



IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE SOUTH AFRICAN ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY PLAN

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to serve as a departure point to guide the implementation of South Africa's Economic Reconstruction, & Recovery Plan. Accordingly, the document consists of the following sections:

- **Background:** this section provides an overview of the context
- **Design Principles:** this section contains a high-level summary of design-principles to be considered when developing interventions.
- **Impact Statement:** this section defines the problem- and impact-statement which would guide the development interventions
- **Mapping the Interventions:** this section details the interventions to be implemented to realise the impact statement.

2. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

On the 15 of September 2020, after a detailed consultation process with all social partners, the National Economic Development and Labour Council (NEDLAC) agreed on an Economic Recovery Action Plan. This follows the Forum for Economic Recovery convened by President Cyril Ramaphosa on the 11th of August 2020, where all social partners presented their plans for economic recovery and reconstruction. The purpose of this document is to appraise Cabinet on areas of convergence and misalignment between government's document titled: ***“South Africa's Reconstruction and Recovery Plan”*** and the Economic Recovery Action Plan agreed to at NEDLAC. This document also identifies additional commitments arising from the discussions at NEDLAC.

Overall, there appears to be significant convergence among all social partners on what needs to be done to set the South African economy on a new, accelerated, inclusive and transformative growth path. Areas where there are disagreements appear to be largely on the formulations and/or wording of the agreement.

Guided by the Action Plan all social partners committed to doing things collaboratively, to act decisively with speed and to harness available resources. The Action Plan identifies three priority focus areas. These are:

- Aggressive infrastructure investment;
- Employment orientated strategic localization, reindustrialization and export promotion; and
- Enabling conditions and a supportive policy environment.

Specific interventions that will be undertaken collaboratively under each of the priority areas have also been identified. They are categorized into short, medium and long term interventions. The short-term interventions were determined on the basis of their ability to build consumer, investor and public confidence; kick-start the economy, deepen industrialization through localization; deliver quick wins; and continue providing relief to mitigate the impact of COVID-19.

The medium to long-term interventions seek to enable sustainable and inclusive transformative economic growth on an employment intensive trajectory. They include infrastructure investment and delivery; growing the productive economy as well as enablers for economic growth. The enablers include the implementation of a Joint National Anti-Corruption Strategy; improving operational efficiency; a comprehensive review and integration of government support services for formal and informal SMMEs, start-ups and co-operatives; promoting access to quality, affordable and universal health care as well as developing and finalizing labour migration policies. It was agreed that equal significance will be placed on both short and medium to long-term interventions and that implementation should happen simultaneously.

The plan also contains was clearly defined structural reforms required to support economic recovery and reconstruction as agreed to by the Social Partners at NEDLAC level. This has helped deal with the ambiguities that often arise when the phrase “structural reforms” is used. The structural reforms agreed to include:

- Modernizing and reforming network industries and the associated state owned enterprises;
- Re-orienting trade policies and pursuing greater regional integration to boost exports, employment and innovation;
- Lowering barriers to entry to make it easier for businesses to start, grow, and compete;
- Supporting labor-intensive sectors such as tourism and agriculture to achieve more inclusive growth;
- Creating greater levels of economic inclusion, including through addressing high levels of economic concentration;
- Addressing the weak job-creating capacity of the economy;
- Boosting education and skills development;
- Promoting greater beneficiation of raw materials; and
- Addressing racial, gender and geographical inequalities which hamper deeper economic growth and development.

Social partners have also made collective and individual commitments in respect of all the priority focus areas. It is acknowledged that each social partner, not only government, has the resources and capabilities to contribute to the overall objectives of the economic recovery and reconstruction effort. There was also an appreciation of the tradeoffs and sacrifices required from each social partner for the common good. It was further noted that while the contribution of each social partner on any of the specific outcomes of the Action Plan may not be equal or simultaneous, each social partner has an important role to play in the implementation of the Plan.

In addition, the social partners agreed on implementation arrangements underpinned by the principles of simplicity and effectiveness, clear timeframes, defined responsibilities, avoiding duplication as well as respect for the roles and authorities of the different social partners.

This document outlines key short, medium and long term sectoral as well as macro-economic policy interventions aimed at resetting the South African economy and placing it on a path to recovery. The interventions proposed in this document seek to build on the work already done to implement other government policy pronouncements aimed at growing an inclusive economy. These include the National Development Plan, Vision 2030 and the document titled; *Economic Transformation, Inclusive Growth, and Competitiveness*. The ultimate goal is to build a new, inclusive economy that prioritizes expanded investment in infrastructure, localization and industrialization, transformation, job creation, empowering small business and cooperatives and the informal sector, promoting the objectives of Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment as well as greater economic integration into the African Continent.

