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Empower communities. Empower yourself.

From Invisibility to Inclusion:

9th Wakamoso and Mams Radio Survey

Human Rights and the Constitution



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Acknowledgements



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- We extend our sincere appreciation to the Mams Radio team, including Sam Nkogatse (DJ) and Malusi Mazibuko from the Wakamoso team, who co-hosts the Community Voices conversations. Together, their platform continues to open space for meaningful public engagement around constitutional rights and national priorities.
- We are equally grateful to the network of Wakamoso Trailblazers whose trusted local relationships and on-the-ground presence helped ensure that the perspectives captured reflect the lived realities, hopes and concerns of young South Africans.
- Most importantly, we acknowledge the **217 respondents** — young people, residents and community members — who took the time to share their views on life satisfaction, agency, understanding of the Bill of Rights, and their experiences of how constitutional rights are respected in everyday life. Their contributions form part of a growing body of community-generated evidence aimed at strengthening accountability, transparency and rights-based governance.

Together, these voices contribute to a broader national conversation about how the **Constitution and Bill of Rights** are experienced in daily life and how South Africa can continue to strengthen dignity, equality and freedom for the next generation.

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Executive Summary

Wakamoso Trailblazer's Human Rights and the Constitution Insights

- This report presents the findings from the 9th Wakamoso Community Voices survey, conducted in partnership with Mams Radio 92.9, exploring how people understand and experience human rights and the Constitution in everyday life
- A total of 217 respondents from across several provinces participated through the Wakamoso WhatsApp platform, contributing community-level insight into awareness of the Constitution, perceptions of rights, civic participation and expectations for the future
- The results reveal a population that continues to value the principles of constitutional democracy, particularly the protection of human rights, equality, dignity & freedom
- Many respondents associate the Constitution with important societal progress over the past three decades, especially greater freedom, access to education and the ability to understand & claim one's rights



Introduction & Purpose

This survey forms part of the 26-episode Community Voices series on Mams Radio 92.9, co-hosted by Sam Nkogatse (DJ) and Malusi Mazibuko.

Through this platform, Wakamoso and Mams Radio create a space where community voices can reflect on issues that shape everyday life in South Africa.

This is the 9th Community Voices survey, focused on Human Rights & the Constitution in South Africa.

The findings inform radio dialogue and civic engagement, ensuring that community perspectives shape conversations about rights, dignity and democratic participation.

We asked participants about:

- Their quality of life and sense of agency
- Their understanding of the Bill of Rights and the Constitution
- Whether they feel their rights are respected in daily life
- Trust in leadership and institutions responsible for protecting rights
- Key concerns affecting their communities and future opportunities

The purpose of this Community Survey is to:

- Capture how people experience their rights and freedoms in everyday life
- Understand awareness and confidence in the Bill of Rights
- Identify concerns related to service delivery, equality and dignity
- Explore levels of trust in leadership and institutions responsible for protecting rights
- Provide a community-centred snapshot to inform public dialogue on the Constitution

The findings reflect the views and experiences of the 217 respondents who completed the survey.

Note: This is a community pulse check, not a full academic study, offering grounded insight informed by structured social science methods.



Methodology

The survey was conducted in two phases

PHASE 1: COMMUNITY VOICES NETWORK

- Distributed to registered Wakamoso Trailblazers and community networks to gather the first wave of insights on experiences of rights and constitutional awareness

PHASE 2: WIDER COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

- Later opened to the broader Wakamoso community across multiple provinces to expand participation and capture a wider range of community perspectives

All responses were captured via the Wakamoso WhatsApp platform and analysed using the Wakamoso analytics system

217 responses were analysed for this report

Survey Results

- This survey brings together the lived experiences and perceptions of 217 respondents from across the Wakamoso community, focusing on how people understand and experience their constitutional rights in everyday life.
- Across themes of quality of life, agency and awareness of the Bill of Rights, respondents share how confident they feel about their rights, whether they believe those rights are respected, and how closely they feel institutions uphold constitutional values.
- The findings highlight key concerns relating to dignity, equality, service delivery, economic opportunity and trust in leadership.
- Results also reflect levels of understanding of the Constitution, perceptions of whether rights are protected in practice & what would strengthen people's ability to fully exercise their rights.
- Together, these insights provide a community-centred snapshot of how constitutional rights are experienced in daily life, contributing to a broader conversation about strengthening democracy, accountability and dignity in South Africa.

Respondent Overview

The survey gathered responses from 217 participants across multiple provinces in South Africa, providing insight into the demographic and socio-economic context in which people experience their constitutional rights

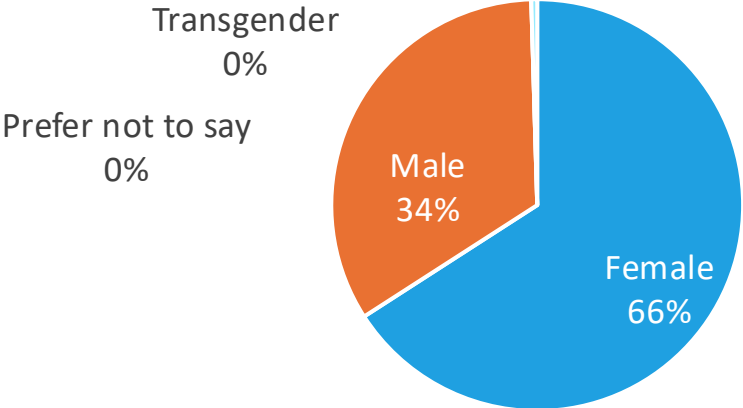
- The sample reflects a predominantly female respondent group (66%), with most participants falling within the 18–44 age range, particularly young adults aged 25–34
- Respondents represent a mix of employment situations, with a large proportion actively seeking work, alongside participants who are employed, self-employed or studying
- Geographically, responses were received from several provinces, with the largest participation from Gauteng, followed by the Western Cape, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and KwaZulu-Natal.

Together, this profile provides important context for interpreting how different communities understand and experience constitutional rights, opportunities & challenges in everyday life

