Vision 2030

EASTERN CAPE VISION 2030
PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
October 2019

Eastern Cape 2030:
An enterprising and connected province where its people reach their potential
FOREWORD BY THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE ECPC

The Eastern Cape Province adopted the first Provincial Development Plan (PDP) in 2014. The PDP is informed by the perilous state of the human condition in the Eastern Cape, and outlines how the actions of its citizens, leadership and institutions across the province today can create a better future for the province. Although the EC PDP is unique and peculiar to Eastern Cape, and makes use of the strengths and capabilities of local institutions in the province, it is aligned to the National Development Plan (NDP), which aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality and unemployment in the Republic of South Africa by 2030.

The plan for the province has now been updated and endorsed by the provincial executive council. It summarises and outlines a bold and radical vision of an enterprising and connected province where its people reach their potential.

An enterprising province is one where people actively engage in their own socio-economic development utilising and harnessing the strengths of its various wide-spread comparative advantages. A connected province connects people to services and opportunities, connects business and people to the economic hubs of the entire Republic, the SADC region, Africa and the rest of the world. In a digital world, we must also be connected via high-speed internet to each other and the rest of the globe. Most importantly, it must be a province where its people are able to reach their full potential.

I believe that the goals/impact areas and strategic focus areas outlined in the EC PDP, and interventions proposed in the 5-year Implementation Plan (Provincial Medium Term Strategic Framework (PMSTF) (2020 – 2025)) will set the province on a clear path of development.

The EC PDP frames a social compact against which people must be held accountable across all sectors of society.

This plan cements our commitment to a brighter future for the province of the Eastern Cape. I am convinced that the future that is envisaged in this plan will become a reality and we can meet the ambitious goals set out by the President in his State of the National Address in June 2019. He stated that “Let us agree, as a nation and as a people united in our aspirations, that within the next 10 years we will have the South Africa we want:

• No person in South Africa will go hungry
• Our economy will grow at a faster rate than the population
• Two million more young people will be in employment
• Every 10-year old will be able to read for meaning
• Violent crime will be halved.”

I ask you to embrace this journey for change and transformation of the Eastern Cape Province and to one that is connected, where people are active participants, enterprising and where people are allowed to reach their human potential.

The Eastern Cape stature as the ‘Home of the Legends’ can only be elevated as we are now positioning ourselves through the implementation of this EC PDP to continually unearth and nurture many more legends in all sectors and facets of society, across the length and breadth of this beautiful province.

Together let us grow a society with equal opportunities for all.

__________________
Premier Lubabalo Oscar Mabuyane
Chairperson of the Eastern Cape Planning Commission
FOREWORD OF THE ECPC

The Eastern Cape Planning Commission (ECPC) is mandated to lead the formulation, review and consultative processes on the development of the Provincial Development Plan (PDP) Vision 2030. The ECPC in 2017/2018 was tasked to drive the review of the PDP.

The development of a 2030 Vision and plan was first initiated in 2012 by the first provincial commission’s planning efforts, led by Deputy Chair Dr L Gwagwa. That first commission successfully carried out a diagnostic review of the province and then developed the Vision 2030 PDP. The PDP adopted in 2014 guided the programmes of government in the period 2014-2019.

The EC PDP necessarily is a living document that needs to be reviewed and improved on a continuous basis as new situations emerge and new knowledge is gained. The updated EC PDP is the work of the second commission led by the Deputy Chair Prof L Mazwai and supported by Commissioners Dr M Mnyande, Ms P Nqeto, Mr C Sam, and Dr NT Ndudane.

The EC PDP was updated in the context of new analysis and emerging issues in the province, South Africa and the rest of the world. This includes growing financial constraints, emerging citizen dissatisfaction, corruption, fraud, maladministration and concerns about the image and work of government. Statistics SA’s reports show a rise in unemployment, inequality and rural poverty. Further, spatial development challenges remain and there are growing concerns about crime, gender-based violence, substance abuse and the impact on communities. There is also growing recognition of climate change and the need for a ‘just transition’ to an economy less driven by fossil fuels.

However, the beautiful province of the Eastern Cape also has great potential if the agency of people and institutions are harnessed and blockages are eliminated. One such opportunity is the landing of the international undersea telecommunications cable in the Buffalo City Metro. This could transform the city, and with it the province, into a modern global telecommunications hub.

Sectors such as agriculture, the Ocean Economy, ICT, renewable energy, modern manufacturing, tourism and construction have the potential for economic growth and transformation of regions, towns, and most importantly, people’s lives. While the effective functioning of the public sector and effective provision of services remain of utmost importance, there is a large scope for social entrepreneurship and social activism in enabling people to meet their potential.

Therefore, we outline a revised vision for the Eastern Cape: “By 2030, the Eastern Cape will be an enterprising and connected province where its people reach their potential.”

To achieve this vision, the people and institutions of the Eastern Cape must commit to the following:

• To harness the human potential of all and realise a well-educated and healthy citizenry living in safe and sustainable communities.
• To strengthen democracy and work as active citizens to shape their own development and future.
• To accelerate inclusive economic growth and work to significantly increase youth employment.
• To reduce spatial disparities, facilitate rural development and develop the high potential coastal corridor, agricultural sector and industry.
• To sustainably utilise natural resources and protect the environment for future generations.
• To inspire and instil an innovation culture across society.
• To be active participants in Africa’s transitions and a global development partner of choice.
The EC PDP requires that all citizens and role-players work together in synergy to achieve the vision for the Eastern Cape.

I would like to especially acknowledge the following for their contribution to the EC PDP: The work of 2012-2015 Commission and its secretariat to establish the foundation of the diagnostic 1st version of the PDP; office of the Director General and Provincial Treasury; the Special Advisor to the previous Premier (and current head of the ECPC Secretariat); the ECPC Secretariat and the Performance, Monitoring and Evaluation Team at OTP; technical and logistic support of Eastern Cape Socio Economic Consultative Council (ECSECC) management and staff; and the cooperation and collaboration of the Commissioners and their dedication to the work of the ECPC.

Let’s work together to build the connected and enterprising province we need for all our people to fulfil their potential!

Prof Lizo Mazwai  
*Deputy Chairperson of the Eastern Cape Planning Commission*
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreword by the Chairperson of the ECPC</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreword of the ECPC</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction and Summary of the EC PDP</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The EC PDP 2030 Vision</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC PDP Goals/ Impact Areas</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 1 - Strategic Situational Overview</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Situational Overview</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global context</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Cape context</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conclusion: Drivers of change to 2030</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 2 – The Vision 2030 Strategic Framework</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030 Vision and Mission</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developmental Principles</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDP Goals/Impact Areas</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 3 – The 2030 Development Plan</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal/Impact Area 1: Innovative and inclusive growing economy</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Focus Area 1.1 Create an enabling environment that supports economic enterprise development</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Focus Area 1.2 Rapid development of high-potential economic sectors</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Focus Area 1.3 Development of spatially balanced economy</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Focus Area 1.4 Digital transformation and development of the ICT sector</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal/Impact Area 2: An enabling infrastructure network</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Focus Area 2.1 Build resilient economic infrastructure that promotes economic activity</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Focus Area 2.2 Universal access to basic infrastructure</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Focus Area 2.3 Sustainable Energy and electricity provision</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Focus Area 2.4 Develop sustainable and integrated settlements</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Focus Area 2.5 Improve infrastructure planning, delivery, operations and maintenance</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal/Impact Area 3: Rural development and an innovative and high-value agriculture sector</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Focus Area 3.1 Create sustainable diversified livelihoods through sustainable community agriculture</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Focus Area 3.2 Development of agricultural value chains</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Focus Area 3.3 Accelerate land reform and land rehabilitation programmes</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal/Impact Area 4: Human Development</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Focus Area 4.1 Early childhood development</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Focus Area 4.2 Improved quality of primary and secondary education for improved educational outcomes</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Focus Area 4.3 Skills development for economic development</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Focus Area 4.4: Improved health profile and health outcomes in communities</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Focus Area 4.5: All people feel safe and secure</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Focus Area 4.6 Promotion of social cohesion and moral regeneration</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Focus Area 4.7: Social protection and transformation of designated groups</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal/Impact Area 5: Environmental sustainability</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Focus Area 5.1 Safeguarding ecosystems and existing natural resources</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Focus Area 5.2 Respond to climate change and green technology innovations</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Focus Area 5.3 Improvement of environmental governance</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal/Impact Area 6: Capable democratic institutions</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Focus Area 6.1 Building the capability of the state to deliver</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Focus Area 6.2: Transformed, integrated and innovative service delivery</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Focus Area 6.3: Instilling a culture of good corporate governance</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Focus Area 6.4: Build local, African and international multi-agency partnerships</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 3 - Implementation framework</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conclusion</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC Planning Commission</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF THE EC PDP

This document is the updated EC Provincial Development Plan (EC PDP) for the Eastern Cape as approved by the Executive Committee (EXCO) of the province of the Eastern Cape. This updated EC PDP, like the original 2014 PDP document, draws its vision from the 2030 National Development Plan. The EC PDP serves as the provincial expression of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the African Union’s Agenda 2063 and outlines the province’s intended roadmap towards their implementation.

The journey of the EC PDP began in 2012 with the formation of the first Eastern Cape Planning Commission (ECPC: 2012 – 2015). The Commission undertook a diagnostic analysis of the province. In line with the National Development Plan, the diagnostic analysis identified trends in the broad areas of human development, economic development, infrastructure, governance and institutional capabilities. The elements raised include structural poverty, hunger, human capital development, unemployment, dual economy and spatial disparities, infrastructural weaknesses, stagnant population growth, service delivery blockages, gender imbalances, disease burden, governance and leadership complexities.

The first PDP in 2014 informed the Provincial Medium Strategic Framework (PMTSF) 2014-2019. The 2014 PDP goals focussed on economy, education, health and building vibrant and enabled communities. The 2014 PDP informed the provincial government’s Programme of Action. Over the first 5-year (2014 – 2019) PDP implementation period, achievements have been made in key areas such as the following: improved matric pass rate and access to school nutrition; improvements in scholar transport and learner supply material; reduction of TB deaths and acceleration of HIV/AIDS anti-retroviral programmes; increase in the number of beneficiaries receiving subsidised housing programmes; decrease in the number of informal dwellings; and improved coverage and access to water, sanitation and electricity. Infrastructure initiatives and interventions to support agricultural production through linking smallholder farmers to commercialised value chains have borne fruit.

However, challenges were also encountered during the implementation period. Among these were the rationalisation of schools, increase in medico-legal claims and slow rate of improvement in the quality of primary health care. Further, there were challenges relating to dealing with the transformation of the state and stimulation of leadership development, government-wide monitoring and evaluation as well as strengthening citizen participation programmes.

In 2017-18 the provincial government called for an update of the 2014 PDP, based on the understanding that there had been changes in the broader social, economic and political context of development planning in the intervening period.

In 2017, a second Eastern Cape Planning Commission (ECPC) was set up and supported by the secretariat of Office of the Premier (OTP) and the Eastern Cape Socio-Economic Consultative Council (ECSECC). The mandate of the ECPC was to update the PDP as mentioned in the 2018 State of the Province Address (SOPA) of the then Premier Masualle.

The purpose of the update of the EC PDP was to:

• Provide a clear long-term vision and agenda for growth and development of the Eastern Cape Province in a manner that uplifts the human condition by building on the strengths and opportunities of the province.
• Mobilise all development partners for action towards the vision including all spheres of government, business, labour, universities, civil society, and communities, while also recognising international partners.
• Set out long range provincial goals/impact areas and strategic focus areas that guide the efforts of all role-players towards 2030.

The methodology adopted for the update of the EC PDP included:

• A Diagnostic review: This includes new data and analysis available since the original diagnostic was done in 2013; identification of new trends and issues that should be considered; and identification of new opportunities to consider.
EC Provincial Development Plan

- A policy review: This identified changes in the national or Eastern Cape policy environment (legislation, policy, strategy).
- A performance overview: An overview of implementation/performance in terms of the PDP to date.
- A strategy review: This identified revisions to the overall strategy, goals/impact areas and strategic focus areas. A new set of interventions will form the basis for the five-year EC PDP action plan and will be contained in the EC Provincial Medium Term Strategic Framework (PMSTF) (2020 – 2025).

Sources of information utilised in the update included: ECPC discussions, minutes and documents; presentations made to the ECPC; Stats SA data and reports, ECSECC and other available data; OTP and departmental performance information; provincial government strategy documents, plans and reports; national government strategy documents, plans and reports; as well as publicly available research.

In late November 2018, the Provincial Executive Council endorsed the updated draft EC PDP for public consultation.

The EC PDP is a plan that expresses the aspirations of all the people of the Eastern Cape. Many have participated in the strategic thinking processes and formulation of the EC PDP. This includes amongst others, leaders of government, civil servants, citizens, civil society organisations and the private sector.

The plan is a living plan, organic and dynamic in that it will only find meaningful expression when all role-players fully commit to its implementation.

The essence of the updated EC PDP remains as per the 2014 document, and it remains a provincial plan rooted in the NDP and a vision for a just society. The integrated framework for human development that provided the basis for the 2014 PDP, remains intact. However, the following revisions have been made:

- Updated situational analysis, even though the analysis of regional opportunities remains as per the 2014 PDP;
- Re-articulation of the vision statement and the inclusion of a mission and commitment statement;
- Re-organisation of the goals and objectives. In this re-organisation, infrastructure has been made a stand-alone goal/impact area, i.e. Goal/Impact Area 2: An enabling infrastructure network, due to its potential catalytic effect on social and economic development. Likewise, rural development and agriculture have been elevated to goal level, i.e. Goal/Impact Area 3: Rural Development and an innovative and high-value agriculture sector. One new goal has been added, namely Goal/Impact Area 5: Environmental Sustainability. All key facets in the social sector have been included in Goal/Impact Area 4: Human Development. Other goals/impact areas have been re-named and the range of objectives has been broadened in response to key needs and opportunities;
- Development of a set of APEX indicators for the EC PDP. Preliminary targets for 2024/2025 and 2030 have been set for these indicators.
- A set of interventions are proposed for each strategic focus area. These interventions are contained in a separate 5 year implementation plan (EC Provincial Medium Term Strategic Framework (PMSTF) for 2020 – 2025) to strengthen the implementation of the PDP and to provide clear guidance to implementing, co-ordinating and funding institutions on the priority actions for the province towards 2030. The EC PMTSF (2020 – 2025) was developed by following a more rigorous programme-planning methodology for the selected interventions contained therein and will form the flagship programmes for implementation in the 2020-2025 period.
THE EC PDP 2030 VISION

“By 2030, Eastern Cape will be an enterprising and connected province where its people reach their potential.”

This three-part vision can be broken down and further explained as follows:

- **An enterprising province** is a province where people are active in their own region’s social and economic development; a province where people are taking the initiative to develop their communities based on existing and potential resources and capabilities. An enterprising province is also a province of entrepreneurs, across scales, sectors and space, including social entrepreneurs.

- **A connected province** is a province that has a strong infrastructure network connecting the rural and urban areas of the province; connecting people to services and opportunities; and connecting the province to the economic hubs of South Africa, Africa and the world - via land, air and sea; ensures that all are connected to each other and the world via broadband internet; but where people remain strongly connected to their origins, history – and each other.

- **A province where its people reach their potential** is a province where birthplace, gender, race disability, sexual orientation or age does not determine and limit a person’s future, potential and opportunities. It is a province that endeavours to offer equal opportunities for all.

To achieve this vision, the province’s development goals/impact areas and interventions respond to three important questions, namely:

- How can we improve our human capabilities and worth?
- How can we improve our material and economic circumstances?
- What forms of agency do we need and how can we build and strengthen our institutional capabilities to in order to accomplish the above two objectives?

The following sections outline the goals/impact areas, strategic focus areas, development principles and next steps.

EC PDP GOALS/IMPACT AREAS

The EC PDP’s conceptual framework is based on the fulfilment of human potential through human development; economic opportunities and rights; and development of institutional capabilities. Human development is the principal focus of the vision. Economic opportunity and rights are both a means to, and an end for human development. Equitable and fair distribution of material resources and economic infrastructure is needed for inclusive socio-economic development, as well as equal opportunity and meaningful, dignified work and income – the economic philosophy of ilima/letsema. Institutional capability refers to individual and collective ability, power and willingness to participate and collaborate in the province’s development.

The EC PDP also aims to eradicate historical backlogs in basic infrastructure by – or before – 2030. The plan has a strong focus on effective provision of public services, most notably education and health services. However, it is based on the notion of active citizenship and community-driven development. While the economic role of the metropolitan nodes is recognised, the plan places great emphasis on rural development as the majority of people remain in rural areas and smaller rural towns. Further, the EC PDP aims to drive inclusive economic growth and development, particularly through unlocking the high potential of our coastal corridor and agro-industry sector. To drive inclusive growth, the plan is also emphasising the retention and expansion of industry, building on existing industrial capacity and natural resource potential.

To give effect to the vision of “an enterprising and connected province where its people reach their potential,” the updated EC PDP sets out six goals/impact areas as illustrated in the figure below:
Within the conceived conceptual framework, human development is at the centre of the vision. While it is a single goal/impact area, the rest of the goals/impact areas seek to enable the fulfilment of human potential. All the goals/impact areas also cross-enable each other. For example, infrastructure enables economic growth and transformation, provides the basis for a wide range of social services and has the potential to enable more sustainable utilisation of national resources, should the appropriate choices be made. Rural development requires action across all goals/impact areas: infrastructure links between rural areas, towns, cities and export ports; land reform; job creation; poverty alleviation; ensuring equal and quality access to basic services, health care, education and food security. Local governance, local government functionality and intergovernmental relations must be addressed to improve rural governance. Overall, the EC PDP seeks to transform the Eastern Cape into a flourishing and thriving province by strengthening positive interactions between human, economic and institutional development.

The developmental principles cut across all goals/impact areas. The following principles and assumptions underpin the EC PDP propositions and their implementation: Embeddedness in context; advancing social justice; spatial development and justice; intergenerational equity and sustainable development; enhancing positive human agency; people-centred development; co-ordination of efficiencies; and adequate resourcing of the EC PDP.

Spatial development, particularly spatial planning, affects all goals/impact areas of the EC PDP conceptual framework in terms of location, access, connectivity and mobility. Spatial and land-use legislation, planning, policy and incentives affect the location of public services, amenities and the investment of public resources. The implementation of the EC PDP must ensure that the interaction between people, development and ecosystems is well articulated and understood.