3. DESIGN PRINCIPLES

In the light of the above-mentioned, the development of a sustainable reconstruction, recovery and repositioning of the South African Economy should consider the following design principles:

- Interventions must address the simultaneous demand- and supply-side failure brought about by the Covid-19 pandemic and the pre-existing challenges,
- Interventions should address immediate distress whilst ensuring medium to long-term sustainability of the various sectors,
- Interventions must reposition the economy to increase its competitive and comparative advantages at local, national, regional, and global levels,
- Interventions must demonstrate a quantifiable contribution towards reconstruction, recovery and repositioning, and
- Interventions must mitigate the potential impact of similar future events.

4. IMPACT STATEMENT

The proposed recovery and repositioning interventions will produce a measurable impact, which will:

Stabilise, consolidate, expand, and improve the socio-economic development trajectory of the South African Economy in line with the 2030 vision of the National Development Plan. The decisive interventions will address the immediate growth challenge, lay the foundations for a more inclusive economy that addresses the problem of unemployment, provide young people with opportunities to participate in the economy, eradicates poverty, integrates new players into existing and new value-chains, rebuilds, modernizes and expands our industrial capabilities.

Provide a coherent response that saves lives, restores livelihoods and places the economy firmly on a path to recovery. The interventions will also lay a firm foundation for long term growth and development, our macroeconomic policy measures will be geared towards stimulating growth and releasing sufficient resources to fast-track our industrial development strategy.

Overall, the success implementation will be measured against changes in the following variables:- competitiveness rating, investment attraction, employment creation, GDP growth, Inequality and poverty reduction.

5. MAPPING INTERVENTIONS

Table 1: Ensuring Energy Security

Intervention	Funding	Impact	Lead and Required partnerships	0-6 months	6-12 months	12m<
PRIORITY AREA: ENSURING ENERGY SECURITY						
1. For improved energy supply security, fast track the registration and licensing of generation for own use	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Speed up implementation of generation for own use Cushion consumers especially industrial and commercial operations from load shedding 	DMRE	X		
2. Issue RFQ for Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG),			DMRE	X		
3. Sign and implement the Framework Agreement for Social Compact on supporting Eskom for inclusive economic growth	Current budget	Improvement on operational and financial sustainability of Eskom	DPE, NEDLAC	The Agreement has been finalized and is ready to being signed by social partners. The implementation plan has been developed.	Implementation of the Agreement	Implementation of the Agreement
4. Operational and financial stabilisation of ESKOM	Current budget	Eskom Recovery Programme will be implemented to fast track the recovery of the fleet. Improvement	DPE	Eskom is currently faced with operational challenges due to ageing	To improve the Energy Availability Factor (EAF) from 65.13 % (as at 29 September 2020)	Eskom should be able to achieve Energy Availability of 73% by end of

Intervention	Funding	Impact	Lead and Required partnerships	0-6 months	6-12 months	12m<
		of energy availability and increase in energy security of supply.		<p>infrastructure and poor maintenance practices. Furthermore, poor performance from Medupi and Kusile also contributed. Rotational load shedding has been implemented to maintain the system. As at 29 September 2020, year to date Energy Availability Factor (EAF) stood at 67.94%, while unplanned maintenance(UCLF) stood at 18.56% and other capability loss factor is 3.61%. the planned maintenance (PCLF) is currently at 9.88%. in order to stabilize the system Eskom need to reduce the unplanned maintenance to less than 10%.</p>	<p>to above 70% by end of 2020/21 FY. The plant performance for the new units at Medupi and Kusile need to be improved through defects correction plan.</p> <p>The procurement of the emergency power from Independent Power Producers (IPPs) will be critical to increase EAF and afford Eskom to do a proper maintenance of the plants.</p>	<p>2021/22 FY. Eskom need to commercialize last unit of Medupi and remaining units at Kusile.</p> <p>The procurement of the emergency power from Independent Power Producers (IPPs) will be critical to increase EAF and afford Eskom to do a proper maintenance of the plants.</p>

Intervention	Funding	Impact	Lead and Required partnerships	0-6 months	6-12 months	12m<
				Eskom developed a short-term generation recovery plan (9-point plan) to address critical “pain points” requiring added support and focus. The idea was to fast-track improvement in Generation performance and, ultimately, plant availability.		
5. Diversification of energy sources within just transition context.	Private Sector (IPPs)	Increase energy security	DMRE			X
6. Separation and unbundling of Eskom		The unbundling of Eskom will address the structural challenges caused by vertical integration and lack of transparency into business operation and lack of prudent management of profit and loss centers. It will allow for focus into each business operation.	DPE, National Treasury	Implementation of Divisionalisation (31 March 2020)	Functional Unbundling readiness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organisational Design and implementation (Mar 2021) Separate Divisional Financials (Dec 2020) 	Legal Unbundling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transmission, Distribution and Generation Functional unbundled (31 March 2021) Transmission is a legal

