias Motsoaledi Local Municipality	Sekhukhune
28. Fetakgomo Tubase Local Municipality	Sekhukhune
29. Maruleng Local Municipality	Mopani
30. Emakhazeni Local Municipality	Nkangala
31. Bushbuckridge Local Municipality	Ehlanzeni
32. Dipaleseng Local Municipality	Gert Sibande
33. Pixley Ka Isaka Seme Local Municipality	Gert Sibande
34. Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	Gert Sibande
35. Chief Albert Luthuli Local Municipality	Gert Sibande
36. Thembisile Hani Local Municipality	Nkangala
37. !Kheis Local Municipality	ZF Mgcawu
38. Gamagara Local Municipality	John Taolo Gaetsewe
39. Magareng Local Municipality	Frances Baard
40. Siyancuma Local Municipality	Pixley ka Seme
41. Hantam Local Municipality	Namakwa
42. Phokwane Local Municipality	Francis Baard
43. Ratlou Local Municipality	Ngaka Modiri Molema
44. Tswaing Local Municipality	Ngaka Modiri Molema
45. Greater Taung Local Municipality	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati
46. Mamusa Local Municipality	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati
47. Matlosana Local Municipality	Dr Kenneth Kaunda
48. Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati
49. Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality	Bojanala Platinum
50. Naledi Local Municipality	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati
51. Cape Agulhus Local Municipality	Overberg
52. Swartland Local Municipality	West Coast District

4. Source of data	Beneficiary Local Municipalities reports
5. Means of verification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Technical Norms and Standards for the Provision of Sport and Recreation Facilities, <u>Technical support:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Approved site inspection report or technical report (field-based) or Design Review (desktop-based and applicable where the sports facility has a design review) 3. Virtual or physical attendance register (applicable when a meeting was held) <u>Management support:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Attendance registers (applicable when a meeting was held) 3. Minutes of Meeting (applicable when a meeting was held) OR <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Progress Report from the municipality. 3. Analysis Report from DSAC (applicable when a meeting was not held)
6. Method of calculation/ assessment	Simple count
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable
8. Assumptions	None
9. Spatial transformation	National
10. Calculation type	Non-Cumulative
11. Reporting cycle	Quarterly
12. Indicator type	Quantitative
13. New indicator	No
14. Links to other plans	NSRP 2019-2024 MTSF
15. MTSF indicator	Yes
16. Desired performance	52 or >
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Recreation Development and Sport Promotion

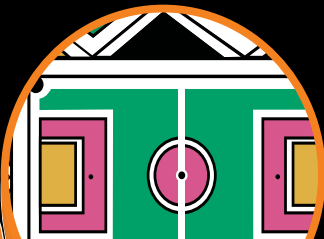
**SA has MEN who DO NOT want to SEE YET another candle LIT because of FEMICIDE...
...Are you that man?**

GOLEKANE   **365 DAYS CAMPAIGN**

30 YEARS OF FREEDOM

RDSP 2.9 NUMBER OF COMMUNITY OUTDOOR GYMS AND CHILDREN'S PLAY PARKS CONSTRUCTED	
1. Indicator title	
2. Definition/purpose	The community outdoor gyms and children's playparks is one facility providing service for exercising and recreational activity for children. 30 potential sites for community outdoor gyms and children's play parks are identified for installation over a three-year period. Each year 10 from the 30 are developed. The actual 10 that are developed are dependent upon the readiness of the Municipality and can therefore not be identified upfront. A full list of the potential 30 is provided under the DDM section of this Plan.
3. List of projects	To be determined.
4. Source of data	Close-out report from service provider.
5. Means of verification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Close-out report per project signed by relevant CD, DDG or DG. 2. Completion certificate /handover certificate for each project. 3. List of Community Gyms and Children's Play Parks constructed.
6. Method of calculation/ assessment	Simple count
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable
8. Assumptions	None
9. Spatial transformation	National
10. Calculation type	Non-cumulative
11. Reporting cycle	Annually Reason for reporting in Q4: Progress is reported quarterly; however, the department is reliant on municipalities to identify suitable sites and to clear and prepare the site for installation. This dependency necessitates only reporting in Q4.
12. Indicator type	Quantitative
13. New indicator	No
14. Links to other plans	NSRP 2019-2024 MTSF
15. MTSF indicator	Yes
16. Desired performance	10 or >
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Recreation Development and Sport Promotion

“ Inspiring A Nation Of Winners ”



1. Indicator title	RDSP 2.10 NUMBER OF MONITORING REPORTS COMPILED ON THE HERITAGE LEGACY FACILITIES DEVELOPED AND/OR MAINTAINED.	
2. Definition/purpose	The purpose is to transform the heritage landscape by implementing multi-year heritage infrastructure projects through implementing agents. "Developed" refers to the various stages of construction. "Maintained" refers to existing infrastructure that requires repairs or modifications and not necessarily full construction. The quarterly reports provide an account of the progress made against the implementation plan for each project.	
3. List of projects	The reports will indicate the progress made on the following heritage legacy projects.	
	PROJECT	DISTRICT
	1. Isibhubhu Cultural Arena	Enyokeni
	2. Sarah Baartman Centre	Sarah Baartman
	N.B. If for any unforeseen circumstances, a specific project cannot take place, a project with a similar objective will replace it. This will be initiated through a project replacement/substitution process and be communicated by the Unit to the Strategic Management & Planning Chief Directorate as per the policy.	
4. Source of data	Consolidated progress report signed by relevant CD, DDG or DG.	
5. Means of verification	1. Implementation Plan for each project and/or 2. Quarterly Progress report for each project signed by relevant CD, DDG or DG.	
6. Method of calculation/assessment	Simple Count	
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable	
8. Assumptions	Contracted service providers will achieve targets within the applicable timelines	
9. Spatial transformation	National	
10. Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)	
11. Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
12. Indicator type	Quantitative	
13. New indicator	Yes	
14. Links to other plans	2019-2024 MTSF	
15. MTSF indicator	Yes	
16. Desired performance	8 or >	
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Recreation Development and Sport Promotion	

N.B. (applicable to all indicators) If for any unforeseen circumstances, a specific project cannot take place, a project with a similar objective will replace it. This will be initiated through a project replacement/substitution process and be communicated by the Unit to the Strategic Management & Planning Chief Directorate, as per the applicable policy.

PROGRAMME 3: ARTS AND CULTURE PROMOTION AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Indicator title	ACPD 3.1 NUMBER OF MULTI-YEAR HUMAN LANGUAGE TECHNOLOGY PROJECTS SUPPORTED
2. Definition/purpose	To provide financial support towards the development of multi-year language applications and software that use South African languages.
3. List of projects	<p>Projects</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Applying voice computing technology to language literacy: March 2022 – June 2025. Python and Neural NLP resources for South African languages: March 2022 – April 2025. Extending the multilingual corpus of code-switched South African speech: September 2022 – October 2025. Digitalising the South African Sign language: April 2022 – June 2025. Advancing South African Sign language for 4IR Technological development using place names: April 2022 – June 2025. Online platform for the immersive learning of isiZulu: April 2022 – June 2025. Lexicography for modern-day language use: November 2023 – October 2026. Electronic isiZulu Cultural Dictionary: January 2024 – March 2025. <p>N.B. If for any unforeseen circumstances, a specific project cannot take place, a project with a similar objective will replace it. This will be initiated through a project replacement/substitution process and be communicated by the Unit to the Strategic Management & Planning Chief Directorate as per the policy.</p>
4. Source of data	Progress reports and/or software application from delivery agency.
5. Means of verification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> One consolidated progress report signed by relevant CD, DDG or DG. <p>For EACH project:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Submission approved by CD, DDG or DG (depending on financial delegation) for HLT projects . Grant letter Memorandum of Agreement (MoA). Report as per requirements of the Agreement. Expenditure reports as per requirements of the Agreement. Payment stubs as per requirements of the Agreement. Financial statements as per requirements of the Agreement.
6. Method of calculation/assessment	Simple Count
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable
8. Assumptions	Contracted service providers will achieve targets within the applicable timelines
9. Spatial transformation	Not applicable
10. Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)
11. Reporting cycle	Bi-annually
12. Indicator type	Quantitative
13. New indicator	No
14. Links to other plans	2019-2024 MTSF
15. MTSF indicator	Yes
16. Desired performance	8 or >
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Arts and Culture Promotion and Development

1. Indicator title	ACPD 3.2 PERCENTAGE OF ACCEPTED OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS THAT ARE TRANSLATED AND / OR EDITED.
2. Definition/purpose	The Translation and Editing Directorate provides a translation and/or editing service to DSAC, and all national Departments, entities and enterprises that do not have language units or whose language units are not adequately capacitated. The service is demand driven and not commissioned by the Directorate. The translation and/or editing of official documents into and from the official and foreign languages facilitates access to Government information and services in the citizens' languages of choice and enables Government to transact with other countries. Requests for translation and/or editing are received on an ongoing basis, resulting in completion dates within the cycle sometimes overlapping quarters and/or financial years. The documents received also differ according to length and technicality. Only those documents that are received within the set timeframes (before cut-off) can be accepted. What is measured is therefore official documents that are received and accepted and then edited and/or translated as requested.
3. List of projects	Not applicable.
4. Source of data	Manual document register (maintained by Translation and Editing Directorate)
5. Means of verification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Document register. 2. Quarterly activity report signed by relevant CD, DDG or DG.
6. Method of calculation/ assessment	$\frac{\text{Number of documents completed within the quarter}}{\text{Total number of accepted documents recorded within the quarter}} \times 100$ <p>The percentage for the performance target is made up of the denominator, which is the total number of documents accepted and recorded for completion within the quarter and the numerator, which is the number of documents completed within the quarter. Both the denominator and numerator are recorded in the same register. At the end of the applicable quarters, before the report is finalised, the documents to be carried over are identified and not included. For that reason, documents that are reported within the quarter do not include those with completion dates outside the quarter. The cut-off time frame for reporting on accepted requests and completed documents is five working days before the end of the quarter. This is except for the 3rd Quarter when the cut-off date is determined based on the recess dates of the Department.</p>
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable.
8. Assumptions	That there will be requests for translation and/or editing.
9. Spatial transformation	Not applicable
10. Calculation type	Non-cumulative
11. Reporting cycle	Bi-annual
12. Indicator type	Quantitative
13. New indicator	No
14. Links to other plans	2019-2024 MTSF
15. MTSF indicator	Yes
16. Desired performance	100%
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Arts and Culture Promotion and Development

1. Indicator title	ACPD 3.3 NUMBER OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS SUPPORTED TO STUDY LANGUAGES.
2. Definition/purpose	This indicator refers to financial support provided to universities to enable them to support students who are studying towards language qualifications to work as a language practitioner. This enables qualified language practitioners to work in various sectors to ensure that language practice is strengthened and that citizens receive quality services.
3. List of projects	Not applicable
4. Source of data	Quarterly progress reports received from universities.
5. Means of verification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MoAs with universities 2. Payment stubs 3. Contracts between universities and students 4. Quarterly progress reports from universities 5. Transcripts of academic records 6. Proof of registration 7. Proof of payment of student fees 8. CD-Approved list of students from universities
6. Method of calculation/assessment	Simple Count
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable
8. Assumptions	None
9. Spatial transformation	Not applicable
10. Calculation type	Non-cumulative
11. Reporting cycle	Annually
12. Indicator type	Quantitative
13. New indicator	No
14. Links to other plans	2019-2024 MTSF
15. MTSF indicator	Yes
16. Desired performance	140 or >
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Arts and Culture Promotion and Development

1. Indicator title					ACPD 3.4 NUMBER OF PROJECTS SUPPORTED TO ENABLE LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL MARKET ACCESS.					
2. Definition/purpose					This indicator refers to initiatives financially supported to expose creative products to markets and audiences to promote artists and create access to opportunities for networking, skills exchange, partnership development and income generation. The market access platforms are identified through strategic partnerships with the sector before approval by the DG. The target is informed by the need to improve production and the dissemination of local content exposure to relevant markets. This is our cultural capital which helps to define our identity and our vantage point in the world, thus also contributing to social cohesion, nation-building and national pride. The need is further informed by ongoing and expanding markets. Implementation of these projects can be done through two processes, 1. SCM Process [SCM] and 2. Transfer process [Transfer]. The decision of which process will be used is dependent upon who initiates the project (i.e. DSAC or a beneficiary).					
3. List of projects					PROJECT	QUARTER	SCM/TRANSFER	DISTRICT		
					1. Royal Soapie Awards	4	Transfer	National participation with the event happening in the City of Johannesburg, Gauteng		
					2. South African Music Awards (SAMA)	3	Transfer	National participation with the event happening in Bojanala		
					3. Moshito Music Market & Exhibition	3	Transfer	National participation with the event happening in Johannesburg Metro		
					4. South African Traditional Music Awards: Emerging Talent Search & Awards	3	Transfer	National participation with the event happening in Mbombela		
					5. National Book Month	3	SCM	National participation with an event happening in all 9 Provinces		
					6. SA Fashion Week	3	Transfer	National participation with the event happening in the city of Johannesburg, Gauteng		
					7. Crown Gospel Awards	4	Transfer	National participation with the event happening in EThekweni Metro		
					8. South African Literary Awards (SALA) – Recognition Author Excellence	4	Transfer	National participation with the event happening in one province on a rotational basis.		
					9. Design Market Access Projects	3	SCM	National and International		
					10. Fashion Industry Awards South Africa (FIASA)	4	Transfer	National participation with the event happening in Johannesburg Metro		
					11. Art Joburg Fair	3	Transfer	National participation with the exhibition happening in the City of Johannesburg, Gauteng		
					12. Venice Biennale	4	SCM	International		
					13. Art bank	4	Transfer	National participation with the event happening in Mangaung		
					14. Venezuela Book Fair	3	Transfer	International		
					15. South African Creative Arts Awards	4	SCM	Gauteng		
					N.B. If for any unforeseen circumstances, a specific project cannot take place, a project with a similar objective will replace it. This will be initiated through a project replacement/substitution process and be communicated by the Unit to the Strategic Management & Planning Chief Directorate as per the policy.					
4. Source of data					Progress Reports/Narrative Report from delivery agency Close out report					

5. Means of verification	<p>Transfer Payments to beneficiaries.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submission approved by CD, DDG or DG (depending on financial delegation) for projects enabling market access. 2. Grant letter. 3. MoU/ MOA. 4. Payment stub as per requirements of the Agreement. 5. Report as per requirements of the Agreement. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>SCM Process to service providers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submission approved by CD, DDG or DG (depending on financial delegation) for projects enabling market access. 2. TOR/Task directives 3. Order Number OR Appointment letter & SLA. 4. Report as per requirements of the Agreement. 5. Payment stub as per requirements of the Agreement.
6. Method of calculation/ assessment	Simple Count
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not Applicable
8. Assumptions	That there is an international agreement in place with the host country, where applicable.
9. Spatial transformation	National and International
10. Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)
11. Reporting cycle	Quarterly
12. Indicator type	Quantitative
13. New indicator	No
14. Links to other plans	2022 Cultural and Creative Industries Master Plan (KAP 3). 2019-2024 MTSF
15. MTSF indicator	Yes
16. Desired performance	15 or >
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Arts and Culture Promotion and Development

1. Indicator title	ACPD 3.5 NUMBER OF CAPACITY BUILDING PROJECTS SUPPORTED	
2. Definition/purpose	This indicator refers to financial support of training/skills development projects geared towards building capacity in the cultural and creative sector. The beneficiaries are identified through strategic partnerships with the sector and associated institutions proposals received that are identified as having merit for funding and contributing to the sector. Capacity building projects are projects where there are aspects of training or skills development involved for non-professionals or professional artists, crafters, and designers. These projects can move a participant from non-formal into the formal sector. Implementation of these projects can be done through two processes, 1. SCM Process [SCM] and 2. Transfer process [Transfer]. The decision of which process will be used is dependent upon who initiates the project (i.e. DSAC or a beneficiary).	
3. List of projects	PROJECT	DISTRICT
	1. Market Theatre Incubator (Transfer)	Johannesburg Metro
	2. State Theatre Incubator (Transfer)	Tshwane Metro
	3. Playhouse company Incubator (Transfer)	EThekweni Metro
	4. PACOFS Incubator (Transfer)	Mangaung Metro
	5. Arts Cape Incubator (Transfer)	City of Cape Town
	6. Nelson Bay Theatre Complex Incubator (Transfer)	Nelson Mandela Bay Metro
	7. Northern Cape Theatre Incubator (Transfer)	Pixley Ka seme district
	8. Sello Maake-Ncube Incubator (Transfer)	Johannesburg Metro
	9. Casterbridge Academy Project (Transfer)	Ehlanzeni District
	10. Backstage Academy Project (Transfer)	National participation happens in Johannesburg Metro.
	11. Reading Clubs (Transfer)	Implemented in different Provinces, not yet confirmed
	12. DSAC Publishing Hub (Transfer)	National participation.
	13. Arts & Culture Trust (Transfer)	National participation
	14. Women Writers' Project (Transfer)	National participation, venue not yet confirmed.
	15. Thato Molamu Training Academy (Transfer)	National participation
	16. Eersterust Visual Arts Incubator (Transfer)	Tshwane Metro
	17. The Creative and Technology Hub (Transfer)	ZF Mgcawu , Pixley Ka Seme, Amathole District, OR Tambo, Ehlanzeni, Ekangala, Gert Sibande.
	18. Animation Hub South Africa (Transfer)	Johannesburg Metro,
	19. Igoda Fashion Incubator (Transfer)	EThekweni Metro
	20. National Craft Incubator (SCM)	National project implemented virtually and physically in the City of Tshwane.
	21. Amambazo Mobile Academy Project (Transfer)	National participation with the main event happening in one province, and training activities in identified provinces, not yet confirmed.
	22. INDONI SA (Transfer)	EThekweni Metro
4. Source of data	Progress Reports/Narrative Report from delivery agency Close out report	

5. Means of verification	<p>Transfer Payments to beneficiaries.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submission approved by CD, DDG or DG (depending on financial delegation) for the capacity building projects to be supported by DSAC. 2. Grant letter. 3. MOA. 4. Payment stub as per requirements of the Agreement. 5. Report as per requirements of the Agreement. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>SCM Process to service providers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submission approved by CD, DDG or DG (depending on financial delegation) for the capacity building projects to be supported by DSAC. 2. TOR/Task directives 3. Order Number OR Appointment letter & SLA. 4. Report as per requirements of the Agreement 5. Payment stub as per requirements of the Agreement. <p>Implementation of these projects can be done through two processes, 1. SCM Process [SCM] and 2. Transfer process [Transfer]. The decision of which process will be used is dependent upon who initiates the project (i.e. DSAC or a beneficiary).</p>
6. Method of calculation/ assessment	Simple Count
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable – based on actual participation.
8. Assumptions	Continuation of strategic partnerships
9. Spatial transformation	National
10. Calculation type	Non-cumulative
11. Reporting cycle	<p>Annually</p> <p>Reason for reporting in Q4: All the capacity building programmes are long term and range from 6-12 months hence they are only reported on in the 4th quarter. These programmes are not event-based and most, if not all, reach conclusion in the 4th quarter hence they are reported as such.</p>
12. Indicator type	Quantitative
13. New indicator	No
14. Links to other plans	2022 Cultural and Creative Industries Master Plan (KAP 5 & 2.1).
15. MTSF indicator	No
16. Desired performance	22 or >
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Arts and Culture Promotion and Development

ACPD 3.6 NUMBER OF PROVINCIAL COMMUNITY ARTS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES SUPPORTED	
1. Indicator title	
2. Definition/purpose	A variety of community arts projects are implemented in the provinces. These are collectively included in an implementation plan that is compiled by the province and implemented by an implementing agency. Each province identifies a suitable implementing agency. DSAC upon approval of the business plan enters a three-year MOA (DSAC; Province & Implementing Agency) and transfers funding to the identified implementing agency. Provinces provide quarterly progress reports. Funding is available for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and capacity building programmes (Technical and Management skills) • Community arts projects – production; festival; artwork (Raw materials; human resources; equipment)
3. List of projects	9 x Provincial Community Arts Development Programmes (one in each Province)
4. Source of data	Progress and close-out reports from Implementing agents signed-off by Provinces
5. Means of verification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submission approved by CD, DDG or DG (depending on financial delegation) for the Provincial Community Arts Development Programmes to be supported by DSAC. 2. Provincial Implementation Plans 3. MoU 4. MOA 5. Report as per requirements of MoA 6. Payment stub as per requirements of MoA
6. Method of calculation/assessment	Simple Count
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable
8. Assumptions	That Community Arts Centres are functional
9. Spatial transformation	Community Art Centres are in all the provinces
10. Calculation type	Non-cumulative
11. Reporting cycle	Annual Reason for reporting in Q4: This is due to the duration of some of the projects; training workshops that are medium to long term; and the showcasing of final products. Projects are continuous and not event based
12. Indicator type	Quantitative
13. New indicator	No
14. Links to other plans	Aligned to KAP 2 and KAP 5 in the 2022 Cultural and Creative Industries Master Plan. 2019-2024 MTSF
15. MTSF indicator	Yes
16. Desired performance	9
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Arts and Culture Promotion and Development

