Progress on Implementation of the National Development Plan and Provincial Development Plan

EASTERN CAPE NDP CONFERENCE
MARCH 2017
Overview

• Success Factors
• Eastern Cape Overview
• Progress on Priorities
• Emerging Issues and Challenges
• The Next 14 Years
National Development Plan

- Reducing Inequality
- Reducing Unemployment
- Reducing Poverty
NDP Success Factors

• South Africa will realise the NDP goals by:
  → Drawing on the energies of its people
  → Growing an inclusive economy
  → Building capabilities
  → Enhancing the capacity of the state, and
  → Promoting leadership and partnerships throughout society
In October 2014 the Eastern Cape province adopted the Vision 2030 Provincial Development Plan.

The vision for the province in 2030 and beyond is one of:

- An Eastern Cape with a proliferation of innovation and industry, and citizens who can feed themselves.
- All children and youth manifesting our shared belief that they are the cornerstone of the future.
- Participatory local development action driven by committed, capable citizens and conscientious institutional agents.
Provincial Development Plan Goals

A growing, inclusive and equitable economy

- Improved economic infrastructure that promotes new economic activity
- Stronger industry and enterprise support
- An accelerated and completed land-reform process
- Rapid development of high-potential economic sectors
- Rapid economic development of rural areas and all regions.

An educated, empowered and innovative citizenry

- Improved early childhood development and learning foundations for all
- Promote community action for early childhood development
- Mobilise community action to ensure quality schooling and community development
- Improve access to and quality of post-school education
Provincial Development Plan Goals

A healthy population

• Ensure leadership and stewardship at all levels of the health system
• Strengthen primary healthcare to ensure better access, equity and quality
• Health system quality improvements (governance and infrastructure)
• Prevent and reduce the disease burden and promote health through community and health-sector integration
• Address the social determinants that affect health and disease

Vibrant, equitably enabled communities

• Better quality human settlements
• Universal access to adequate, reliable and basic infrastructure for all by 2030
• Prevent violence with a specific focus on gender-based violence
• Strengthen the criminal justice system
• Increase community participation in safety
• Improve rural access and mobility
Provincial Development Plan Goals

Capable, conscientious and accountable institutions

- Renew leadership across society
- Build a capable provincial and local government
- Establish a provincial school of governance and leadership
- Stimulate active citizenry and development-orientated civil society
- Encourage the business sector to commit to a partnership for development
PROGRESS AGAINST NDP & PDP PRIORITIES
# National Outcome 1: Quality basic education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provincial Priority 1</th>
<th>Quality basic education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Improved grade R and planning for extension of ECD | ✓ 5.8% (53,024) of the 907,000 children in the 0-5 years age range have access to ECD.  
✓ Improvement in ensuring access to Grade R (2014/15 was 133,937 increased to 181,239 in 2015/16) |
| Improved quality of teaching and learning through:  
• infrastructure,  
• teacher development,  
• strengthening school leadership,  
• supply and effective utilization of teachers | ✓ Six hostels were constructed in the following schools; Riebeek East CS, Smuts Ndamase SSS, Makaula SSS, Nomsa Frans PS, Thubalethu HS, Healdtown SSS  
✓ Improvement of electricity supply, water and sanitation in 756 schools  
✓ 1,070 classrooms built  
✓ 2 576 substantive vacant post were filled and further 923 Fundza Lushaka graduates and temporary educators were absorbed between January 2015 and June 2016 amid an increasing challenge of a high teacher attrition rate.  
✓ 4,695 School Governing Bodies (SGBs) were empowered to effectively discharge roles and responsibilities |
# Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Outcome 1</th>
<th>Quality basic education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provincial Priority 1</td>
<td>Promoting quality education and skills development</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Increased access to high level occupationally directed programmes in needed areas to expand the availability of intermediate level skills with a special focus on artisan skills | ✓ A total of 3 298 youth formed part of the artisan programme from 2014 to date  
✓ 4 971 benefited through the TVET workplace integrated learning.  
✓ Provincial Departments placed 2,979 Interns and 2,537 youth in Learnerships. |
| Improve access to education | ✓ 1 476 479 qualifying learners benefitting from the school nutrition feeding programme by the second quarter of 2016  
✓ 1 599 046 learners benefitting from “no fee schools” by the 2nd quarter of 2016  
✓ 68 631 learners have access to scholar transport, however not all deserving learners benefit due to budget constraints.  
✓ In ensuring inclusive education for persons living with disabilities process of operationalising 6 newly established Public Special schools and has delivered temporary classrooms to 2 of these schools to accommodate the growth. |
Education

