



NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

AND MEDIUM TERM
STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

Together we move South Africa forward



planning, monitoring
& evaluation

Department:
Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



KEY MESSAGES

In 2012, Cabinet adopted the National Development Plan (NDP) which is a long term vision and plan for the country. It serves as a blueprint for the work that needs to be done to achieve a prosperous society for our country in 20 years' time. The core priorities of the NDP are to reduce poverty, unemployment and inequality.

To achieve this the NDP states that we need to radically transform the economy by raising employment through faster economic growth, improve the quality of education, skills development and innovation. It also focuses on building the capability of the state to play a developmental and transformative role.

The NDP includes all key policy instruments developed in the previous term of government to drive its policy agenda. These include the New Growth Path, which sets the trajectory of economic development; the National Infrastructure Plan, which guides the rollout of infrastructure to improve people's lives and enable economic growth; and the Industrial Policy Action Plan, which focuses on promoting investment and competitiveness in leading sectors and industries.

Government has since 2012 made progress in implementing the NDP. For instance, an Office of the Chief Procurement Officer in National Treasury has been established to ensure value for money and reduce corruption as proposed in the NDP. The legislation to prevent public servants from doing business with the state was signed into law by the President in 2014 while the Employment Tax Incentive Act aimed at helping young people enter the labour market came into effect in 2014 after being signed into law in 2013.

Other proposals in the plan related to developing infrastructure are in various stages of implementation.

The NDP informs the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) priorities. It is government's five-year implementation phase of the National Development Plan and is structured around 14 priority outcomes which cover the focus areas identified in the NDP and election manifesto of the governing party. These include education, health, safety and security, economic growth and employment, skills development, infrastructure, rural development, human settlements, local government, environment, international relations, an effective public sector, social protection, nation-building and social cohesion.

The aim of the MTSF is to ensure policy coherence, alignment and coordination across government's plans, including the alignment of budgeting processes. It builds on the work done between 2009 and 2014, including our experiences and learning.

KEY MESSAGES	SUPPORTING STATEMENTS
<p>The MTSF is a five year plan towards achieving our vision 2030.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Development Plan remains government’s overarching programme to eliminate poverty, unemployment and reduce inequality by 2030. • The NDP was endorsed by South Africans across the political spectrum. • Government uses the Medium Term Strategic Framework as the basis for monitoring the implementation of the NDP. • The MTSF is government’s five year plan to implement the NDP.
<p>The MTSF builds on the work of successive administrations since 1994.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government has made significant progress in reducing poverty and improving the living standards of our people. • Reducing income inequality and building human capabilities have however remained a challenge. • To sustain the achievements we need higher and inclusive economic growth and a more responsive quality of education and skills. • We need to build on the gains made by mobilising the private sector and other social partners to play a stronger role in moving our country forward.
<p>Life in South Africa is improving every day.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life expectancy at birth has increased from 57.1 years in 2009 to 62,9 years in 2014. • Under-5 Mortality Rate has decreased from 56 deaths per live births in 2009 to 39 per 1000 live births in 2014. • Maternal Mortality Ratio has decreased by over 100 per cent from 302 per 100,000 live-births in 2009 to 141 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2014. • NSFAS has increased from R441 million in 1999 to R9.2 billion in 2015 to deal with historical debt.
<p>The NDP is being implemented with clear targets and timelines.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government has established an Office of the Chief Procurement Officer in National Treasury to ensure value for money and reduce corruption as proposed in the NDP. • President Jacob Zuma in 2014 signed into law the legislation to prevent public servants from doing business with the state. • The Employment Tax Incentive Act aimed at helping young people enter the labour market came into effect in 2014. • This Act had led to 270,000 people being employed, with 29,000 employers claiming from the scheme in the 12 months it had been in effect.

<p>Government is working to grow and diversify the economy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government is accelerating the implementation of the Nine Point Plan as a critical set of levers for realising the MTSF. • The plan comprises of simultaneous actions in key strategic areas at a scale large enough to constitute a 'big push' to ignite economic growth and create jobs. • Energy challenges are being addressed and significant progress has been made to stabilise the electricity supply. • There has been no load shedding since August last year and this has brought relief for both households and industries. • Operation Phakisa is also being implemented to unlock growth and delivery in the oceans or blue economy. • Through Operation Phakisa government aims to implement its policies and programmes better, faster and more effectively.
<p>Government is committed to radical economic transformation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic transformation and black economic empowerment remain a key part of all economic programmes of government. • The Black Industrialists Scheme has been launched to promote the participation of black entrepreneurs in manufacturing. • The core productive sectors of manufacturing, mining and agriculture are being developed including new areas of economic growth such as the oceans economy, the green economy and shale gas. • Small business are supported to play a much larger role in the growth and expansion of the economy. • Government will ensure sufficient energy supply for economic growth and address other infrastructural constraints to growth through the work of the Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Commission.
<p>We all have a role to play in moving South Africa forward</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The divisions of the past still linger and must be overcome if we are to reverse the privilege attached to race, class, and gender. • Apartheid spatial patterns still persist and contribute to limited interactions across race and class. • Impediments to our shared future can be overcome if all South African work together. • We need all sectors of society - business, labour and civil society - to play their part in advancing the South African economy. • The private sector and big business must invest in the local economy and support government initiatives to grow the economy.