

National Development Plan

Vision for 2030



November 2011



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



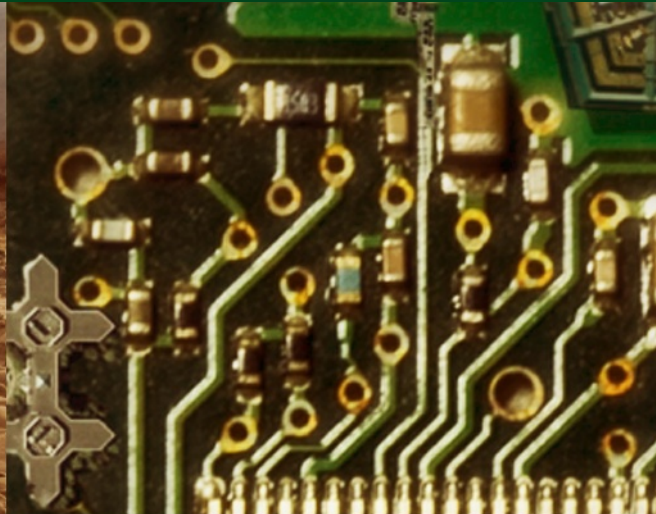
Globalisation



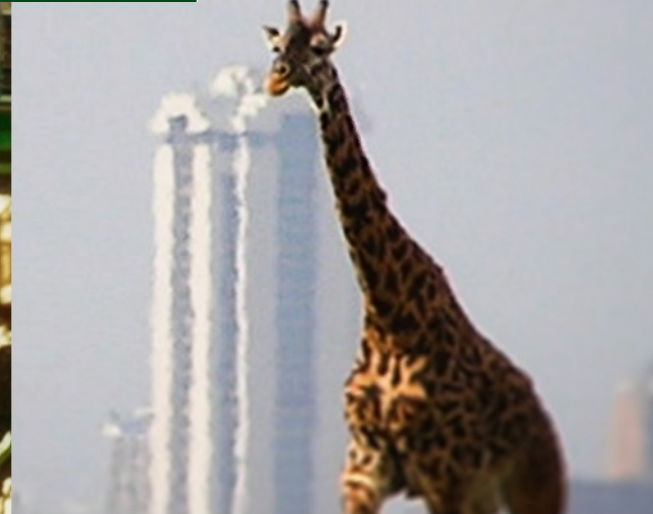
DRIVERS OF CHANGE



Climate change



Technology



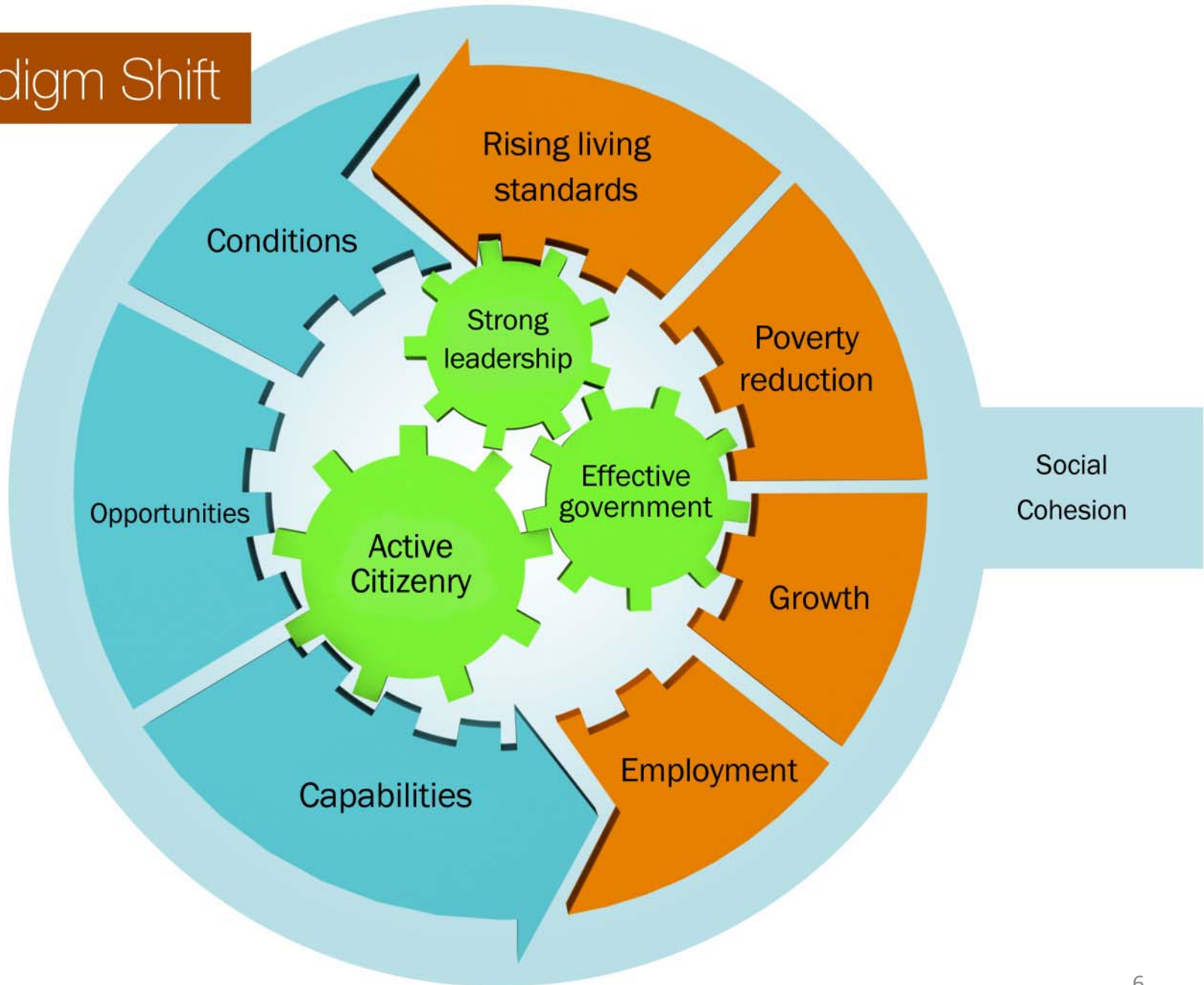
Resurgence of Africa

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



The plan

The diagnostic



Contents of the National Development

- Chapter 1: Key drivers of change
- Chapter 2: Demographic trends
- Chapter 3: Economy and employment
- Chapter 4: Economic infrastructure
- Chapter 5: Transitioning to a low carbon economy
- Chapter 6: Inclusive rural economy
- Chapter 7: Positioning South Africa in the world
- Chapter 8: Human settlements
- Chapter 9: Improving education, innovation and training
- Chapter 10: Promoting health
- Chapter 11: Social protection
- Chapter 12: Building safer communities
- Chapter 13: Building a capable state
- Chapter 14: Promoting accountability and fighting corruption
- Chapter 15: Transforming society and uniting the country



Create jobs



Expand Infrastructure



Transition to a low-carbon economy

Transform urban and rural spaces



Transformation and unity



Build a capable state

Create a professional public service

- Ensure that the public service is 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 servants

Improve relations between national, provincial and local government

- Give metros a more coherent set of powers



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

- Civilianise Police Service
- Enforce code of conduct to promote discipline
- National Commissioner and Deputies to compete for positions against defined criteria
- Implement dual track recruitment process



