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

Vision for 2030

We, the people of South Africa, have journeyed far since the long lines of our first democratic election on 27 April 1994, when we elected a government for us all.
Now in 2030 we live in a country which we have remade.

We participate fully in efforts to liberate ourselves from conditions that hinder the flowering of our talents.

We all have actively set out to change our lives in ways which also benefit the broader community.

We know that those to whom we have given the privilege to govern our land, do so on our behalf and for the benefit of all the people.

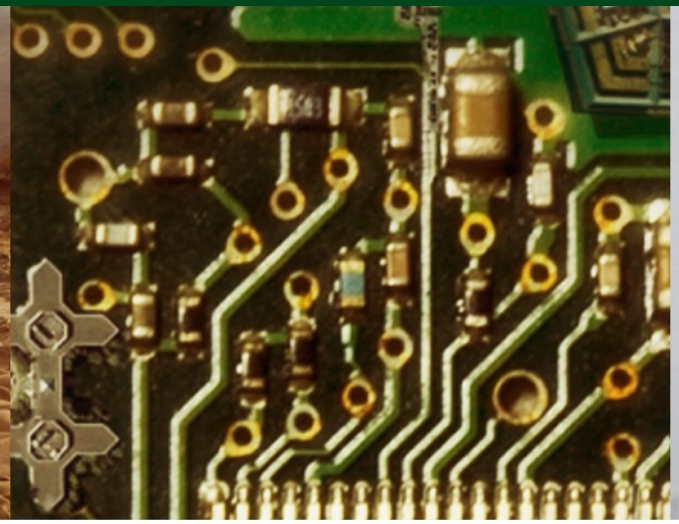
We say to one another: I cannot be without you, without you this South African community is an incomplete community, without one single person, without one single group, without the region or the continent, we are not the best that we can be.

