



PUT SOUTH AFRICANS FIRST

AFRICAN TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT (ATM)

ATM MANIFESTO: 2019 NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS

www.atmmovement.org



OFFICIAL SIGN-OFF

It is hereby certified that this ATM Manifesto:

- Was developed by the Extended National Executive Committee in preparation for contesting 2019 National Elections;
- Takes into account all the relevant prescripts of the ATM Constitution, legislation, policies, and other mandates for which the ATM is responsible for;
- Is aligned with the ATM Election Strategy for Contesting 2019 National and Provincial Elections, which ATM will contest.

Discussed and Agreed on by the Extended National Executive Committee on:

16 November 2018

Endorsed by the Secretary General on:

.....30.....November.....2018:



...pp.....

Servant T. Khukula

Approved by the President on:

.....30.....November.....2018:



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Servant V. Zungula

FROM THE PRESIDENT TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA

We Put South Africans First!!!

The year 2019 is very crucial in the history of South African politics. It is crucial because it marks 25 years since the first democratic elections, which ended centuries of colonial rule and apartheid. It is also a crucial year because the dawn of this political freedom came with many promises to our people, but 25 years later the conditions of most of our people have not significantly changed and in some cases their conditions are getting worse. What is unacceptable is that these 25 years of freedom ushered in lawlessness, corruption and lack of peace and security in this country of our forefathers. This is where the African Transformation Movement (ATM) becomes relevant. The ATM is now the only beacon of hope for the people of South Africa. It is the alternative political home for all South Africans irrespective of their colour, creed, race, ethnicity, culture, economic status or religion.

This Manifesto of the ATM is based on the following ten (10) Cardinal Pillars of hope that will Put South Africans First by bringing change for a better tomorrow:

- 1. Peace, Justice, Safety and Security, Now;**
- 2. Sustainable Economic Growth that Creates Jobs;**
- 3. Land, Rural Development and Food Security;**
- 4. Sustainable Human Settlements and Basic Services;**
- 5. Education and Skills Development;**
- 6. Health and Social Services;**
- 7. Traditional and Religious Affairs**
- 8. Youth and Early Childhood Development;**
- 9. Empowerment of Women and People with Disabilities; and**
- 10. Building a Corrupt-free and a Capable Developmental State.**

Unlike those of others, the ATM Election Manifesto does not present empty promises; it offers concrete commitments that will be implemented. As a political Peace Party, we believe that it is only through transformation of the society that we will end the suffering of our people.

As we launch this document, we pledge to create a modern, functional, responsive, inclusive, innovative, corrupt-free and a capable state in respect of which opportunities for citizens abound. We will transform our rural areas for people to have access to world-class infrastructure, safe drinking water, best schools and health care facilities.

South Africa, with humility and confidence, we therefore present to you this Manifesto of the ATM for the 2019 National and Provincial Elections, which is also our Programme of Action for the next five years. By voting ATM, you will be part of this South African history in making; Vote ATM for a Better Tomorrow!



