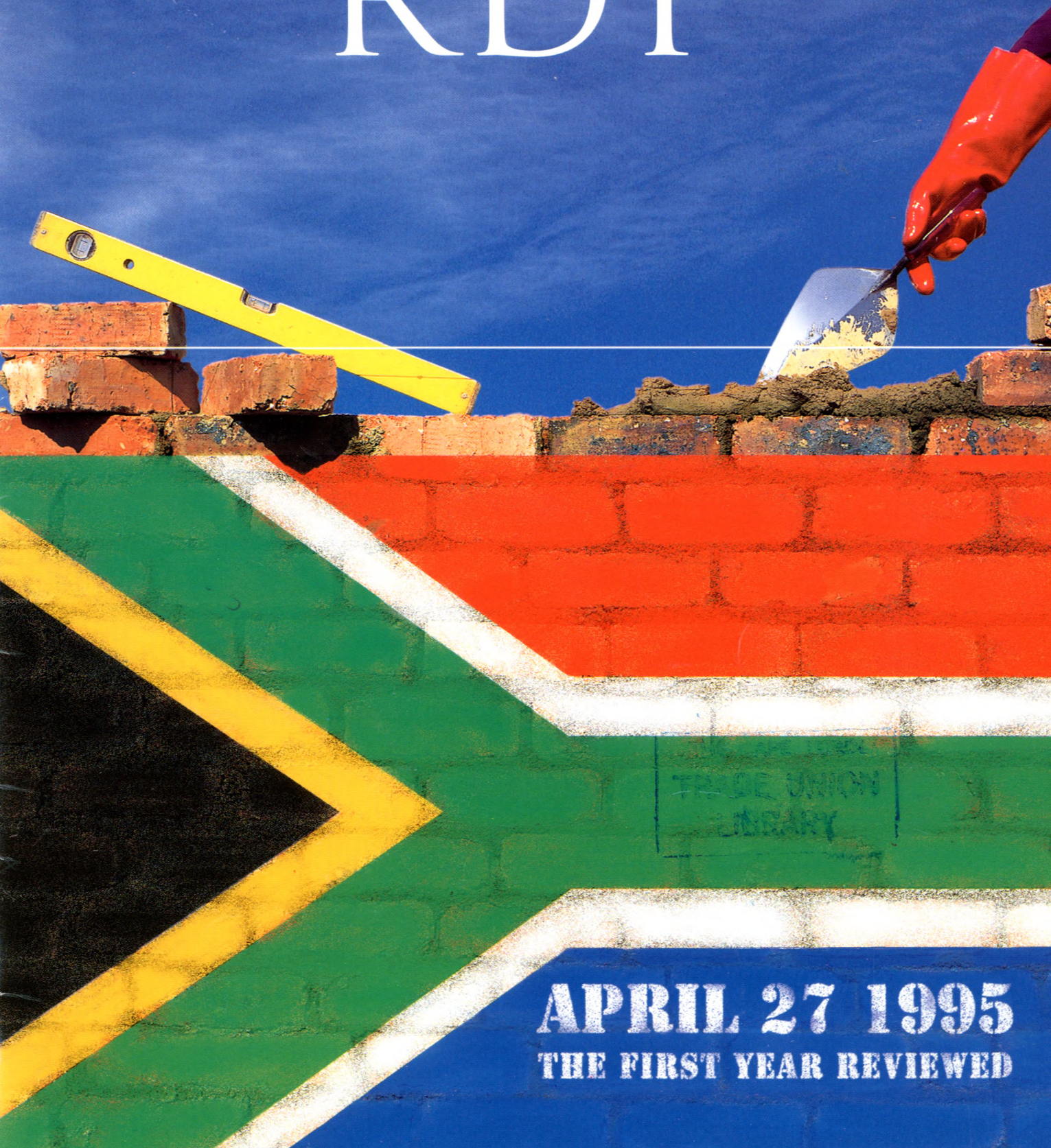


THE RDP



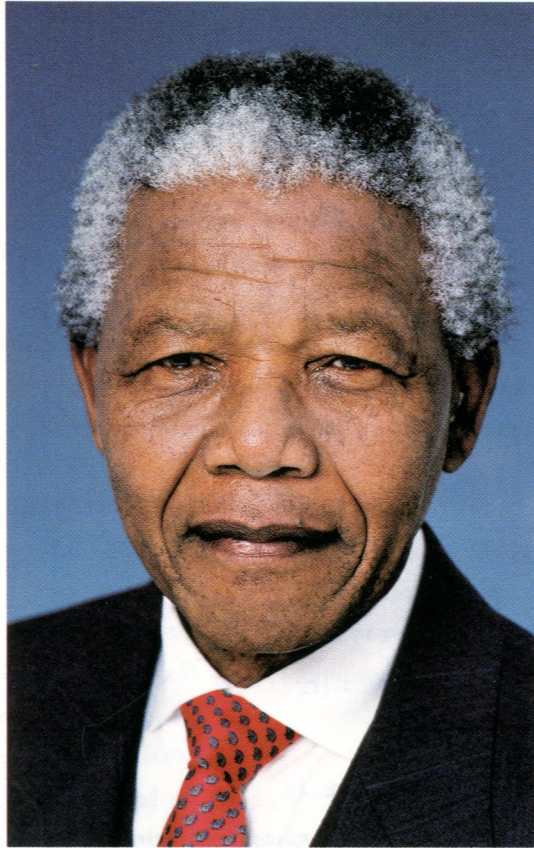
APRIL 27 1995
THE FIRST YEAR REVIEWED

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**Preface by
President
Nelson
Mandela**



The inauguration of the Government of National Unity created the necessary conditions for us to start the challenging task of changing South African society for the better. This is what we had set ourselves to do during the years of struggle to rid our country of apartheid.

