

Our future - make it work



ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Origins

- Polokwane...
- Commissioners appointed by President Zuma on 11 May 2010
- Asked to take a critical, cross-cutting and long-term view of South Africa – and advise the President, Cabinet and the country on a long-term vision and plan for a more prosperous future.
- **Diagnostic report was released on 9 June 2011**

NPC – Background and Origins



Chapters/Issues

1. Policy-making in a complex environment
2. Demographic Trends
3. Economy and unemployment
4. Economic infrastructure
5. Environmental sustainability
6. Integrated and inclusive rural economy
7. Positioning South Africa in the world
8. Transforming Human Settlements
9. Improving education, training and innovation
10. Promoting Health
11. Social Protection
12. Building Safer Community
13. Building a Capable and Developmental State
14. Fighting Corruption
15. Transforming Society and Uniting the Country

The National Development Plan

- Plan has elements of a vision statement
- Combating poverty and inequality as key objectives
- Nine challenges confronting the country
- Draft National Development Plan released on 11 November 2011
- Six month consultation process with the public, government, political parties and social partners
- On 15 august 2012, the Commission handed over the revised plan to the President and the country

The Six Pillars of the NDP



1. Mobilisation of all South Africans
2. Active engagement of citizens in their own development
3. Expansion of the economy & making growth inclusive
4. Building of key capabilities (human, physical & institutional)
5. Building a capable and developmental state
6. Fostering of strong leadership throughout society

The plan bastic



Key Characteristics of the NDP

Not just a vision - a long-term strategic plan, that serves four broad objectives:

- Providing overarching goals to be achieved by 2030
- Building consensus on the key obstacles and specific actions to be undertaken
- Providing a common framework for detailed planning
- Creating a basis for making choices about how best to use limited resources

NDP –Roadmap for Next 20 years

“The Plan has been adopted as a National Plan for the whole country. It is our roadmap for the next 20 years. All the work we do in government is now part of the comprehensive National Development Plan, including all operational plans be they social, economic or political.”