• Actions to accelerate progress:
  ✓ As a response plan the province is committed to the Implementation of the Education Transformation (7 point) Plan which focuses on the improvement of both the service delivery and administrative dimensions of basic education.
  ✓ A coherent and inclusive ECD strategy for the Province is critical to ensure access and improved performance (there are already efforts coordinated by the Department of Social Development focusing on the 0-5 years group).
  ✓ Other Areas that are critical include
    (a) Efforts to enhance the matric performance.
    (b) Enhancement of the Maths and Science improvement of pass rate including increasing of learner intake into these learning streams.
    (c) Improving subject combination in schools. Evidence is pointing to good results where schools have a balance of Technical and Vocational streams; Hospitality and Consumer Studies, as well as Performing and Liberal Arts.
Education
# Health

## National Outcome 2

**A long and healthy life for all South Africans**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provincial Priority 2</th>
<th>An Improved Health Profile of the Province</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Improved human resources for health and improved health management and leadership | ✓ Appointment of District Clinical Specialist Teams  
✓ The Lilitha College continues to produce up to 1,200 more professional nursing staff per year. |
| Maternal, infant and child mortality reduced | ✓ 12.8 per 1 000 child mortality in 2015/16 against a target of less than 34 per 1,000, by 2019. This is a significant improvement from 41 per 1000 births at the beginning of the term.  
✓ Maternal mortality at 135.2 per 100 000 in 2015/16 against a target of less than 100 per 100 000 population by 2019. this is an improvement from 148.3 per 100 000 at the beginning of the term  
✓ Immunisation coverage for children under 1 year achievement was 80.9% in 2014/15 and 86.1% in 2015/16 against a set target of 90% |
| HIV/AIDS and TB prevented and successfully management | ✓ The HIV / AIDS prevalence rate has somewhat decreased in the 15 years to 49 year old age group from 10.4% (13/14) and dropped to 7.7% (2015/16)  
✓ The uptake for TB patients known to be on HIV treatment significantly improved from 86% in 2013/14, to 90.3% in 2014/15 (against a target of 90%) |
# Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Outcome 2</th>
<th>A long and healthy life for all South Africans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provincial Priority 2</strong></td>
<td>An Improved Health Profile of the Province</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Improved health facility planning and infrastructure delivery**                 | - 18 clinics were provided with additional consulting rooms mainly in the OR Tambo National Health Insurance (NHI) pilot site  

- Existing nursing training facilities have been expanded.  
- 167 ambulances and 3 helicopters procured.  
- Major Infrastructural development projects have been implemented in Cecilia Makiwane and Dora Nginza hospitals.  
- The National Health Insurance (NHI) pilot programme is under implementation in two districts, the O.R. Tambo and Alfred Nzo |
| **Improved quality of health care**                                               | - A model of integrated care across different levels of the health care system is being created  

- Focus on prevention, health promotion, and advocacy for healthy lifestyles and well-being, in addition to clinical services |
Health