Now South Africans can, under conditions of freedom, work together to make our country the land of our dreams. This means further enhancing the freedoms we now enjoy; improving the security of citizens at home, in the streets and at work; and raising the quality of life of all the people.

Reconstruction and development means all these things: to change all aspects of our lives for the better.

Among the urgent tasks the government has set itself is to work together with all citizens to improve the

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provision of education, health services, housing, water supply, land, electricity, refuse removal, roads and so on. This demands of government that we change the manner in which public funds have all along been used. Everything should be done to create conditions in which the economy can improve and provide more jobs.

To realise all these objectives requires co-operation among us as hard-working and responsible citizens.

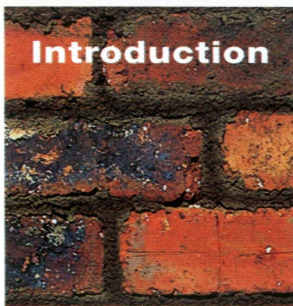
Immediately the Government of National Unity was installed, we started the planning required to meet these goals. At the same time, we also launched Presidential Lead Projects aimed at improving the lives of especially the poor, women and children. But this was just the beginning.

For, in the end, we should change the allocation of all public funds towards the new priorities. Government should involve the people more actively at all stages of reconstruction and development. We should operate in an open manner guided by the wisdom of the people themselves.

From the projects started last year, many of these ideals have started to take shape. But we continue to learn many lessons.

This booklet outlines the concrete steps that have been taken thus far, in the long journey towards a better life for all.

As this account shows, this task is not an easy one. But, working together, in the spirit of Masakhane, South Africans are more than capable of realising the good things that our beautiful country can offer.



Introduction

The Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) is our response to the serious social and economic problems of South Africa: mass poverty, gross inequality, a stagnant economy and enormous backlogs.



**Minister
Jay Naidoo**

The challenge is to meet the basic needs of our people - and at the same time stimulate economic growth. In other words to tackle poverty not merely through handouts, but with programmes that build the country's wealth.

It is a job that can only be tackled if every citizen plays her or his part. That is why the RDP is a partnership between government and civil society. Success depends directly on the involvement of mass organisations, the private sector and institutions and agencies of government and non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

This call for partnership is what the Masakhane campaign stands for, with its slogan of "Building Together". The campaign was developed because delivery depends on support and input from the people.

Transformation

Transformation - as the RDP sees it - affects all parts of society. Government and private sector organisations must review what they do and whether it helps to build the country. The example that government sets will encourage change in the rest of society. It cannot be business as usual for anyone. The RDP seeks to fundamentally change what government does and how it does it - and to bring the work of government into line with RDP priorities.

The first strategy was to cut a slice out of the budget of R148 billion to create the RDP Fund. This amount, R2,5 billion within 1994/95, has shown that government is serious about moving money to address the burning needs of the people. It aims to create examples of how government money can be used wisely to

get measurable results. The Fund is used as a lever to change government. This is very important as at present 91% of government revenue is spent on welfare, debt repayments and salaries. The RDP Fund for 1995/96 is R5 billion.

Funds from the RDP Fund do not finance ad hoc projects. It is money that is combined with the money of government departments and spent on new priorities. The Fund will be a tool that ensures that in the next 5 years the whole budget is based on RDP priorities.

Strategic Planning

The RDP Fund - and steps involved in using it - also encourages strategic thinking. Budgeting shouldn't be the work of accountants or just a year by year routine. It should be directed by policy and strategy. And this must come from the political leaders, who are accountable to the people.

Work has started for a completely different 1996/97 budget. Each activity is being re-examined - to see if it fits with the new mission of the department concerned and overall RDP criteria such as job creation, small business development, provision of education and training and so on. This work is not the stuff of newspaper headlines - but it is important for real and lasting social change.

The RDP and its Fund works on the basis of clear goals, time frames and indicators that give feedback on performance. For example we want to build 1 million houses (goal) in 5 years (time frame) in a way that creates jobs (key performance indicator). All RDP projects are written up in this way.

This "business planning" approach means government can be held accountable. Did it do what it said it would? It also gives us easy-to-use information on all RDP programmes. Business planning must be used for all government programmes to keep the government focused on results.



National Vision

The RDP sets out a national vision, uniting people around the goal of improving the quality of life of our people. The National Economic Development and Labour Council has been created to build consensus between government, labour, business and community. At other levels community bodies - "local development forums" - have been established. This network of popular structures - combining community and private sector interests - exert important pressure on government to serve its citizens. It also unlocks local resources and fosters local initiative.

A very important strategy in meeting people's needs and growing the economy is a plan to build infrastructure. This plan will provide clean water, electricity, roads, telecommunications, sanitation and housing.

Work for All

The infrastructure programme is linked to a theme that runs through RDP activity: Work for All. Infrastructure investment creates work in two ways.

RDP delivery strives to develop the small and medium enterprise sector. Small contractors get more opportunities because labour-intensive methods are used and the process for tendering is made simpler. The President's Conference on Small, Micro and Medium Enterprises recently hosted by the Department of Trade and Industry marked the beginning of organising this sector into government's reconstruction plans. Formal jobs are created through economic growth that comes from large government investments in programmes to bring basic services to the people. To work, this needs the private sector to also invest on a large scale. The multiplier effect of housing, for example, will kickstart other sectors such as the building, steel and furniture industries. This must be located in the context of rebuilding our communities including transfer of skills, creating jobs, ensuring community policing and stabilising our communities.

