



SOUTH AFRICA
SCENARIOS 2030
INDLULAMITHI

The Indlulamithi South Africa Scenarios 2030 were launched in June 2018 as a multi-stakeholder, research-driven initiative to provide tools – in the form of scenarios – to focus leaders from different sectors and people from all walks of life on a key question: **What would a socially cohesive South Africa look like, and can we achieve it by 2030?** The scenarios are intended to support social compacts across all levels and sectors of society.

Three Scenarios express the ways in which South Africa might develop:

Nayi le Walk

A Nation in Step
with Itself

In a precise sequence of steps, **Nayi le Walk** choreographs a vision of South Africa where growing social cohesion, economic expansion and a renewed sense of constitutionalism get South Africa going.

iSbhujwa

An Enclave
Bourgeois Nation

Epitomising a loose-limbed, jumpy nation with a frenetic edge, **iSbhujwa** is a South Africa torn by deepening social divides, daily protests and cynical self-interest.

Gwara Gwara

A Floundering
False Dawn

In a nation torn between immobility and restless energy, **Gwara Gwara** embodies a demoralized land or disorder and decay.



The Indlulamithi Barometer provides an annual assessment of the direction South Africa is moving in relation to the three scenarios. The sophisticated scenario barometer uses **53 indicators**, compiled from published datasets and organised into three **key driving forces**, to measure the extent to which the different scenarios are materialising over time. The Barometer is updated annually on 'Indlulamithi Day', i.e. on 21 June, until 2030.

The three **key driving forces** are:



RESISTANCE, RESENTMENT,
RECONCILIATION

Resistance, resentment, reconciliation: indicators on national identity, personal identity, trust in institutions, shared sense of history and confidence in the future



INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY
AND LEADERSHIP

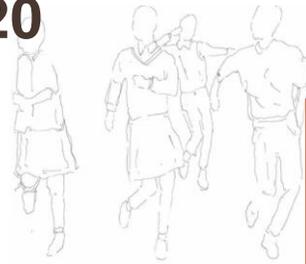
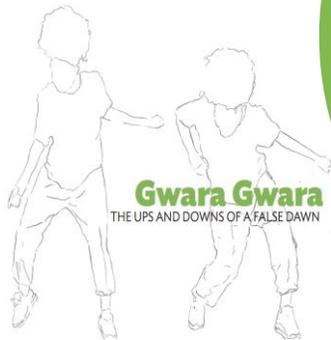
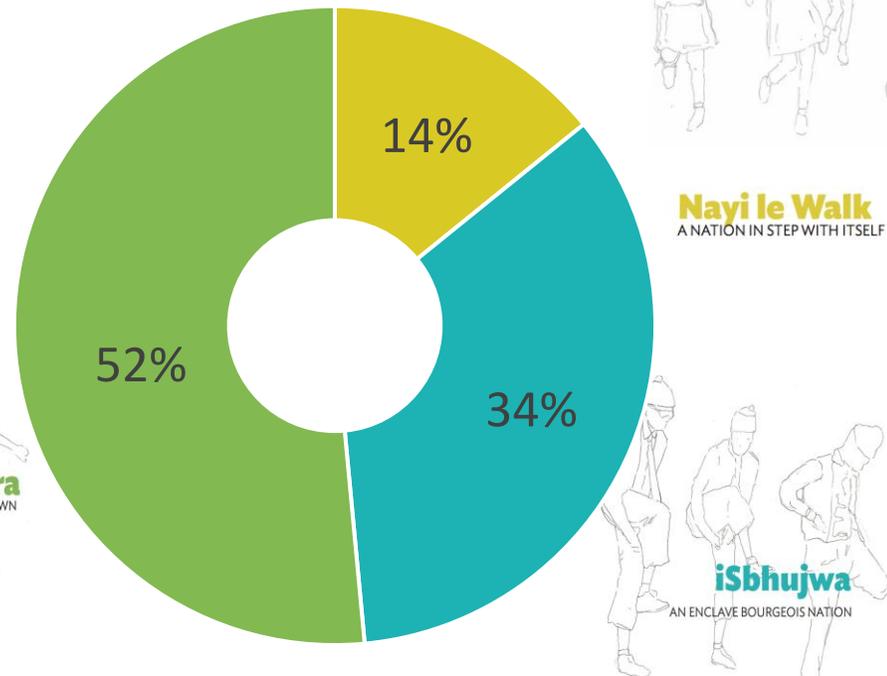
Institutional Capacity and Leadership: indicators for state administrative capacity, policy making capacity, political representation, governance, accountability and civil society and the business environment



SOCIAL INEQUALITY

Social Inequality: indicators on the macro-economy, poverty, employment, education, health and safety

National Barometer 2020



The National **2020 Indlulamithi Barometer** measures trends from July 2018-Feb 2020 (**pre-Covid-19**). It shows that South Africa had passed the half-way mark to the **Gwara Gwara** scenario. Some indicators point to elements of the **iSbhujwa** and **Nayi le Walk** scenarios, but these are in the minority.