President Zuma, 3 February 2013

At current trends we may not reach targets

EMPLOYMENT, INEQUALITY AND POVERTY TARGETS

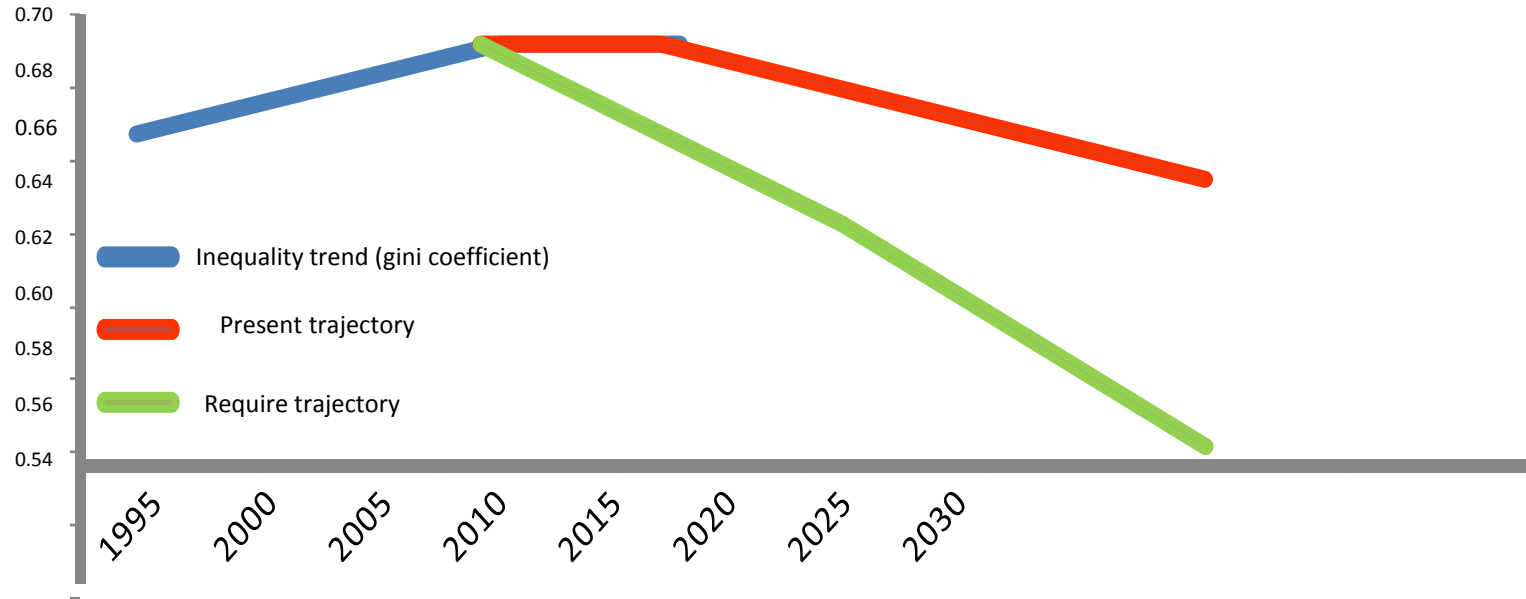
Key Targets of NDP

1. Employment: 13 million in 2010 to 24 million in 2030.
2. Raise income from R50 000 a person to R120 000.
3. Increase the quality of education so that all children have at least two years of preschool education and all children in grade 6 can read, write and count.
4. Establish a competitive base of infrastructure, human resources and regulatory frameworks.
5. Reduce poverty and inequality by raising employment, bolstering productivity and incomes, and broadening the social wage.
6. Ensure that professional and managerial posts better reflect the country's demography
7. Broaden ownership to historically disadvantaged groups.
8. Provide quality health care while promoting health and well-being.
9. Establish effective, affordable public transport.