Obstacles

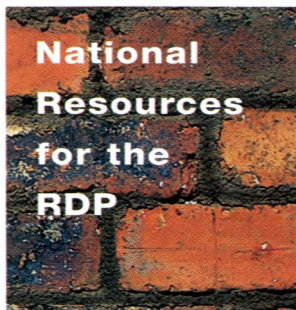
This booklet provides an assessment of what has been achieved. Naturally, the RDP runs up against big stumbling blocks. These obstacles come from how things used to work in the past - from the difficulty of switching from old to new. Major logistical problems exist. Local Government as a point of delivery is not in place. Training of Transitional Local Councils is required to handle new needs. It would not have solved matters to simply throw money at problems. Building a culture of partnership - in which communities have rights as well as responsibilities - is only beginning to impact through the Masakhane Campaign.

Learning

The process has been a big learning experience for all concerned. Mistakes have been made and there have been shortcomings. At the same time, important progress has been made. This short booklet shows some of the pilot programmes carried out so far. We want to use what we have learnt from these programmes to improve the way government delivers to our people. A more thorough analysis of RDP will be produced by mid-year.

President Mandela's vision and message "to roll up our sleeves and get South Africa working" is a call to action. Building a non-racial and non-sexist democracy requires a patriotic effort and the critical participation of every citizen.





In order to meet our basic needs and build our economy we need to make use of all the resources available in the country. These include:

Human resources: People and their organisations, with skills and experience.

Natural resources: Including minerals, water, electricity.

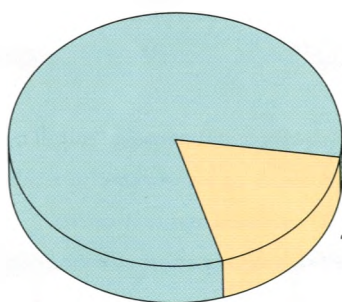
Financial resources: Our government budget as well as all of the financial muscle of our economy.



Our commitment to reduce the national debt will release more resources for the RDP. Within the available budget, existing resources are being redirected towards RDP priorities. In 1995/96 the share of the budget allocated to social expenditure is likely to

rise by 4%. Partnerships between government, the community, labour and the private sector at national, provincial and local level can be used to redirect South Africa's human, financial and natural resources, and are critical to the success of the RDP.

Value of our National Resources

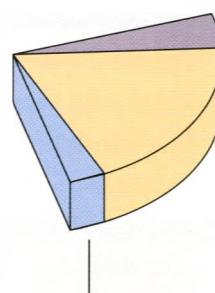


Total national resources = R448bn (Gross Domestic Product)

The contribution of the government to the total in 1994/95 was R98bn (less than a third of the total). (The consolidated national and provincial budget was R148m).

The Government Budget

Of the total government budget in 1994/95 of R148bn:



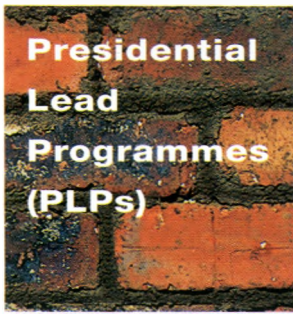
R25bn was spent on interest on debt (17%);

R112bn was spent on government salaries and running costs (75%);

Which leaves only R11bn for capital expenditure on development projects at national and provincial levels.

The challenge is to direct the total financial resources in SA towards the RDP, by ensuring that private investment supports economic growth and development as well as by redirecting public expenditure.

The National RDP Fund was R2,5bn last year and is R5bn this year. It is a small slice of the government budget, used to shift finances and people towards meeting basic needs and creating jobs (it "levers" resources in the public and private sectors).



The President, at his inauguration, made a promise to the nation that delivery on the RDP will start within 100 days of the new government. Through extensive consultation with national departments and provinces, 22 Lead Programmes were identified, planned and budgeted to kickstart the delivery. They are paid for jointly by the RDP Fund and departmental and provincial budgets.

These Lead Programmes are key in helping to re-organise programmes in the different departments. They are also key to shifting money and resources towards new RDP priorities. The PLPs are a learning curve for government to ensure efficient, transparent and accountable government.

LAND RESTITUTION AND REDISTRIBUTION

CAPACITY BUILDING

OCTOBER HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

ELECTRIFICATION

SMALL FARMER DEVELOPMENT

PRIMARY SCHOOL NUTRITION

PILOT LAND REFORM

URBAN INVESTMENT PLANNING

PROVINCIAL PROJECT PREPARATION FACILITIES

RURAL WATER AND SANITATION

ADULT EDUCATION

CULTURE OF LEARNING

RESTRUCTURING OF STATISTICS COUNCIL

CLINIC BUILDING PROGRAMME

NATIONAL PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME

NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING AGENCY

UPGRADING AND EXTENDING MUNICIPAL SERVICES

FREE HEALTH CARE

SPECIAL INTEGRATED PROJECTS FOR URBAN RENEWAL

AIDS AWARENESS

NATIONAL INFORMATION PROJECT

Some of these Lead Programmes are detailed on the following pages, showing the scope, the challenges and successes.





The Land Reform Pilot Programme addresses land acquisition and accompanying settlement needs in rural South Africa. The aim is to develop the strategies to kick-start a broader land reform programme. One pilot area per province was identified, involving the potential transfer of state and trust land to the poor and landless.