West to East tilt

Interconnectivity

Globalisation

DRIVERS OF CHANGE



Climate change

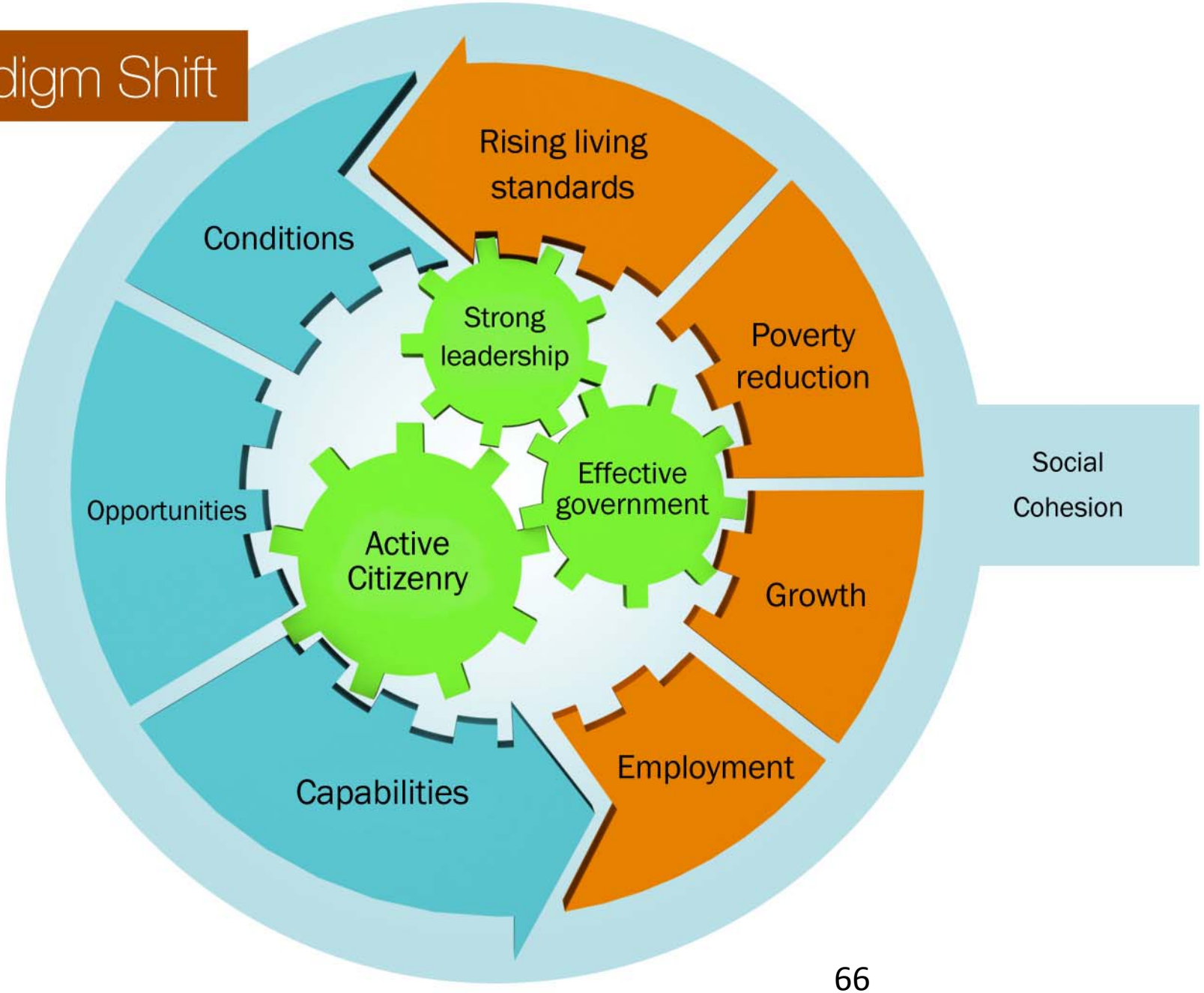
Technology

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

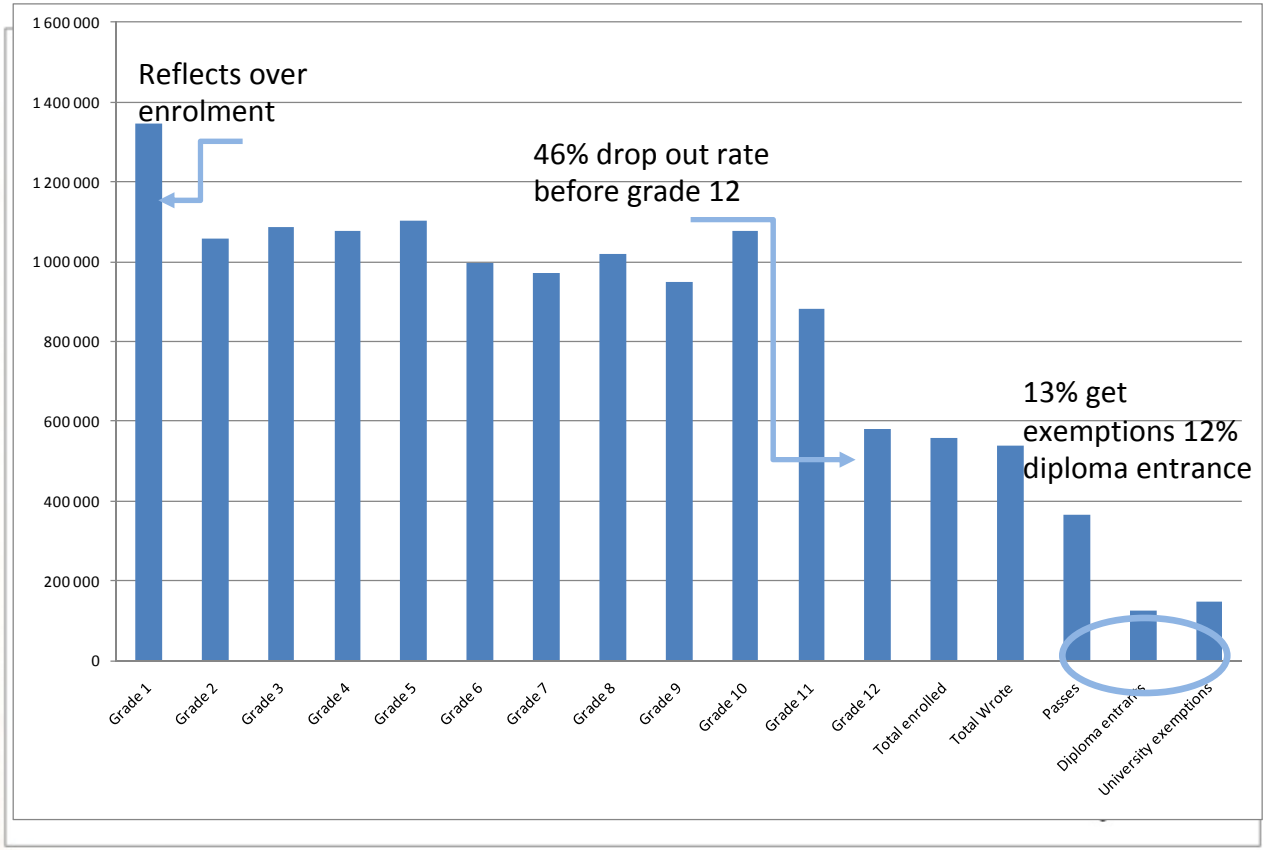
Paradigm Shift



Thandi's life chances

- Thandi is an 18 year old girl who completed matric in 2010
- Let us look at her life chances:

School enrolment and matric passes 1999 to 2010



Thandi's life chances

- There is a 13% chance that Thandi will get a pass to enter university
- BUT she is an African female
  - For Thandi the chance of getting a university pass is actually 4%
- Let us assume that Thandi passed matric but did not go to university
- Her chances of getting a job in the 1st year are 13%
- Her chances of getting a job in the first 5 years out of school are 25%
- Her chances of earning above the median income (about R4 000 a month) are 2%
- Chances are that Thandi will not get a job in the 5 years after school, for the rest of her life she will receive periodic work for a few months here and there
- Chances are that Thandi will remain below the poverty line of R418 a month for her entire life until she finally gets a pension