1. Indicator title	ACPD 3.7 NUMBER OF YOUTH FOCUSED ARTS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES SUPPORTED			
2. Definition/purpose	Programmes that financially support arts and culture development for the inclusion of youth (including young women). The programmes are implemented in partnership with various national and provincial departments, Government entities/agencies as well as with sector organisations/civil society. There are programmes that have a similar focus (on youth inclusion) that we support in collaboration, through a MoU with the Departments of Basic Education, and the National Youth Development Agency (NYDA).			
3. List of projects	PROGRAMMES	QUARTER	SCM/TRANSFER	DISTRICT
	Debut Fund Programme	4	Transfer	All
	Young Creatives Programme	4	Transfer	All
	Youth Arts Careers Expo	2	SCM	WC and MPU (tbc)
	Schools Arts Championships	3	SCM	KZN, WC, GP, EC, MPU, LIM (tbc)
4. Source of data	Transfer: 1. Progress Reports/Narrative Report from delivery agency 2. Close out report		SCM: 1. Close out report	
5. Means of verification	<p>Transfer Payments to beneficiaries:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Submission approved by CD, DDG or DG (depending on financial delegation) for the youth focused arts development programmes to be supported by DSAC. Grant letter. MoU/ MOA. Payment stub as per requirements of the Agreement. Report as per requirements of the Agreement. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>SCM Process to service providers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Submission approved by CD, DDG or DG (depending on financial delegation) for the youth focused arts development programmes to be supported by DSAC. TOR/Task directives Order Number OR Appointment letter & SLA. Report as per requirements of the Agreement Payment stub as per requirements of the Agreement. <p>Implementation of these projects can be done through two processes, 1. SCM Process [SCM] and 2. Transfer process [Transfer]. The decision of which process will be used is dependent upon who initiates the project (i.e DSAC or a beneficiary). As such, a project listed as being for a transfer, can be implemented through a SCM process if the circumstances change.</p>			
6. Method of calculation/ assessment	Simple Count			
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable – based on actual participation, although for this indicator all the beneficiaries will be youth.			
8. Assumptions	That the youth are interested in the programme			
9. Spatial transformation	National			
10. Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)			
11. Reporting cycle	Quarterly			
12. Indicator type	Quantitative			
13. New indicator	No			
14. Links to other plans	2022 Cultural and Creative Industries Master Plan (KAP 2.1; 5 & 7) Youth Development Priority Agenda			
15. MTSF indicator	No			
16. Desired performance	4 or >			
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Arts and Culture Promotion and Development			

ACPD 3.8 NUMBER OF INITIATIVES AGAINST GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND FEMICIDE SUPPORTED.	
1. Indicator title	
2. Definition/purpose	The indicator is about funding of the initiatives/projects opposed to 'Gender-Based Violence and Femicide'. While the projects are delivered through various delivery agents, the Department supports them financially to enable them to succeed.
3. List of projects	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Golekane 2. Nqoba i GBV
4. Source of data	Progress Reports/Narrative Report from delivery agency Close out report
5. Means of verification	Transfer Payments to beneficiaries <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submission approved by CD, DDG or DG (depending on financial delegation) for initiatives against gender-based violence and femicide to be supported by DSAC. 2. Grant letter. 3. MoU/ MOA 4. Payment stub as per requirements of the Agreement. 5. Report as per requirements of the Agreement
6. Method of calculation/ assessment	Simple Count
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable – based on actual participation.
8. Assumptions	Not applicable
9. Spatial transformation	National
10. Calculation type	Non-cumulative
11. Reporting cycle	Annual Reason for reporting in Q4: The projects run throughout the year and are only reported in the 4th quarter, however quarterly progress reports are submitted to M&E.
12. Indicator type	Quantitative
13. New indicator	No
14. Links to other plans	National Social Cohesion strategy. National Strategic Plan on Gender-Based Violence & Femicide
15. MTSF indicator	No
16. Desired performance	2 or >
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Arts and Culture Promotion and Development

1. Indicator title	ACPD 3.9 NUMBER OF PROGRESS REPORTS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS STRATEGY.
2. Definition/purpose	The strategy developed in 2023/24 is the plan of action that guides the implementation of the DSAC International Relations mandate to be undertaken by the Chief Directorate: International Relations. Quarterly progress reports are compiled detailing activities conducted in line with the strategy.
3. List of projects	Not applicable
4. Source of data	International Relations document repository (Chief Director – International Relations)
5. Means of verification	1. Approved 2023/24 International Relations Strategy 2. Quarterly progress report signed by relevant CD, DDG or DG on the implementation of the International Relations Strategy.
6. Method of calculation/assessment	Simple Count
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable
8. Assumptions	Not applicable
9. Spatial transformation	International
10. Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)
11. Reporting cycle	Quarterly
12. Indicator type	Quantitative
13. New indicator	Yes
14. Links to other plans	2022 Cultural and Creative Industries Master Plan (KAP 3,6 & 9)
15. MTSF indicator	No
16. Desired performance	4 or >
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Arts and Culture Promotion and Development

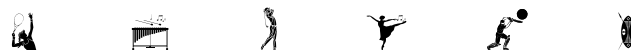


ANNUALLY 25 MAY

AFRICA
AND A BETTER
WORLD
BUILDING A BETTER



AFRICA DAY
CELEBRATION



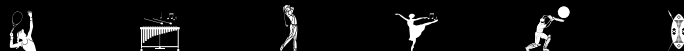
ACPD 3.10 NUMBER OF MORAL REGENERATION MOVEMENT PROJECTS SUPPORTED.	
1. Indicator title	
2. Definition/purpose	Reflection of Government's support to the moral regeneration programme. DSAC provides financial support to the Moral Regeneration Movement as a vehicle/intervention to promoting social cohesion and nation building, with broad societal participation. The projects are scheduled throughout the year in various quarters, with some being duplicated. With each project counting once, irrespective of the number of quarters in which it is implemented, the quarterly targets will reflect alignment with the annual target.
3. List of projects	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Youth Month Dialogues (Q1) 2. Nelson Mandela and MRM Month dialogues (Q2) 3. Charter of Positive Values (Full year, reported in Q4) 4. Ethical Leadership (Full year, reported in Q4) 5. Anti-Femicide and GBV (Full year, reported in Q4)
4. Source of data	Progress Reports/Narrative Report from delivery agency
5. Means of verification	Transfer Payment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submission approved by CD, DDG or DG (depending on financial delegation) for moral regeneration movement projects to be supported by DSAC. 2. Grant letter. 3. MoU/ MOA 4. Payment stub as per requirements of the Agreement. 5. Report as per requirements of the Agreement
6. Method of calculation/ assessment	Simple Count
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable
8. Assumptions	None
9. Spatial transformation	National
10. Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)
11. Reporting cycle	Quarterly
12. Indicator type	Quantitative
13. New indicator	No
14. Links to other plans	National Social Cohesion Strategy 2019-2024 MTSF
15. MTSF indicator	Yes
16. Desired performance	5 or >
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Corporate Services

1. Indicator title	ACPD 3.11 NUMBER OF COMMUNITY CONVERSATIONS OR DIALOGUES IMPLEMENTED TO FOSTER SOCIAL INTERACTION PER YEAR.
2. Definition/purpose	Community conversations/dialogues implemented in diverse communities to foster social integration and inclusion. This, with the objective of enhancing social cohesion and nation building in the country. Community conversations are social dialogues across all communities meant to bridge existing divisions, among others, along race, class, gender, religion, culture, and other contours of human difference.
3. List of projects	Not applicable
4. Source of data	Close-out report for each project signed by relevant CD, DDG or DG.
5. Means of verification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submission approved by CD, DDG or DG (depending on financial delegation) for the community conversations or dialogues to be implemented for the 2024/25 year. 2. List of community conversations/dialogues implemented. 3. Participant register. 4. Close-out report for each project signed by relevant CD, DDG or DG.
6. Method of calculation/assessment	Simple Count
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable
8. Assumptions	Not applicable
9. Spatial transformation	National
10. Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)
11. Reporting cycle	Quarterly
12. Indicator type	Quantitative
13. New indicator	No
14. Links to other plans	National Social Cohesion Strategy 2024/25 Standardised Indicator 2019-2024 MTSF
15. MTSF indicator	Yes
16. Desired performance	15 or >
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Corporate Services



“ To deny people their human rights is to challenge their very humanity. ”

Dr Nelson Mandela



ACPD 3.12 NUMBER OF ADVOCACY PLATFORMS ON SOCIAL COHESION IMPLEMENTED BY SOCIAL COHESION ADVOCATES	
1. Indicator title	
2. Definition/purpose	Advocacy platforms are outreach initiatives (seminars, media engagements, campaigns, lectures, dialogues etc) on social cohesion and nation building implemented by Social Cohesion Advocates. These are eminent persons in our society who assist the Department to foster social cohesion and nation building in communities. They are essential in promoting peaceful coexistence and responding to events that put the stability of our communities in jeopardy.
3. List of projects	Not applicable.
4. Source of data	Progress Reports/Narrative Report from delivery agency Close out report
5. Means of verification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submission approved by CD, DDG or DG (depending on financial delegation) for the advocacy platforms on social cohesion and appointment of social cohesion advocates for the 2024/25 year. 2. Appointment letter of Social Cohesion Advocate. 3. Acceptance of appointment letter by the appointed Social Cohesion Advocate. 4. List of platforms 5. Close-out report for each project signed by relevant CD, DDG or DG.
6. Method of calculation/ assessment	Simple Count
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable
8. Assumptions	None
9. Spatial transformation	National
10. Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)
11. Reporting cycle	Quarterly
12. Indicator type	Quantitative
13. New indicator	No
14. Links to other plans	National Social Cohesion Strategy 2019-2024 MTSF
15. MTSF indicator	Yes
16. Desired performance	20 or >
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Corporate Services

1. Indicator title	ACPD 3.13 NUMBER OF PROJECTS THROUGH WHICH TARGET GROUPS ARE SUPPORTED
2. Definition/purpose	The indicator is about the funded projects that support children, persons with disabilities, older persons, and women. The aim of the projects is to intensify multi-sectoral partnerships and the integration of projects with NPOs and communities. The target groups will participate in the implementation of projects related to arts and social development to advance their socio-economic empowerment. Funding is provided on an annual basis. The Call for proposals is normally made in three local and accessible newspaper publications for three weeks. It is also publicised on the DSAC website. NPOs are not pre-determined. On an annual basis, there is a selection process. As a result, it is difficult to list or name NPOs to be funded upfront. This also ensures that there is transparency and no bias. The selection criteria are based on the work performed by these organisations in arts, culture and heritage, with the focus being on capacity building including skills development and a transformative aspect.
3. List of projects	Not applicable.
4. Source of data	Progress Reports/Narrative Report from delivery agency Close out report from delivery agency.
5. Means of verification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submission approved by CD, DDG or DG (depending on financial delegation) for the projects through which target groups are supported for the 2024/25 year. 2. MOA 3. Payment stub as per requirements of the Agreement. 4. Report as per requirements of the Agreement.
6. Method of calculation/assessment	Simple Count
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable – based on actual participation.
8. Assumptions	NPOs are registered with all the required documents. NPOs have satisfactory governance structures and organisational structures. NPOs have the capacity to financially account for disbursed amounts. NPOS have the capacity to report.
9. Spatial transformation	National
10. Calculation type	Non-cumulative
11. Reporting cycle	<p>Annual</p> <p>Reason for reporting in Q4: Since the approach is to afford every NPO an opportunity to grow and gain the experience of running an NPO, some are new and therefore set off to a slow start to implementation of their Programmes, upon receipt of funds so there is hardly much to report on in the first quarter, except administrative activities such as purchasing of equipment, products, materials etc. The work of NPOs tends to be incremental, so by the second quarter the work is starting to accelerate though the progress would still not be substantial. It is usually in the third quarter that things are in full swing and there could be a Progress Report, then the winding down and full reporting in the last quarter.</p>
12. Indicator type	Quantitative
13. New indicator	No
14. Links to other plans	None
15. MTSF indicator	No
16. Desired performance	8 or >
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Corporate Services

1. Indicator title	ACPD 3.14 NUMBER OF NATIONAL DAYS' CELEBRATIONS HELD
2. Definition/purpose	The celebration of National Days is about increasing awareness about the country's triumph against adversities of the past, thus contributing towards protecting, preserving and promoting our heritage. National Days are designed to invoke national pride and foster social cohesion.
3. List of projects	The celebrations are for the following National Days as declared in the Public Holidays Act No.36 of 1994: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Freedom Day (27 April) Q1 2. Youth Day (16 June) Q1 3. National Women's Day (9 August) Q2 4. Heritage Day (24 September) Q2 5. Day of Reconciliation (16 December) Q3 6. Human Rights Day (21 March) Q4
4. Source of data	Close out report from project manager
5. Means of verification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concept document approved by relevant CD, DDG or DG. 2. Close-out report for each project signed by relevant CD, DDG or DG.
6. Method of calculation/assessment	Simple Count
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable – based on actual participation
8. Assumptions	None
9. Spatial transformation	National
10. Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)
11. Reporting cycle	Quarterly
12. Indicator type	Quantitative
13. New indicator	No
14. Links to other plans	No
15. MTSF indicator	No
16. Desired performance	6
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Corporate Services

Women's
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THINTA IMBOKODO



1. Indicator title	ACPD 3.15 NUMBER OF NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL FLAGSHIP PROJECTS SUPPORTED.																	
2. Definition/purpose	<p>Flagships financially supported - National (7); Provincial (18):</p> <p>National Flagships: Strategic partnerships and special projects within the Department's programmes based on workstreams above that have an impact on a national level and support the mandate and objectives of the Department. They will be supported at the discretion of the Director-General of the Department. These may include projects initiated by Sector organisations for partnership with the Department, those emanating from commissioned Sector strategies and research, and those emanating as recommendations from Sector consultative processes. The Department will implement such projects with the relevant stakeholders as partners.</p> <p>Provincial Flagships: These projects are as per the decision of the MinMEC. Each province, via the provincial Department of Sports, Arts and Culture or the Office of the Premier, nominate in writing a minimum of two cultural events as provincial flagship projects for funding each financial year for the three years. The projects are supported at the discretion of the head of the department of the provincial department of sport, arts and culture or office of the premier concerned and the Director-General of the Department of Sport, Arts and Culture, if they have an impact at a provincial level and support the mandate and objectives of the Department. The maximum grant is R4 million per province per financial year. Although two projects are compulsory, provinces have the discretion to implement additional events where possible.</p>																	
3. List of projects	<p>18 Provincial flagships: The provinces will provide a list of projects that will be implemented over a period of three years. DSAC will report on all completed projects accompanied by supporting documentation as listed in the means of verification. A minimum of 18 Provincial Flagships will be completed in 2024/25</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">7 National flagships:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Joy of Jazz</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. National Arts Festival</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Moretele Tribute Concert</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. We Can Arts Festival</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Ebubeleni Festival</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. National Beautiful Things</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Johannesburg Comedy Festival</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		7 National flagships:		1. Joy of Jazz	3	2. National Arts Festival	2	3. Moretele Tribute Concert	3	4. We Can Arts Festival	4	5. Ebubeleni Festival	4	6. National Beautiful Things	3	7. Johannesburg Comedy Festival	4
7 National flagships:																		
1. Joy of Jazz	3																	
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4. We Can Arts Festival	4																	
5. Ebubeleni Festival	4																	
6. National Beautiful Things	3																	
7. Johannesburg Comedy Festival	4																	
4. Source of data	Progress Reports/Narrative Report from delivery agency and/or Close out report from delivery agency																	
5. Means of verification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submission approved by CD, DDG or DG (depending on financial delegation) for the National and Provincial flagship projects that are supported for the 2024/25 year. 2. MOA 3. Report as per requirements of the Agreement. 4. Payment stub as per requirements of the Agreement. 																	
6. Method of calculation/assessment	Simple Count																	
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable – based on actual participation.																	
8. Assumptions	None																	
9. Spatial transformation	National																	
10. Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)																	

11. Reporting cycle	Quarterly
12. Indicator type	Quantitative
13. New indicator	No
14. Links to other plans	2022 Cultural and Creative Industries Master Plan (KAP 1 & 2) 2019-2024 MTSF
15. MTSF indicator	Yes
16. Desired performance	25 or >
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Arts and Culture Promotion and Development



ACPD 3.16 NUMBER OF CREATIVE INDUSTRY PROJECTS SUPPORTED THROUGH AN OPEN CALL	
1. Indicator title	
2. Definition/purpose	<p>Open Call projects (65) – These projects are adjudicated for financial support from applications responding to the Mzansi Golden Economy Open Call.</p> <p>Cultural events are geared at the creation, development, and promotion of local content. The objectives are to contribute to local economic development, job creation and the development of audiences. The work stream creates platforms to developmental artists at a local level so that they mature to Provincial and National level.</p> <p>Touring Venture projects are geared at increasing mobility and access of South African arts practitioners to the local and international market. The project must heighten local and or international consumption of South African products thus creating job opportunities for artists with the resultant effect of economic growth of our country. The support extends to invitations received by artists to participate in arts related engagements both outside and within the borders of South Africa.</p> <p>The Public Art programme supports artists, art organisations and communities in accessing arts and culture freely where they live. It aims to create job opportunities at a provincial and national level for artists, designers, storytellers, crafters, performance artists and a range of other practitioners in the cultural and creative sectors. It seeks to create artworks that crosscut public spaces, where the general public is in most instances involved in the realisation and presentation of the public artworks, thereby developing new audiences.</p>
3. List of projects	<p>Cultural events</p> <p>Touring Ventures</p> <p>Public Art Programmes</p> <p><i>Segregation is not available upfront as it is dependent upon the applications responding the to Open Call.</i></p>
4. Source of data	<p>Progress Reports/Narrative Report from delivery agency</p> <p>Close out report</p>
5. Means of verification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Document register (Open Call applications). 2. Submission approved by CD, DDG or DG (depending on financial delegation) for the creative industry projects supported through an Open Call that are supported for the 2024/25 year. 3. Grant letter 4. MOA. 5. Payment stub as per requirements of the Agreement. 6. Report as per requirements of the Agreement. <p>In the case of a deviation from the normal process the following documents will be submitted.</p> <p>(a) A deviation submission signed by the Accounting Officer regarding the non-availability of the MOA elaborating on the reasons for the deviation.</p> <p>(b) A post-facto MOA where contracting happened after the event took place. This process is done for the purpose of creating the item as required by the National Treasury. It will also require approval by the Accounting Officer. The other processes of implementing projects until reporting is the same as above.</p>
6. Method of calculation/ assessment	Simple Count
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable – based on actual participation.
8. Assumptions	None
9. Spatial transformation	National
10. Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)
11. Reporting cycle	Quarterly
12. Indicator type	Quantitative
13. New indicator	No
14. Links to other plans	<p>2022 Cultural and Creative Industries Master Plan (KAP 1 & 2)</p> <p>2019-2024 MTSF</p>
15. MTSF indicator	Yes
16. Desired performance	65 or >
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Arts and Culture Promotion and Development

1. Indicator title	ACPD 3.17 NUMBER OF ARTISTS PLACED IN SCHOOLS.
2. Definition/purpose	The revised White Paper on Arts and Culture commits the Department to play an active role in the improvement of quality of creative arts and culture in the public schools. As a result, DSAC initiated and continues to fund the Artists in Schools (AiS) project with the view to alleviate capacity constraints in the delivery of the creative arts subject in the public schools and create jobs opportunities for arts practitioners. DSAC places arts practitioners in the schools to help the creative art teachers to deliver content to the learners or students in the schools. DSAC contracts implementation agencies to execute amongst others; project management, lesson planning and manage day to day activities of the artists as they go and teach in these participating schools. Artists are selected following a recruitment process through social media platforms and community radio stations in some cases. New artists are auditioned to ascertain levels of proficiency in the specialization genres. Arts practitioners are placed in schools to promote and support arts education in schools. Any placement in schools is preceded by a capacity building workshop for the artists. In the school's artists are paired the creative arts teachers who will be guiding them on the curriculum issues. Most of the placements happen in primary schools where the demand and challenges are huge. Participation by the schools is voluntary and as such a negotiation process precedes any placement of artists in the schools. Willingness by the Principals is the key to the school's selection and participation in the AiS Programme.
3. List of projects	Not applicable
4. Source of data	Progress and/or Close-Out report from Implementing Agencies.
5. Means of verification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submission approved by CD, DDG or DG (depending on financial delegation) for the number of artists placed in schools for the 2024/25 year. 2. Proposals 3. MoA 4. Report as per requirements of the Agreement. 5. Payment stub as per requirements of the Agreement. 6. Contracts and Copy of ID documents of arts practitioners. 7. List of schools and confirmation letters from schools. 8. List of artists
6. Method of calculation/assessment	Simple Count
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable – based on actual participation.
8. Assumptions	None
9. Spatial transformation	National
10. Calculation type	Non-cumulative
11. Reporting cycle	Annually Reason for reporting in Q4: Artists in Schools is a curriculum (Creative Arts) based and schools' enrichment programme that requires the practitioners to continuously work with the teachers and learners in various schools. In addition to preparing the learners for their year-end assessment in the form of examinations amongst other duties, the practitioners also must prepare the learners for the AIS festivals and showcases which normally take place in March, which is the last month of the financial year.
12. Indicator type	Quantitative
13. New indicator	No
14. Links to other plans	2022 Cultural and Creative Industries Master Plan (KAP 7)
15. MTSF indicator	No
16. Desired performance	340 or >
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Arts and Culture Promotion and Development