The draft Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) (2019) therefore is also a critical reference point to the EC PDP goals/impact areas. The draft PSDF supports the EC PDP goal/impact area framework through the promotion of spatial development principles in the areas of environmental development, social development, urban/rural development, economic development and skills development that support spatial development.

The goals/impact areas and strategic focus areas are outlined in more detail below.
## Summary of the Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOAL/IMPACT AREA</th>
<th>2030 outcome focus areas</th>
<th>Strategic focus areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GOAL/IMPACT AREA 1: Innovative and inclusive growing economy</strong></td>
<td>• Spatially-balanced and inclusive economic development characterised by high economic growth (3 – 5% GDP per annum) that exploits the economic potential of our coastal zone, and much more productive economic activity in the former homeland areas.&lt;br&gt;• More than halve the unemployment (particularly youth and other designated groups) and poverty that will ensure greater promotion of black economic empowerment and reduction in inequality.</td>
<td>1.1 Stronger industry and enterprise support.&lt;br&gt;1.2 Rapid development of high-potential economic sectors.&lt;br&gt;1.3 Spatially balanced economic development, urban development and small-town revitalisation.&lt;br&gt;1.4 Digital transformation and development of the ICT sector.</td>
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<td><strong>GOAL/IMPACT AREA 2: An enabling infrastructure network</strong></td>
<td>• Infrastructure investment responds to spatial aspects of future infrastructure demand and progressively undoes apartheid geography.&lt;br&gt;• The provision of infrastructure is accelerated to achieve universal access to social services.&lt;br&gt;• Infrastructure investment helps to unlock economic potential.&lt;br&gt;• Infrastructure planning, delivery, operation and maintenance is improved.</td>
<td>2.1 Build resilient economic infrastructure that promotes economic activity.&lt;br&gt;2.2 Universal access to basic infrastructure.&lt;br&gt;2.3 Sustainable energy and electricity provision.&lt;br&gt;2.4 Develop sustainable and integrated settlements.&lt;br&gt;2.5 Improve infrastructure planning, delivery, operations and maintenance.</td>
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<td><strong>GOAL/IMPACT AREA 3: Rural development and an innovative and high-value agriculture sector</strong></td>
<td>• Reduction in spatial inequality resulting from the apartheid Bantustan legacy of the Province.&lt;br&gt;• Improved socio-economic equity for rural communities, including livelihoods.&lt;br&gt;• Accelerated agricultural development and food security for all.&lt;br&gt;• Increases in the total area of land under agricultural production and the number of people, households and enterprises that are active in the agriculture sector.&lt;br&gt;• Economic self-sufficiency in rural areas through stimulating the growth of rural towns and strengthen the links between cities, towns and their rural surroundings.&lt;br&gt;• Increased contribution of agro-industry to GDP and employment.</td>
<td>3.1 Sustainable community agriculture and diversified livelihoods.&lt;br&gt;3.2 Development of agricultural value chains.&lt;br&gt;3.3 Accelerate land reform and land rehabilitation programmes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### GOAL/IMPACT AREA 4: Human Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2030 outcome focus areas</th>
<th>Strategic focus areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Increased life expectancy.</td>
<td>4.1 Increase access to early childhood development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Transformative universal opportunities of early childhood development.</td>
<td>4.2 Improved quality of primary and secondary education for improved educational outcomes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Universal access to quality education.</td>
<td>4.3 Increase skills for development of the province.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Improve the skills development programme.</td>
<td>4.4 Improved health profile and health outcomes in communities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• A society with enabled social determinant drivers of health and educations.</td>
<td>4.5 Improve the safety of the people in the Eastern Cape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Improved health profile in communities (all wards) through reduction of disease burden.</td>
<td>4.6 Promotion of Social Cohesion and moral regeneration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Access to social protection for all and opportunities for reduction of inequality.</td>
<td>4.7 Social Protection and Viable Communities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Empowering psycho-social services to redress social distress.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Safer communities and reduction of contact crime.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Sustainable human settlements.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Cohesive communities with scope for moral regeneration.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GOAL/IMPACT AREA 5: Environmental sustainability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2030 outcome focus areas</th>
<th>Strategic focus areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Co-ordinated planning and investment in infrastructure and services that take account of climate change and other environmental pressures, thereby making communities more resilient to the impacts of climate change and less socioeconomically vulnerable.</td>
<td>5.1 Safeguarding ecosystems and existing natural resources.</td>
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<td>• Climate change adaptation strategies are implemented, including disaster preparedness, investment in more sustainable technologies and programmes to conserve and rehabilitate ecosystems and biodiversity assets.</td>
<td>5.2 Respond to climate change and green technology innovations.</td>
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<td>• Significant investment in consumer awareness, green product design, recycling infrastructure and waste-to-energy projects results in significant strides to becoming a zero-waste society.</td>
<td>5.3 Improvement of environmental governance.</td>
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<td>• The Eastern Cape reduces its carbon emissions in line with South Africa’s international commitments.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Policy and regulatory frameworks are created for land use, to determine the environmental and social costs of new developments and ensure the conservation and restoration of protected areas.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GOAL/IMPACT AREA 6: Capable democratic institutions

- A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path.
- Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government.
- Create a better South Africa and contribute to a better Africa and a better world.
- An efficient, effective and development-oriented public service.

Strategic focus areas

- 6.1 Building the Capability of the State to deliver.
- 6.2 Transformed, Integrated and Innovative Service Delivery.
- 6.3 Instilling a culture of good corporate governance.
- 6.4 Build multi-agency partnerships.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE EC PDP AND THE MTSF 2019 – 2024 PRIORITIES

The EC PDP is related to the current Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2019 – 2024 Priorities of Government. Please see the 5-year implementation plan (EC Provincial Medium Term Strategic Framework (PMTSF) for 2020 – 2025) (separate document), to see the specific relationship between the EC PDP and the (P)MTSF.

‘EASTERN CAPE APEX INDICATORS AND EC PDP TARGETS FOR 2030

The National Development Plan (NDP) provides NDP targets for 2030. For example:

- Average GDP growth of 5.4% by 2030.
- Reduction of inequality from 0.7% in 2010 to 0.6% in 2030.
- Zero poverty by 2030 aims to drastically eradicate the proportion of people living below the lower-bound poverty line (LBPL).
- Unemployment by 2030 is anticipated to drop to 6.0%.

These NDP targets for 2030 set a yardstick for the country as a whole. To attain such ambitious targets, all provincial PDP targets must match the average the benchmark set for the country.

The Eastern Cape APEX indicators (See Figure below) were carefully selected with the sole aim to measure progress in the levels of human development, poverty, inequality, unemployment and service delivery. To realise these, the economy needs to grow, attract investment, and create decent jobs.

APEX Indicators
In line with the NDP targets, the preliminary Eastern Cape PDP targets are as follows:

- Grow the Eastern Cape economy from a GDP Growth Rate of 0.8% in 2018 to 2.8% in 2024/25 and to 5.0% by 2030; and increase investment from 16.5% of GDP in 2018 to 21.6% in 2024/25 and to 27.1% of GDP by 2030.

- Reduce unemployment from 35.4% in 2018 to 25% in 2024/25 and to 10.0% by 2030; and reduce poverty as measured by the food poverty line from 36.7% to 26.3% in 2024/25 and to 7.7% by 2030.

- Improve service delivery as measured by the service delivery index from 3.80 in 2018 to 4.20 in 2024/25 and to 5.00 by 2030. Improve human development as measured by the human development index from 0.60 in 2018 to 0.68 in 2024/25 and to 0.85 by 2030. [Note: We have used infrastructure service delivery index as a proxy for the overall service delivery.]

- Lessen inequality as measured by the Gini-coefficient from 0.63 in 2018 to 0.60 in 2024/25 and to 0.58 by 2030.

The structure of this document is as follows: Section one provides a situational overview of the province in relation to developmental challenges and opportunities; demography and urbanisation; economic structure and trends; public services and infrastructure; policy developments; and forces driving future provincial development. Section two outlines the PDP strategic framework in terms of a conceptual framework and principles; vision and goals/impact areas; strategic focus areas and priority interventions. Section three provides the implementation framework of the EC PDP.
SECTION 1 - STRATEGIC SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

This chapter provides a situational overview of the province in relation to developmental challenges, risks opportunities and forces driving change and future provincial development. Institutions of the state, private sector and civil society work in a dynamic, interconnected and fast-changing environment. The current age is transitional and characterised by vulnerability, complexity, uncertainty and ambiguity. That is, we are living in world characterised by rapid change, greater diversity, growing divides, increasing disruptions, higher levels of distrust, realignment of power and sharp contradictions.

Global context

Globally, extreme poverty has fallen sharply, and social indicators have improved in the past 30 years, with some exceptions and set-backs, particularly in war-torn countries. However, concentration of wealth is increasing, income gaps are widening, economic growth is jobless, and return on investment in capital and technology is often better than labour. While there are regional and country specific conditions, broad global trends indicate that there are major changes in the status and expectations of individuals, changes in the global economy and changes in the physical environment that need to be better understood. Research and publications on global mega-trends shaping governments’ agenda towards 2030 point to the following global transitions and change drivers:

- **Demographics**: Higher life expectancy and falling birth rates are increasing the proportion of elderly people across the world, challenging the solvency of social welfare systems, including pensions and healthcare. Developing regions are also facing the challenge of integrating large youth populations into saturated labour markets.

- **Urbanisation**: Almost two-thirds of the world’s population will reside in cities by 2050. The global urban population is projected to grow by 2.5 billion urban people between 2014 and 2050, with nearly 90 per cent of the increase concentrated in Asia and Africa. Urbanisation is creating significant opportunities for social and economic development and more sustainable living, but is also exerting pressure on infrastructure and resources, particularly energy.

- **Enabling technology**: Technology, particularly rapid and intersecting developments in information and communication technologies (ICTs); material technologies, transportation technologies, energy technologies and biotechnology are creating major opportunities for innovation and efficiency, as well as new challenges for governance, threats to traditional forms of work and to personal security. ICTs are ubiquitous in today’s world, and developments in computers, computer networking, data analytics, sensing and telecommunications influencing and shaping most fields of technological and economic endeavour. Exponential development in technology is creating novel opportunities, while testing governments’ ability to harness their benefits and provide prudent oversight.

- **Economic interconnectedness**: The interconnected global economy will see a continued increase in the levels of international trade and capital flows, but progress and optimum economic benefits may not be realised unless international conventions can be strengthened. There are twin trends of globalisation, protectionism and trade-wars that generate risks for markets across the world. New technology will also change manufacturing industries, and the entire global logistics chains associated with these shifts.

- **Economic power shift**: Emerging economies are lifting millions out of poverty while also exerting more influence in the global economy. With a rebalancing of global power, both international institutions and national governments will need a greater focus on maintaining their transparency and inclusiveness.

- **Public debt**: Public debt is expected to operate as a significant constraint on fiscal and policy options through to 2030 and beyond. Governments’ ability to bring debt under control and find new ways of delivering public services will affect their capacity to respond to major social, economic and environmental challenges.

- **Rise of the individual**: Advances in global education, health and technology have helped empower individuals like never before, leading to increased demands for transparency and

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participation in government and public decision-making. These changes will continue and are ushering in a new era in human history in which, by 2022, more people will be middle class than poor\(^2\). A parallel trend, however, is that income inequality has increased in nearly all world regions in recent decades, but at different speeds. In the Sub-Saharan African region, however, income inequity has remained high, but stable for the past 2-3 decades\(^3\).

- **Climate change**: Rising greenhouse gas emissions are causing climate change and driving a complex mix of unpredictable changes to the environment while further taxing the resilience of natural and built systems. Achieving the right combination of adaptation and mitigation policies will be difficult for most governments.

- **Resource stress**: Over 90% of the world now has access to improved drinking water, but water tables are falling on all continents. Climate change and environmental pollution are increasingly becoming mainstream concerns of governments and citizens. The combined pressures of population growth, economic growth and climate change will place increased stress on essential natural resources, including water, food, arable land and energy. These issues will place sustainable resource management at the centre of government agendas.

Africa is undergoing several major transitions, including demographic, economic, technological, urban and socio-political. These transitions are all connected, and together they are set to shape the future of the continent. An overall positive story is emerging; however, trends are neither stable nor even. The African Futures 2035\(^4\) report points out that on the current trajectory, extremely rapid population growth is set to compound poverty and lack of economic opportunities in sub-Saharan Africa. To improve resilience against external shocks, African countries need to diversify their economies, increase productivity, create jobs, invest in critical infrastructure and the development of human capital. However, improving connectivity infrastructure should not come at the cost of improving basic infrastructure. The report further points out that urban governance needs to improve to manage rapid urbanisation and capitalise on it for economic development. Africa is likely to retain a high conflict burden. This requires continued investment in conflict prevention, control of arms, security-sector reform, the rule of law and regional forces. Finally, democracy is likely to consolidate, and popular support will remain strong. Yet, democracy rests on fragile foundations, and continued support will be important.

For South Africa and the Eastern Cape, these global shifts and regional trends are overlaid on structural inequality that manifest itself economically, socially and spatially. Ongoing analyses is however required to ensure that plans and programmes remain relevant and are resilient to external shocks.

**Eastern Cape context**

The Eastern Cape is a society struggling to escape its colonial and apartheid inheritance, and in particular the challenges faced by people living in the former homeland areas, where over 60% of the provincial population still reside. Poverty, unemployment and access to basic services are all greater challenges in the former homelands than elsewhere in the province and South Africa as a whole. The extremely high rates of social deprivation in the former homelands are a consequence of five underlying and mutually reinforcing challenges:

- Under-investment in public infrastructure and education provision during the colonial/ apartheid era.
- High population densities and sprawling settlements that increase the costs of infrastructure provision and encroach on land suitable for agricultural and tourism development.
- The absence of formalised land ownership which limits fixed investments in these areas and constrains job creation and the growth of the tax base of local municipalities.
- The absence of effective land-use management; and
- The difficulty of responding to quite rapid population dynamics in terms of infrastructure provision and the growth of well-planned and managed towns able to attract and grow investment and enterprise.

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About 30% of the provincial population live in the two metros where the challenges of poverty and unemployment are less acute. Here the main challenge is the slow rates of economic growth compared to other SA metros. The stunted nature of the provincial economy, including the slow growth of black business and stalled “mega-projects”, are challenges, among others, that this EC PDP must address.

Below we outline some key development challenges that face the Eastern Cape: Population dynamics and urbanisation; human development, health and education; economic structure and the labour market; provincial and local government; natural resource stress and climate change; and technological change, Industry 4.0 and innovation. This section concludes with an overview of the drivers of change to 2030.

**Population dynamics and urbanisation**

In 2018 there were 6.53 million people living in the Eastern Cape, up from 6.2 million in 1995. Population growth is nearly stagnant, growing only at 0.18% over the period 1995 to 2018. The population is forecast to rise to 6.67 in 2030. Eastern Cape has a much higher rate of out-migration than other provinces with the total net outmigration between 2006 and 2016 at 684 000. There is no sign that out-migration will slow, and in-migration will only increase if there are new economic opportunities in the province. Projections further show a decline in fertility, a much larger youth and adult population and that more people are expected to live longer lives. The global trend of aging is not expected to occur in the period to 2030. However, the province has already passed the demographic window of opportunity. While labour force participation has increased between 1995 and 2018, the unemployment rate has increased (IHS, 2019). Youth unemployment is about 20 percentage points higher than that for adults.

There is also intra-provincial migration with people choosing to live in the metros, towns (and their peripheries) and along transport corridors. Rural de-population is being driven by the migration of young people, both to other provinces, towns and their peripheries. The percentage of urban population in Eastern Cape has increased by 33% from 1996 to 2018, from 39.8% in 1996 to 47% in 2018 (IHS, 2019). If this trend continues the urban population will overtake the rural population by mid-2020s and reach close to 4.5 million in 2025. These urbanisation trends are generally positive. The challenge is growing the metros and towns in a well-managed way so that they are more able to attract and grow investment and enterprise.

Rural de-population is being driven by the migration of young people, both to other provinces and to nearby towns (and their peripheries). It is notable that the demographic profiles of urban towns in the former homelands are similar to the metros. That is, there are more young people in the towns than the surrounding villages. The extreme poverty of wards in the former Transkei homeland, with poverty rates exceeding 80% (even using the lower bound poverty line) can be found in the non-urban wards (Aliber, 2018).

The Draft National Spatial Development Framework (2019) and the draft Eastern Cape Spatial Development Framework (2019) refers to rural growth points in former homeland towns. The UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), SA's NDP and EC's PDP all aim to halve poverty, end hunger and reduce inequality by 2030. These goals can only be achieved with the help of effective spatial policies. It is however unfortunate that “State capacity is often weakest and least reliable in the places that most need support.”

There are three main trends that are likely to continue: Higher population growth in coastal areas (responding to better economic opportunities and new infrastructure); slower growth in the hinterland; and increasing urbanisation, including a growing population in small towns and urban peripheries.

Effects of the stagnant population and changing population structure in the period 2020-2030 include downward adjustment to provincial fiscal transfers due to declining share of national population. Urbanisation creates pressure of the services and amenities in towns, where local administrations are already struggling to provide basic services. The number of households in growing faster than the population, particularly in urban areas. Settlements are sprawling on the outskirts of towns, and informal dwellings have increased in the province from 120 000 in 1995 to 215 000 in 2017 (IHS, 2019). If urbanisation is not accompanied by economic growth,

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5 ECSECC projections.
6 Todes and Turok (2018)
increases in economic and labour force participation, as well as reducing inequality it is likely that social conflict will increase among the young urban population. Further modelling of the impact of demographic changes, urbanisation and migration is required to inform allocation of funds, infrastructure and spatial planning and social programme design.

**Human development, health and education**

Eastern Cape has the highest level of poverty and lowest human development off the provinces in South Africa. Poverty, both the extreme, lower and upper bound poverty line has decreased during the past 22 years, as depicted in Figure 1: Poverty trends in the Eastern Cape, 1996-2018. The share of people in extreme, or food poverty, stands at 36.7% in 2018 and the upper bound poverty line at 69.1%. From 2011, however, there is a notable trend reversal, with poverty on the increase for all three poverty measures. Poverty shows a similar trend of decline followed by regression across poverty measures, including the South Africa Multiple Index of Deprivation. While households gained better access to services and facilities, their financial situation has deteriorated due to a combination of international and domestic factors such as stagnant economic growth, increasing unemployment and higher prices.

