

# National Development Plan

Vision for 2030





# Background

- The President appointed the Commission in May 2010 to draft a vision and plan for the country
- The Commission is advisory - only Cabinet can adopt a development plan
- On 9 June 2011 we released a diagnostic document and elements of a vision statement
- On 11 November, we release the vision statement and the plan to the country for consideration
- Values of our Constitution are entrenched in the plan
  - ▶ Social solidarity and pro-poor policies
  - ▶ Non racialism, non sexism (SA belongs to all who live in it)
  - ▶ The need to redress the ills of the past



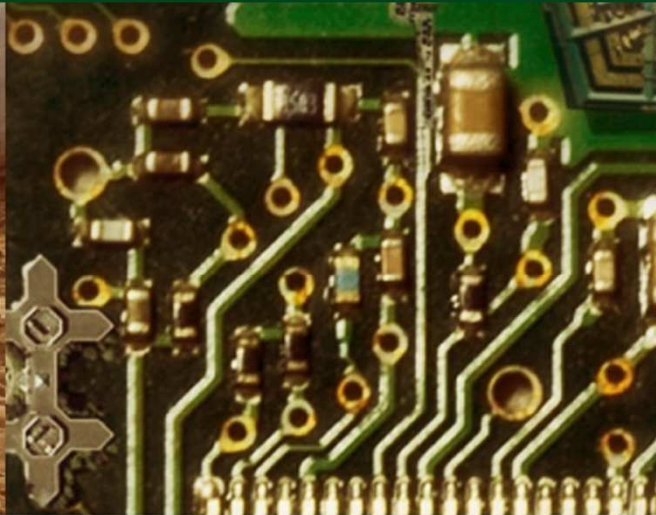
West to East tilt

Interconnectivity

Globalisation



## DRIVERS OF CHANGE



Climate change

Technology

Resurgence of Africa

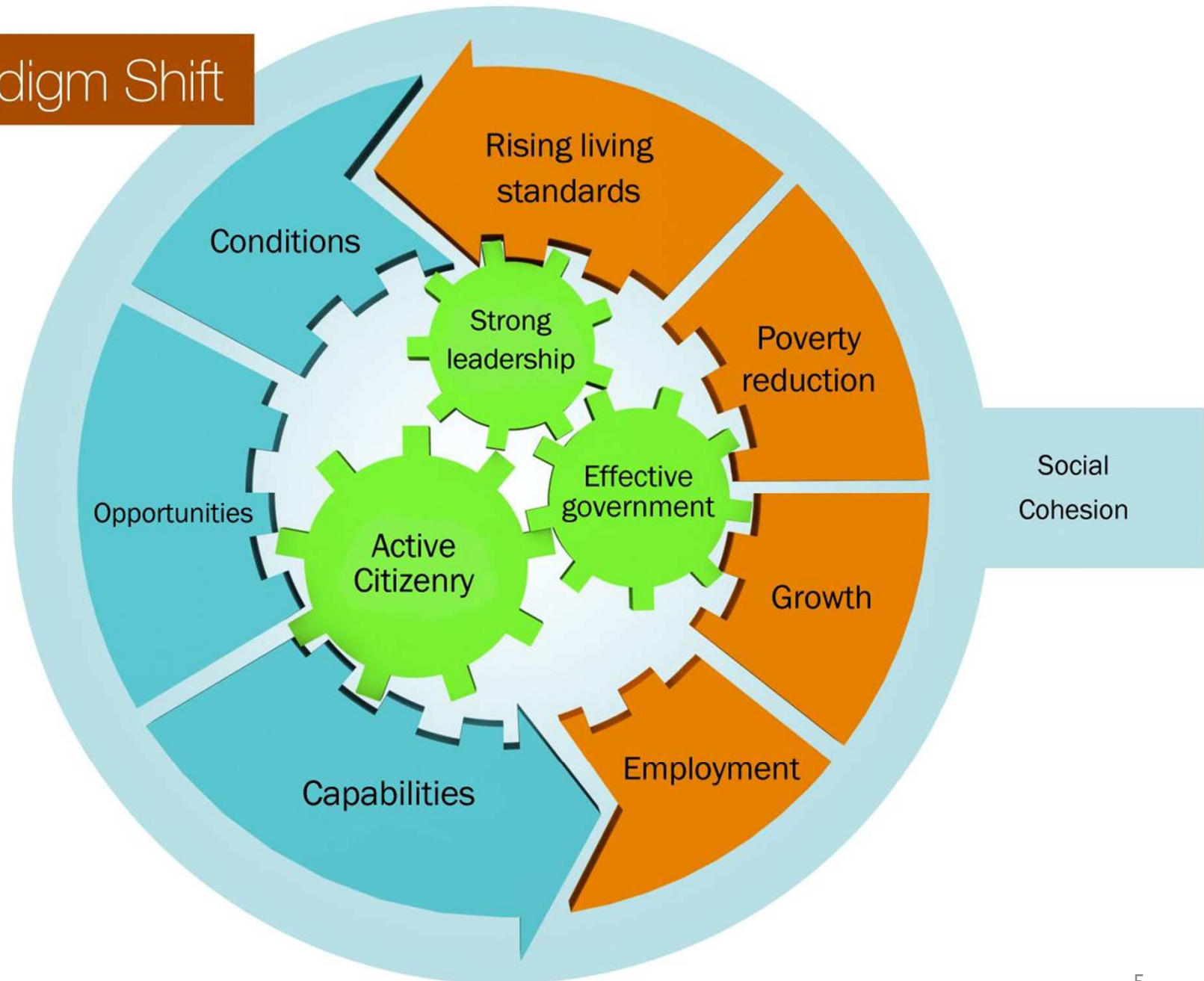
## Demographic trends

- Population to reach 58.5 million by 2030
- Fertility rates are declining
- By 2030 70% of population will be urban
- In 2010, SA entered a 'demographic window' - large youth population





## Paradigm Shift



The plan

The diagnostic





... added four more sections

- Rural economy
- Social protection
- Community safety
- Regional integration



## Outcomes envisaged

- A united country, where all citizens are active participants in their own development
- A capable state that drives development, promotes ethics and serves the citizenry
- A dynamic and growing economy that is more labour absorbing, providing opportunities for all, supported by adequate infrastructure
- An education, skills and innovation system that can develop the capabilities of our people and our country
- Leaders who work together to confront and overcome our problems





## Create jobs

Grow the economy and make it more labour absorbing

- Lower the cost of living and of doing business
- Increase public infrastructure spending to 10% of GDP
- Promote competitiveness and exports - diversify trade towards emerging economies
- Exploit our mineral endowments to pay for capability upgrading
- Promote manufacturing in areas of competitive advantage
- Grow agricultural output and focus on agro-processing
- Improve the functioning of the labour market to make it easier for young work seekers to get jobs
- Make it possible for very skilled immigrants to work in South Africa



# Key policy messages 1

## ■ Education

- Ensure that schools are accountable for performance to communities and to the dept
- Improve quality of FET system before expanding the sector significantly

## ■ Health

- Focus on the building blocks of the NHI
  - Human resources
  - Quality of public care
  - Lowering the relative cost of private care
  - Building a district health information system



## Key policy messages 2

### ■ Spatial planning

- Focus more on in formal settlement upgrading
- Fix the housing gap market
- Density cities
- Improve public transport
- Move jobs to townships

### ■ Rural economy

- Invest in irrigation infrastructure in two high potential rural areas (Makatini Flats and Umzimvubu)