1. Indicator title	ACPD 3.18 NUMBER OF REPORTS PRODUCED BY SACO
2. Definition/purpose	Production of all research reports relevant to the sector produced by SACO (South African Cultural Observatory). The report is deemed produced and therefore final after it is received by the Department and signed off by the DDG.
3. List of projects	The research agenda is developed in consultation with the Department and the sector. This informs the choice of research reports to be produced. A steering committee meets quarterly to assess progress and plan for the implementation of the research agenda. Projects are identified from this research agenda.
4. Source of data	Research Agenda Progress Reports/Narrative Report from delivery agency
5. Means of verification	1. Approved Research Agenda. 2. DDG Approved Research Reports.
6. Method of calculation/assessment	Simple Count.
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable
8. Assumptions	None
9. Spatial transformation	Not applicable
10. Calculation type	Non-cumulative
11. Reporting cycle	Annual Reason for reporting in Q4: Our annual research plan is structured into four quarters, guiding the progression of our research work throughout the year. Quarterly, we submit a progress report accompanied by draft research reports with the latter subjected to quality checks. This progress report, encapsulating the research undertaken in the respective quarter, is presented for departmental review and approval. At the same time, the draft research reports undergo a verification process to ensure the quality of work. Our commitment to delivering quality research goes beyond mere submission. We have instituted an iterative quality check process to create a checkpoint for collaborative refinement. This process ensures both parties work closely together to enhance the content, structure, and overall quality of the reports. Through this collaborative and iterative process, we strive to achieve a partnership that consistently produces research reports of the highest calibre. As such, the finalized reports, reflecting our commitment to excellence, are ultimately submitted annually.
12. Indicator type	Quantitative
13. New indicator	No
14. Links to other plans	2022 Cultural and Creative Industries Master Plan
15. MTSF indicator	No
16. Desired performance	16 or >
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Arts and Culture Promotion and Development

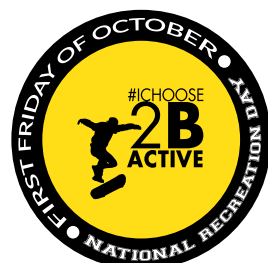


“ There is only one race, the human race. ”
Robert Sobukwe



1. Indicator title	ACPD 3.19 NUMBER OF FILMS AND DOCUMENTARIES SUPPORTED TELLING STORIES OF THE HISTORY OF LIBERATION, CULTURAL AND HERITAGE IMPORTANCE.
2. Definition/purpose	Providing support towards the development and production of film projects and documentaries that focus on the history of liberation and stories of cultural and historical importance. DSAC provides financial support with NFVF being the Implementing Agent.
3. List of projects	Only available after Call for Applications has been published and processed
4. Source of data	Progress and Close-out report from the Service Provider (National Film and video Foundation)
5. Means of verification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submission approved by DG for the film supported. 2. Business Plan from NFVF 3. MoA with the NFVF. 4. Reports as per MoA with NFVF 5. Grant letter to NFVF 6. Payment stub as per MoA with NFVF
6. Method of calculation/ assessment	Accuracy of beneficiary reporting
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable
8. Assumptions	That there is enough funding to meet the need
9. Spatial transformation	Not applicable
10. Calculation type	Simple Count
11. Reporting cycle	Non-cumulative
12. Indicator type	Annually
13. New indicator	Quantitative
14. Links to other plans	2019-2024 MTSF
15. MTSF indicator	Yes
16. Desired performance	2
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Arts and Culture Promotion and Development

N.B. (applicable to all indicators) If for any unforeseen circumstances, a specific project cannot take place, a project with a similar objective will replace it. This will be initiated through a project replacement/ substitution process and be communicated by the Unit to the Strategic Management & Planning Chief Directorate, as per the applicable policy.



ANNUALLY 1ST SUNDAY OF OCTOBER



PROGRAMME 4: HERITAGE PROMOTION AND PRESERVATION

1. Indicator title	HPP 4.1 NUMBER OF TERTIARY STUDENTS SUPPORTED TO STUDY HERITAGE PRACTICE.
2. Definition/purpose	The purpose of the heritage bursaries programme is to bridge the skills gap within the heritage sector. This is done through the provision of financial support to tertiary students to study heritage practice at institutions of higher learning.
3. List of projects	Not applicable.
4. Source of data	Progress Reports/Narrative Report from delivery agency
5. Means of verification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submission approved by CD, DDG or DG (depending on financial delegation) for tertiary students supported. 2. MOA. 3. Payment stub as per requirements of the Agreement. 4. Report as per requirements of the Agreement. 5. Proof of provisional admission or proof of registration 6. Proof of payment of student fees (from institutions of higher learning) 7. Academic reports.
6. Method of calculation/assessment	Simple Count
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable – based on actual applications.
8. Assumptions	None
9. Spatial transformation	National
10. Calculation type	Non-cumulative
11. Reporting cycle	Annual
12. Indicator type	Quantitative
13. New indicator	No
14. Links to other plans	No
15. MTSF indicator	No
16. Desired performance	45 or >
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Heritage Promotion and Preservation



**ANNUALLY
16 DECEMBER**



HPP 4.2 NUMBER OF BOOKS DOCUMENTING LIVING HUMAN TREASURES PUBLISHED.	
1. Indicator title	
2. Definition/purpose	To identify, promote and safeguard, for transmission to the next generations, the knowledge, and skills of specialist practitioners. Living human treasures are selected in accordance with the criteria and processes in the Living Heritage Policy. They are defined by UNESCO as "a person who possesses to a high degree the knowledge and skills required for performing or re-creating specific elements of the intangible cultural heritage" The DSAC commissions the writing of the books through the appointment of a service provider to write and publish books on Living Human Treasures.
3. List of projects	To be determined. N.B. If for any unforeseen circumstances, a specific project cannot take place, a project with a similar objective will replace it. This will be initiated through a project replacement/substitution process and be communicated by the Unit to the Strategic Management & Planning Chief Directorate as per the policy.
4. Source of data	Progress Reports/Narrative Report from delivery agency
5. Means of verification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submission approved by CD, DDG or DG (depending on financial delegation) for books published. 2. Appointment letter 3. SLA 4. Payment stub as per requirements of the Agreement. 5. Book(s) documenting living human treasures.
6. Method of calculation/ assessment	Simple Count
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable
8. Assumptions	None
9. Spatial transformation	Not applicable
10. Calculation type	Non-cumulative
11. Reporting cycle	Annually Reason for reporting in Q4: The delivery agent is typically only appointed in Q2, they then proceed with research and the publication is then only available in Q4.
12. Indicator type	Quantitative
13. New indicator	No
14. Links to other plans	No
15. MTSF indicator	No
16. Desired performance	3 or >
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Heritage Promotion and Preservation



OUR FREEDOM



1. Indicator title	HPP 4.3 NUMBER OF INITIATIVES IMPLEMENTED TO RAISE AWARENESS ON THE NATIONAL SYMBOLS.
2. Definition/purpose	<p>National Symbols: National symbols are key to the redefinition of a nation. They are not decorative artworks that adorn official letterheads and government buildings but are strong symbolic statements adopted by each country and its people as elements of national identity. National symbols can be defined as those images and recitals that are identified, recognised, accepted and proclaimed as official identities of the specific nation. Such symbols primarily include the flag, coat of arms and the national anthem. Secondary symbols include national fauna and flora, whilst ceremonial symbols include the mace and the black rod. National Orders, the highest awards that a country, through its President, bestows on its citizens and eminent foreign nationals, also form part of the national symbols. Such symbols become the heritage of a country and permeate its history.</p> <p>Awareness initiatives: DSAC is mandated to popularise the national symbols. To this effect, the department undertakes various initiatives to promote national symbols. Provincial departments also take part in the promotion of national symbols. The initiatives to promote national symbols may include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Public activations – (Previously referred to as the, “#I am the Flag Campaign”) The activations vary depending on the venue, the target market (whether they always in motion as in taxi ranks or they confined in an enclosed venue) and other social variables. In its variation, the activation can involve, amongst others, exhibitions, information sharing sessions and distribution of promotional materials, social media campaigns, documentaries, plays about symbols and other enactments, literature, poetry recitals, etc. DSAC procure promotional materials, organise, and manage the activations in collaboration with partners such as provincial governments. (2) Provision of flags - Provide flags to schools (new requests and replenishing) to compliment the learning areas in schools that are associated with national symbols. Flags are also provided to other government institutions upon request. (3) Workshops – Staging of workshops to advance knowledge among citizens on national symbols. These include presentations as well as the provision of reference or reading materials such as the National Identity Passport of Patriotism booklets. <p>The actual initiatives implemented will be documented in quarterly report.</p>
3. List of projects	Not applicable.
4. Source of data	Consolidated progress report for awareness initiatives for each quarter signed by CD, DDG or DG (depending on financial delegation).
5. Means of verification	<p>Consolidated progress report for awareness initiatives for each quarter signed by CD, DDG or DG (depending on financial delegation).</p> <p><u>Public activations</u> CD Signed report on public activations <u>Provision of flags</u> Acknowledgement of receipt from beneficiaries. List of schools serviced</p> <p><u>Workshops</u> Attendance Register</p>
6. Method of calculation/ assessment	Simple Count
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not Applicable
8. Assumptions	None
9. Spatial transformation	National
10. Calculation type	Non-Cumulative (year-end)
11. Reporting cycle	Quarterly
12. Indicator type	Quantitative
13. New indicator	No
14. Links to other plans	2024/25 Standardised Indicator 2019-2024 MTSF
15. MTSF indicator	Yes
16. Desired performance	3 or >
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Heritage Promotion and Preservation

4.4 NUMBER OF HERITAGE LEGACY PROJECTS WHERE EXHIBITION CONTENT IS DEVELOPED.	
1. Indicator title	
2. Definition/purpose	The Department has a mandate to transform the national heritage landscape of South Africa to be inclusive by developing new monuments and heritage sites to preserve, protect and promote our heritage for current and future generations to remind ourselves where we come from. Development of exhibition content means the conceptualization, design, research, collection, installation and presentation of objects, information in various forms in newly created museums and equipping these museums with operational tools such as furniture, information technology, etc. whilst they are either under construction or where construction has been finalized. DSAC appoints service providers and monitors the successful content development and equipping process by the service provider against the implementation plan.
3. List of projects	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sarah Bartmann Centre of Remembrance: Production of exhibition. Winnie Madikizela-Mandela bombed clinic: Installation of the exhibition. <p>N.B. If for any unforeseen circumstances, a specific project cannot take place, a project with a similar objective will replace it. This will be initiated through a project replacement/substitution process and be communicated by the Unit to the Strategic Management & Planning Chief Directorate as per the policy.</p>
4. Source of data	Progress Reports/Narrative Report from delivery agency Close out report
5. Means of verification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Submission approved by CD, DDG or DG (depending on financial delegation) for exhibition content. Grant letter. MoU/ MOA. Payment stub as per requirements of the Agreement. Report as per requirements of the Agreement. Implementation Plan
6. Method of calculation/ assessment	Simple Count
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable
8. Assumptions	Contracted service providers will achieve targets within the applicable timelines
9. Spatial transformation	Not applicable
10. Calculation type	Non-cumulative
11. Reporting cycle	Annually Reason for reporting in Q4: Progress reports are available quarterly, however as the projects are often multi-year in nature, they are reported on in Q4.
12. Indicator type	Quantitative
13. New indicator	No
14. Links to other plans	No
15. MTSF indicator	No
16. Desired performance	2 or >
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Heritage Promotion and Preservation

HPP 4.5 NUMBER OF PROGRESS REPORTS ON RESISTANCE AND LIBERATION HERITAGE ROUTE PROGRAMMES RECEIVED AND ANALYSED	
1. Indicator title	
2. Definition/purpose	Financial support is provided to the NHC to facilitate the development of RLHR sites. The Resistance and Liberation Heritage Route (RLHR) is about the recognition of people, communities, icons, places/sites, and the recording of epoch-making stories which had a significant impact on the South Africa's struggle against colonialism and for liberation. The programme is part of the UNESCO and AU Programme of the African Liberation Heritage Programme "Roads to Independence." The Department together with the provinces and the National Heritage Council (NHC) are developing three RLHR sites per province (27), to preserve, protect and promote our liberation heritage for current and future generations to remind ourselves what we had to go through for our liberation. However, because of Treasury and Cabinet directives to maintain existing heritage infrastructure instead of creating new infrastructure and incorporate resistance and liberation heritage into existing museums, the Provincial projects are now being refocused to alternative forms of memorialization. The NHC, as the RLHR implementing agency, provides DSAC with quarterly progress reports based on implementation reports received from the provinces. These reports are then received and analysed by DSAC. Provinces have submitted Implementation Plans for their respective projects, and the progress reports will be analysed against these approved implementation Plans.
3. List of projects	Not applicable
4. Source of data	National Heritage Council Progress Report
5. Means of verification	1. Consolidated progress report signed by relevant CD, DDG or DG.
6. Method of calculation/assessment	Simple Count
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable
8. Assumptions	None
9. Spatial transformation	National
10. Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)
11. Reporting cycle	Quarterly
12. Indicator type	Quantitative
13. New indicator	No
14. Links to other plans	No
15. MTSF indicator	No
16. Desired performance	4 or >
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Heritage Promotion and Preservation

“Ladysmith Black Mambazo: Mobile Academy of South African culture and heritage whose message is that “people have to unite in, not in fighting with each other but harmony and peace and love conquers all.”

Source: Grammy Acceptance Speech 2018

Ladysmith Black Mambazo



HPP 4.6 NUMBER OF PUBLIC AWARENESS PROGRAMMES CONDUCTED ABOUT ARCHIVAL SERVICES.	
1. Indicator title	
2. Definition/purpose	The Archives legislation, especially Section 3(h) of the National Archives and Records Service, states that National Archives shall promote an awareness of archives and records management and encourage archival and records management activities in the country. To this end, the planned public awareness programmes will promote the importance of good record keeping practices and allow members of the public access to archival buildings to understand archival functions and services. This will be achieved through the celebration of the Annual Archives Week. During these programmes individuals will be exposed to how research is conducted at the archives; what services are offered; processes needed to access classified information held by archival institutions; and how exhibitions are done using archival collections.
3. List of projects	Annual Archives Week
4. Source of data	Close-out report for each project signed by relevant CD, DDG or DG.
5. Means of verification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submission approved by CD, DDG or DG (depending on financial delegation) for awareness programmes. 2. Participant register 3. Programme of activities
6. Method of calculation/assessment	Simple Count
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable – based on actual participation.
8. Assumptions	None
9. Spatial transformation	National
10. Calculation type	Non-Cumulative
11. Reporting cycle	Annually
12. Indicator type	Quantitative
13. New indicator	No
14. Links to other plans	2024/25 Standardised Indicator
15. MTSF indicator	No
16. Desired performance	1 or >
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Heritage Promotion and Preservation



HPP 4.7 NUMBER OF RECORDS DIGITISED	
1. Indicator title	
2. Definition/purpose	National Archives and Records Services of South Africa (NARSSA) reformat archival records that are on analogue format to digital format for easy online access.
3. List of projects	1. Treason Trial Dictabelts 2. TRC Audio Tapes
4. Source of data	Consolidated progress report signed by relevant CD, DDG or DG.
5. Means of verification	1. Consolidated progress report signed by relevant CD, DDG or DG. 2. List of digitised records
6. Method of calculation/assessment	Simple Count
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable
8. Assumptions	None
9. Spatial transformation	Not applicable
10. Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)
11. Reporting cycle	Quarterly
12. Indicator type	Quantitative
13. New indicator	No
14. Links to other plans	No
15. MTSF indicator	No
16. Desired performance	500 or >
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Heritage Promotion and Preservation

Freedom Park in Pretoria is a leading national and international icon of humanity and freedom which was inaugurated in 2002 and opened in 2007 as a place for pilgrimage and inspiration to honour those who fought for freedom and democracy. It has become the symbolic memorial and museum focal point of the post-apartheid nation and an instrument of nation-building by fostering reconciliation and an inclusive, non-racial national identity.



1. Indicator title	HPP 4.8 NUMBER OF LIBRARIES FINANCIALLY SUPPORTED PER YEAR.	
2. Definition/purpose	DSAC transfers funding to the provinces to build new or modular libraries. The national Department coordinates the planning and implementation of the Conditional Grant to promote a culture of reading and writing through access to newly built or modular (customised prefabricated structures) libraries. The role of the national Department is also to provide oversight over provincial projects through site visits, including the monitoring and evaluation of performance as per the approved provincial business plans. Provincial Departments are primarily responsible for the implementation of all grant projects as per the approved business plans. The role of the municipalities in this regard is dependent on provincial strategies or policy.	
3. List of projects	PROJECT	DISTRICT
	1. Ntabankulu Library	Alfred Nzo
	2. Ingquza Hill Library	Alfred Nzo
	3. Riebeeckstad Modular Library	Lejweleputswa
	4. Kocksoord Library	West Rand
	5. Zuurbekom Library	West Rand
	6. Nquthu Library	uMzinyathi
	7. Kwa Mdakane Library	Amajuba
	8. Endaleni Library	uMgungundlovu
	9. Msinga/Ofabeni Library	Umzinyathi
	10. Umzumbe Library	Ugu
	11. Vleifontein Library	Vhembe
	12. Botshabelo Library	Waterberg
	13. Sekhukhune Library	Sekhukhune
	14. Tshaulu library	Vhembe
	15. Louieville Library	Enhlazeni
	16. Mmamethlake Library	Nkangala
	17. Warburton Library	Gert Sibande
	18. Matlosana Library	Dr Kenneth Kaunda
	19. Coverdale/Boitumelo Library	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati
	20. Bodibe Library	Ngaka Modiri Molema
4. Source of data	Provincial Departments for Sport, Arts and Culture.	
5. Means of verification	1. Payment stub as per requirements of the Agreement. 2. Consolidated progress report signed by relevant CD or senior.	
6. Method of calculation/assessment	Simple Count	
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable	
8. Assumptions	None.	
9. Spatial transformation	National	
10. Calculation type	Non-cumulative	
11. Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
12. Indicator type	Quantitative	
13. New indicator	No	
14. Links to other plans	2024/25 Standardised Indicator	
15. MTSF indicator	No	
16. Desired performance	20 or >	
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Heritage Promotion and Preservation	

HPP 4.9 NUMBER OF GAZETTE NOTICES ON STANDARDISED GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES PUBLISHED	
1. Indicator title	
2. Definition/purpose	This refers to the Gazette Notice issued by the Government Printing Works. The Gazette lists revisions to standardised geographical names, which aims to promote transformation of the heritage landscape through geographical names standardisation. DSAC submits the approved list of geographical names to the Government Printing Works to publish the Government Gazette on behalf of the DSAC. Geographical names are what we generally refer to as place names. In terms of the South African Geographical Names Act 118 of 1998, the SAGNC concerns itself with geographical features of national concern like names of dorpiets, villages, townships, towns, cities, airports, rivers and mountains whereas municipalities are responsible for the naming of local geographical features like streets, parks, cemeteries and squares.
3. List of projects	Not applicable
4. Source of data	South African Geographical Names Council report
5. Means of verification	1. Government Gazette Notices.
6. Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count
7. Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not Applicable
8. Assumptions	None
9. Spatial transformation	National
10. Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)
11. Reporting cycle	Quarterly
12. Indicator type	Quantitative
13. New indicator	No
14. Links to other plans	No
15. MTSF indicator	No
16. Desired performance	3 or >
17. Indicator responsibility	DDG: Heritage Promotion and Preservation

N.B. (applicable to all indicators) If for any unforeseen circumstances, a specific project cannot take place, a project with a similar objective will replace it. This will be initiated through a project replacement/substitution process and be communicated by the Unit to the Strategic Management & Planning Chief Directorate as per the applicable policy.