*Figure 1: Poverty trends in the Eastern Cape, 1996-2018*

**Share of population below poverty lines, 1996 - 2018**

*Source: IHS, 2019.*
The Human Development Index (HDI) shows improvement over the past 11 years, raising from 0.49 to 0.59. There has been a positive trend from 2009-2018. Comparably, South Africa’s HDI is 0.65, comparable to South-Asia (IHS, 2019). The Eastern Cape figure is above that of the Sub-Saharan African average, but well below any other region of the world. The Gini coefficient measures inequality, and the lower the coefficient, the lower inequality. Inequality rose sharply between 1996 and 2001, declined between 2001 and 2012, but has seen marginal increases between 2012 and 2018. The Eastern Cape is less unequal than South Africa, with a Gini coefficient of 0.62 for 2018. The trend is, however, the same.

The province is facing a quadruple burden of disease, driven by HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, non-communicable diseases, maternal and child mortality, injury and violence (ECPC, 2014). Health status is also influenced by environmental conditions, incomes and living conditions. Food security remains low, with child stunting still persistent. The number of people with HIV/AIDS has increased from 314 000 in 1996 to 838 000 in 2018, due to treatment availability and improved survival rates. AIDS related deaths have decreased from 35 000 at its peak in 2003 to 15 000 in 2018. HIV+ estimates and estimated HIV death rates follow the national trends (HIS, 2019). Young women show the highest rates of prevalence and incidence.

In terms of education, there is a positive trend towards higher levels of general education between 1996 and 2018, as shown in Figure 3 below. However, the rate and number of people with post-matric qualifications remain low, totalling to less than 400 000 in 2018. This number is compared to 3.8 million people with matric or less. There has been an improvement in access, throughput and matric results, although these remain the lowest in South Africa. The education and training system is experiencing continued high drop-out rates. There is varying quality across the system and the overwhelming majority of students proceeding to degrees in science, engineering and technology (STEM) coming from former model C schools. Poor quality schooling relates to poor school management and under-qualified teachers. The improvements in the system is, however, too small to constitute a trend break. There are pockets of excellence in public schooling, universities and non-governmental institutions. However, a culture of learning and experimentation in the public sector is required for these to be scaled across the system. The phenomenon of increase in private schools and migration to other provinces for education is expected to continue. It is likely they these will increase further if the public schooling system does not improve overall.
Figure 3: Level of education in the Eastern Cape, 1996-2018

Economic structure

The historic absence of significant mining activity in the Eastern Cape, and the creation of the former homelands as unproductive “labour reserves” are the main reasons that our provincial economy has tended to underperform the national economy in terms of higher rates of poverty and unemployment. Generally, the Eastern Cape has a rather small and slow-growing private sector with low levels of fixed investment. Capital assets per capita are about half the national average. The province also has a small agricultural sector with declining levels of employment; partial de-industrialisation, particularly of labour-intensive, non-automotive manufacturing; and very low levels of productive economic activity in the former homelands.

Figure 1 below shows Eastern Cape economic performance for 1997 to 2018 and the outlook to 2022. Economic growth in Eastern Cape peaked in 2008 at 5.4%. In 2018, the Eastern Cape Province achieved an annual growth rate of 0.80%, the same as South Africa, at 0.79% (ECSECC, 2019). South Africa’s growth is low compared to other middle-income countries and is ranked as a slow grower on the African Stability Index (MGI, 2016). Since the effects of the global recession hit South Africa in 2008, growth has been low. The period has been volatile, and growth has been declining. Even in years of positive growth, the economy and labour market has not recovered to pre-recession levels. With a global economic outlook uncertain and a marginally positive forecast for South Africa, it is not expected that the situation will change significantly in the next three years.
Figure 4: Eastern Cape economic performance and outlook


Figure 5 below shows that between 1996 and 2011, economic growth outpaced employment growth. However, in the past five years, the trajectory was reversed. In 2017, employment grew by 2.1% while the economy grew by 0.6%. This could be an early warning that the jobless growth pattern is changing (ECSECC, 2019). Nonetheless, this employment growth has not been sufficient to absorb the large numbers of young labour market entrants and the unemployment rate has escalated, especially amongst the youth. In the first quarter of 2019, it ranged between 52% (14-24 years old) and 33% (25 – 34 years old). Figure 5 further shows the gap between youth and adult unemployment in the period 2008-2017. Youth unemployment was overall 10 percentage points higher than that for adults.

Figure 5: Economic and employment growth rates in the Eastern Cape: 1996 – 2017

In terms of economic structure, there are significant differences between the province and the country. The Eastern Cape has a very small primary sector – the smallest in South Africa both absolutely and as a percentage of provincial GDP – a medium-sized secondary sector and the largest tertiary services sector (as a percentage of GDP) in the country. Within the tertiary sector, the largest subsector is general government (including community services), which accounts for 20 percent of national GDP and contributes 34 percent of provincial Gross Geographic Product. This underlines the province's dependence on state spending (and social grants), and its high-risk exposure to future fiscal contractions. Local economies in the former homelands are particularly dependent on state spending and social grants. Figure 6 shows sectoral distribution per district.

Figure 6: Gross Value Added (GVA) by Broad Economic Sector, 2018

The Eastern Cape also possesses several developmental opportunities, including:

- 800 kilometres of coastline;
- Under-utilised land and water for agricultural development;
- Some good infrastructure: roads, three ports, and two IDZs;
- A manufacturing base, built around the automotive industry;
- Four universities and eight TVET colleges;
- Talented, energetic, innovative and ethical people in all parts of society; and
- A large and resourced public sector system with potential to increase its value added.

At the provincial sphere of the state, government has few economic policy levers and limited resources for investment but can play a leadership role in creating a conductive environment and engage with national government as well as potential investors. Local government, however, can ensure that at a minimum, infrastructure is in place and municipal services are provided effectively and efficiently.

7 Eastern Cape primary sector GVA in 2010 was R4.3 billion. The second-smallest provincial primary sector GVA was the Western Cape’s, with R14.7 billion, more than three times larger.
8 The Eastern Cape Socio Economic Consultative Council database (Quantec).
Provincial and Local Government

By the end of apartheid, the territory of South Africa was governed and administered by a complex set of governments, agencies, departments and legislatures. The Eastern Cape Province was established from the amalgamation of five different administrations, three from the Tri-Cameral dispensation and one each from the two homeland administrations. The administration has stabilised, and development indicators, as well as access to services, has improved vastly since 1994. However, the administration has continued to be constrained by a political culture where critical decisions in the administration are not made based on objective and professional judgments. Challenges include administrative leadership stability, labour conflict and low productivity, confounded by a high ratio of compensation of employees to the total budget. Yet insufficient numbers of front-line professionals remain the case.

While there are “pockets of excellence” within the public-sector system, there are serious issues around the poor general quality of public services and the lack of “value for money” from large public sector expenditures. In some areas there are bloated bureaucracies and in others (such as doctors and nurses) people are over-worked. Interventions are under way to bring down the cost of compensation of employees to the fiscus, with particular emphasis on scaling down administrative costs.

The annual audit results are a strong proxy measure of the quality of governance and effective administration. There has been sustained improvement in the audit outcomes over the period between 2012 and 2017. There has been no department issued with a disclaimer since 2013. It is, however, worrying to note that in 2018 the number of qualified audit opinions has increased from 1 to 3, and the number unqualified opinions with no findings has declined to 9, from 11 in 2016 and 10 in 2017. The major causes for the findings that negatively affect the audit outcomes in the Eastern Cape are capacity of departments to execute plans, long period of vacancies in the leadership positions of some departments. This results in lapses in internal controls, records management and irregular expenditure that is not prevented and identified. There are also additional general challenges that can be addressed by adopting a project management approach, sustained by a discipline in executing accounting routines and close supervision by Chief Financial Officers.

The Eastern Cape Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs (EC COGTA) notes that uneven performance continues to characterise municipalities. Some municipalities remain in a dire state despite repeated support and intervention measures. Challenges in municipalities relate to unfunded budgets, low revenue, high debt rates, low collection rates coupled with bloated organograms. Other challenges pertain to aging infrastructure, poor operations and maintenance. Municipalities also continue to have planning challenges, with the inability to address historical spatial patterns and manage rapid urbanisation.

In the Eastern Cape, state institutions such as municipalities, health clinics and education institutions continue to be sites of social protests. Social protests arise in response to access to and quality of a range of services, service costs; and access to land for housing, corruption or political governance matters. Labour related protests remain a feature. The higher education sector saw prolonged periods of protest related to the cost of education. Communities have also been mobilised in the face of violence against women and children. Some small towns in the province also saw private business being the target of community protest. The ability of institutional, political and community leadership to engage with citizens remains important for the legitimacy of the state.

Fiscal consolidation

Fiscal austerity is likely to be a driving force, since fiscal transfers from National Treasury to provincial government and municipalities are the main means of financing public expenditures. Fiscal austerity could well last for the entire next five-year EC PDP implementation period (2020 – 2025) (with national budget deficits projected over the medium term as spending outstrips revenue nationally).

The Eastern Cape’s current focus is on strengthening own revenue collection, implementing cost containment measures, deepening expenditure efficiencies and changing the structure of provincial expenditure. Further, the province strives to ensure a better balance between capital investments and the wage bill. The overall structure of the budget remains relatively constant, and
the core service delivery priorities of Health and Education takes up a combined 74.5 percentage of the provincial budget in 2018/19. Medium-term budget estimates for the Eastern Cape show only marginal increases in budget allocation expected.

The EC PDP therefore does not include too many interventions that require large increases in fiscal allocations. Because of fiscal austerity there needs to be more focus on fewer catalytic priorities and being better at them. Better public-sector management is consequently more urgent, with greater emphasis on shifting existing budget and personnel allocations. There should be more diligent deployment of resources and better value is required from existing allocations.

Because less public-sector investment is likely, it becomes yet more urgent to ensure an increase in private investment. We therefore need to see more focus on a few absolute strategic priorities that also help to increase private investment. In the 5-year EC Provincial Medium Term Framework (PMTSF) (2020 - 2025) these priority strategic interventions will be defined and costed. The EC PMTSF (2020 - 2025) is an outcome of a rigorous process of selection of priority EC PDP interventions. Another consequence of future fiscal austerity is that the EC government may wish to explore whether South Africa's fiscal system is sufficiently redistributive.

The National Treasury's equitable share allocations to provinces and municipalities is based on population figures, school enrolment, health risk profile and system caseload as well as an economic component. However, the formula does not sufficiently reflect differing rates of poverty, social infrastructure backlogs, revenue generation (rates and service charges) and the logistical and other costs flowing from dispersed settlements and mountainous topography. The Finance and Fiscal Commission suggests that SA's fiscal system is insufficiently spatially redistributive, and (more generally) that our spatial policy is not sufficiently effective. In particular, we need to identify and then remove the main constraints on private sector (business and household) investment in deprived rural spaces, so that their economic potential can be achieved.

Natural resource stress and climate change

The natural environment provides the basis for human, social and economic co-existence. In this regard, it is important that an appreciation of the interaction between human beings, development and eco-systems is a central part of the EC PDP. The Eastern Cape is vulnerable to climate change. Climate change will likely impact on many aspects of development in the province from the susceptibility of infrastructure to the availability of water for human, agricultural and industrial consumption towards 2030. Rural and impoverished communities will be particularly vulnerable to climate change with respect to maintaining livelihoods, exposure to heat waves and disease and susceptibility of dwellings to the destructive forces of extreme weather events.

Climate change in the Eastern Cape has been comprehensively addressed in the Eastern Cape Climate Change Response Strategy (ECCCRS, 2011) which indicates that there is a high probability that the Eastern Cape will experience higher temperatures (1.5 to 2.5 Degrees Celsius), altered rainfall patterns, more frequent, intense and extreme weather events such as heat waves, droughts and storms, rising sea-levels and tidal surges. The Eastern Cape is expected to experience highest temperature increases towards the north-west interior, while lowest increases are likely along the coast. Associated with the higher temperature will be increases in evaporation rates and increased intensity of droughts. Down-scaling models for the Eastern Cape have been developed which generally show higher future precipitation levels in the province with an increase in precipitation more likely to the east and lower precipitation to the west of the province (ECCCRS, 2011).

The Eastern Cape is the only South African province with eight of nine South African Biomes and includes twenty-eight distinct vegetation types. It also incorporates five centres of endemism, the largest of which, the Albany Centre of Endemism, extends for almost nine million hectares across the province. Since centres of endemism are by definition unique, their conservation is a particularly high priority. Threats to biodiversity in the Eastern Cape include habitat loss, invasive species, pollution, human population and overharvesting. Secondary threats to biodiversity are

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9 This is based on the definition of "environment" as provided by the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA). According to NEMA, environment refers to the surroundings within which humans exist. It constitutes the land, water and atmosphere of the earth; micro-organisms, plant and animal life; any part or a combination of these parts and the interrelationships among and between them; as well as the physical, chemical, aesthetic and cultural properties and conditions of the foregoing that influence human health and well-being.
a consequence of one or more primary impacts acting together or cumulatively over time. An example of this is habitat fragmentation that arises from the various forms of natural habitat displacement and habitat degradation (alien invasive plants, soil erosion bush encroachment etc.). While the creation and good management of a representative set of protected areas form the essential bastion against biodiversity loss, in most cases these areas are insufficient to ensure the long-term persistence of biodiversity, ecosystem processes and ecosystem services. According to the Draft Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan (ECBCP) (2018), the number of threatened ecosystems, vegetation types and species are increasing.

The Eastern Cape coastline is approximately 875km long, which is almost a quarter of South Africa's total coast line. The Eastern Cape coastline has a variety of biophysical features that make it unique. The coastal environment is a rich and diverse asset providing valuable economic, social and ecological opportunities. It provides opportunities for employment, income generation, recreation and quality of life. As a result, it needs to be carefully managed in an integrated manner to ensure long-term sustainability.

Water is a precious resource which dictates the future of our province and country at large. Water can make a difference to people's lives at all levels of growth and development. Catchment management approaches must be developed to optimise such benefits. The need for a proper understanding around the current capacities, condition and life span of our water resources is critical. Such knowledge is imperative for plans to be put in place for the future. A key challenge facing the province pertains to backlogs on water and sanitation projects which results in supporting infrastructure delays. The Eastern Cape encompasses all or some of four Water Management Areas within its boundaries. Of the four, only the WMA 7- Mzimvubu-Tsitsikamma falls completely within the provincial boundary, and comprises 85% of the total area of the province. Water resource planning must account for ecological imperatives (maintaining or improving river ecosystems), international obligations, and human needs at local level.

The Draft Eastern Cape Biodiversity Plan (2018) identifies several important issues that require consideration for the long-term planning of biodiversity conservation in the Eastern Cape Province:

- High unemployment and poverty in portions of the province will force decision-makers to make trade-offs between socio-economic demand and environmental considerations.
- Private reserves (proclaimed and un-proclaimed) contribute significantly to conservation and therefore need to be formally engaged and included in conservation decision-making.
- High human population densities in the communal areas and the uneven distribution of land are resulting in negative environmental impacts, especially in the Grassland Biome.
- Poor skills capacity and resource allocation to biodiversity and conservation objectives is hampering the implementation of priority strategies and actions.
- Highly threatened biomes are under-represented in the provincial protected area network.
- The Biodiversity Economy (eco-tourism, commercialisation of indigenous species, etc.) is largely under-developed in the communal areas of the province. The wealth of biodiversity in the province provides an excellent resource base to fully capitalise on the opportunity for sustainable economic development, especially in impoverished rural communities.

**Technological change, Industry 4.0 and Innovation**

Research shows that there is a positive relationship between technology adoption and country GDP (Nobel, 2012). Globally, we are currently witnessing the Fourth Industrial Revolution (Industry 4.0) – as a range of new technologies that are fusing the physical, digital and biological worlds are impacting all disciplines, economies, and industries. ICTs are ubiquitous in today’s world, and developments in computers, computer networking, data analytics, sensing and telecommunications influencing and shaping most fields of technological and economic endeavour (IFR, 2015). Entire systems of production, management and governance are being affected, and as digitisation continues, it is intimately intertwined with addressing youth unemployment, manufacturing and harnessing human innovation.

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The Eastern Cape is undoubtedly impacted, particularly the automotive and other manufacturing sectors as production lines are increasing automated. However, the potential for productivity increases is vast, and so is the potential to generate new business opportunities in agriculture, energy, manufacturing and services industries. Digitalisation in government also offers potential for efficiency, transparency and accountability, improved access to services and faster turnaround times, knowledge-based decision making. South Africa's vision for digitalisation of public services is “An innovative Public Service that leverages on ICT and data to deliver smart services to the citizens”. Digital government creates new organizational and process designs that not only connect people and government, but also connect people and government with things to meet individual needs and improve government efficiency.

However, concerted action is required for benefits to accrue to the province. The first need is for greater resourcing and focus on innovation, particularly in applying existing global technologies and improvements in our socio-economic performance. Secondly, infrastructure must be in place for both the public sector, citizens and the private sector. Third, it becomes necessary to align skills to new demands of industry and other employers. This includes better alignment of curriculum provision and content of all phases of education, from basic education through to higher education with the new demands of digital skills in all professional and occupation areas; and significantly increasing the supply of provincial STEM graduates to realise the benefits of innovation and technology transfer.

Conclusion: Drivers of change to 2030

In this section we have outlined the main challenges faced by South Africa and the Eastern Cape. The analysis also points to external and internal forces that will drive change in the province towards 2030, and be defining in the extent to which the goals/impact areas of this plan are met. Six main drivers of change have been identified and will be outlined briefly here:

- **Urbanisation and demographic shifts.** By mid 2020s the urban population will be larger than the rural population. The rural population will decline, while the Nelson Mandela Metro and Buffalo City Metro will grow and urban settlement regions will grow around existing small towns on the coast, around Mthatha and smaller towns like Port St Johns, Mbizana and Coffee Bay. The demographic window of opportunity has already passed, and demographic transition is under way. Fertility is declining, and the highest population growth is taking place in the 30-49 age group and the 10-14 age group.

- **Technology and digital development.** The speed and depth of technology uptake and local technology development in business, government and among citizens has the potential to create new business and work opportunities, improve productivity and competitiveness, reduce costs and improve efficiency. Conversely there is also a threat of an ever-widening digital divide.

- **The quality of the education system.** In order for the vision of fulfilment of human potential to be a reality, the education system must urgently address access and infrastructure issues and provide cognitive and technical skills though quality teaching. However, for human potential to flourish, education should be aimed at facilitating self-knowledge, critical thinking and developing personal and social attributes necessary to engage with, change and contribute meaningfully to society.