- Tenure reform, including communal tenure
- Focus on expanding small farmers in niche products





## Key policy messages 3

### ■ Economic infrastructure

- Invest to support mining expansion
- Upgrade the freight logistic system
- Ensure fuel and energy security
- Explore all costs and benefits before making major investments
- Achieve radically lower broadband costs
- Gas is likely to be the major energy source of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, invest in the sector

### ■ Manage the transition to a low carbon economy



## Key policy messages 4

- Build a more capable state
  - The diagnostic report highlighted uneven public services, in particular poor services to poor people, because of
    - Policy inconsistency, organisational instability and poor technical skills
  - The key recommendations to tackle these include
    - Professionalise the public service
    - Provide a degree of insularity from political interference
    - Create administrative head of the public service
    - Clarify policy, regulatory and accountability links for SOEs
    - Raise skills profiles and focus on career development
      - Incentivise technical skills to remain in the service
  - Give the metros powers over built environment infrastructure coordination
- Fight corruption
  - Centralise large and complex tenders
  - Introduce dedicated courts, with expert prosecutors
  - Prevent civil servants from engaging in types of business activity



## Key policy messages 5

### ■ Active citizenry

■ A mindset change is needed, a return to people centred development of the RDP

### ■ The present discourse

— Government must deliver, when people are unhappy they toyi toyi

### ■ The alternative

— An active citizenry together with a capable state should drive development

— We have to re-learn how to engage constructively with communities to avoid the tension we see

— The avenues range from IDPs to ward committees, SGBs to community policing forums



A background image showing a close-up of hands stacking smooth, rounded stones. The stones are light brown and the hands are a darker skin tone. The image is slightly blurred, focusing on the action of stacking.

## Difficult issues that remain

- How do we build a more capable state, balancing accountability with professionalism? How do we strengthen political accountability?
- Can we build a more labour absorbing economy? What will it take?
- What models will ensure more effective redress, while still growing the size of the pie?
- Can we exploit our mineral resources and at the same time transition to a low carbon economy?
- How do we build enduring partnerships with the private sector that meet our developmental needs?



## Process going forward

- This is a proposed plan for consideration by the country
- It will be followed by a process of consultation, refinement and then re-submission (in June 2012)
- Cabinet will give final approval of the plan
- Successful implementation requires broad support and active championing throughout society

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