• Actions to accelerate progress:
  ✓ Improving the balance between the ‘curative model/approach to community health oriented approach’ as part of efforts to stimulate quantitative and qualitative delivery on health care service.
  ✓ Efforts to strengthen quality of Primary Health Care remain critical.
  ✓ Efforts to strengthen functionality of the health desk in ward committees, clinic committees, and hospital boards to ensure improved community health
  ✓ Improving efficiencies in stocking and distribution of vaccines, district programme reviews for health to support.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Outcome 7</th>
<th>Stimulating Rural Development, Land Reform and Food Security</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provincial Priority 3</strong></td>
<td><strong>Improved land administration and spatial planning</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ 24 local municipalities in the province have adopted and gazetted their by-laws for implementation of SPLUMA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Improved food security</strong></td>
<td>✓ A total of 195 000 hectares were cultivated, yielding 72 200 tonnes of yellow maize at the beginning of the term, the prevailing drought conditions have hampered delivery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ An estimated 23 000 households have been supported with production inputs to promote household food security over the term.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Small holders development and support (technical, financial and infrastructure) for agrarian transformation</strong></td>
<td>✓ Approximately 3 000 smallholder producers have been supported with infrastructure, agricultural advice and inputs to increase sustainable production.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Just under R100 million has been spent on the Ilima/Letsema projects grant over the mid-term.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Additionally, in excess of 21 000 hectares were cultivated in communal areas each year for food production and land reform projects.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Rural Development**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Outcome 7</th>
<th>Stimulating Rural Development, Land Reform and Food Security</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Increased access to quality infrastructure | ✓ Over R500 million has been spent on agricultural infrastructure development projects contributing to increased agricultural production:  
  - revitalisation of dams and irrigation scheme development  
  - stock water enhancement  
  - livestock handling and dipping facilities  
  - hydroponics infrastructure  
  - protection of arable land |
| Growth of sustainable rural agricultural enterprise and industries | ✓ The four Rural Enterprise Development Hubs in the three regions: Chris Hani, O.R. Tambo and Alfred Nzo municipalities are operational with primary production covering a total of 3 754 hectares of land (maize and grain sorghum crops).  
  ✓ RED Hubs yielded a total of 3 159.44 tonnes, with an estimated total income of about R 8.2 million.  
  ✓ The establishment of six Agri-Parks is at an advanced stage with all sites having been identified and approved by all district municipalities.  
  ✓ Amathole, Joe Gqabi, OR Tambo, Sarah Baartman have been completed with each allocated R45 million for operational expenses. |
Rural Development
• Actions to accelerate progress:
  ✓ Greater integration and coordination and aggressive targets in the intervention planning and implementation to catalyse rural development and the food security programme.
  ✓ Tangible and robust interventions to ensure the participation of the youth in the agricultural sector and broader rural development.
  ✓ The prospective long-term effects of the drought, green drought, must be mitigated to maintain gains made in the sector. There is also a need for concerted effort on non-farm rural development.
  ✓ Effective utilisation of state procurement of local agricultural produce as a lever to enhance value addition and SMME development in the agricultural value chain in rural areas is crucial in realizing intended economic and food security outcomes for the province.
Rural Development
Rural Development

Before

After
### Economic Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Outcome 4</th>
<th>Decent employment through inclusive economic growth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Outcome 6</td>
<td>An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Outcome 10</td>
<td>Protect and enhance our environment assets and natural resources</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Provincial Priority 4**  
**Transform the Economy to Create Jobs and Sustainable Livelihoods**

| Investment in socio-economic infrastructure | ✓ Notably; Middleburg to Steynsburg at a cost of R98 million,  
✓ Mount Fletcher to Matatiele at a cost of R95 million, Aliwal North to Burgersdorp at a cost of R38 million,  
✓ Alice to King Williamstown at a cost of R112 million, and  
✓ Keiskamma River to East London Airport at a cost of R72 million. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 500 SMMEs supported</td>
<td>✓ An estimated 1 000 SMMEs and 500 co-operatives were supported in each financial year from 2014, this includes financially and non-financial support</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 100 000 jobs created | ✓ Over 40 000 jobs have been created in the areas of manufacturing, logistics, alternative energy and agro-processing through the province’s economic agencies such as Coega IDZ, ELIDZ and the ECDC  
✓ 430,600 work opportunities and 135,609 full-time employments have been created through EPWP (61% are women, 37% are youth, and 1% people with disabilities) |
| 140 investments realised, R16 billion worth of investments | ✓ The province has realized 39 investment initiatives at a value of R32, 35bn over the term |
## Economic Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Outcome 4</th>
<th>Decent employment through inclusive economic growth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Outcome 6</td>
<td>An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Outcome 10</td>
<td>Protect and enhance our environment assets and natural resources</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Provincial Priority 4

**Transform the Economy to Create Jobs and Sustainable Livelihoods**

| Diversified economy beyond the automotive sector | ✓ Funding for enterprise development funding, 45% went to construction, 35% to services, 6% to manufacturing; 6% to ICT; 3% to agriculture and agro-processing; 2% to hospitality/tourism; and the remaining 1% retail |
| Renewable Energy | ✓ The province has seen its allocation of wind and solar farms increase to 17, with a total investment value of R33.7 billion, and 18 132 job years (full time equivalent jobs) being created over the life of the projects |
Economic Development

