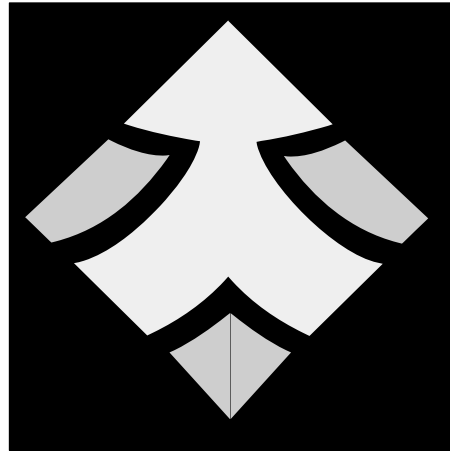


2ND PHASE POLICY DEVELOPMENT: DRAFT DOCUMENTS FOR DISCUSSION



THE CHALLENGE OF OUR TIME:
GOVERNMENT MUST DO MORE

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EDUCATION

1. INTRODUCTION

This policy seeks to bridge the gap created by past imbalances in Education, in line with the Constitution that recognises the right of every child and citizen to be educated.

In this regard the UDM supports free public education from primary school until Grade 12, as well as more Government assistance for students studying in select tertiary and professional subjects, such as Engineering, that will contribute to the overall economic and social development of the country. The financing for this initiative is proposed in UDM Economic Policy, which states that the projected decrease in income tax be put on hold and a ½ percent of this be specifically earmarked for a Skills Creation programme. This exclusive budget item will be separately reported on, and will be stringently monitored by Parliament. It is proposed that this funding can enhance Sectoral Education and Training, skills orientated school curricula as well as literacy and numeracy programmes. In addition, specific pilot schemes will be launched aimed at current school-leavers to ensure that they enter the labour market with relevant skills.

It is necessary to recognise that a lot of work still needs to be done in Education, especially in terms of infrastructure, human resources, curriculum development and performance management.

The high levels of functional illiteracy and innumeracy, and the uncoordinated attempts at skills development, together constitute a great obstacle to the development of South Africa into a flourishing, world-class nation. Foreign investors shy away from South Africa largely because of the low levels of education and skills of its workforce as a whole. An education system that would elevate the skills of the South African workforce is vitally needed. The UDM will consult widely in shaping an education system that will unlock the inherent intellectual capacity of the people and the resourcefulness and ingenuity of the South African mind.

Recognising that we live in a world undergoing continuous change, the UDM acknowledges the need for Education Policy to be continuously updated and customised to changing circumstances. Education transformation has been occurring since 1994, therefore UDM policy will seek to retain those areas where there is general consensus between students, teachers

and parents. This is a subtle process that should not sacrifice consistency and stability, but ensure that South Africans are at the forefront of education and skills in the world.

Education policy has become centred around the personality of the incumbent Minister of Education. This has meant continuing changes and instability in policy, leading to low morale and confusion among many stakeholders. Education policy under a UDM Government will not be centred around a single personality but rather around the needs of the country.

In light of these complex challenges, the UDM supports an increased Education Budget, as well as greater resources being dedicated towards the development and maintenance of educational infrastructure.

2. MISSION STATEMENT

To develop and maintain an Education system that produces school-leavers and graduates that are equipped with balanced job-related and life-skills to enter the job-market, economy and greater society and be productive and responsible citizens. The values of an educated citizen will be underpinned by a patriotic sense of duty towards democracy and the responsibilities that it entails, and embody a commitment to develop the country in all spheres of society towards sustainable development.

3. EDUCATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE

It is unreasonable that all young people are expected to become achievers when in too many schools they still suffer a lack of basic requirements like potable water, sanitation, electricity as well as adequate and accessible school accommodation. In addition, human resources, physical infrastructure such as laboratories, as well as teaching materials are inadequate.

The UDM is committed to reconstruct educational infrastructure by focussing on the following:

3.1. Human Resources

3.1.1. Teacher training

Recognising that Apartheid Education policy produced two sets of teachers, there is still a need to improve the skills of current teachers, in order for them to implement new Education Policy in line with the Constitution. It will therefore be necessary to

ensure that teachers are properly equipped to implement the new syllabus, through intensified in-service training and workshops.

It is vital to recognise the central role of teachers in improving the quality of education in the country. A UDM Government will ensure that they are fully equipped and supported to fulfil this important role.

3.1.2. Management

Systems will be implemented to ensure that governing bodies and stakeholders can monitor and measure the performance of teachers, lecturers, principals and senior management in the Department. This monitoring system will take into account indicators of access, equity, efficiency, management delivery.

3.2. Physical infrastructure

The spending on the development and maintenance of school buildings, water, sanitation and electricity will be increased.

It is in conflict with our Constitution that the lack of potable water and adequate sanitation at schools remain reprehensibly common while about one-third of the capital budget for investment in school infrastructure goes unspent. This clearly points to a lack of capacity or commitment at Senior Management level in the present system.

In line with UDM Public Works policy, education physical infrastructure will have a high priority in Planned Sustainable Development programmes (Aimed at jobs creation and the integrated social and economic development of communities).

3.3. Teaching materials and resources

Additional funding will be made available to ensure that every school has the required learning materials and resources. This will not be limited merely to textbooks, but will include the provision of libraries, laboratories, computers and other relevant technologies that serve as teaching aids.

4. EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Recognising that the current Government, instead of improving facilities, is reducing the number of education institutions at high cost to the communities involved, a UDM Government will be committed to bring education institutions closer to communities.

A UDM Government will ensure that all institutions are geared to implement the UDM Mission for Education, namely to be institutions that produce school-leavers and graduates that are equipped with balanced job-related and life-skills to enter the job-market, economy and greater society and be productive and responsible citizens. The values of an educated citizen will be underpinned by a patriotic sense of duty towards democracy and the responsibilities that it entails, as well as a commitment to develop the country in all spheres of society.

Higher Education must be on par with international standards and equip graduates to become professionals in line with the latest international research and development. South African graduates must be able to compete globally. It is therefore vital that in specific fields lecturers and academics from abroad are brought to South Africa to transfer their skills to South African higher education institutions and bring them into the network of global higher education institutions.

All education institutions will promote a culture of continuous learning. Adult Basic Education and Training will be enhanced with emphasis on employable skills, and not merely reading skills. In this regard the private sector can play an important role by ploughing back into communities, with the knowledge that this is an investment in a better skilled workforce.

5. CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

All curricula shall depart from the values and rights enshrined in the Constitution, and shall aim to foster respect for these rights and values, such as equality, dignity, as well as religious, racial, language and gender tolerance. In this regard curricula must be geared to produce the responsible and productive citizen referred to in the UDM Education Mission Statement.

In line with international standards, learners must understand their individual duties and responsibilities in a democratic society. Similarly, learners must be committed to develop their country in every sphere of society that they belong to. And finally every learner must understand

the principles of sustainable development, including knowledge of the country's resources and how they should be utilised and managed for this and future generations' prosperity.

Curriculum development will be an inclusive process involving all stakeholders. It will also be a continuous process to adapt to changing needs in the job-market and society as a whole.

Career-orientated advice and education will be enhanced to ensure that children are assisted to determine their future professions timeously and are capable of identifying and attaining the various goals on the way towards their employment in that profession.

In line with the UDM's proposed National Plan of Action to deal with HIV/AIDS, HIV/AIDS education and awareness will be a compulsory aspect of all curricula. It is necessary to ensure that our children are equipped with the knowledge to prevent infection and also to become responsible participants in the national effort to fight this pandemic.

The UDM commits itself to appointing a Curriculum Development Committee composed of all stakeholders that will culminate in a comprehensive White Paper on the National Curriculum.

6. ESTABLISHING A SPIRIT OF EXCELLENCE

A spirit of excellence will be promoted in all schools and educational institutions. It is vital that schools are places of discipline, order, neatness and productivity. A lack of commitment by stakeholders cannot be tolerated. This lack of commitment is reflected in the neglect of the dress code by teachers and pupils, vandalism and truancy. Government, the community, teachers and school children must unite in a spirit of excellence, determined to make every school part of the foundation of a world-class nation.

As professionals, teachers will be expected to contribute actively towards creating an atmosphere conducive to learning both in and outside the classroom. The vitally serious occupation of teaching must not be expected to tolerate the idle, the malingerer or the educationally bankrupt. The Code of Conduct for teachers will be adapted to allow for swift and decisive action to be taken against those who abuse their position. Unregistered teachers will be given one year in which to correct their status.

Learners, similarly, will be expected to adopt a culture of learning and to appreciate the value of time. Emphasis will be placed on discipline in order to promote learning and each school

authority will be expected to develop effective and constitutionally acceptable means to discipline pupils where required.

Children must be actively engaged at school during school hours. A system will be developed, which will consist of specially trained persons whose time will be dedicated to dealing with erratic attendance by pupils, with the involvement of their families.

Crime, especially sexual harassment and abuse, at schools will receive zero-tolerance. Offenders will be removed from the institution and punished with the full might of the law.

PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

The UDM proposes the rapid expansion of the role of Local Government, as the sphere of government that is closest to the people. The equitable share of revenue that is allocated to Local Government must be increased to ensure that development and delivery at community level becomes a reality.

The role of Provincial Government should be focussed upon coordinating development, building capacity and skills within Local Government, and assisting Local Governments in crisis and disaster management.

The activities of Provincial Government must occur within the framework of the Presidential Council on Planned Sustainable Development, as set out in UDM Economic and Public Works policy. The Council will provide a forum for all sectors of society to express their developmental needs, and coordinate infrastructure development aimed at job creation and socio-economic upliftment.

While the Constitution provides for the existence of Provinces, the reason for this can be found in the history of negotiations to establish democracy in South Africa. The existence of Provinces is based on a political settlement. Provinces have become a political football; furthermore the system of Provinces may prove to be more costly and more problematic than the homeland system. Improving the provincial system seems difficult and therefore the UDM is in favour of a complete review of the system in its entirety.

The UDM is in favour of phasing out Provinces and strengthening Local Government. This should be coupled with the transfer of most provincial duties, as well as human resource capacity, from Provinces to Local Government. Provinces can retain their legislative function, but the rest of the provincial bureaucracy must be reduced in order to strengthen Local Government.

Provincial and Local Governments must exercise their duties with due regard to the disparities and differences that exist between rural and urban communities. Due to historic reasons, huge

developmental backlogs exist in rural areas. A framework for distinguishing between rural and urban areas is proposed in UDM Economic Policy (page 15 and 16).

Recognising that Local Government can play an immense role in service-delivery the UDM proposes, within the above framework, the immediate implementation of a National Rescue Plan for Service Delivery and Development, based on:

- Viable, sustainable and cost effective service delivery.
- The immediate introduction of a 3-year nationally driven programme to provide Local Government bureaucrats with capacity.
- Transforming Local Governments (Government, Civil Society and Business) into real agents for job creation and growth, as the underlying reason for unsustainability of current Local Governments is directly related to the inability of unemployed and poor people to pay for services.

Under the current Government the issue of Traditional Leadership has been made the responsibility of Provincial and Local Government, where it has been ignored, despite the fact that millions of South Africans continue to support this institution. The UDM recognises that the institution can play a vital role in development, and will therefore seek to fully recognise and incorporate Traditional Leaders in the governance of South Africa.

2. MISSION STATEMENT

To establish fully legitimate, democratic, functional, accountable and community driven Local Government through co-operative governance, ensuring optimal utilization of resources in order to improve the quality of life of all residents, stakeholders and communities. This will be achieved, with the assistance of Provincial Government, through optimal consultation and co-operation with all stakeholders without bias to either the rural or urban areas and in consultation with Traditional Leaders where they exist.

3. OBJECTIVES

A UDM Government will strive to create an effective system of Local Government through:

- 3.1. A Culture of non-partisanship and political tolerance.
- 3.2. The optimal utilization of resources managed in a cost effective way.
- 3.3. Efficient and cost-effective service delivery.

- 3.4. A commitment to eliminate Apartheid era community racial boundaries and the integration of all residential areas.
- 3.5. The establishment of transformation linkages between various residential areas and business centres in order to encourage business enterprise development in poor communities.
- 3.6. A commitment to the safety and security of all South Africans.
- 3.7. The promotion of enterprise development as a key to the elimination of unemployment
- 3.8. Fighting corruption.
- 3.9. Rural and Urban renewal strategies for infrastructural development and opportunity creation.
- 3.10. Environmental awareness and education.
- 3.11. The promotion of a culture of ownership.
- 3.12. Strengthening multiparty democracy and enhancing democratic values in democratically elected municipal district councils as well as in Traditional Authorities.
- 3.13. Promoting nation-building schemes at local level through constructive co-operation between local communities.
- 3.14. Supporting social upliftment and transformation programmes to help developing communities to help themselves.
- 3.15. Coordinating and implementing reconstruction and development schemes to ensure integration of all relevant elements.
- 3.16. Exercising municipal regulatory functions and administration in a creative and responsive way to establish a climate which will attract investment and in which the private sector can stimulate economic growth and create employment opportunities.
- 3.17. Supporting budgeting and expenditure which give priority to redressing imbalances and backlogs in providing services to all communities and simultaneously create conditions for economic growth and social development.
- 3.18. Sound financial management.
- 3.19. Improving the relationship between elected representatives and Traditional Leaders; the UDM will, in consultation with both groups and their communities, clearly define a constructive role for Traditional Leaders.
- 3.20. Effective structures and procedures, established to facilitate and regulate relations and inter-active cooperation between elective local government bodies and traditional authority structures to promote economic and social development in rural areas. Equitable compromises must be sought between the obligations of democratically elected councillors and those of leaders of traditional authorities.