PART E

ANNEXURE TO THE ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN

“

Fun fact on

Albinism in South Africa

Albinism cannot be transmitted through touch or proximity to individuals living with albinism. This fact disproves the misconception that perpetuates harmful stereotypes and leads to the discrimination and social exclusion of individuals with albinism. Clarifying this fact is crucial to prevent the unjust marginalisation and isolation of individuals with albinism from social circles, educational institutions, and employment opportunities.

In addition, people living with albinism are not intellectually inferior. They have the competency, ability, and intellect required to succeed academically. This truth stands in stark contrast to the unfounded myth, which when entertained, hinders PWA's access to quality education and professional advancement. By recognizing this fact, we can combat systemic barriers and prejudices that may impede personal growth and opportunities for the success of individuals with albinism.

”



ANNEXURE A: AMENDMENTS TO THE STRATEGIC PLAN

Twelve standardised indicators were published in the 2020-2025 Strategic Plan (pg. 106). In 2023 a revised list, of six indicators was submitted to DPME for implementation from 2024/25.

TABLE XXIX: REVISED STANDARDISED INDICATORS (2024/25)

Initial standardised indicators (2020)	Revised standardised indicators (2024/25)
1. Number of community conversations/dialogues held to foster social interaction.	1. Number of initiatives implemented to raise awareness on the national symbols.
2. Number of public awareness activations on the "I am the flag" campaign.	2. Number of libraries established per year.
3. Number of people actively participating in organised sport & active recreation events.	3. Number of public awareness programmes conducted about archival services.
4. Number of job opportunities created through arts, culture, and heritage programmes.	4. Number of schools, hubs and clubs provided with equipment and/or attire to enable participation in sport and/or recreation.
5. Number of practitioners benefiting from capacity building opportunities	5. Number of community conversations / dialogues implemented to foster social interaction per year.
6. Number of athletes supported by the sport academies.	6. Number of athletes supported by sports academies.
7. Number of artists placed in schools per year.	
8. Number of Provincial Resistance and Liberation Heritage Route (RLHR) sites developed and managed.	
9. Number of new libraries built.	
10. Number of schools, hubs and clubs provided with equipment and/or attire as per the established norms and standards.	
11. Proportion of total budget spend set aside for youth, women and people with disability.	
12. Clean audit outcomes.	

“

The SPAR Proteas South Africa national netball team are currently fifth in The World Netball Rankings, having twice won medals at the World Cup, once with a third-place finish in 1967 and later securing runner-up status to Australia in 1995.

”



ANNEXURE B: CONDITIONAL GRANTS

DSAC administers two conditional grants: (1) the Mass-Participation and Sport Development Grant and (2) the Community Library and Service Grant.

TABLE XXX: MASS PARTICIPATION AND SPORT DEVELOPMENT GRANT 2024/25 ALLOCATION

Name of grant	Purpose	Outcomes & Outputs	Current annual budget		Period of grant
			Province	Allocation R'000	
Mass-Participation and Sport Development Grant	To facilitate sport and active recreation participation and empowerment in partnership with relevant stakeholders	Outcomes: Increased and sustained participation in sport and active recreation. Improved sector capacity to deliver sport and active recreation. Outputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School sport • Community sport • Siyadlala • Club development. • Sports academies • National Training Centre 	Eastern Cape	76 562	Grant continues until 2025/26 subject to review
			Free State	44 115	
			Gauteng	111 831	
			KwaZulu-Natal	105 569	
			Limpopo	70 862	
			Mpumalanga	55 954	
			Northwest	51 131	
			Northern Cape	36 838	
			Western Cape	65 600	
			Mass Participation and Sport Development Grant total allocation		



OUR HERITAGE

“A Nation’s Culture Resides In The Soul Of Its People”



TABLE XXXI: COMMUNITY LIBRARY AND SERVICE GRANT 2024/25 ALLOCATION

Name of grant	Purpose	Outcomes & Outputs	Current annual budget			Total Allocation R'000	Period of grant	
			Province	Current Allocation R'000	Capital Allocation R'000			
Community Library and Service Grant	To transform urban and rural community library infrastructure, facilities and services (primarily targeting previously disadvantaged communities) through a recapitalised programme at provincial level in support of local government and national initiatives	Outcomes:					Grant continues until 2025/26 subject to review	
		Improved coordination and collaboration between national, provincial and local government on library services.	Eastern Cape	152,102	30,054	182,156		
			Free State	176,088	6,954	183,042		
			Gauteng	174,454	5,000	179,454		
		Improved access to library and information services delivered to all rural and urban communities.	KwaZulu-Natal	133,617	62,000	195,617		
			Limpopo	118,964	38,700	157,664		
			Mpumalanga	142,564	32,229	174,793		
			North West	120,083	35,300	155,383		
		Improved library infrastructure and services that meet the specific needs of the communities they serve.	Northern Cape	179,493	3,136	182,629		
			Western Cape	201,169	0	201,169		
			Improved staff capacity at urban and rural libraries to respond appropriately to community knowledge and information needs.					
	Improved culture of reading and literacy development.							
	Outputs:							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Library Information Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure and systems software installed and maintained in all provinces. New services established for the visually impaired at identified community libraries in all provinces. Existing contract library staff maintained in all provinces. Capacity building programmes 							
Community Library and Service Grant total allocation			1 398 534	213 373	1 611 907			

ANNEXURE C: CONSOLIDATED INDICATORS

Standardised indicators for the 2024/25 financial year

Provincial institutions within the sport, arts and culture sector: These are a core set of indicators that have been developed and agreed to by all provincial institutions within the sport, arts and culture sector together with DSAC. The standardised indicators are relevant to achieving our sector-specific priorities and have been approved by the provincial Accounting Officers. They have been incorporated into the provincial institutions' APPs and form the basis of the quarterly and annual performance reporting process.

TABLE XXXII: PROVINCIAL STANDARDISED INDICATORS

Institution	Output Indicator	Annual Target	Data source
PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENTS OF SPORT, ARTS AND CULTURE	P2: Cultural Affairs		PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENTS OF SPORT, ARTS AND CULTURE
	Number of community conversations / dialogues implemented to foster social interaction per year.	193	
	P3: Library and Archives Services		
	Number of initiatives implemented to raise awareness on the national symbols.	220	
	Number of libraries established per year.	45	
	Number of public awareness programmes conducted about archival services.	54	
	P4: Sport and Recreation		
	Number of schools, hubs and clubs provided with equipment and/or attire to enable participation in sport and/or recreation.	7 566	
Number of athletes supported by sports academies.	6 310		

Sector Output	Customised Indicator	DSAC Indicator
1. Initiatives on national symbols, including I am the flag campaign	1. Number of initiatives implemented to raise awareness on the national symbols.	1. Number of initiatives implemented to raise awareness on the national symbols.
2. Libraries established	2. Number of libraries established per year	2. Number of libraries financially supported per year.
3. Archives public awareness programmes conducted	3. Number of public awareness programmes conducted about archival services.	3. Number of public awareness programmes conducted about archival services.
4. Provision of equipment and/ or attire to schools, hubs and clubs.	4. Number of schools, hubs and clubs provided with equipment and/or attire to enable participation in sport and/or recreation.	4. Number of schools, hubs and clubs provided with equipment and/or attire to enable participation in sport and/or recreation.
5. Community conversations/ dialogues conducted	5. Number of community conversations / dialogues implemented to foster social interaction per year.	5. Number of community conversations / dialogues implemented to foster social interaction per year.
6. Athletes supported by sport academies	6. Number of athletes supported by sports academies.	6. Number of athlete development programmes supported.

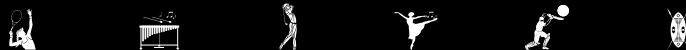
Public Entities within the sport, arts and culture sector: The following indicators are also relevant to achieving our sector-specific priorities and are implemented through arts, culture and heritage public entities:

TABLE XXXIII: PUBLIC ENTITIES STANDARDISED INDICATORS

Institution	Output Indicator	Data source
DEPARTMENT OF SPORT, ARTS AND CULTURE PUBLIC ENTITIES	HERITAGE	DEPARTMENT OF SPORT, ARTS AND CULTURE PUBLIC ENTITIES
	• Total number of collections (heritage) items	
	• Number of new acquisitions	
	• Number of accessioned/archived materials (heritage items)	
	• Number of total collection items digitized	
	• Number of exhibitions curated	
	DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES	
	• Number of projects funded	
	• Number of projects funded targeting women, youth people with disabilities and marginalized communities	
	• Number of content scripts developed per year (NFVF)	
	PERFORMING ARTS	
	• Number of productions staged	
	• Number of community-based productions	
	• Number of festivals staged	
• Proportion of local content staged		

“ We, the people of South Africa, believe that South Africa belongs to all who live in it, united in our diversity. ”

Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 - Preamble



ANNEXURE D: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL

1. The DDM is anchored on the development of the “One Plan”.
2. The One Plan is an intergovernmental plan setting out a long-term strategic framework to guide investment and delivery in the 52 district and metropolitan space.
3. This plan is meant to be jointly developed and agreed to by all spheres of government.
4. The development and approval of the One Plan involves a series of collaborative intergovernmental planning sessions reflecting on research, evidence and solution for 52 district and metro spaces.

TABLE XXXIV: PROGRAMME 2 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL

	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
1.	Move for Health Day	Move for Health Day is an international event created in 2002 by the World Health Organization to promote physical activity. Every year on 10 May, member states are encouraged to promote physical activity with national activities.	John Taolo Gaetsewe 27° 27' 21.78"S 23° 25' 45.73"E	Northern Cape	Thokozane Mabena	loveLife Sport for Social Change Network Department of Health Department of Social Development Local municipality Provincial Department of Sport, Arts and Culture
2.	Indigenous Games Festival	The Indigenous Games Festival is a programme in the Active Recreation Unit, the purpose of which is to encourage increased participation in sport and recreation throughout the country. The overall aim of the Indigenous Games is to promote our country's cultural diversity, tolerance and to celebrate our rich cultural heritage. Other objectives are, among others, to– <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contribute to the achievement of the aim of an active nation as articulated in the National Development Plan, the White Paper on Sport and Recreation, and the National Sport and Recreation Plan; • empower human resources through good games administration, education and training, and technical development; and • promote nation building and social cohesion. 	Buffalo City Municipality 33°01'03"S 27°54'17"E	Eastern Cape	Zodwa Mulaudzi	loveLife Sport for Social Change Network Local municipality National House of Traditional Leaders (NHTL) Provincial Department of Sport, Arts and Culture
3.	Ministerial Outreach Programme	The Ministerial Outreach Programme reaches out to the disadvantaged communities to encourage participation in sport and recreation activities. The Outreach programme also seeks to support township, rural and farm areas by providing sport equipment and attire to the community teams and clubs as well as the schools.	Across the country where multipurpose sport facility and MIG funded facilities are handed over to communities	Across the country where multipurpose sport facility and MIG funded facilities are handed over to communities	Rendani Khumela	The Sport Trust CoGTA Provincial Department of Sport, Arts and Culture Local municipalities

	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
4.	Nelson Mandela Sport and Culture Day	Nelson Mandela's birthday, 18 July, was declared as Nelson Mandela International Day in 2009 by the UN General Assembly. In his speech in 2009, Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela said: "We can change the world and make it a better place. It is in your hands to make a difference." At a global level change refers to taking actions towards the attainment and achievement of the Millennium Development and other UN goals such as climate change, inclusive global economic participation, and the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS.	Dependent on strategic partnerships of significance	Dependent on strategic partnerships of significance.	Bethuel Maaake	Nelson Mandela Foundation loveLife Provincial Department of Sport, Arts and Culture NGOs Department of Basic Education Private sector Local municipality
5.	National Recreation Day that includes the Big Walk as its highlight	<p>A combined NRD and Big Walk event.</p> <p>On 10 December 2014, Cabinet declared an annual National Recreation Day (NRD) to be celebrated on the first Friday of October. This provides an opportunity to all South Africans to be actively involved by participating in recreation activities that will improve their health and well-being on the day. The day is not a public holiday but a day the country must observe; therefore, a conducive environment must be created in different sectors of society and even in the corporate workplace to promote this day and get employees or individuals in those sectors to do some form of physical activity.</p> <p>The NRD is therefore a highlight of the I choose 2 B Active Campaign, wherein the country showcases different recreation programmes that can be undertaken by individuals on their own. In terms of the NSRP, the NRD is part of our active recreation programme under the active nation pillar. The first event took place on 2 October 2015 and since then it has been observed annually on the first Friday of October.</p> <p>The DSAC is an affiliate member of The Association for International Sport for All (TAFISA), an international mass-participation organisation operating under the auspices of the United Nations and the International Olympic Committee. TAFISA encourages and lobbies countries to walk by creating advocacy and awareness. In 1999 the organisation declared the first Sunday of October as World Walking Day and the whole of October as World Walking Month.</p> <p>The DSAC is driving a nationwide campaign which is called I Choose 2 B Active. The campaign is a national call seeking to change the psyche of South Africans whereby every individual appreciates the significance of commitment and responsibility to their well-being. It is the umbrella body for the Big Walk and NRD which are hosted annually in all provinces.</p>	Tshwane South District 25.7478° S, 28.1916° E	Gauteng	Nonkosi Mnyanda	loveLife Sport for Social Change Network National government departments Provincial Department of Sport, Arts and Culture Local municipality

	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
6.	Autumn Championships Schools Athletics Championships	The Championships in Schools are aligned to Long-Term Development Pathway of the sporting codes. This championship provides a platform for talented athletes to showcase their talents. It is culmination of a competition process that starts at school, cluster, district, and provincial championships.	Paarl, Dal Josafat Stadium Boland Athletics, Dal Josaphat Stadium, Jan Van Riebeeek Drive, Paarl, 7681	Western Cape	Geubuza Mabuza	Athletics South Africa South African Schools Athletics Provincial Department Department of Basic Education DSAC SASCOC Lovelife
7.	Autumn Championships Schools Aquatics Championships	The Championships in Schools are aligned to Long-Term Development Pathway of the sporting codes. This championship provides a platform for talented athletes to showcase their talents. It is culmination of a competition process that starts at school, cluster, district, and provincial championships.	Gqeberha, Port Elizabeth Newton Park Swimming Pool Newton Park Swimming Pool, 11 2nd Ave & Worricker Street, Newton Park, Gqeberha, 6045	Eastern Cape	Geubuza Mabuza	Athletics South Africa South African Schools Athletics Provincial Department Department of Basic Education DSAC SASCOC Lovelife
8.	Combined National School Sport Championships	The Championships in Schools are aligned to Long-Term Development Pathway of the sporting codes. This championship provides a platform for talented athletes to showcase their talents. It is culmination of a competition process that starts at school, cluster, district, and provincial championships.	City of Tshwane 25°40'S 28°20'E	Gauteng	Geubuza Mabuza	Athletics South Africa South African Schools Athletics Provincial Department Department of Basic Education DSAC SASCOC Lovelife
9.	Isibhubhu cultural arena	Heritage/history preservation and promotion –Legacy project	Zululand District 27°57'26.4"S 31°31'05.4"E	KwaZulu-Natal	Songezo Petela	DSAC KZNDAC KZNDPW Premier of KZN Zululand District Municipality Nongoma Local Municipality
10.	Sarah Baartman Centre of Remembrance	Heritage/history preservation and promotion – Legacy project	Sarah Baartman District 33°50'11.43"S 24°53'15.80"E	Eastern Cape	Pam Ben-Mazwi	DSAC DPWI Kouga Municipality Khoisan communities Department of Education Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Department of Sport, Recreation, Arts and Culture South African Heritage Resources Agency

	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
11.	Ingquza Hills Local Municipality - Construction of Zone 5 Sport field	Construction of soccer Field with Irrigation System, fencing, combi courts, grandstands, construction of guard house, construction of ablution facilities, construction of rubberized running track, construction of change rooms, borehole and 4x10000L JoJo tanks, paving of driveways and parking areas, electrification, and installation of Floodlights	OR Tambo District Municipality 31°15'47.62"S 29°41'46.56"E	Eastern Cape	Songezo Petela	DSAC CoGTA Treasury OR Tambo District Municipality Ingquza Hills Local Municipality SALGA Federations
12.	Ntabankulu Local Municipality - Construction of Ntabankulu Sports field Phase 3	Construction of spectator grandstand, fencing of the football turf, construction of ablution and change room facility, construction of the security/ticket booth and installation of floodlights.	Alfred Ndzo District Municipality 30°59'30.73"S 29°16'42.83"E	Eastern Cape	Songezo Petela	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Alfred Ndzo District Municipality Ntabankulu Local Municipality SALGA Federations
13.	Sundays river valley Local Municipality - Construction of Nomathamsanqa sport facility in Addo	Installation of outdoor equipment, running track, seating area.	Sarah Bartman District Municipality 33°24'38.13"S 25°34'5.19"E	Eastern Cape	Songezo Petela	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Sarah Bartman District Municipality Sundays river valley Local Municipality SALGA Federations
14.	Senqu Local Municipality - Construction of Blue gums sport facility	Construction of athletic track, fencing, ablution, and caretaker facility.	Joe Gqabi District Municipality 30°55'11.64"S 27°38'36.42"E	Eastern Cape	Songezo Petela	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Joe Gqabi District Municipality Senqu Local Municipality SALGA Federations
15.	Sakhisizwe Local Municipality - Cala Sport facility	Construction of soccer/rugby field with irrigation system, spectator grandstand, rubberized running track, construction of combi courts, ablution and change room, electrification of facility	Chris Hani District Municipality 31°22'58.17"S 27°49'52.11"E	Eastern Cape	Songezo Petela	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Chris Hani District Municipality Sakhisizwei Local Municipality SALGA Federations

	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
16.	Amahlathi Local Municipality - Mlungisi Sport Facility	Earthworks, Multipurpose sport centre, grandstand, combi courts, changerooms, standpipes, grass, fencing	Amathole District Municipality 32°31'21.10"S 27°16'3.47"E	Eastern Cape	Songezo Petela	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Amathole District Municipality Amahlathi Local Municipality SALGA Federations
17.	Mohokare Local Municipality - Construction of Roleleathunya Sport Facility	Construction of Soccer field with irrigation system, spectator grandstand, ClearVu, guardhouse, ablution block, changeroom, electrictrification with floodlights.	Xhariep District Municipality 30°18'13.66"S 26°59'6.87"E	Free State	Nthangeni Tshivhase	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Xhariep District Municipality Mohokare Local Municipality SALGA Federations
18.	Letsemeng Local Municipality -Construction of Bolokanang sport ground	Construction of a soccer pitch, spectator grandstand with canopy, erection of a 2100mm high Clear Vu invisible wall perimeter fence around the facility. Refurbishment of new ablution/changerooms facilities. construction of ticket/ guardhouse building. erection of fence around the soccer pitch for security. construction of netball/ basketball/volleyball combi court.	Xhariep District Municipality 29°19'28.50"S 25° 5'38.56"E	Free State	Nthangeni Tshivhase	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Xhariep District Municipality Letsemeng Local Municipality SALGA Federations
19.	Tswelopele Local Municipality - Upgrading of Phahameng Stadium	Upgrading of two soccer fields, tartan running track, repairs to precast fencing around main soccer field, changing of flood lights from HPS to LED, Small scale repairs required on the facility's electrical installation, irrigation system, refurbishment of combi courts, Refurbishment of ablution facility, borehole, refurbishment of Somerville tennis court.	Lejweleputswa District Municipality 28° 1'20.37"S 25°56'48.48"E	Free State	Nthangeni Tshivhase	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Lejweleputswa District Municipality Tswelopele Local Municipality SALGA Federations
20.	Maluti-a-Phofung Local Municipality - Upgrading of Harrismith Swimming pool.	Ticket office, kiosk, change rooms, pump room, ablution block, recreational area, substation, water supply, stormwater, electrical and mechanical installation, paving, swimming pool, fencing, site lighting, movable pavilion.	Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality 28°24'21.82"S 28°57'10.31"E	Free State	Nthangeni Tshivhase	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality Maluti-a-Phofung Local Municipality SALGA Federations