Intervention	Funding	Impact	Lead and Required partnerships	0-6 months	6-12 months	12m<
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal Trading Model (Mar 2021) IT, Support Systems and functions complete (Dec 2021) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> operating subsidiary of Eskom (31 Dec 2021) Generation is a legal operating subsidiary of Eskom (31 Dec 2022) Distribution is a legal operating subsidiary of Eskom (31 Dec 2022)
7. Continuation of the implementation of the IRP to ensure diversification of resources	Private Sector (IPPs)	Increased energy security	DMRE		X	
8. Gas-to-liquid programme,	Private Sector	Increased availability of electricity Diversification of electricity generation	DMRE			X
9. Preparation for Nuclear Built Programme and the	PPPs	Security of energy supply Massive infrastructure development Huge capital injection into the economy	DMRE			X

Intervention	Funding	Impact	Lead and Required partnerships	0-6 months	6-12 months	12m<
		Skills development for graduates to participate SMMEs development and their participation in the localization of the program				
10. Liquid Natural Gas import framework and architect.	Private Sector	Infrastructure for importation of liquefied natural gas. To enable gas-to-power	DMRE CEF			X

Table 2: Industrialisation/Growing the Productive Economy

Intervention	Funding	Impact	Lead and Required partnerships	0-6 months	6-12 months	After 12 months
PRIORITY AREA: INDUSTRIALISATION/GROWING THE PRODUCTIVE ECONOMY						
1. Strategic localisation to repurpose SA's manufacturing sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic consumer goods, • Capital goods, • Digital infrastructure, • Construction-related, and • Transport equipment. 	Current budgets of procuring entities	Sustainable increase in State procurement from local manufacturers in strategic value-chains	DTIC	X	X	

Intervention	Funding	Impact	Lead and Required partnerships	0-6 months	6-12 months	After 12 months
2. Maximise localisation to cover supplier development and also increase the number of designated products in terms of the PPPFA	Private-sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration of Black Industrialists and SMMEs in sectoral and large firm supply-chains. Increased State procurement from local manufacturers 	DTIC	X	X	
3. Reduce the proportion imported intermediary and finished goods	Private-sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in local manufacturers' share of domestic demand 	DTIC	X	X	
4. Improve efficiencies of local producers	Current budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DTIC incentives and Masterplan processes lead to increased market share of local producers Improvement in sectoral competitiveness and quality indices 	DTIC	X		
5. Strengthen local procurement as a tool for localisation	Current budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in compliant tenders awarded by organs of state 	DTIC	X	X	
6. Strengthen transparency of procurement systems in public and private sectors by requiring all organs of state and private companies to	Current budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened oversight of public and private-sector procurement Identification of import replacement opportunities for Black Industrialists and local manufacturers 	National Treasury, DTIC		X	X

Intervention	Funding	Impact	Lead and Required partnerships	0-6 months	6-12 months	After 12 months
publish in their annual reports, the value of procurement from local manufacturers and steps to be taken to improve localisation in the period ahead						
7. Develop local supplier industries for infrastructure delivery	Current budget	Increasing import replacement in key infrastructure value-chains	DTIC, DPWI, Presidency (Infr)	X		
8. Support for local manufacturing as well as firms and households in distress	Current budget (extension of 12i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in private-sector manufacturing investment level • Diversion of firms in distress from closure/retrenchments 	DTIC, Presidency (PMO)	X		
9. Strengthen SMMEs and cooperatives on the back of localisation and support for badly affected labour intensive industries	Current budget	Competitive SMMEs that contribute to inclusive economic growth and job creation	DSBD	X		
10. Export promotion and regional integration, support for township and village economies	Current budget	Township and rural enterprises participating in the mainstream economy resulting in the growth of marginalized areas	DTIC, DSBD	X		
11. Implement the digital economy master plan	Current budget	Impact linked to key objectives of (i) economic	DCDT	X		

Intervention	Funding	Impact	Lead and Required partnerships	0-6 months	6-12 months	After 12 months
		growth (ii) job creation and (iii) transformation				
12. Enable emergence of an industrial and medicinal hemp and cannabis industry			DALRRD, DoJ&CD	X		
13. Increase mining exploration activity with the aim of reaching 3% expenditure in global exploration expenditure		Investment attractiveness on mining investments	DMRE			X
14. 50% reduction in the current timeframes for mining licenses and support efforts to invest in green jobs. (Reduction to 50% can be done but the processing timelines are legislated and would require legislative amendments)	None	Improved turnaround times and improvements on investor confidence rankings	DMRE	X		X (Legislative amendments generally take longer than 6 months)
15. Deal with confidence boosting measures including land rights, digital migration, mineral rights etc.,		Improvement in the turnaround times of finalizing applications would boost investor confidence and increase equitable participation of all South	Relevant line departments		X	