• Actions to accelerate progress:
  ✓ Enhancing monitoring and evaluation systems in order to track the sustainability of interventions in the areas of enterprise development, incubation programmes and the artisan development programme.
  ✓ The youth and women to be central in these interventions, noting the demographics of the province.
  ✓ Monitoring and improvement of the 30 day payment regulation for SMMEs must be implemented robustly. It is through these that economic transformation through the lever of state procurement can be realized in the province.
  ✓ Utilizing the financial muscle which government spending provides for economic transformation of the province cannot be overly emphasized. Designated local production and local beneficiation have to be stringently monitored and reported on by all government departments.
## Crime and Corruption

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Outcome 3</th>
<th>All people in South Africa are and feel safe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Outcome 11</td>
<td>Create a better South Africa, a better Africa and a better world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincial Priority 5</td>
<td>Intensify the Fight Against Crime and Corruption</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reduced levels of contact crime**
- Crime mitigation programmes in hot spot areas
- Partnership between SAPS, Safety and Liaison, Social Development, Correctional Services, Education and their entities to inculcate ethics at school level (28 schools in five municipalities with 2,500 leaners benefitting)
- Community safety forums campaigns focusing on stock theft, school safety, police killings, the effects of substance abuse, crimes against women and children and the killing of the elderly.

**Corruption in the public and private sector reduced**
- Appointment of Ethics Officers in all departments to monitor the implementation of the policy and provide annual implementation reports.
- Ethics Management training was conducted for the first time focusing at Bid Committee Members and 33 officials from ten departments.
- Backlog of 400 cases reduced to 117
## Crime and Corruption

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Crime</th>
<th>2013/14</th>
<th>2014/15</th>
<th>2015/16</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contact Crime reduction</td>
<td>73 032</td>
<td>68 654</td>
<td>67 258</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Crimes reduction</td>
<td>53 240</td>
<td>53 536</td>
<td>51 083</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious Crimes reduction</td>
<td>180 732</td>
<td>172 562</td>
<td>166 077</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery Aggravated reduction</td>
<td>13 443</td>
<td>13 245</td>
<td>12 777</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug related crime</td>
<td>15 032</td>
<td>16 038</td>
<td>16 129</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Offences</td>
<td>9 616</td>
<td>9 224</td>
<td>8 797</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidences of stock theft</td>
<td>5 808</td>
<td>6 087</td>
<td>5 809</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the overall there is a general % decrease in all types of crime in the Province as per the Mid Term analysis.
Crime and Corruption

• Actions to accelerate progress:
  ✓ Strengthen the monitoring of police stations for full functionality especially those that are in rural areas where infrastructure remains a challenge and can impede on priority cases.

✓ Capacitate the men and women in blue on victim empowerment and concretise their partnership with department of Social Development in managing the white houses of hope.

✓ The centralization of the anti-corruption capacity in the Office of the Premier should be a priority. For the province to effectively monitor conflict of interests there needs to be proper alignment of procurement systems in order to detect transactions at the Local Government sphere and the Provincial sphere.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Outcome 8</th>
<th>Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Outcome 13</td>
<td>Social protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Outcome 14</td>
<td>Nation building and social cohesion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincial Priority 6</td>
<td>Integrated Human Settlement and building cohesive communities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Adequate housing and improved quality living environment | ✓ A total of 12,979 housing units and 12,581 serviced sites against targets of 13,100 and 10,231 respectively were completed.  
✓ 11,331 jobs were created through the Youth Build Program |
| Strengthen community development interventions | ✓ Social Development Department has implemented Eighteen (18) Community Nutrition Development Centres (CNDCs) and 2 160 people benefited in the Anti-Poverty sites and poverty pockets |
Human Settlements & Cohesive Communities

- Actions to accelerate progress:
  - Fast-tracking the finalisation of the Provincial spatial plan that will also inform the integrated human settlement plan. This will enhance the integration of the elements that are critical in human settlements planning.

  - Although a lot of improvement have been made in delivery of descent houses there is a need to strengthen integrated human settlement which will address the spatial imbalances of the past. Currently the province is not realising the underlying principle of sustainable integrated human settlements which advocate for provision of access to socio-economic opportunities.