	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
21.	Nala Local Municipality - Upgrading of Nala sport facilities	Upgrading and refurbishment of two sport facilities in Monyakeng and Kgotsong	Sedibeng District Municipality 26°30'11.90"S 28°26'22.83"E	Free State	Nthangeni Tshivhase	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Sedibeng District Municipality Lesedi Local Municipality SALGA Federations
22.	Lesedi Local Municipality - Upgrading of Ratanda sport and recreation sport facility	Refurbishment of existing soccer field, ablution block and changeroom, refurbishment of seating area, electrification, construction of combi-court, parking areas, construction of new facilities	Sedibeng District Municipality 26°35'0.55"S 28° 3'54.68"E	Gauteng	Songezo Petela	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Midvaal District Municipality uMsunduzi Local Municipality SALGA Federations
23.	Rand West City Local Municipality - Construction of Endlondweni Sport Field	Refurbishment of existing soccer field, ablution block and changeroom, refurbishment of seating area, electrification, construction of combi-court, parking areas, construction of new facilities	West Rand District Municipality 26°15'23.36"S 27°40'35.59"E	Gauteng	Songezo Petela	DSAC CoGTA Treasury West Rand District Municipality Rand West City Local Municipality SALGA Federations
24.	Midvaal Local Municipality - Construction and Installation of recreational equipment for various parks in Midvaal	Civil works, Steel recreational equipment, Outdoor gym equipment, steel park furniture and fencing for numerous sites in Midvaal Municipality.	Sedibeng District Municipality 26°35'0.55"S 28° 3'54.68"E	Gauteng	Songezo Petela	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Midvaal District Municipality uMsunduzi Local Municipality SALGA Federations
25.	Umzimkhulu Local Municipality - Construction of Ward 22 Sport Field at Khiliva	Construction of football turf, athletic track, irrigation system, construction of soccer/rugby field with irrigation, installation of steel grandstand, construction of synthetic athletic track, construction of practice field, installation of clear view fencing, electrification of the facility, construction of combi- courts, construction of change rooms and ablutions, construction of security/ticket booth, construction of retaining wall, installation of floodlight, drilling and equipping of borehole, construction of stormwater and subsoil drainage and construction of access road and parking	Harry Gwala District Municipality 30°15'34.18"S 29°41'46.57"E	KwaZulu-Natal	Nthangeni Tshivhase	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Harry Gwala District Municipality Umzimkhulu Local Municipality SALGA Federations

	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
26.	Nquthu Local Municipality - Construction of Nondweni Sport Field Phase 2 (Ward 6)	Construction of soccer-rugby field with irrigation system, construction of grassed running track, installation of Clear Vu fencing, electrification of the facility ,construction of steel spectator grandstand, construction of combi-courts ,refurbishment of ablutions and change rooms, refurbishment of security/ticket booth, installation of outdoor gym and kiddies play area and drilling and equipping of borehole	Umzinyathi District Municipality 28°18'2.94"S 30°48'14.21"E	KwaZulu-Natal	Nthangeni Tshivhase	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Umzinyathi District Municipality Nquthu Local Municipality SALGA Federations
27.	Umlalazi Local Municipality -Construction of Tap Tap Makhathini Sport Centre	Construction of Tap Tap Makhathini boxing gym	King Cetshwayo District Municipality 28°55'25.92"S 31°29'28.75"E	KwaZulu-Natal	Nthangeni Tshivhase	DSAC CoGTA Treasury King Cetshwayo District Municipality Umlalazi Local Municipality SALGA Federations
28.	Alfred Duma Local Municipality- Construction of Ladysmith High Performance Centre	Construction of Alfred Duma Fitness Center	uThukela District Municipality 28°34'41.11"S 29°47'44.38"E	KwaZulu-Natal	Nthangeni Tshivhase	DSAC CoGTA Treasury uThukela District Municipality Alfred Duma Local Municipality SALGA Federations
29.	Uphongolo Local Municipality - Construction of Belgrafe Fitness Centre	Drainage system, soccer/rugby with irrigation, change rooms and guardhouse, grandstand, septic tank and sewer reticulation, fence, bore hole, combi courts	Zululand District Municipality 27°26'36.26"S 31°32'13.20"E	KwaZulu-Natal	Nthangeni Tshivhase	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Zululand District Municipality Uphongolo Local Municipality SALGA Federations
30.	Umfolozo Local Municipality - construction of Nzalabantu sport field	Upgrading of soccer/rugby field, refurbishing of combi court, outdoor gym, steel grandstand, guard house, refurbishment of change room fence with 2 gates, floodlights, combi-courts, borehole.	King Cetshwayo District Municipality 28°35'30.90"S 32°15'34.98"E	KwaZulu-Natal	Nthangeni Tshivhase	DSAC CoGTA Treasury King Cetshwayo District Municipality UmfolozLocal Municipality SALGA Federations

	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
31.	Umvoti Local Municipality - Construction of Mbangweni Sport field in Ward 13	Construction of soccer/rugby field, construction of combo court, construction of waterborne changerooms and ablution structure, outdoor gym and kids play area, installation of steel grandstands, installation of high mast lighting, installation of Clear-Vu fencing and gates, installation of spectator fencing, installation of irrigation system, borehole drilling 4 x 5000l tanks, retaining wall, guardhouse, gravel parking area and electrical connections for the facility.	UMzinyathi District Municipality 29° 1'13.59"S 30°37'11.96"E	KwaZulu-Natal	Nthangeni Tshivhase	DSAC CoGTA Treasury UMzinyathi District Municipality Umvoti Local Municipality SALGA Federations
32.	Umdoni Local Municipality -The Additions And Repairs To Umzinto Sport Field Phase 2	Upgrading of combi-court surfacing and installation of fence, construction of spectator grandstand, installation of spectator fence, installation of kiddies jungle gym area with sand pit, construction of chess play area, construction of concrete v-drains, installation of sectional paving.	Ugu District Municipality 30°19'17.80"S 30°41'20.42"E	KwaZulu-Natal	Nthangeni Tshivhase	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Ugu District Municipality Umdoni Local Municipality SALGA Federations
33.	OKhahlamba Local Municipality - Upgrading of Bergville Sport field	Upgrade of soccer/rugby field with athletic track, construction of cricket nets, construction of outdoor gym and kiddies play area, construction of high jump and long jump pitch, construction of discuss and output pitch, construction of combi court, solar flood lights installation, construction of septic tank, construction of ablution and change rooms, electrification of the facility, refurbishment of guardhouse, stormwater reticulation and fencing with Clear Vu fence.	uThukela 28°39'34.77"S 29°19'30.12"E	KwaZulu-Natal	Nthangeni Tshivhase	DSAC CoGTA Treasury uThukela District Municipality UKhahlamba Local Municipality SALGA Federations
34.	Greater Letaba Local Municipality - Installations of Outdoor gyms in Bodupe, Matshwi and Rotterdam Communities	Outdoor gyms in Bodupe, Matshwi and Rotterdam Communities	Mopani 23°31'5.83"S 30°17'50.71"E	Limpopo	Nthangeni Tshivhase	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Mopani District Municipality Greater Letaba Local Municipality SALGA Federations
35.	Modimolle Mookgophong Local Municipality - Construction of Mogopong sport facility	Construction of athletic track, construction of grandstand, construction of boundary fencing, installation of floodlights, borehole, access road and paving, construction of guardhouse, installation of spectator fencing.	Waterberg 24°27'29.96"S 28°29'11.02"E	Limpopo	Nthangeni Tshivhase	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Waterberg District Municipality Modimolle Mookgophong Local Municipality SALGA Federations

	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
36.	Ephraim Mogale Local Municipality - Construction of Matlakereng sport facility	Construction of soccer and rugby field with irrigation system, 2x office, entertainment hall, venue operation center, VIP area, ablution and change room, guardhouse, construction of combi courts, grandstand, cafeteria and cooking facilities, parking area and access road, installation of high mast light, septic tanks and water reticulation.	Sekhukhune 24°53'17.98"S 29°19'30.11"E	Limpopo	Nthangeni Tshivhase	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Sekhukhune District Municipality Ephraim Mogale Local Municipality SALGA Federations
37.	Elias Motsoaledi Local Municipality - Upgrading of Tafelkop Stadium	Renovation of the ablution blocks, Soccer field artificial turf, water and sanitation, electrification of the facility, parking lot, Access control	Sekhukhune 25°10'2.65"S 29°23'55.35"E	Limpopo	Nthangeni Tshivhase	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Sekhukhune District Municipality Elias Motsoaledi Local Municipality SALGA Federations
38.	Fetakgomo Tubase Local Municipality - Construction of Kgopaneng Sports hub (ward 16) and Strydkraal sports hub (ward 36)	Soccer field, netball field, tennis court, admin office block with change rooms and public toilets, Water supply, Sewer and sewer outlets, Electrical supply, Palisade fencing for sports facility	Sekhukhune 24°41'11.45"S 30°15'4.58"E	Limpopo	Nthangeni Tshivhase	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Sekhukhune District Municipality Fetakgomo Tubase Local Municipality SALGA Federations
39.	Maruleng Local Municipality - Construction of Bersig Sport Field	Construction of Maruleng Indoor Sport Centre	Mopani 24°21'2.18"S 30°57'27.61"E	Limpopo	Nthangeni Tshivhase	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Mopani District Municipality Maruleng Local Municipality SALGA Federations

	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
40.	Emakhazeni Local Municipality - Construction and refurbishment of Sakhelwe community stadium	construction of artificial soccer turf, refurbishment of change room, construction of sitting area, ablution block, construction of athletic track, concrete palisade and gate, spectator fencing, electrification of the facility, parking and driveways, construction of security.	Nkangala 25°35'5.24"S 30° 3'59.48"E	Mpumalanga	Songezo Petela	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Nkangala District Municipality Emakhazeni Local Municipality SALGA Federations
41.	Bushbuckridge Local Municipality - Construction of Thembeka combi-court in ward 3	Construction of Thembeka combi court	Ehlanzeni 24°49'13.79"S 31°10'15.74"E	Mpumalanga	Songezo Petela	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Ehlanzeni District Municipality Bushbuckridge Local Municipality SALGA Federations
42.	Dipaleseng Local Municipality - Siyathemba Stadium	Completion of soccer/rugby field with irrigation, refurbishment and completion of guardhouse, ablution block, change room, combi court, installation of outdoor and kids play area, refurbishment of perimeter fencing, water and sewer connection.	Gert Sibande 26°46'29.02"S 28°34'47.27"E	Mpumalanga	Songezo Petela	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Gert Sibande District Municipality Dipaleseng Local Municipality SALGA Federations
43.	Pixley Ka Isaka Seme Local Municipality - Construction of combi-courts	Construction of combi-courts	Gert Sibande 27° 9'58.33"S 29°52'53.47"E	Mpumalanga	Songezo Petela	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Gert Sibande District Municipality Pixley Ka Isaka Seme Local Municipality SALGA Federations

	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
44.	Govan Mbheki Local Municipality - Upgrading of Lebohang Stadium	Earthworks, water services, soccer field, electrification, fencing, grandstand.	Gert Sibande 26°28'44.76"S 29° 8'20.63"E	Mpumalanga	Songezo Petela	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Gert Sibande District Municipality Govan Mbheki Local Municipality SALGA Federations
45.	Chief Albert Luthuli Local Municipality - Upgrading of Mpuluzi stadium	Construction of soccer and rugby field with irrigation system, construction and refurbishment of grandstand, electrification and installation of floodlights, refurbishment of ablution block, ticket booth and change room, access road and paving, fencing, borehole	Gert Sibande 26° 3'11.50"S 30°19'57.04"E	Mpumalanga	Songezo Petela	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Gert Sibande District Municipality Chief Albert Luthuli Local Municipality SALGA Federations
46.	Thembisile Hani Local Municipality - Kwa Mhlanga stadium	Construction of combi courts, refurbishment of fencing, earthworks, installation of outdoor gym, refurbishment of soccer field with irrigation	Nkangala 25°27'10.09"S 28°54'22.61"E	Mpumalanga	Songezo Petela	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Nkangala District Municipality Thembisile Hani Local Municipality SALGA Federations
47.	!Kheis Local Municipality - Upgrading of Sternham Sports and Recreational Facility	Construction of a soccer pitch (artificial/astro turf), spectator grandstand with canopy, erection of a 2100mm high Clear Vu invisible wall perimeter fence around the facility, refurbishment of new ablution/changerooms facilities. construction of ticket/ guardhouse building. erection of fence around the soccer pitch for security. construction of a parking area and swimming pool, construction of netball/ basketball/volleyball combi court.	ZF Mgcau 28°54'6.66"S 21°39'57.86"E	Northern Cape	Nthangeni Tshivhase	DSAC CoGTA Treasury ZF Mgcau District Municipality !Kheis Local Municipality SALGA Federations

	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
48.	Gamagara Local Municipality - Upgrade of Gamagare Sport Facility	Construction of a soccer pitch. spectator grandstand with canopy, erection of a 2100mm high clear vu invisible wall perimeter fence around the facility, refurbishment of new ablution/change rooms facilities, construction of ticket/guardhouse building. erection of fence around the soccer pitch for security, construction of netball/ basketball/volleyball combi court.	John Taolo Gaetsewe 27°38'42.51"S 23° 2'55.88"E	Northern Cape	Nthangeni Tshivhase	DSAC CoGTA Treasury John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality Gamagara Local Municipality SALGA Federations
49.	Magareng Local Municipality - Upgrade of Ikhutseng Sport Complex	Construction of swimming pool/ablution/ grandstand, cricket practice nets spectator embarkment, 2 court (1 for 5 a side, and 1 for netball), outdoor gym and mobile seating stands.	Frances Baard 28°12'43.44"S 24°45'42.42"E	Northern Cape	Nthangeni Tshivhase	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Frances Baard District Municipality Magareng Local Municipality SALGA Federations
50.	Siyancuma Local Municipality - Construction of Siyancuma Sport Facility	Construction of a soccer pitch. spectator grandstand with canopy, erection of a 2100mm high Clear Vu invisible wall perimeter fence around the facility, refurbishment of new ablution/changerooms facilities. construction of ticket/guardhouse building. erection of fence around the soccer pitch for security. construction of netball/ basketball/volleyball combi court.	Pixley ka Seme 29° 1'25.68"S 23°28'39.40"E	Northern Cape	Nthangeni Tshivhase	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Pixley ka Seme District Municipality Siyancuma Local Municipality SALGA Federations
51.	Hantam Local Municipality - Upgrading of Brandvlei Sport Facility	Upgrading of existing pavilions, high mast lighting to Brandvlei sport facility, construction of new cloakrooms and ablution facility, new rugby/ soccer posts, installation of synthetic turf (rugby/ soccer field).	Namakwa 31° 7'37.70"S 19°56'58.87"E	Northern Cape	Nthangeni Tshivhase	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Namakwa District Municipality Hantam Local Municipality SALGA Federations
52.	Phokwane Local Municipality - Upgrading of the Ganspan Sporting Complex in Hartswater	Construction of two Soccer Fields, one for Practice and Match Field,Construction of a spectator grandstand,Grading of a gravel athletic track,Construction of the clear view security perimeter fence,Electrification of the facility (Ablution and changeroom facility, Flood lights for Main soccer field & Combi courts),Installation of a turf irrigation system,Minor renovations of Combi-Courts,Construction of Tennis& volleyball Court	Francis Baard 27°46'25.04"S 24°45'42.42"E	Northern Cape	Nthangeni Tshivhase	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Francis Baard District Municipality Phokwane Local Municipality SALGA Federations

	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
53.	Ratlou Local Municipality - Construction of Matloding and Logageng Sports Facility	Spectator grandstand, construction of the perimeter concrete palisade, running track, soccer field (turf) upgrading, turf irrigation system, electrification (floodlights), security/ticket booth, construction of the netball basketball, construction of tennis courts, ablution facilities, outdoor gym	Ngaka Modiri Molema 26° 6'0.49"S 24°59'56.93"E	North West	Nthangeni Tshivhase	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality Ratlou Local Municipality SALGA Federations
54.	Tswaing Local Municipality - Upgrading of the Delareyville Sports Complex	Construction of soccer/rugby field with artificial grass, renovations of the main spectator grandstand and construction of courts and swimming pool grandstand, construction of a 400m synthetic surfaced athletic track, installation of the concrete palisade wall fence, construction and renovations of the ablution and change rooms and pool house, installation of floodlights, installation of a turf irrigation system, construction of two combi courts, construction of the security/ticket booth, construction of indoor sport centre with offices, re-constructing the swimming pool.	Ngaka Modiri Molema 26°39'39.61"S 25°45'27.07"E	North West	Nthangeni Tshivhase	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality Tswaing Local Municipality SALGA Federations
55.	Greater Taung Local Municipality - Construction of Modimiog Sport Facility	Artificial turf with irrigation system for the soccer field with artificial turf ,athletic tracks, construction of one combi court, ablution facilities with changerooms and storeroom, steel grandstand with shade (to accommodate 100 people for the soccer pitch and 50 people for the combi-court), construction of a guardhouse with ticket booth, borehole with all the necessary plumbing works, construction of a perimeter brick wall (double wall), installation of flood lights , electrification of the facility including Eskom connection costs.	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti 27°28'32.16"S 24°14'20.58"E	North West	Nthangeni Tshivhase	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality Taung Local Municipality SALGA Federations



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	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
56.	Mamusa Local Municipality - Construction of Motoro Sport Facility	Construction of a football turf, construction of a spectator grandstand, grading of a gravel athletic track, construction of the concrete palisade wall fencing, electrification of the facility (ablution and change room facility), installation of floodlights, installation of a turf irrigation system, construction of combi-court and construction of the tennis field.	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti 27°15'37.98"S 25°22'42.86"E	North West	Nthangeni Tshivhase	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality Mamusa Local Municipality SALGA Federations
57.	Matlosana Local Municipality - Construction of Jouberton Sport Complex	Construction of soccer/rugby field, construction of combo court, construction of waterborne changerooms and ablutions structure, outdoor gym and kids play area, installation of steel grandstands, installation of high mast lighting, installation of clear-vu fencing and gates, installation of spectator fencing, installation of irrigation system ,borehole drilling 4 x 5 000l tanks, retaining wall guardhouse, gravel parking area and electrical connections for the facility.	Dr Kenneth Kaunda 26°51'42.46"S 26°30'49.67"E	North West	Nthangeni Tshivhase	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Dr Kenneth Kauda District Municipality Matlosana Local Municipality SALGA Federations
58.	Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality - otlanang Sport Facility	Construction of soccer pitch ,2x combi-courts, grandstand, changerooms/ ablutions facilities, perimeter fencing.	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti 27°36'39.80"S 25°22'42.86"E	North West	Nthangeni Tshivhase	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality SALGA Federations
59.	Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality - Upgrading of Borolelo Sport Facility	Perimeter fence, soccer pitch with artificial turf, construction of pavilion, change rooms and ablutions, combi-courts, refurbishment of clubhouse, refurbishment of gate house, solar floodlights, services (water and sewage works), solar energy electrical works, borehole water system.	Bojanala Platinum 25°44'17.61"S 26°53'27.72"E	North West	Nthangeni Tshivhase	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Bojanala District Municipality Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality SALGA Federations

	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
60.	Naledi Local Municipality - Construction of Rekgarathile Sports Ground	Construction of the boundary wall, soccer field (turf), electrification, security/ ticket booth, ablution facilities and change rooms, combi courts.	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati 26°56'48.03"S 24°42'52.57"E	North West	Nthangeni Tshivhase	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality Naledi Local Municipality SALGA Federations
61.	Cape Agulhus Local Municipality - Refurbishment of Cape Agulhus Napier sport facility	Refurbishment of the soccer field, fencing, subsoil drainage, internal water reticulation system	Overberg 34°29'14.59"S 20° 2'41.88"E	Western Cape	Nthangeni Tshivhase	DSAC CoGTA Treasury Overberg District Municipality Cape Agulhus Local Municipality SALGA Federations
62.	Swartland Local Municipality - ilengelethu sport facility	Construction of ablution block and change rooms	West Coast District 33°19'50.46"S 18°42'45.29"	Western Cape	Nthangeni Tshivhase	DSAC CoGTA Treasury West Coast District Swartland Local Municipality SALGA Federations

“ After the negotiations to end apartheid in South Africa commenced in 1990, SA re-joined the Olympic movement and to date South African athletes have won a total of 89 medals, with athletics, boxing, and swimming as the top medal-producing sports. ”



	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
63.	Outdoor Gyms and Playparks	30 potential sites for community outdoor gyms and children's play parks are identified for installation over a three-year period. Each year 10 from the 30 are developed. The actual 10 that are developed are dependent upon the readiness on the Municipality and can therefore not be identified upfront. A full list of the potential 30 is listed.	Amathole Mbhashe Local Municipality Nywara O.R Tambo Ingquza Hills Local Municipality Lusikisiki Sarah Baartman Makana Local Municipality Alicedale Chris Hani Intsika Yethu Local Municipality Magwala Sport Ground Buffalo City Metro Buffalo City Metro Scenery Fezile Dabi Ngwathe Local Municipality Xhariep Mohokare Local Municipality Zastron Lejweleputswa Tswelopele Local Municipality	EASTERN CAPE FREE STATE	Nthangeni Tshivhase	None

	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
63.	Outdoor Gyms and Playparks	30 potential sites for community outdoor gyms and children's play parks are identified for installation over a three-year period. Each year 10 from the 30 are developed. The actual 10 that are developed are dependent upon the readiness on the Municipality and can therefore not be identified upfront. A full list of the potential 30 is listed.	Sedibeng Lesedi Local Municipality	GAUTENG		
			Sedibeng Midvaal Local Municipality			
			iLembe Ndwendwe Local Municipality Ekwazini-ward 18-Nqabeni Sport Ground.			
			Umzinyath Endumeni Local Municipality Dundee			
			Harry Gwala Buhlebezwe Local Municipality Ebutateni	KWA-ZULU-NATAL		
			King Cetshwayo Umhlathuze Local Municipality Madlankala			
			eThekwini Metropolitan Municipality eThekwini Metropolitan Municipality Inanda (Ohlange)			
			Mopani Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality			
			Mopani Greater Letaba Local Municipality Modjadjiskloof	LIMPOPO		
			Vhembe Musina Local Municipality			

	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
63.	Outdoor Gyms and Playparks	30 potential sites for community outdoor gyms and children's play parks are identified for installation over a three-year period. Each year 10 from the 30 are developed. The actual 10 that are developed are dependent upon the readiness on the Municipality and can therefore not be identified upfront. A full list of the potential 30 is listed.	Gert Sibande Mkhondo Local Municipality Piet Retief Gert Sibande Govan Mbeki Local Municipality Ehlanzeni Thaba Chweu Local Municipality Mashishing	MPUMALANGA		
			Frances Baard Sol Plaatje Local Municipality Pampierstat Pixley ka Seme Ubuntu Local Municipality Loxton ZF Mgcawu Kgatelopele Local Municipality Danielskuil	NORTHERN CAPE		
			Bojanala Moretele Local Municipality Bojanala Kgetleng Revier Local Municipality Koster Ngaka Modiri Molema Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality Groot Marico	NORTH WEST		

	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
63.	Outdoor Gyms and Playparks	30 potential sites for community outdoor gyms and children’s play parks are identified for installation over a three-year period. Each year 10 from the 30 are developed. The actual 10 that are developed are dependent upon the readiness on the Municipality and can therefore not be identified upfront. A full list of the potential 30 is listed.	Overberg Cape Agulhas Local Municipality Garden Route George Local Municipality Cape Winelands Langeberg Local Municipality	WESTERN CAPE		

Additional districts are supported as and when requests are received and where resources are available.