4. THE ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN URBAN RENEWAL

Levels of urbanisation in South Africa indicate that the urbanisation process has not yet been completed. This means that we are in urgent need of a urbanisation strategy for the country. Such a strategy must include at least the following aspects:

- 4.1. Identify urban geographical areas where new communities can be established.
- 4.2. Determine where and how existing urban areas can be improved and expanded.
- 4.3. Find ways to maintain and protect existing urban infrastructure and build new infrastructure.
- 4.4. Determine a new urban housing policy, including aspects such as density, land tenure, property rights, permanency of a job, etc.
- 4.5. Develop innovative new mass urban transit systems.
- 4.6. Protect surrounding rural areas (farm land, forests, etc.) from urban sprawl.
- 4.7. Provide in the needs of urban populations, eg. Water, power, sewerage, schools, health care and open spaces.

5. THE ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN RURAL REVITALISATION

The UDM will pay particular attention to rural revitalisation, against the background of an accelerated urbanisation strategy. Many rural areas are experiencing a crisis with regard to resources and service delivery. Visible strategies will be established especially to assist emerging farmers by focussing on access to resources including capital, land, infrastructure and training. The Government's role will be restructured to creating an environment conducive to entrepreneurial and agricultural development. The UDM believes in the introduction of government programmes that employ and train the unemployed in agricultural, tourism and community development projects. These programmes will be transformed into self-sustaining, privately owned businesses that have the potential to grow, accumulate assets, and create employment.

6. TARIFFS, RATES AND LEVIES

A UDM Government will ensure that:

- 6.1. Tariffs and levies are reasonable and market related.
- 6.2. Tariffs and levies are competitive with other local councils
- 6.3. Tariffs and levies take the general income of the municipality's inhabitants into account.
- 6.4. In cooperation with National Government, Local Government will have an indigent policy and make provision for a Basic Service Subsidy to those who can truly not afford services.
- 6.5. The business community is consulted.

6.6. Incentives will be introduced to attract investment.

6.7. Residents pay for the quality of service rendered and in relation to the level of infrastructure provided; as opposed to unilateral universal rates.

7. HOUSING

The provision of housing should occur within the framework of UDM Housing and Land policy. It is vital that tenure and ownership underpin the process. Housing development will provide houses to communities where there are jobs, schools and infrastructure. This includes economical, sub economical, low cost and subsidised housing, rental housing, as well as serviced plots for residents to build their own houses on. The UDM's policy is that city/town development be done on an integrated basis to establish a total village where each citizen can play an active role in its economic development

The management of housing at Local Government level must be underpinned by the following principles:

7.1. To provide affordable housing as well as low cost housing options on a significant scale.

7.2. To assist the transfer of houses so as to ensure full-title to communities.

7.3. To manage and administer informal settlements as well as the various other housing schemes.

7.4. To manage and administer accommodation for the aged

7.5. To manage and administer hostels.

7.6. Screening of potential beneficiaries for the rapid land development programs.

7.7. These functions should not be unfunded mandates.

8. HEALTH CARE SERVICES

The UDM is committed to health care services that will ensure that all citizens have access to basic health services on a cost-effective basis.

The UDM's policy is to ensure access to primary health care to every citizen and to deliver this service on a cost-effective base. It is also the policy that primary health care should be focused on preventative health care.

Health care facilities must be maintained and enhanced, with full private sector participation to ensure a health care service of excellence that will promote the health of the community.

9. ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The UDM's policy is that every citizen has access to open spaces and conservation areas, that are user friendly and environmentally acceptable. It also provides for the facilitating and development of legislation to curb all forms of pollution and to ensure the saving of our heritage and making our cities environmentally and aesthetically acceptable. It is also the policy that a full impact study is imperative for any local government development.

10. THE LOCAL ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

10.1. LOCAL STOCK EXCHANGE

The creation of an open market environment where small and medium businesspersons can make shares in their companies available to the general public.

The UDM's policy is that every city should establish a local stock exchange where small and medium business could take part in the general upliftment of the city.

10.2. MICRO BUSINESS

Those entrepreneurs that make or design from their own initiative certain products for the sole purpose of marketing it for tourism.

The UDM's policy is to support the micro businessperson by facilitating, developing and building it as an economic power inside the Local Government as a tourist attraction in view of the economic empowerment of the local communities.

10.3. HAWKERS

Those merchants that make mainly use of sidewalks and parks. They can be distinguished from the micro businessman:

The UDM's policy is that Local Government shall organize hawkers to operate their business in facilities provided by the Local Government to ensure an organized community.

10.4. INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The UDM supports the development of a system of economic prosperity and job creation in our cities by attracting major industries.

The UDM's policy is that industrial economic development must be attracted to ensure economic prosperity and job creation.

10.5. TOURISM

The UDM supports the concept that Local Government must participate in the provision and management of tourism in general to increase the marketability of local attractions.

The UDM's policy is to support the facilitative role that Local Government should play in creating opportunities with the private sector to provide and manage tourism attractions.

10.6. SISTER CITY AGREEMENT

The UDM supports those agreements that occur between two cities with the view to expand knowledge and mutual support.

The UDM's policy is that sister city agreements be actively promoted with a view to international communication and relationships to empower Local Governments to share in the knowledge of other cities.

11. PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

11.1. WATER SUPPLY

The UDM's policy is to ensure that every citizen has access to clean drinkable water. It provides for properly informing citizens on the use and cost of water supply. The policy also aims to provide for the full payment of the services rendered.

11.2. TRANSPORT

The positioning of infrastructure for private and public convenience and the enhancement of public passenger transport:

The UDM's policy is to plan and provide infrastructure for private and public convenience in a manner that is economically sustainable.

