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The South Africa's Approach , Business Case and Rationale for a National Strategy for Sustainable Development

04 August 2005

**Presentation to the NSSD Environment Sector
Roundtable**





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WHY THE PRESENTATION

We are entering a critical stage of beginning to look into the contents of the NSSD and it will be a difficult task if we don't convincingly answer or remind ourselves...

“ Why do we need an NSSD , what value will it add to the current policy , planning and implementation processes, what will be its impact , and therefore what should be in it”





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OVERVIEW

1. Introduction

- The Legacy of apartheid and the challenges for Sustainable Development. South Africa before the Rio Earth Summit
- South Africa's first ten years of democracy – National Reconstruction and Development.
- Vision 2014- South Africa's future. South Africa after the Millenium Summit and the WSSD

2. Current Situation

- Last Ten Years, Challenges
- Opportunities offered by an NSSD

3. What is the value and Impact for an NSSD

- Towards a common framework for engagement
- The case for integrated (env, social and econ) long term planning and goals and Expanding beyond 2014
- Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation Systems – Indicators for sustainable development
- Improving governance and decision making process
- Building a compact with civil society and business

4. The proposed framework

- Does the current framework speak to this case
- The proposed chapters



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INTRODUCTION

1. South Africa's Sustainable development challenges and "problems" originates from an apartheid.
 - political and economic paradigm (mining economy, conservationism, separate social development. - no common (SD) development vision and agenda)
2. 1994- South Africa's real SD interventions– "RDP" –
 - (1) Build the economy (2) democratize the state (3) meet basic social needs, (4) reposition internationally (5) develop the human resource, (6) build a nation, (7) protect the environment
3. 2004-SA after the Millenium Summit and the WSSD
 - Lessons learnt from the first ten years
 - International Stature
 - 2 Economies and pressure for economic growth
 - Duty and Conscience to meet social needs
 - Strong Environmental policy
 - Democratic government with a need for a contract with the people





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CURRENT SITUATION

1. **Development Mandate , Polices , and Strategies**
 - Macro-economic policy framework and Economic Growth Task Team
 - Social Policies & Strategies (Education, Health, Housing) **and** Cross cutting strategies like the IDSRP, URS, Anti-poverty
 - National Environment Management Regime (Air quality , Waste , Biodiversity , Marine,)
 - The Ten Year Review and Vision 2014
2. **Planning Tools and Governanance Processes**
 - Cooperative Governance Systems (Clusters , FOSAD and Presidential/Premier Forums, Commissions – Youth , Gender, Culture)
 - National Spatial Development Perspective
 - Medium Term Sustainable Framework (MTSF)
 - Provincial Government Developmental Strategies
 - Ad Hoc Stakeholder Engagement processes (NEDLAC , GDS and Various commissions
 - Adhoc Monitoring Mechanism (Social and Environmental Annual Reporting , Surveys)



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10-YR REVIEW CHALLENGES

- The need for a long term “framework of encompassing interest” – that facilitates co-ordinated action within government, and with social partners. It is a social compact to unite South Africans in the effort to create work, fight poverty, and reinforce national pride.
- Improving the performance of the state through focus on implementation, better integration and alignment across all spheres and direct contact with the people;
- Addressing the consequences of the social transition including interventions to address the Two Economies paradigm (land reform, micro-credit, skills developments and Public Works Programmes) and better focus on spatial development and;
- Improving the regional environment and implementing NEPAD, including interventions to achieve high growth in SADC.





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SD CHALLENGES

1. Lack of a common national vision,
2. Policy implementation and integration;
3. Inadequate monitoring and evaluation;
4. Strengthening the capacity for sustainable local development;
5. Taking a longer-term view in development planning;
6. Improving interactions between government and society
7. Meeting Basic Needs, Growing the Economy within our natural resource capacity.





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RATIONALE

1. States to take immediate steps to make progress in the formulation and elaboration of NSSD and begin their implementation by 2005 – JPOI , Par 162.
2. Countries need to adopt bold, goal-oriented policy frameworks and national development strategies meet the MDG targets – SG Report , In Larger Larger Freedom....2005
3. A Sustainable Development paradigm should be integral to our 2014 vision and beyond , defining the social, economic and environmental parameters, and explicitly recognize and acknowledge the trade-offs made in growing the economy and meeting basic needs
 - Inform, Improve and guide cross-sectoral policy implementation and integration
 - Consolidate monitoring and evaluation processes
 - Inform the decision making capacity for spatial development
 - Inform a longer-term decision making
 - Improving interactions between government and society.





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VALUE AND IMPACT

- Identify key trends and projections that will influence development in SA in next 20 yrs
- How will these trends have an impact on development and quality of life in South Africa
- Give Spatial content to these trends

- Risks, opportunities, policy conflicts and potential adjustment
- Deal with the 3 pillars and cross-cutting issues

- Broad Goals, Targets and Commitments and Annotated MTSF
- Refined JPOI response strategy, Business and stakeholder strategies and action plans
- parameters for National Spatial Development Perspective and Provincial Growth and Development Strategies

- Institutional implications for enhancing integration
- Actions to strengthen the social compact and partnerships

- A set of sustainable development indicators, A framework for measuring and evaluating corporate social responsibility and sustainability and A framework for civil society accountability and engagement



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THE CHAPTERS

- **Introduction** :The case, rationale and value of an NSSD
- **Chapter 1:** Vision , Mission and Principles
- **Chapter 2:** Analysis of current trends and 20 year projections in the selected priority in the three pillars
- **Chapter 3:** An outline of policy and implementation risks and opportunities, choices and trade-offs informed by the term trends
- **Chapter 4** A comprehensive government, civil society and business set of goals , commitments and an outline of implementation and policy options for sustainable development.
- **Chapter 5:** A framework for monitoring and evaluation processes, integrating three pillared indicators.
- **Chapter 6:** A framework for stakeholder engagement, communication and governance processes
- **Chapter 7:** Sustainable Development Declaration





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FROM MY OLD LITERATURE

(TINA)

THERE IS NO ALTERNATIVE

The sustainable development debate must not assume the form which the pro and anti globalisation debate took in the late 80s and early 90s (academic and about concepts) it must be about real economic , social and environmental issues.

If it does, it is a missed opportunity

(THEMBA)

THERE MUST BE AN ALTERNATIVE