TABLE XXXV: PROGRAMME 3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL

	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
	Language					
1.	Applying voice computing technology to language literacy	Creation of a dynamic interface for foundation phase learners that allows them to engage with lesson content in interactive ways	City of Tshwane 25°45'11"S 28°16'36"E	Gauteng	Tshikani Mabasa Opelo Thole Romeo Mohare Hlengiwe Chule	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
2.	Python and Neural NLP resources for South African languages	Development of open-source python libraries and deep neural network models for 10 official languages of South Africa targeting automatic information extraction and language analysis	Dr Kenneth Kaunda 26°41'36.6"S 27°05'35.0"E	North-West	Tshikani Mabasa Opelo Thole Romeo Mohare Hlengiwe Chule	North-west University
3.	Extending the multilingual corpus of code-switched South African speech	Extending the existing multilingual corpus of code-switched South African languages.	Cape Winelands 33.9328° S 18.8844° E	Western Cape	Tshikani Mabasa Opelo Thole Romeo Mohare Hlengiwe Chule	Stellenbosch University
4.	Digitalizing the South African Sign language	Digitalizing South African Sign language	City of Tshwane 25.6051 ° S 28.392939°E	Gauteng	Tshikani Mabasa Opelo Thole Romeo Mohare Hlengiwe Chule	REAH Sign and Communicate
5.	Advancing South African Sign language for 4IR Technological development using place names	Creation of a usable computer readable data repository for SASL toponymy for researchers, stakeholders in the Deaf community, government agencies and the public of South Africa.	Mangaung 29.1076° S 26.1925° E	Free-State	Tshikani Mabasa Opelo Thole Romeo Mohare Hlengiwe Chule	University of Free State
6.	Online platform for the immersive learning of isiZulu	Development of an online platform for the immersive learning of isiZulu for students at the University of KwaZulu-Natal.	UMgungundlovu 29.5101° S 30.3436° E	KwaZulu-Natal	Tshikani Mabasa Opelo Thole Romeo Mohare Hlengiwe Chule	University of KwaZulu-Natal
7.	An Electronic isiZulu Cultural Dictionary	Development of an electronic isiZulu cultural dictionary.	King Cetshwayo 28.8574° S 31.8428° E	KwaZulu-Natal	Tshikani Mabasa Opelo Thole Romeo Mohare Hlengiwe Chule	University of Zululand
8.	Lexicography for modern-day language use	Development of Mzansi Taal corpus portal, online dictionary, and an application	City of Tshwane 25.6051° S 28.3929° E	Gauteng	Tshikani Mabasa Opelo Thole Romeo Mohare Hlengiwe Chule	University of South Africa

	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
9.	Language Bursary Project	Award language bursaries to qualifying students at universities	Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality 34°.0010° S 25.6715° E	Eastern Cape	Zanele Ndima Mr Sipho Manganyi Siyanda Toni Motlagosebatho Malebo	Nelson Mandela University
			Vhembe District Municipality 22,748667° N 29,977734° E	Limpopo	Zanele Ndima Sipho Manganyi Siyanda Toni Motlagosebatho Malebo	University of Venda
			City of Cape Town (Metro) -33,92528° N 18,42389° E	Western Cape	Zanele Ndima Sipho Manganyi Siyanda Toni Motlagosebatho Malebo	University of the Western Cape
			Stellenbosch Municipality 33.9321° S 18.8602° E	Western Cape	Zanele Ndima Sipho Manganyi Siyanda Toni Motlagosebatho Malebo	Stellenbosch University
			City of Johannesburg (Metro) 26,201452° N 28,045488° E	Gauteng	Zanele Ndima Sipho Manganyi Siyanda Toni Motlagosebatho Malebo	University of the Witwatersrand
			Tshwane Municipality (Metro) 25.7322° S 28.1619° E	Gauteng	Zanele Ndima Sipho Manganyi Siyanda Toni Motlagosebatho Malebo	Tshwane University of Technology
			eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality 29.8674° S 30.9807° E eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality 29.8536° S 31.0061° E	KwaZulu-Natal	Zanele Ndima Sipho Manganyi Siyanda Toni Motlagosebatho Malebo	University of KwaZulu-Natal Durban University of Technology
			Motheo District Municipality and Thabo Mofutsanyane District Municipality 29°07'S 26°13'E, 29.117°S	Free State	Zanele Ndima Sipho Manganyi Siyanda Toni Motlagosebatho Malebo	University of the Free State

	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
	Market Access					
10.	Royalty Soapie Awards	A programme that recognises and awards excellence in the television and the soap opera industry.	Gauteng, Johannesburg Metro 26° 11' 42.8856" S 28° 2' 2.7168" E	Gauteng	Edith Machavi	Royal Soapie Awards cc
11.	South African Music Awards (SAMA)	A programme that recognises and awards excellence in the music industry regardless of genre.	Gauteng, Johannesburg Metro 26° 11' 42.8856" S 28° 2' 2.7168" E	North West	Zwelakhe Mbiba	RISA Record labels. Provinces
12.	Moshito Music Market and Exhibition	A platform aimed at exposing South African creativity and products to local and international industry players	Gauteng, Johannesburg Metro 26° 11' 42.8856" S 28° 2' 2.7168" E	Gauteng	Zwelakhe Mbiba	Musicians Practitioners in the entire value chain of the music industry Gauteng
13.	South African Traditional Music Awards: Emerging Talent Search and Awards (SATMAs)	A programme that recognises and awards excellence in the traditional music genre	Ehlanzeni district Municipality, Mbombela -25.394597'S, 31.262637'E	Mpumalanga	Zwelakhe Mbiba	Hosting province (Mpumalanga)
14.	National Book Month	National book month promotes the importance of writing and culture of reading, exposure of literary works written by local authors.	Umzinyathi 28.5152°S, 30.6200°E Capricorn 23.6123° S, 29.2321° E Ekurhuleni 26.1777° S, 28.3462°E Emalahleni 25.8728°S, 29.2553°E OR Tambo 31.4632°S, 29.2321°E Upington 28.3953° S, 21.2368° E Fezile Dabi 27.3890°S, 27.7373°E Mahikeng 25.8560°S, 25.6403° E Kwalanga 31.6403° S, 28.2132° E	KwaZulu-Natal Limpopo Gauteng Mpumalanga Eastern Cape Northern Cape Free State North West Western Cape	Peter Mashangoane & Cathrine Mokoena	Province Libraries and Book clubs Kwetso Consulting Services Authors, Editors, Distributors and publishers
15.	Art Joburg Fair	The Art joburg fair is a contemporary art fair held annually in Johannesburg.	Johannesburg Metro 26.2041° S 28.0473° E	Gauteng	Andries Oberholzer	FNB and City of Johannesburg.

	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
16.	South African Creative Arts Awards	A programme that recognises and awards excellence in the Creative Sector.	Johannesburg Metro 26.2041° S 28.0473° E	Gauteng	Nontuzelo Sekhabi	Creative Sector organisations.
17.	Crown Gospel Awards	A programme that recognises and awards excellence in the gospel music genre	EThekweni Metro 29° 52' 59.9988" S 31° 2' 59.9964" E.	KwaZulu-Natal	Zwelakhe Mbiba	Province (KwaZulu-Natal)
18.	South African Literary Awards (SALA)	The South African Literary Awards celebrates author excellence and inspires author creativity	Mafikeng 25.8560° S 25.6403° E	North West	Peter Mashangoane & Cathrine Mokoena	The South African Literary Awards (SALA) Universities Artists Publishers Authors
19.	Design Market Access Projects	Collaboration with SEDA. Signed an MoU with SEDA to collaborate on market access and capacity building programmes. The Department will call for portfolios from designers. The Department will call for quotations to appoint a service provider.	N/A	Takes place on an international platform	Masana Chikeka	SEDA DTIC Department of Small Business Development
20.	Fashion Industry Awards of South Africa (FIASA)	A programme to recognise the fashion creatives across the entire value chain.	Johannesburg Metro 26.2041° S 28.0473° E	Gauteng	Vusi Ngobeni	ASM Consulting, The Fashion Forum
21.	Art Bank	A programme of the National Museum that was initiated by DSAC to create an opportunity for emerging young visual artist to have their work acquired into a collection	Mangaung 29.1160° S 26.2128°E	Free State	Andries Oberholzer	National Museum of Bloemfontein Provincial government of the Free State
22.	Venice Biennale	Participation in the Biennale Foundation visual arts exhibition in Venice, Italy. The South African Exhibition is taking place in the space that was secured by the department in 2012 for a period of 20 years. This is the largest international exhibition for visual arts and is providing international exposure to artists whose works are selected to be exhibited by the appointed curator.	N/A	International Platform (Venice, Italy)	Andries Oberholzer	DIRCO, SA Embassy in Rome
23.	Venezuela Book Fair	Participation as the guest of honor at the 2024 Venezuela Book Fair, a literary Festival hosted annually in Venezuela, one of the biggest events in their country.	N/A	National & International Platform (Venezuela)	Peter Mashangoane & Cathrine Mokoena	DSAC, Authors, DIRCO, Embassy in Venezuela.
24.	SA Fashion Week	This is a strategic intervention to create a platform for emerging designers to showcase their products to buyers	City of Joburg 26°00'53.3"S 28°06'23.5"E	Gauteng	Vusi Ngobeni	Isuzu MAC Mall of Africa Mr Price Cruz Vodka

	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
	Capacity Building					
25.	Market Theatre Incubator	Training and skills development programmes implemented by PAIs to move emerging practitioners from semi-professional to professional level to mainstream their creative capacity	Johannesburg Metro 26.2017° S 28.0323° E	Gauteng	Mr Themba Luthuli	Performing Arts Institutions (PAIs)
26.	State Theatre Incubator	Training and skills development programmes implemented by PAIs to move emerging practitioners from semi-professional to professional level to mainstream their creative capacity	Tshwane Metro 25.7473° S 28.1942° E	Gauteng	Mr Themba Luthuli	Performing Arts Institutions (PAIs)
27.	Playhouse Company Incubator	Training and skills development programmes implemented by PAIs to move emerging practitioners from semi-professional to professional level to mainstream their creative capacity	EThekweni Metro 29.859577S 31.026734E	KwaZulu-Natal	Mr Themba Luthuli	Performing Arts Institutions (PAIs)
28.	PACOFIS Incubator	Training and skills development programmes implemented by PAIs to move emerging practitioners from semi-professional to professional level to mainstream their creative capacity	Mangaung Metro 29.1160° S 26.2128° E	Free State	Mr Themba Luthuli	Performing Arts Institutions (PAIs)
29.	Arts Cape Incubator	Training and skills development programmes implemented by PAIs to move emerging practitioners from semi-professional to professional level to mainstream their creative capacity	City of Cape Town 33.9200° S 18.4305° E	Western Cape	Mr Themba Luthuli	Performing Arts Institutions (PAIs)
30.	Mandela Bay Theatre Complex Incubator	Training and skills development programmes implemented by PAIs to move emerging practitioners from semi-professional to professional level to mainstream their creative capacity	Nelson Mandela Bay Metro 33.9626° S 25.6215° E	Gauteng Western Cape	Mr Themba Luthuli	Performing Arts Institutions (PAIs)
31.	Northern Cape Theatre Incubator	Training and skills development programmes implemented by PAIs to move emerging practitioners from semi-professional to professional level to mainstream their creative capacity	Pixly Ka Seme 28.7452° S 24.7696° E	Northern Cape	Mr Themba Luthuli	Performing Arts Institutions (PAIs)
32.	Arts and Culture Trust	Focuses on implementing an innovative ecosystems approach to developing artists, technicians, administrators, marketers, and arts entrepreneurs through creating access to current technologies and information and facilitating training for current, local and global job needs in VFX, Mixed Reality, Production and Broadcast. The pilot will focus on Community Arts Centres	Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality 26.1777° S 28.3462° E	Gauteng	Susan Selepe	Arts and Culture Trust
33.	Igoda Fashion Incubator	The project focuses on developing capacity in the entire value chain of fashion manufacturing and production	EThekweni Metro 29.8587° S 31.0218° E	KwaZulu-Natal	Vusi Ngobeni	EDGARS CATHSETA
34.	National Craft Incubator	Incubator programme for the craft sector to capacitate crafters	TBC after call for proposals and appointment of service providers	National programme with participation from all nine provinces	Joseph Mathe	Province and districts in all nine provinces

	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
35.	Reading clubs	Support for reading clubs with literary skills development programmes to enable them to access the necessary markets.	Bojanala, 25.3824° S, 27.3616° E Kimberley 28.7282° S, 24.7499° E Emalahleni 25.8728°S, 29.2553° E Sekhukhune 25.1674°S, 29.3987°E Vhembe 22.7696° S, 29.9741° E Mthatha 31.6067° S, 28.7781° E	North West Northern Cape Mpumalanga Limpopo Eastern Cape	Peter Mashangoane Cathrine Mokoena	Province Libraries and reading clubs Authors, Editors, Distributors and publishers
36.	Training programme (Amambazo Mobile Academy)	A mobile academy aimed at developing skills in indigenous music (Isicathamiya)	Uthukela 28.6783°S, 29.6035°E Alfred Duma 28.5597°S, 29.7808°E Cape Town 33.9249°S, 18.4241° E Bojanala 25.3824° S, 27.3616° E SOWETO 26.2485° S, 27.8540° E Fezile Dabi 27.3890° S, 27.7373° E Sol Plaatje 28.7553°S, 24.6668°E	KwaZulu-Natal Limpopo Gauteng Mpumalanga Eastern Cape Northern Cape Free State North West Western Cape	Cathrine Mokoena	Amambazo Musical Productions (Pty) Ltd Municipalities and community- based organisation Artists
37.	INDONI SA	Youth empowerment programme aimed at positive behavioural change using culture as a tool.	EThekweni Metro 29.8120° S 30.8039°E	KwaZulu-Natal	Busi Dlamini	Indoni Foundation
38.	DSAC Publishing Hub	The programme supports a number of book projects for Author organisations, individual authors and publishers	Gauteng: 26.2708° S 28.1123° E	National participation with main event in Gauteng	Peter Mashangoane Cathrine Mokoena	Author organisations, individual authors and publishers

	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
39.	Thato Molamu Training Academy	A digital skills training Academy in gaming, film, and Animation.	Northwest: 26.6639° S, 25.2838° E Gauteng: 26.2708° S, 28.1123° E Free State: 28.4541° S, 26.7968° E Limpopo: 23.4013° S, 29.4179° E	National participation: Northwest, Gauteng, Free State and Limpopo	Masana Chikeka	Students and Arts Practitioners in Film, Gaming and Animation Space.
40.	Eersterust Visual Arts Incubator	A programme to capacitate the youth in visual arts.	Tshwane Metro 25.6051° S 28.3929° E	Gauteng	Sizeka Mabunda	Eersterust Visual Arts School
41.	Sello Maake-Ncube	Performing arts and theatre incubator where young children and youth are taught the skills of performing arts and theatre.	Randfontein: Mogale City 25.9880° S 27.5965° E	Gauteng	Sizeka Mabunda	Sello Maake-Ncube Foundation
42.	Casterbridge Academy	Programmes to capacitate the youth in music.	UThukela 28.6783° S, 29.6035° E Alfred Duma 28.5597°S, 29.7808°E Cape Town 33.9249°S, 18.4241° E Bojanala 25.3824° S, 27.3616° E SOWETO 26.2485° S, 27.8540° E Fezile Dabi 27.3890° S, 27.7373° E Sol Plaatje 28.7553°S, 24.6668°E	Gauteng with National Participation	Collen Hlatshwayo	South African Roadies Association (SARA)
43.	Backstage Academy Project	The Department of Sport, Arts and Culture is supporting the South African Roadies Association (SARA) for the development of the Backstage Academy. This forms part of implementation of the White Paper recommendations that were raised by the sector and subsequently expressed under Chapter 9 "New Policies for Arts, Culture and Heritage" for the development of a National Technical Services Academy. It is coupled with the implementation of the Events Technical Services Sector Strategy recommendations and work streams for Human Capital Development in the sector.	Johannesburg Metro 26.2017° S 28.0323° E	Gauteng with National Participation	Collen Hlatshwayo	South African Roadies Association (SARA)

	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
44.	Women Writers' Programme	Workshop in the different literary disciplines and talks on literary subjects of interest inclusive of issues affecting women in society.	Different provinces in the country Not yet confirmed.	Different provinces in the country Not yet confirmed.	Peter Mashangoane Cathrine Mokoena	Nwala Writers & KZN Women Writers Province Libraries and reading clubs. Authors, Editors, Distributors and publishers
45.	Creative and Technology Hub	A programme to skill creatives in design and technology skills. It covers the value chain from conception to distribution.	ZF Mgcawu, -28.45688° S, 21.246153° E Pixley Ka Seme 28.7452° S, 24.7696° E Amathole District 32.5842° S, 27.3616° E, OR Tambo 31.4632° S, 29.2321° E Ehlanzeni - 25.3946° S, 31.2626° E Gert Sibande - 26.5471° S, 29.9741° E. Ekangala 25.9460° S, 29.6035° E	Northern Cape Eastern Cape Mpumalanga	Vusi Ngobeni	Provincial Department of Arts and Culture Districts FP & M SETA Fashion and Craft Hub Mthatha ECPAC NCEDA NC
46.	Animation Hub South Africa	Using animated products to guide industrial development in South Africa. Using the genre of animation to foreground new industries, such as machine learning, robotics, drone technologies and 3d printing, which will have a profound influence on manufacturing, design, filmmaking and aviation among others.	Johannesburg Metro, 26.2041° S 28.0473° E Cape Town Metro 33.9249° S 18.4241° E	Eastern Cape	Sizeka Mabunda	Animation SA
	Artists in Schools					
47.	Artists in Schools	Arts practitioners placed in schools to promote and support arts and alleviate capacity constraints in delivery of the creative arts curriculum and education in public schools. The Artists in Schools Project also serves to create job opportunities for arts practitioners.	Amatole 32.5842° S, 27.3616° E Joe Qcabi - 30.9850° S, 26.9852° E Nelson Mandela Bay - 33.7452° S, 25.5681° E Chris Hani - 31.8743° S, 26.7968° E OR Tambo - 31.4632° S, 29.2321° E	Eastern Cape	Mpho Mabule	East London Guild Theatre