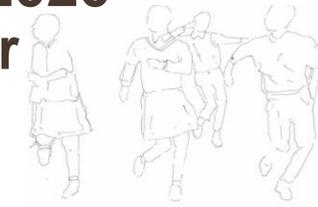
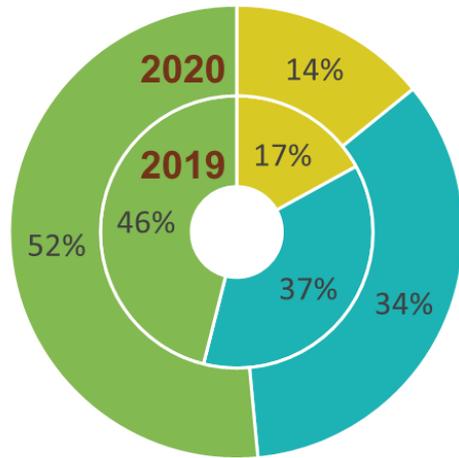
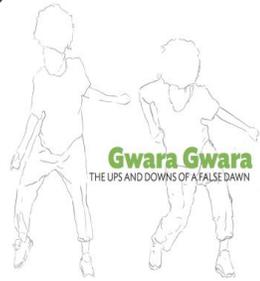
How do we get from **here** to a **socially cohesive** South Africa?

National Barometer 2020: by Key Driving Force



When viewed according to the **three key driving forces**, the Barometer shows that the **iSbhujwa Scenario** remains dominant when considering **Resistance, Resentment, Reconciliation**. **iSbhujwa** and **Gwara Gwara** scenarios are equally present in the **Institutional Capacity & Leadership** dimension, but **Gwara Gwara** is dominant overall because it is so strong in the **Social Inequality** dimension.

Comparing 2019 and 2020 National Barometer



Nayi le Walk
A NATION IN STEP WITH ITSELF



iSbhujwa
AN ENCLAVE BOURGEOIS NATION

The trend from 2019 to 2020 has been a shift toward the Gwara Gwara scenario, moving from 46% to 52%. Accordingly, a reduced number of indicators point towards Nayi le Walk and iSbhujwa.

National Barometer Trends by Key Driving Force



Indicator Shifts from 2019 to 2020

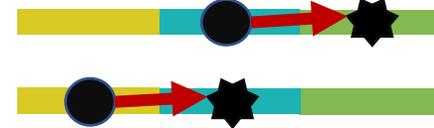
● - 2019
★ - 2020

Nayi le Walk | iSbhujwa | Gwara Gwara



Divisions by race on land redistribution worsened

Optimism in economy reduced

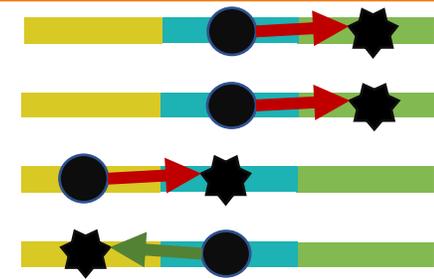


Power Supply worsened

Reliable safe water supply worsened

Climate Policy insufficient

Youth Representation in Parliament Improved



The year on year shifts in the National Barometer are due to movement in six indicators, two in the RRR key driving force, and four in the Institutional Capacity key driving force. Five indicators moved down a scenario and one moved up, as shown in the table above.

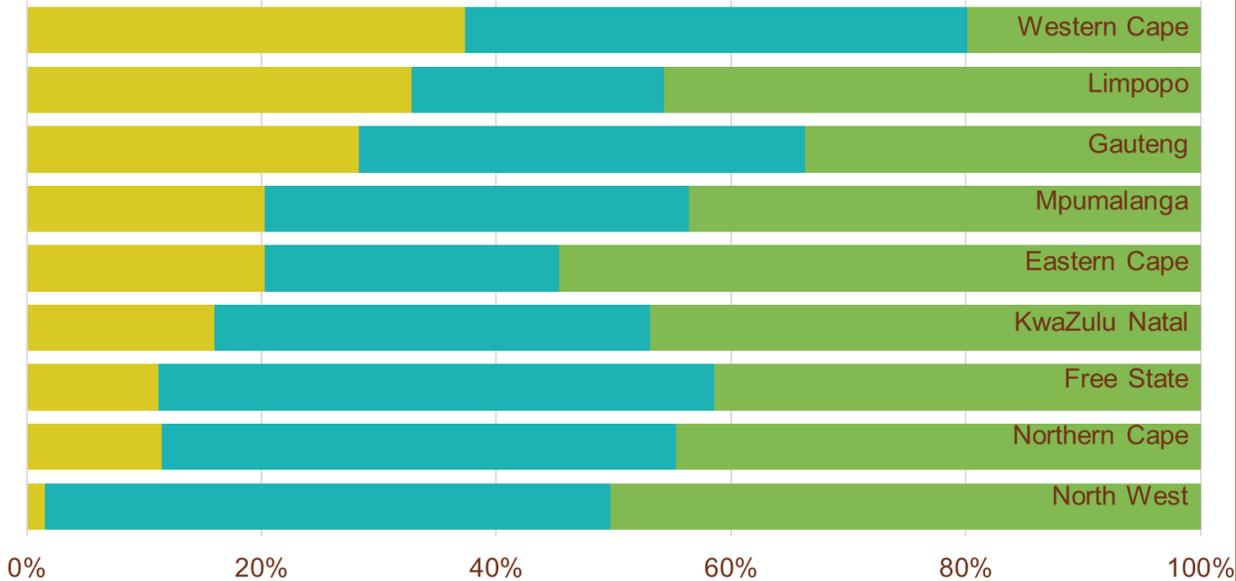
There were a number of other indicators in which results worsened significantly but which did not change scenario. An example is municipal governance within the Institutional Capacity and Leadership dimension, which was already in the Gwara Gwara scenario in 2019 but shifted from 33% to 50% dysfunctional municipalities over the course of the year.

