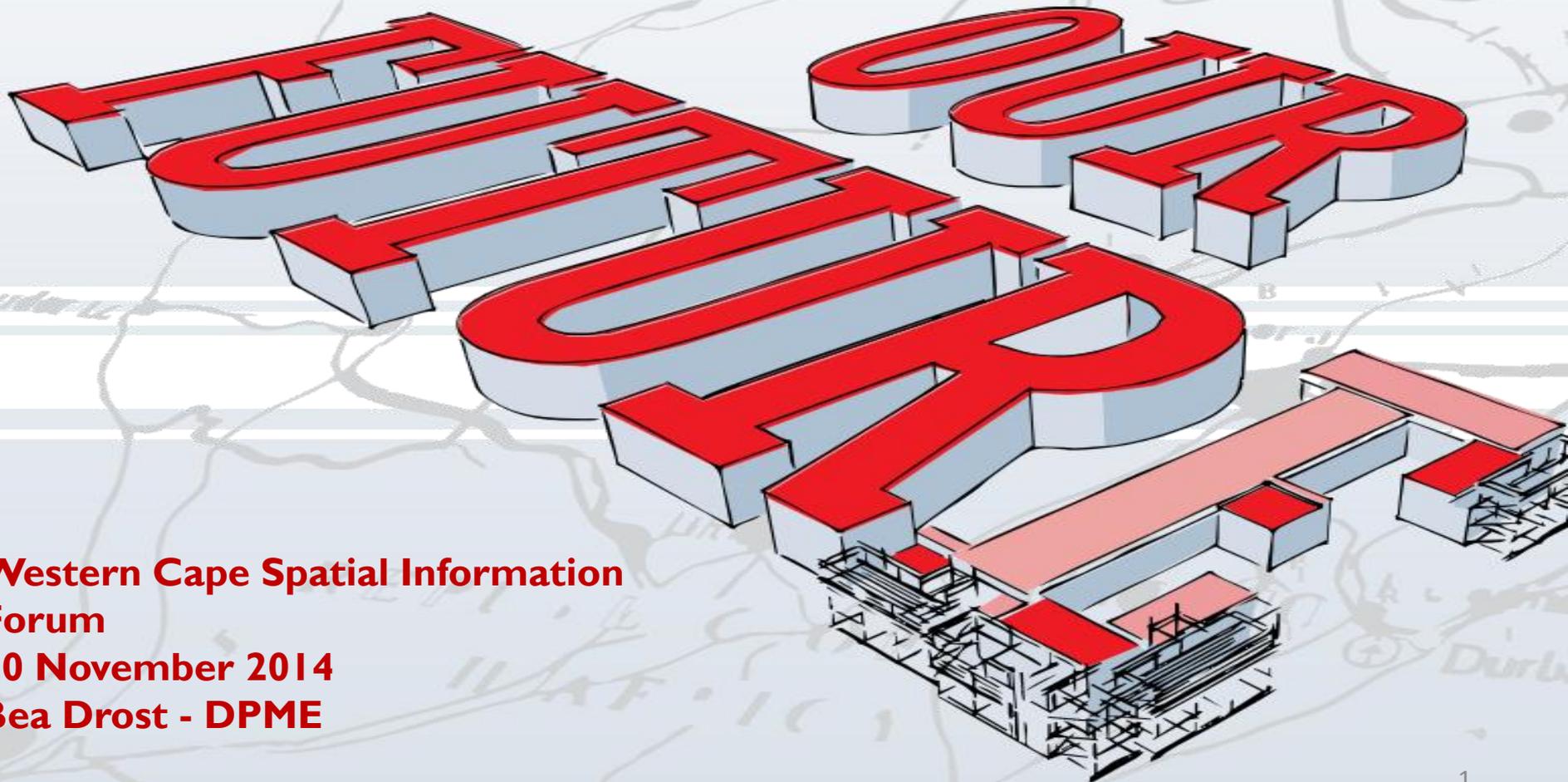


# Our future - make it work

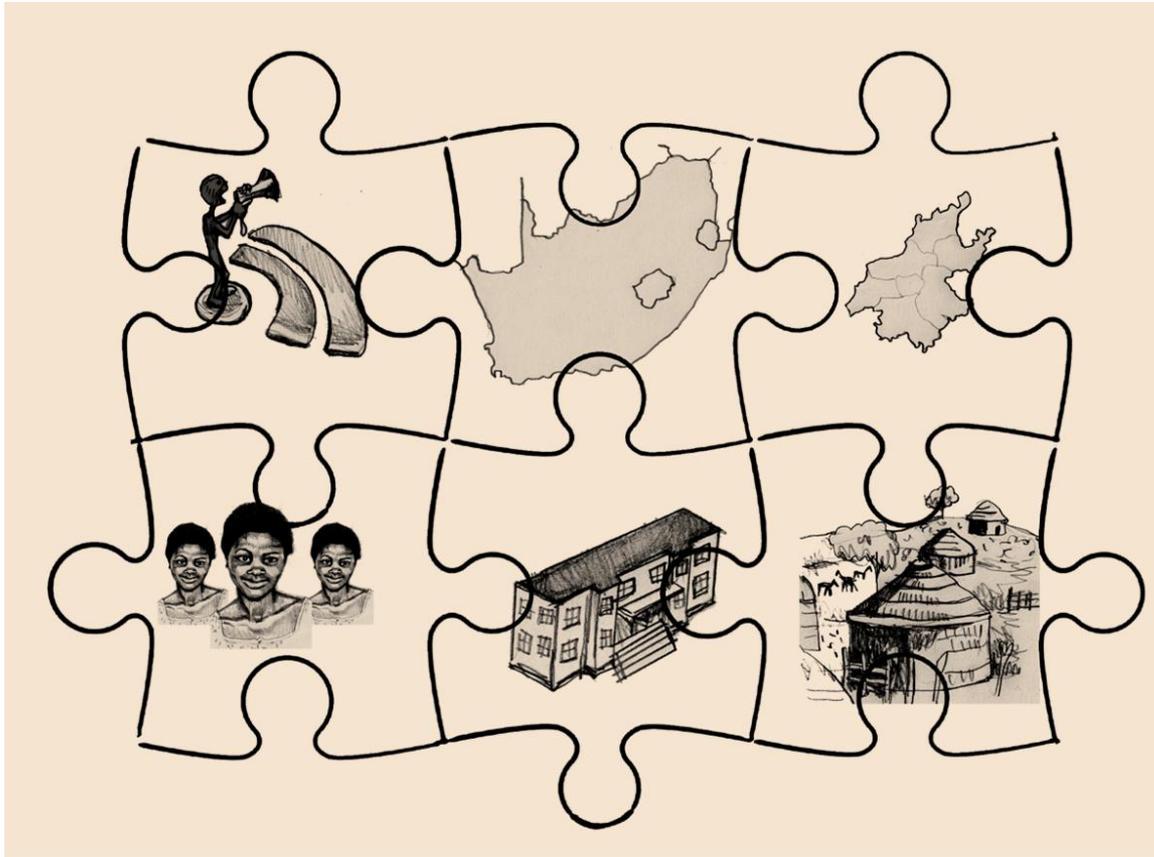


**Western Cape Spatial Information  
Forum  
20 November 2014  
Bea Drost - DPME**

# Presentation Outline



- NPC Mandate and timeline
- Overview of the National Development Plan
- Implementation
  - Medium Term Strategic Framework as first 5 –year building block
  - Other ongoing activities – NPC and beyond



## Mandate and timeline

# Mandate

*“The mandate of the commission is to take a broad, cross-cutting, independent and critical view of South Africa, to help define the South Africa we seek to achieve in 20 years time and to map out a path to achieve those objectives. The commission is expected to put forward solid research, sound evidence and clear recommendations for government.*

*The commission will also work with broader society to draw on the best expertise, consult the relevant stakeholders and help to shape a consensus on what to do about the key challenges facing us. Government has often taken a sectoral and short-term view that has hampered development. Taking a long-term and independent view will add impetus, focus and coherence to our work.*