The plan ostic

Create jobs

Grow the economy and make it more labour absorbing

Lower the cost of living and of doing business

Increase 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

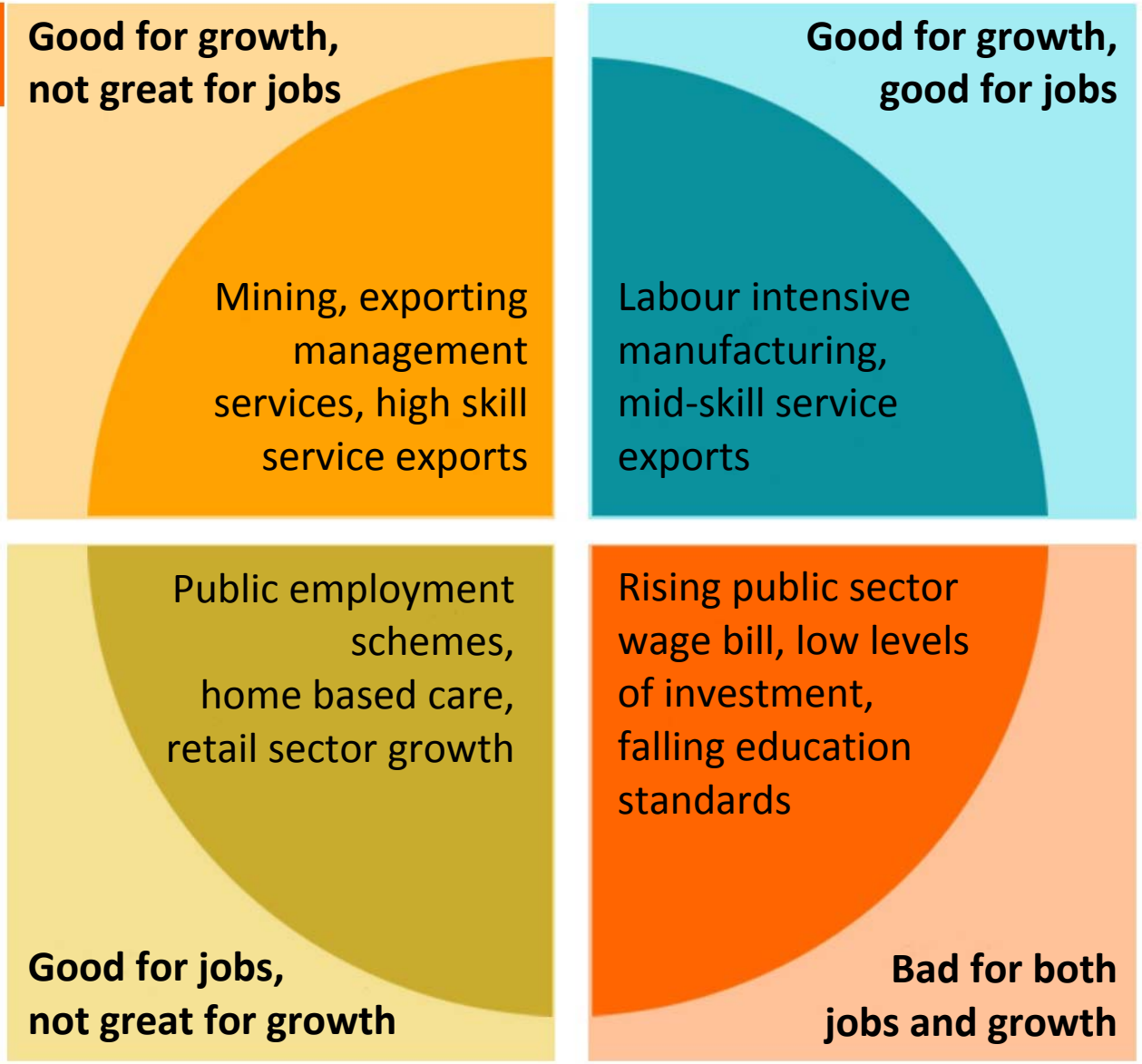
Grow agricultural output and focus on agro-processing

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

Economic dilemma

- What drives growth is not always good for jobs or for reducing inequality
- We need growth to sustainably raise living standards
- We need jobs to reduce inequality



Transition to a low-carbon economy

- The transition to a low-carbon economy is complex
  - We have high levels of CO2 emissions
  - Our economic development is hugely dependent on fossil fuels
  - We have significant coal resources
  - We have unacceptably high levels of poverty and inequality
- The process of transitioning to a low carbon and climate resilient economy has to accommodate these imperatives.
- Key to achieving this vision- we need to **adapt and mitigate**
- This requires commitment to
  - an expanded renewable energy programme;
  - appropriate policy instruments;
  - proactive government actions;
  - better and effective regulation around carbon pricing, building and construction standards, transport; and
  - robust M&E

Transition to a low-carbon economy

- Carbon Budget Approach
- Introduce a carbon tax with rebates
- Defining a domestic mitigation ambition not dependent on international finance
- Scale up investment in R&D for new technologies where SA could have a competitive advantage

- These NPC proposals, still at a high level, have been widely consulted and will be detailed over the next year

Expand Infrastructure

Coal

- Forge a compact between government and coal industry leaders that balances domestic coal needs with export opportunities
- Invest in a new heavy-haul rail corridor to the Waterberg coal field
- Strengthen coal line to Richards Bay
- Promote cleaner coal technologies

Gas

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- Enable exploratory drillings for methane bed and shale gas reserves
  - Exploration is dependent on environmentally-safe technologies
- Develop infrastructure for the import of liquid natural gas

Liquid fuels

- Upgrade refineries to meet clean fuel standards
- Import refined products and consider deferring decision on new refinery

Expand Infrastructure

Electricity

- Expand on-grid electrification to 95% of households by 2030
- Reduce carbon emissions in the supply of electricity
- Transfer Eskom's planning, power procurement and purchasing functions to an independent systems operator
- Evaluate costs and benefits of nuclear option

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- Review national water resource strategy by mid-2012
- Put investment programme in place for water resource development and wastewater management for major centres by 2012
- Use regional utilities to deliver services where municipalities are weak
- Reduce water demand in urban and rural areas