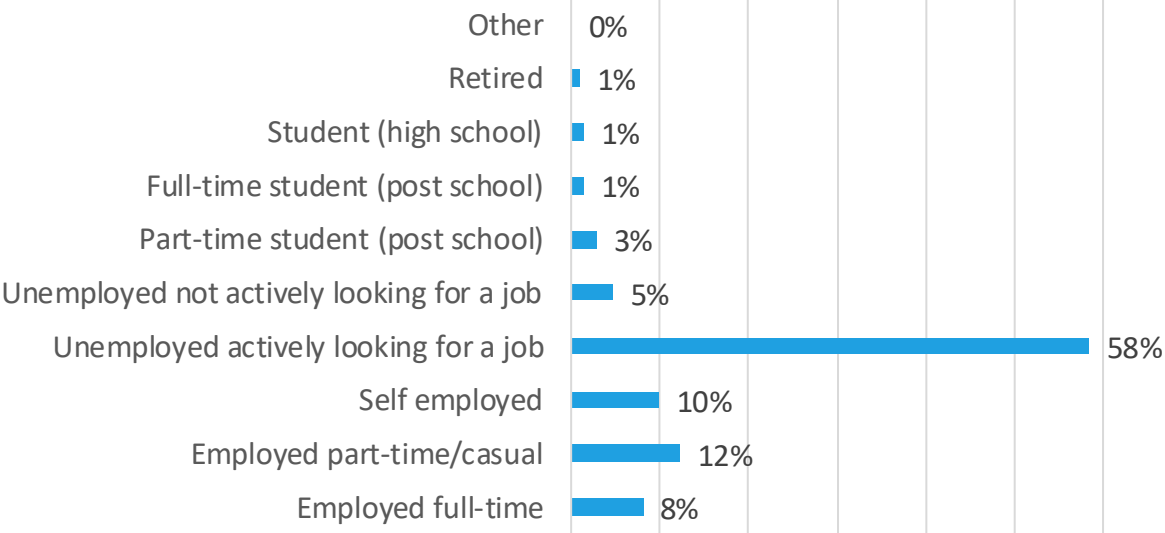


Respondents

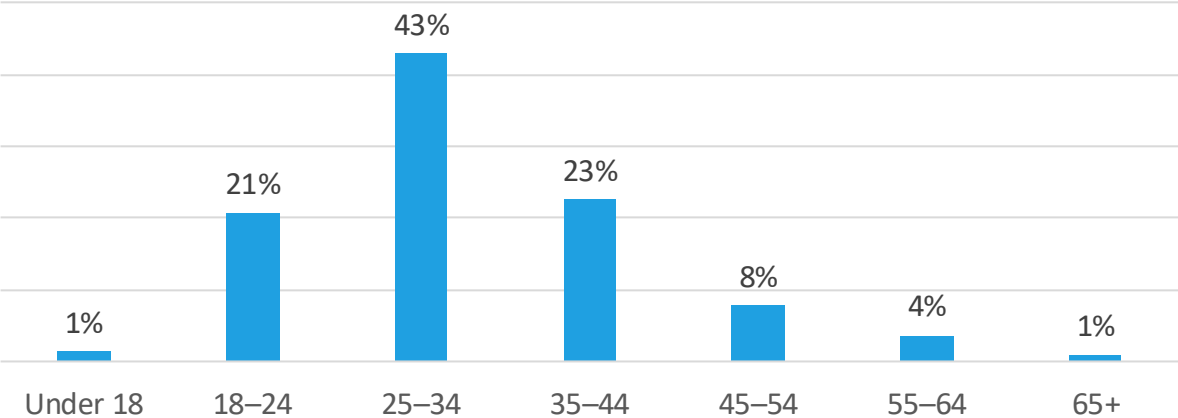
Gender



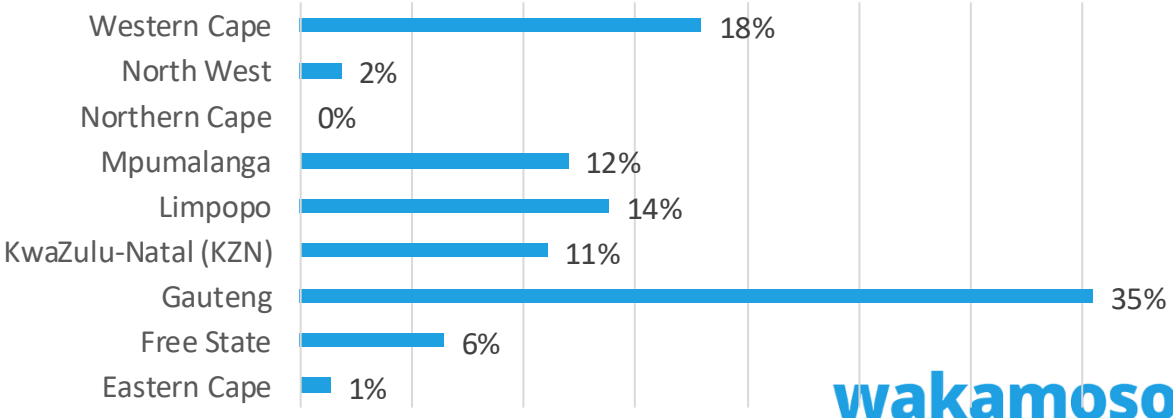
Employment status



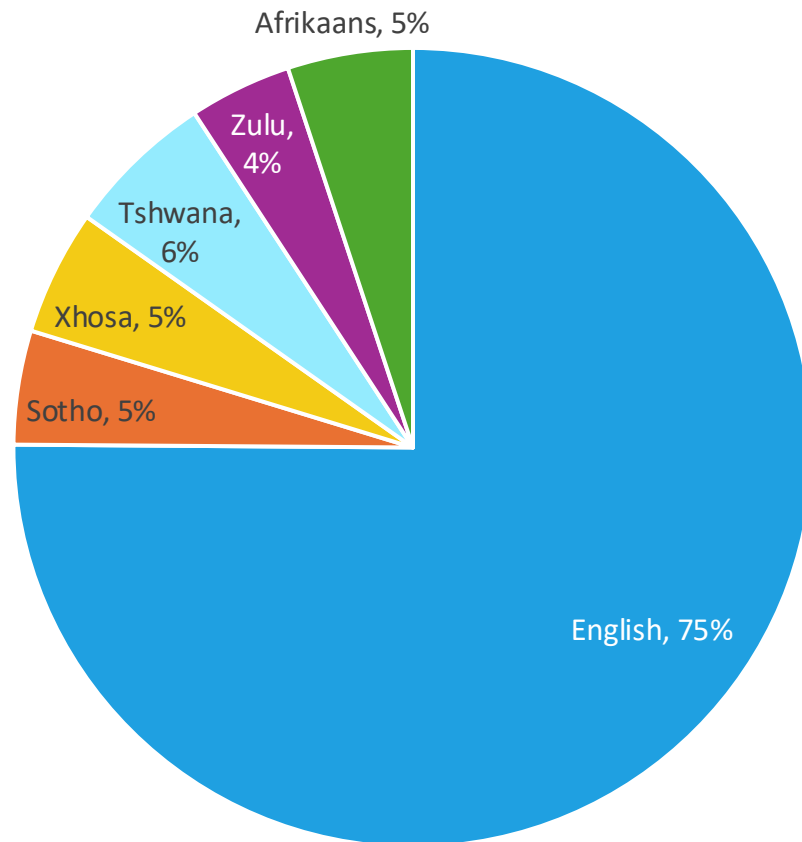
Age



Province



Language preference for the survey



- Although respondents were able to complete the survey in their home language, the majority chose to respond in English (75%)
 - Smaller proportions completed the survey in Tswana (6%), Afrikaans (5%), Xhosa (5%), Sotho (5%), and Zulu (4%)
- This suggests that while multilingual accessibility remains important, English continues to function as the dominant shared language for digital surveys and civic engagement, particularly in platforms such as WhatsApp where participants may feel comfortable responding in a commonly used language
- At the same time, the presence of responses across several languages highlights the importance of maintaining inclusive language options to ensure participation remains accessible to diverse communities

Overall Happiness & Agency

The survey begins by exploring **life satisfaction and personal agency**, two foundational indicators of how people experience their ability to navigate daily life and shape their futures

The results show a community that demonstrates **strong resilience & belief in personal agency**

A majority of respondents report that they feel able to influence their circumstances and make choices that shape the direction of their lives

At the same time, overall life satisfaction is more moderate, suggesting that while people believe in their ability to act, the broader economic & social environment often limits the opportunities available to them

This dynamic is important for interpreting the rest of the survey: people remain hopeful and motivated, but structural constraints continue to shape how that agency can translate into real improvements in quality of life and civic participation