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Vuyolwethu Zungula

ATM President

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OFFICIAL SIGN – OFF

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1. PUT SOUTH AFRICANS FIRST

1.1 Founding Provisions and Objectives

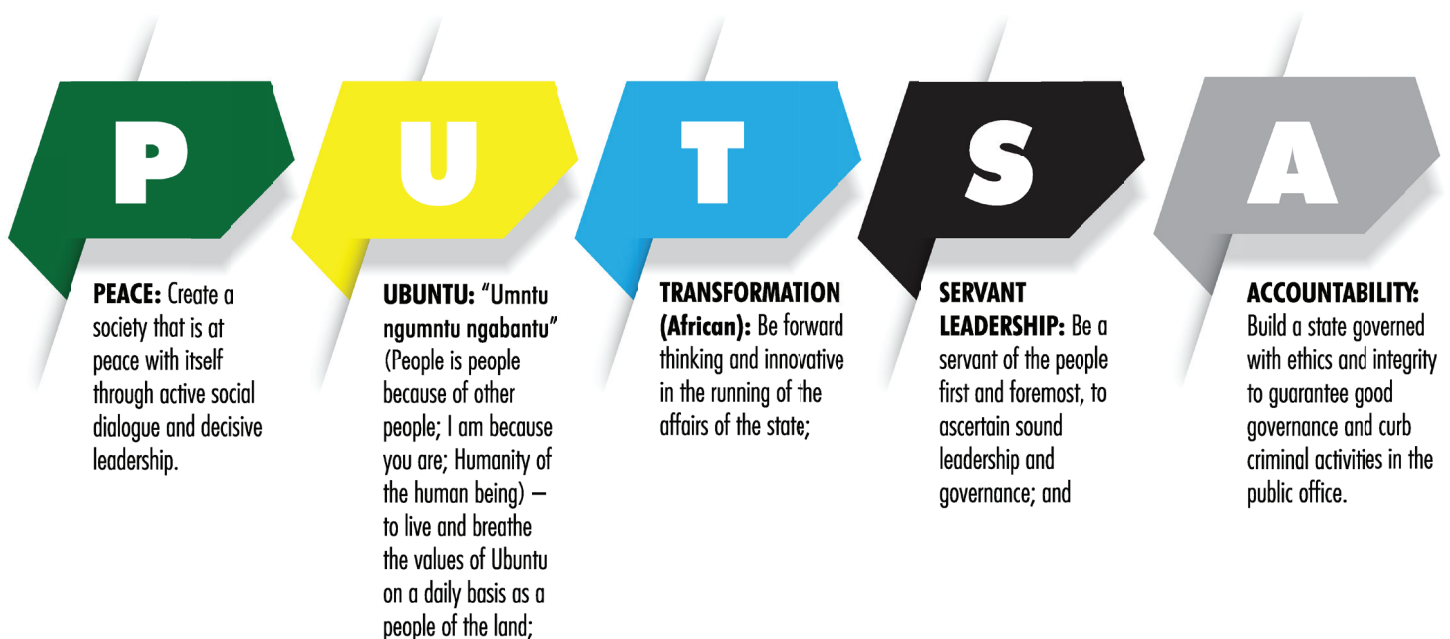
- (a) The ATM is a faith-based National Political Party, established to create and develop a modern, healthy, happy, functional, democratic, fair and prosperous society that prides itself on integrity and inclusivity. It is thus established to seek political power, contest National, Provincial and Municipal Elections, and to ensure widespread presence all over South Africa.
- (b) Our political ideology is Humanism in general and African Humanism in particular. The philosophical understanding of the ATM behind this Humanism ideology is that: "There is Only One God and Only One Race, the Human Race".
- (c) The aims and objectives of the ATM are to:-
 - (a) offer all South African citizens a good quality of life, including, but not limited to, a peaceful life free from crime, a good health, food security, compulsory and free quality education, and employment and/or self-employment;
 - (b) promote Ubuntu [African wisdom], African languages, religious diversity, unity and patriotism among South African citizens;
 - (c) protect and advance the interests of vulnerable people like children, the elderly, disabled people and women;
 - (d) work for total liberation of the people of South Africa from all forms of racism, sexism, oppression, discrimination, poverty and ignorance, and promote Mixed Economy that is redistributive and empowering in nature; and
 - (e) promote a prosperous nation that supports environmentally sustainable development, world peace, disarmament and friendship among nations as well as unity of and close cooperation among African countries.

1.2 Political Principle

- (a) The Political Principle of the ATM is to transform South Africa into a peaceful, ethically-governed and economically viable State that upholds values entrenched in the supreme law of our country, the Constitution, supported by Ubuntu and Divinity, while embracing our hard-earned Human Rights, respecting one another and embracing diversity through non-racialism, for the benefit of all citizens.
- (b) This will be achieved by uniting South Africans, who have different beliefs, religions, lifestyles and ideologies; build a progressive democratic State, which addresses the needs of all those who live in it.

1.3 Core Values [PUT South Africans 1st]

- (a) The ATM subscribe to the following core values:





2. PEACE, JUSTICE, SAFETY AND SECURITY, NOW

While crime continuously increases in South Africa, fear rises and trust in criminal justice system drops. Murder increased during the past three years both in terms of the total number of incidences (Victim of Crime Survey) and the number of cases reported to the police (South African Police Services). The level of satisfaction with the police and courts continued to decline, more rapidly in the case of courts.

South Africa has become a nation at war with itself. We are no longer living in a peaceful society and this threatens the social and political stability of this beautiful country of ours. We believe that this is due to lack of ethical and servant leadership, and proper implementation of policy of the State, which led to the abandonment of the divine values and Ubuntu.