Intervention	Funding	Impact	Lead and Required partnerships	0-6 months	6-12 months	After 12 months
		Africans into the mainstream economy				
16. Implementation of employment tax incentive and cutting of red tape and improve the ease of doing business		Continued implementation of the employment tax incentive will promote labour intensity and growth and address youth unemployment. Promoting the ease of doing business will drive competitiveness.	National Treasury, DTIC		X	
17. Strengthen regional and global trade including review of trade arrangements and commercial/economic diplomacy with strategic markets	Current budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Real increase in SA market share of key regional or sectoral value-chains 	DTIC, DIRCO			X
18. Deepen localisation including innovation and financial inclusion	Current budget	Identified opportunities for import replacement/beneficiation underpinned by innovation	DTIC, DSBD, DSI			X

Table 3: Mass Public Employment

Intervention	Funding	Impact	Lead and Required partnerships	0-6 months	6-12 months	After 12 months
PRIORITY AREA: EMPLOYMENT PROTECTION AND STIMULATION THROUGH MASS PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT INTERVENTIONS AND OTHER MEASURES						
	DPWI budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased accessibility and improved experience 	DPWI	X		

Intervention	Funding	Impact	Lead and Required partnerships	0-6 months	6-12 months	After 12 months
1. Build and maintain community infrastructure	SIP 25 - Welisizwe Bridges Programme: No funding yet. Funding applied for: (a) National Treasury Allocation of R150 million has been requested for 2020/21 Financial Year (b) Budgeted Fund for Infrastructure (BFI) application has been submitted for R4,9 Billion over the MTSF period.	of citizens when utilizing community infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of risky river-crossings to social facilities for rural communities. Improve access to social amenities for rural communities such as Towns, SASSA Pay points, Schools, Health Facilities, etc. improved access to service delivery 	DPWI		X	
2. Implement environment and circular economy programme	Fiscal and private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of the amount of waste landfilled, thereby saving landfill airspace for residues that cannot be recycled, recovered. Saving natural resources and protecting the 	DEFF (Lead), NT, DTIC, Plastic industry	X		

Intervention	Funding	Impact	Lead and Required partnerships	0-6 months	6-12 months	After 12 months
		<p>environment from degradation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved circularity for plastic carrier bags 				
<p>3. Strengthen education support: Extension of the academic year; Remote multimodal teaching and learning plans; Campus Health and Safety support; Data support for remote teaching and learning; Laptop provision; Provision of Multi-modal remote learning, Adjusted Academic Calendar; Adjusted curriculum requirements; Provision of learning devices; Curriculum Recovery Plan implementation</p>	Partly funded		DHET, DBE	X		
4. Support ECD and community health			DBE, DSD	X		
5. Support food security programmes	Current budget	Currently underutilized land turned into production. Uplift poor households from poverty	DALRRD	X		

Intervention	Funding	Impact	Lead and Required partnerships	0-6 months	6-12 months	After 12 months
6. Invest in creative and cultural sectors.		Enable recovery of the creative and cultural industry through Public Employment interventions aimed at counteracting job losses and revive economic recovery, by creating 4012 jobs To support entities, organizations and businesses within the sector through an employment retention grant mechanism; and job creation initiatives from the creatives, allowing for 15000 jobs to be created and 10000 jobs to be saved.	DSAC	X		
7. Scale up and replicate the ZIBAMBELE programme	Funded	If the additional funds are released, the nine provinces combined are committing to various projects and to creating 37097 work opportunities during the remainder of 2020/2021	DOT (lead) Provincial Road Authorities (implementing agents)		X	
8. Skills development, intensify the interventions in the arts and cultural sector in the context of mass employment	Funded	Support the industry through the Mzansi Golden Economy; in diversification of skills and creating an enabling environment for the growth and expansion of the industry Partnering with CATHSSETA; in the implementation of the	DSAC, DHET, Presidency (PMO)			X

Intervention	Funding	Impact	Lead and Required partnerships	0-6 months	6-12 months	After 12 months
		comprehensive Skills development programme; targeting the SIX cultural domains				
9. Environmental restoration and ecological services programme as well as war on waste.	Funding allocated for 2020/21 to 2023/24	Increased cleanliness levels	DEFF (Lead) and DPME - with the support of provincial and private conservation agencies, community NGO's and NPO's are key support partners in driving this as well	X	X	X

Table 4: Infrastructure That Meets NDP 2030

Intervention	Funding	Impact	Lead and Required partnerships	0-6 months	6-12 months	After 12 months
PRIORITY AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE THAT MEETS NDP 2030						
1. Accelerate implementation of shovel ready projects and those identified through the SIDS process as well as regulatory reforms aimed at building broad-based public; private partnerships	R23 billion to unlock private sector investment and for the funding of the Special Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R340 billion private sector investment 550 000 job opportunities created Transformation; sustainability, contractor and skills development 	Presidency (Infr) & DPWI	X		
	R1.6 billion over the MTSF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediate as well as short to long term impacts on job creation, SMME empowerment, transformation and skills development For Small Harbours, Current tenants (private sector) are willing to invest R500 million within small harbours in the short term. High appetite for further private sector funding within the small harbours 	DPWI		X	
2. Improve efficiencies and reduce costs of	N/A – Private Sector funded	Movement from road to rail	DOT DPE			X