- **The quality of governance and institutions of government.** This includes the institutions of democracy as well as of execution and administration. A large institutional infrastructure exists, but its ability to improve living conditions through better access to physical and social services, targeted social and economic programmes and enable economic activity will be determining for the direction of social change. There is a strong nexus of change drivers between education, digital technology and institutions.

- **Climate change and resource stress.** Much of Eastern Cape’s economic potential is natural resource based and a significant share of the population rely on natural resource-based livelihoods for sole or complementary incomes. For example, further expansion and productivity growth in agriculture depend on land and water resources (as well as technology and skills). Changes in temperature, rainfall and biodiversity loss are expected to escalate. With good natural resource management and use of new technologies as well as skills, there is however good potential for productive gains and development of new industries.
• **Human agency, in both its individual and collective form.** Agency refers to the capacity of individuals to act, make their own free choices based on will and consciousness. The Provincial Development Plan charts out the roadmap towards achieving this vision and aims to serve as a unifying development agenda for all people and institutions in the province. However, action and decisions that make it possible must be taken by institutions and individuals.

Details on all these (and other) challenges and opportunities provided the basis for the crafting of strategic focus areas, selection of strategic interventions and the indicators proposed to track progress.
SECTION 2 – THE VISION 2030 STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

2030 VISION AND MISSION

At the centre of the 2030 development quest is the vision:

“By 2030, Eastern Cape will be an enterprising and connected province where all people reach their potential.”

This vision can be broken down and further explained in three parts:

An **enterprising province** is a province where people are active in their own region’s social and economic development, a province where people are taking the initiative to develop their communities based on existing and potential resources and capabilities. An enterprising province is also a province of entrepreneurs, across scales, sectors and space, including social entrepreneurs.

A **connected province** is a province that has a strong infrastructure network connecting the rural and urban areas of the province; connecting people to services and opportunities; and is connecting the province to the economic hubs of South Africa, Africa and the world - via land, air and sea; ensures that all are connected to each other and the world via broadband internet; but where people remain strongly connected to their origins, history – and each other.

A **province where all reach their potential** is a province where birthplace, gender, race, disability, sexual orientation, age or does not determine and limit a person’s future and opportunities. It is a province that endeavours to offer equal opportunities for all.

To achieve this vision, the province’s development goals/impact areas and interventions respond to three important questions, namely: How can we improve our human capabilities and worth? How can we improve our material and economic circumstances? What forms of agency do we need and how can we build and strengthen our institutional capabilities to in order to accomplish are best suited to deliver on the first above two objectives? The answer to these questions lies both in WHAT we do, as well as HOW we do it. This EC PDP focussed on WHAT needs to be done and outlines the principles for HOW it should be done.

This section outlines the strategic framework of the EC PDP in terms of developmental principles, vision and goals/impact areas, strategic focus areas, priority interventions and subsequent steps. The province’s long-term development strategy is built on a focussed set of goals, interventions and programmes. While these are informed by the country’s overall development vision in the NDP, related policies and strategies, the province has tailored the national directives to respond to its regional circumstances.

DEVELOPMENTAL PRINCIPLES

The following principles and assumptions underpin the EC PDP propositions and their implementation.

**Understanding the context:** The current and future opportunities presented in the EC PDP are rooted in the province’s historical context. The economic structures and social relations that this plan responds to have deep roots and these must be properly understood to develop realistic proposals for the province.

Development in the Eastern Cape must also be placed in an African and global context and engage with the complexity of development issues, volatility and uncertainty of the policy implementation environment that the 21st century presents. This is required for our responses to the resilient and adaptive.
Advancing social justice: The EC PDP should intensify the quest for social justice by a capable state, a responsible private sector and a citizenry that is aware of its role and responsibilities in building a working, sustainable and accountable democracy. Social justice should be paramount in the equal treatment of citizens across gender and class, as it should also underpin strategy for the redress of historical injustice.

Spatial development and justice: The EC PDP strives for spatially equitable development, with a serious commitment to confronting and addressing the colonial and apartheid structural features of the Eastern Cape that disadvantage the rural and underdeveloped parts of the province. The main premise of spatial justice is to reverse the historical policies of segregation and ghettatisation, reverse the unfair allocation of public resources between areas, and ensure that the needs of the poor are addressed first rather than last. The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA), Act 16 of 2013, sets out five key principles for spatial development, namely spatial justice, spatial sustainability, spatial efficiency, spatial resilience and good administration.

Intergenerational equity and sustainable development: There are two critical aspects to this principle. The first is providing all citizens, especially the young, with equal chances and the resources to prevent inequalities being passed down to future generations. The second aspect concerns respecting the idiom that “eli lizwe silibolekiwe” – the belief that we have been lent this earth and must leave it in good shape for generations to come. This means we should consciously protect the natural environment in all respects, leaving subsequent generations with a valuable endowment. Sustainable patterns of consumption and methods of production that cause minimal harm to the natural environment should be supported. Fundamental to sustainable development is also recognising the interdependence of economic, social and environmental systems, and how policy decisions affect each system. Policy, spatial and investment decisions must be approached in a manner that supports and promotes this principle.

Enhancing positive human agency: The changing nature of the relationship between the state and citizen demand more citizen involvement. The increase of service delivery protests are a sign that people are wanting to act in shaping decision-making and efforts of development. It is therefore a moral obligation of partners and actors to build capability of people and communities for conscientious action.

People-centred development: The primary purpose of development is to address the well-being of citizens. EC PDP must also promote a culture of service and respect for citizens by capable development practitioners and public servants. This will encourage healthier relations between the state, development practitioners and citizens, improving our ability to realise development outcomes. The notion of the state being the only developmental actor can be debilitating for future growth and should be avoided at all costs. As such, it is important to restore and encourage the notion of social agency – enabling people to become agents of their own development, while also building institutional capabilities.

Co-ordination of efficiencies: The weak central co-ordination mechanisms of government must be addressed by institutionalising long-term planning and ensuring a plan-led development. A less hierarchical approach to interdepartmental co-ordination will enhance the implementation of the PDP. Most importantly, integration must take place at the point of delivery, and not only at the level of central administration.

Resourcing of the PDP: The EC PDP should inform provincial budget priorities and must be adequately resourced. This plan locates priority projects within national priorities to better focus the spending of budgets from national departments and state-owned entities within the province. The province will also ensure that a range of instruments for regional development are used to leverage additional funding for the plan. Resources (financial, human and technical) should, however, also be drawn from outside the state, and the commitment of the private sector in this regard will be important.
PDP GOALS/IMPACT AREAS

The EC PDP’s conceptual framework is based on the fulfilment of human potential through human development; economic opportunities and rights; and development of institutional capabilities. Human development is the principal focus of the vision. Economic opportunity and rights are both a means to, and an end, for human development. Equitable and fair distribution of material resources and economic infrastructure is needed for inclusive socio-economic development, as well as equal opportunity and meaningful, dignified work and income – the economic philosophy of ilima/leltema. Institutional capability refers to individual and collective ability, power and willingness to participate and collaborate in the province’s development.

To give effect to the vision of “an enterprising and connected province where all people reach their potential,” the EC PDP sets out six goals/impact areas:

- **Goal/Impact Area 1**: Innovative and inclusive growing economy
- **Goal/Impact Area 2**: An enabling infrastructure network
- **Goal/Impact Area 3**: Rural development and an innovative and high-value agriculture sector
- **Goal/Impact Area 4**: Human development
- **Goal/Impact Area 5**: Environmental sustainability
- **Goal/Impact Area 6**: Capable democratic institutions

The developmental principles cut across all goals/impact areas. In line with the conceptual framework, human development is at the center of the vision. While it is a single goal/impact area, all other goals/impact areas seek to enable the fulfillment of human potential. All the goals/impact areas also cross-enable each other. For example, infrastructure enables economic growth and transformation, provides the basis for a wide range of social services, and has the potential to enable more sustainable utilization of national resources, should the appropriate choices be made. Rural development requires action across all goals/impact areas. Infrastructure links between rural areas, towns, cities and export ports; land reform; job creation; poverty alleviation; ensuring quality access to basic services, health care, education and food security. Local governance, local government functionality and intergovernmental relations must be addressed to improve rural governance. The examples are too many to outline.

Spatial development, particularly spatial planning, affect all three components of the EC PDP conceptual framework in terms of location, access, connectivity and mobility. Spatial and land-use legislation, planning, policy and incentives affect the location of public services, amenities and the investment of public resources. The implementation of the EC PDP must ensure that the interaction between people, development and ecosystems is well articulated and understood. Overall, the EC PDP seeks to achieve a flourishing and thriving province by strengthening positive interactions between human, economic and institutional development.

The following chapters outlines the goals/impact areas and focus areas. The table below, again outlines all goals/impact areas, outcome focus areas and strategic focus areas of the EC PDP.
Table 1: Summary of EC PDP Goals/Impact Areas, Outcome Statement, Outcome & Strategic Focus Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOAL/IMPACT AREA</th>
<th>goal/impact statement</th>
<th>2030 outcome focus areas</th>
<th>Strategic focus areas</th>
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| **GOAL/IMPACT AREA 1: Innovative and inclusive growing economy** | In 2030 we envisage an Eastern Cape economy that is innovative, inclusive, larger and growing, more efficient and optimally exploits the competitive advantages of the province, increases employment (particularly of youth), and reduces inequalities of income and wealth. | • Spatially-balanced and inclusive economic development characterised by high economic growth (3 – 5% GDP per annum) that exploits the economic potential of our coastal zone, and much more productive economic activity in the former homeland areas.  
• Halving unemployment (particularly youth and other designated groups) and poverty that will ensure greater promotion of black economic empowerment and reduction in inequality. | 1.1 Create an enabling environment that supports economic enterprise development.  
1.2 Rapid development of high-potential economic sectors.  
1.3 Development of spatially balanced economy. |
| **GOAL/IMPACT AREA 2: An enabling infrastructure network** | In 2030 we envisage that the province has a well-developed and enabling infrastructure network and that infrastructure investment responds to spatial aspects of future infrastructure demand and progressively undoes apartheid geography. | • Infrastructure investment responds to spatial aspects of future infrastructure demand and progressively undoes apartheid geography.  
• The provision of infrastructure is accelerated to achieve universal access to social services.  
• Infrastructure investment helps to unlock economic potential.  
• Infrastructure planning, delivery, operation and maintenance is improved. | 2.1 Build resilient economic infrastructure that promotes economic activity.  
2.2 Universal access to basic infrastructure.  
2.3 Sustainable energy and electricity provision.  
2.4 Develop sustainable and integrated settlements.  
2.5 Improve infrastructure planning, delivery, operations and maintenance. |
### GOAL/IMPACT AREA 3: Rural development and an innovative and high-value agriculture sector

In 2030 we envisage accelerated agricultural development and opportunities for producers across all scales in local, provincial, national and global value chains. The goal is more and better jobs, as well as economic self-sufficiency in rural areas through stimulating the growth of rural towns and strengthen the links between them and their rural surroundings.

- Reduction in spatial inequality resulting from the apartheid. Bantustan legacy of the Province.
- Improved socio-economic equity for rural communities, including livelihoods.
- Accelerated agricultural development and food security for all.
- Increases in the total area of land under agricultural production and the number of people, households and enterprises that are active in the agriculture sector.
- Economic self-sufficiency in rural areas through stimulating the growth of rural towns and strengthen the links between cities, towns and their rural surroundings.
- Increased contribution of agro-industry to GDP and employment.

### GOAL/IMPACT AREA 4: Human Development

In 2030 we envisage a society with little or no abject poverty, low levels of hunger, improved standards of living, and safer communities where conditions enable all to fulfil their human potential and longer life expectancy. Collaborative and innovative investments remain critical towards the transformation of children and designated groups.

- Increased life expectancy.
- Transformative universal opportunities of early childhood development.
- Universal access to quality education.
- Improve the skills development programme.
- A society with enabled social determinant drivers of health and educations.
- Improved health profile in communities (all wards) through reduction of disease burden.
- Access to social protection for all and opportunities for reduction of inequality.
- Empowering psycho-social services to redress social distress.
- Safer communities and reduction of contact crime.
- Sustainable human settlements
- Cohesive communities with scope for moral regeneration.

### 3.1 Sustainable community agriculture and diversified livelihoods.

### 3.2 Development of agricultural value chains.

### 3.3 Accelerate land reform and land rehabilitation programmes.

### 4.1 Increase access to early childhood development.

### 4.2 Improved quality of primary and secondary education for improved educational outcomes.

### 4.3 Increase skills for development of the province.

### 4.4 Improved health profile and health outcomes in communities.

### 4.5 Improve the safety of the people in the Eastern Cape.

### 4.6 Promotion of social cohesion and moral regeneration.

### 4.7 Social protection and viable Communities.
### GOAL/IMPACT AREA 5: Environmental sustainability

In 2030 we envisage that developmental challenges must be addressed in a manner that ensures environmental sustainability and builds resilience to the effects of climate change, particularly in poorer communities. Investment in skills, technology and institutional capacity is critical to support the development of a more sustainable society and the transition to a low-carbon economy.

- Co-ordinated planning and investment in infrastructure and services that take account of climate change and other environmental pressures, thereby making communities more resilient to the impacts of climate change and less socioeconomically vulnerable.
- Climate change adaptation strategies are implemented, including disaster preparedness, investment in more sustainable technologies and programmes to conserve and rehabilitate ecosystems and biodiversity assets.
- Significant investment in consumer awareness, green product design, recycling infrastructure and waste-to-energy projects results in significant strides to becoming a zero-waste society.
- The Eastern Cape reduces its carbon emissions in line with South Africa’s international commitments.
- Policy and regulatory frameworks are created for land use, to determine the environmental and social costs of new developments and ensure the conservation and restoration of protected areas.

### GOAL/IMPACT AREA 6: Capable democratic institutions

The vision for 2030 is that the province is much more effective and efficient in utilising its human, financial and other resources, has accountable, honest and capable leadership and institutions that are engaged in sustainable partnerships for provincial development with social actors and the broader citizenry.

- A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path
- Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government.
- Create a better South Africa and contribute to a better Africa and a better world.
- An efficient, effective and development-oriented public service.

### Specific Interventions

| 5.1 Safeguarding ecosystems and existing natural resources. |
| 5.2 Respond to climate change and green technology innovations. |
| 5.3 Improvement of environmental governance. |
| 6.1 Building the Capability of the State to deliver. |
| 6.2 Transformed, integrated and innovative service delivery. |
| 6.3 Instilling a culture of good corporate governance. |
| 6.4 Build multi-agency partnerships. |

The specific interventions for each goal/impact area are contained in a separate 5-year implementation plan (EC Provincial Medium Term Strategic Framework (PMTSF)) for 2020 – 2025) to strengthen the implementation of the PDP.
SECTION 3 – THE 2030 DEVELOPMENT PLAN

GOAL/IMPACT AREA 1: INNOVATIVE AND INCLUSIVE GROWING ECONOMY

In 2030 we envisage an Eastern Cape economy that is innovative, inclusive, larger and growing, more efficient and optimally exploits the competitive advantages of the province, increases employment (particularly of youth), and reduces inequalities of income and wealth.

Achieving this vision is not only attained by this Goal/Impact Area, it also reinforces the other five goals/impact areas of this EC PDP and each of them in turn, both individually and collectively, reinforces this Goal/Impact Area. This Goal/impact area also builds on the relevant aspects in the NDP that are being implemented at a national level, including more recent pronouncements, measures and interventions to ensure high levels of productive investment into the economy to tackle slow and low growth rates, high levels of unemployment and inequality. These measures include an emphasis on greater responsiveness and more effective collaboration to deliver on the promise of a better economy for all South Africans. Resource mobilisation, business support, innovation, economic skills development, inclusive spatial development and black economic development are driving forces for economic development.

The two-main overarching, desired outcome focus areas for 2030 include:

- Spatially-balanced and inclusive economic development characterised by high economic growth (3 – 5% GDP per annum) that exploits the economic potential of our coastal zone, and much more productive economic activity in the former homeland areas.
- Halving unemployment (particularly youth and other designated groups) and poverty that will ensure greater promotion of black economic empowerment and reduction in inequality.

The structure of the Eastern Cape’s economy has remained unchanged for more than two decades. Different waves of economic and socio-economic policy have not fundamentally transformed the economy from largely tertiary sector which is significantly driven by the public sector. This is despite attested potential in agriculture, biodiversity economy and the untapped opportunities presented by the province’s 800kms of coastline. The binding constraints include the low skills base, inequality and marginalisation, resulting in many economically marginalised people being unable to contribute to and/or share in the benefits of growth and development. The EC PDP seeks to firmly centre the province’s efforts on unlocking its human capital for socio-economic development.

Policy frameworks for economic development have centred on infrastructure programmes in light of the socio-economic infrastructure backlogs inherited from intentional marginalisation of former homelands pre-1994. This focus is likely to obtain towards 2030 as there still remains a significant dent to be made on infrastructure historical backlogs. An attendant focus will be on a radical empowerment programme for development and targeted procurement to enable growth of province-based enterprises in the construction industry.

The Eastern Cape has been a marginal beneficiary of the significant areas of achievement at scale in various sectors - most notably, in automotives, clothing, textiles leather and footwear (CTLF), business process services (BPS), film production and boatbuilding highlighted through the Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP) 10 year review process. Current initiatives including the implementation plan of the revised economic development strategy and oceans economy strategies seek to ensure greater local beneficiation from these sectors.

The current government focus on an agricultural revolution and the digital economy present the province an opportunity to play to its strengths. Gains and successes will hinge on a corresponding focus on strengthening the education programme related to Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) subjects within basic and post-secondary education. Prioritising a coherent response has the potential to fundamentally pivot the province’s contribution to both the national and global economy.

In alignment with the Provincial Development Plan, the strategic, long-term goal and vision of the PEDS is: “A growing, inclusive and equitable economy, which is larger and more efficient, and optimally exploits the competitive advantages of the province, increases employment, and
reduces inequalities of income and wealth.”

The Provincial Economic Development Strategy (PEDS) has identified several factors that need to be addressed in order to promote economic development in the province. These include: Critical skills supply; broadband ecosystem; environmental protection and management; economic infrastructure; business enterprise support; investment attraction and export promotion; innovation and R&D; and development finance. Factors 1 and 3 above are dealt with at length under the relevant goals/impact areas of the EC PDP.

This Goal/impact area has four strategic focus areas:

- Strategic Focus Area 1.1 – Create an enabling environment that supports economic enterprise development.
- Strategic Focus Area 1.2 – Rapid development of high-potential economic sectors.
- Strategic Focus Area 1.3 – Spatially balanced economic development, urban development and small-town revitalisation.
- Strategic Focus Area 1.4 – Digital transformation and development of the ICT sector.