Alarmingly high victims of assault and rape in South Africa are faced with a police system that is not bringing any hope into

their lives. Many women do not report rape incidents because of fear and a lack of faith in the policing and judicial systems. Apart from limited training, police officers are also unable to create an encouraging and friendly environment for victims to express their domestic suffering and rape ordeals. The process is not victim friendly.

Generally, safety and security in South Africa has always been a thorny issue that needs a decisive government to deal with it. The establishment of 'neighbourhood watch' groups and other community fora to protect communities speaks volumes about people's need to feel safe. The ugly face of lack of safety and security in our country also manifest itself repeatedly in our parliament where serious decisions about safety and security of our communities are supposed to be taken. **Democracy has minimal value if criminals are in control of our country. Even the economy will never grow in an environment that lacks peace, justice, safety and security.**

ATM will therefore Put South Africans First by:

- Educating and empowering communities towards a law-abiding culture.
- Ensuring that police are well trained and given necessary resources to combat organised crime, focusing on crimes relating to drugs, human trafficking, firearms trafficking, vehicle theft, hijacking, corrupt public officials, and organised commercial crime including cyber-crimes.
- Reducing South Africa's unacceptably high levels of serious and violent crime through development and implementation of effective strategies to: counter the proliferation of firearms, as this fuel high levels of violent crime; improve safety and security in high-crime areas; combat specific crime generators such as taxi and gang violence, and faction fighting; and maintain security at major public events.
- Reducing the incidence of crimes against women and children.
- Full rehabilitation of current prisoners through workshops and awareness programmes.
- Improving service delivery at local level to avoid service delivery protests.

In this next term of Parliament ATM Commits to:

- Ensure that, in prisons, soft crime offenders are not mixed with hard-core criminals.
- Reinstatement of Capital Punishment to deal with serious cases like murder and ensure that heavier sentences are imposed for deserving categories of crime.
- Review the parole system and deny bail for certain categories of crime such as murder, rape, armed robbery and car hijacking.
- Include criminal psychologists and other related experts in the correctional services.
- Transform our justice system by elevating components of the African-Customary Law to the same level as Roman-Dutch Law especially in rural areas.
- Depoliticise judicial appointments and recruit relevant experience and skills set.
- Ensure full integration of all former liberation movement soldiers (MK & APLA) into the security cluster to assist in combating crime.
- We will make use of labour convicts as a means of them earning their way back into society by contributing to the welfare and economy of the country.
- Maintain proper immigration to ensure borders are protected and all foreign nationals are in the country legally.

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3. SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH THAT CREATES JOBS

The economy of South Africa is the second largest in Africa, after Nigeria. It is one of most industrialized countries in Africa. South Africa is an upper-middle-income economy, one of only four such countries in Africa (alongside Botswana, Gabon and Mauritius). Since 1996, at the end of over twelve years of international sanctions, South Africa's Gross Domestic Product almost tripled to peak at \$400 billion in 2011, but has since declined to roughly \$295 billion in both 2016 and 2017. In the same period, foreign exchange reserves increased from \$3 billion to nearly \$50 billion creating a diversified economy with a growing and sizable middle class, within two decades of ending apartheid. In year 2016 the top five challenges to doing business in the country were inefficient government bureaucracy, restrictive labour regulations, a shortage of skilled workers, political instability, and corruption, whilst the country's strong banking sector was rated as a strongly positive feature of the economy. The nation is amongst the G-20, and is the only African member of the group.



South Africa, unlike other emerging markets, has struggled through the late 2000s recession, and the recovery has been largely led by private and public consumption growth, while export volumes and private investment have yet to fully recover. The long-term potential growth rate of South Africa under the current policy environment has been estimated at 3.5%. Per capita GDP growth has proved mediocre, though improving at a slow rate.

The high levels of unemployment, at over 25%, and inequality are considered by the government and most South Africans to be the most salient economic problems facing the country. These issues, and others linked to them such as crime, have in turn hurt investment and growth, consequently having a negative feedback effect on employment. Crime is considered a major or very severe constraint on investment by 30% of enterprises in South Africa, putting crime among the four most frequently mentioned constraints.

Because of the continuous political tensions, S&P Global cut South Africa's credit rating to junk status on Monday 3 April 2017. Fitch Ratings followed suit on Friday 7 April 2017 and cut the country's credit status to the sub-investment grade of BBB-. The South African rand lost more than 11% in the week following the cabinet reshuffling.