The UDM supports an integrated transport plan which includes all forms of transport integrated with a view to the effective transportation of communities to and from their places of work and visitors to places of interest.

The management of traffic in local government forms an integral part in the quality of life of the citizen and that is why the effective management of traffic is a necessity.

The UDM's policy is that bigger emphasis has to be placed on traffic management as an active cost effective unit. The outcome from traffic fines and parking tariffs are to be used to finance the cost of this unit.

11.3. ELECTRICITY

The UDM is committed to the distribution of electricity to all households on a safe, affordable, user-friendly and consistent basis. Furthermore the effective management of the network will be ensured and a system that is geared to the demands of the future will be developed.

12. CITY PLANNING

The UDM supports a planning and budgeting process that takes account of the community's needs in the physical, economical, social and institutional environments.

The UDM's policy is to provide a spatial composition to the inhabitants of the city that is economically sustainable while considering the physical and psychological well being of the citizens.

13. VOLUNTEER/RESERVE FORCE

The UDM is in favour of a specific group of people who are willing to give up their spare time for service in the community to ensure a cost effective emergency or part-time force.

The UDM's policy is to encourage a volunteer or reserve force for the community to enhance a cost effective emergency service.

14. REFUSE REMOVAL

The UDM's policy is that refuse removal is managed in such a way that recycling and reusing/recirculating of natural or other resources be encouraged. It is also the policy that a differentiated waste tariff structures is implemented to encourage users to recycle.

15. CITY POLICE

It is important that Local Government ensures the safety of its citizens by the management of an effective safety system/service:

The UDM's policy is that Local Government, where it is necessary and financially viable, shall provide and operate a city police service where the primary responsibility will be to ensure the safety and security of the citizens and visitors to the municipality.

16. TRADITIONAL LEADERS

The UDM believes that the institution of Traditional Leaders cannot simply be wished away. It is important to take into account that millions of South Africans continue to support the institution of Traditional Leadership, and that they are seen as the custodians of traditions and culture.

A UDM Government will embark on a campaign to give Traditional Leaders' recognition, and in consultation with them and their communities, properly define a constructive role for them to

play. During this process the interaction between Traditional Leaders and elected representatives will also be clarified.

The UDM believes that Traditional Leaders and their staff require further training to provide them with the necessary skills to cope with the demands of their communities in the new millennium.

The UDM believes that Traditional Leaders can play a significant role in moral regeneration programmes as well as rural revitalisation. For these reasons it is vital that Traditional Leaders are encouraged to participate in the transformation of land policy (i.e. land tenure) and that they are given proper representation on all forums involved in development.

In line with the justice system, under a UDM Government, Traditional Leaders' courts will be equipped with trained staff to ensure uniformity and professionalism, recognising that their courts' decisions are subject to review by higher courts.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

The Economic Policy of the ruling party has produced jobless growth. This has led to thousands of retrenchments, especially among the unskilled. These people were often the sole breadwinners in their households. The ruling party's policy has thus increased the bulk of people who depend on government welfare assistance to survive.

The Social Development system was not designed to accommodate this huge increase in people who require assistance, because it only provides limited coverage to the aged, small children and individuals with disabilities. The need for assistance to unemployed people was never foreseen. As a result, those who have become unemployed due to Government policy have not received assistance from Government.

Because of the ruling party's Economic Policy the number of jobless has increased, but every year school-leavers also enter a job-market with little to offer. The ruling party's "transformation" has been characterised by "downsizing, rightsizing, packages and retrenchments". It is thus fair to expect that demands for Social Development will increase until the economy starts creating enough jobs to absorb the unemployed masses.

Recognising the work of the Taylor Commission and its proposals, the UDM is committed to explore the costs of implementing such proposals. In this light, it is also necessary to question the morality of the ANC Government spending on weapons of war.

The majority of people living in poverty are in the rural areas. Poverty is also widespread in urban areas. If Government is subsidising the poor in cities with housing subsidies, then the rural poor should also be subsidised. These subsidies may be aimed at such things as seed, fertiliser, tractors and training, which will assist the rural poor to become self-reliant. The UDM will encourage the poor to empower and organise themselves, individually or collectively, in mutual aid or self-help initiatives such as cooperatives and develop their capacity to participate effectively in social, economic and political processes.

The UDM believes that in the short-term a Basic Service Subsidy (in line with UDM Economic Policy), coupled with a Food Parcel System and a Basic Income Grant will assist the desperately poor to survive. In the long-term Government will have to ensure that the economy

creates jobs on a massive scale. The only way to achieve this in a sustainable manner is for Government to intervene responsibly in the economy through large-scale infrastructure development projects.

2. MISSION STATEMENT

To create a welfare system that is responsive, sustainable and developmental, geared at closing the gap between the haves and the have nots and thereby creating a culture of hard work and self-reliance.

3. OBJECTIVES

A UDM Government will seek to achieve the following Social Development objectives:

- 3.1 Creating a culture of social services provided by Government to the needy, including the distribution of grants, foster care, provision of old-age homes, social work, nutrition, drug and alcohol rehabilitation and providing assistance to victims of child and domestic abuse. Recognising that many people, due to desperate circumstances, have become trapped in drug addiction, prostitution and other forms of neglect and exploitation, including street children, a UDM Government will provide programmes to reintegrate these people into the economic and social mainstream.
- 3.2 Creating a developmental social welfare system as opposed to dependency and entitlement. This means that a UDM Government will develop a culture of self-reliance, in order to assist poor people to rise above their poverty and become full participants in the economy and society.
- 3.3 Sufficient and efficient distribution of welfare grants will be a priority, recognising that currently many beneficiaries continue to suffer because the system ignores them, or forces them to stand in long queues.

4. UDM SOLUTIONS

4.1 ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY

The UDM recognises the great social importance of unremunerated work such as caring for children and older persons, producing and preparing food for the family, protecting the environment and providing voluntary assistance to the vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals and groups.

Efforts are needed to acknowledge the social economic importance and the value of unremunerated work, to facilitate labour force participation. A combination of such work

through flexible working arrangement, encouraging voluntary social activities as well as broadening the very same concept of productive work, and accord social recognition of such work, including developing methods for reflecting its value in quantitative terms.

In reviewing Social Development policy the role of religious groupings will be recognised. Religious groupings are often the first line of defence against poverty and social suffering. The UDM will actively seek partnerships with religious groupings as agents in Social Development work.