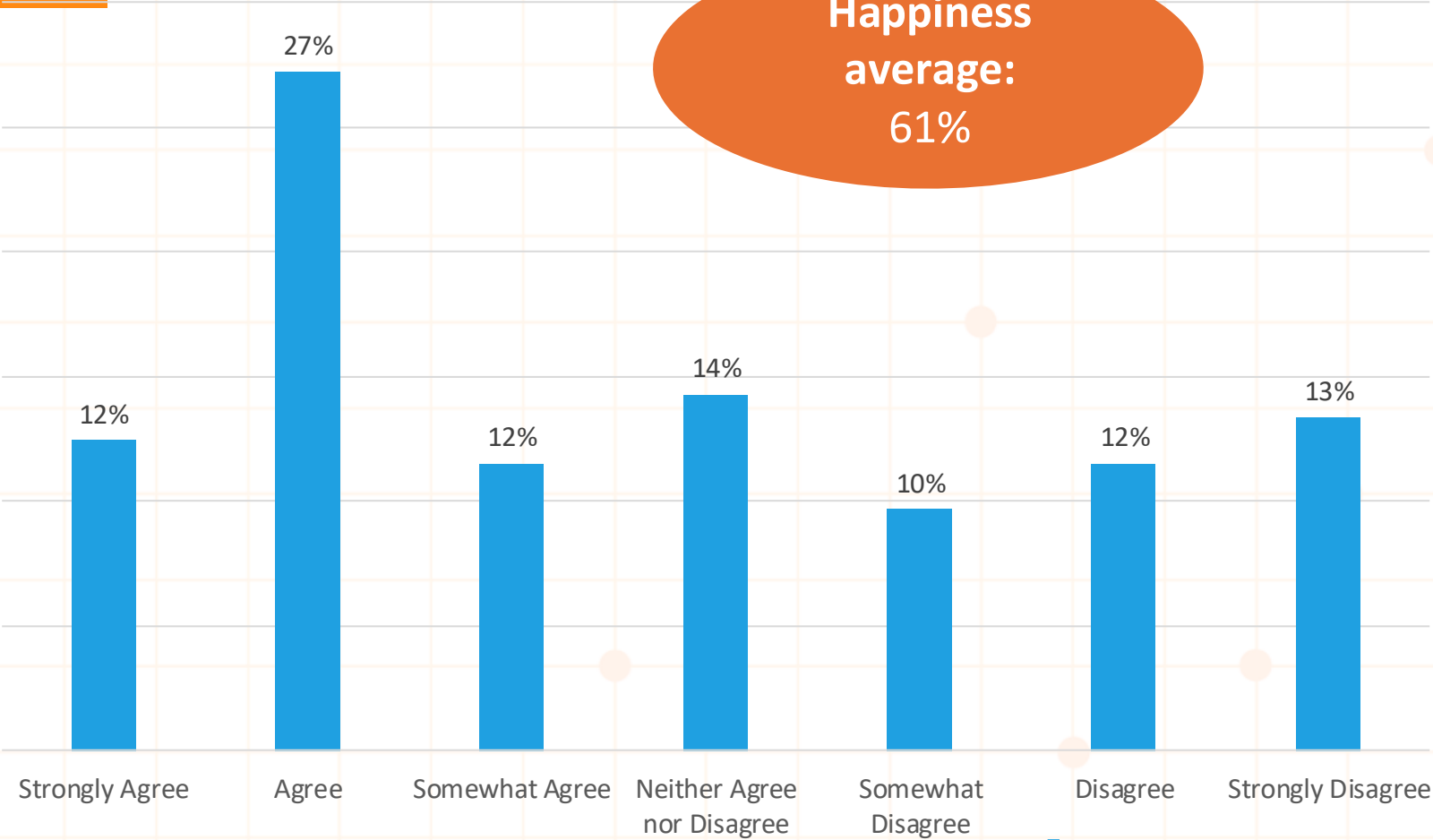


Happiness



I am leading my BEST LIFE possible

Happiness average: 61%

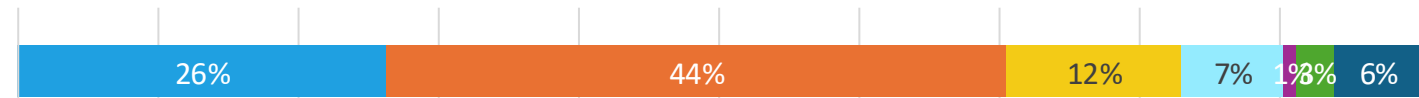




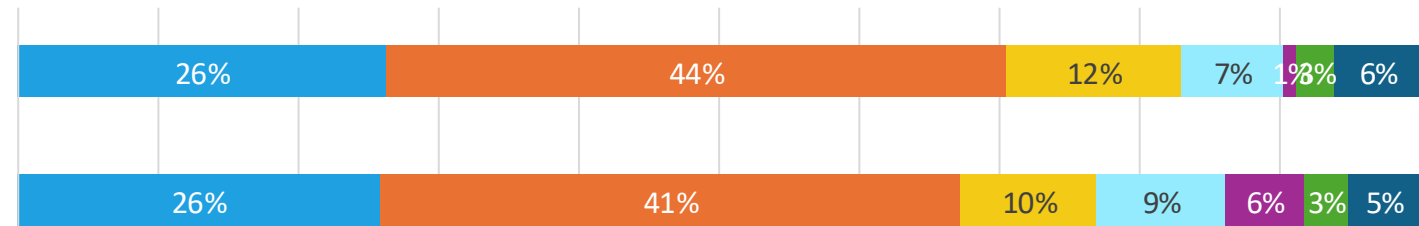
Agency: Resilience is high, opportunity is constrained

Resilience is high, opportunity is constrained

I believe I can influence or improve my circumstances, even when challenges arise.

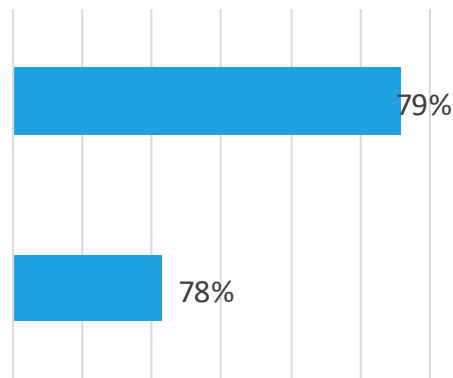


I feel able to make choices and take actions that meaningfully shape the direction of my life.



■ Strongly Agree ■ Agree ■ Somewhat Agree ■ Neither Agree nor Disagree ■ Somewhat Disagree ■ Disagree ■ Strongly Disagree

I believe I can influence or improve my circumstances, even when challenges arise.



I feel able to make choices and take actions that meaningfully shape the direction of my life.

- The results show a strong sense of personal agency among respondents. A large majority believe they can influence or improve their circumstances (79%) and feel able to make choices that shape the direction of their lives (78%)
- This suggests that while many people face limited economic and structural opportunities, their sense of resilience and belief in their ability to act remains strong

Wellbeing & Agency Lens:

How Personal Agency Shapes Perceptions of Human Rights and the Constitution

1. Happiness → Perception of Rights

People who say they are living their best possible life usually report:

- Higher agreement that their basic rights are respected
- Greater belief that the law protects people like them
- Higher confidence that public services reflect constitutional rights

Insight: Life satisfaction strongly shapes perceptions of whether rights are realised in practice

2. Agency → Civic Participation

Respondents who feel they can shape the direction of their lives tend to show higher agreement with:

- “My voice matters in shaping decisions in my community”
- “Participating in community activities can lead to real change”
- “I feel confident engaging with public processes”

Insight: Agency is closely linked to civic confidence and participation

3. Agency → Trust in Institutions

Higher agency often correlates with stronger agreement that:

- Public institutions uphold human rights
- Community members are treated fairly

Insight: When people feel personally empowered, they are more likely to believe institutions work

