

Our future – make it work



Presentation to 53rd ANC Conference Mangaung, December 2012

Background

- In the early 1990's South Africans negotiated a transition to democracy, held successful elections and adopted a Constitution that accords equal rights to all
- The ANC was at the forefront of the negotiations process, and gave leadership to the nation in defining the contours of a democratic and law-governed society
- Today, the ANC is called upon to unite the nation in pursuit of shared prosperity; Vision 2030 and the National Development Plan provide the basis for this new phase

Constitutional Commitments

- The Constitution is the supreme law of the Republic. It seeks to –
 - Heal the divisions of the past and establish a society based on democratic values, social justice and fundamental human rights;
 - Lay the foundations for a democratic and open society in which government is based on the will of the people;
 - Improve the quality of life of all citizens and free the potential of each person; and
 - Build a united and democratic South Africa

NPC Background



The NPC

The National Planning Commission is
an advisory body
that advises government
and South Africa
on long term planning
issues



Progress since 1994

South Africa has made measurable progress since 1994 e.g.

- **Extended public services to many more citizens**
- **Created strong public and private institutions**
- **Brought public finances under control**
- **Entrenched a vibrant democracy**
- **Turned the tide on HIV infections**

Critical Focus Areas

Focus

Implementation of agreed policies

Problem-solving

Citizens taking responsibility

Measurement of impact

The National Development Plan

The National Development Plan is:

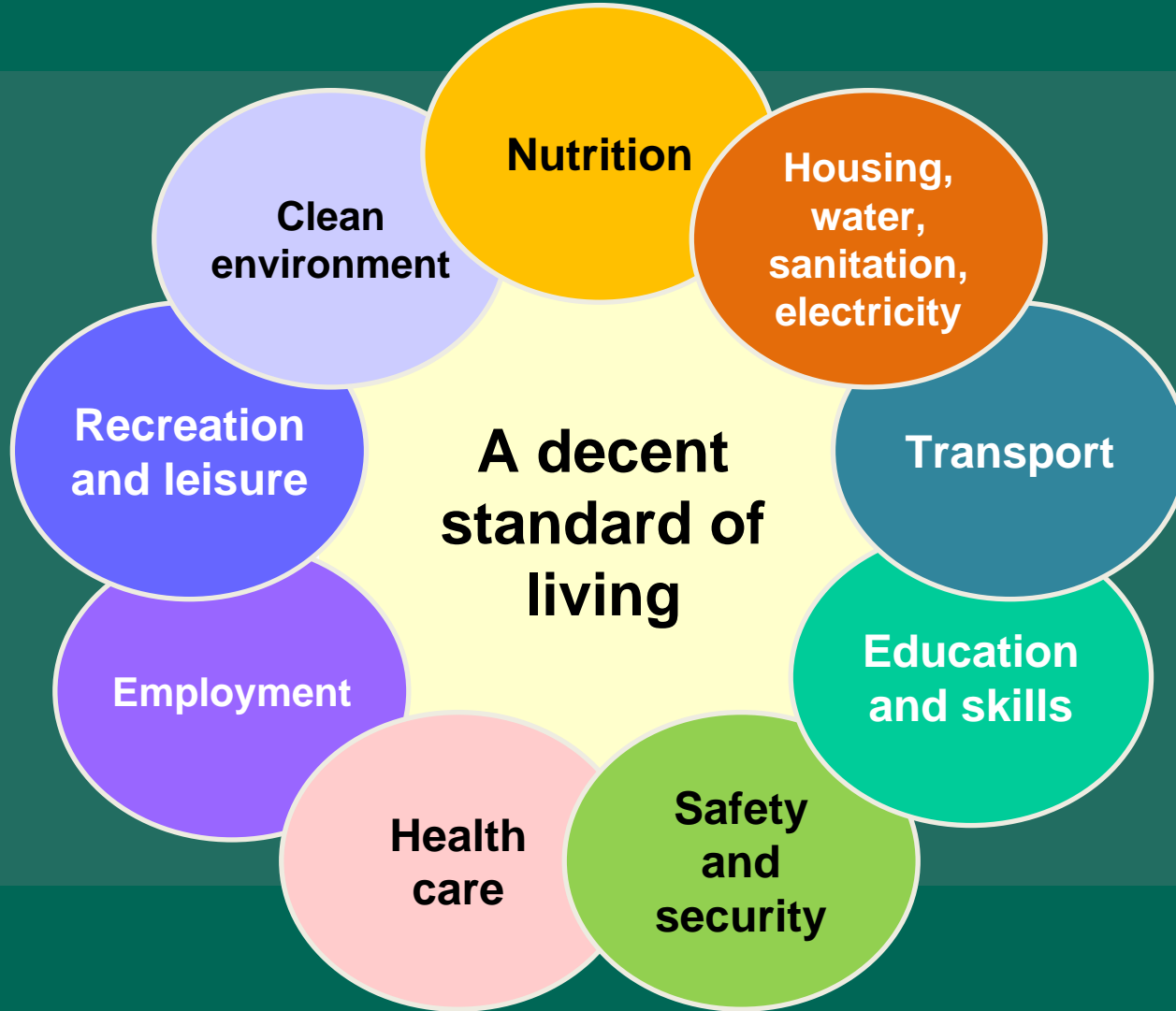
- Shaped by vision of the Freedom Charter & Constitution
- A plan for the whole nation
- A product of wide consultation
- In harmony with ANC Strategy and Tactics and its programme to create a National Democratic Society