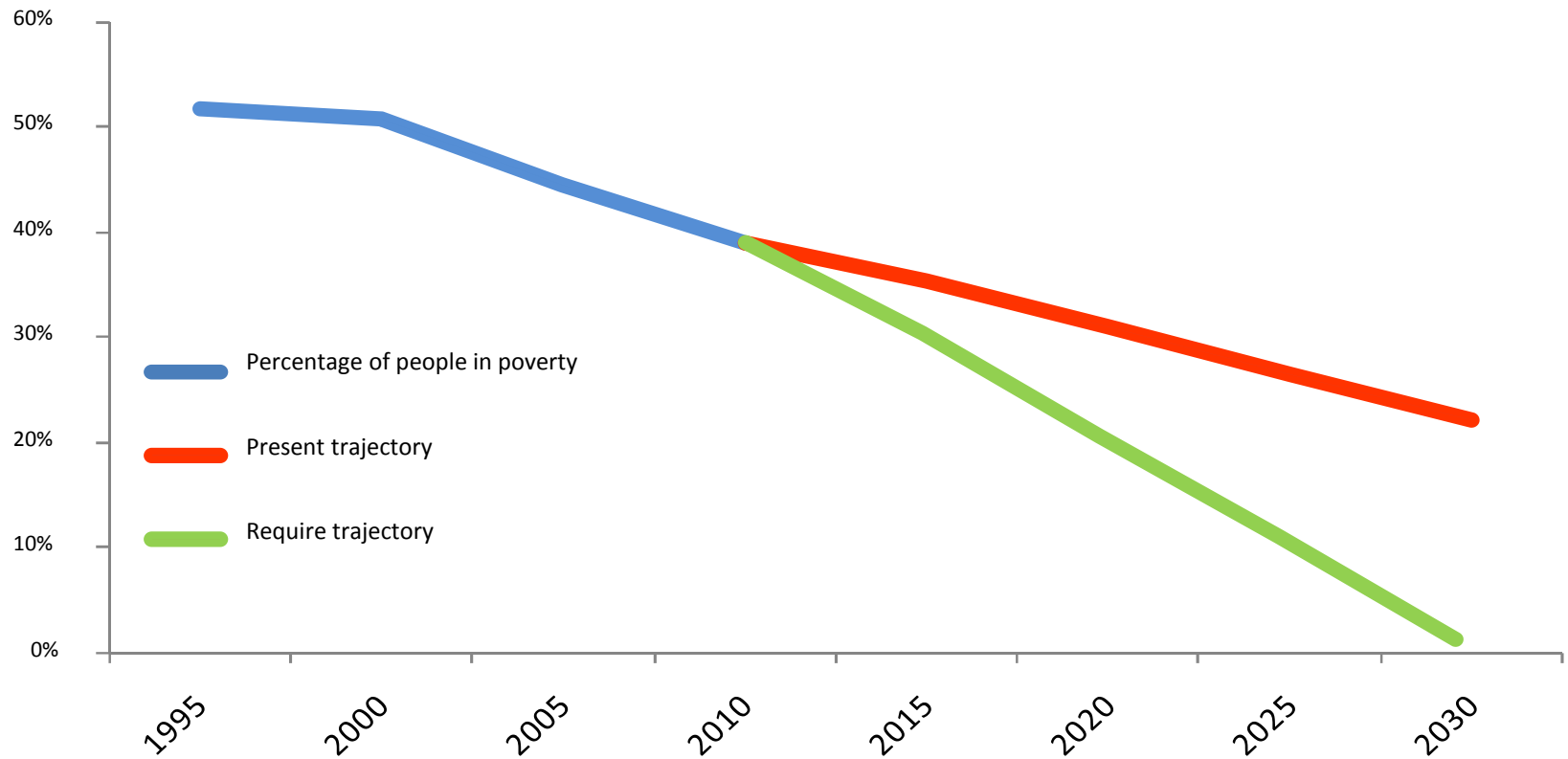
NDP Headline Numbers

2010	2030
Economy: R1.84 trillion	~+R5.27 trillion
Employment: 13 million	24 million
Unemployment: 25%	6%
Poverty: 39%	0%
Access to electricity: 85%	100%
Inequality: 0.69 (Gini)	0.60