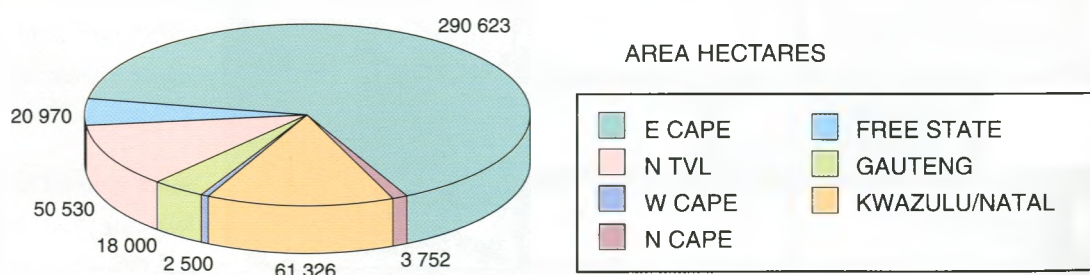
Land reform is a tool for redistribution of the country's resources, particularly for the marginalised - the rural poor, landless and especially women.

This programme also responds to demands of small scale agricultural producers through broadening access to agricultural support.

Land reform has no single-formula solution: it is an integral part of rural development. Funding goes to settlement planning and homestead basic needs as well as land acquisition assistance.

This programme is facilitating reprioritisation of the budget of the Department of Agriculture.

State and trust land identified in pilot areas



Land Redistribution and Restitution

Land Redistribution is aimed at providing access to residential and productive land for communities who need it but cannot afford it.

The following seven communities (2,406 families) are in the process of gaining access to land and will now be given settlement support by means of the funds allocated through the RDP fund - Nhlwana Buthelezi trust; Amahlubi; Amaswazi; Thembalihle; Cornfields; Khumalo; Mekemeke.

Land Restitution aims at restoring ownership to those communities who lost land because of Apartheid laws.

This programme will complement the work of the Land Claims Court, and to date has facilitated the return of land under state and trust control to previous owners who were dispossessed.

The following 10 communities (4,164 families) are returning to their land and will now be given settlement support through the RDP fund - Roosboom; Charlestown; Alcockspruit; Zulukama/Group4/ Zwelendinga; Schmidtsdrift; Riemvasmaak; Zwartrand; Goedgevonden; Bakubung; Doornkop.

Land restitution and redistribution 1994/95

PROJECT	PROPERTIES TO BE RESTORED	LAND HECTARES	FAMILIES BENEFITING
RESTITUTION	354	143,345	4,164
REDISTRIBUTION	-	25,730	2,406
TOTAL	354	169,075	6,570





The RDP aims to bring health care within the reach of all people of this country. It aims to do so by changing South Africa's lopsided health system - which offers the world's best specialist care on the one hand but denies basic quality care to millions. To assist the Dept of Health in this challenge two major projects were supported.

Since the Free Health Care Programme started, no child under 6 years of age and no pregnant women may be turned away from a hospital or clinic. Four times more patients are now being treated in the rural areas. In some areas this is already contributing to lowering the rate of serious respiratory diseases because illnesses are being addressed earlier. Already there is a drop in admissions of young children to hospitals because of better primary health care. The RDP Fund has allocated R472.8 million and

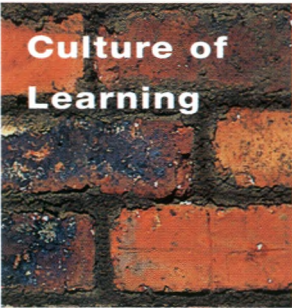
R500 million to the Free Health Care Programme in the 1994/95 and 1995/96 financial years respectively.

The Clinic Building programme supports improved access to primary health care. 172 clinics will be built or upgraded by 1 April 1996 to provide health services for those whose nearest clinic was more than 5 km away.



Clinic building and upgrading programme 1994/95

PROVINCE	PROJECTS					94/95 FUNDS ALLOCATED
	NEW CLINIC	UPGRADE	EQUIPMENT	VEHICLES	TOTAL	RM
Western Cape	6	8			14	2,795,000
Northern Cape	4	3	3	4	14	2,780,000
Free State	1	2		8	11	2,482,000
Northern Transvaal	3		57		60	2,452,500
Eastern Transvaal	1				1	2,840,000
Gauteng	4				4	2,750,000
North West		19			19	2,791,025
KwaZulu/Natal	5	2	1		8	2,800,000
Eastern Cape		18	20	3	41	2,767,000
Total	24	52	81	15	172	24,457,525



Culture of Learning

South Africa needs a culture of learning. This programme will put education back on its feet. Broader change in education must address low attendance, poor examination results, and breakdown of discipline, by tackling the root causes including resourcing, teacher training and education management. However the culture of learning programme seeks to make an immediate intervention.

A total of R100 million has been allocated to the nine provinces for 1994/95. It will fund school renovation, promote school governance structures, work to improve attendance and encourage parents, students and the broader school community to contribute to discipline, maintenance and ongoing improvement of schools. The schools must become centres of learning. 1995/96 will see a determined push to rebuild the infrastructure in previously under-served areas. In addition RDP will give bridging support to the Education Department to equalise services in all areas .

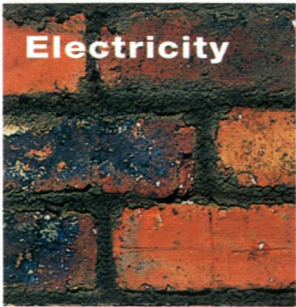
The allocation of R100 million has been divided among provinces based on need and equity.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS TARGETED:

EASTERN CAPE	52 SCHOOLS
EASTERN TVL.	66 SCHOOLS
FREE STATE	Planning in progress
GAUTENG*	1,500 SCHOOLS
KWAZULU/NATAL	Planning in progress
NORTHERN CAPE	34 SCHOOLS
NORTHERN TVL.	174 SCHOOLS
NORTH WEST*	1,000 SCHOOLS
WESTERN CAPE	80 SCHOOLS

* Gauteng and North West are distributing funds equally among ex DET schools.