Intervention	Funding	Impact	Lead and Required partnerships	0-6 months	6-12 months	After 12 months
the movement of freight	Participation (PSP)	Increase capacity of railway infrastructure – PSP Reduce to cost of doing business, increase agricultural exports and grow the economy. Mapping of freight transport corridors				
3. Develop and invest in affordable public transport, protect and sustain commuter rail transport infrastructure	Current budget	Fully integrated public transport corridors – integrated fare collection Modernization of high-volume commuter rail corridors Increase in railway capacity, patronage and fare revenue Improvement in passenger security, protection of the rail reserve and railway infrastructure, creation of jobs.	DOT, Provinces and Metropolitan Authorities			X
	R2,25bn (6 months) R4,5bn (12 months)	Improved public transport network infrastructure and services that function optimally and are accessible, safe, convenient, affordable,	DoT	X		

Intervention	Funding	Impact	Lead and Required partnerships	0-6 months	6-12 months	After 12 months
		well managed and maintained				
4. Implement a national rural and municipal road rehabilitation and maintenance programme	Funded	Improved access and mobility in rural areas and easy access to basic social services, such as health, education, pension pay points and etc, and at the same time create job opportunities through labour intensive methods of road construction and maintenance (7097 work opportunities during the remainder of 2020/2021)	DOT (lead) Provincial Road Authorities (implementing agents)	X		
5. Rebuild SA construction sector	Professional councils in terms of regulating the construction and built environment industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance to CIDB prescripts, transformation, contractor and skills development, Job creation • Improve compliance to CIDB Register of Projects and CIDB Register of Contractors • Implementation of CIDB Skills Standard, Enterprise Development Standard, Contract Participation Goal, 	DPWI		X	

Intervention	Funding	Impact	Lead and Required partnerships	0-6 months	6-12 months	After 12 months
		Labour Intensive Design and Construction Methods, National Immovable Asset Maintenance Management (NIAMM) Standards, Special Procurement Legislation and developmental support				
6. Encourage private sector investment in infrastructure	R500 million for project preparation & packaging which will unlock 50 - 100x of project preparation value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater private sector participation • Better distribution of risks • Economic growth and job creation 	Presidency (Infr), DPWI and line departments		X	
7. Rail and ports concessions	Private sector participation	<p>Movement from road to rail – reduce road congestion and damage to road infrastructure, improve road safety, reduced GHG emissions</p> <p>Concessioning/PPP of rail branchlines, third party access to main lines</p> <p>Establishment of rail economic regulation - infrastructure access regime</p>	DOT DPE Private Sector		X	

Intervention	Funding	Impact	Lead and Required partnerships	0-6 months	6-12 months	After 12 months	
8. Strengthen Framework	PPP	None required	Promoting private sector participation will drive competition, support efficiency gains the service delivery and leverage private sector balance sheets for investment	National Treasury		X	
9. Implementation of digital migration,	In line with the December 2019 Cabinet Approved Delivery Model <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Required R5.7b ▪ Appropriated = R1.6b ▪ Shortfall = R4.1b 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Subsidization of at least 4.7million indigent households ▪ Improved access to digital television broadcasting services ▪ Release of high demand spectrum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DCDT ▪ Basic Education ▪ COGTA. ▪ Private Sector (Mobile Network Operators). ▪ Broadcasters ▪ Department of Trade and Industry 	X Phase 1: Depletion of decoder stock kept in SAPO Warehouses	X Phase 2: Implementation of Voucher Subsidy	X Phase 2: Implementation of Voucher Subsidy	
10. Maintenance of public buildings	DPWI Planned & Un-scheduled Maintenance Budget of R305 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create 744,968 job opportunities • Add Value and Improve Productivity of the Asset through infrastructure projects • Improve Access to the Facilities through infrastructure projects • Life span on infrastructure and 	DPWI		X		

Intervention	Funding	Impact	Lead and Required partnerships	0-6 months	6-12 months	After 12 months
		<p>Improve the Asset Value of the state</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved access and citizen experience of public buildings • Reduced reliance on leased buildings for Government Departments • Improved OHS Compliance in Public Buildings leading to reduced OHS related incidences • Improved Service Delivery, transformation, sustainability, contractor and skills development. 				
11. Deal with infrastructure governance mechanisms.	SOE None required	Improved Service Delivery and provision of infrastructure required for economic growth	IMC in place		X	
12. Broadband rollout	Undergoing project preparation (feasibility study)	Improved service delivery Contribution to economic growth	DCDT Private Sector SOEs with broadband infrastructure DFIs			X