Broad Goals of the Plan



- Build a united country
- Resolve historical injustices
- Uplift the quality of life of all South Africans
- Accelerate social and economic change
- Eradicate poverty and unemployment and Reduce inequality
- Expand the economy and distribute its benefits equitably

Elements of a Decent Standard of Living



Objectives and Targets of the Plan

Eliminate poverty and reduce inequality

Key Targets for 2030



- Reduce unemployment
- Improve quality of education
- Provide quality public services (water, sanitation, electricity, etc.)
- Inclusive rural economy
- Better built environment
- Critical infrastructure
- Effective & affordable public transport

Improve public services - Example:

- Produce sufficient energy at competitive prices
- Make high-speed broadband internet available & affordable
- Expand food production, including by small-scale farmers
- Entrench a comprehensive social security system
- Provide quality health care, promote health & well-being

Programme to Deliver the Decent Standard of Living

Providing leadership of society:

- Mobilise the nation & forge a social compact to attain the nation's objectives
- Popular citizen participation in the process of development
- Develop capabilities of people and country
- Build state capacity & strategic coherence to implement policies
- Strategic, decisive and ethical leadership throughout society

Citizen Participation in Development

“People are their own liberators” - (Strategy & Tactics, 2012)

Popular participation has many facets including:

- **Knowing your ward**

- Does it have a functional ward committee?
- Who are the public representatives of your ward?

- **Knowing your school**

- What were its ANA results?
- Does it have a SGB?
- How often does it meet?