South Africa is rich with natural resources such as gold, diamond, iron, copper, petroleum, uranium, salt and platinum. However, the country is still faced with major interconnected bottlenecks such as poverty, inequality, marginalisation, and lack of sustainable economic development. The country is still confronted with the task of turning grand words into deeds. It remains important that people in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region, mostly in rural areas have access and usage of affordable and quality financial services. It is through usage of financial services in most rural areas of the SADC region that poverty and inequality can be reduced. This does not only have microeconomic benefits through improved lives but also has macroeconomic benefits through promotion of economic growth. In the SADC region access to financial services has not been complemented by usage. Access has been given prominence however, it is usage of financial services that uplifts the lives of people. Policy makers have been pleased with the first phase (access) and have not measured usage. It can be found that most countries in the SADC region women make more than 50 % of the population however; they are excluded from the financial services.

South Africa has seen many ups and downs in its economic growth performance over the years. In the decade before the first democratic elections, sanctions on trade and capital flows, together with political turmoil, contributed to weak economic growth in the country. After 1994, economic growth trends began to improve, helped by a more liberal trade regime, which included the elimination of various trade barriers (Du Plessis & Smit, 2007). However, in recent years, the global financial crisis and changing global alliances and market requirements have made the business of exporting from South Africa more challenging, which has taken its toll on economic growth. Clearly, export promotion has to be taken to a new level if the country is to meet its growth and development goals. However, an increase in exports is usually accompanied by higher levels of greenhouse gas emissions. This runs contrary to the idea of responsible growth.

ATM will therefore Put South Africans First by:

- Taking an advantage of shift of global power towards developing countries by maximising South African regional and international influence over the next 20 to 30 years. Policy-making should be driven such that it grows the economy, reduce poverty and inequality, and improve quality of life of all South Africans.
- Deliberately promote those who previously had unequal access to opportunities because of gender, religion, race, colour and other points of disadvantage. We will do this mindful that creating opportunities requires the construction of a stable and growing economy.
- Ensuring that the government pay service providers within stipulated time frames, especially the small and medium businesses.
- Prioritising economic growth that integrates environmental, economic and social objectives.

In this next term of Parliament ATM Commits to:

- Develop and implement policies that aim to boost much-needed economic growth through a more focused export promotion effort that would also be gentler on the environment and create jobs.
- Create conditions and structure the economy such that it industrialises through manufacturing and beneficiation or processing of raw materials within South Africa instead of largely dependent on exporting raw materials, thereby creating much needed jobs. Exporting raw materials is a recipe for poverty.
- Establish community-based mining companies that will enable the poor to benefit equally and fairly from these minerals.
- Give priority to the disadvantaged people to have ownership in emerging and new sectors of the economy including mining and manufacturing.
- Establish a state-owned bank linked to communal banks as one way of changing the structure of the country's banking sector and also give the marginalised communities ownership and access to financial services like insurance companies.
- Structure the economy of the country, both formal and informal sectors to prioritise and protect the citizens of the country.
- Give financial and other support to SMMEs including subsidisation of the Taxi Industry and training and funding of community-based entrepreneurs. Let government procure from local SMMEs.
- Develop and implement policies that incentivise and support export sectors that simultaneously encourage stronger economic growth while decreasing greenhouse gas emission.

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4. LAND, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND FOOD SECURITY

The ATM believes that land is a very essential component of any country, which without it no ownership, development and production can be claimed. In all its facets and faces, development like agricultural development, technological development, infrastructural development and economic development, all depends on land and can only be done on land. All necessities like food, water, shelter, clothes, fresh air, etc. come from the land. ATM acknowledge the imbalances of land ownership in South Africa and fully agree that an effective policy should be put in place to correct this. However, all that should be done in a manner that does not violates democracy, human rights, the rule of law, secure property rights and peace. State control over land undermines political rights, locks up the collateral value of land, and violates the principles underlying economic efficiency.



Rural Development may be defined as a positive advancement of existing human capacity, practices and potential of (rural) people in rural areas through improvement of rural institutions and systems, expansion of rural infrastructure, and growth in rural economic activities for better rural life and its continued contribution to lifestyle development. Rural development does not mean urbanisation of rural areas, rather the incorporation of the indigenous knowledge and natural resources management to achieve development in rural areas. There is a growing recognition that past and present rural development initiatives have not translated into concrete delivery within rural localities with the required adequate scale and impact.