  - The enhancement of advocacy, marketing and understanding of community needs in order to focus the housing is critical.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Outcome 9</th>
<th>Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient Local Government System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Outcome 12</td>
<td>An efficient, effective and development oriented public service and an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincial Priority 7</td>
<td>Integrated Human Settlement and building cohesive communities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Members of society have access to sustainable and reliable access to basic services**

- ✓ Three quarters of households in the Eastern Cape - up to 75% or 1.3 million - have access to piped water.
- ✓ Access to electricity increased drastically from 36.2% in 1996 to 75% in 2011 and 85.4% in 2016.
- ✓ Access to a flush or chemical toilet (sanitation) also increased from 776 222 in 2011 to 928 332 in 2016

**Well governed and effective municipal institutions**

- ✓ Increase over the past three years in the number of municipalities with an unqualified audit opinion from 12 municipalities in 2013 to 21 municipalities in 2015.
Local Government

• Actions to accelerate progress:
  ✓ The implementation of the Provincial B2B Ten Point Plan should continue with an aim of improving performance under the various pillars of the programme.
  ✓ Municipal debt: Financial support should be provided to municipalities, especially the newly established ones in order to clear debt, including Eskom debt.
  ✓ Municipalities will be empowered to generate revenue and achieve sustainability.
  ✓ Infrastructure delivery: A funding model aimed at speedily addressing the infrastructure backlogs with regards to basic services in the province will be developed.
Emerging Issues and Challenges

• Impacting on priorities:
  – Economic decline
  – Accessibility and affordability of tertiary education
  – Drought and climate change reality
  – Urbanisation impacts on service delivery planning and implementation
  – Rising social tension
The Next 14 Years

- Improving education outcomes
- Public employment should be expanded to provide work for the unemployed, with a specific focus on youth and women.
- Effective utilisation of state procurement as a lever to enhance localisation and SMME development with women and youth central in interventions.
- Radical transformation of the education narrative to produce entrepreneurs rather than job-seekers.
- Greater integration and coordination in the intervention planning and implementation to catalyse rural development and the food security programme.
The Next 14 Years

• South African commitment to women empowerment towards realising Planet 50-50 by 2030:
  – Mechanisms for making both public and private sectors’ procurement which amounts to trillions, work for women.
  – Financial inclusion for Women forms part of the local, Continental and global collective action to reach universal financial access by 2020
  – GenderResponsive Planning and Budgeting Framework that will guide, and provide norms and standards to all national, provincial and local governments to mainstream women’s empowerment in financial allocation and expenditure
  – Focus on achieving an HIV free generation
The Next 14 Years

- Collaboration with other African countries leveraging technology for curriculum delivery, women and youth entrepreneurship support, rural development and improving maternal health.
- Pursuing a partnerships approach to maximise resources
- Activating all sectors to give effect to the National Development Plan and Provincial Development Plan
- These effective partnerships should create conditions for the emergence of a strong and independent civil society committed to the development of the province.
Some examples of successful partnerships – Early Childhood Development

- While there are several pockets of excellence, especially from civil society, we draw attention to the University of Fort Hare’s contribution in preparing ECD practitioners.
- After the PDP process the UFH established an Early Childhood Development Centre of Excellence. Amongst other sources, it drew on the experience of provincial ECD forum – a civil society forum.
- A strong partnership with the Department of Higher Education and training is key to strengthen the theoretical and practical knowledge of ECD practitioners.
- To this end, the DHET and the Fort Hare’s ECD Centre have a signed agreement to the tune of 2.9 billion to develop a national diploma as a higher degree programme (B.Ed) to commence in 2019.
- This kind of degree is unprecedented in the province and is called Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE). The Centre’s work is enriched by their participation in a university consortium which includes DHET and NGOs.
Some examples of successful partnerships – Agriculture Transformation Strategy

• DRDAR Leading a Agriculture Transformation Strategy to realize cluster based commodity focus – in partnership with farmers across scales of production, industry players and organised agriculture.

• The Agriculture Transformation Strategy will focus on:
  • (a) Improved cropping program with an increase of numbers of capacitated small holder farmers.
  • (b) Increase high value cash crop production (in high potential clusters & nodes) and livestock production.
  • (c) Fishing and oceans economy.

• This requires full participation of all sector departments, especially to enable efficient transportation and downstream integration into the agro-processing value chain.
THANK YOU