	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
47.	Artists in Schools	Arts practitioners placed in schools to promote and support arts and alleviate capacity constraints in delivery of the creative arts curriculum and education in public schools. The Artists in Schools Project also serves to create job opportunities for arts practitioners.	Thabo Mofutsanyana - 28.1270° S, 28.2994° E Motheo - 29.3571° S, 26.6082° E Mangaung Metro - 29.1303° S, 26.2358° E Xhariep - 29.4600° S, 25.2838° E Lejoleputswa - 28.3991° S, 26.2305° E	Free State	Mpho Mabule	Free State Arts and Culture Council
			Ekurhuleni - 26.1777° S, 28.3462° E West Rand - 26.3214° S, 27.4556° E Sedibeng - 26.6833° S, 8.2059° E City of Johannesburg - 26.1704° S, 7.9718° E City of Tshwane - 25.6051° S, 28.3929° E	Gauteng	Mpho Mabule	Sibikwa Arts Centre
			EThekweni 29.8587° S, 31.0218° E Zululand 27.8872° S, 31.4456° E Ugu -30.6218° S, 30.2513° E King Cetshwayo 28.6192° S, 31.5370° E	KwaZulu-Natal	Mpho Mabule	Wushwini Arts Centre
			Vhembe - 22.7696° S, 29.9741° E Mopani - 23.3089° S, 30.7160° E	Limpopo	Mpho Mabule	TLZ Development Projects
			Ehlanzeni - 25.3946° S, 31.2626° E Gert Sibande - 26.5471° S, 29.9741° E	Mpumalanga	Mpho Mabule	Emthonjeni Rural Development

	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
47.	Artists in Schools	Arts practitioners placed in schools to promote and support arts and alleviate capacity constraints in delivery of the creative arts curriculum and education in public schools. The Artists in Schools Project also serves to create job opportunities for arts practitioners.	John Taole -27.2210° S, 23.1918° E Francis Baard - 28.4251° S, 24.3341° E Pixley Ka Seme -30.1787° S, 23.3824° ZF Mgcawu - 28.0445° S, 21.4753° E	Northern Cape	Mpho Mabule	Galeshewe Theatre Organization
			Bojanala - 25.3824° S, 27.3616° E Ngaka Modiri Molema - 26.0282° S, 25.8522° E Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	North West	Mpho Mabule	East London Guild Theatre
			Amatole - 32.5842° S, 27.3616° E Joe Qcabi - 30.9850° S, 26.9852° E Nelson Mandela Bay - 33.7452° S, 25.5681° E Chris Hani 31.8743° S, 6.7968° E OR Tambo - 31.4632° S, 29.2321° E	Western Cape	Mpho Mabule	Free State Arts and Culture Council



	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
	Provincial Community Arts Centres development programmes					
48.	Provincial Community Arts Centres (CACs) development programmes	Community Arts Development programmes initiated by provinces and financially supported by DSAC and implemented in CACs	<p>Buffalo City, 32.9344° S, 27.6435° E</p> <p>Joe Gqabi, 30.9850° S, 26.9852° E</p> <p>Nelson Mandela Bay, 33.7452° S, 25.5681° E</p> <p>Chris Hani, 1.8743° S, 26.7968° E</p> <p>Amatole 32.5842° S, 27.3616° E</p> <p>OR Tambo 31.4632° S, 29.2321° E</p> <p>Alfred Nzo 0.5483° S, 28.8597° E</p> <p>Sarah Baartman 34° 0' 52.5024"S, 24° 20' 47.3748"E</p>	Eastern Cape	Susan Selepe	East London Guild Theatre
			<p>Thabo Mofutsanyana 28.1270° S, 28.2994° E</p> <p>Motheo 29.3571°S, 26.6082°E</p> <p>Mangaung Metro 29.1303° S, 26.2358° E</p> <p>Xhariep 29.4600° S, 25.2838° E</p> <p>Matjhabeng 28.0015° S, 26.8910° E</p> <p>Ngwathe 27.3890°S, 27.7373° E</p> <p>Lejeleputswa 28.3991° S, 26.2305° E</p>	Free State	Susan Selepe	Free State Arts and Culture Council

	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
48.	Provincial Community Arts Centres (CACs) development programmes	Community Arts Development programmes initiated by provinces and financially supported by DSAC and implemented in CACs	Ekurhuleni 26.1777° S, 28.3462° E West Rand 6.3214° S, 27.4556° E Sedibeng 6.6833° S, 28.2059° E City of Johannesburg 26.2041° S, 28.0473° E City of Tshwane 25.6051° S, 28.3929° E	Gauteng	Susan Selepe	Provincial Department of Sport, Arts and Culture
			Ethekwini, 29.8120° S, 30.8039° E Zululand 27.8872° S, 31.4456° E Harry Gwala 30.0303° S, 29.6035° E Amajuba 27.8036° S, 30.0665° E iLembe 29°20'S, 31°17'E King Cetshwayo 28.6192° S, 31.5370° E Ugu 30.6218° S, 30.2513° E uMgungundlovu 29.5101° S, 30.3436° E uMkhanyakude 27.2719° S, 32.5373° E uMzinyathi 28.5152° S, 30.6200° E uThukela 28.6783° S, 29.6035° E	KwaZulu-Natal	Susan Selepe	Provincial Department of Sport, Arts and Culture

	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
48.	Provincial Community Arts Centres (CACs) development programmes	Community Arts Development programmes initiated by provinces and financially supported by DSAC and implemented in CACs	Capricorn District 23.6123° S, 29.2321° E Mopani District 23.3089° S, 30.7160° E Sekhukhune District 24.8335° S, 29.9741° E Vhembe District 22.7696° S, 29.9741° E Waterberg District 23.9748° S, 28.2994° E Enhlanzeni 25.3946° S, 31.2626° E Gert Sibande 26°33'S 29°10'E Ekangala 25.9460° S, 29.6035° E John Taole, 27.2210° S, 23.1918° E Francis Baard, 28.4251° S, 24.3341° E Pixley ka Seme 30.1787° S, 23.3824° E ZF Mgcawu 28.0445° S, 21.4753° E Dr RS Mompoti 26.6635° S, 24.3341° E Dr K Kaunda 26.8618° S, 26.5138° E Bojanala 25.3824°S,27.3616°E Ngaka Modiri Molema 26.0282° S, 25.8522° E	Limpopo Mpumalanga Northern Cape North West	Susan Selepe Susan Selepe Susan Selepe Susan Selepe	Provincial Department of Sport, Arts and Culture Provincial Department of Sport, Arts and Culture Provincial Department of Sport, Arts and Culture Provincial Department of Sport, Arts and Culture

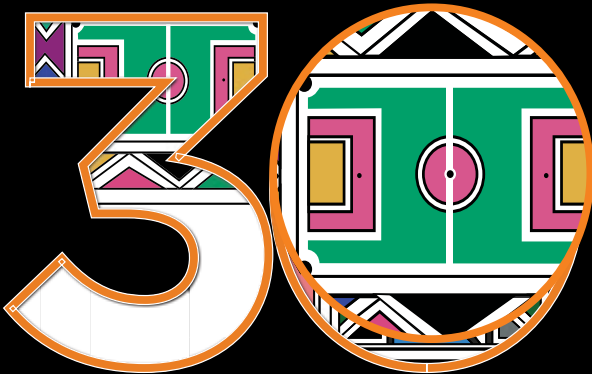
	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
48.	Provincial Community Arts Centres (CACs) development programmes	Community Arts Development programmes initiated by provinces and financially supported by DSAC and implemented in CACs	City of Cape Town Metropolitan 33.9249° S, 18.4241° E Cape Winelands District. 33.4221° S, 19.7592° E Central Karoo District. 32.8146° S, 22.2384° E Eden District. 33.7042° S, 22.0476° E Overberg District. 34.4505° S, 19.7592° E West Coast District. 32.2130° S, 18.6176° E	Western Cape	Susan Selepe	Provincial Department of Sports, Arts and Culture
	Youth enrichment programmes					
49.	Schools Arts Championships	The programme seeks to identify, stimulate, nurture and unleash the creative capacities of the learners, especially through the artistic genres as articulated within CAPS, viz music, dance, drama, visual arts and design	All Districts	KZN, WC, GP, EC, MP, LIMPOPO (TBC)	Mpho Mabule	DBE and DSAC (National/Provinces) Community Arts Centres Artists in Schools Projects
50.	Debut Fund Programme	The programme supports emerging Cultural & Creative Industries producers toward setting up their enterprises, gives them mentors and assistance in ultimately launching their enterprises.	All Districts	All provinces	Moleleki Ledimo	Business and Arts South Africa
51.	Youth Arts Careers Expo	The programme seeks to identify, stimulate, nurture and unleash the creative capacities of the learners, especially through the artistic genres as articulated within CAPS, viz music, dance, drama, visual arts and design. Further, the programme exposes the young people with various career options in the creative arts and heritage sector	All districts	WC, MP (TBC)	Abram Lekalakala	DBE and DSAC (National/Provinces)
52.	Young Creatives Programme (formerly The Young Patriots Programme).	The Young Creatives Programme (TYCP) is the National Youth Service Programme (NYSP) of DSAC. TCPP is established in line with the National Youth Policy (2020-2030) and recommendations by the 2018/19 Presidential Youth Work Group. The President has endorsed NYSP as part of government's response to youth unemployment alleviation and the nation building programme. The programme is implemented in partnership with various national and provincial departments, government entities/agencies, in this case the National Youth Development Agency (NYDA), as well as community-based organisations and DSAC provincial departments.	All districts	All nine provinces	Abram Lekalakala Moleleki Ledimo	Department of Basic Education DSAC provincial departments NYDA Community-based organisations (CBOs)

	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
53.			City of Cape Town 33° 55' 7.8996" S 18° 25' 23.8800" E	Western Cape	Nombuso Tshabalala	Cape Town Carnival
54.			City of Cape Town 33° 55' 7.8996" S 18° 25' 23.8800" E	Western Cape	Peter Mashangoane Cathrine Mokoena	Open Book Festival, Province, authors, library, sector organisations
55.			All the districts of Mpumalanga 25.4753° S, 30.9694° E	Mpumalanga	Vusi Ngobeni	Malumbi Foundation
56.			Ehlanzeni 25.4753° S 30.9694° E	Mpumalanga	Dunisani Chabalala	Mpumalanga Department of Culture, Sport and Recreation
57.			All three Metros and districts in the province. 26° 11' 42.8856" S 28° 2' 2.7168" E	Gauteng	Nombuso Tshabalala	GPG Sport, Arts, Culture and Recreation
58.			Sebokeng	Gauteng	Busi Dlamini	Mr Mbongeni Bhodlani Black Roots Players NPO
59.			Manguang 29° 5' 13.9812" S 26° 9' 17.6328" E	Free State	Nombuso Tshabalala	Free State Arts and Culture Council
60.			Lejweleputswa 28° 0' 16.434" S 26° 46' 23.5776" E	Free State	Allen Mukansi	Free State Arts and Culture Council
61.			Ngaka Modiri Molema 25° 51' 21.5208" S 25° 38' 25.116" E.	North West	Dunisani Chabalala	North West Department of Arts, Culture, Sport and Recreation
62.			Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati -27° 31' 34.19" S 24° 47' 4.79" E	North West	Allen Mukansi	North West Department of Arts, Culture, Sport and Recreation
63.			King Cetshwayo -28° 46' 58.84" S 32° 02' 15.65" E	KwaZulu-Natal	Ntombizamambo Mkhize	KZN DAC

	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
64.			King Cetshayo -28° 46' 58.84" S 32° 02' 15.65" E	KZN	Ntombizamambo Mkhize	KZN DSAC
65.			Mtata, OR Tambo District Participation from all EC districts of the province. 31.5941° S 28.7569° E	Eastern Cape	Xoliswa Phenya	EL Guild Theatre
66.			eMonti, BCM Participation from all EC districts 33.0003° S, 27.8415° E	Eastern Cape	Xoliswa Phenya	EL Guild Theatre
67.			Springbok -29° 39' 51.62" S 17° 53' 11.40" E	Northern Cape	Vusi Ngobeni	Kalahari Desert Festival
68.			Upington 28.4508° S 21.2468° E	Northern Cape	Vusi Ngobeni	Provincial Department of Arts, Sports & Culture
69.			Mopani 23.9424° S 31.1409° E	Limpopo	Vusi Ngobeni	Limpopo Department of Sport, Arts and Culture and Limpopo Economic Development and Tourism.
70.			Polokwane -23.9045 S 29.4689 E Peter Mokaba Stadium 23.9248° S 29.4688° E	Limpopo	Dunisani Chabalala	Limpopo Department of Sport, Arts and Culture and Limpopo Economic Development and Tourism.
FLAGSHIPS – NATIONAL						
71.	National Arts Festival	A multidisciplinary project that focuses on all the domains of the Cultural and Creative Industry. It takes place in Makhanda with a programme that starts at the end of June, beginning of July. The festival, which has been running for 48 years, takes place annually.	Covers all the districts in the country although it is based in the Sarah Baartman district. 33.3106° S 26.5256° E	Eastern Cape	Dunisani Chabalala	National Arts Festival

	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
72.	Joy of Jazz	A music festival that focuses on local and international jazz. The project has an internal appeal as it attracts audience from around the globe. It takes place in Sandton around September.	City of Johannesburg 26.1076° S 28.0567° E	Gauteng	Dunisani Chabalala	T Music Man
73.	Moretele Tribute Concert	A music festival that focuses on different genres of music from hip hop, Afro-soul, traditional and gospel to jazz. It takes place in Mamelodi around August.	City of Tshwane 25.7234° S 28.4222° E	Gauteng	Busi Dlamini	Drakensburg Promotions
74.	Ebubeleni Festival	A music festival that focuses on different genres of music from hip hop, Afro-soul, traditional and gospel to jazz. It takes place in Nelson Mandela Bay around December.	Nelson Mandela Bay 33° 44' 42.868" S 25° 34' 5.19" E	Eastern Cape	Xoliswa Phenya	Mahambehlala Communications
75.	We Can Arts Festival	A multidisciplinary initiative focusing on persons with disabilities across the country, hosted rotationally in different provinces and also on national TV (Mzansi magic and MNet's BET TV. The programme runs from October to December.	eThekweni 29.8587° S 31.0218° E	KwaZulu-Natal Limpopo Gauteng Mpumalanga Eastern Cape Northern Cape Free State North West Western Cape	Cathrine Mokoena	Outrage Concepts, Visual artists, musicians, province, departmental agencies
76..	Johannesburg Comedy festival	This international comedy festival provides a platform that showcases stand-up comedians from within the country as well as international acts.	City of Johannesburg 26.1076° S 28.0567° E	Gauteng	Ms Xoliswa Phenya	Johannesburg International Comedy Festival (PTY Ltd)
77.	National Beautiful Things	A craft exhibition that aims to promote premium South African products locally and internationally.	Ehlanzeni Mpumalanga 25.4753° S 30.9694° E	Mpumalanga	Joseph Mathe	Provincial Departments of Arts and Culture and Economic Development Craft hubs Craft development organisations

	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
	ANTI-GBVF PROJECTS					
78.	Golekane	<p>A project that responds to the rise of gender-based violence and femicide through getting men to take charge in the fight and mentoring the boy child.</p> <p>The objective of the campaign is to raise awareness about the role men and boy children can and must play in preventing GBVF by protecting, caring and looking after women and girl children. In doing so the campaign focuses on the mentorship of the boychild. The campaign aims to create strategic intervention community programs for encouraging individual men's participation in curbing GBVF and cultivating respectful and gender equitable relationships in their families and social networks.</p>	National participation	National participation	Zama Mkhize	Provincial & local government, Various NGO's
79.	Nqoba iGBV	<p>Nqoba iGBV is a program that aims at enhancing and strengthening GBVF interventions within the GBVF hotspots in South Africa. Interventions are done through trauma-informed training and capacity building of the Community-Based Organizations that are already doing GBVF-related work within various communities. Furthermore, Nqoba i-GBVF connects the organizations with existing collective and multi-disciplinary initiatives that are taking place at local, provincial and national levels, in efforts to localise the National Strategic Plan on GBVF.</p>	National participation	National participation	Zama Mkhize	Center for mental wellness and leadership, Futuristik, Various NGO's, Provincial & local government.



Paralympic hero Ntando Mahlangu's inspiring road to victory

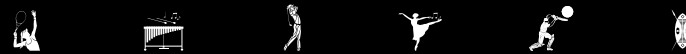


TABLE XXXVI: PROGRAMME 4 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL

	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
1.	South African Geographical Names Council	Geographical Names Standardisation	All 52 districts	All nine provinces	Names submitted by Provincial Geographical Names Committees from all nine provinces.	Provincial Geographical Names Committees District municipalities
2.	Isandlwana Heritage Interpretative Centre	A feasibility study will be conducted to give guidance on the development of the Interpretative Centre which will commemorate the Battle of Isandlwana.	Umzinyathi 28°21'32"S 30°39'9"E	KwaZulu-Natal	Msa Khumalo	Umzinyathi Municipality KZNDAC Amafa Heritage Institute
3.	Unveiling of the Bambatha statue	The Bambatha statue has been completed, the DSAC is in consultation with the Zondi royal family to agree on a date to unveil the statue.	Umzinyathi 29,06448° N 30,5887°E	KwaZulu-Natal	Msa Khumalo	uMvoti Municipality Zondi family KZNDAC
4.	Archie Gumede statue	The installation of a statue in eThekweni Municipality.	Ethekweni 29.8586° S 31.0262° E	KwaZulu-Natal	Msa Khumalo	eThekweni Municipality Amafa Heritage Institute
5.	Samora Machel Museum	Samora Machel Monument and Museum – Feasibility study.	Enhlanzeni 25,9161° N 31,9552° E	Mpumalanga	Msa Khumalo	DPWI Freedom Park Barberton Museum
6.	Content development for the Winnie-Madikizela Mandela Museum	The development and installation of exhibition for Ms Winnie Madikizela-Mandela Brandfort bombed clinic.	Lejweleputswa District -28.6853717 26.4607674	Free State	Jimmy Chauke	DSAC FS Department of Sport, Arts, Culture and Recreation Winnie Madikizela-Mandela Foundation
7.	Operationalisation of the Ingquza Hill Memorial	Exhibition development and installation, appointment of ad hoc staff, and running of day-to-day operations of the facility under Nelson Mandela Museum	OR Tambo -31.261697 29.696660	Eastern Cape	Jimmy Chauke	DSAC Albany Museum EC Department of Sport, Recreation, Arts and Culture OR Tambo District
8.	Acquisition of the exhibition content for the newly built OR Tambo Library (with the interpretation space inside).	Exhibitions and installation of the ICT equipment is complete. The facility is operational under the management of Nelson Mandela Museum	Alfred Nzo 30° 45'25"S 29° 43'28.9"E	Eastern Cape	Jimmy Chauke	Winnie Madikizela-Mandela Local Municipality OR and A Tambo Foundation
9.	Construction of Chief Tyali statue.	Construction of statue of Chief Tyali	Amatole District Municipality 32.7859° S 26.8459° E	Eastern Cape	Jimmy Chauke	DSAC Imingcngathelo royal household the University of Fort Hare

	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
10.	Museum planner for Sarah Baartman Centre of Remembrance (SBCR).	Content development for the SBCR	Sarah Baartman District 33.8308° S 24.8627° E	Eastern Cape	Alicia Monis	DPWI Hankey community SAHRA
11.	Victor Verster Prison House	The operationalisation of the Victor Verster Prison House and incorporation into Iziko Museums of South Africa	Drakenstein 33.8453° S 19.0119° E	Western Cape	Alicia Monis	Western Cape NHC SAHRA Iziko Museums
12.	Thabo Mbeki Presidential Library	Development of the Thabo Mbeki Presidential Library	Johannesburg Metro 26.1076° S 28.0567° E	Gauteng	Mamo Seliane	Johannesburg City Thabo Mbeki Foundation
13.	Resistance and Liberation Heritage Route	Development of the 22 Provincial Resistance and Liberation Heritage Route Sites	22 Provincial sites	In all the provinces	Mamo Seliane	Provincial Departments of Arts and Culture DPWI Department of Transport Department of Tourism SAHRA NHC

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Every win is getting us closer and closer to establishing a winning culture.