The current food insecurity situation has a gender bias, with women-headed households more vulnerable than male-headed households; and girls under six years of age more prone to stunting due to poor nutrition than boys. There is a clear racial bias, with Black South African households making up the vast majority of food insecure homes. There is also a glaring rural bias, with rural households being far more prone to food insecurity than urban homes. The widespread inequality and grinding poverty affecting half of our population results in inadequate food supply, poor nutrition, unstable food supply and weak emergency food management systems. Inadequate social safety nets, high unemployment and high prevalence of HIV/AIDS further exacerbate food insecurity. The chronic lack of food security experienced by more than a third of the country's population highlights severe, threatening inequalities in South African society.

ATM will therefore Put South Africans First by:

- Eradicating rural poverty by ensuring that rural communities have equitable access (the opportunity to reach, use or visit) to basic services like infrastructure, education health care, sanitation, etc.
- Making rural communities vibrant and rural villages sustainable and economically sound.

In this next term of Parliament ATM Commits to:

- Create jobs in rural areas by investing more on rural enterprises, small-scale farmers, agro-industries, agri-parks, rural infrastructure, rural health care facilities and other initiatives that seek to eradicate rural poverty.
- Prioritise a policy intervention that support land reform which redistributes the land to dispossessed and landless people, along with investment in farming equipment and technical skills transfer to beneficiaries. We believe that land belongs to the traditional leaders and must be handed back in a sustainable manner through our Land Reform Policy. This land reform policy must be done in a manner that does not tamper with the peace and stability of the country.
- Support Rural Development and Food Security by introducing "Green Revolution" in rural

areas and ensure that it is integrated with other rural development initiatives (e.g. village business malls). Rural Development must not just be about agriculture.

- Enhance the land tenure security in communal areas, prioritising women.
- Resuscitate agricultural colleges and reintroduce agriculture and entrepreneurship as subjects in lower levels of basic education. Also, modernise agriculture to be the career of choice for youth.

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Section 26 of the Constitution of Republic of South Africa states that Everyone has the right to have access to adequate housing. The state must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to achieve the progressive realisation of this right. The demand for housing in South Africa requires a high level of government intervention and investment. South Africa faces a challenge regarding the acceleration of housing delivery. Many plans and programmes regarding this issue are currently in place; however, the pitfall exists in the implementation. The South African Government faces many challenges, such as the housing backlogs and social and economic segregation. The need for additional funding and land availability adds to this challenge.

Mechanisms for housing are pointers for sustainable communities. The nine (9) mechanisms of the Comprehensive Plan for Sustainable Development are: supporting the entire residential market, from housing to human settlements; instruments; institutional arrangements; institutions and capacity; financial arrangements; creating jobs in provision of housing; awareness; communication; and monitoring and evaluation (Centre for Development Support, 2010).

The Department of Housing states that the most critical threats to the sustainability of settlements in South Africa are water scarcity, crime and the fear of crime, HIV/AIDS, growing poverty, institutional complexity and the underperformance and inefficiency of parts of the public sector.

ATM will therefore Put South Africans First by:

- Advancing the point we make that delivering public and basic services is not a favour, it is a democratic right and a legitimate expectation, which our leadership should respect and endeavour to fulfil.
- Dealing with housing and basic services backlog so that the demand does not exceed the supply. Backlogs are increased by national population growth, trends of urbanisation and inadequate delivery to address the historical backlog.
- Promoting flexibility in design so that house designs may be altered according to land availability, preferences and affordability.
- Setting realistic targets of eradicating informal settlement and ensuring that every South African has a decent housing. Where they still exist provide clean water, sanitation and affordable electricity.

In this next term of Parliament ATM Commits to:

- Creating Integrated Sustainable Human Settlements through, mixed land uses, mixed-use of housing options, sufficient services and infrastructure, open areas and recreational facilities, proper access to social and economic amenities. A place for employment should be integrated with housing.
- Provide homes instead houses. Housing should be inclusive and integrated with simultaneous provision of social and economic amenities like schools, community halls, health care facilities, parks, recreation facilities, transport facilities, places of worship, community halls, job opportunities, etc.
- Introduce larger stand areas, which promotes future additions to existing structures, and rental rooms that may provide a source of income to beneficiaries.
- Use provision of housing and basic service to create jobs for local communities and promote local procurement without compromising quality.
- Review housing requests list annually as means of verifying if the need for a house still exists and prioritise those who are in desperate need for a house.
- Drive economic development in rural areas so that people are not compelled to move to cities in search for the better opportunities.
- Social Housing programme to be properly funded and made more accessible to all those who qualify.