Whilst recognising the value of volunteers and civil society, a UDM Government will not neglect its duties in terms of Social Development. The appointment and remuneration of social workers will receive immediate attention.

4.2 QUALITY OF WELFARE SERVICES

The UDM rejects the deplorable services rendered by the Social Development Department, especially at pay-point centres. Senior citizens and disabled persons still have to queue for long hours to receive their grants. This problem is exacerbated when these services are outsourced, not on merit but party loyalty.

The UDM undertakes to institute urgent and decisive steps to rectify this problem. Institutions such as the Post Office and other commercial Banks will be used to address the issue. Only in areas where such facilities do not exist will alternative methods be used. The UDM is committed to improving the quality of welfare services in the country and to reduce welfare grants recipients' risk of exposure to fraud, corruption, criminality and death.

4.3 SOCIAL GRANTS

South Africa has numerous Social Welfare grants such as old age, disability, child support and other grants.

In terms of the current grants the UDM will seek to improve certain aspects, such as to extend the child support grant up to 18 years. In addition, a UDM Government will expand assistance or child-headed households.

The party recognises the plight of thousands of the unemployed people in the country and that most of them were actually sole breadwinners of their families. The UDM believes that every family has the right to a minimum income to survive.

In the long-term Government will have to ensure that the economy creates jobs on a massive scale. The only way to achieve this in a sustainable manner is for government to intervene responsibly in the economy through large-scale infrastructure development projects. Government investment in the economy and skills development will ensure that the long-term burden of this assistance and grants on taxpayer money is reduced.

4.4. CORRUPTION AND FRAUD

Corruption and fraud is still prevalent in the Social Development system. Studies have shown that these pensions and child support grants support entire families where the rate of unemployment is high. Corruption and fraud is costing the taxpayer millions of rands per year and denying needy people vital assistance. There is a tendency among some welfare officials to enrich themselves with the public resources meant for the development of the vulnerable. Under a UDM Government grants and social development assistance will be provided irrespective of race, gender or party political affiliation.

Poor people, especially the elderly and people with disability, often go through trauma and frustration when they are supposed to get their social grants. A UDM Government will immediately address this situation. The UDM undertakes to eradicate corruption and fraud in the welfare system by implementing strict policy measures in the distribution of social grants and improving the delivery capacity of the Department. The role of private partnership in the distribution of these social grants will also be reviewed.

4.4 THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

In line with the Mission Statement of reducing dependency and increasing self-reliance, gender equality and the full participation of women in all economic, social and political activities are essential. The UDM notes further that the majority of people living in poverty are women. The UDM recognises that women are a key in reducing poverty, promoting family welfare and contributing to the overall economic development and that

there is a need to enhance participation and leadership roles of women in political, civil, social and cultural life.

To ensure participation of women in the development process, there is a need for sustained investment in human capacity through education, health and nutrition programmes.

In line with the UDM proposal of a Presidential Council on Planned Sustainable Development (UDM Economic Policy) the UDM undertakes to eliminate all obstacles that still limit the access of women to decision-making, education, health care services and productive employment. There is a need to establish an equitable partnership between men and women, and change the prevailing social paradigm of gender to usher in a new generation of women and men working together to create a humane world order. Furthermore women will be empowered in order that they may expand their economic and social participation through community based projects and other schemes that give them greater control over their own destinies.

Informal sector activities are often the leading source of employment opportunities for people with limited access to formal-sector wage employment; in particular, women. The UDM undertakes to remove obstacles to the operations of such enterprises and to provide support for their operation and expansion. This will be accompanied by protection of basic rights, health and safety of workers and the progressive improvement of overall working conditions.

4.5 YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

In line with the Mission Statement of reducing dependency and increasing self-reliance, the UDM will seek to empower the Youth. Millions of young men and women are actively but unsuccessfully looking for employment. Youth unemployment is expected to continue to rise in the coming five years underlying the urgency of a forward-looking strategy to create employment for young people. A successful response to the challenge of youth employment means constructing a foundation for inter-generational solidarity today and for the social and economic development of the future generations. The challenge of youth employment should therefore be embraced by the national community as a whole and will be addressed in the proposed Presidential Council on Planned Sustainable Development (UDM Economic Policy).

The UDM government will take pro-active and deliberate steps to ensure that our youth are employed by:

- Encouraging their voluntary involvement in civil society with state support.
- Introducing voluntary national service in the army and other state institutions.
- Intensifying skills development and empowerment programmes.

AGRICULTURE

1. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture continues to play an important role in South Africa. It provides employment and business opportunities to more than a million people. In addition, Agriculture represents a significant proportion of South African exports, and thus makes a valuable contribution towards generating foreign revenue for the Country.

The UDM is of the view that the role of Agriculture can be expanded even further. We believe that Agriculture can form part of a larger plan to kick-start the economy to create jobs and prosperity. Agriculture must play an integral part in Rural Revitalisation, in order to alleviate the widespread poverty and degradation which characterise most rural areas. The UDM believes that a concerted effort by Government to stimulate Agriculture will directly address the current unacceptable neglect of rural communities, to the extent that these areas represent a sort of “forgotten country” within the new democratic state. The poverty in this forgotten country has been compounded by the ANC Government since 1994, which has neglected development and alienated farmers, communities and Traditional Leaders alike. The most basic needs such as water, electricity, passable roads, schools, clinics and security have not been a priority for the Government.

Matters have become even worse with the degradation of household food security in the country. Though household food security is not the sole responsibility of the agricultural sector, it is vital that the production of food is stimulated to fulfil the needs of a fast growing population.

Given the South Africa’s peculiarities, the UDM believes that the World Trade Organisation rules applied to developing countries preventing subsidies to farmers are unfair, whilst the USA, Europe, China and others subsidise their farmers to the tune of billions of dollars annually. In addition, the current Government fails to protect the South African market from the dumping of these subsidised products here. The interests of South African farmers must be put first. Previously disadvantaged people who benefit from land restitution are almost immediately doomed to failure due to a lack of subsidies from Government that would help them to get on their feet and compete against subsidised produce from abroad.

The Government has wrongly and unconstitutionally biased its development and housing subsidies towards the urban communities. The error of current Government thinking has

accelerated the human flood into cities from rural areas. This results in strain on urban infrastructure and services as the desperate rural poor flock into cities only to find themselves unemployed and trapped in squatter camps. The result is that poverty has increased under the current ruling party.