Expand Infrastructure

Transport- Vision and Reality

- RSA is transport intensive, work /home and producer/consumer distances are far apart
  - Transport solutions should address both the cause and effects
- Priorities(for people and the economy) are:
  - Create workable urban transit solutions with public and private components
  - Strengthen and optimise freight corridors
  - Provide long-distance passenger transport options
  - Improve rural access and mobility
- Although many transport priorities exist, careful ranking against clear criteria is necessary to choose the welfare maximising solutions

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Expand Infrastructure

Transport

- Upgrade the Durban-Gauteng freight corridor
- Build a new port at the old Durban airport site
- Expand the coal, iron ore and manganese lines
- Improve commuter rail fleet

ICT

- Full policy review in the ICT sector, and a more comprehensive and integrated e-strategy
- A well resourced regulatory agencies able to encourage market entry and fair competition and regulate market failure;
- Targeted training of e-workers and e-consumers to grow services and stimulate employment
- Ensure access to low-cost high speed international bandwidth with open access policies

Transform urban and rural spaces

- Move from directly providing houses to:
  - Fixing the gap in the housing market
  - Strengthening local and community-based planning capacity
  - Facilitating provision of a full range of housing types
- Ramp up public transport infrastructure significantly
- Support local incentives to move jobs to townships
- Shift more resources to upgrading informal settlements
- Address fragmentation in spatial planning
- Facilitate security of tenure (especially for women) in rural areas

Transform urban and rural spaces

Proposal for strengthening the rural economy

- Substantially increase investment in irrigation infrastructure and logistics to link farmers to markets
- Create tenure security for communal farmers
- Improve and extend skills development and training in the agricultural sector in partnership with industries, including entrepreneurship training. This should include the training of a new cadre of extension officers , there possible location at provincial level and
- Ensure sustainable production on transferred land by making sure that human capabilities precede land transfer through incubators, learnerships, apprenticeships, mentoring and accelerated training in agricultural sciences
- Offer white commercial farmers and organised industry bodies the opportunity to significantly contribute to the success of black farmers through mentorships, chain integration, preferential procurement and meaningful skills transfer.

Improve education and training

Teachers/management

- Increase teacher training output by expanding *Funza Lushaka*
- Regularly test teachers to determine levels of knowledge and competence
- Link teacher pay to learner performance and change pay structure to attract good teachers
- Change process of principal appointments and introduce minimum qualifications
- Appoint only qualified people and reduce political and union interference in appointments
- Recruit maths, science, technology and English language teachers from other English speaking countries

Improve education and training

Schooling

- Pilot nutrition programme for pregnant women and young children to prevent low birth weight
- Ensure all children have two years of pre-school education
- Increase school learner retention rates to 90%

Higher education and further training

- Establish a national skills planning system: expand FET colleges, produce 30 000 artisans a year
- Increase higher education participation rate from 17% to 30%
- Increase university science/maths entrants threefold by 2030
- Produce over 100 PhD graduates per million per year by 2030
- Provide full funding assistance to deserving and capable students (loans and bursaries), covering tuition, books, accommodation and living allowance
- Improve links between post-school education and workplaces
- Grant work permits to all foreigners who graduate from a registered South African university

Provide quality healthcare

- Reduce maternal and infant deaths
- Reduce non-communicable diseases by 28%
- Broaden antiretroviral treatment to all HIV-positive people
  - Make available effective microbicides to all girls and women 15 years and older
  - Broaden TB treatment
  - Reduce mother to child transmission of HIV rates to below 2% nationally
- Phase in National Health Insurance scheme
- Build health system (including districts) with adequate professional staff
  - Set down minimum qualifications for hospital managers
  - Increase use of ICT to treat and manage health conditions
  - Re-open nursing colleges
  - Increase the number of medical professionals and community health workers
  - Allow community health workers to administer antibiotics for childhood diseases

Build a capable state

Create a professional public service

- Ensure that the public service in immersed in the development agenda but insulated from undue political interference