In the sections below we provide an overview of each focus area, as well as the related interventions and indicators that will measure progress.

**Strategic Focus Area 1.1 Create an enabling environment that supports economic enterprise development**

In order to significantly reduce unemployment, poverty and inequality, the Eastern Cape economy needs to grow faster. The NDP however, notes that moving towards a higher growth economy requires structural changes, including becoming less reliant on resource-intensive industries, and promoting energy-efficient, labour absorbing sectors. This focus area concentrates on the development of potential growth “sectors” and identify possible priority sector interventions by creating the necessary enabling environment for economic development in the province. To this end, the province will ensure integrated economic development facilitation and the co-ordination of resource mobilisation, support to small business, cooperatives and township and village economies, skills development to targeted sectors of the economy in conjunction with the private sector and to support research and development including innovation and incubation for industry and enterprise development and sustainable growth.

It is important that we build a stronger system of support for industry and enterprise development. This is an elaborate and complex system consisting of both public and private sector activity and partnerships. The public sector component includes finance (IDC, SEFA, NEF, ECDC, DEDEAT’s LRED, DoSD sponsoring etc.), incentives (DTI), technology (DST and Science Councils), investment promotion (DTI, IDZs/SEZs, ECDC), state procurement (all of public sector), LED/other (SEDA, COGTA, DEDEAT, ECDC, municipalities, LED agencies etc.), and sector support initiatives (such as DEDEAT, DRDAR and DoPW).

By optimising investment and investment capabilities, the province is expected to harness and leverage the investment opportunities emanating from both the Presidential and Provincial investment initiatives, including operationalising and sustaining the Provincial Economic Stimulus Package. Moreover, it also involves kick-starting stalled or slow-moving mega projects as part of the enablers of economic development in the province such as Project Mthombo; Mzimvubu Dam; Cradock Biofuels, Rural Agro-Industrial Finance Initiative. In order to facilitate processes in support of new investments, the province will be preoccupied with red-tape reduction by addressing the regulatory environment that impedes economic development as well as develop and provide province specific incentives with the assistance of a provincial one-stop-shop approach to prospective investors in the province. Moreover, savings and capital formation is to be encouraged to support large-scale industrial development.

Support for small business development in both township and village economies is important for creating new sources of wealth and thereby reducing inequalities, promoting transformation and maintaining a more-dynamic economy. In support of small business and co-operatives in the context of township and village economies, the province will scale up its reinforcement to micro, small and medium enterprises by facilitating access to finance and non-financial support. These measures will include that at least 30% of government procurement spend is allocated to goods
and services procured from these enterprises as part of supplier development; and implement a special dispensation in the rewarding of medium to long-term contracts to such businesses that will allow for a period of incubation and other support. In addition, these support measures will include the promotion of the formalisation of township and village-based enterprise that will be part of networks and links as support structures and address the illegal trading and selling of adulterated foods and the penetration of chain stores as they undermine the township and village economy. Instead, the province will facilitate access to markets, including the export markets with a bias within the region and the broader African continent but not exclude other foreign markets.

Small business development is therefore of strategic importance in creating an enabling environment that contributes towards job creation, innovation, skills development, entrepreneurship, GDP contribution, poverty alleviation and spatial development.

As part of stimulating the enabling environment that supports economic development, the province will address the skills deficit and requirements of a developing economy by ensuring skills development for targeted sectors of the economy (outlined in focus area 1.2) in conjunction with the private sector. Research and development, innovation and incubation will be central to the support of provincial government and will, in conjunction with all sectors of society including institutions of higher learning and industry leaders, propel the province to new heights of industry and enterprise growth. The impact and outcomes of such interventions in the medium to long term will be to address the lack of economic growth and the resultant effects of unemployment, poverty and inequality.

The key interventions, indicators and targets for this focus area is contained in the Implementation Plan (EC Provincial Medium Term Strategic Framework (PMTSF) for 2020 – 2025.

**Strategic Focus Area 1.2 – Rapid development of high-potential economic sectors**

This focus area aims to invest towards rapid development of sectors having strong economic growth and employment prospects. Given the economic potential of the Eastern Cape, eight high potential sectors have been identified which, if supported in an integrated fashion, should stimulate economic growth development in the region. These high potential sectors are: Agri-industry; sustainable energy; ocean economy; automotive manufacturing; light manufacturing; tourism; and cultural and creative industry.

Agro-industry is dealt with in depth in Goal/Impact Area 3, and the potential, constraints and interventions in the other sectors will be briefly outlined below.

**Sustainable Energy**

Sustainable Energy is both an economic enabler and a high potential economic sector in its own right. Economic opportunities can be harnessed in regard to the supply or energy resources, such as soya beans for biofuels; generation or processing, such as wind farms, solar farms, biofuels manufacturing facilities and gas power plants; distribution and reticulation; and end-use or energy management, such as energy efficiency measures, rooftop solar, solar water heaters and so-forth. Furthermore, these activities provide opportunities for local content manufacture; and design, construction, operation and supply services.

The Eastern Cape is emerging as the next energy hub of South Africa. In the last few years over R42billion has been secured in investments in wind and solar farms, local content manufacture, the Dedisa peaking power plant, solar water heating projects and many other smaller projects. Furthermore, the Eastern Cape has been announced as the site for a 1000-Megawatt Liquid Natural Gas Power Plant (located at the port of Ngura and the Coega IDZ). Depending on the procurement process, the investment in this facility will exceed R20billion and will unlock many more gas-related economic opportunities in the Eastern Cape.

Other prospects within the five-year horizon include the continued growth of the wind, solar, bio-energy sectors, including distributed generation and energy efficiency. The province has also been earmarked as the site for nuclear power generation, which will have a dramatic impact on the provincial economic landscape. Likewise, beyond the five-year horizon, shale gas and offshore gas could also be a game changer for the provincial economy should these prove economically, technically and environmentally viable.
Furthermore, it will imperative that the province aligns around all the energy opportunities in order to:

- Create the optimal institutional environment for the location of sustainable energy projects in the Eastern Cape.
- Harness the maximum possible value chain, localisation and industrialisation opportunities from sustainable energy projects.
- Ensure adequate and aligned skills development.
- Link innovation, entrepreneurial and small business opportunities to sustainable energy projects, and
- Link black industrialist opportunities to sustainable energy projects.

In order to catalyse the sustainable energy industry in the Eastern Cape a number of binding constraints need to be addressed and these include grid transmission infrastructure, where the province should explore the facilitation of the expansion of the grid transmission infrastructure for the evacuation of power to further additions of utility scale generation facilities in the province. Secondly, land tenure, where the province needs to address the land tenure concerns that will enable the rollout of wind and solar farms in the former homelands.

**Ocean economy**

The ocean economy has great potential in the Eastern Cape due to its multi-sectoral nature which is based on some existing economic activities and the promise of developing new industries. It is also thought to hold the potential to diversify the provincial economy allowing a move away from over reliance on the automotive industry and a greater spread of economic activities through the province. The Eastern Cape is positioning itself as a national player in Human Resource development in the maritime sector, with Nelson Mandela University (NMU) to develop the Maritime and Marine Sciences School, which will specifically cater for the needs of the sector.

The ocean economy offers both extractive economic opportunities such as mining, offshore oil and gas, fishing and aquaculture as well as non-extractive economic opportunities in other areas such as marine tourism and leisure, marine manufacturing, transportation and other related activities. In an effort to realise these opportunities as well as fast track delivery on addressing South Africa’s key priorities namely poverty, inequality and unemployment, the national government launched Operation Phakisa, one of whose focus sectors was the ocean economy. As part of Operation Phakisa's ocean economy interventions five broad focus areas were identified, namely:

- Marine transport and manufacturing activities (including coastal shipping, trans-shipment, broad building, repair and refurbishment).
- Offshore oil and gas exploration.
- Aquaculture.
- MarineTourism, and
- Maritime Protection Services

The Operation Phakisa prioritised projects for the Eastern Cape include the overarching plans for systems improvements and revenue generation models. Specific projects for East London aim to unlock the boat-building industry in the city with the refurbishment of the existing slipway facility to facilitate private sector investment. The required investment for refurbishment and investment in the East London Port by the TNPA is R215 million and from private sector R300 million.

In order to catalyse the ocean economy in the Eastern Cape a number of binding constraints need to be addressed at both a national and provincial level these include: Increased public institution capacity to provide mandatory courses required as part of training of seafarers; and creating awareness about the maritime industry and its career prospects, as well as promoting a maritime culture.
Automotive Industry

The automotive industry in the Eastern Cape dominates the provincial manufacturing landscape. The automotive industry’s principal products are passenger vehicles and light trucks, including pickups, vans, and sport utility vehicles (SUVs). The industry also comprises the manufacturing of commercial vehicles (i.e. delivery trucks and large transport trucks), however, this industry is notably smaller than the passenger market. In terms of exports, approximately 95% of all exports from the Port of East London were automotive whereas more than 50% of exports from the Port of Ngqura and PE were automotive (if catalytic convertors are included). As many as 150 companies are involved in the production of components and sub-components, as well as replacement of parts and accessories. With its four assemblers and 100 component manufacturers the automotive industry accounts for nearly a half of manufacturing industry employment (including tyres, leather seats, and batteries). This high-tech (“advanced manufacturing”) industry is an asset for the province’s future industrialisation and continues to attract new investment – as recently demonstrated by the R11billion from BAIC (Chinese Original Equipment Manufacturer, OEM). The need for large production volume/sales in comparison to a limited domestic market, however, mean that the industry is vulnerable to exchange rate volatility and external market shocks.

A strategic approach to the automotive industry should therefore target:

- **Component deepening:** There is scope to increase the value addition and employment in automotive components, such as exhaust sets, engine parts, specialised sub-assemblies etc. Automotive component manufacturers could be more active in technology transfer, training of workers and engineers, strengthening supporting industries, R&D etc.

- **Auto diversification:** The capability to make and assemble automotive parts could be transferred without much difficulty to the manufacture of parts for aircraft, rail equipment, mining equipment, agricultural machinery (such as tractors and irrigation equipment), and domestic appliances.

- **Smart incentive design:** OEMs should be encouraged to undertake strategic investments in local capabilities through supplier development, skills development, and technology transfer through appropriately designed-incentive benefits. It is not the mere volume of automotive exports, but the degree of value-addition – as reflected in the improvement of the national incentive design policy.

In order to catalyse the automotive industry in the Eastern Cape a binding constraint needs to be addressed. These include the reality of entrenched market players. Established automotive firms have strong linkages throughout the entire value chain. The province need to create an enabling environment for localisation by involving tier 2 and tier 3 suppliers as part of the value chain in the automotive industry in the province.

Light Manufacturing

Light manufacturing is defined as non-automotive and non-agriculture manufacturing enterprises which typically include clothing and footwear, metal and plastic products and assembled electrical and electronic goods. With the exception of the automotive industry in South Africa (which has received large state subsidies), the manufacturing sector has not been able to maintain its relative share of GDP and has shrunk significantly since-1994 following trade-liberalisation and rising local production costs.

A strategic approach with regard to the development of the light manufacturing industry should therefore target the following constraints:

- **Lowering the base-factor costs** for light manufacturing businesses through enhancing the reliability, quality and cost of basic municipal services and broader investments in economic infrastructure.

- **Maximising the take-up of existing DTI incentive programmes** such as contained in the Clothing and Textiles Competitiveness Programme.

- **Lobbying effectively** for import protection for current Eastern Cape light manufacturers.

- **Supporting companies in distress** through business finance rescue tied to company operational auditing and intervention.
• Structured engagements by government with local light manufacturers on the needs of their industry and exploring potential collaborations.

• Provision of support services for existing manufacturers which includes technical skills development and sector interventions.

• Co-ordinating of skills supply with Higher Education Institutions (HEIs); learnerships for unemployed graduates; and upskilling of the workforce through on-the-job training.

• Coordinating investment promotion, and

• Strengthening sector research to enable policies and strategies for the province.

Tourism

In terms of the tourism sector, the Eastern Cape is home to a diverse tourism offering due to its rich natural (e.g. 7 biomes; pristine conditions) and cultural endowments (heritage tourism) – which together provide a unique, competitive tourism bouquet for the province. Tourism is of strategic importance from a spatial perspective, as it has the potential to provide low- and semi-skilled jobs in remote rural locations.

Future job creation in the tourism industry hinged critically upon: Improved transport infrastructure; improved hospitality infrastructure (hotels, resorts, lodges, B&Bs, backpackers’ hostels, etc.); improved management of tourism “packages”; and improved marketing of the province’s unique assets, such as the Wild Coast and the Baviaanskloof world heritage site. More and above, the uniqueness of the province should be illuminated through the comparative advantage by making the Home of Legends brand a reality.

In order to catalyse the tourism industry in the Eastern Cape a major binding constraint need to be addressed:

i. Poor/inadequate resourcing and co-ordination of tourism plans by all levels of government
– The province requires to consolidate and co-ordinate product packaging (routes, heritage sites etc.), including marketing, management of content and an integrated brand linked to the Home of Legends concept.

ii. Poor/inadequate provision of enabling economic infrastructure
- The province to prioritise and improve transport infrastructure makes it easy for visitors to access key tourism products.

Creative and cultural industries

The province intends to actively develop and promote the creative industry by the development and promotion visual arts, craft and design and to include in the main fashion design beadwork, pottery, craft, painting and performing arts that will include music, drama, storytelling/folk art, broadcasting and filming.

In order to catalyse the creative industry in inadequate resourcing and co-ordination of the creative industry by all levels of government must be addressed. The province to facilitate and co-ordinate the creative industry to unlock the talent to create viable industry as well as employment opportunities in particular for the youth.

Strategic Focus Area 1.3 – Development of spatially balanced economy

Towards 2030 we envisage more spatially-balanced economic development, in particular much more productive economic activity in the former homeland areas that also exploits the economic potential of our coastal zone. Therefore, it is imperative for the province to ensure equitable investment in economic development initiatives in the province that will address the spatial imbalance of the past.

Over the next 15 to 20 years, the two major metropolitan urban areas of Nelson Mandela Bay (Port Elizabeth) and Buffalo City (East London) are expected to grow significantly. Port Elizabeth and East London have experienced rapid urbanisation since 1994, overloading the existing infrastructure network and causing a range of economic and social stresses. For the metros to play their role as regional drivers, therefore, these challenges will have to be addressed creatively.
Further, small town regeneration needs to be a priority focus of LM’s but such focus must coincide with future demands of population growth and resultant urban areas. The proposed ECIP spatial focus combines the ICDI and the spatial analysis into three growth regions that should be prioritised for infrastructure development:

- **Nelson Mandela City Region:** NMB, Kouga, Sundays River Valley, Makana and Ndlambe
- **N2-N6 Central Region:** Buffalo City, Amahlathi, Enoch Mgijima, Raymond Mhlaba, Great Kei and Mnquma.
- **Wild Coast Corridor:** KSD linked to new Wild Coast Corridor (including Mbashe, Nyandeni, Port St Johns, Mbizana, Ngquza Hill and Matatiele.

**Nelson Mandela City Region**

The settlements around Nelson Mandela Metro and Jeffery’s Bay are already relatively well connected and the rural economy of the Sunshine Coast municipalities is well connected to the Metro’s economy. The coastal municipalities of Sarah Baartman district have also experienced growing population and this is particularly pressing in Kouga (Jeffery’s Bay and Humansdorp) and Sundays River Valley (Kirkwood). The broader Nelson Mandela Bay region could expand its industrial manufacturing and subsidiary industries, its trading enterprises and capabilities as a major exporting hub, its knowledge services, tourism and property developments.

Priorities for the region include:

- Metropolitan urban development and economic infrastructure.
- Enhanced transport and freight logistics (port upgrade, transhipment hub, internal road and rail linkages).
- Renewable energy, oil and gas.
- Water and sanitation upgrades and maintenance (blue and green drop status, water treatment works).
- Urban settlement planning and development (metro and towns), and
- Agriculture and tourism road linkages.

**N2/N6 Central region**

The central region, covering Buffalo City Metro, parts of the Amathole District and Chris Hani District, is made up of coastal areas, parts of both the Sunshine and the Wild Coast, and the inland areas of the former Border region and the Ciskei. Six of the eleven largest economies in the province can be found in this central region. The historical ‘border region’ remains a functional economic region, with linkages from Buffalo City/East London to Enoch Mgijima (Queenstown) in the north, Mnquma (Butterworth/Gcuwa) in the east and Raymond Mhlaba (Alice, Fort Beaufort) in the west.

The region is experiencing rapid urbanisation and peri-urban informal sprawl, with simultaneous outmigration. Only BCM and Lukhanji have a growing population, while all other municipalities have a declining population. These municipalities have, however, been placed in the growth region due to their economic status and the rapid growth of the major towns therein.

The Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality and the surrounding N2/N6 corridor municipalities could expand development through a secondary export hub in the East London Industrial Development Zone, agribusiness, knowledge services, light manufacturing, tourism and property/small-town development. There are also various opportunities for heritage tourism, including the linking of heritage, eco-tourism and sustainable agricultural land use. This development could also benefit Lukhanji (Queenstown), positioning it as a growing logistics nexus and light-manufacturing hub.

It is envisaged that this region will continue to be at the core of the provincial economy, and that it will attract a growing population (albeit at a slow rate).

Priorities for the region include:

- East London Port expansion.
- Enhanced freight logistics programme.
Industrial parks and agri hubs.
Agriculture water development and irrigation (e.g. Foxwood Dam and Tyefu).
Road linkages: N2 upgrade, N2 bypasses, Wild Coast Meander, R72 – N2 link road).
BCM urban development for industry, tourism and property development.
Urban settlement planning and development (metro and towns).
Completion of bulk pipeline to ensure Queenstown supply.
Industrial park revitalisation and market linkages (Queendustria, Butterworth, Dimbaza, Berlin).
Water storage, conveyance and treatment (e.g. Westbank WWTW plant), and
Chris Hani District sanitation upgrade programme.

Wild Coast Corridor

Mthatha and the King Sabata Dalindyebo Municipality is the third most significant economic hub in the province. For KSD to drive regional growth and transformation there needs to be further urban development. We expect the region to see an increase in information and communication technology (ICT)/knowledge services, logistics, agribusiness, tourism and property development. The impending development of the N2 across the region and its proximity to KwaZulu-Natal, with the latter’s status as a gateway to international markets, should also improve the Wild Coast region’s economic development.