”

Hugo Broos Bafana Bafana Coach



Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
14. National flag	(i) Provision of flags to schools to replace worn out flags due to natural elements such as sun, rain and wind.	Waterberg 23.3089° S 30.7160° E	Limpopo	Themba Mabaso	Limpopo provincial government
		Ethekwini Metro 29°41'50.07"S 30°57'24.72"E	KwaZulu-Natal	Themba Mabaso	KwaZulu-Natal provincial government
		uMzinyathi – District Municipality 28.5152° S 30.6200° E	KwaZulu-Natal	Themba Mabaso	KwaZulu-Natal provincial government
	(ii) Hosting of workshops to advance knowledge of national symbols. These workshops are hosted in schools and public venues to cover both the school market and the general public.	Waterberg 23.3089° S 30.7160° E	Limpopo	Themba Mabaso	Limpopo provincial government
		Ethekwini Metro 29°41'50.07"S 30°57'24.72"E	KwaZulu-Natal	Themba Mabaso	KwaZulu-Natal provincial government
		uMzinyathi – District Municipality 28.5152° S 30.6200° E	KwaZulu-Natal	Themba Mabaso	KwaZulu-Natal provincial government
	(iii) Execution of Public activations to raise awareness on the national symbols at public spaces, including taxi ranks and shopping malls	Waterberg 23.3089° S 30.7160° E	Limpopo	Themba Mabaso	Limpopo provincial government
		Ethekwini Metro 29°41'50.07"S 30°57'24.72"E	KwaZulu-Natal	Themba Mabaso	KwaZulu-Natal provincial government
		uMzinyathi – District Municipality 28.5152° S 30.6200° E	KwaZulu-Natal	Themba Mabaso	KwaZulu-Natal provincial government
15. Ntabankulu Library	Construction of a new library facility	Alfred Nzo District: Ntabankulu Local Municipality	Eastern Cape	Rose Phasha	Provincial Department of Sport, Arts and Culture
16. Ingquza Hill Library	Construction of a new library facility	Alfred Nzo District: Ingquza Hill Local Municipality	Eastern Cape	Rose Phasha	Provincial Department of Sport, Arts and Culture
17. Riebeeckstad Modular Library	Construction of a new modular library facility	Lejweleputswa District: Mathabeng Local Municipality	Free State	Rose Phasha	Provincial Department of Sport, Arts and Culture

	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
18.	Kocksoord Library	Construction of a new library facility	West Rand District: Randfontein Local Municipality	Gauteng	Rose Phasha	Provincial Department of Sport, Arts and Culture
19.	Zuurbekom Library	Construction of a new library facility	West Rand District: Randfontein Local Municipality	Gauteng	Rose Phasha	Provincial Department of Sport, Arts and Culture
20.	Nquthu Library	Construction of a new library facility	uMzinyathi District: Nquthu Local Municipality	KwaZulu-Natal	Rose Phasha	Provincial Department of Sport, Arts and Culture
21.	Kwa Mdakane Library	Construction of a new library facility	Amajuba District: Dannhauser Local Municipality	KwaZulu Natal	Rose Phasha	Provincial Department of Sport, Arts and Culture
22.	Endaleni Library	Construction of a new library facility	uMgungundlovu District: Richmond Local Municipality	KwaZulu Natal	Rose Phasha	Provincial Department of Sport, Arts and Culture
23.	Msinga/Ofabeni Library	Construction of a new library facility	Umzinyathi District: Msinga Local Municipality	KwaZulu-Natal	Rose Phasha	Provincial Department of Sport, Arts and Culture
24.	Umzumbe Library	Construction of a new library facility	uGu District: Umzumbe Local Municipality	KwaZulu-Natal	Rose Phasha	Provincial Department of Sport, Arts and Culture
25.	Vleifontein Library	Construction of a new library facility	Vhembe District: Makhado Local Municipality	Limpopo	Rose Phasha	Provincial Department of Sport, Arts and Culture
26.	Botshabelo Library	Construction of a new library facility	Waterberg District: Lephalale Local Municipality	Limpopo	Rose Phasha	Provincial Department of Sport, Arts and Culture
27.	Sekhukhune Library	Construction of a new library facility	Sekhukhune District: Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality	Limpopo	Rose Phasha	Provincial Department of Sport, Arts and Culture
28.	Tshaulu library	Construction of a new library facility	Vhembe District: Thulamela Local Municipality	Limpopo	Rose Phasha	Provincial Department of Sport, Arts and Culture
29.	Louieville Library	Construction of a new library facility	Enhlazeni District: Nkomazi Local Municipality	Mpumalanga	Rose Phasha	Provincial Department of Sport, Arts and Culture
30.	Mmamethlake Library	Construction of a new library facility	Nkangala District: Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality	Mpumalanga	Rose Phasha	Provincial Department of Sport, Arts and Culture
31.	Warburton Library	Construction of a new library facility	Gert Sibande District: Msukaligwa Local Municipality	Mpumalanga	Rose Phasha	Provincial Department of Sport, Arts and Culture

	Project name	Project description	District municipality and GPS coordinates	Province	Project leader	Social partners
32.	Matlosana Library	Construction of a new library facility	Dr Kenneth Kaunda District: City of Matlosana Local Municipality	North West	Rose Phasha	Provincial Department of Sport, Arts and Culture
33.	Coverdale/Boitumelo Library	Construction of a new library facility	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality	North West	Rose Phasha	Provincial Department of Sport, Arts and Culture
34.	Bodibe Library	Construction of a new library facility	Ngaka Modiri Molema District: Ditsobotla Local Municipality	North West	Rose Phasha	Provincial Department of Sport, Arts and Culture

2024 HERITAGE BURSARIES APPLICATIONS

The bursaries are open to all institutions of higher learning offering Museums and heritage studies in the country. Successful institutions will be indicated once the student selection process is concluded.

	Name of Institution	Name of Province	District	GPS Coordinates
1.	University of Fort Hare	Eastern Cape	Amathole District	32.7859° S, 26.8459° E
2.	University of the Witwatersrand	Gauteng	City Johannesburg	26.1899° S, 28.0319° E
3.	University of Pretoria	Gauteng	City Tshwane	25.7545° S, 28.2314° E
4.	University of Johannesburg	Gauteng	City of Johannesburg	26.2599° S, 27.9235° E
5.	University of South Africa	Gauteng	City of Tshwane	25.7677° S, 28.1993° E
6.	University of Free State	Free State	Mangaung Metropolitan	29.1076° S, 26.1925° E
7.	Northwest University	Northwest	Ngaka Modiri Molema	26.6906° S, 27.0929° E
8.	Nelson Mandela University	Eastern Cape	Nelson Mandela Bay	34.0010° S, 25.6715° E
9.	University of the Western Cape	Western Cape	City Cape Town	33.9335° S, 18.6280° E
10.	University of Kwazulu-Natal	KwaZulu-Natal	eThekweni	29.8674° S, 30.9807° E
11.	Rhodes University	Eastern Cape	Cacadu District	33.3136° S, 26.5163° E
12.	University of Zululand	KwaZulu-Natal	uMhlathuze	28.7575° S, 32.0498° E

	Name of Institution	Name of Province	District	GPS Coordinates
13.	Durban University of Technology	KwaZulu-Natal	eThekweni	29.8536° S, 31.0061° E
14.	Stellenbosch University	Western Cape	Cape Winelands	33.9321° S, 18.8602° E
15.	Mpumalanga University	Mpumalanga	Ehlanzeni	25.4371° S, 30.9818° E
16.	University of Limpopo	Limpopo	Capricorn	23.8888° S, 29.7386° E
17.	Walter Sisulu University	Eastern Cape	King Dalinyembo	31°36'12"S 28°45'02"E
18.	Cape Peninsula University of Technology	Western Cape	City of Cape Town	33.9305° S, 18.6391° E
19.	Sol Plaatjie University	Northern Cape	Frances Baard	28°44'42.27"S 24°45'58.36"E
20.	University of Cape Town	Western Cape	City of Cape Metropolitan	33.9577° S, 18.4612° E
21.	Stadio	Gauteng	Westrand	26.0634° S, 27.8313° E
21.	University of Venda	Limpopo	Vhembe	-22,9757 / 30,4444
22.	Vaal University of Technology	Gauteng	Sedibeng District	26.7115° S, 27.8617° E
23.	Tshwane University of Technology	Gauteng	City of Tshwane	25.7322° S, 28.1619° E



ANNEXURE E: MEDIUM TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK ALIGNMENT

As a delivery partner on Priority Six: Social Cohesion and Safe Communities, DSAC committed to implement 17 interventions, with a total of 26 performance indicators between 2019 to 2024. During this 5-year period changes in the sector, particularly in the fiscal environment resulted in the non-achievement and/or removal of some indicators that become unfeasible to achieve. In other cases, the wording of the indicator was adjusted following an audit query or realisation that the indicator could be better crafted. In these latter cases it is essential to recognise that the intent remains consistent with the outcome of social cohesion. It is merely a technical adjustment. Table XXXVII below provides a comprehensive review of the progress made on achieving the targets set and where applicable a rationale for an adjustment on the commitment during the 5-year period of implementation.

TABLE XXXVI: 2024/25 APP ALIGNMENT FOR 2019-2024 MTSF.

Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress (as of Q2 2023)	2024/2025	Comment
Promote national identity utilising (1) the flag at national days, major cultural, sporting events and schools, (2) the Monumental Flag Project and (3) the "I am the Flag Campaign".	1. Number of public awareness activations on the "I am the Flag Campaign"	New indicator	60 public awareness activations on the "I am the Flag" campaign by March 2024	106 public awareness activations on the "I am the Flag" Campaign (exceeded)	HPP 4.3 Number of initiatives implemented to raise awareness on the national symbols.	The indicators have been consolidated into a broadened indicator.
	2. Number of flags provided to schools	14 415 flag infrastructures provided to schools	1 300 flags provided to schools by March 2024	1398 flags provided to schools (exceeded)		DSAC is mandated to popularise the national symbols. To this effect, DSAC and the provincial departments undertake various initiatives to promote national symbols. The broadening of the indicator is meant to increase the significance of promoting national symbols in totality, instead of just focusing on the national flag.
						<p>The initiatives to promote national symbols may include the Public activations – (Previously referred to as the, "#I am the Flag Campaign");</p> <p>Provision of flags - to schools (new requests and replenishing) to compliment the learning areas in schools that are associated with national symbols.</p> <p>Workshops – Staging of workshops to advance knowledge among citizens on national symbols.</p> <p><i>This indicator is standardised in the sector.</i></p>

Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress (as of Q2 2023)	2024/2025	Comment
Promote national identity utilising (1) the flag at national days, major cultural, sporting events and schools, (2) the Monumental Flag Project and (3) the "I am the Flag Campaign".	3. Number of Monumental flags installed	New indicator	1 Monumental flag installed by March 2024	Project discontinued – see comment column	Number of Monumental flags installed - Not in the 2024/25 APP	The installation of the monumental flag for the country as part of promoting national identity, was halted despite having been preceded by a successful feasibility study. The outcry by South African citizens in relation to the timing and context within which the project was to be undertaken, led to the reconsideration of its implementation. While this may have been an MTSF project, the practicalities/ realities around it, meant that it could not be implemented. Therefore, this, and similar projects/ indicators, will in response to the aforesaid realities, not find space in the APP of the Department.
Support of the moral regeneration programme by Government	4. Number of moral regeneration projects supported by Government	2014/15 - 2018/19 - 5 projects	5 moral regeneration projects supported by Government per annum.	21	ACPD 3.10 Number of moral regeneration movement projects supported.	N/A
Increase support in the creative industry through the Mzansi Golden Economy programme	5. Number of projects in the creative industry supported through the Mzansi Golden Economy programme	New indicator	283 projects supported: 102 flagships, 66 cultural events, 47 touring ventures, 36 public art and 32 Africa month projects by March 2024	266	ACPD 3.15 Number of National and Provincial flagship projects supported. ACPD 3.16 Number of creative industry projects supported through an Open Call.	The indicator was unbundled to enhance implementation and accounting for resources utilized.
Develop and/or maintain the heritage legacy facilities (including the Resistance and Liberation Heritage Route (RLHR) Sites) to transform the national heritage landscape	6. Number of heritage legacy facilities (including the Resistance and Liberation Heritage Route (RLHR) Sites) developed and/or maintained to transform the national heritage landscape	New indicator	5 heritage legacy facilities developed and/or maintained by March 2024.	4	RDSP 2.10 Number of monitoring reports compiled on the heritage legacy facilities developed and/or maintained.	The purpose of this indicator is to transform the heritage landscape by implementing multi-year heritage infrastructure projects through implementing agents. With the many project implementation challenges that are experienced, and DSAC not having full control on the implementation, it was decided that DSAC must while still fully supporting the projects, account for what it can control – hence the reports that will indicate the progress made on the identified heritage legacy projects.

Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress (as of Q2 2023)	2024/2025	Comment
Promote the development of official languages	7. Percentage of documents received that are translated and edited	100%	100% of official received documents translated and edited annually	100% (516)	ACPD 3.2 Percentage of received and accepted official documents that are translated and / or edited.	The indicator name was editorially tweaked to enhance clarity of meaning, following audit findings.
	8. Number of multi-year human language technology projects supported	6 multi-year projects per annum	24 multi-year human language technology projects supported by March 2024	31 (exceeded)	ACPD 3.1 Number of multi-year human language technology projects supported.	N/A
Support an increase of qualified language practitioners by awarding language bursaries	9. Number of bursaries awarded for the development of qualified language practitioners	300 per annum	1 350 bursaries awarded by March 2024	1 869 (exceeded)	ACPD 3.3 Number of university students supported to study languages.	The indicator name was adjusted to reflect the correct focus of supporting the capacitation and growth of people. The support is further meant to ensure that language practice is strengthened and that citizens receive quality services.
Advocate for transformation in sport and recreation	10. % of national federations meeting 50% or more of all prescribed Charter transformation targets	47% (9 of the 19 federations) of the total achieved 50% or more of all prescribed Charter targets	100% of national federations meeting 50% or more of all prescribed Charter transformation targets by March 2024	47%	Percentage of national federations meeting 50% or more of their self-set transformation targets – Not in the APP 2024/25	This indicator will not form part of the 2024-2029 MTSF and therefore will also not be included in the 2024/25 APP. This indicator will be tracked in the operation plan for 2024/25 with the target being achieved in Quarter 4 of 2024/25. The reason for tracking this indicator in the operational plan and not in the APP is, even though this indicator was revised to improve its measurability in response to negative audit findings, DSAC does not have control over this indicator and is reliant on national federations submitting accurate data sheets on time.
Upgrade/maintain national archives infrastructure	11. National Archives infrastructure upgraded and/or maintained	New indicator	National Archives infrastructure upgraded and/or maintained.	0	National Archives infrastructure upgraded and/or maintained – Not in the APP 2024/25	Although this is an MTSF indicator, it is not in the APP because funds have not yet been allocated, for its implementation. While the feasibility study indicated the need for a new national archives building, the National Treasury is not able to immediately provide funding for such a project. Its inclusion in the APP would thus amount to misleading commitment.

Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress (as of Q2 2023)	2024/2025	Comment
Produce / support the production of films and documentaries telling the South African story, including the history of liberation	12. Number of films and documentaries supported telling stories of the history of liberation, cultural and heritage importance	2014-2019 = 2	20/21 - 0 21/22 - 10 22/23 - 10 23/24 - 10 Total 2019/20 - 2023/24 = 30 films and documentaries	20	ACPD 3.19 Number of films and documentaries supported telling stories of the history of liberation, and heritage importance.	8 Films will be completed in 2023/24. Two films will be carried over to 2024/25 and included in the APP.
Promote access to cultural facilities/ community arts centres and participation in arts, culture and heritage programmes	13. Number of Provincial Community Arts Development Programmes implemented per year	150 Community Arts Programmes	45 Provincial Community Arts Development programmes implemented by March 2024	31	ACPD 3.6 Number of Provincial Community Arts Development Programmes supported.	A variety of community art projects are implemented in the provinces through implementing agencies. DSAC therefore does not have direct control in implementing the community art projects hence the revised name change of the indicator to reflect DSAC's role in terms of providing financial support.
Implement the community conversations / dialogue programme	14. Number of community conversations / dialogues implemented to foster social interaction	130 dialogues	79 Community conversations / dialogues implemented by March 2024	90 (exceeded)	ACPD 3.11 Number of community conversations or dialogues implemented to foster social interaction per year.	<i>This indicator is standardised in the sector.</i>
Implement advocacy platforms on social cohesion by Social Cohesion Advocates	15. Number of advocacy platforms on social cohesion implemented by social cohesion advocates	76 social cohesion advocacy platforms	95 advocacy platforms on social cohesion implemented by March 2024	165 (exceeded)	ACPD 3.12 Number of advocacy platforms on social cohesion implemented by social cohesion advocates.	N/A
Promote participation in sport and recreation by facilitating opportunities for people to share space and by providing equipment and/ or attire to schools, hubs and clubs	16. Number of people actively participating in organised sport and active recreation events	3 616 679	1 295 000 by March 2024	1 613 835 (exceeded)	RDSP 2.3 Number of organised community-based sport and recreation activities supported.	Focus here is on events led by DSAC to respond to national priorities. Campaigns are implemented separately by marketing and communication and captured in the operational plan. The events implemented still facilitate opportunities for people to share space and therefore the intervention will be achieved.
	17. Number of sport and recreation promotion campaigns and events implemented	14	8 events per year by March 2024 (8+2+8+8+8 = 34)	33	RDSP 2.4 Number of national sport and recreation events implemented.	Focus here is on events led by DSAC to respond to national priorities

Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress (as of Q2 2023)	2024/2025	Comment
Promote participation in sport and recreation by facilitating opportunities for people to share space and by providing equipment and/ or attire to schools, hubs and clubs	18. Number of schools, hubs and clubs provided with equipment and/or attire as per the established norms and standards	15 219	12 500 by March 2024	19 877 (exceeded)	RDSP 2.5 Number of schools, hubs and clubs provided with equipment and/or attire to enable participation in sport and/ or recreation.	Name tweaked to better clarify purpose of the indicator. <i>This indicator is standardised in the sector.</i>
	19. Number of learners participating at the district school sport tournaments.	304 813 (2014-2019)	275 000 by March 2024	549 525 (exceeded)	RDSP 2.7 Number of school sport leagues supported at a district level	The focus has changed from focusing on once-off tournaments, to sustainable leagues.
	20. Number of municipalities provided with technical and management support during construction.	112 (2014-2019)	225 municipalities by March 2024	555 (exceeded)	RDSP 2.8 Number of municipalities supported during the planning and implementation of sport infrastructure projects to ensure compliance with the applicable Norms and Standards.	Indicator tweaked to better respond to the support needs of municipalities
	21. Number of community outdoor gyms and children's playparks constructed	20 community outdoor gyms and children's play parks	50 community outdoor gyms and children's play parks constructed by March 2024	40	RDSP 2.9 Number of community outdoor gyms and children's play parks constructed.	N/A
Develop talented athletes by providing them with opportunities to excel at the national school sport championships and by supporting athletes through the sports academies	22. Number of learners in the national school sport championships per year	42 355	20 000 by March 2024	57 557 (exceeded)	RDSP 2.6 Number of learners participating in the National School Sport Championship.	Number of learners in National School Sport Championships per year measures "number of learners participating in the National School Sport Championships per year" as calculated from any or a combination of the Autumn Championships and/or the Summer Championships
	23. Number of athletes supported by the sports academies	25 037	16 650 by March 2024	24 822 (exceeded)	RDSP 2.1 Number of Athlete Development programmes supported.	The indicators were consolidated into a broadened indicator that acknowledges the contribution of other role-players such as provinces. The programmes will specify all the codes that require high performance support. <i>This indicator is standardised in the sector.</i>

Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress (as of Q2 2023)	2024/2025	Comment
Support high performance athletes to achieve success in international sport	24. Number of athletes supported through the scientific support programme per year	921	360 by March 2024	1 065 (exceeded)	RDSP 2.1 Number of Athlete Development programmes supported	<p>The indicators were consolidated into a broadened indicator that acknowledges the contribution of other role-players such as provinces.</p> <p>The programmes will specify all the codes that require high performance support.</p> <p><i>This indicator is standardised in the sector.</i></p>
Develop a Social Compact to promote collaboration among key social sectors to foster social cohesion and nation building.	25. A social compact	A National Strategy for Developing an Inclusive and a Cohesive South African Society Social Cohesion Convention - Feb 2020 Draft Social Cohesion Compact	1 social compact on social cohesion and nation building by 2024	Draft Social Compact	– Not in the APP 2024/25	<p>An approved Social Compact on social cohesion and nation building does not exist. Below, is the context:</p> <p>The Draft Social Compact has been tabled before various strategic forums including the SPCHD Cluster, Priority 6 Cluster Meetings. Engagements were also held with the Department of Social Development, the Department of Employment and Labour, the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation and the National Planning Commission. The consultations followed a concern expressed by NEDLAC regarding the lack of streamlining the Government compacting process, with various Government sectors going through their own compacting process. The recent consensus that the National Social Compact for Social Cohesion and Nation Building that is being championed by DSAC is an overarching compact which supersedes and encompasses all sector-specific compacts, still need to be supported by various actions that include approval by the Cabinet.</p>
Monitor the implementation of a social compact for social cohesion and nation building	26. Number of monitoring reports on the implementation of a social compact for social cohesion and nation building	New Indicator	6 Bi-annual reports on monitoring the implementation of a social compact by March 2024	0	– Not in the APP 2024/25	<p>The monitoring reports are based on the implementation of the Compact.</p> <p>However, because the Compact does not exist, there can be no Compact monitoring reports. As such, it would be futile to include the Compact monitoring indicator in the APP – the inclusion that may amount to false commitment. The context is provided to clarify the issue of the 'Compact' above.</p>



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