The Electrification Programme seeks to switch on power - and profoundly change the way of life - for about 11 million people. This means millions of women will not have to walk several hours each day to collect firewood. They can instead take part in productive activities.

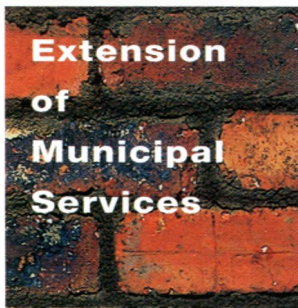
Electification integrates with other development projects such as school and clinic building and community policing, boosts small productive enterprises and takes into account environmental implications. The Electrification Programme has attained major

success. A total of 378,171 new connections have been made in 1994, easily exceeding the RDP target of 300,000.

This programme has been extended to include connections to police stations, clinics and schools. In 1994 16,000 farm workers' houses have been electrified, a result of shifting greater attention to the rural areas. It is already anticipated that several hours per day normally spent by women collecting fire wood will be saved.

Connections1994/95

TARGET	300,000
ACTUAL	378,171
HOMES	377,609
SCHOOLS	562
TOTAL	378,171



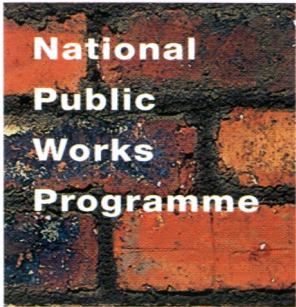
Our townships have for too long been characterised by sewage flowing in the streets, rubbish heaped by the roadside, potholed roads, no electricity, broken telephones, burned out community centres, sub-standard crowded dwellings, and non-effective and illegitimate local government.

The main goal of this programme is to ensure rapid and visible improvement in the provision of municipal services and infrastructure. Support will be given to Transitional Local Councils (TLCs) to help them

deliver to their local communities, which will be key to the success of the Masakhane Campaign.

Accessing the fund must involve local councils reorganising their own budgets to shift resources to underserved areas. The funds will be used to top up, rather than as an add on. The RDP Fund has allocated R830m to this programme over 2 years (commencing 1994). It channels funds via the national and provincial government departments to specific projects asked for by the TLCs.



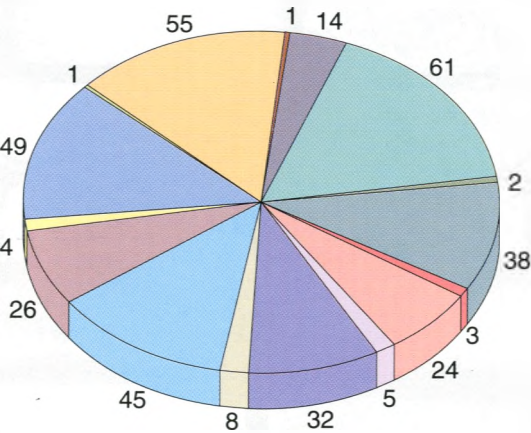


Productivity in South Africa will increase if Government plays a leading role in building the economy and alleviating poverty. This programme brings together three major aspects of reconstruction and development: the urgent need for jobs, skills and job-related training, and tackling the backlog in infrastructure provision.

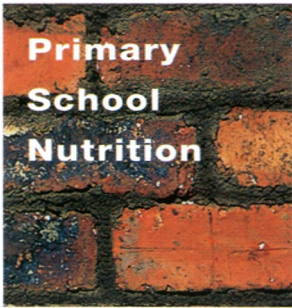
It aims to maximise job creation potential on all construction projects to be carried out by government. It is linked with all Presidential Lead Programmes where job creation is a major criterion. In addition communities are able to access resources for urgent needs at local level. An amount of R250m was set aside for the 1994/95 period to support such projects.



National Public Works Programme Projects 1994/95



<div></div> CLINIC	<div></div> BRIDGE	<div></div> HALL
<div></div> DAM	<div></div> AGRICULTURE	<div></div> PRE-SCHOOL
<div></div> RESERVOIR	<div></div> ROADS	<div></div> STORM DRAINS
<div></div> ELECT. RETICULATION		<div></div> CLASSROOMS
<div></div> SPRING PROTECTION		<div></div> FENCING
<div></div> WATER RETICULATION		<div></div> SANITATION
<div></div> BUSINESS CENTRE		



Every day more than 5 million children in over 12,000 schools munch on a “Mandela sandwich”.