The UDM proposes to reverse this situation through a concerted effort to stimulate Agriculture and related businesses, and using these as a platform for development in rural areas. We are convinced that the creation of the necessary infrastructure will create jobs and encourage the growth of more employment-creating agricultural-related enterprises, to ensure that the migration to urban areas is slowed down. In line with UDM Land Policy the distribution of land must be accelerated to encourage people to return to, or remain in, rural areas and start productive enterprises there.

2. MISSION STATEMENT

The UDM's mission is to stimulate the growth of a vibrant Agricultural sector to create jobs, revitalise rural areas, increase household food security and alleviate poverty by encouraging commercial agriculture and related businesses and massive infrastructure development.

3. OBJECTIVES

A UDM Government is committed to address:

- 3.1. Infrastructure development;
- 3.2. Agriculture Support Services and Research;
- 3.3. Sustainable use of resources;
- 3.4. Land;
- 3.5. Promotion of Agri-related business;
- 3.6. Rural Security;
- 3.7. Labour issues;
- 3.8. Disaster Management.

4. UDM SOLUTIONS

4.1. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

In line with UDM Economic Policy, physical and socio-economic infrastructure will be expanded and properly maintained. Combined with an effective local governance system this will ensure efficient service delivery. Physical and socio-economic infrastructure will be built on a larger scale focussing on houses, dams, clinics, schools, roads, airports, harbours

as well as services to open new business opportunities, particularly tourist services. It is vital that infrastructure supporting agricultural activity is developed, such as irrigation schemes which have been proven to be successful in the past. These infrastructure programmes, managed by Public Works, and coordinating the efforts of other government departments, will aim to create much needed employment in the short term. These programmes will inject funding and incentives into infrastructure with the express aim of encouraging the growth of labour intensive small business related to agricultural activities. Special attention will be given to creating jobs and opportunities for women and young people in rural areas, who currently constitute the greatest number of the desperately poor.

Revised business-government relationships in expanding physical and social infrastructure development should be explored, for example in the building of roads. Mechanisms must be considered to engage private sector capacity in partnership with the public sector. There is a great potential to create jobs through emerging small businesses in such infrastructure programmes.

Infrastructure development through Planned Sustainable Development programmes must aim to create productive and safe environments. This means that the infrastructure programmes required to make a community economically and socially viable, must be developed in conjunction with the community.

Without tangible infrastructure in rural areas, development and the growth of agriculture will be impossible.

4.2. AGRICULTURE SUPPORT SERVICES

The UDM will promote a role for Government founded on innovation and enterprise development. Government must be a dynamic agricultural support service provider that stimulates rapid sustainable agricultural growth and economic development within the framework of resource conservation and equitable land administration.

The UDM believes that Government should establish One-Stop Agricultural Service Centres in rural areas. Specific services that a UDM Government will promote through these One-Stop Agricultural Service Centres are:

4.2.1. Agricultural research and the transfer of appropriate technology

Agricultural research should focus on more productive farming techniques, improving the quality and resilience of crops and livestock, as well as the development and transfer of appropriate agricultural technology. Throughout the intention should be to encourage the optimal and sustainable use of resources.

Research will be broadened and will include aspects such as the effects of climate change as well as new technologies to improve agricultural products. Research into Genetically Modified (GM) foods and their effects will be enhanced, as well as more research into appropriate technologies to enhance indigenous agricultural activities.

In addition, research must be conducted on new farming products for which markets exist and for which the correct conditions exist for such to be produced in South Africa.

Lastly, marketing research must be conducted to ensure that South African products are marketed properly.

4.2.2. Incentives for emerging commercial farmers

It is important for Government and the Private Sector to join hands and provide incentives for emerging commercial farmers. Such incentives must form a package that include physical incentives such as seed and fertiliser, financial incentives such as preferential tax and lending rates and joint ventures between Government or the Private Sector and emerging commercial farmers, to assist them to get their enterprises onto a sound footing.

The UDM believes will encourage established farmers to play an important role by donating a small portion of their time to these One-Stop Centres in order to provide mentoring to emerging commercial farmers.

4.2.3. Veterinary services

The UDM is committed to promoting Animal Health Protection, Veterinary Public Health Services and Analytical Laboratories and related services for disease surveillance and control.

4.2.4. Agricultural engineering services

The UDM is committed to providing professional engineering and soil conservation engineering services, as well as services related to promoting efficient water use.

In addition, a UDM Government will provide advice and services with regard to the improvement of irrigation drainage, animal health facilities and mechanisation.

4.2.5. Project and business planning

One-Stop Centres will assist emerging and established farmers with project and business planning to ensure that viable enterprises are established. The intention is to ensure that farmers are assisted to create a business plan that takes into account every aspect of the enterprise from start-up, to financing and marketing.

4.2.6. Financial services

One-Stop Centres will assist farmers to access all forms of finance available to them in one location. These centres will therefore be able to provide a farmer with the complete range of financing options from Commercial Banks, to the Land Bank as well as other private and public financing options.

5. SUSTAINABLE USE OF RESOURCES

A UDM Government will promote sustainable resource use through community-based management, education and training programmes.

Government must assist those presently accessing agricultural land in communal areas to make better productive use of their land.

A UDM Government will establish a comprehensive database for land use planning and the efficient and sustainable use of agricultural resources throughout South Africa. The intention is to ensure that agricultural and other developments are sustainable and environmentally responsible, as well as ensuring that viable farmer settlement occurs.

The UDM will therefore ensure closer cooperation between the Departments of Agriculture, Water Affairs and Forestry, as well as Environmental Affairs and Tourism, under the auspices of the Presidential Council on Planned Sustainable Development (as proposed in UDM Economic Policy).

6. LAND

The UDM is committed to the constitutionally provided right to land, as well as the protection of ownership. The UDM recognises the ability of land to create wealth. The UDM proposes Planned Sustainable Development programmes that intend to provide communities with the necessary infrastructure to make them economically and socially viable.

The equitable ownership of land by South Africans is vital for the success of such Planned Sustainable Development programmes, which will also mean that Government acquires, or assist communities to acquire, land for development and agricultural enterprise.

Land tenure and deeds of ownership is furthermore a key to giving people access to finance. This means that people are directly empowered to enter the formal finance and banking sector and obtain credit, with their property serving as collateral. It is vital to recognise that gaining access to land for collateral must first be preceded by infrastructure development or upgrading, since the lack or disrepair of infrastructure (especially in rural areas) negatively affects the value of the land.

The UDM proposes to accelerate the sale of suitable state land to encourage local ownership for emerging and small commercial farmers to create jobs. Government must also make use of the opportunity where farmers are willing to sell their land to facilitate access for emerging farmers.