4. Happiness + Agency → Hope for the Future

Respondents with both high life satisfaction & high agency are usually more likely to agree that:

- Young people benefit from constitutional democracy
- They feel hopeful about the future of human rights

Insight: Personal wellbeing & perceived control strongly influence optimism about democracy

Life Satisfaction → Personal Agency → Civic Confidence

People who feel their lives are going well tend to feel they can influence their circumstances which makes them more confident that democracy and rights can work

Awareness, Understanding & Confidence

This section explores how familiar respondents are with South Africa's Constitution and the Bill of Rights & where people mainly learn about human rights

Results show that awareness of the Constitution is relatively high, with most respondents having heard of it and many reporting that they have read at least part of the Constitution or Bill of Rights

Importantly, schools emerge as the primary source of human rights learning, followed by traditional media and social media

This highlights the critical role that the education system continues to play in shaping civic awareness and constitutional literacy

At the same time, confidence in understanding the Bill of Rights is more mixed, with many respondents indicating they are only somewhat confident in their knowledge

When tested on specific rights, most respondents were able to identify key protections such as equality before the law, freedom of religion and the right to basic education, although **some confusion remains around the distinction between constitutional rights and economic expectations**

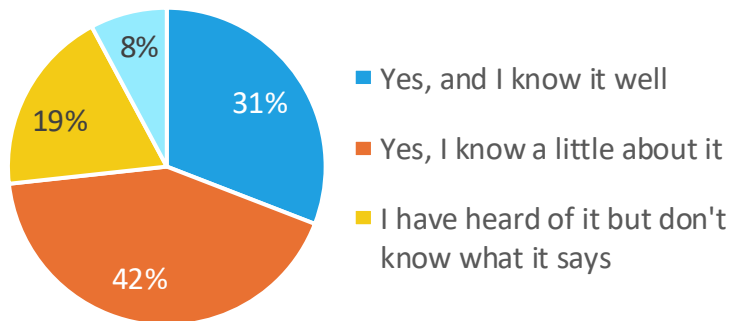
Findings suggest that while exposure to constitutional rights is widespread, there remains an opportunity to strengthen deeper public understanding of the scope & meaning of the Bill of Rights



Awareness, Understanding & Confidence

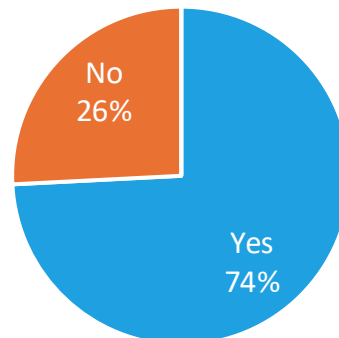
Before today, had you heard of South Africa's Constitution?

- Results show high general awareness of South Africa's Constitution, but varying levels of depth in understanding
 - Strong majority (73%) report that they have heard of the Constitution and have at least some knowledge of it, with 31% saying they know it well & 42% saying they know a little about it
 - 19% have only heard of it without knowing what it says & 8% report little or no awareness



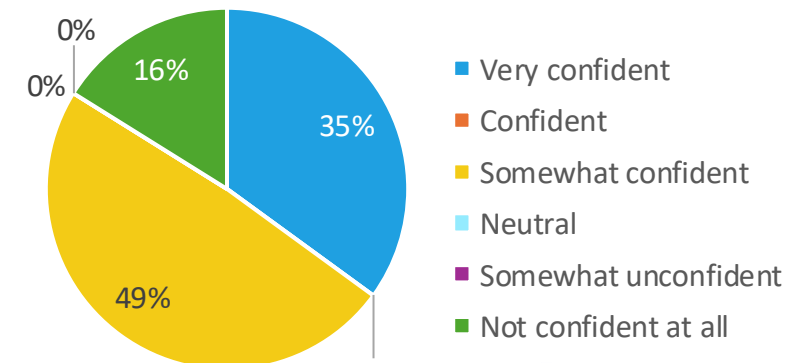
Have you ever read any part of the Constitution or Bill of Rights?

- Encouragingly, 74% of respondents say they have read some part of the Constitution or the Bill of Rights, suggesting that exposure to the country's rights framework is relatively widespread
- While the Constitution is widely recognised, there remains an important gap between basic awareness & deeper understanding, highlighting the continued importance of civic education and accessible public engagement around constitutional right



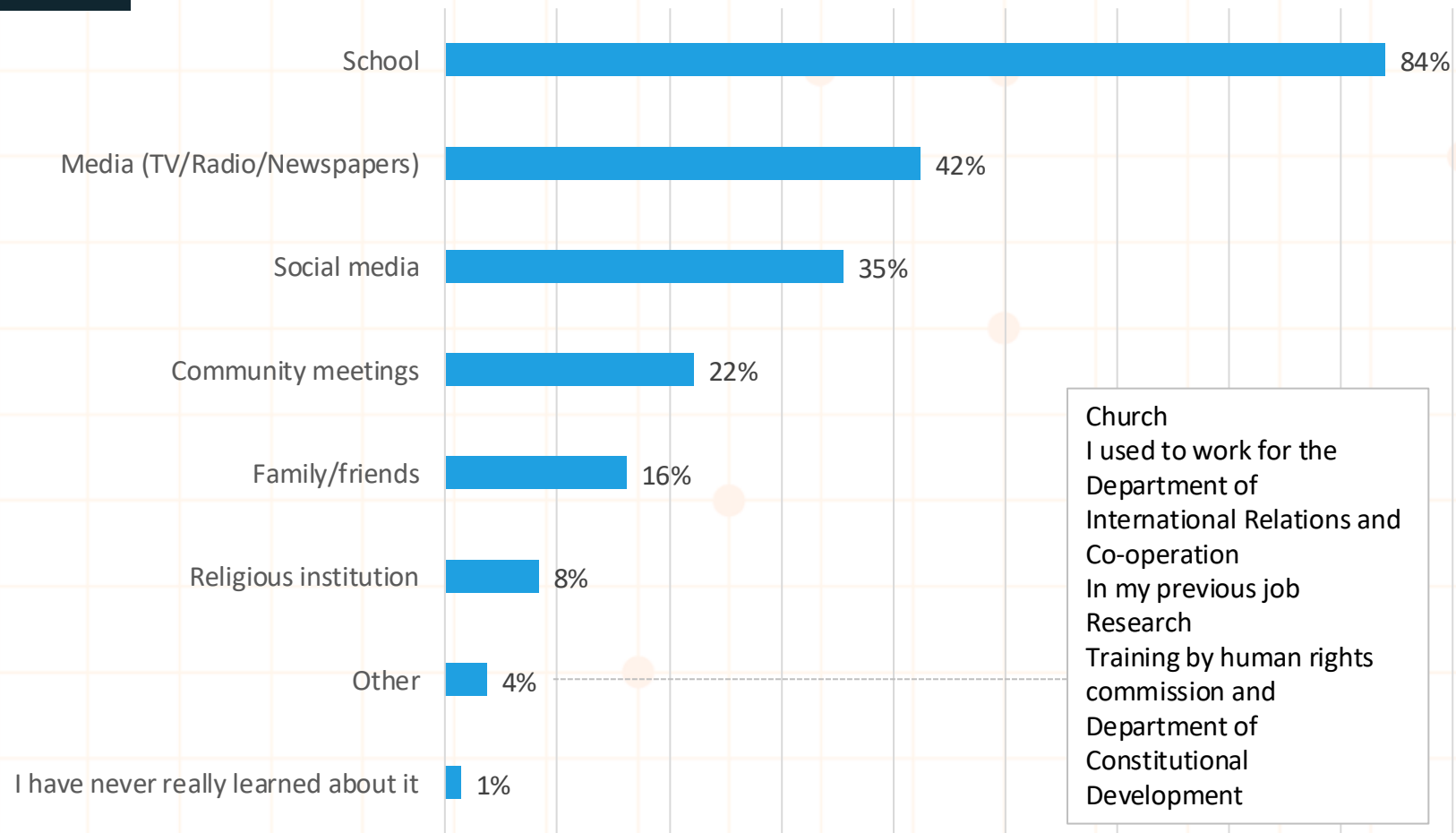
How confident are you that you understand what rights are in the Bill of Rights?