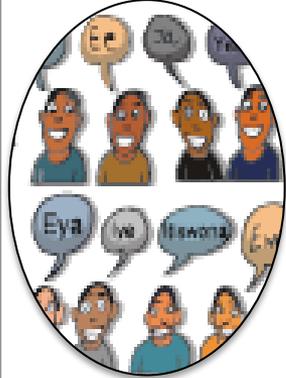
*The establishment of the National Planning Commission is our promise to the people of South Africa that we are building a state that will grow the economy, reduce poverty and improve the quality of life of our citizens”*

President Jacob Zuma, 11 May 2010

# Drafting the National Development Plan (1)



# The Plan is founded on six pillars



Mobilisation of all South Africans



Active engagement of citizens in their own development



Expansion of the economy & making growth inclusive



Building of key capabilities (human, physical & institutional)



Building a capable and developmental state



Fostering of strong leadership throughout society

The objectives: **elimination of poverty and reducing inequality**

# Characteristics of the NDP

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

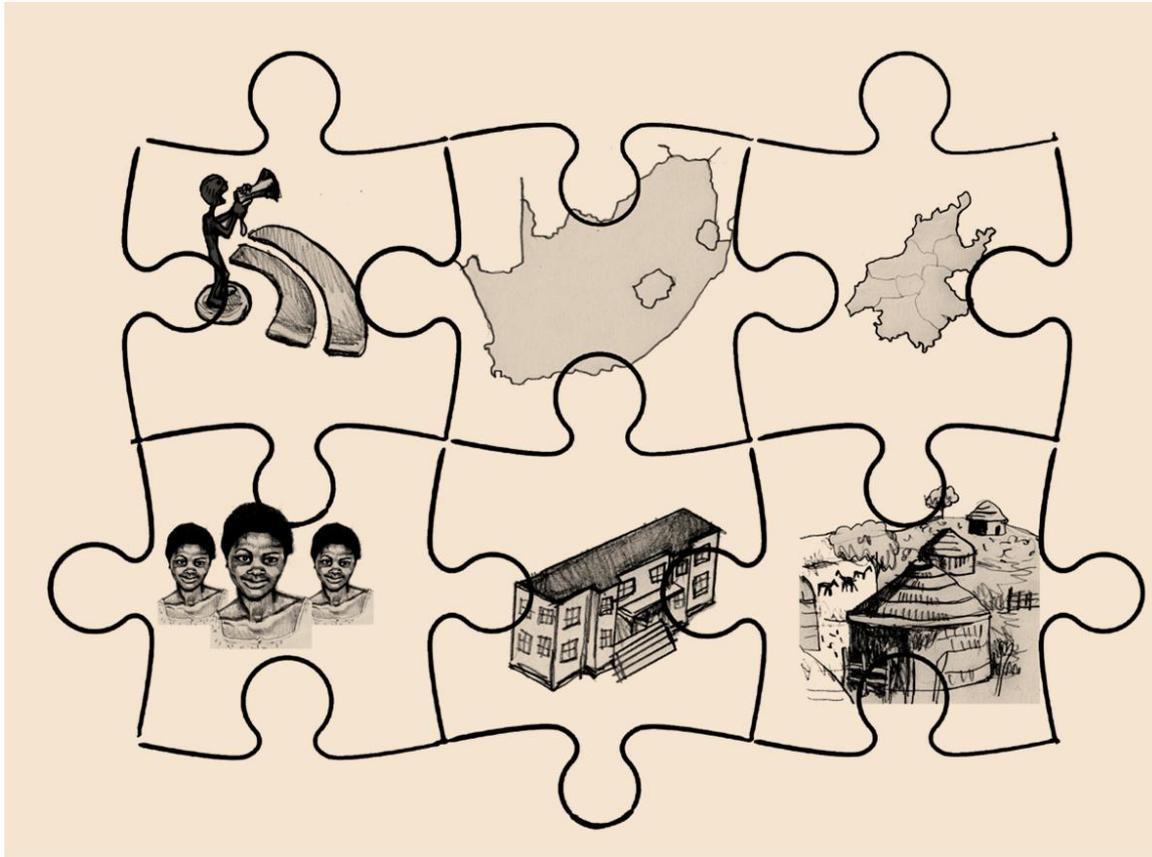
- Providing overarching goals to be achieved by 2030
- Building consensus on the key obstacles and specific actions to be undertaken
- Providing a common framework for detailed planning (including Municipal IDPs)
- Creating a basis for making choices about how best to use limited resources

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



Many of the elements of a decent standard of living depend on provincial & local government

Many of the elements of a decent standard of living can be better targeted by using geo-spatial information at the appropriate scale.