Intervention	Funding	Impact	Lead and Required partnerships	0-6 months	6-12 months	After 12 months
13. Bulk infrastructure	Water Not fully funded. The Trans Caledon Tunnel Authority (TCTA) has already been mandated by means of Ministerial Directives to serve as Funding and Liability Manager for 4 of the projects	Implementation of the Master Plan to address future climate variability and change as well as the interventions needed to support our growing water needs and contribute to economic growth and maintain the water security of large urban economic centres. Increase investment in 8 bulk water infrastructure, private sector participation in funding, job creation and economic growth. Ensuring the security of water supply across the value chain and will enable South Africa to become more resilient to climate change and the increasing intensity of droughts and floods, while meeting the water needs of a growing population and economy.	DWS with National Treasury and TCTA	X Secure funds for the construction of LHWP-2 Tender docs 20/10/2020 subject to no objection from lenders (R32 billion)	X	X

Intervention	Funding	Impact	Lead and Required partnerships	0-6 months	6-12 months	After 12 months
14. Development and implementation of a National Infrastructure Plan and pipeline.	R25 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GDP growth • Revitalization of the construction sector, efficiencies in the economy • Precise, targeted and planned and coordinated investment into infrastructure over the long term horizon <p>Note* The CIDB Register of Projects supports the implementation of the National Infrastructure Plan and Pipeline serving to monitor the rollout of infrastructure projects. The CIDB Register of Projects is a mandatory register implemented in terms of the CIDB ACT (38 of 2000) and is an ideal platform to be used as the single source national Register of Projects. Developmental objectives are driven through the Best Practice Project Assessment Scheme including skills development, enterprise development and other</p>	Presidency			X

Intervention	Funding	Impact	Lead and Required partnerships	0-6 months	6-12 months	After 12 months
		best practices that may be driven through infrastructure development.				

Table 5: Macro-Economic Interventions and Enablers for Economic Growth

Intervention	Funding	Impact	Lead and Required partnerships	0-6 months	6-12 months	After 12 months
PRIORITY AREA: MACRO-ECONOMIC INTERVENTIONS AND ENABLERS FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH						
1. Implement the Anti-Corruption Strategy	Current budget	Restoration of public, and business confidence	JCPS	X		
2. Restore and strengthen revenue collection capacity including dealing with tax morality and compliance	Current budget	Increase revenue collection	SARS	X		
3. Fight illicit economic activities	Current budget	Reduce economic leakages	JCPS	X		
4. End wastage including enhanced productivity	Productivity SA baseline for 2020/21	Better value for money in the public sector will promote fiscal sustainability and support the efficiency of the public service	DPSA, DEL, National Treasury	X		
5. Customer centricity and quality of spending (SA competitiveness project)	Current budget	Restoration of public and business confidence	DTIC, NT, DPME	X		

Intervention	Funding	Impact	Lead and Required partnerships	0-6 months	6-12 months	After 12 months
6. Put measures to support liquidity and credit flows	None required	The COVID response package supports vulnerable households and business and sustains critical economic activity	National Treasury	X		
7. Continue to protect workers through UIF and inspections and CF	Current budget	Provide temporary financial relief to workers Compensate workers injured or contracted occupational diseases at work Protect and provide for the health and safety of workers	DEL	X		
8. Review and integrate government support for formal and informal SMMEs, start-ups and cooperatives	Current budget	Increased participation of SMMEs and Cooperatives in the economy	DSBD	X		
9. Ensure fiscal prudence including the management of wage bill and ensuring value for money	None required	Fiscal sustainability will lower debt service costs that crowd out important social expenditure and promote investment	National Treasury	X		
10. Design more appropriate financing products including microfinance	None required	Effective financial sector regulation can support economic growth and financial inclusion	National Treasury	X		

Intervention	Funding	Impact	Lead and Required partnerships	0-6 months	6-12 months	After 12 months
11. Gap housing products and blended financing for emerging farmers	Current budget	<p>Increased access to housing financial for low to middle income workers with housing subsidies</p> <p>Increased access to finance by emerging farmers</p>	DHS and DALRRD	X		
12. Support for international and national resource mobilisation, action in respect of distress SoEs	None required	Mobilisation of savings will ensure that funding is availability to support economic recovery and growth in private investment	National Treasury	X		
13. Skills strategy reorientation to respond to demands	Current budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of new qualification and/or update, existing qualifications offered at universities and TVET colleges. • Provision of scholarships / bursariEmes / learnerships to potential students to ensure the production of graduates with the right set of skills for the world of work. • Employment of foreign nationals who are sufficiently skilled in areas where the domestic labour supply is not able to match employer needs, at least in 	DHET (lead), DTIC, DEL, DHA, SETAs	X		