A Wild Coast Development Zone has already been established within this region, and aims at significantly improving agriculture, agro-industrial development, eco-tourism, nature conservation and small-town revitalisation for towns like Port St Johns, Mbizana and Coffee Bay.

The proposed Wild Coast regional focus for the ECIP, however, covers a slightly smaller area and focusses on the areas with population growth. Areas of significant population decline are excluded from the priority region. Basic social infrastructure remains a core priority for this region.

Priorities for the region include:

- N2 Wild Coast and meander (including bypasses).
- Mthatha peri urban infrastructure development programme.
- Mthatha/PSJ/Coffee bay development triangle.
- Lusikisiki-Flagstaff peri urban development corridor.
- Lusikisiki Regional Water supply scheme (Zalu Dam – domestic water supply and small scale irrigation).
- Access roads from new N2 to coastal resorts.
- NHI Health infrastructure.
- Mzimvubu Multipurpose Dam.
- ASIDI and education infrastructure, and
- Agri-park and industrial revitalisation (Wild Coast SEZ).

Note: In Goal/Impact Area 2, the EC PDP also reinforces various economic infrastructure nodes of development as identified in the ECIP, such as metropolitan development programme, small town revitalisation/ development, rural investment precincts for targeted private investment, etc.

The specific interventions for this goal/impact area is contained in a separate 5-year implementation plan (EC Provincial Medium Term Strategic Framework (PMTSF) for 2020 – 2025) to strengthen the implementation of the PDP.
Strategic Focus Area 1.4 – Digital transformation and development of the ICT sector

Digital transformation and the development of the ICT sector in line with the Fourth Industrial Revolution is a space the province needs to take advantage of and mitigate the challenges that come with the probable disruptions of such a technological revolution currently manifesting itself across the world. To this end, the province must enable business to benefit from new technologies and the development of such technologies locally. Efficient governments, including provincial government, depends on its integration with technology to improve service delivery from healthcare to education, which is in line with the pillars of the National Integrated ICT policy to transform South Africa into a digital society.

Critical in this regard, the province needs to extend broadband access to facilities and more citizens. To this end, the province is currently embarking on extending the broadband rollout programme. In addition, the province to facilitate investment in research and development that allow the development of such technologies locally, for example through digital hubs as high-tech innovation centres, especially providing opportunities for the youth. As such the province will open up opportunities for young people to develop new software and applications, devices and equipment through the specialised start-up support programmes to be implemented.

Therefore, the province requires to have targeted skills development geared towards the Fourth Industrial Revolution and in particular scale-up skills development for youth through training in data analytics, artificial intelligence and to operate new technologies.

In order to catalyse the technology industry in the Eastern Cape, regulatory and economic barriers to extend broadband accessibility to all citizens must be removed. Government must address regulatory and economic barriers, especially as it relates to cost of data, to allow more accessibility of technology and its benefits to all citizens of the province, especially the youth and other marginalised groups.

The specific interventions for this goal/impact area is contained in a separate 5-year implementation plan (EC Provincial Medium Term Strategic Framework (PMTSF) for 2020 – 2025) to strengthen the implementation of the EC PDP.
GOAL/IMPACT AREA 2: AN ENABLING INFRASTRUCTURE NETWORK

The provision of high-quality infrastructure has been established as a key determinant of economic and social development, both in academic literature and policy debates. However, under-investment in social and economic infrastructure undermined the growth and development potential of the Eastern Cape. This is evidenced by social infrastructure backlogs, especially in the eastern part of the province. New investment is required for infrastructure development.

To address this historical legacy of under development in the province, this goal provides an opportunity to respond systematically to entrenched spatial patterns across all geographic scales that exacerbate social inequality and economic inefficiency. In addressing these spatial patterns, the province considers the unique needs and potentials of rural and urban spaces of the province. Hence, alignment to the revised Spatial Development Framework is imperative because it not only shapes social infrastructure outcomes but also spatial economic outcomes that target economic node integration, residential and economic node integration and the development of tourism and rural development corridors, with the ultimate purpose of stimulating economic growth. The optimisation of land through spatial planning and land reform are essential ingredients for sustainable economic development. Land optimisation is central to infrastructure provision as an enabler.

Also, in order to ensure enabling infrastructure in the province, higher rates of fixed investment are required, with the assumption that it will drive higher rates of economic development. Fixed investment as part of a Provincial Investment Plan will be increased and will be in line with agreements entered with state entities and also draw on private sector to ensure investment in critical infrastructure is improved to sustain economic development in the Eastern Cape.

This infrastructure goal/impact area, for example, enables economic growth and transformation, provides the basis for a wide range of social services and has the potential to enable more sustainable utilisation of national resources, should the appropriate choices be made. This goal/impact area therefore reinforces the other five EC PDP goals/impact areas mentioned above, and each of them in turn, both individually and collectively, reinforces this goal/impact area. This goal/impact area also builds on the relevant aspects in the NDP that are being implemented at a national level.

The desired outcome focus areas towards 2030 are drawn from the NDP, as well as the Eastern Cape 2030 infrastructure plan:

- Infrastructure investment responds to spatial aspects of future infrastructure demand and progressively undoes apartheid geography.
- The provision of infrastructure is accelerated to achieve universal access to social services
- Infrastructure investment helps to unlock economic potential.
- Infrastructure planning, delivery, operation and maintenance is improved.

Therefore, the Eastern Cape Province identified Provincial Strategic Projects to drive social and economic infrastructure considering the need to responds to spatial aspects of future infrastructure demand and undoes apartheid geography, accelerates eradication of social infrastructure backlogs, effective infrastructural support for economic development and infrastructure planning, delivery, operations and maintenance are improved. To this end, there are eleven Provincial Strategic Projects which includes: Strategic catalytic projects; small town development; urban settlements infrastructure; water and sanitation; energy and electricity; agro-logistics; education infrastructure; health infrastructure; transport infrastructure; ICT infrastructure and enabling interventions.
There are five strategic focus areas for this goal:

- **Strategic Focus Area 2.1**: Build resilient economic infrastructure that promotes economic activity.
- **Strategic Focus Area 2.2**: Universal access to basic infrastructure.
- **Strategic Focus Area 2.3**: Sustainable energy and electricity provision.
- **Strategic Focus Area 2.4**: Develop sustainable and integrated settlements, and
- **Strategic Focus Area 2.5**: Improve infrastructure planning, delivery, operations and maintenance.

Each of these 5 strategic focus areas are explained in more detail below.

**Strategic Focus Area 2.1 – Build resilient economic infrastructure that promotes economic activity**

Strategic economic infrastructure can be a major catalyst for economic development, particularly when new infrastructure helps to create new investment opportunities. And the opposite is true. Poor, failing or non-existent infrastructure discourages new investment. Improved economic infrastructure that promotes new economic activity across all regions of the Eastern Cape will be achieved by improving provincial infrastructure planning, ensuring close collaboration with the Presidential Infrastructure Co-ordinating Committee (PICC), improving infrastructure maintenance, building new and reviving old irrigation infrastructure, establishing strategic freight and passenger corridors, and working towards universal and cheap broadband access, among other things.

**Strategic Focus Area 2.2 – Universal access to basic infrastructure**

Social infrastructure is a critical enabler for the provision of social services and typically includes assets that accommodate such services. However, social infrastructure does not extend to the provision of social services such as the provision of teachers at a school or health workers at a clinic. Social infrastructure and social services are all integral parts of human settlement development. Human settlements require co-ordination to ensure that houses, water, electricity and sanitation are an immediate part of the same product, with access to schools, clinics and other social facilities. Under this focus area we outline sector-specific infrastructure interventions in the water and sanitation sector as well as the public health and education sectors.

**Strategic Focus Area 2.3 – Sustainable Energy and electricity provision**

The Eastern Cape is positioning itself as an energy producer, with focus on renewable energy. The province is aiming to provide an enabling provincial environment for sustainable energy investment and implementation.

This focus area seeks to accelerate the achievement of universal household access to electricity and position the Eastern Cape as a future energy hub.

The outcome focus areas towards 2030 include:

- Grow and diversify the provincial economy by igniting the energy sector.
- Reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions and environmental pollution.
- Harness shale gas, offshore oil and gas, infrastructure and human capital resources to maximise provincial socio-economic beneficiation potential of the oil and gas economy.
- Energy security (business continuity and social justice); and
- Industrial Diversity.
Strategic Focus Area 2.4 – Develop sustainable and integrated settlements

In 2030 we envisage that Eastern Cape citizens live in active, vibrant, socially and economically integrated communities, located in areas allowing convenient access to economic opportunities as well as health, educational and social amenities. We envisage communities in which people live harmoniously, respect each other and can exercise freedom of choice, and a province that is spatially connected, with less disparity between the province’s regions, and province in which birthplace does not determine one’s destiny.

2030 outcomes as per the NDP includes:

• More people living closer to their places of work.
• More resources shifted to support the development of public environment need for sustainable human settlements.
• Growth of housing in the gap housing market and more support for households in affordable housing market.
• Support provided to households earning less than R3500 per month to access the property market.
• Rural settlement outcomes, and
• Universal access to basic services across the Eastern Cape (water, sanitation, electricity and refuse).

This intervention seeks to achieve integrated settlements with upgraded municipal infrastructure in all growth areas in the province. The focus will be on development of urban and peri-urban human settlements with good transport connections and densification in the metropolitan cities of Nelson Mandela Metro and Buffalo City Metro and the largest secondary city of King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality.

Strategic Focus Area 2.5 – Improve infrastructure planning, delivery, operations and maintenance

There are critical elements that are cross-cutting to all infrastructural interventions which are crucial for implementation. These elements are political governance, planning, delivery support, procurement and skilling. To get more value from public infrastructure we need to achieve steady and significant improvements in seven areas:

• Infrastructure planning;
• Infrastructure budgeting and financing;
• Procurement and contract management;
• Infrastructure management (operations and maintenance);
• Localisation benefits;
• Skilling for infrastructure development; and
• Institutional arrangements.

The specific interventions for this goal/impact area is contained in a separate 5-year implementation plan (EC Provincial Medium Term Strategic Framework (PMTSF) for 2020 – 2025) to strengthen the implementation of the EC PDP.
GOAL/IMPACT AREA 3: RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND AN INNOVATIVE AND HIGH-VALUE AGRICULTURE SECTOR

The Eastern Cape has not fully transformed spatially or economically. The province still feels the effects of colonial land dispossession, uneven development that has privileged the urban economy and continues to do so through interventions with an urban-centric bias and a migrant labour system that has stripped rural regions of human capital and dislocated families and communities. There are, however, considerable physical and human resources which can be the basis for genuine transformation.

We have noted the process of urbanisation and settlement changes throughout this EC PDP document. However, the Eastern Cape remains predominantly rural, with over 70 per cent of citizens living outside of the metropolitan areas, in villages, rural settlements, rural towns and farm areas. Social and economic development indicators score lower and access to services and key facilities are generally lower in rural areas.

The NDP states that rural communities require greater social, economic and political opportunities to overcome poverty. The NDP vision includes better integration of the country’s rural areas, achieved through successful land reform, infrastructure development, job creation and poverty alleviation. This includes ensuring quality access to basic services, health care, education and food security. Intergovernmental relations should be addressed to improve rural governance. NDP argues that plans for rural towns should be tailor-made according to the varying opportunities in each area. In areas with low economic potential, quality education, health care, basic services and social security will support the development of human capital. In areas with some economic potential, non-agricultural activities (such as agro-industry, tourism, small enterprises and fisheries) will boost development.

The EC PDP understands rural as a spatial category. Thus all the goals/impact areas and focus areas of the EC PDP contribute towards rural development and transformation. Access to basic social and infrastructural services is a high priority for many rural households, and these are addressed by Goal/Impact Area 2 (Infrastructure Development) and Goal/Impact Area 4 (Human Development). Goal/Impact Area 1 focusses on developing economic opportunities, without which services are unlikely to be sustained in the long term. This includes spatially balanced economic development and small-town revitalisation as well as digital transformation and development of ICT sector. Goal/Impact Area 5 is concerned with the sustainable use of natural resources, and Goal/Impact Area 6 with institutional development and governance. Through the implementation of this goal, the province envisage economic self-sufficiency in the rural areas through stimulating the growth of rural towns and strengthen the links between them and their rural surroundings. This could be achieved through agricultural development, improved land management, infrastructure and targeted support to rural population.

Agriculture has been identified as one of the key sectors that could be a ‘game changer’ for the province if the right conditions exist to achieve this aspirational goal of the Eastern Cape. Agriculture together with the broader agri-industry have advanced immensely in recent years in order to capture an ever-increasing global consumer market which demands high-quality, well-packaged, and ready-to-eat agri-products. In order to address this trend, rural subsistence-based farming that targets local-markets should be combined with large-scale commercial farming focussing on export-markets. There is also opportunity to connect rural small-holders directly to global markets through partnerships between multi-nationals and local communities.

Outcomes towards 2030 include:

• Reduction in spatial inequality resulting from the apartheid Bantustan legacy of the Province.
• Improved socio-economic equity for rural communities, including livelihoods.
• Accelerated agricultural development and food security for all. Increases in the total area of land under agricultural production and the number of people, households and enterprises that are active in the agriculture sector.
• Economic self-sufficiency in rural areas through stimulating the growth of rural towns and strengthen the links between cities, towns and their rural surroundings, and
• Increased contribution of agro-industry to GDP and employment.
There are three strategic focus areas for this goal/impact area:

- **Strategic Focus Area 3.1: Create sustainable diversified livelihoods through sustainable community agriculture.**
- **Strategic Focus Area 3.2: Development of agricultural value chains.**
- **Strategic Focus Area 3.3: Land reform and land rehabilitation programmes.**

**Strategic Focus Area 3.1 – Create sustainable diversified livelihoods through sustainable community agriculture**

Sustainable agriculture describes a farming system that is more sustainable — environmentally, economically, and socially. This system has room for farms of all sizes, producing a diverse range of foods, fibres and fuels adapted to local conditions and regional markets. It uses state-of-the-art, science-based practices that maximise productivity and profit while minimising environmental damage. It integrates three main goals — environmental health, economic profitability, and social and economic equity. It envisages agricultural production using farming techniques that protect the environment, public health, human communities and animal welfare.

**Strategic Focus Area 3.2 – Development of agricultural value chains**

Agricultural value chains (including the food economy) make up the sector generally recognised as having the most potential for inclusive and innovative growth in our province. The sector is large and complex. Its main features include:

- **Major exports:** Citrus and deciduous fruits; wool and mohair.
- **Major national suppliers:** Milk and young cattle.
- **Multinational and JSE-listed food and drink manufacturers.**
- **A large food economy including supermarket chains, warehousing, logistics (including cold chains), fresh produce markets and informal traders, and**
- **Informal producers:** About half a million households reporting agricultural activities, including food gardens and animal husbandry. The informal cattle market and informal cannabis growing are both estimated to be worth billions of Rands.

However, a shift in mind-set is needed from agriculture as a low-potential and low-income sector, to agriculture with the potential as a high value-adding and technologically-empowered sector focussing on the full value-chain proposition ultimately penetrating into global markets – the youth in the Eastern Cape foresee agriculture as a dead-end without realising the real potential for high-tech commercial agriculture.

The Department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform (DRDAR), the Eastern Cape Rural Development Agency (ECDRA) and the Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT) have made progress in supporting small black business in the sector in recent years. Collaboration between the two departments has also improved. DRDAR is currently implementing the Agricultural Economic Transformation Strategy (AETS 2016). This includes a strong partnership approach. Other agro-industry development initiatives include: Establishment of the Agro-Industrial Manufacturing (AIM) Cluster; establishment of a Provincial Agro-Industry Market Intelligence Portal (with SITA); district multi-user fresh produce processing facilities; a game-farming incubation programme (ECPTA); and small saw-millers programme (with DTI and ECRDA).

This focus area aims to achieve diversification of agricultural production and markets and revitalisation of the agro-processing value chain through the beneficiation of agricultural products. This includes increasing investment in providing innovative market linkages for farmers in communal and land reform areas. Further, focus should be on development, implementation and monitoring of new models and partnerships to support the development of emerging farmers and promotion of commercial agriculture ventures.

Based on existing research conducted in the Eastern Cape, several opportunities have been identified that, if exploited, will help to improve both the agricultural sector and the agri-industry. These opportunities include: Dairy industries (both of the province’s IDZs have received major investments in modern dairies); livestock industry development; Cradock ethanol/biofuels and
soya; cannabis; Amathole Essential Oils; agri-business parks development programme; berry corridor (Stutterheim); fibre hub (Ndlambe/Bathurst); forestry and timber; aquaculture; small-scale milling; fruit and vegetables (canning and freezing); and game farming.

**Strategic Focus Area 3.3 – Accelerate land reform and land rehabilitation programmes**

Investment in fixed assets by the private sector (particularly finance capital) requires the availability of suitable land with formal/legal long-term security and transferability (either freehold or long-term leasehold). The non-availability of such acts as a serious constraint on investment, particularly (though not only) in the former homelands. The details of future land redistribution modalities are still being worked out at national government level and are not a focus of this plan.

Priorities towards 2030 are:

- Arrange formal ownership of land of specific parcels (“development precincts”) of land suitable for investment attraction in the communal areas/former homelands.
- Dispose of state land for urban settlement development and private investment.
- Arrange formal titles to land already allocated through the restitution or redistribution programmes, and
- Implement SPLUMA.

The specific interventions for this goal/impact area is contained in a separate 5-year implementation plan (EC Provincial Medium Term Strategic Framework (PMTSF) for 2020 – 2025) to strengthen the implementation of the EC PDP.
GOAL/IMPACT AREA 4: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

In 2030 we envisage a society with little or no abject poverty, low levels of hunger, improved standards of living, safer communities where conditions enable all to fulfil their human potential, and longer life expectancy. Collaborative and innovative investments remain critical towards the transformation of children and designated groups.

Human development is at the centre of the EC PDP vision. While it is a single goal/impact area, all other goals/impact areas seek to enable the fulfilment of human potential. All the goals/impact areas also cross-enable each other.

The focus of human development as a goal/impact area, typically takes a holistic population approach that focusses on unleashing the capability of people of the province from birth and childhood to ensure empowered and long life expectancy (e.g. upliftment of communities from the lowest quintile to the next, especially those in quintile 1). This then suggests the improvement in the Human Development Index, improved standards of living, and opportunities for skills development relevant to the province. We also outline our commitments to designated groups, with special emphasis on youth development, women development, community development and the provision of social safety nets that mitigate against situations of hunger and food shortage.