# Overview of the NDP

# Economy and employment



- 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 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

# Transition to a low carbon economy



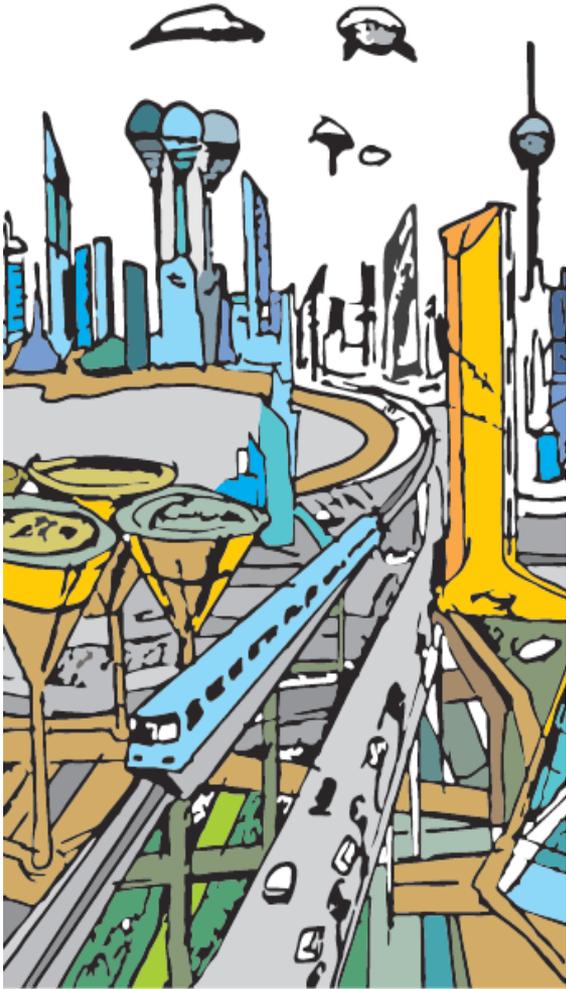
- Use Natural resources and mineral deposits to fund the transition to a low-carbon future.
- Developmental challenges must be addressed in a manner that ensures environmental sustainability and builds resilience to the effects of climate change
- Investment in skills, technology and institutional capacity is critical.
- Consumer awareness initiatives and recycling infrastructure should result in South Africa becoming a zero-waste society.
- Environmentally sustainable green products and services will contribute to the creation of jobs in niche markets.

# 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,
  - but recognises that weaknesses at national and municipal level bedevil implementation.

# Transforming Human Settlements and the National Space Economy



- Respond systematically to entrenched spatial patterns across all geographic scales that exacerbate social inequality and economic inefficiency.
- Implement strategically chosen catalytic interventions to achieve spatial transformation in a manner that supports locally driven spatial governance.
- Achieve a creative balance between spatial equity, economic competitiveness and environmental sustainability.
- Expand personal freedoms by providing the residents of South Africa with greater choice of where to live.
- Support individuals, communities and the private sector in engaging with the state on the future of the spaces and settlements in which they live and work while streamlining processes to enable local governments to implement strategic spatial interventions.

# 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
  - ...But 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
- The plan sets key targets for the entire sector

# 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 in other parts of the 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

# Capable and developmental State

- South Africa needs to build a state that is capable of playing a developmental and transformative role.
- The public service needs to be immersed in the development agenda but insulated from undue political interference.
- Staff at all levels must have the authority, experience and support they need to do their jobs. This will require a more long-term approach to skills development.
- Improving relations between national, provincial and local government requires a proactive approach to resolving coordination problems.
- The governance structures for state-owned enterprises (SOEs) should be simplified to ensure clear lines of accountability and stable leadership.