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6. EDUCATION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

Education and skills development are a major aspect of any country and can be viewed as catalysts for dynamic and inclusive economic growth, yet South African education is in crisis. Children attending South African schools fare poorly on almost every metric and are ill-prepared for the world after school. More tragically, those who suffer the most from poor schooling are disproportionately black children. This has major implications for transformation and solving issues such as unemployment and poverty in South Africa. More recent data from the World Economic Forum's 2017/18 Global Competitive Index report ranked South Africa 114th out of 137 countries for the quality of its education system. A more insightful measure of a country's education system by Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality (SACMEQ) placed South Africa's average student mathematics score eight (8th) out of 15 countries and average student reading score 10th out of 15 countries. Also, a recent internal analysis from the Department of Basic Education found that 32.4% of learners born between 1990 – 1992 “dropped out” of the secondary education system.

The London based publication reported that South Africa has one of the world's worst education systems. The publication reported that South Africa ranked 75th out of 76 countries, in a ranking table drawn by OECD in 2015. South African results were worse than even poorer countries in other parts of Africa, e.g. Zimbabwe, Kenya and Swaziland. A shocking 27% of pupils who have attended school in South Africa for six years cannot read, compared to 4% in Tanzania and 19% in Zimbabwe.

Research reveals that South Africa spends more on education than the United States of America (USA) and United Kingdom (UK), yet its education system often produces clueless learners.

ATM will therefore Put South Africans First by:

- Ensuring quality education system, which is free, compulsory and transformative (applied knowledge), and able to respond to our markets, our needs and resources.
- Decisively deal with crime in schools and ensure that they are safe and secured.
- Prioritising education for self-reliance and livelihoods for the youths.
- Dealing with high rate of teacher absenteeism and reward the best performing teachers.
- Dealing with widespread corruption and abuse of learners by teachers at schools.

In this next term of Parliament ATM Commits to:

- Investment in human capital by educating a critical mass of the citizenry, building and developing the skills demanded for a transformed economy, and to put a premium on meritocracy (government by people selected according to merit) in the education systems.
- Adopt the curriculum and models used by independent schools or at the very least investigate the idea of collaborating with them.
- Investigate from other African countries that have better education rankings than us. What is that they are doing that we are not doing.
- Prioritise education qualifications and re-open teacher training institutes that were closed post 1994.
- Create systems that focus on supporting learners who drop out and/or stay stuck in certain grades or fail.
- Create a balanced education space that integrates a higher level of relationship between schools and parents thereby encouraging a culture of reading and a learning mentality.
- Improve school infrastructure including water and sanitation facilities especially in rural areas.
- Compulsory provision of meals to all schools in the country.
- De-commercialise and depoliticise education with the intention of moving towards making education an essential service.
- Reintroduce and professionalise sports, arts and culture from lower levels of education.
- Promoting African languages (including Khoi and San) in educational institutions of higher learning.

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7. HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

South Africa (SA) was ranked last among 19 countries in a global survey that measured healthcare system efficiency – the ability to deliver maximum results at the lowest possible cost. Healthcare services in SA are set to undergo drastic reforms with the recent promulgation of the long-awaited National Health Insurance (NHI) Bill and Medical Schemes Amendment Bill. These reforms are meant to address what has seemingly become a national outcry over inefficient public healthcare services and inaccessible private healthcare.

Accessing quality health services is almost impossible for many South Africans, as they have to contend with generally poor services in the public sector or unaffordable medical bills from private health facilities. Public health facilities remain the only option for the more than 42-million citizens who do not have private health insurance, who are evidently growing more ill by the day. SA has the highest level of HIV prevalence in the world, TB remains the leading cause of death and lifestyle diseases are on the rise.

ATM will therefore Put South Africans First by:

- Ensuring universal access to healthcare and social services.
- Delivering quality and affordable healthcare and quality social services to all citizens.
- Dealing with the lack of governance and accountability, and corruption that has led to several provinces going into chronic budget deficit.