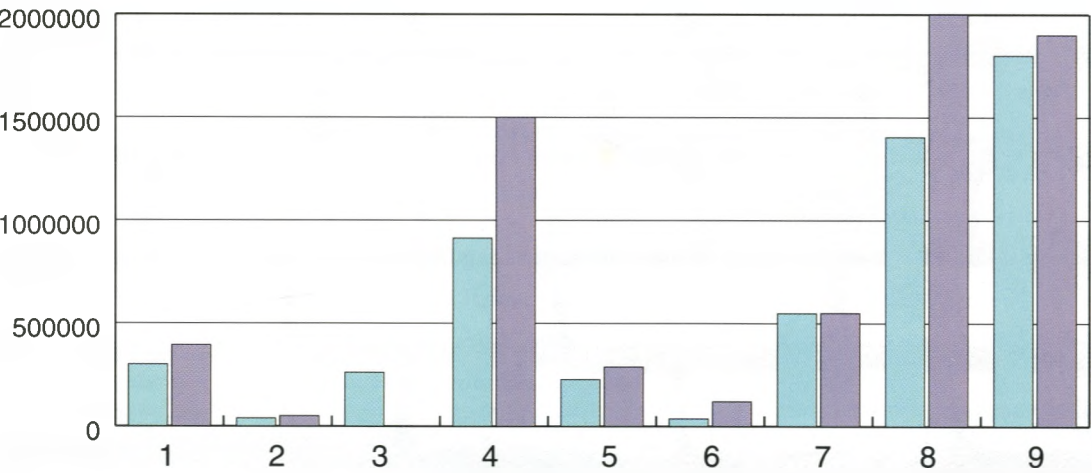
The Primary School Nutrition Programme aims to reach 6,8 million children who would otherwise go to school on an empty stomach. The programme targets areas where poverty is worst.

So far 5,4 million children are being fed a basic snack every morning, 12,800 schools are already benefiting and 7,000 committees have been established at school level to ensure this project becomes self sustaining. It has increased attendance at school and led to greater concentration on learning among pupils. The programme will thus assist in broadening the democratic



governance of schools by empowering the Parent Teacher Student Associations. In addition the programme serves as the vehicle for broader nutritional support, immunisation and deworming programmes.

Pupils reached per Province Sept. 1994 - Jan. 1995



Province	Pupils Reached	Target
1. Western Cape	300,041	394,093
2. Northern Cape	38,721	50,001
3. Free State	261,235	-
4. Northern Transvaal	913,303	1,500,000
5. Eastern Transvaal	227,444	288,180
6. Gauteng	36,618	120,000
7. North West	549,212	550,000
8. Kwazulu/Natal	1,404,000	2,000,000
9. Eastern Cape	1,800,000	1,900,000

Small Scale Farmer Development



This programme responds to demands of small scale agricultural producers through broadening access to agricultural support.

In the past agricultural support and training has been focused almost entirely on white, commercial, large scale agriculture. Opening up access to land to those who were previously denied must be complemented by a programme of training, retraining and support to those who want to make a living and contribute to the economy through land-based production.

It includes development of training modules, mobile training units and building the capacity of existing institutions to train trainers to serve the sector.

Boskop training centre near Potchefstroom has risen to the challenge and has already trained a number of groups. The organised sugar industry has also embarked on a training programme for small scale producers.

This programme is an important lever to reorganise and restructure the budget of the Dept of Agriculture.



Major integrated development projects are being put on the ground in the most crisis-ridden areas. These are: Katorus on the East Rand, Ibhayi in Port Elizabeth, Duncan Village in East London, Cato Manor in Durban, areas in KwaZulu/Natal, Thabong and Botshabelo in the Free State, and the Serviced Land Project in the Western Cape.

The programme aims to comprehensively repair the social and physical fabric of our towns and cities and to address the inequities.

The urban sector in South Africa produces over eighty per cent of the nation's GDP and houses sixty per cent of its population. And yet our towns and cities display the greatest disparities. Wealthy suburbs with excellent infrastructure exist side by side with run down townships, squatter camps and city areas. These are characterised by overcrowding, poverty and unemployment, poor services, inadequate facilities, collapsing infrastructure and general decay. Crime and desparation have resulted.

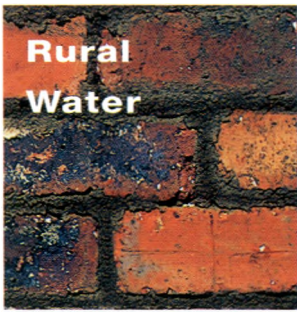
Urban renewal is thus a top priority for the Government of National Unity. The answer lies in partnerships between national, provincial and local

government, the private sector and the community. The Special Integrated Projects for Urban Renewal, which have been allocated R1,6 billion from the RDP Fund over a five year period, target the most crisis-ridden areas.

Uniquely, these projects provide a major integrated investment from national government to attract resources from the local authorities, local business and the community. The benefits of these projects are already being felt in a number of areas. In Katorus the first steps included cleaning and illuminating streets, and repairing houses damaged by violence. This will be followed by upgrading and providing houses and infrastructure.

In Port Elizabeth the Transitional Local Council was the first to comprehensively reprioritise its budget in favour of meeting basic needs of the poor and to involve the community in planning. National government has provided R72 million as a "depth charge" to boost the ability of the local authority to attract investment, and to realise its targets of providing equal access to electricity, water, sanitation, refuse removal, roads, libraries, clinics, parks, sports facilities and all other services for all citizens.



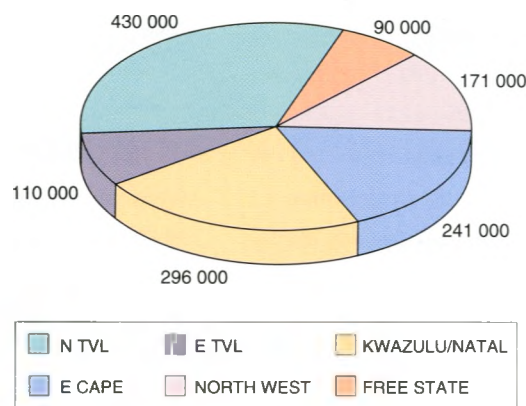


This programme is to ensure water supply to the following water-starved communities: Arabie, Kutama/Semthumule, Nzhelele, Bushbuckridge, Shemula, Vulindlela, Transkei rural areas, Winterveld, Moretele 1, North West rural areas, Kutlwanong and Monyakeng. Several of these pilots have already been launched - all with high community participation.