- Moderate confidence but not deep certainty in understanding the rights contained in the Bill of Rights
 - 35% of respondents say they are very confident, while the largest group (49%) describe themselves as only somewhat confident, indicating that many people feel they have a basic awareness but may not fully understand the details
 - A smaller proportion (16%) report no confidence at all, highlighting that a meaningful share of respondents feel uncertain about their knowledge of constitutional rights
- Overall: Awareness of the Bill of Rights exists but confidence in fully understanding those rights is uneven, reinforcing the need for continued civic education and accessible information about constitutional protections





Where did you mainly learn about human rights?

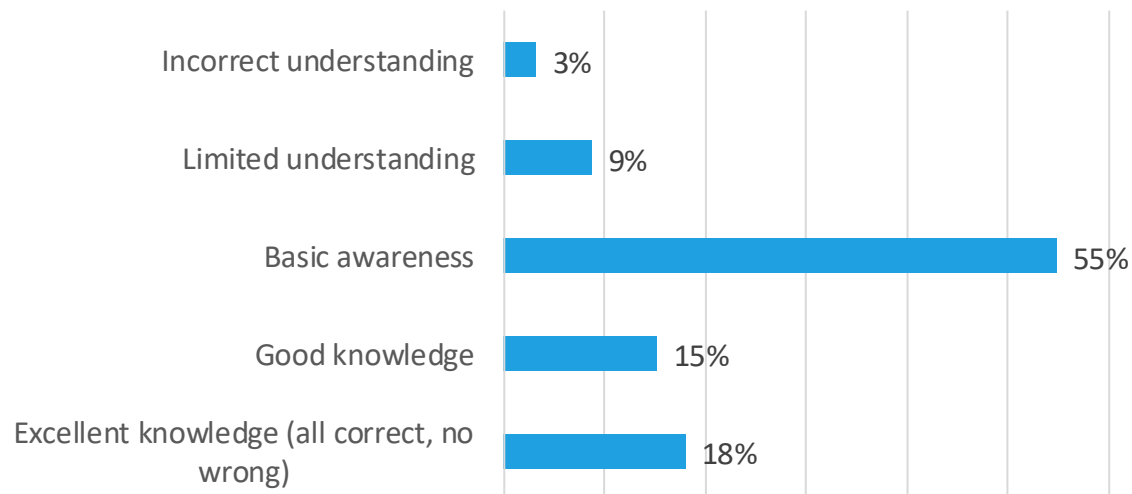


Church
I used to work for the
Department of
International Relations and
Co-operation
In my previous job
Research
Training by human rights
commission and
Department of
Constitutional
Development

Testing Knowledge

Which of the following is protected by South Africa's Bill of Rights? (Select all that apply)

- The right to equality before the law ✓
- Freedom of religion ✓
- The right to basic education ✓
- The right to a government job ✗
- I am not sure ✗



Understanding the Bill of Rights

- Only 18% of respondents correctly identified all constitutional rights listed
- Many respondents recognise key rights such as education and equality
- However, nearly 1 in 5 respondents selected “right to a government job,” showing confusion between rights and economic expectations
- This highlights the importance of continued civic education on the meaning and scope of constitutional rights

Knowledge Level	Meaning
Excellent knowledge	Correctly identified all rights and avoided incorrect options
Good knowledge	Correctly identified most rights
Basic knowledge	Recognises some rights but understanding is incomplete
Limited / incorrect knowledge	Shows confusion about what the Constitution protects

Lived Experience of Rights

30 years after the adoption of South Africa's Constitution, respondents describe a **complex and often mixed experience** of its influence

Many people associate the Constitution with **greater freedom, equality and access to education & opportunities**, particularly compared to previous generations

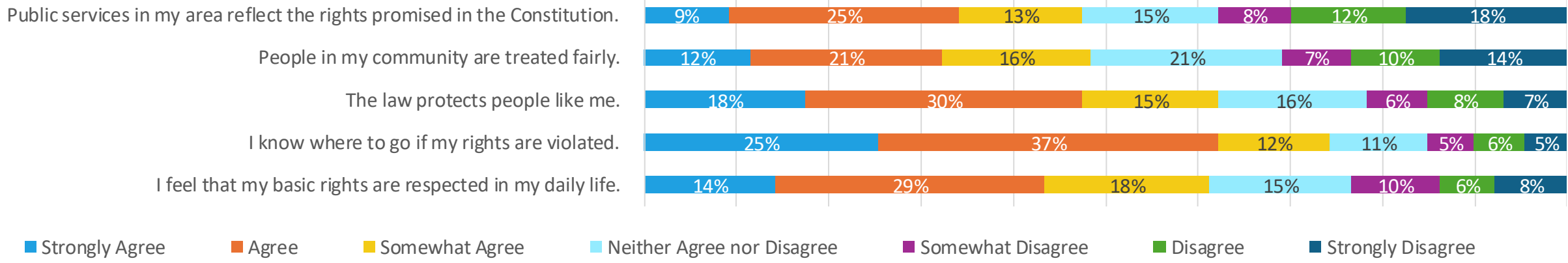
At the same time, a significant number feel that its **impact on their daily lives has been limited**, especially where unemployment, inequality & service delivery challenges persist

Overall, the responses suggest that while the Constitution is **widely recognised as an important foundation for rights and democratic freedoms**, its everyday **impact is experienced unevenly across communities**

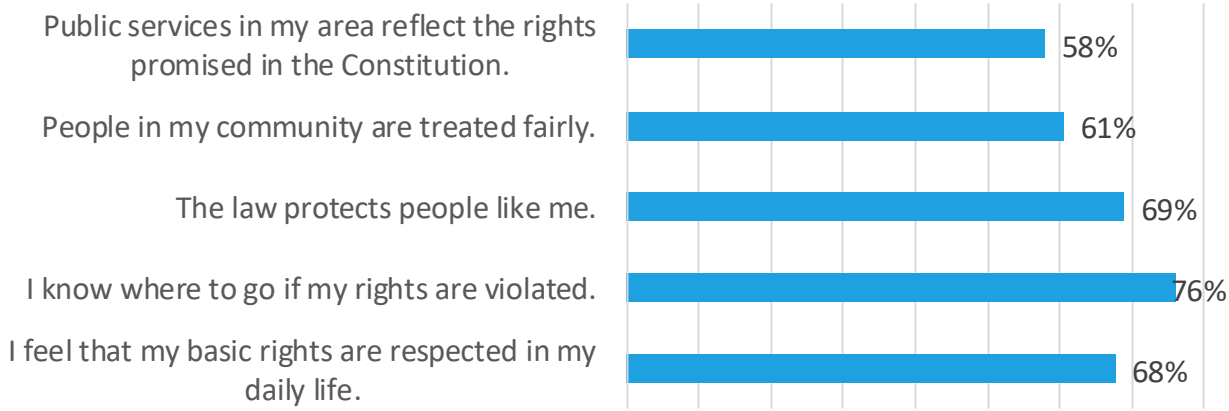


Lived Experience of Rights

Scale



Average



- Respondents show **greater confidence in the legal protection of rights** than in their everyday delivery through public services and community experiences
- Many people believe the law protects them and know where to seek help if rights are violated, suggesting awareness of constitutional mechanisms is relatively strong
- However, **lower confidence in fairness and service delivery** indicates that the lived experience of rights is uneven, highlighting a gap between constitutional promise & daily reality

This year marks 30 years of the Constitution.