The desired outcomes for 2030 include:

- Increased life expectancy.
- Transformative universal opportunities of early childhood development.
- Universal access to quality education.
- Improve the skills development programme.
- A society with enabled social determinant drivers of health and education.
- Improved health profile in communities (all wards) through reduction of disease burden.
- Access to social protection for all and opportunities for reduction of inequality.
- Empowering psycho-social services to redress social distress.
- Safer communities and reduction of contact crime.
- Sustainable human settlements, and
- Cohesive communities with scope for moral regeneration.

Human development is the goal/impact area that directly ensures access, redress, equity of those services and public goods that in South Africa is guaranteed by the state. The goal/impact area is essentially about the socio-economic rights that are constitutional obligations on the South Africa state. However, the role of the government and its partners; in private sector, civil society and labour is to build an empowered citizenry.

The draft EC Spatial Development Framework influences human development initiatives in the Eastern Cape especially the strengthening of interventions into the poorest quintile districts affected by disparities of equitable access. The goal seeks to quantitatively and qualitatively improve the human conditions and alienation from capabilities and opportunities.

The strategic focus areas linked to this human development goal are:

- Strategic Focus Area 4.1: Increase access to early childhood development (ECD).
- Strategic Focus Area 4.2: Improved quality of primary and secondary education for improved educational outcomes.
- Strategic Focus Area 4.3: Increase skills for development of the province.
- Strategic Focus Area 4.4: Improved health profile and health outcomes in communities.
- Strategic Focus Area 4.5: Improve the safety of the people in the Eastern Cape.
- Strategic Focus Area 4.6: Promotion of social cohesion and moral regeneration, and
- Strategic Focus Area 4.7: Social protection and viable communities.
Strategic Focus Area 4.1 – Early childhood development

The main thrust of this focus area is to ensure universal access to comprehensive ECD opportunities to all children. The ECD initiatives are focussed in a strong foundation to long term human capital development and unlocking the long-term effect of poverty on children from poor communities. As a catalytic programme the development of children should be transformative and diverse. A quality and transformative ECD approach ensures the promotion of universal access even to children with learning disabilities. The focus area therefore recognises transformative elements such as curriculum improvement, strengthening literacy and numeracy, gamification – toy and play – for early learning, story-telling, listening and enhancement of creative skills. The introduction of value of ubuntu and exposure to electronic learning opportunities are also important.

The key strategic interventions for ECD will be anchored on a child-centred approach as well as enabled by strong co-ordination of efforts. The building elements for strategic intervention includes strengthened delivery mechanisms that support comprehensive ECD programme. Children should be appropriately named and have an officially registered identity. Infrastructures of ECD should comply with norms and standards and children should have adequate food access which can be assisted through nutrition support and their health to reduce mortality through immunisation, access to clean water, sanitation and dental care. The development of practitioners is important as well as improving their conditions of work. The role of communities, especially for safety of children in ECD centres should be promoted.

The province may co-ordinate the efforts of ECD through an Integrated Strategy for early childhood development, which is implemented in a multi-stakeholder approach including government (all three spheres), civil society including universities, the private sector, communities and community-based organisations with vested interest in child development.

Strategic Focus Area 4.2 – Improved quality of primary and secondary education for improved educational outcomes

Vision 2030 promotes universal access to primary education and secondary school education. Basic education should ensure access, quality teaching and learning and comprehensive support that improved the schooling experience and e-learning opportunities. The EC will strive to eliminate social determinants that limit education access and quality, plus strive towards the retention of learners for more than 12 years in school, as well as increase the proportion of people with post-secondary school experience.

The strategic indicators towards 2030 are informed by diverse building elements shape the key strategic indicators of this goal. First, the province should promote universal access to primary education and increased proportion of citizens with secondary and post-secondary school education. The elimination of gender disparities and improvement of class/teacher ratios should be maintained at optimum range. There should be a systematic improvement of capacity of learners to read and write, and this should be accessed at different stages of the 12 year schooling system. The increased proportion of learners passing the NSC as well as graduating with access to post-secondary school will remain important in 2030. However, this is not sufficient as the province should work towards increased proportion of learners with other vocational skills acquired in the years of schooling to create scope for other opportunities for skills development and empowerment. The quality of basic education system should transform as by 2030 a significant proportion of the schools should be meeting the nationally defined norms and standards, including those schools in the poorest districts. The proportion of schools and learners supported with e-learning opportunities should therefore increase as an issue of long term redress and dealing with factors that cause exclusion from meaningful participation in the economy.

The strategic interventions should ensure that the schooling experience is improved and the learner dropout rate is significantly reduced. The teacher development, teacher supply and demand management should be co-ordinated effectively including for maths, science, technology and for learners with special needs. The education system should accelerate curriculum diversification towards development of vocational courses -3 stream curriculum model. All EC schools should be schools which are managed according to the norms and standards and adequately provided with learner supply materials, furniture and e-learning mechanisms. The province in 2030 will have significantly ensured viability of schools with more than 50% meeting the norms and standards of infrastructure and e-learning standards. Given the challenges of poverty and inequality, learners
from poor communities should be supported through equitable access to safer schools, school nutrition, and scholar transport and school health solutions. The delivery mechanisms for these undertakings will be anchored by strong co-ordination and involvement of different stakeholder including civil society since the Vision 2030 views education as a societal matter.

**Strategic Focus Area 4.3 – Skills development for economic development**

The province has to ensure the development of skills that are aligned to meet the demands of economic growth and the development demands, especially of women empowerment and youth development. The provision of post-secondary school opportunities is therefore a necessary and essential undertaking for the province to ensure the redeeming ‘the lost generation’. In the domain of skills includes apprenticeships, learnerships, internships, degrees, diplomas, general skills such as maintenance, plumbing, brick laying, and garment construction to entrepreneurial undertakings. Furthermore, the success rates of students in TVET system as well as focussing of students in entrepreneurship and innovation programmes, as well as science, engineering, and technology fields. There are concerns, however, that the current model of TVETs lacks alignment with the demands of the labour market. Research undertaken by the Labour Market Intelligence Partnership (2016) highlights that there is a high level of mismatch between the training provided by HEIs and what is demanded by industry. This not only adversely impacts the employability of graduates from tertiary education system, but also retards the growth prospects of businesses. The post-schooling education and training system of the province should ensure graduate competitiveness and support economic growth and with a deepened science and technology interface. The system has to transform to support the demands of a knowledge-based economy. Linkage with the province’s universities remains key as there should be improved access into diploma and degree programmes. Emphasis is also raised herein in terms of research degrees, especially PhD development programmes that are linked to the development priority areas of the province and the country at large.

**Strategic Focus Area 4.4 – Improved health profile and health outcomes in communities**

The focus area aims to ensure that the people of the Eastern Cape live healthy and long lives with life expectancy of 70 years. The EC will strive to eliminate limitation associated with the social determinants of health. This is a transformative undertaking towards a holistic improvement of the health profile of the province. More than 80 percent of the EC population relies on the public health care system.

To contribute to the outcome of human development the strategic indicators are premised mainly on reduction of disease burden in the adult population which is mainly due to TB and HIV/AIDS. The EC will work towards a significant reduction of TB and HIV/AIDS infections and prevalence. The focus should also be on the age and gender demographic cohorts that are highly vulnerable. Other causes of mortality will also be focussed on to ensure reduction of disease burden, including non-communicable diseases. The province has to ensure reduction of child mortality, especially neo-natal death rate, diarrhoea, pneumonia and malnutrition. Maternal mortality rate should also improve significantly. In all the health indicators the province will ensure that it performs better against national averages as it strives to also ensure that it is consistent with international standards and stipulated averages.

The envisaged outputs of that are key towards the realisation of the outcomes of health profile, including addressing the main causes of disease burden. Efforts to reduce prevalence of tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS should be accelerated through TB screening and HIV/AIDS testing plus anti-retroviral programmes. However, the health profile of the province will be greatly enhanced through a child-focussed approach with interventions that ensure maternal mortality reduction, immunisation coverage and reduction of infant and child mortality due to pneumonia, malnutrition and diarrhoea. The province should work towards the reduction of deaths due to chronic illnesses and non-communicable diseases of diabetes, high blood pressure and mental illnesses. Evidence also shows that health profiles should be enhanced through promotion of health lifestyles. Quality in the health care system will be enhanced especially in the primary health care as Vision 2030 advocates for an increased proportion of PHC centres to meet the Ideal Clinic Standards.

The strategic interventions will focus on improved co-ordination to eliminate social determinants of health, especially through provision of access road to clinics and hospitals, access to water,
sanitation, electricity, broadband, transport and infrastructure. The province will improve training and development for health care professional. The province intends to co-ordinate efforts of improving primary health care, management of emergency medical services and quality of services in district and tertiary hospitals. Towards 2030, the province will ensure to utilise communication and community radio stations as an empowerment tool for health information and living health life styles. This is in order to shift from a medicines and reactive approach focus to a balanced approach with an awareness and prevention focus. To align to the Integrated Sustainable Development Model – Operation Masiphathisane (OM), the province will also strive to improve the capacity of the Ward-Based Outreach Team Systems. In the health system, there are other non-government actors which require a clear framework and functioning health care partnerships. The role of the ICT technology should affect records management and registration of patients, medicines management and dispensing services and other facets of health care system.

**Strategic Focus Area 4.5 – All people feel safe and secure**

The strategic focus area is informed by the NDP aspiration that by 2030, people living in Eastern Cape province feel safe at home, at school and at work, and they enjoy a community life free of fear. Women walk freely in the streets and children play safely outside. The police service must be well-resourced and professional, staffed by highly skilled officers who value their work, serve the community, safeguard lives and property without discrimination, protect the peaceful against violence, and respect the rights to equality and justice.

Safety is a core human right and a necessary condition for human development, improving quality of life and enhancing productivity and economy of communities. When communities do not feel safe and live in fear, the country’s economic development and its people’s wellbeing is affected, hindering people’s ability to achieve their potential. The envisaged end state should see a province with an overall reduction of all categories of crime. This includes the reduction of contact crimes, drug and substance abuse, trio-crimes which include robbery, car hijacking and housebreaking, murders and stock theft, women and child abuse. Furthermore, interventions should ensure that safety and security is implemented in the best interest of local business and investment opportunities.

Safety and security crime efforts should be organised in a multi-agency approach. The strengthening of advocacy and crime prevention programmes is an essential component to mitigation of crime. This also includes community safety advocacy programmes, plus the functionality of police stations, community policing forums and community safety structures. The capacity of the justice system is essential to ensure strengthening responses to incidence of crime. Support to victims and offenders and efficiencies in the correctional services are all elements of an effective crime prevention system. This also includes focussed attention on rural safety programmes, drug intervention programmes and capacity of the state to respond to gender-based violence. Focussed attention on drivers of crime such as substance and alcohol abuse, situations of hopelessness in communities with acute poverty head-count, uncontrolled weapons, and challenges of SAPS accountability, is critical. On the other hand, the provincial safety interventions cannot be imagined in isolation to other contributory factors that assist in the long term to crime risks such as learner retention in 12 years of schooling, identification of citizens, and documentation of foreign nationals, including the safety of boarders.

The province may co-ordinate a Crime Prevention Strategy which has a 3-5 year life cycle that guides efforts towards the realisation of reduction of crime with emphasis on rural safety and community approach to safety and security.
Strategic Focus Area 4.6 – Promotion of social cohesion and moral regeneration

The NDP commits to nation-building and social cohesion. The envisaged outcome of the focus area is to raise consciousness for unity and moral regeneration commitments. There is evidence that seeks to suggest high levels of strain which are experienced in divisions based on race, gender, disability, space and class. The celebration of people’s diversities and identities is an important element of social cohesion.

The Eastern Cape will ensure that it organises its social cohesion efforts on the Home of Legends identity of the province. There are lessons to learn from the Eastern Cape’s past and its struggles with the colonial and apartheid system. The Eastern Cape has been a critical player in the shaping of modern day South Africa, and the ethos of transformation and improving the human condition are embodied within the organic and progressive narratives shaping the Home of Legends.

The Eastern Cape will work towards the development of creative and cultural industries with a youth focus. The aspiration is that the province, through its cultural and creative energies, is waiting to enter the world and occupy its space in the world arena as the province has identities, histories and cultural depth that waits to be explored.

The social cohesion efforts include social dialogues to combat social ills such as racism, xenophobia, human trafficking and drug abuse. The celebration and commemoration of national days and cultural festivals also form part of the building blocks for social cohesion. This includes the linkages of schools to social cohesion interventions such as arts and culture, sports development and the greening of public spaces. The province also has to ensure focus on the following areas: place and name changes, collective memory on liberation history, heritage and museums development, and mass participation in sport. Within social cohesion efforts is the commitment to lifelong reading and the improvement of libraries and provisioning across the municipalities.

Equal opportunities, inclusion and redress are also essential elements within the social cohesion domain. This includes the building of people’s capabilities especially designated groups; women, children and people with disabilities. In the Eastern Cape the question of ex-mine workers, military veterans and displaced communities due to historical forced removals should also be considered in the social cohesion ambit. Redress measures to deal with imbalances and exclusions should be provided, including quality education, health care, basic services and enabling employment opportunities.

The province may co-ordinate a Social Cohesion Strategy which has a 3-5 year life cycle that guides efforts towards the realisation of nation-building and social cohesion.

Strategic Focus Area 4.7 – Social protection and transformation of designated groups

The character of social protection is fundamentally aimed to provide social policy related services which include community development, psychosocial interventions and initiatives, special programmes and direct improvement into anti-poverty programmes. The aspirations of social protection in the province are premised on the need to mitigate the vulnerability which is a result of poverty, inequality, unemployment and the long years of underdevelopment. As globalisation has created opportunities such as the contraction of space and time, and breakthroughs in medicine, there are still communities and families that remain shackled in poverty, hence the need for state support.

The Eastern Cape was a place for labour reserve for the mining industry and the trend remains. There remains the unresolved questions of former mine workers. The net effects of labour migration are still evident in many part of the province such as Mbizana, Ntabankulu and other areas which were labour sending communities. These manifest in high incidences of the indigent and also high numbers of ex-mine workers with health challenges and concerns of outstanding benefits which demands a moral response to restoration of dignity and social justice.

The capabilities of South Africans will be incomplete if the quality of the status of children, youth, adults, and women, the elderly and other designated groups is not addressed. Evidence shows an increase in gender-based violence and the province has to then increase the multi-sectoral dimensions that seek to address the scourge, and to strengthen the comprehensiveness of intervention in a manner that empowers communities, victims and even offenders.
The promotion of social protection and transformation of designated groups aims to promote the ‘right to development’ as well as to create opportunities for empowerment especially for given situations of exclusion and inequality experienced by these groups. The transformation of the position of women in society requires the elimination of structural barriers and discriminatory laws and social norms in order to create equal economic opportunities and outcomes. This includes elimination of inequalities and gaps related to women’s labour force participation, entrepreneurship, pay and working conditions, social protection and unpaid domestic and care work, and to strengthen education, training and skills development in order to enable women to respond to new opportunities in the changing world of work.

**Investment in designated groups** is essential to enhance the meaningful participation of all citizens in all sectors of the economy. The province is also youthful and this is an opportunity for transformation. The approaches to youth development should be viewed within the context of other EC PDP strategic interventions. This includes skills development programmes in business through youth SMMEs, to youth participation in decision-making in local to provincial spheres of influence. Youth (social and economic) entrepreneurship development and innovation programmes should be enhanced.

The specific interventions for this goal/impact area is contained in a separate 5-year implementation plan (EC Provincial Medium Term Strategic Framework (PMTSF) for 2020 – 2025) to strengthen the implementation of the EC PDP.
GOAL/IMPACT AREA 5 – ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

The vision of the NDP is ensuring environmental sustainability, resilience to climate change and an equitable transition to a low-carbon economy. The economic and rural development strategy outlined in the EC PDP Goals/Impact Areas 1, 2 and 3 is reliant on natural resources (agroindustry, ocean economy, tourism and energy) and it is assumed that the Eastern Cape’s rich endowment of natural resources, if sustainably used, can enable equitable economic growth and a more diverse and inclusive economy. However, high unemployment and poverty in parts of the province, force decision-makers to make short term trade-offs between socio-economic demand and environmental considerations (DEDEAT, 2018). The inclusion of this goal in the EC PDP is aimed at providing strategic guidance on the importance of safeguarding the environment in order to meet long term development goals.

The natural environment provides the basis for human, social and economic co-existence. In this regard, it is important that the interaction between human beings, development and eco-systems is a central part of the EC PDP. This is based on the definition of “environment” as provided by the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA)\(^\text{11}\). According to NEMA, environment refers to the surroundings within which humans exist and is made up of the land, water and atmosphere of the earth; micro-organisms, plant and animal life; any part or combination of these parts and the interrelationships among and between them; and the physical, chemical, aesthetic and cultural properties and conditions of the foregoing that influence human health and well-being.

As per the NDP, we envisage that developmental challenges must be addressed in a manner that ensures environmental sustainability and builds resilience to the effects of climate change, particularly in poorer communities. Investment in skills, technology and institutional capacity is critical to support the development of a more sustainable society and the transition to a low-carbon economy. The development of environmentally sustainable green products and services, including renewable energy technologies, will contribute to the creation of jobs in niche markets where South Africa has to or can develop a competitive advantage.

The key outcome focus areas towards 2030 are drawn from the NDP and include the following:

- Co-ordinated planning and investment in infrastructure and services that take account of climate change and other environmental pressures, thereby making communities more resilient to the impacts of climate change and less socioeconomically vulnerable.
- Climate change adaptation strategies are implemented, including disaster preparedness, investment in more sustainable technologies and programmes to conserve and rehabilitate ecosystems and biodiversity assets.
- Significant investment in consumer awareness, green product design, recycling infrastructure and waste-to-energy projects results in significant strides to becoming a zero-waste society.
- The Eastern Cape reduces its carbon emissions in line with South Africa’s international commitments, and
- Policy and regulatory frameworks are created for land use, to determine the environmental and social costs of new developments and ensure the conservation and restoration of protected areas.

There are three strategic focus areas for this goal:

- Strategic Focus Area 5.1: Safeguarding ecosystems and existing natural resources.
- Strategic Focus Area 5.2: Respond to climate change and green technology innovations.
- Strategic Focus Area 5.3: Improvement of environmental governance.

Strategic Focus Area 5.1 – Safeguarding ecosystems and existing natural resources

This focus area is concerned with the protection and safeguarding of the ecosystems and existing natural resources in the Eastern Cape, namely special habitats and ecosystems, biomes and vegetation types, water plants and animal species.