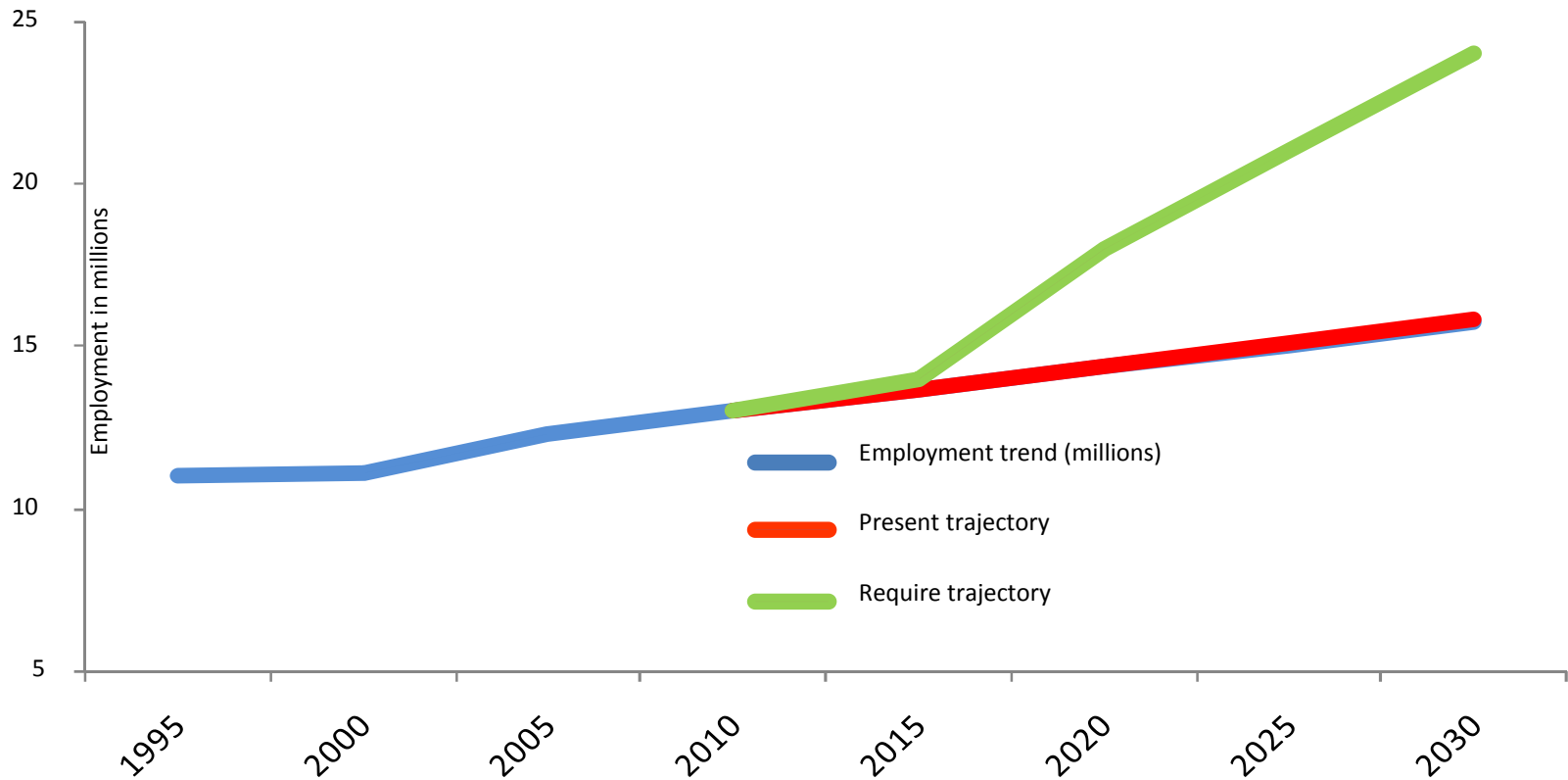
Inequality Trends



Poverty Trends

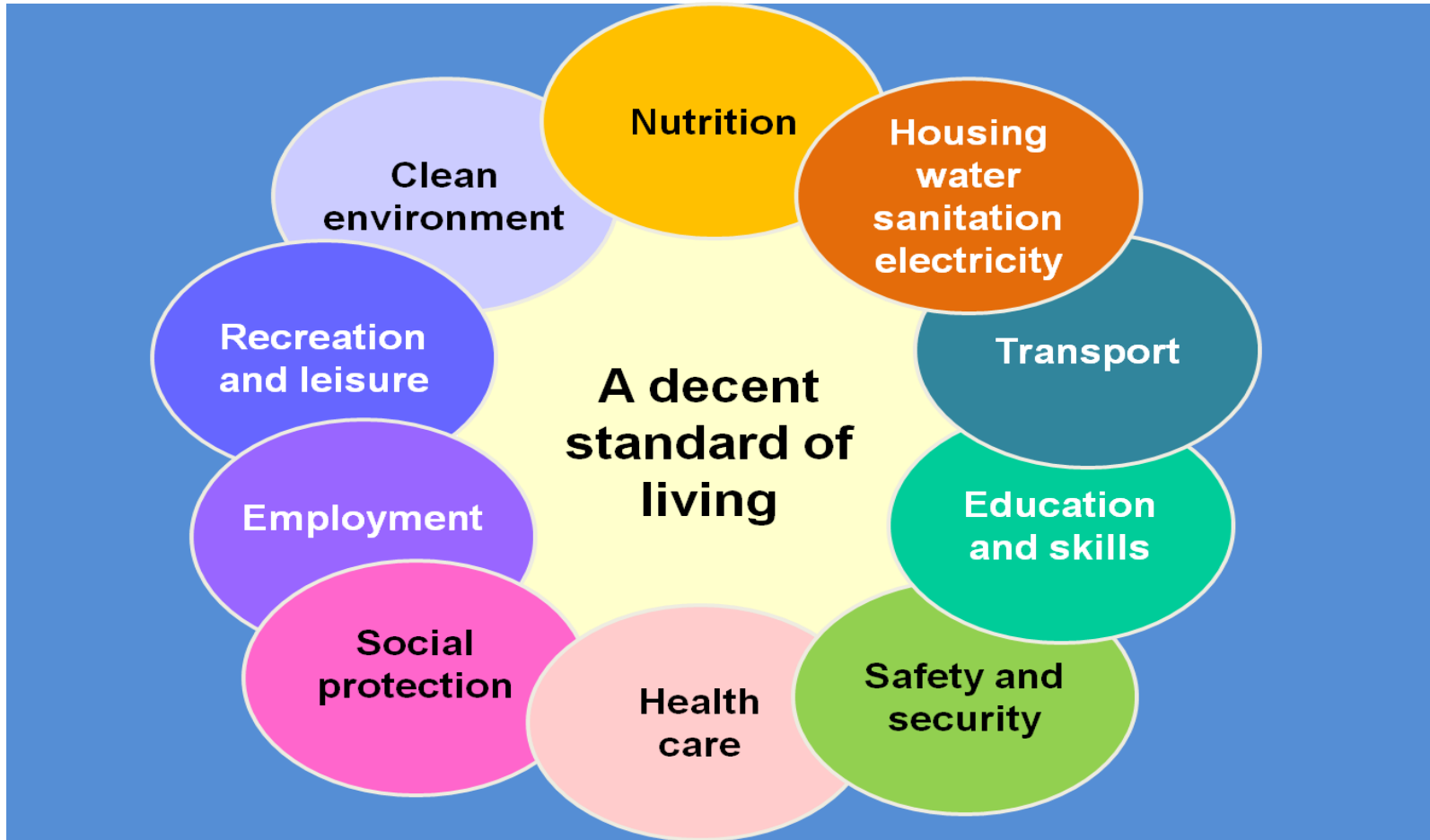


Employment Trends



Elements of Decent Standard of Living

The Plan aims to enable everyone to achieve a decent standard of living for everyone



Economy and Employment



New growth path priorities

- Lowering the cost of living and improving the business environment
- Increasing infrastructure investment
- Focusing on sectors with strong domestic linkages
- Wage moderation in middle and top of income spectrum

NDP supports these priorities, calls for enhancement through

- Better coordination within government
- More explicit understanding that we need higher exports to finance higher investment
- Some reforms to improve the functioning of the labour market to reduce tension and ease access for young people

Economic Infrastructure



- Need to raise public infrastructure spending to 10% of GDP
- Key priorities include
 - Energy and water security
 - Freight logistics
 - Public transport
 - Support to the mining value chain
 - Urban reticulation systems
 - ICT and broadband
- Plan sets out principles on financing, cushioning the poor, lessons on sequencing and prioritisation and institutional and regulatory matters

Spatial Settlement Patterns



Key priorities include:

- Planning adequately for urbanisation
- Finding an institutional location for spatial planning
- Resolving fragmentation in public transport planning
- Densifying cities
- Attracting investment into townships
- Finding different solutions to rural local government capacity

Education, Skills and Innovation



- Need clear accountability chain, including holding schools accountable for performance
- Expand pre-school education to 2 years and put in place an under 3 nutrition programme
 - Delivery mechanism missing
- Introduce performance agreements for principals and reduce union and political interference in appointments
- Improve quality of FET education while expanding the size of the sector

Rural Economy



- Focus on improving small scale and commercial agriculture
- High potential agricultural land in former homeland areas identified, needs to be developed
- Plan focuses on building links between small farmers and food consumers
- The plan provides an example of how land reform can be fast-tracked,
 - Weaknesses at national and municipal level bedevil implementation.