In this next term of Parliament ATM Commits to:

- Reopening of nursing colleges that were closed down, structuring PPPs to allow more nurse training, opening additional medical schools (with private sector participation, funding, etc.) and increased funding for academic medicine in order to train more nurses, GPs and specialists. The existing medical schools should increase its intake of students.
- Disease prevention strategies such as education on disease screening and lifestyle changes, which can significantly reduce these growing epidemics. South Africa's disease burden is weighted heavily towards conditions requiring long-term treatment, such as TB, HIV, diabetes, hypertension, obesity, etc.
- Decentralisation of authority for staffing, financial management, procurement and disciplinary decisions to hospital level, accompanied by clear accountability at the same level, so that hospital managers are motivated to make choices that improve the operation of their facilities. Ensuring universal access to quality health care and improve the services offered by current health institutions.
- Creation of a new regulatory category of medical scheme aimed at lower income individuals that would increase access to private care and reduce the burden on the public health system.
- Supporting the social wage, this includes the provision of sufficient social welfare grants and pensions, linked to cost-of-living increases.

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8. TRADITIONAL AND RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS

Section 212 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa and legislation is not explicitly clear on the role of Traditional Leaders in this country and that needs urgent attention as it is an anomaly in an African country.

In South Africa, official state law consists of a Western and an African component. The Western component entails common law, which is Roman-Dutch law, as influenced by English law and adapted and further developed by court decisions. The African component consists of that customary law which has been incorporated into legislation and the decisions of courts. This constitutes the official legal pluralism in South Africa.

It should be clear from human history that religion and politics cannot be separated and anyone who claims it can and should be done is either lying or hasn't thought it through. The Church is the only institution in the world that works for those who did not establish it. It is a Church of others. South Africa is a secular state with a very diverse religious population. Section 15 of the Constitution of Republic of South Africa guarantees freedom of religion, belief and opinion. Christianity is the dominant religion in South Africa, with almost 80% of the population in 2001 professing to be Christian. In South Africa there is no equal recognition of traditional and religious institutions and they are not given equal space in the public domain for nation building.



ATM will therefore Put South Africans First by:

- Ensuring full recognition, respect, dignity and support to all our kingdoms, kings, chiefs & traditional leadership.
- Promoting equitable recognition, respect and support to all religious formations.

In this next term of Parliament ATM Commits to:

- Protecting freedom of religion and family integrity.
- Put systems in place that will ensure all traditional kingdoms that were destroyed by the colonial regime are put in place and formally recognised (e.g. Mpondomise, Khoi and San, etc.).
- Promote and create conditions for the development and use of the Khoi and San languages.
- African traditional law to be respected and constitutionalised.
- Establishment, recognition and support of African Kings and chiefs by the government to ensure that they participate meaningfully in the governance of the country.
- Full recognition and support for all African Independent Churches and provide them with land and necessary support to build places of worship as they play an important role in nation building.

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9. YOUTH AND EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

No country can pride itself to have a brighter future unless it invests on its youth educationally, economically, socially and otherwise. Majority of the youth of this country is unemployed. The education of this country produces a vulnerable youth that is unemployable even after acquiring tertiary education qualifications.

All other Cardinal Pillars prioritises Youth, Children and Women. With respect to youth and children, the reason for that is because they are the future of our country.

ATM will therefore Put South Africans First by:

- Protecting and advancing the interests of vulnerable people like youth and children, the elderly, disabled people and women.

In this next term of Parliament ATM Commits to:

- Prioritise access to early childhood development facilities from 0-7 years;
- Train and fund our youth to be entrepreneurs instead of becoming job seekers.
- Standardisation of one year post matric career orientated National Service Programme designed to orientate the youth into their preferred career choices based on nationally identified critical and scarce skills. The programme may be compulsory in certain careers and voluntary as a gap year for others. The youth will be redeploy into the relevant academic institutions and labour market with appropriate financial assistance where required.

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10. EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES



Societal inequality is a chronic problem in our country. South Africa has an inclusive Constitution that protects the rights of all, accompanied with a statutory and policy architecture for gender empowerment and equality. However, despite the enabling policies and laws there is still a large challenge in ensuring that the legal and regulatory frameworks that have been put in place are effectively implemented, enforced, monitored and evaluated. South Africa is experiencing a paradox of a reportedly caring country and when it comes to injustices targeting people living with disabilities, these injustices perpetually manifests themselves in different forms.

Women and people with disabilities are vulnerable groups. Any society that cares for its citizens needs to support and empower these groups economically and socially so that they participate in the economy and governance of the country meaningfully. Women were previously marginalised by the apartheid government and sometimes by our own societal norms and standards, yet they are the majority of our population. When you empower women, you empower the nation.