# 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

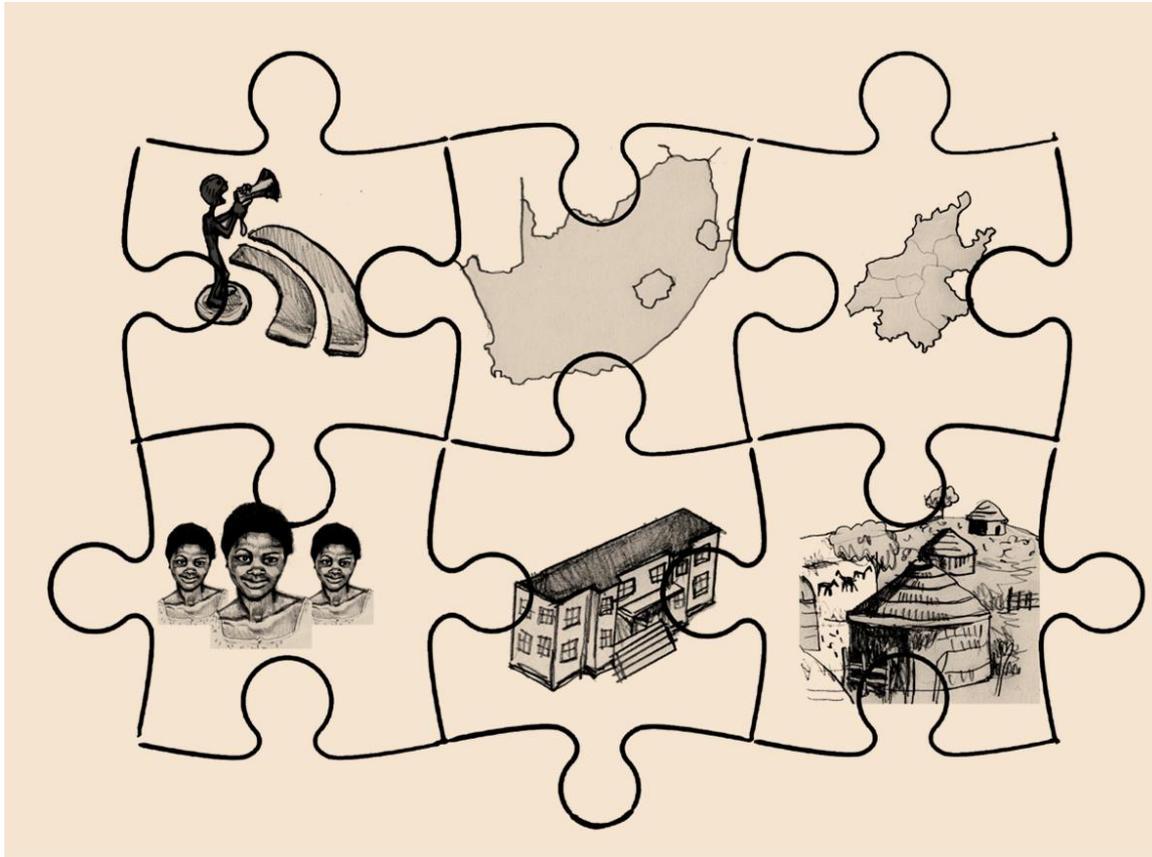
## Procurement reforms

- 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

# South Africa in the region and the world



- 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



## NDP Implementation and current focus of NPC



**national planning  
commission**

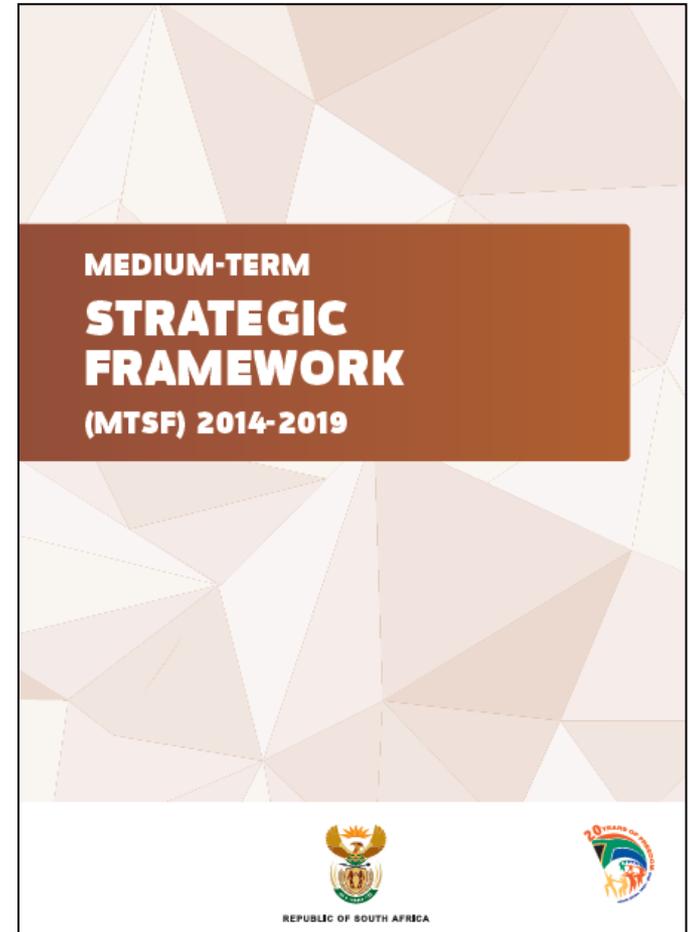
Department:  
The Presidency  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

# Implementation focus: MTSF

Excerpts from Minister Jeff Radebe's speech at the launch of the MTSF on 7 August 2014

*"The message is very clear: the NDP train left the station in 2012 and is now moving at a very high speed. Tribute must be paid to those who were first to board the train by taking the first steps to implement the NDP as indicated earlier. An invitation is extended to those who are still standing on the sidelines to board this train and join us on this wonderful journey to 2030. They are invited to contribute towards remaking their country into one that is many times better than the present.*

*... The MTSF is intended to enable Cabinet to monitor progress on the implementation of the NDP. The Presidency is the custodian of the MTSF, although implementation is undertaken by different Government departments and agencies. The Presidency will therefore provide overall leadership, coordination and monitoring and evaluation over its implementation."*



# Other NPC Activities

- Further unpacking of proposals in the NDP (e.g. Observatory in Chapter 8, ECD proposals).
- Pilot projects to test new concepts / promote specific objectives (e.g. Mpumalanga land reform project, Urban Innovation Partnership with Gauteng).
- Research to deepen understanding of the challenges and opportunities for implementation (e.g. research around a decent standard of living).

# NDP proposal for an observatory

- One of the measures to develop capabilities for effective spatial decision-making and implementation
- Capability includes institutional architecture, processes and needed for effective spatial governance, knowledge sets, skills, learning networks, innovation capacity and leadership