Intervention	Funding	Impact	Lead and Required partnerships	0-6 months	6-12 months	After 12 months
		<p>the short-term, to grow the economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriately skilled candidates assisted into employment in priority sectors 				
14. Ensure the Tax Employment Incentive supports vulnerable sectors and small business	None required	The employment tax incentive is an important initiative to address labour market weakness and support job retention	National Treasury		X	
15. Tax relief for people and business in vulnerable sectors	None	Existing temporary tax relief measures support vulnerable businesses and household	National Treasury	X		
16. Reorganisation and repurposing of SoEs, and	Current budget fiscal allocation and potential private sector participation where applicable.	<p>The immediate impact will be facilitation stabilization, rationalization and enhanced coordination of all SOEs through a centralized delivery unit.</p> <p>In the medium term DPE to develop the white paper on government shareholder management.</p>	DPE			X
17. Facilitate access to domestic savings for greater investment into non-consumptive public expenditure.	None required	Mobilisation of savings will ensure that funding is availability to support economic recovery and growth in private investment	National Treasury			X

Table 6: Green Economy

Intervention	Funding	Impact	Lead and Required partnerships	0-6 months	6-12 months	After 12 months
PRIORITY AREA: GREEN ECONOMY						
1. Waste recycling, beneficiation and transition to circular economy	Fiscal, EPR fee and Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased demand for green products. • Less waste that is better managed. • Products designed for maximum recyclability • Diversion of waste away from landfill towards reuse, recycling and recovery. • Maximize and efficient use of natural resources. • Potential to develop SMMEs and entrepreneurs. 	DFFE (Lead), DSI, DTIC, BUSA, PAMSA, CGCSA, DSB, Provinces	X		
2. Market tools, local beneficiation and export potential ash, gypsum, slag and biomass	Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less waste landfilled • Maximise the utilisation of waste streams in the built industry • Opening of trade routes through Africa via revitalizing rail networks • Less reliance on fossil fuel for energy generation • Efficient use of natural resources • Creation of SMMEs and entrepreneurs 	DFFE (Lead), DALRRD, DMRE, ESKOM, SASOL, BUSA, DEFF, Private Sector, DSI, DTIC	X		

Intervention	Funding	Impact	Lead and Required partnerships	0-6 months	6-12 months	After 12 months
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create demand for waste materials resulting in less waste to landfill. 				
3. Waste picker integration and revitalisation of buy-back centres and improved management of landfill sites.	Fiscal and Private sector funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transitioning the informal into the formal economy • Improvement in quality of waste management services. 	DFFE (Lead), Private sector (Producers), SAWPA, ARO, COGTA, MISA, Municipalities & SALGA, Provinces	X		
4. Increase use or sourcing of green climate finance to fund just transition.		Innovative financing instruments can support South Africa's just transition and contribute to lowering the cost of finance	DFIs, SOEs		X	
5. Diversion of waste from landfills to industries (batteries, lighting, e-waste, tyres, paper and packaging).	Private sector	<p>Job creation through Section 18 Extended Producer Responsibility schemes lighting, e-waste, paper and packaging and Section 29 Tyre Industry Waste Management Plan and also contribution towards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in the amount of waste disposed of. • Increase in the beneficiation of waste thereby contributing to the waste economy and GDP of the country 	DEFF (Lead), DTIC, DSI, BUSA, BBC, Provinces, DSBD			X

Intervention	Funding	Impact	Lead and Required partnerships	0-6 months	6-12 months	After 12 months
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution to the green economy • Diversion of waste from landfill 				

Table 7: Agriculture and Food Security

Intervention	Funding	Impact	Lead and Required partnerships	0-6 months	6-12 months	After 12 months
PRIORITY AREA: AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY						
1. Consolidated buying linked to additional social relief of distress through market linkages	Current budget	Improve quality supply and market linkages with institutional markets	DALRRD, ARC, OBP, NAMC, Land Bank, Commodity Groups and Agribusinesses	X		
2. Ensuring more support to emerging and small-scale farmers.	Current budget	Upscaled production schemes Additional jobs, output and new farmers and SMMEs	DALRRD, ARC, OBP, NAMC, Land Bank, Commodity Groups and Agribusinesses	X		
3. Review trade policy to support agro-processing	Current budget	Expanded market opportunities and increasing investments in the sector	DALRRD, DTIC		X	
4. reconfiguration of agro-processing incentives	Current budget	Expanded market opportunities and increasing investments in the sector	DALRRD		X	
5. Identification of strategic markets in the African continent, Europe, and Asia	Current budget	Expanded market opportunities and increasing investments in the sector	DALRRD		X	
6. Secure market agreements for institutional markets.	Current budget	Increase market opportunities for small-scale farmers Turn marginalized land into productive use – food security	DALRRD, DSBD, DPWI, DBE, DoJ & CD		X	
7. Review the Agriculture Marketing Act	Current budget	Increase viability and inclusivity in the agricultural marketing environment	DALRRD			X