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



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

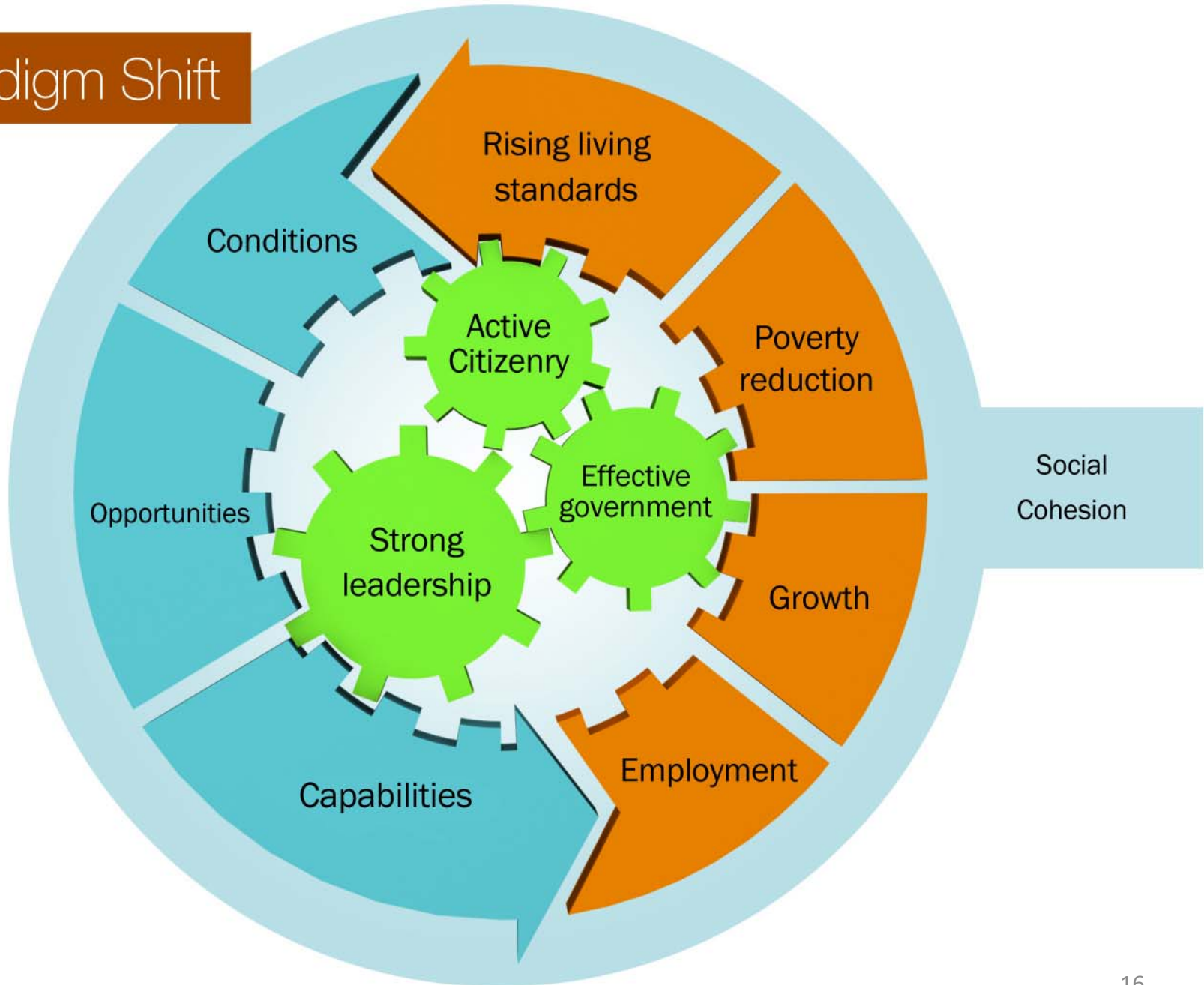
- Establish a national skills planning system: expand FET colleges, produce 30 000 artisans a year
- Increase higher education participation rate from 17% to 30%
- Increase university science/maths entrants threefold by 2030
- Produce over 100 PhD graduates per million per year by 2030
- Provide full 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

Paradigm Shift





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

Siyabonga

Documents are available at www.npconline.co.za

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