- To be established through a legal framework that enables collecting, integrating and managing information from various sources
- Institutional location and form not elaborated / prescribed in NDP – further research and consultation to unpack appropriate options

# NDP proposal for an observatory

“The creation of a **national observatory for spatial data assembly and analysis**. This observatory would be informed by the success and experience of other observatories internationally, and at provincial and city-region scale in South Africa. It would collect, continually update and analyse data and other information relevant to spatial planning. The observatory could be linked a ministry or be located in one of the major research institutions in the country. Either way, it will have to be created via a legal framework that enables collecting, integrating and managing information from various sector departments and agencies.” (National Development Plan, 2012)

# Spatial data and observatories

- Builds on geospatial data platforms as a base, and:
  - Do some data interpretation with emphasis on long-term implications
  - Modelling of possible futures, based on data
  - Provides explicit policy linkage
- Some additional data collection and surveys in order to strengthen interpretation, modelling and/ or policy linkage (e.g. GCRO quality of life survey)
- Some variations in emphasis, based on objective of individual observatories
- The SASDI is critical as a backbone to a functional observatory – CSI and geospatial community critical stakeholders / partners

# Observatory research report

- Provides and Exploratory outline of observatories internationally and lessons learned through SA experiences
- Provides a list of players in the field (government and non-government) and their roles
- Recommends the hosting of the SA observatory in a science council(s)
- International practice shows it takes time to set up successfully
- Incubation being negotiated

# Thank you



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