Intervention	Funding	Impact	Lead and Required partnerships	0-6 months	6-12 months	After 12 months
8. Intensify agricultural research and introduce new smart agriculture technologies	Current budget	Build domestic competitiveness and new farm innovations	DALRRD, DSI, ARC			X
9. Implement climate strategy to mitigate climate change	Current budget	Reduce emissions from agricultural value chains.	DALRRD, DFFE, DSI			X
10. Deal with monopoly and concentration in agricultural inputs supply as well as agro-processing and food retail.	Current budget	Remove barrier to entry in markets. Improve competition in the agricultural value chains	DALRRD, DTIC, Competition Commission			X

Table 8: Reviving the Tourism Sector

Intervention	Funding	Impact	Lead and Required partnerships	0-6 months	6-12 months	After 12 months
PRIORITY AREA: REVIVING THE TOURISM SECTOR						
1. Protect the supply base through, market entry facilitation programme to stimulate investment	Current budget	Increase diversification of South Africa's product offering.	Dept. of Tourism, Private Sector	X		
2. Rollout a maintenance programme for state owned attractions	Current budget	Protection of the tourism supply base.	Dept. of Tourism Owing entities	X		
3. Reignite the domestic tourism market develop	Current budget	Increase in the number of domestic holiday trips	Dept. of Tourism SA Tourism	X		

Intervention	Funding	Impact	Lead and Required partnerships	0-6 months	6-12 months	After 12 months
4. Implement norms and standards to create consumer confidence.	Current budget	Consumer confidence for on biosafety	Dept. of Tourism Private Sector	X		
5. Facilitate re-entry into the regional and international markets	Current budget	Increase in international tourist arrivals.	Dept. of Tourism SA Tourism DIRCO DHA		X	
6. Continue to rollout e-visa programme	Current budget	Increase the ease of travel to South Africa.	DHA Dept. of Tourism		X	
7. Protection of aviation capacity through operations (ensure Bilateral Agreements are reviewed. only two points of entry into South Africa are catered namely; Cape Town and OR Tambo. This will ensure and strengthen DPE plans of the State Owned Airlines and the protection and effect of licenses given as required by the International Air Services Act.)	Current budget	Improved visitor experience Increase in the number of domestic holiday trips Increase in international tourist arrivals. Increase ease of connectivity to destination South Africa	DOT DPE Dept. of Tourism		X	
8. Facilitate transformation through	Current budget	Improved transformation levels in the sector in terms of	Dept. of Tourism DFIs			X

Intervention	Funding	Impact	Lead and Required partnerships	0-6 months	6-12 months	After 12 months
implementation of the Tourism Equity Fund		management control, skills development, enterprise and supplier development and socio-economic development				
9. Build a bidding pipeline for future conference and mega events.	Current budget	Increase in international tourist arrivals.	Dept. of Tourism SA Tourism Provincial and Cities Convention Bureaus			X

Table 9: Skills Development Sector

Intervention	Funding	Impact	Lead and Required partnerships	0-6 months	6-12 months	After 12 months
PRIORITY AREA: REVIVING THE TOURISM SECTOR						
1. 100 000 Learners participating in workplace based learning programme in various sectors of the economy	Skills Development Levy	Learners participating in these learning programmes have high rate of absorption in the labour market and earn stipends, whilst in training	SETAs and employers.	X	X	
2. 20 000 Learners participating in artisanal programmes	Skills Development Levy	Learners entering artisanal programme. SETAs also contribute stipends	SETAs and employers.	X	X	
3. 18 000 Artisans found competent	Skills Development Levy	Learners participating in artisanal programmes have high absorption rate in the	SETAs and employers.	X	X	

Intervention	Funding	Impact	Lead and Required partnerships	0-6 months	6-12 months	After 12 months
		labour market and earn stipends, whilst in training				
30 000 Learners completing learnerships	Skills Development Levy	Learners participating in learnerships learning programmes have high rate of absorption in the labour market and earn stipends, whilst in training	SETAs and employers.	X	X	
4. 36 000 Learners funded by the NSF for education and training towards occupations in high demand during the 2020/21 financial year	Skills Development Levy	High rate of absorption in the labour market as programmes funded are in occupations in high demand. In most interventions, learners earn stipends, whilst in training	NSF, employers, skills development providers (public and private, including SoCs and Universities)	X	X	X
5. 35 200 Learners from rural areas funded by the NSF for education and training during the 2020/21 financial year	Skills Development Levy	Increase pool of skilled young people in rural areas, to promote rural development initiatives, partly funded by government, and sustainability thereof	NSF, employers, skills development providers (public and private, including SoCs and Universities)	X	X	X
6. 4 750 learners funded by the NSF for skills development through SMME and co-operative skills development	Skills Development Levy	Productive capacity of the SMMEs is enhanced, through increase in sales, market share and profits. In addition, learners participating in learnerships learning programmes have a high rate of absorption in the labour	NSF, SMMEs, skills development providers (public and private, incl. SoCs)	X	X	X

Intervention	Funding	Impact	Lead and Required partnerships	0-6 months	6-12 months	After 12 months
initiatives during the 2020/21 financial year		market and earn stipends, whilst in training				