How has it influenced or shaped your life?

1. Positive influence: rights, freedom & equality

Largest theme - many respondents say the Constitution improved their lives through freedom, equality & rights awareness

Common ideas mentioned

- Freedom and democracy
- Equality across race and gender
- Freedom of speech and expression
- Knowing one's rights
- Being treated with dignity

Example sentiments

- "The Constitution gave me freedom"
- "Everyone is equal before the law"
- "I know my rights and can speak freely"

Insight: For many, the Constitution is primarily experienced as a framework of rights & dignity, even if its effects are more symbolic rather than practical

2. Access to education & opportunities

2nd strong theme - education & opportunity, especially among younger respondents

Examples mentioned

- Free basic education
- Access to universities and NSFAS
- Opportunities previous generations did not have
- Ability to study or build a career

Typical responses

- "I was able to get free basic education"
- "I have opportunities my elders didn't have"
- "Education supports my future"

Insight: Education appears to be the most tangible constitutional benefit people associate with their lives.

3. Awareness & empowerment

Some describe the Constitution as helping them understand their rights & responsibilities

Example

- Knowing where to go when rights are violated
- Understanding equality & dignity
- Feeling empowered to speak or participate

Typical responses

- "I know my rights now"
- "It helped me understand human rights"

Insight: The Constitution functions as a source of civic awareness and personal empowerment, even if people do not always experience its full practical impact

4. Limited or no impact

A significant group say the Constitution has not changed their lives much

Common reasons

- Unemployment
- Poverty
- Living in rural areas
- Feeling that conditions remain the same

Typical responses

- "Nothing has changed"
- "It hasn't influenced my life"
- "Still unemployed"
- "Things are still the same"

Insight: For these respondents, economic realities overshadow constitutional rights

5. Frustration with government or inequality

Smaller but notable group express criticism or disappointment.

Themes include

- Corruption
- Poor service delivery
- Inequality
- Laws not applied equally

Typical responses

- "People don't follow the Constitution"
- "Service delivery got worse"
- "Some people are above the law"

Insight: This reflects a gap between constitutional ideals & trust in institutions

Overall insight

Open responses reveal a dual reality

- Many people associate the Constitution with freedom, equality & education opportunities.
- At the same time, a large number feel it has not significantly improved their economic circumstances, particularly where unemployment & service delivery remain challenges

Insight: The Constitution is widely respected as a symbol of rights, but its everyday impact is uneven and often overshadowed by economic realities

Participation, Trust & Civic Voice

This section explores how respondents experience participation in democratic processes and the extent to which they feel their voices influence decisions in their communities

Overall, the findings suggest relatively **strong willingness to engage in civic life, particularly through community meetings, volunteering and other local activities**

Many respondents report feeling confident taking part in public processes such as voting, meetings & surveys

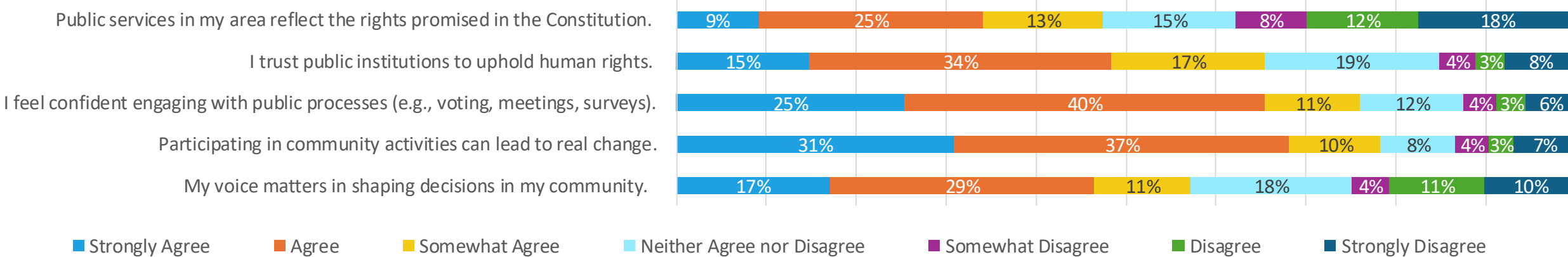
At the same time, the results indicate more **cautious levels of trust in public institutions and a slightly lower sense that individual voices** meaningfully shape community decisions

This suggests that while people are prepared to participate and engage, there remains a **gap between civic participation and perceived influence**, highlighting an opportunity to strengthen trust, responsiveness & meaningful participation in democratic processes