The UDM further proposes that recognition must be given to all forms of tenure, including communal tenure systems practiced in rural communities. We believe that there is indeed enough room within the framework of the law that provision can be made for individual title deeds within a communal land tenure system. However, the UDM proposes that the current system must be reviewed in consultation with the affected communities and Traditional Leaders.

7. PROMOTION OF AGRI-RELATED BUSINESS

A UDM Government will constantly engage in, or encourage, research into alternative enterprises that can provide sustainable growth and development in agriculture-related businesses. Processing, packaging, storage, transport and equipment maintenance are all

viable business opportunities associated with agriculture. Special attention will be paid to small commercial farmer development, including programmes such as agri-villages and agri-forestry.

8. RURAL SECURITY

The UDM proposes that Special Units should become specifically involved in Rural Safety through the combination of civilian neighbourhood watched and other Government security agencies to provide safety in rural areas. It is also necessary to involve these Special Units in enhanced border control activities that will curb the incidence of stock-theft and smuggling. In the process jobs could also be created since the SAPS is stretched very thin in rural areas and do not have the numbers currently to adequately patrol rural areas.

9. LABOUR ISSUES

Government must promote reasonable employment agreements and proper participative management, in line with labour legislation.

10. DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Government must increase its response to natural and man-made disasters that affect rural and agricultural communities. Currently a wide range of disasters such as veld fires, hail storms, flooding, drought, insect plagues and disease wreak havoc on crops, livestock and infrastructure and the ANC Government is slow to assist with the rebuilding of affected communities.

A UDM Government will ensure that infrastructure is restored as quickly as possible following a disaster and that compensation is provided equitably and within the shortest possible period, recognising that delays lead to massive financial losses, and endanger the job security of thousands of farmworkers.

TRANSPORT

1. INTRODUCTION

A UDM Government will strive for excellence in making sure that all modes of transport are the safest way of travel, including safe and efficient infrastructure. Roads in particular will be maintained in good condition at all times including signage as it is our belief that if every road user would comply with properly constructed roads and road signage there would be a dramatic decrease in accidents. All modes of transport will be subjected to regular spot checks to ensure reliability as well as raising safety standards. Sufficient consultation will be conducted between a UDM Government and stakeholders to determine and regulate the age (lifespan) of such modes of transport.

Government investment on public transport and infrastructure is pathetic, as illustrated by deteriorating roads, with the road infrastructure maintenance backlogs running into the tens of billions of rands. The UDM is convinced that improved government investment in this type of infrastructure will create thousands of jobs, whilst improving the safety of commuters and travelers, and finally that improved transport infrastructure contribute directly to economic growth by lowering the costs of doing business in South Africa.

The UDM supports an integrated transport system, where trains, taxis, buses, aircraft and other modes of transport complement each other, providing consumers with safe and efficient travel alternatives. In this regard it is necessary to place Transport within the context of integrated development in communities, in order to attain a synergy between places of work and residential areas. Local Government will have to play an important role in this respect, to ensure that the disparity in the traveling distances of previously disadvantaged communities is addressed. Despite ruling party promises of bridging the gulf between rich and poor, the poor still have to travel long distances between their homes and places of work, often at huge expense and via inferior transport services. Many of the transport problems of South Africa are the direct result of Apartheid city planning which placed non-whites on the fringes of cities, and then provided a commuter service to bring the workers from the outskirts to the cities and towns. This is why integrated development at Local Government level is vital.

2. MISSION STATEMENT

To make South Africa the benchmark of excellence in the movement and ferrying of people as well as goods throughout its areas of authority, on the continent of Africa and abroad. The aim will be to reduce the average domestic commuter's time and expenditure on traveling.

3. OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The UDM will aim to ensure that people and goods are conveyed in a manner that is convenient, user-friendly, reliable, and economical.
- 3.2. A UDM Government will employ systems that will place emphasis on the needs of commuters and people in general, systems that will be transparent and properly coordinated. This will be achieved by making innovative use of available technological resources, human skills and experience to render world-class Transport services to people from all walks of life.
- 3.3. Under a UDM Government the Department of Transport in conjunction with the Department of Public Works and other Transport Agencies will be involved in devising strategies for the development and maintenance of infrastructure. The quality of infrastructure directly impacts on the efficiency of transport.
- 3.4. The Department of Transport under a UDM Government will only permit the privatisation of state transport enterprises where tenders include clear and detailed short-, medium- and long-term employment plans to combat job-losses. Bidders will have to agree to prerequisites that are set in this connection and strict penalties will be applied if successful bidders fail to abide by them.
- 3.5. Safety of transport in South Africa requires immediate and drastic attention. A UDM Government will commit itself to eradicate the annual rate of death from transport accidents which currently results in thousands of casualties.

4. UDM SOLUTIONS

4.1. ROAD TRANSPORT

4.1.1. ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

The Government appears oblivious to the fact that the overall backlog in road repair and maintenance has become desperate. In the past seven years, it has simply resigned itself to the fact that maintenance had already been neglected since the 1980's. It praises the work of the SA National Roads Agency for its efficient management of the national roads network whilst on the other hand it underfunds the very same Agency. The UDM accepts that constructing a new

road can be extremely costly and that, on the other hand, regular maintenance and repair constitute a fraction of these costs.

A UDM Government will extend the services of the SA National Roads Agency as road infrastructure is of vital importance for the general safety of South African road users, and plays an important role in the cost of doing business in the country.

4.1.2. ROAD COMMUTER TRANSPORT

A UDM Government will permit all roadworthy Public Transport that are lawfully registered to carry their specific numbers of passengers provided that they have valid certificate of roadworthiness and that the operators of such vehicles are in possession of valid public driving permits.

Government must ensure that bus and taxi operators keep their vehicles in roadworthy condition.

A UDM Government will promote closer cooperation between Government and taxi associations and bus operators, through regular direct communication.

4.2. NATIONAL RAIL SERVICES

4.2.1. RAIL PASSENGER SERVICES

The Government has not begun to substantially improve and to promote the use of mainline rail services and has lost countless customers to other services that have improved, particularly luxury bus companies.

The UDM will ensure that, in co-operation with other state Departments, like Housing and Trade and Industry, densification along routes is achieved by the development of housing and businesses to increase the viability of mainline services.

A UDM Government will adopt a streamlining approach to ensure that bureaucracy is not allowed to retard progress. In addition, we believe that there is a need to

simplify the chain of command between the Ministry of Transport and public transport agencies.