Access to water is a basic human right. The needs of South Africa's rural population in particular have been largely ignored in the past with an estimated 2 million households without safe water supply. The RDP intends to provide clean water to every person in

South Africa - at least 20 litres per person per day within 200 metres of where they live within 5 years.

The participation of the community in the development of the project water boards will be a component of rural local government. The RDP Fund has assisted the Dept of Water Affairs and Forestry to re-direct their resources to provide community water, as well as creating jobs and stimulating the rural economy. A total of R360 million from the department's budget and R30 million from the RDP Fund will go to community water projects.



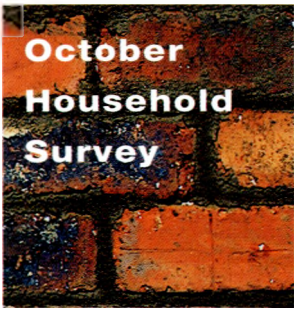
Note: Projects to be completed 1994-1997

People to receive water from current 12 projects

Water flows to Moretele 1

Work has begun on bringing water to 150,000 people in 17 communities in Moretele 1, north of Pretoria. In August 1995 water will flow to the villages of Sekampaneng and Ga-Mokone. Almost monthly new villages will be connected until October 1996 when the 17th community in Swartbooistad comes on line.





Quality information can be a powerful weapon to ensure efficiency and proper planning and evaluation. The Government of National Unity has inherited a fragmented and chaotic system of information.

A national information project has been launched. This is beginning to streamline information and to improve compatibility and facilitate the timeous release of information.

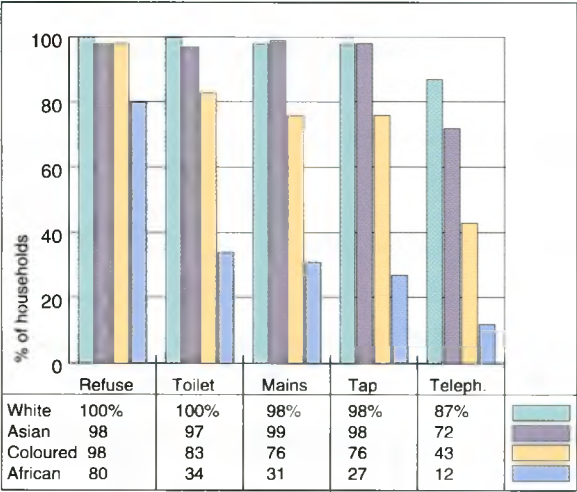
A key strategy will be a regular annual Household Survey covering 30,000 households and collecting information including statistics relevant to the Human Development Index or HDI (of the United

Nations). These indicators measure poverty levels, per capita income, life expectancy and general quality of life.

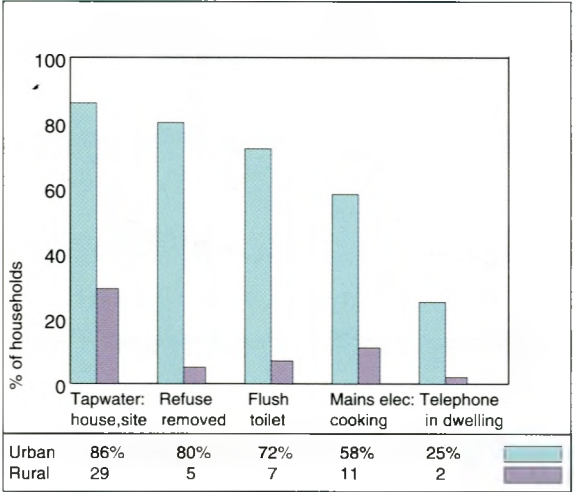
For the first time the 1994 survey is fully representative of the South African nation. It includes the former TBVC states, rural areas and also scans gender imbalances. It is already providing a set of baseline indicators. These indicators will impact on the allocation of resources and allow us to measure annual progress. These baseline statistics are essential for departments and provinces to plan accurately.

Below are excerpts from the October Household Survey:

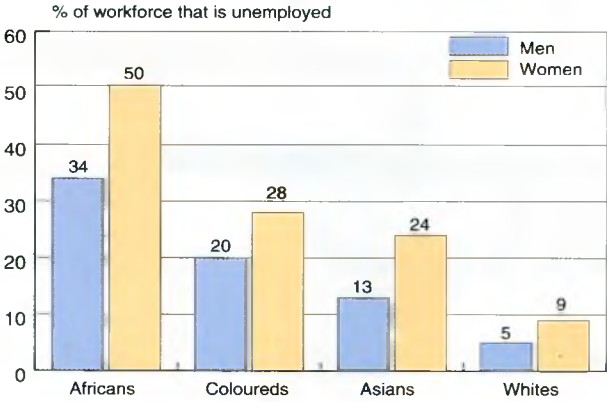
Household access to services, by pop'n group



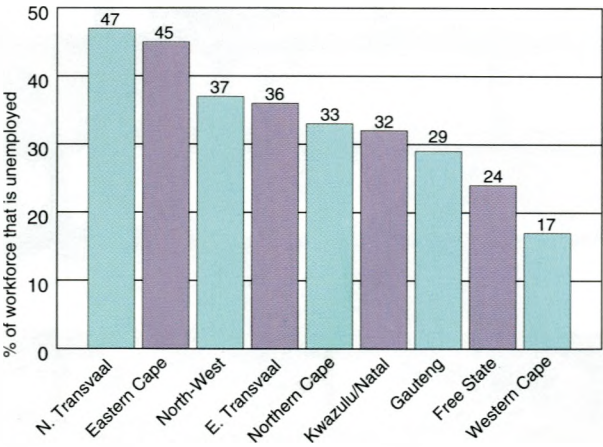
Access to services, among Africans



Unemp. by gender and pop'n group



Unemployment rates, by province





With sharing in government comes sharing in responsibility. The campaign recognises that the RDP cannot be fully delivered until effective local government is established. A key part of the campaign is to get people registered for the November Local Government Elections.