Provincial Barometer

In 2020, the first Provincial Indlulamithi Barometer shows the diversity of social cohesion conditions across South African Provinces. The Provincial Barometer is based on 30 of the same indicators used for the National Barometer.

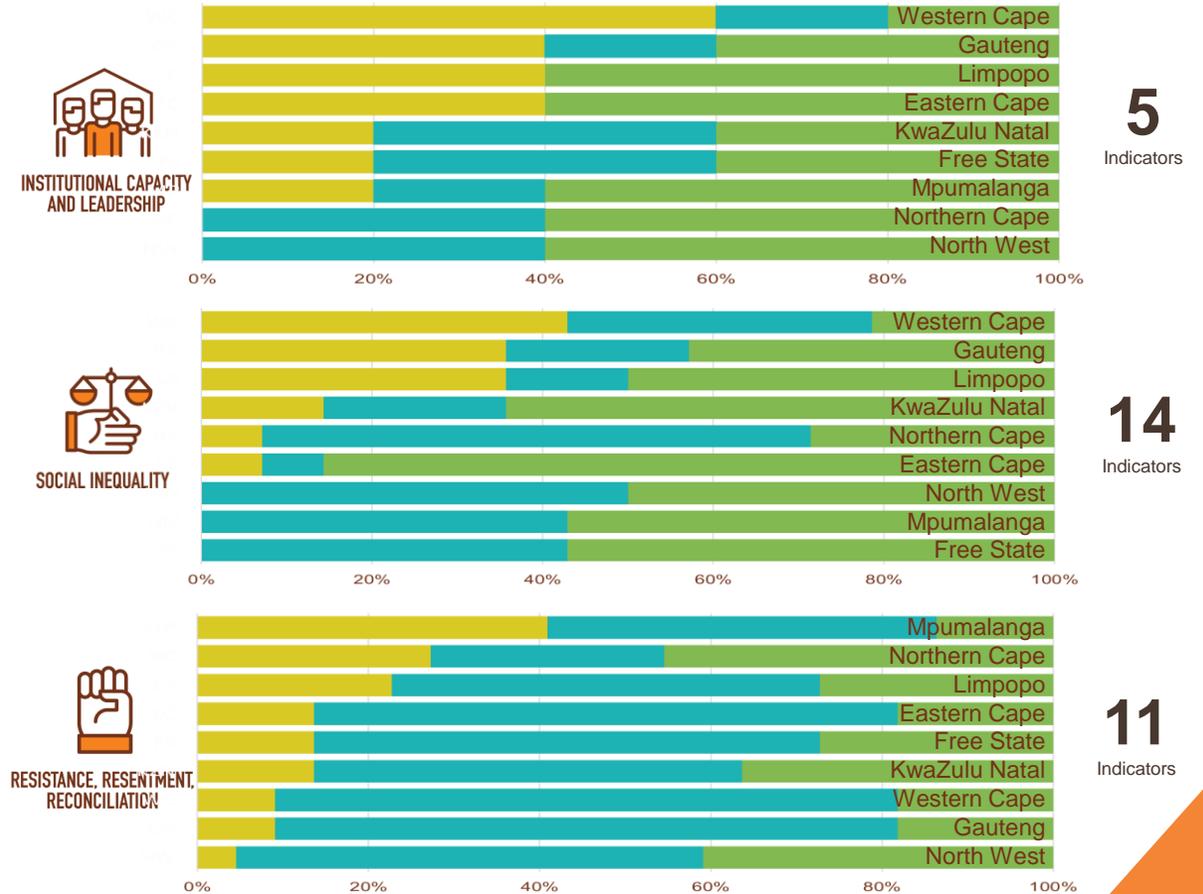
The range of indicators across the key driving forces provides a holistic picture of the provinces and identifies both opportunities to build on towards cohesiveness, as well as challenges to be addressed through social compacting.

Nayi le Walk | iSbujwa | Gwara Gwara



The Provincial Barometer shows that the Western Cape, Limpopo and Gauteng have the highest trends toward social cohesion but that they are nonetheless more than 60% distant from being fully in the cohesive Nayi le Walk scenario. The North West is overall furthest away from Nayi le Walk, while the Eastern Cape is most deeply in the Gwara Gwara scenario.

Provincial Barometer: By Key Driving Force



The provincial patterns differ substantially by key driving force, especially for the **Resistance, Resentment, Reconciliation** dimension.