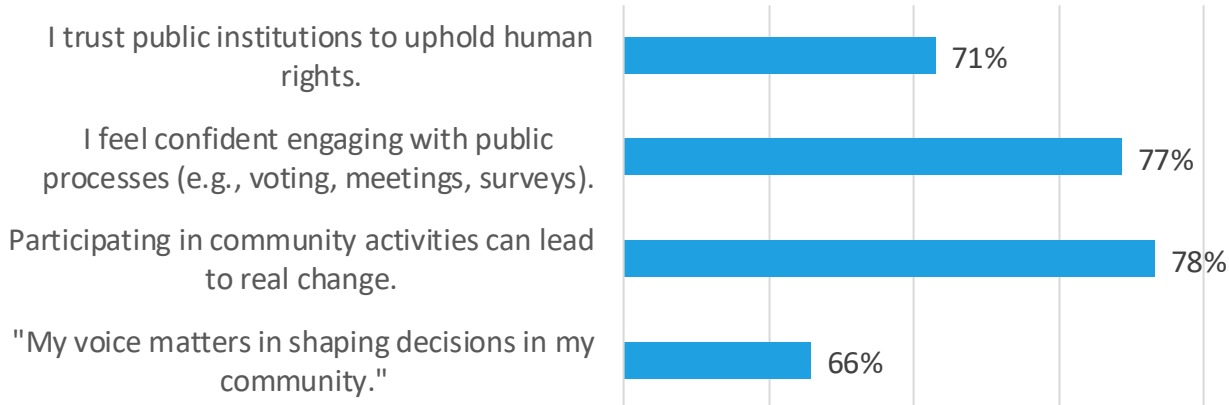


Participation, Trust & Voice

Scale



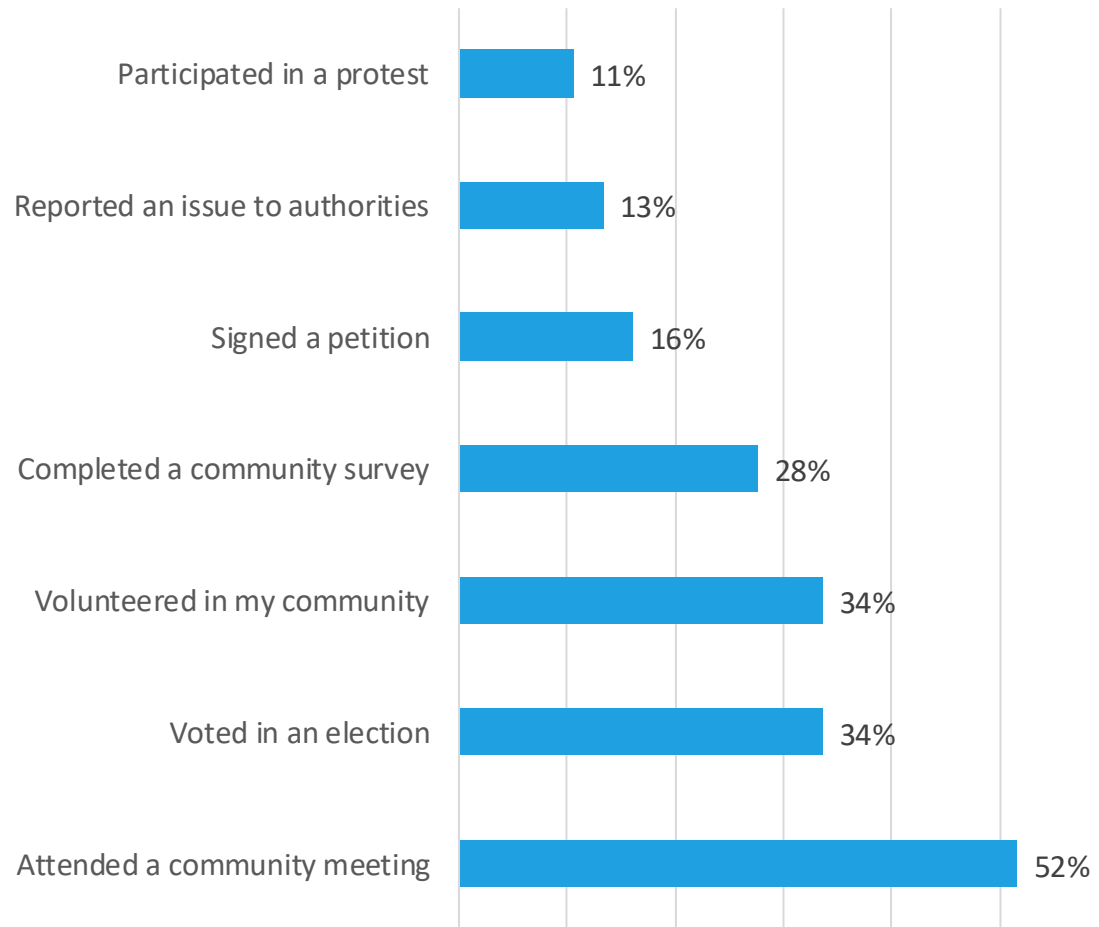
Average



- Results suggest that civic participation & engagement are relatively strong - most saying they feel confident taking part in public processes such as voting, meetings & surveys (77%) and believing that community participation can lead to real change (78%)
- Trust in public institutions to uphold human rights is somewhat lower (71%) - while people are willing to engage with democratic processes, confidence in institutions themselves is more cautious
- Although a majority feel that their voice matters in community decision-making (66%), this is the lowest score in the section, suggesting that some respondents still experience limits in how much influence they feel they actually have

Forms of Civic Participation

In the past 12 months, have you done any of the following?



- Results suggest that community-based participation is more common than formal political action
 - Over half (52%) report attending a community meeting, making it the most common form of engagement
 - Volunteering & voting follow at 34%, indicating moderate participation in both community and democratic activities
 - Other forms of engagement are less common - only 16% report signing a petition & 13% reporting issues to authorities, while 11% have participated in a protest
- Overall, the findings suggest that respondents are most comfortable engaging through local community spaces, while more formal or confrontational forms of civic action occur less frequently

A Reflection on 30 Years

The results reflect a population that broadly recognises the importance of constitutional democracy but also believes that the Constitution must continue to evolve

A large **majority of respondents (82%) agree that the Constitution needs significant reform** to better serve society, suggesting that while the constitutional framework is valued, many people feel it does not yet fully address current social and economic challenges

At the same time, **optimism about human rights** remains relatively strong, with 69% saying they feel **hopeful about the future of human rights** in South Africa

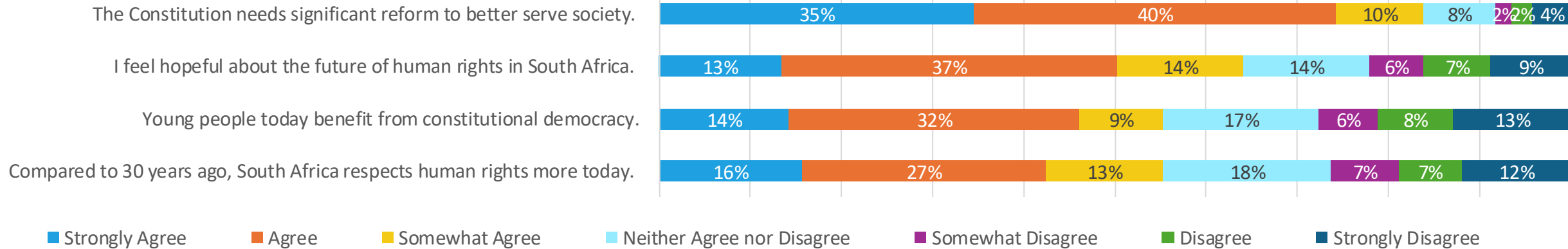
A similar share (65%) believe that young people benefit from constitutional democracy and that South Africa **respects human rights more today than it did 30 years ago**

Taken together, the findings suggest a balanced but critical perspective: **respondents recognise the progress made under constitutional democracy while also expressing a clear desire for reform and stronger implementation to meet contemporary needs**

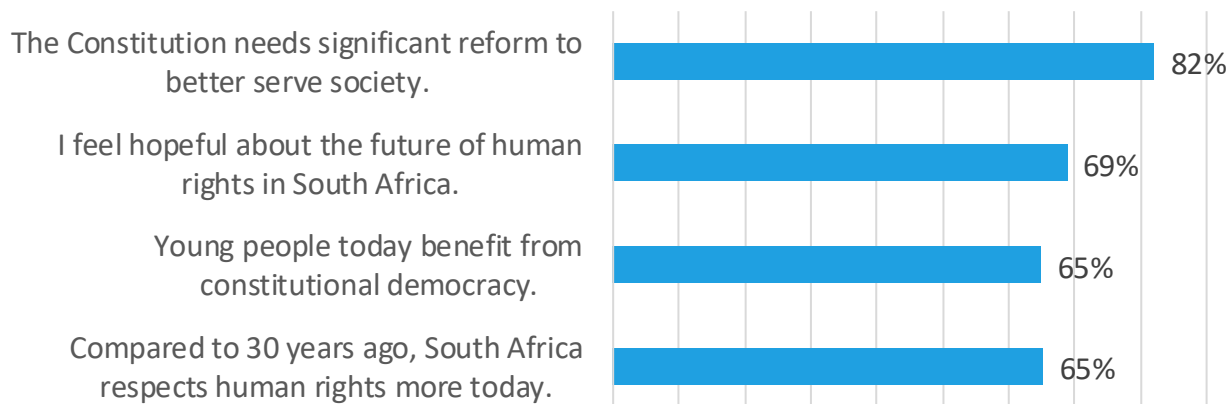


Views on the Constitution and Human Rights

Scale



Mean



- Most respondents believe the Constitution remains important but needs improvement. A large majority (82%) say the Constitution requires significant reform to better serve society.
- At the same time, many remain hopeful about the future of human rights (69%), and around two-thirds believe young people benefit from constitutional democracy and that South Africa respects human rights more today than 30 years ago.
- Overall, the results suggest continued belief in constitutional democracy, alongside a strong desire for reform and better implementation.