ATM will therefore Put South Africans First by:

- Economic, social and political emancipation of women cannot remain a song; it has to become a reality.

In this next term of Parliament ATM Commits to:

- Reducing the incidence of crimes against women and children.
- Identify and eradicate barriers and bottlenecks that hinder women owned small micro and medium enterprises (SMMEs) from accessing finances and financial services.
- Encourage young girls to prioritise education in order to pull themselves and their families out of poverty and hopelessness that many have come to accept.
- Dealing with the stigma that women belongs in the kitchen by raising awareness that women and people with disabilities are also human and deserve to be respected.
- Making it compulsory for businesses to employ people with disabilities and create a conducive working environment for them.

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11. BUILDING A CORRUPT-FREE AND A CAPABLE DEVELOPMENTAL STATE

Building a corrupt-free and capable developmental state, and service delivery are topical in the South African politics. The underlying key questions are how to make South Africa to work, at work and in work? These questions can further be expanded to which right vehicle to use in order to achieve this. Can this be achieved through a capitalist philosophy and private ownership that creates inequalities with the rich becoming richer and the poor left to linger in the periphery of the economy or through a socialist commitment to redistribution and land expropriation without compensation? The answer is, a mixture of both has a potential of dealing with the challenges South Africa is currently facing.

Capable developmental state can be defined as a state that act with authority, credibility and legitimacy to meet the needs of their people in social justice, accountability, job creation, and promote human capacities, private investment and industrialization. A capable state includes functional political arrangements, sound policies, the requisite technical and scientific skills, well-structured institutional access to finance and competent local government. South Africa has a fine Constitution and some good legislation and administrative framework to execute the legislation. However, our national state does not depict a capable state because there is insufficient human capacity, skills, interest and knowledge with a committed civil service serving the public in a public-spirited manner.

Poverty and inequality we have in South Africa compromise the character of our institutions of governance, thereby aggravating social tension, as well as threatening the sustainability of our democratic process. Poverty is the social injustice and it is what leads to all other injustices. God destroyed Sodom because of poverty; poverty that led to moral degradation.

Growing inequality is both practically and morally dangerous, and can foster bitterness and animosity between classes of society, threatening democracy and destabilising economy and peace.

Democratic governance are two sides of the same coin. Above all, growing inequality violates the cherished moral principle of equality. In addition to these, our capable state is threatened by corruption. Corruption is a manifestation of poor governance. Corruption erodes stability and trust, and it damages the ethos of democratic governments. Its macro-economic and social costs are immense. Worst of all its felt more by the poorest of the poor.



ATM will therefore Put South Africans First by:

- Transforming South Africa into a peaceful, ethically-governed and economically viable State that upholds values entrenched in the supreme law of our country, the Constitution, supported by Ubuntu and Divinity, while embracing our hard-earned Human Rights, respecting one another and embracing diversity through non-racialism, for the benefit of all citizens.
- Ensuring South Africa is a tolerant, competent and consulting state in which power is accountable to its citizens.
- Structuring our economic growth agenda such that it is equitable, inclusive, people-centred and sustainable.
- Placing poverty reduction, access to well-being and health, education and training, research and development, innovation, human security and socio-economic transformation at the forefront of government policy priorities and capable of designing instruments to implement effective public policies to achieve these objectives.
- Strengthening of internal resource mobilization – including through managing natural resources endowment; development of youth employment and taking advantage of the demographic dividend; launching of sound policies and development of infrastructures that can improve the private sector and boost investment, entrepreneurship and SMME's; strengthening of local governance; strengthening of strategic planning and robust statistics; launching of an industrialization strategy taking advantage of South African core products.

In this next term of Parliament ATM Commits to:

- Focus on building a capable state and a skilled and professional public service that diligently serves the government and which is insulated from problems associated with political patronage.
- Political-administrative interface is clarified to ensure a clearer separation between the roles of the political principal and the administrative head.
- Ensure that there is greater stability in State Owned Enterprises, clear public interest mandates, and straightforward governance structures that enable them to balance and reconcile their economic and social objectives.
- Striking a balance between outsourcing and insourcing provision of goods and services such that job creation is prioritised without negatively affecting state efficiency and effectiveness.

Vote ATM for a Better Tomorrow!