The campaign focuses on accelerating delivery of services at a local level, in ways which stimulate economic development and create jobs. It encourages local communities to form economic development forums to find ways of using public and private sector investments to build the local economy.

The responsibility for the maintenance of the services and infrastructure will then depend on the local community with the local government. People will have to pay for the services.

This campaign is the main vehicle through which RDP will be implemented at local level and made people-driven.

Government wants to build a partnership with organisations and communities to fight poverty and violence. Community policing is central to build community peace and stability. The campaign is already bearing fruit.

In Soweto, payment for electricity has moved from 20 percent to 65 percent. In Loius Trichardt payment for services went up from 0 percent to 90 percent.

Thousands of communities across the country are working together to build a better life for all our people. Local Development Forums are being used to mobilise and organise support for Masakhane.



Conclusion- The Way Forward

Significant progress has been made towards the implementation of the RDP. But major challenges still face us.

Firstly, it is crucial that we keep a clear focus for the nation's efforts. We must achieve sustainable economic growth while simultaneously meeting the basic needs of our people. The RDP must remain a nation-building programme.

The GNU has deliberately adopted a strategy of putting in place each building block of our long term vision.

The transfer of resources to the goals of the RDP must be accelerated. This is one of the building blocks. The key to this lies in the 5 year expenditure programme now being prepared for the Cabinet. This is a plan for a carefully managed transition of expenditure in the Budget to the new socio-economic priorities. This will mean transferring resources from some functions to others. As an example, an additional R3bn has been allocated for housing, municipal services and infrastructure over the core budget amounts.

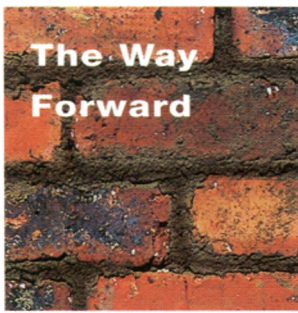
The strategic planning process which is taking place in all departments and provinces must result in goals, targets and programmes which ensure that all parts of government focus on the goals of the RDP. The strategic planning will form the basis of the 1996/97 budget. This is another key building block.

A long term infrastructure investment programme must be set out as the basis for further social delivery and economic growth. Already many sectors are responding - for instance, 150,000 telephone lines are being installed in under-served areas. The parastatal corporations are being restructured to drive this growth in infrastructure. Housing delivery is set to roll as 196,000 subsidies have been approved.

Funding of the RDP is perhaps the most important building block of all. The RDP is not an "add on" to government's normal business - it is government's normal business, so it must be funded by the government.

The greater the cost savings in government, the more funds are available for the RDP. Deputy President Mbeki, on behalf of the GNU, announced a "sixpack"





The Way Forward

of measures to increase the efficiency of use of government's resources:

- reprioritisation of the budget
- restructuring of the civil service
- evaluation of the public sector's assets and so on
- monitoring government progress towards meeting RDP objectives
- a salary-cut for Cabinet members
- intergovernmental co-ordination and integration

The business planning and strategic management processes are crucial for greater efficiency and accountability. They must become a normal part of government, to make it results-oriented, accountable and transparent.

The necessary administration and implementation systems nationally and provincially are starting to fall into place. This will allow much faster implementations of RDP programmes and projects. The great challenge here is to ensure that communities, mass organisations and public sector employees are able to play a meaningful role and to build a culture of community responsibility.

Capacity and human resource development will soon be our biggest challenge. This too is a key building block. Within every project of the RDP, capacity must be built to ensure local participation and local control. A number of carefully-targeted capacity building programmes have also been initiated, including the project preparation facilities in provinces. In addition the integration of government activities must take place if we are to use our resources and capacity in the best way.

The reorganisation of the civil service for more efficiency, greater commitment and more results - and customer focused service is a further building block. A legislative framework is being put in place to fast-track delivery of housing, bulk services and infra-

structure. The Development Facilitation Act will bypass a lot of red tape. The passage through parliament of the new Labour Relations Act bringing in for the first time all workers and employers under one umbrella is a major breakthrough. It creates the necessary mechanisms to facilitate negotiations and stimulate job creation and equity.

Furthermore, the Truth Commission Act will add to efforts by government to establish a human rights culture in South Africa. The Land Restitution Act seeks an equitable and organised way to address landlessness and promote small-scale agriculture.

There has been much debate over the role of non-governmental organisations (NGOs). They are essential for fast implementation of the RDP. A national structure set up by government is working with the Kagiso Trust and the IDT to establish a National Development Agency to support the development work of NGOs. This is being put in place as a matter of urgency ...



... above all, we must share a common vision so that we can work out together the best way to achieve our goals; that is the ongoing process of the RDP. Our vehicle to transform South Africa and implement the RDP is the Masakhane Campaign. In working together, let us not just ask “what can our country do for us?” but “what can we do for ourselves and our country?”

“Nation Building - Let it begin with me”



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