Boost the role of the public service commission

Create an administrative head of the public service

Make the public service a career of choice

Establish a government - wide graduate trainee programme

Create career paths for technical specialists and local government civil servant

Improve relations between national, provincial and local government

Give metros a more coherent set of powers

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Build a capable state

Improve state-owned enterprises

- Produce clear, publicly available mandates setting out public interest
- Clean up governance structures: government appoints the boards and the boards appoint CEOs
- Clearly delineate responsibilities between departments

Professionalise the police service

- Implement dual track recruitment process
- Put in place code of conduct to enforce discipline

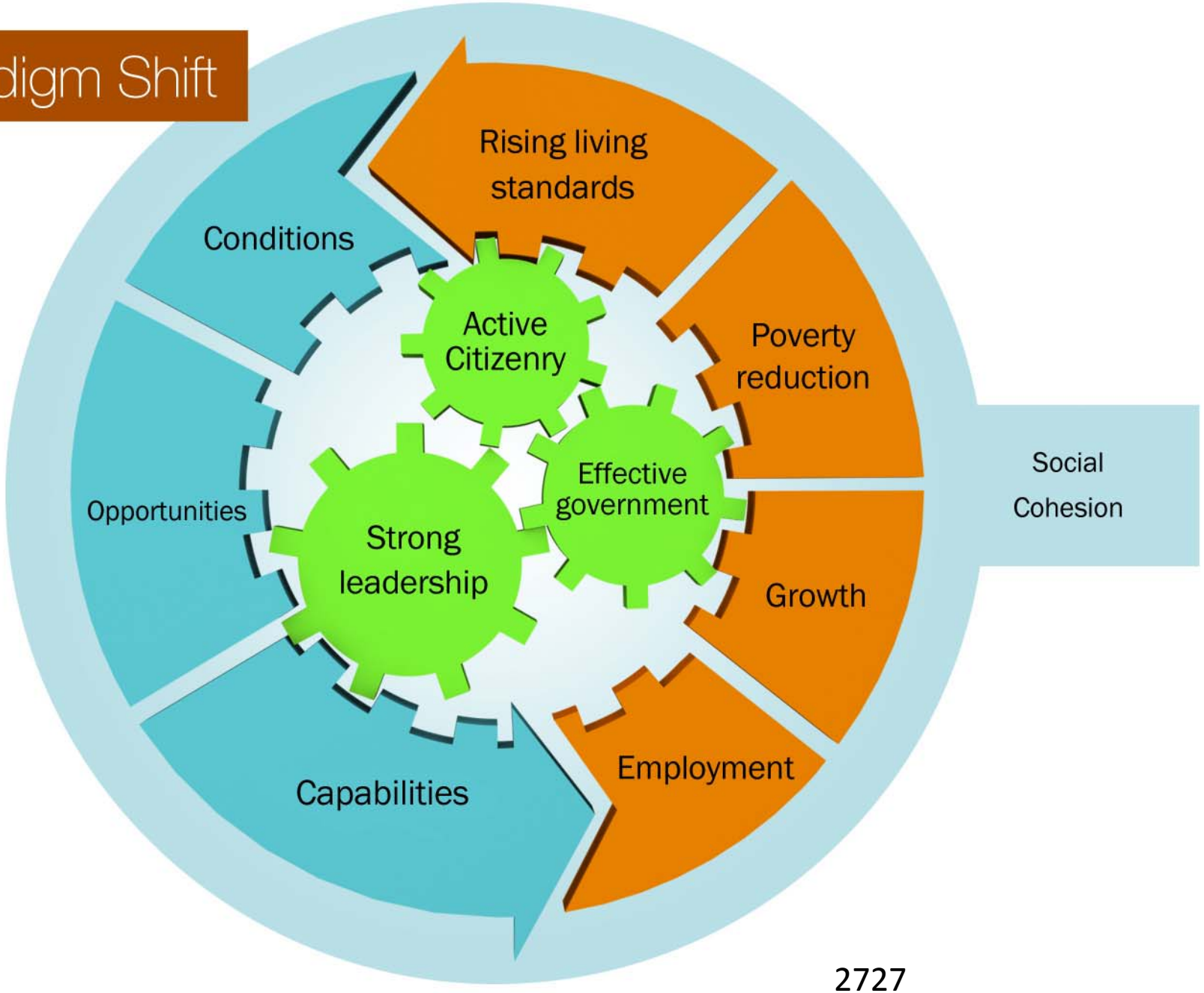
Fight corruption

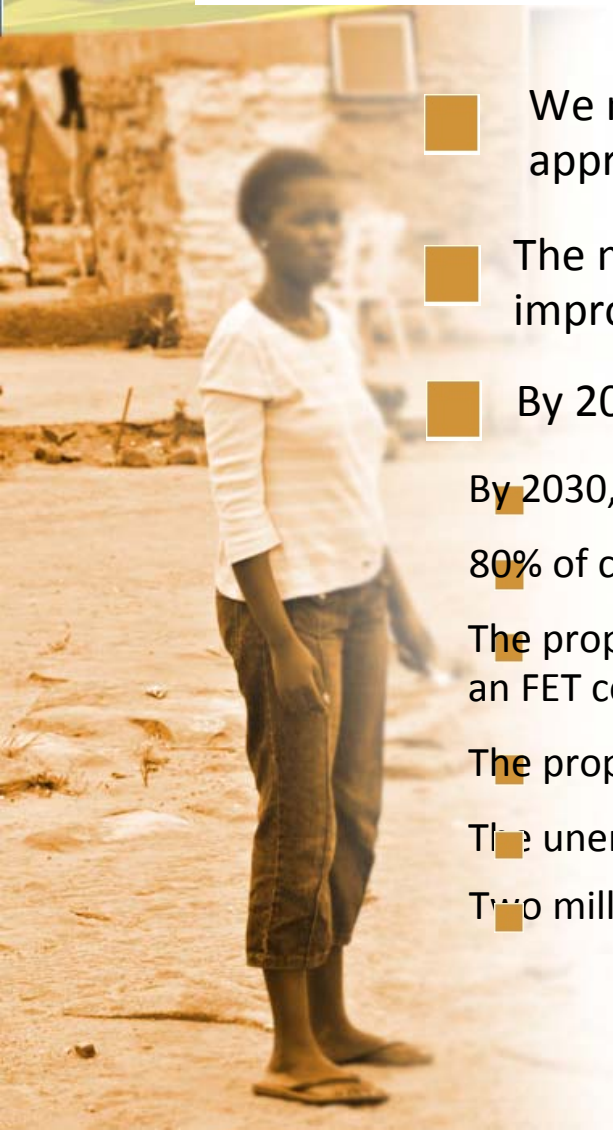
- Corruption must be tackled wherever it exists, in both the public and private sectors
- Give the tender compliance office more powers to investigate value for money
- Take legal and political steps to insulate anti-corruption agencies from political interference
- Increase resources for anti-corruption agencies
- Set up dedicated prosecution teams and specialist courts and speed up these cases
- Centralise the awarding of large tenders or tenders with long duration
- Make it illegal for civil servants to operate or benefit directly from certain business activities
- Introduce restraint of trade agreements for senior civil servants and politicians
- Expand protection of whistle blowers

Transformation and unity

- Encourage all South Africans to learn at least one African language
- Revitalise rural communities
- Use the Bill of Responsibility as a pledge by all South Africans to live the values of the Constitution
- Review BEE to ensure objectives are achieved more effectively
- Employment equity should continue and be strengthened
- Promote values of a caring society