Health and Wellness



- Long term health determinants must be tackled through
 - Exercise, nutrition and diet, curbing alcohol and substance abuse, changing sexual behaviour
- NHI support, though efforts need to focus on the building blocks
 - HR capacity in the sector
 - Improving the quality of public health care
 - Lowering the costs of private health care
 - Building a district health system complete with patient database

Community Safety



- Social determinants of crime are covered across plan
- Need to professionalise the police
 - Skills, recruitment practices, training etc
 - Build specialised units in complex crime areas
 - Enhance capacity in detective services and improve crime scene analysis
- Improve capacity in prosecutorial services and lower courts
- Improve efficiency of civil justice system

Social Protection

- Long term vision for comprehensive social security
- Social security reforms have to balance broadening coverage with rising employment
 - Getting this sequencing wrong will result in job losses
- Need for alignment and rationalisation of institutions
- Short term reforms focusing on broadening coverage of existing social security benefits
- Longer term priorities include mandatory savings, risk benefits and health insurance

Corruption

- **Three pronged strategy**
- **Enforcement**
 - Ensure that anti-corruption agencies have requisite resources and independence
- **Prevention**
 - Focus on systems, institutional arrangements and accountability
- **Education in society**
 - Understand social dimensions of corruption
 - Procurement reforms
- Differential rules for different types of tenders
- Use technology and transparency to curb corruption
- Audit value for money in procurement contracts
- Clarify rules of business interests of public servants

Positioning South Africa



- Greater regional economic integration is necessary for long term development
- Many of our problems such as energy and food security can be solved taking a regional perspective
- Obstacles include infrastructure, border post corruption, protectionism and weak regional institutions
- Plan also covers global linkages and need for break into fast growing markets

Core Implementation Principles



Critical Approaches to Implementation

- 
- **Integrate NDP into government plans for 2013, and make existing government work consistent with the Plan**
 - **Identify, at the outset, areas of responsibility and accountability**
 - **Prioritise critical steps to unlock implementation**
 - **Sustain broad public support and use social dialogue to construct cross-sectoral partnerships and set benchmarks**

Implementation phases

2013

Implement programmes that do not require additional resources and long lead times

Identify critical first steps to unlock implementation

Preparation of MTSF and provincial plans as first building blocks of the NDP

Focus on areas where implementation of existing policies needs to improve

Focused dialogues to overcome obstacles to implementation



2014 - 2019

Implement the MTSF and provincial plans

Focus on improving implementation effectiveness

Monitor and evaluate programmes

Engage with stakeholders continuously

Implement accountability measures

Review progress and refine plans



2019 - 2030

Develop future MTSF and provincial plans

Focus on improving implementation

Monitor and evaluate programmes

Engage with stakeholders

Implement accountability measures

Review progress and refine plans

Critical Success Factors

- Focused leadership over a long period of time
- The continued assertion that this is a plan for all South Africans, and that everyone in society has a role to play in implementing the plan
- The need for institutional reform
 - More than half of the plan is dedicated to the type of institutional reform needed to raise capability to implement the plan
- The need to mobilise resources and agree on trade-offs
- The willingness to prioritise and the need for careful sequencing
- Clarity on responsibility in each area

Sustain Broad Public Support

- Create inclusive social dialogue platforms
- Convene major stakeholders from key sectors over the course of a year to construct a plan for the sector or resolve a specific sectoral challenge
- Develop partnerships across society & ensure all stakeholders contribute to implementation
- Regular communication about success and challenges

Role of the Commission

- Advise government on implementation of the plan
- Use research to deepen understanding of the challenges and opportunities for implementation
- Mobilise support for the plan
- Facilitate sectoral partnerships bringing different parties together to contribute to the plan
- Report on progress and identify blockages

Thank You