Citizen Participation in Development *(Contd.)*

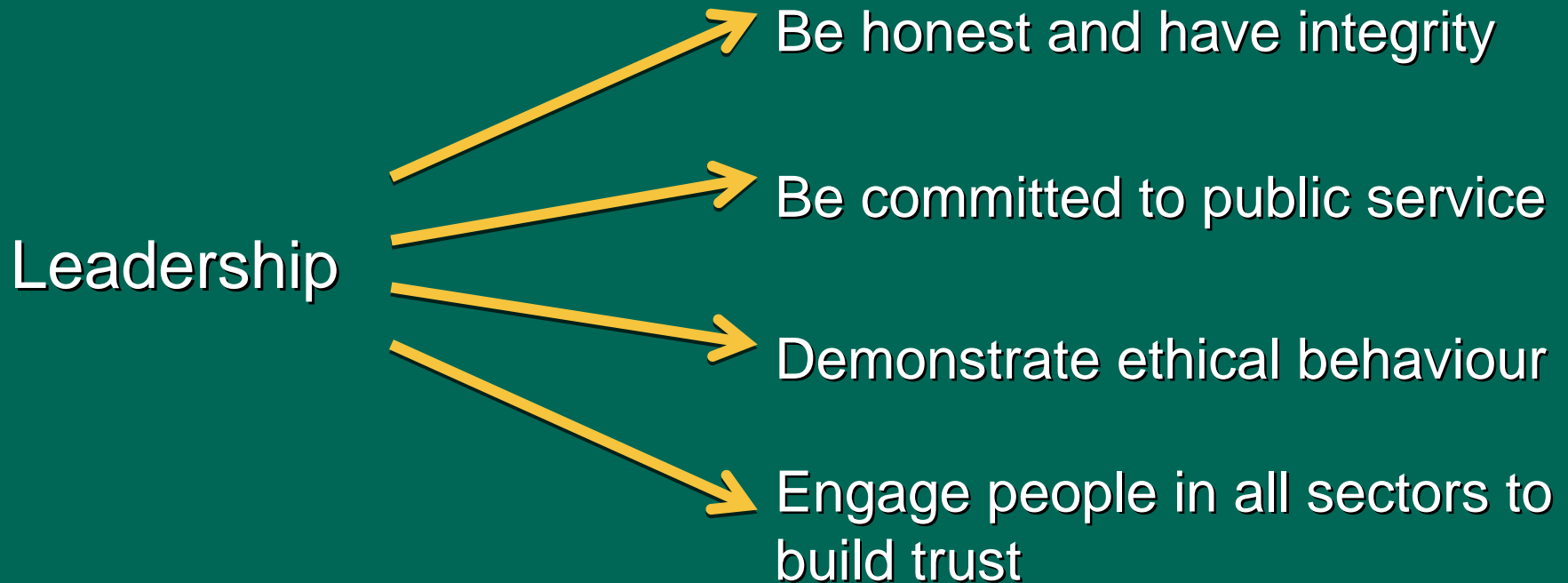
•Knowing your neighbourhood

- Do citizens feel safe?
- Who is on the community policing forum?
- Is your town and village clean?

•Knowing your local hospital

- Does it provide quality care?

Strong Leadership



Strong leadership is multi-layered

Capable Developmental State

- Resolve historical inequities by providing better public services
- Capacity to formulate and implement policies
- Overcome the root causes of poverty and inequality
- Access to, and equality before the law
- Capable, interested and corruption-free public service

Implementation is the Missing Link

A number of challenges remain

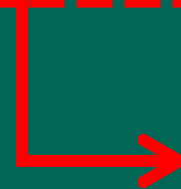
Correct
policies

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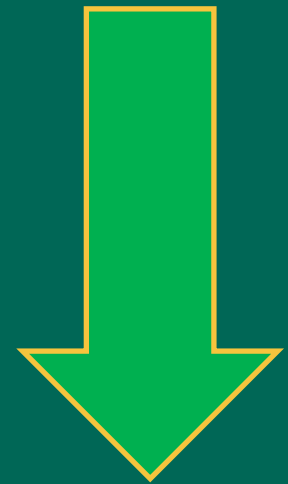
Funds

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Results



IMPLEMENTATION



We Must.