Paradigm Shift

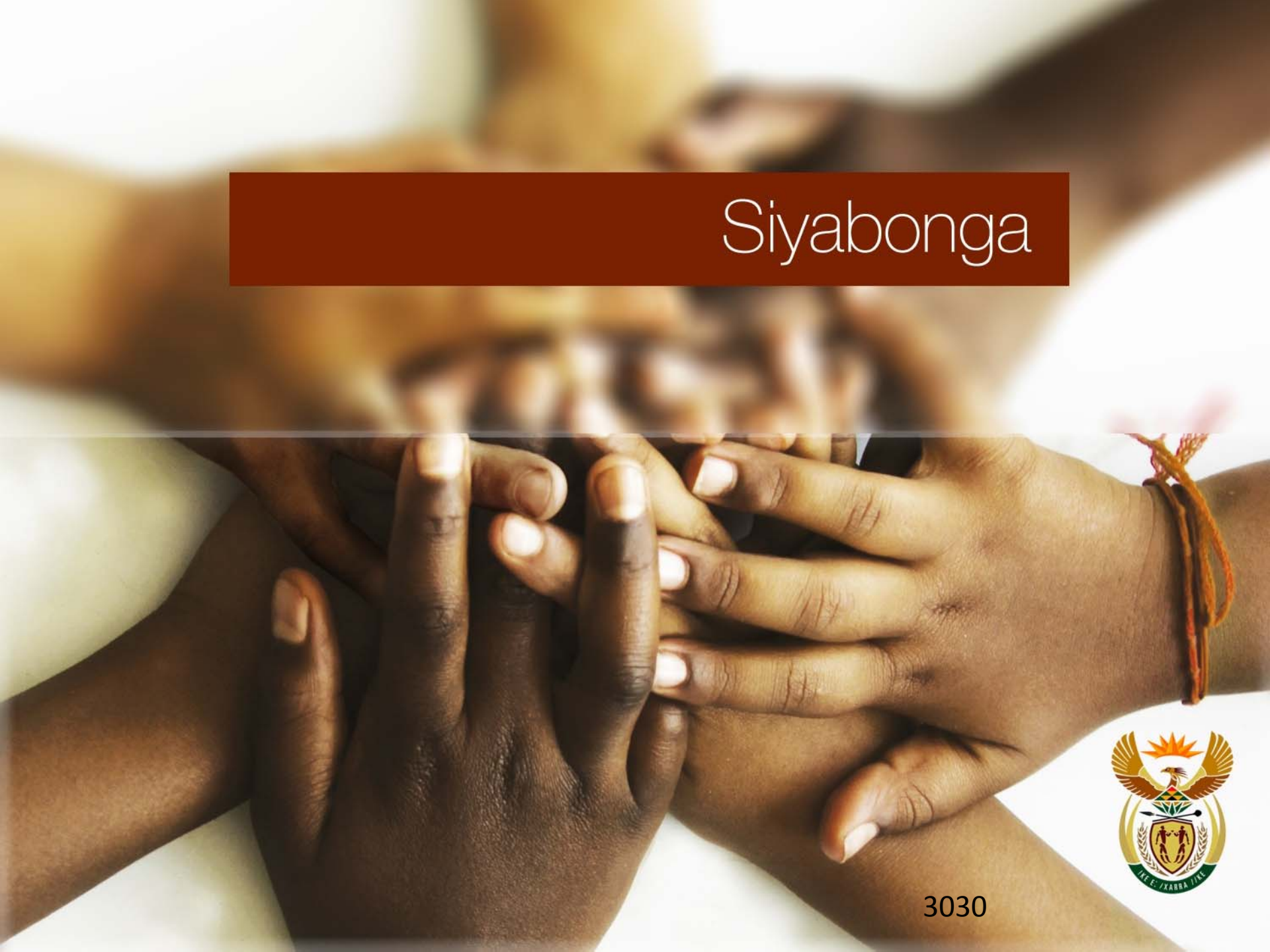




- We need to deliver on all aspects of the plan, adopt a pragmatic approach and be more open to experimentation
- The most important priorities are raising employment and improving the quality of education
- By 2030, Thandi's life chances and that of her children will be better
  - By 2030, there should be no one living in poverty
  - 80% of children will complete 12 years of schooling
  - The proportion of youth who get into university should rise to 30% and into an FET college to 25% (presently 17% and 7% respectively)
  - The proportion of people working will rise from 41 per 100 to 61
  - The unemployment rate will fall to 14% by 2020 and 6% by 2030
  - Two million people will be employed in community and public works jobs

Process going forward

- This is a proposed plan for consideration by the country
- It will be followed by a 4-6 month process of consultation, refinement and then re-submission
- Cabinet will give final approval of the plan
- Successful implementation requires broad support and active championing throughout society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