Likes, Dislikes & Changes

The responses reveal a complex but insightful picture of how people relate to the Constitution

Many respondents **express strong appreciation** for its core principles - particularly the protection of human rights, equality, dignity & freedom

- These values remain widely recognised and respected

At the same time, **frustrations emerge around how these principles** are experienced in everyday life

- Concerns about corruption, unemployment, inequality, crime & weak service delivery lead many respondents to feel that the Constitution's promises are not always fully realised

.When asked what they would change, most people do not call for a complete redesign of the Constitution

- Instead, their **suggestions focus on stronger implementation, greater accountability from leaders, improved economic opportunities and better delivery of the rights** already guaranteed



Key themes: Likes

1. Equality and fair treatment

One of the clearest & most repeated themes

Many respondents value the idea that:

- everyone is equal
- people should be treated fairly
- race and gender should not determine how people are treated

Suggests that equality remains the Constitution's most visible moral promise in the eyes of respondents

2. Human rights and the Bill of Rights

Very large share of answers refer directly to:

- human rights
- the Bill of Rights
- protection of rights
- dignity
- freedom

People seem to value the Constitution most as a protective framework that gives people rights and recognition

3. Freedom and voice

Many responses highlight:

- freedom of expression
- freedom of movement
- freedom to speak
- having a voice
- democratic participation and elections

This suggests that respondents associate the Constitution with personal freedom and the right to be heard

4. Education as a tangible benefit

Education comes through strongly, especially:

- free basic education
- the right to education
- opportunities for young people

This is important because education appears to be one of the most concrete and practical benefits respondents associate with the Constitution

5. Inclusion and protection of diversity

Smaller but meaningful cluster values that the Constitution:

- includes everyone
- protects all races
- protects women, children, vulnerable people
- accommodates different identities and beliefs

This shows that some respondents see the Constitution as a tool for inclusion and belonging.

Important counter-theme

Notable group saying: nothing, none, not sure, not much, it looks good on paper but is not implemented fairly

It suggests that while many people admire the principles of the Constitution, a significant minority are disappointed by how those principles are applied in practice.

So the data contains both:

- respect for the Constitution's values
- and frustration with

Key themes: Dislikes

1. Corruption and lack of accountability (very strong theme)

Many mention corruption directly:

- corruption in government
- fraud
- politicians benefiting from the system
- leaders not being held accountable

Suggests that dissatisfaction is strongly linked to trust in institutions rather than the Constitution itself

2. Gap between rights and reality

Major pattern is frustration that:

- rights exist on paper
- but are not implemented in everyday life

Respondents refer to:

- poor service delivery
- unemployment
- inequality
- slow implementation of rights like housing, education & safety

3. Perception that criminals are protected

Several feel the Constitution:

- protects criminals
- protects prisoners
- gives rights to perpetrators

This reflects a public tension between human rights protections & perceptions of justice and safety

4. Concerns about foreigners and resource competition

Noticeable cluster express concern that:

- foreigners benefit from jobs or services
- foreigners have the same rights as citizens

This indicates that economic pressure & unemployment are shaping how constitutional rights are interpreted

5. Inequality and unfairness

Many feel:

- equality is promised but not practiced
- the rich or politically connected benefit more
- ordinary citizens are not treated equally

6. Youth frustration and unemployment

Some link dissatisfaction to:

- lack of jobs
- youth unemployment
- limited opportunities

7. A portion of respondents say “nothing” or “not sure”

As in the previous question, a group either:

- does not know enough about the Constitution
- or does not have a clear opinion

If you had to change **ONE** thing in the Constitution, what would it be?

1. Jobs and economic inclusion

Strongest theme - many say they would change the Constitution to create jobs, protect youth employment, expand work opportunities or even guarantee a job

Typical ideas include

- job creation
- youth employment
- decent work
- free tertiary education linked to opportunity
- concern about unemployment after graduation

Insight: Many treat the Constitution not only as a rights framework, but as something that should deliver economic inclusion and livelihood security - suggesting that unemployment is so central in people's lives that it shapes how they think about constitutional change.

2. Foreign nationals, borders and access to services

2nd prominent theme - foreign nationals, immigration & access to public resources

Typical ideas include

- prioritising South Africans first
- stricter border control
- limiting access to clinics or services for non-citizens
- deportation of undocumented migrants
- linking crime and jobs to foreigners

Insights: Strong sign of resource anxiety & exclusionary pressure. Where jobs, healthcare and services feel scarce, some respondents redirect frustration toward foreign nationals. This is not just a migration opinion; it reflects deeper insecurity about belonging, fairness & who should benefit from the state.

3. Crime, punishment and protection from criminals

Many focus on crime, criminals, harsher punishment & the belief that the law protects offenders too much

Typical ideas include

- death penalty
- "rights for criminals" should be reduced
- tougher justice system
- harsher punishment for murder, rape & GBV
- no freedom for violent offenders

Insight: These responses suggest that for many people, the Constitution is judged through the lens of personal safety. When people feel unsafe, they may see rights protections as too generous toward offenders and not protective enough toward victims and communities.

4. Equality and fairness

Major theme - desire for equality, fairness & equal treatment

Typical ideas include

- everyone must be equal
- equality before the law
- anti-discrimination
- fairness across race and class
- more opportunities for overlooked groups

Insights: Shows that equality remains a core constitutional aspiration, but respondents often imply that equality is promised more than delivered. People are still reading daily life through the lens of unequal treatment and unequal opportunity.

If you had to change **ONE** thing in the Constitution, what would it be? (cont.)

5. Corruption, leadership and accountability

Strong theme - frustration with political leadership, corruption & lack of accountability

Typical ideas include:

- corruption must fall
- stricter consequences for leaders
- automatic suspension for corruption
- leaders must be removed if they fail
- parliament and public office need reform

Insights: People do not only want more rights; they want the state to be more accountable and more effective. This suggests that trust in institutions is weakened not by the Constitution itself, but by the perception that leaders fail to uphold it.

6. Socio-economic rights and implementation

Smaller but important set of responses speaks in more constitutional language, focusing on implementation rather than changing rights themselves

Typical ideas include:

- stronger socio-economic rights
- better enforcement of education, healthcare, housing
- practical delivery matters more than wording
- rights are good, implementation is weak

Insights: Most thoughtful themes in the data. It suggests that some respondents do not want a different Constitution; they want the existing Constitution to work better in practice.

7. Children's rights, GBV and social protection

Smaller cluster focuses on:

- children's rights
- GBV and femicide
- pensions
- education
- community safety
- police presence

Insights: These responses show that people often think constitutionally through everyday vulnerability: children, women, pensioners, safety, schooling & local protection.



Summary Insights





Top 5 Strategic Insights

Human Rights and the Constitution

Resilience is high, but opportunity is constrained

- Most respondents believe they can shape their future and influence their circumstances, yet unemployment and economic barriers continue to limit how that agency translates into improved life outcomes

Awareness of constitutional rights exists, but understanding is shallow

- While most people have heard of the Constitution and many have read parts of it, confidence in fully understanding the Bill of Rights remains uneven, pointing to the need for stronger civic education

The Constitution is respected as a symbol of freedom and equality

- Respondents widely associate the Constitution with dignity, rights & democratic freedom, confirming its continued legitimacy as a foundational framework for South African society

The biggest gap lies between constitutional promise and lived experience

- Unemployment, inequality, corruption & service delivery failures lead many respondents to feel that the protections and opportunities promised by the Constitution are not always realised in daily life

Citizens want better implementation, not a different Constitution

- Although many believe reform is needed, most proposed changes focus on stronger accountability, job creation, safety & effective delivery of rights rather than replacing the constitutional framework itself

wakamoso. Thank You.

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