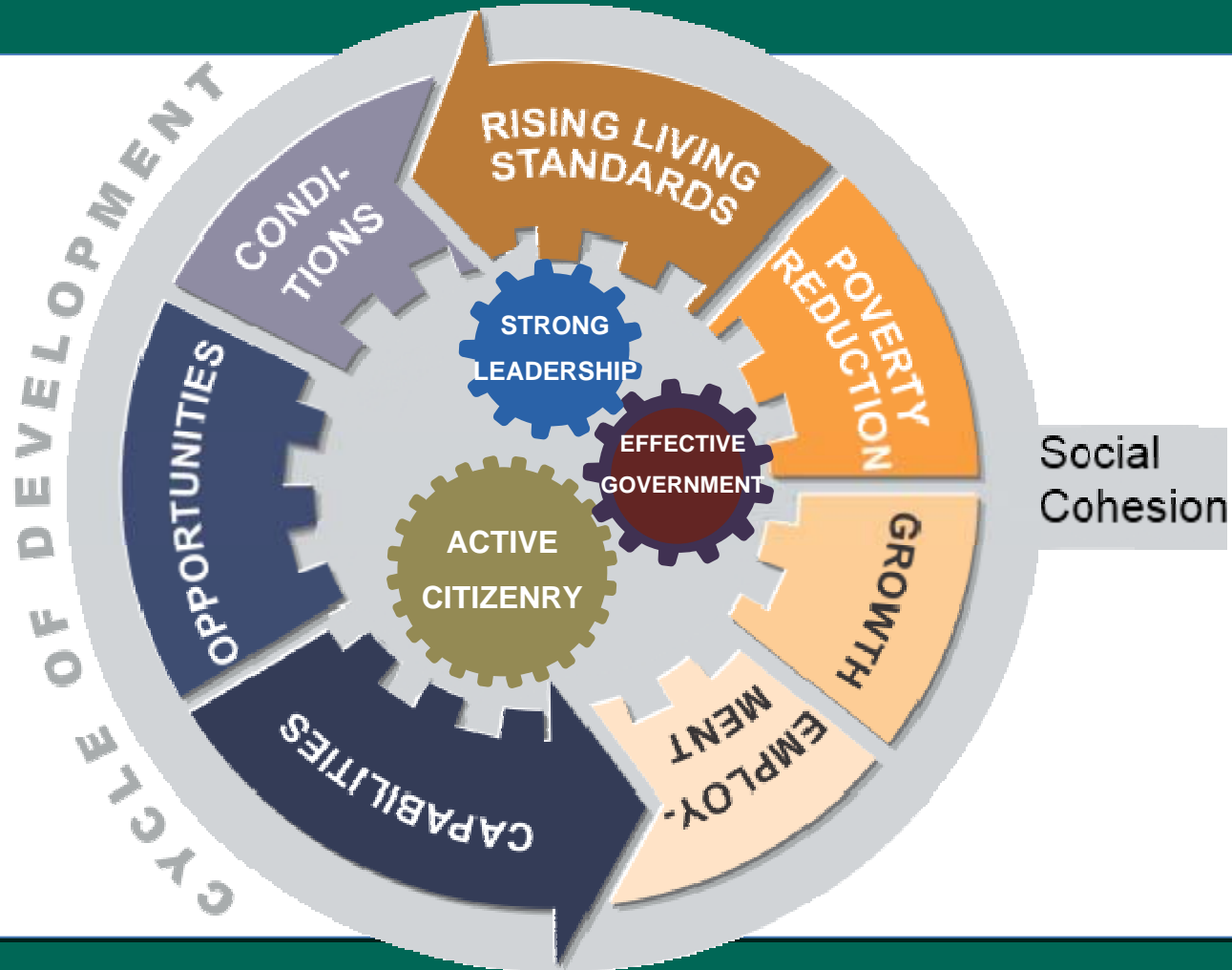
- Learn by doing
- Vary tactics to improve outcomes
- Measure impact

Requirements for Implementing the Plan

The implementation of the Plan requires:

- A united movement to lead all sectors
- A skilled and dedicated cadre
- A learning nation
- A focus on transformation
- The Government working with civil society

Cycle of development



Development occurs when there is **policy** clarity **AND** a set of **planned actions**

Adopting Policies and Plans is not Enough

We need to:

- Ensure continuity of policy even when political leadership changes
- Agree on trade-offs and make choices
- Mobilise resources
- Careful prioritisation and sequencing
- Clarity on responsibility in each area

The Clarion Call

- **The Constitution promised our people that their lives would improve**
- **The Plan shows how to deliver on that promise**
- **The overwhelming majority of our people have supported the NPC and welcomed the Plan**
- **The ANC as a leading movement of our people must now adopt the National Development Plan as a basis for unity in action**

Conclusion

- **National Development Plan is a strategic framework that should anchor ANC and government policies**
- **Commission to identify actions required to realise Vision 2030, and the role of the ANC as leader of society at large**