



# **A REFLECTIONS ON THE STATE'S PROGRESS TOWARDS ITS DEVELOPMENTAL TARGETS**

**15 August 2007**

# DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT



- ◆ The targets of the state are based on the government's electoral mandate it received in 2004.

# DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT



- ◆ **Development must be guaranteed by a strong development state acting in concert with society united a coherent development vision.**

# WHAT IS A NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENTAL STATE?



- ◆ The key tasks of the developmental state are to achieve higher rates of growth and development to address the challenges of eradication of poverty, unemployment, underdevelopment and inequality.

# WHAT IS A NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENTAL STATE?



**Must have the strategic capacity to mobilise society around the developmental agenda; technical and organisational capacity to bring about fundamental change; and the ability to consolidate the gains that have been made.**

# WHAT ARE OUR DEVELOPMENTAL TARGETS?



The developmental targets we have set out to achieve as government are encapsulated in our strategic agenda, they include programmes to:

- eradicate poverty, underdevelopment, promote equity and ensure rapid inclusive development.

# WHAT ARE OUR DEVELOPMENTAL TARGETS?



- ◆ Our developmental path has in place the following initiatives;
  - accelerating economic growth as a major strategic objective;
  - development and implementation of a comprehensive anti-poverty programme;

# WHAT ARE OUR DEVELOPMENTAL TARGETS?



- ◆ Our developmental path has in place the following initiatives;
  - improving the organisation and capacity of the state at all levels



# STATUS OF DELIVERY ON DEVELOPMENTAL TARGETS



**Between February 2005 and November 2006;**

- ◆ **110, 000 Sanitation bucket systems had been eradicated.**
- ◆ **Access to free basic water**
- ◆ **Increase from 55% in 2004 to 85% in 2006**

# STATUS OF DELIVERY ON DEVELOPMENTAL TARGETS



**Between February 2005 and November 2006;**

- ◆ **Number of total national households with access to water between 2004 and 2006 has increased by 540 000 households.**

# ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND STABILITY



- ◆ The growth target is 4.5% by 2009 and 6% 2010 – 2014.
- ◆ Average growth since 2004 has been 4.5%
- ◆ Target for GDP growth of 3% & current GDP growth is 4.5% & exceeds population growth by 3%.

# ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND STABILITY



- ◆ Target for Gross fixed capital Formation has been set as 25% by 2014.
- ◆ The current rate of GFCF is 19.2%
- ◆ export as a ratio to GDP has increased to 30.8%

# ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND STABILITY



- ◆ **Government target is to limit debt and retain inflation at a low level between 3% to 6%.**
- ◆ **Government debt is now 33.5% of GDP while inflation has remained within the target for nearly four years and is now just above 6%.**

# ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND STABILITY



- ◆ Employment target is approximately 16 million by 2014 or unemployment at a maximum 14% by 2014.
- ◆ Employment now stands at above 12.8 million & unemployment is around 25%.

# ON POVERTY & INEQUALITY



- ◆ The developmental target is to halve poverty between 2004 and 2014.
- ◆ the number of people receiving social grants has increased to above 12.8 million
- ◆ the trend shows a strong income growth for the poorest 10% to 20% of the population

# ON POVERTY & INEQUALITY



- ◆ but a higher growth in the richest people resulting in an increase in inequality.
- ◆ The number of people in the poorest categories (living std. measure – LSM 1-3) has declined
- ◆ marked reduction in LSM 1 while there is an increase in the number of people in LSM 4 – 10.



# CHALLENGES AROUND REACHING OF TARGETS



- ◆ These are some of our national headline goals, which reflect our progress and highlight our challenges.
- ◆ State is faced with transformational challenges that pose a threat to sustainable development

# CHALLENGES AROUND REACHING OF TARGETS



- ◆ **Backlog in Number of Sanitation buckets larger because included pit latrines**
- ◆ **Government had to develop a formal definition to avoid dilution of target**

# CHALLENGES AROUND REACHING OF TARGETS



- ◆ The recent spate of community protests related to service delivery appears to be an indication that people are dissatisfied with the level of service delivery.
- ◆ The question is why are these achievements not appreciated?

# CHALLENGES AROUND REACHING OF TARGETS



- ◆ **Protests are a reaction to the ineffective systems at local government.**
- ◆ **A failure to communicate which results in perception of a lack of transparency on the part of the public service.**
- ◆ **Our focus has been and continues to be achieving the developmental targets.**

# CHALLENGES AROUND REACHING OF TARGETS



- ◆ Our focus has been and continues to be achieving the developmental targets.
- ◆ Expand our efforts towards ensuring that;
- ◆ We have systems and the capacity to maintain them
- ◆ To ensure that communities continue to enjoy the tangible benefits in a sustainable way.

# CHALLENGES AROUND REACHING OF TARGETS



- ◆ Accelerate service delivery
- ◆ By forging and developing relationships with other government departments
- ◆ Business and
- ◆ Civil society organisations so that there is greater synergy in our efforts

# CHALLENGES AROUND REACHING OF TARGETS



- ◆ more detailed planning,
- ◆ monitoring and evaluating progress
- ◆ to maintain and sustain the achievements

# **FUNCTIONS OF PUBLIC SERVANTS IN A DEVELOPMENTAL STATE**



- ◆ It is our duty to ensure that we not only deliver on our objectives, but that we do so with a view to how these services will be improving the communities in the long term.



# **FUNCTIONS OF PUBLIC SERVANTS IN A DEVELOPMENTAL STATE**



- ◆ **Help make South Africa a leader in participatory government and strengthen the developmental state**
- ◆ **There is a level of coherence in the understanding of policy & in the subsequent implementation thereof by the public service.**



# THE NEW LEARNING CULTURE

**As active learners, public servants should;**

- ◆ **Participate collaboratively with other workers in reflection and questioning the nature of the work they do and its role in the larger organization.**
- ◆ **See themselves as catalysts that can change the organization;**



# THE NEW LEARNING CULTURE

- ◆ Believe that there is always room for self-improvement;
- ◆ Continue to see themselves in a relationship of reciprocal exchange and mutual enrichment with the organization; and
- ◆ Feel capable of making a contribution and of offering good ideas; feel worthy of being listened to.



# THE NEW LEARNING CULTURE

Organisation that actively learn should;

- ◆ See themselves as flexible environments that can respond to employee initiatives;
- ◆ See themselves as constantly capable of improving;
- ◆ Offer employees clear reference points for learning, by defining the goals and purposes of the work to be accomplished; and.



# THE NEW LEARNING CULTURE

- ◆ Offer employees opportunities for reflection, questioning and sharing of new possibilities
- ◆ Discharge your work with honesty, diligence and uprightnes.



**THANK YOU**