The Eastern Cape is the only South African Province with eight of nine South African Biomes and includes twenty-eight distinct vegetation types. It also incorporates five centres of endemism, the largest of which, the Albany Centre of Endemism, extends for almost nine million hectares across the province. Since centres of endemism are by definition unique, their conservation is a particularly high priority. Threats to biodiversity in the Eastern Cape include habitat loss, invasive species, pollution, human population and overharvesting. Secondary threats to biodiversity are a consequence of one or more primary impacts acting together or cumulatively over time. An example of this is habitat fragmentation that arises from the various forms of natural habitat displacement and habitat degradation (alien invasive plants, soil erosion bush encroachment etc.). While the creation and good management of a representative set of protected areas form the essential bastion against biodiversity loss, in most cases these areas are insufficient to ensure the long-term persistence of biodiversity, ecosystem processes and ecosystem services. According to the Draft Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan (ECBCP) (2018), the number of threatened ecosystems, vegetation types and species are increasing.

The Eastern Cape coastline is approximately 875km long, which is almost a quarter of South Africa’s total coast line. The Eastern Cape coastline has a variety of biophysical features that make it unique. The coastal environment is a rich and diverse asset providing valuable economic, social and ecological opportunities. It provides opportunities for employment, income generation, recreation and quality of life. As a result, it needs to be carefully managed in an integrated manner to ensure long-term sustainability.

Water is a precious resource which dictates the future of our province and country at large. Water can make a difference to people's lives at all levels of growth and development, and catchment management approaches must be developed to optimise such benefits. The need for a proper understanding around the current capacities, condition and life span of our water resources is critical. Such knowledge is imperative for plans to be put in place for the future. A key challenge facing the province are backlogs on water and sanitation projects which result in supporting infrastructure delays. The Eastern Cape encompasses all or some of four Water Management Areas within its boundaries. Of the four, only the WMA 7- Mzimvubu-Tsitsikamma, falls completely within the provincial boundary and comprise 85% of the total area of the province. Water resource planning must account for ecological imperatives (maintaining or improving river ecosystems), international obligations and human needs at local level.

The maps below shows the proposed terrestrial and aquatic critical biodiversity areas and the ecological support areas as per the draft ECBCP (2018).
Map 1: Terrestrial Critical Biodiversity Areas and Ecological Support Areas (2018)

Map 2: Aquatic Critical Biodiversity Areas and Ecological Support Areas (2018)

Source: DEDEAT/EOH
Strategic Focus Area 5.2 – Respond to climate change and green technology innovations

The Eastern Cape is vulnerable to climate change and climate change will likely impact on many aspects of development in the province from the susceptibility of infrastructure to the availability of water for human, agricultural and industrial consumption towards 2030. Rural and impoverished communities will be particularly vulnerable to climate change with respect to maintaining rural livelihoods, exposure to heat waves and disease and susceptibility of dwellings to the destructive forces of extreme weather events.

The issue of climate change in the Eastern Cape has been comprehensively addressed in the Eastern Cape Climate Change Response Strategy (ECCCRS, 2011) which indicates that there is a high probability that the Eastern Cape will experience higher temperatures (1.5 to 2.5 Degrees Celsius), altered rainfall patterns, more frequent, intense and extreme weather events such as heat waves, droughts and storms; and rising sea-levels and tidal surges. The Eastern Cape is expected to experience highest temperature increases towards the north-west interior, while lowest increases are likely along the coast. Associated with the higher temperatures will be increases in evaporation rates and increased intensity of droughts. Down-scaling models for the Eastern Cape have been developed which generally show higher future precipitation levels in the province with an increase in precipitation more likely to the east and lower precipitation to the west of the Province (ECCCRS, 2011).

The South African Risk and Vulnerability Atlas (SARVA, 2010) was developed to provide information for key sectors in the areas of risk and vulnerability in terms of climate change in South African, with the intent of supporting strategic development. The SARVA report describes the current and future climate conditions and the effect of predicted changes, and indicates that climate change has the potential to influence several key economic drivers, namely:

- Socio-economic factors: Population density geographical distribution, people living in poverty, geographic distribution of economic activity, settlements dynamic.
- Water Resources: Impact of climate change and variability on freshwater resources in South Africa.
- Agriculture and Forestry: Impact of changes in rainfall patterns and volume, as well as changes in temperature on agriculture.
- Human Health: Impacts of heat waves, floods, storm and drought events and extreme weather conditions on human health.
- Coastal area vulnerability: Impacts of storm surges, changes to coastal rainfall and temperature, dune instability, changes to current dynamics and impact on marine fauna and flora.
- Biodiversity: Adaptation of species communities to changing climatic conditions; and
- Land-use: Impacts of changing climatic conditions on land-use and adaptation to change.
The ECCRS set out the following mitigation and adaptation measures for the Eastern Cape:

**Table 2: Adaptation Measures**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adaptation category</th>
<th>Adaptation objective</th>
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| Coastal infrastructure and livelihoods          | • Increased resilience of coastal infrastructure and resources to the effects of sea-level rise, storm-surges, flooding and increased sea temperature (fisheries).  
• Improved response to the impacts of extreme coastal events. |
| Water scarcity                                   | • Mainstreaming climate-change induced water scarcity in institutional decision-making and planning in water stressed areas in the Eastern Cape Province.  
• Effective water resources management and efficient water use throughout the Eastern Cape Province. |
| Flood management                                 | • Flood prevention;  
• Reducing vulnerability to flooding events;  
• Improved response to the impacts of flooding events. |
| Responses to increased risk of wildfires        | • Improved wildfire prevention and suppression. |
| Managing the effects of increased temperature on human lives | • Societal adaptation to human health impacts from temperature increases associated with climate change. |
| Food security                                   | • Incorporating Climate Change acclimatisation and resilience in provincial food security programmes. |

Source: DEDEAT (2011)

**Table 3: Mitigation measures**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mitigation category</th>
<th>Mitigation objective</th>
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</table>
| Mainstreaming greenhouse gas mitigation (GHG) in provincial and local government and in industry. | • Mainstreaming GHG Mitigation in decision-making at all levels of government within the Eastern Cape Province.  
• Promoting GHG Mitigation in provincial and local government operations.  
• Promoting Greenhouse Gas Reporting in Industry. |
| Promotion of renewable energy in the Eastern Cape. | • Create an enabling environment for investment in, implementation and use of clean energy in the Eastern Cape. |
| Mitigation and opportunities for sustainable livelihoods. | • Facilitate integrated lead projects that promote sustainable livelihoods and local economic development while achieving (tradable) emission reductions. |
| Mitigation in solid waste and wastewater treatment. | • Reduction in organic waste to landfill, renewable energy from waste and methane use or destruction. |
| Greenhouse gas mitigation in transport.       | • Facilitate shift to low greenhouse gas modes of transport and transport systems. |

Source: DEDEAT (2011)

Implementation challenges to date include insufficient financial and human resources for the implementation of the ECCRS and innovative projects. However, the province has been working with development partners to augment the funds available through the provincial fiscus. However, climate change also presents opportunities with respect to global initiatives to combat and mitigate against climate change, such as a move to more sustainable energy consumption and land-use practices. Some opportunities that the province can take greater advantage of include cost saving from increased energy efficiency and conservation, access to foreign investment and new streams of revenue from greenhouse gases reduction projects, poverty alleviation through income and employment generation associated with mitigation and development programmes, technology transfer and development, including development of new products, services or technologies, and development of strategic partnerships with national and international partners.
Strategic Focus Area 5.3 – Improvement of environmental governance

To achieve the targets and interventions of Goal/Impact Area 5, there is need to improve decision-making and governance and to harness research and information management capacity to identify, develop and maintain datasets to generate policy-relevant statistics indicators and indices.

Environmental governance also provides the basis for the achievement of targets through the development, approval, enforcement and implementation of the collection of legislative, policy processes and instruments used by government. NEMA also refers to co-operative governance of integrated environmental management.

Key environmental governance issues for the Eastern Cape include access to environmental information that is limited for many LMs in the province, failure to include environmental and coastal management issues in IDPs and SDFs of coastal municipalities, limited co-ordination between government entities, insufficient capacity and accountability at LM level in particular, limited implementation and enforcement of coastal policy and legislation, and capacity constraints for controlling and regulating development in the coastal zone.

The Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) is a comprehensive statutory document that aims to provide for co-operative governance in Integrated Environmental Management (IEM) and details the provincial policies, plans and programmes that may significantly impact on the environment. The EIP indicates how the provincial government will ensure that its actions will comply with the NEMA sustainable development principles and other environmental legislation and provide information on applicable environmental treaties, conventions, legislation and policies that should guide decision-making. The EIP enables government to monitor the achievement, promotion and protection of sustainable environment and ensure the alignment of policy and procedures related to the environment at national, provincial and local authority levels of government. As such the EIP is an important document for environmental governance.

The specific interventions for this goal/impact area is contained in a separate 5 year implementation plan (EC Provincial Medium Term Strategic Framework (PMTSF) for 2020 – 2025) to strengthen the implementation of the EC PDP.
GOAL/IMPACT AREA 6 – CAPABLE DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS

The vision for 2030 is that the province is much more effective and efficient in utilising its human, financial and other resources, has account able, honest and capable leadership and institutions that are engaged in sustainable partnerships for provincial development with social actors and the broader citizenry.

However, the Eastern Cape has a set of complex, interconnected development challenges that no single institution within the province, including government, can successfully overcome on its own especially in the current fiscal constrained environment. The State cannot be solely responsible for transformation, but needs to play a more catalytic role, encouraging and enabling various internal and external role-players to bring about positive change. There is an urgent need to unite various sectors in the province – the private sector, civil society, institutions of higher learning, etc. – and effectively draw them into addressing the Eastern Cape’s development challenges.

The presence and effective functioning of democratic, capable and accountable government institutions are at the centre of the change we need to drive towards 2030, especially to tackle unemployment, poverty and inequality, ensure that the State is able to partner with relevant stakeholders to intervene to support and guide development to benefit society (especially to the poor), and to build consensus.

Because of development challenges within the state, various prioritised catalytic/key interventions are necessary for ensuring that the state has the capability to deliver, is transformed, has better integrated and innovative service delivery, is reinforced by good corporate governance, has appropriate organisation cultures, and that all of this is achieved through mutually beneficial local, African and international multi-agency partnerships.

To achieve a more capable provincial and local government by 2030, this PDP goal is linked to and has the following national outcomes:

• A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path.
• Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government.
• Create a better South Africa and contribute to a better Africa and a better world, and
• An efficient, effective and development-oriented public service.

This EC PDP goal/impact area must be seen in relation to the other five EC PDP goals/impact areas mentioned above, and each of them in turn, both individually and collectively, reinforce this goal/impact Area. This goal/impact area also builds on the relevant aspects in the NDP that are being implemented at a national level.

This EC PDP goal/impact area will also be reinforced if the provincial and local government institutions ensure that it:

• Has clear policies, mandates, values/culture flowing from the Constitution and other key legislation.
• Operates according to clear and innovative norms, priorities, standards, processes and systems, which reflect alignment to relevant policies, mandates and values.
• Maximally utilises its human and financial resources, are well skilled, co-ordinated, led and managed by honest, competent leaders and managers.
• Promotes and ensures that all public representatives, officials, communities and citizens know their rights and obligations, understand and comply with relevant laws, policies, mandates and values, and
• Has the required democratic, accountability, consequence management, integration, multi-stakeholder arrangements in place to ensure excellence and full democratic practices in service delivery.
There are four strategic focus areas for this goal:

- **Strategic Focus Areas 6.1:** Building the Capability of the State to deliver.
- **Strategic Focus Area 6.2:** Transformed, Integrated and Innovative Service Delivery.
- **Strategic Focus Area 6.3:** Instilling a culture of good corporate governance.
- **Strategic Focus Area 6.4:** Build multi-agency partnerships.

**Strategic Focus Area 6.1 – Building the capability of the state to deliver**

This primary focus area in Goal 6 seeks to ensure that the state has the requisite capacity to deliver against expected mandates and ensure all departments have the right architecture (service delivery models and organograms) that will ensure efficient delivery of their mandates. A key aspect of this is ensuring that there is effective and stable leadership and management, that its leadership and management are constantly adhering to best practice, that they prioritise the implementation of the EC PDP, and that the state systems, structures and human resources embrace innovation in a more fundamental way. This needs to be based on a thorough analysis/audit of its current human resource capacity, and the development and implementation of credible HRD strategies supported by more intensive use of appropriate/relevant ICT initiatives and interventions in the public sector.

**Strategic Focus Area 6.2 – Transformed, integrated and innovative service delivery**

Huge strides still need to be made to further transform, integrate and innovate service delivery and to complement focus area 6.1 above. Key focus areas herein include planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, etc. For example, the way in which services are delivered at local level must reflect full implementation of government's service delivery programmes, so that citizens’ concerns are noted, recorded and responded to in a way that does not undermine their fundamental human rights. Government must always seek to find new and better ways to deliver services that represent relevant best practice.

**Strategic Focus Area 6.3 – Instilling a culture of good corporate governance**

Another area that complements the above two previous focus areas relates to instilling a culture of good governance. The focus here is on revisiting the provincial governance framework to ensure that the integrity of the state is not comprised. For example, various interventions are proposed in this focus area and they represent the minimum checks and balances that need to be put in place, such as ensuring that ethical leadership is fostered, that all public servants timeously disclose any conflict of interest, etc. The implementation of these checks and balances is non-negotiable.

**Strategic Focus Area 6.4 – Build local, African and international multi-agency partnerships**

In this focus area we set out actions to construct and mobilise multi-agency partnerships for development, encourage the emergence of a strong, capable, independent and responsible civil society committed to developing the province. The EC PDP also promotes the building of capabilities that will anchor these multi-agency partnerships, and propagates development that is people-centred and people-driven. There should be more intelligent deployment of resources and better value should be required from existing allocations.

The EC PDP therefore seeks to create local, African and international multi-agency partnerships for shared development. Key local partners include the NGO and business sectors, the higher education sector and traditional leaders. The province is committed to embracing the utility of, and building the institutional capabilities and related instrumentalities of, a developmental agency that extends beyond the confines of government – an organised citizen-centric multi-agency for development action. It aims to cultivate social and shared values and practical development actions that bind provincial, regional and local stakeholders across and within sectors.

Multi-agency partnerships should also promote a culture of dialogue, accords and practical commitments, as well as platforms for citizen participation and joint accountability to achieve inclusive development across the province.

The specific interventions for this goal/impact area is contained in a separate 5-year implementation plan (EC Provincial Medium Term Strategic Framework (PMTSF) for 2020 – 2025) to strengthen the implementation of the EC PDP.
SECTION 3 - IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

Established public-sector structures will continue to co-ordinate and monitor government’s contributions to the EC PDP, even when these structures continue to strengthen their capabilities. The work is being driven by departments while clusters foster integration across departments and public entities, and the Office of the Premier is responsible for transversal co-ordination. The EC PDP delivery mechanisms aim to maximize already existing structures whilst extending scope for inclusivity to allow meaningful participation of stakeholders and multi-agency partnerships. The structures include government clusters and working groups, inter-governmental structures, including Operation Masiphatisane structures, plus sector-specific stakeholder forums such as the Eastern Cape Human Resources Development Council (HRDC), Eastern Cape AIDS Council, Education Advisory Council, etc. The delivery mechanisms and institutional arrangements of the EC PDP therefore include public sector and the mobilisation of sector-based outcome partners in labour, business, civil society and communities.

It is proposed that the implementation of the EC PDP follows the scheme depicted below. This graphic illustrates the processes and relationships required for collaborative planning, alignment, integration and co-ordination. The triangle below represents the hierarchy of plans to work together for a common vision across state and non-state actors. The figure also shows the relationship between the EC PDP and statutory plans that the local and provincial spheres of government are required to develop and implement.

A scheme for EC PDP implementation

Government will need to improve its capabilities for strong evidence-based and integrated planning, intelligent programme design, monitoring and evaluation, and working with development partners outside of the state. The Eastern Cape Socio Economic Consultative Council (ECSECC), a public entity in the Office of the Premier, should be enabled to strengthen these capabilities. A facility dedicated to supporting provincial development priorities with high-end research and knowledge-based innovation is also needed.

The energy of extra-governmental partners – civil society and the private sector – mentioned above, is also important. Although this energy will continue to be self-organising to a large degree, an appropriate institutional instrument will help mobilise various groups and organisations outside of the state around shared goals, mediate conflicts and broker fair arrangements. It is proposed that the ECPC will help to facilitate this.

All these collaborating stakeholders will be brought together twice a year for a Provincial Development Convention. The convention will critically review the plan’s implementation progress, negotiate and agree on future actions to achieve set targets. The convention will also keep the plan’s collaborative spirit alive. It will be co-chaired by the Premier of the Province, assisted by an annually rotating commissioner co-chair.
The successful implementation of the EC PDP will depend upon the following:

- The plan’s acceptance by the private sector, civil society and the general public, and the ability to mobilise existing resources outside of the state.
- Strong joint and individual accountability of social partners and individual actors.
- Sustained political championship of the PDP over the period to 2030.
- Strong management capacity to ensure implementation.
- Capacity to translate the EC PDP into budgeted programmes of action for all the relevant institutions, and
- Effective monitoring and evaluation to enable corrective adjustments.

These arrangements will need an implementation co-ordination, monitoring and accountability plan. A detailed EC PDP implementation plan for the period 2020-2025 has been developed for this purpose, and will be updated on an annual basis. This implementation plan is the EC’s Provincial Medium Term Strategic Framework (PMSTF) for 2020 – 2025.

CONCLUSION

The goals/ impact areas, strategic focus areas and emerging priority interventions contained in the EC PDP and the 5 year implementation plan (EC Provincial Medium Term Strategic Framework (PMSTF) for 2020 – 2025 (separate document)) will set the province on a clear path of development, based on a new social compact against which people must be held accountable across all sectors of society. This EC PDP represents a unified commitment to a brighter future for the province of the Eastern Cape that must not remain on the pages of this plan.

Naturally, this journey requires deep and far-reaching change and transformation of the Eastern Cape Province to one that is connected, where people are active participants, enterprising and where people are allowed and enabled to reach their human potential. By so doing, the Eastern Cape will continue to be regarded as the ‘Home of the Legends’ as well as stay on course to continually unearth and nurture many more legends in all sectors and facets of our society’s many unique and beautiful landscapes of the Eastern Cape.

THE EASTERN CAPE PLANNING COMMISSION

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- Prof Lizo Ebdel Mazwai (Deputy Chairperson)
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