4.2.2. RAIL INFRASTRUCTURE

The maintenance and upgrading of the rail infrastructure must remain the direct responsibility of Government. Taxes levied on all companies operating rail services must be used for these purposes. The current Government like its predecessor has hopelessly neglected this area and enormous injections of state funding will be required over the next several years to rectify the situation. The UDM regards the rail service as one of the critical components in an integrated and coordinated transport system that must work efficiently for all members of society. It will budget for the elimination of the neglect of infrastructure over a period of ten years. It is our belief that rail can be the strategic backbone of public transport and economic development.

4.2.3. RAIL MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, SAFETY AND SECURITY

The failure of the present Government to effectively address the problem of lawlessness is costing the country countless millions in maintenance and repairs, quite apart from discouraging commuters from using rail services. By fostering community involvement and placing a strong emphasis on the use of the Police, the UDM believes that resultant savings from reduced vandalism and expensive metal can largely offset the cost of security and minimize the exorbitant repairs that currently have to be affected.

The UDM would create an agency to accommodate the need for repairs and the building of new coaches.

The UDM Government will not compromise on the safety of the commuter and traveler. For this reason, It will ensure that the South African Police Services creates a specially trained contingent to concentrate on the safety of people using public transport, with wide powers of arrest and detention.

4.2.4. FREIGHT

Spoornet, a Transnet subsidiary, governs rail freight. Users constantly complain about mediocre service by Spoornet. Inexplicably despite the negative

consequences associated with long distance road hauling, the current Government evidently favours road hauling over rail freight. It allows the largest heavy vehicles in the world on our roads without restricting them to designated routes.

The UDM Government will adopt measures to ensure that sanity prevails in the use of roads for carrying freight. It is also considered vital that rail freight is made more attractive to the user than road hauling to lessen damage to the national roads network and to reduce accidents involving commercial road traffic. The UDM will grant the rail operators a rebate on the road levy, which is included in the purchase of bulk diesel.

As regards freight by the trucking industry, a UDM Government will negotiate a truck operator's protocol with the relevant stakeholders; this will include a phased reduction of axle loads and maximum truck-sizes commensurate with the planned improvement in service-delivery of Spoornet. Spoornet will offer attractive rates to truckers and stations for the benefit of customers. Heavy trucks will be encouraged to use prescribed routes during peak hour periods.

4.3. AIR TRANSPORT

4.3.1. AIR PASSENGER SERVICE AND SAFETY

A UDM Government will ensure that passengers making use of air transport are given the maximum guarantee for service and safety.

The UDM is in favour of promoting Public Private Partnerships to improve services and safety in air transport.

4.3.2. CIVIL AVIATION

The Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) is an agency, which promotes and regulates safety in civil aviation. This authority derives its funds from its operations, but it is also subsidized by the Department of Transport. The UDM believes that this subsidy should be eliminated and CAA users should pay for services rendered to them.

4.4. HARBOURS

Although the state will retain the majority interest, Portnet will continue to control operations at all the South African Ports and will be expected to function on Business Principles. The department of Transport will ensure that the various agencies under its control plan their operations in a manner that will promote the use of South African harbours. The South African Maritime Safety Authority will continue to control all movements around the harbours and along the territorial waters of the country and its authority will extend up to international waters.

PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION

1. INTRODUCTION

A priority function of any government should be to not only maintain, but also to constantly improve, the quality of life of all South Africans.

A UDM government will ensure that its Public Service and Administration department focuses on providing quality service delivery to South Africans across all Government departments.

This document identifies the priority areas that the Department of Public Service and Administration under a UDM Government will focus on to ensure that Government departments achieve their objectives of delivering quality services that are reliable, timeous and affordable to all South Africans.

Problems in the public service that require urgent attention are:

1.1 The appointment, selection and turnover of Directors General

Currently Ministers have the prerogative to appoint individuals with whom they feel comfortable to top positions in their Departments. This occurs without them necessarily being adequately qualified for the post, let alone fairly recruited for these powerful positions. It has the effect of politicising what should be an administrative position. This ANC tradition of appointing loyal cadres to high profile positions, often compromises on knowledge and ability, potentially prejudicing the interests of citizens.

The appointment procedures for top public servants within departments as well as the high turnover and parallel movement of these Director Generals have resulted in a lack of continuity within the public service, impacting negatively on both policy reform and service delivery.

1.2 Lack of adequate public service transformation

To the surprise of many “transformation” under the ANC Government was only a jobs-for-pals scheme that coerced experienced public servants to leave the public service.

1.3 Uneven allocation of Public Service expenditure

The inability of National, Provincial and Local Government Departments to deliver because of inadequate financial and management skills results in underspending and rollovers, which negatively impacts on the delivery of basic services.

1.4 Inadequate accountability of Management

Capacity development and the institutionalisation of a performance management system within the public service in order to promote accountability, is not yet a reality. Public service managers who fail to deliver on their agreed services, or who did not spend their budgets, are not penalised or held accountable for the underperformance of their particular Departments. The Public Finance Management Act needs to be properly implemented in all departments.

1.5 Inadequate attention to Aids

As the largest employer in the country the effect of AIDS on the workforce will impact dramatically on service delivery unless something is done, fast.

1.6 High perceptions of Corruption

Corruption, as the abuse of public power for private gain, diminishes the public's trust that Government and its employees have the interests of citizens at heart. This perception is reinforced when little or no action is taken or at least publicised against those responsible for acts of corruption, who are rather "redeployed" to other sections of the public service.

This situation needs to be addressed with urgency if citizens are to take government announcements of zero tolerance in the fight against corruption seriously.

There is a growing danger of Ministers becoming super-DGs, and usurping the powers of Accounting Officers. They issue directives in the absence of, or contrary to, the advice of DGs and senior officials, on such matters as tenders and other administrative processes. This has happened in the Arms Deal and various other occasions.

2. MISSION STATEMENT

To ensure a professional, non-partisan, cost effective public service that will provide quality services equally to all South Africans. The Department of Public Service and Administration

shall lead the modernisation of the public service by designing, developing and implementing management policies, systems and structural solutions to improve service delivery in South Africa.

3. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Department of Public Service and Administration under a UDM government are:

- 3.1. To develop appropriate policies and research instruments to measure and evaluate the effectiveness of government departments in delivering basic services.
- 3.2. To improve the standard of public service management in order to impact positively and tangibly on quality service delivery.
- 3.3. To develop a proper promotion policy for public servants.
- 3.4. To constantly improve and develop the skills and competencies of all public servants through specialised training and development courses.
- 3.5. To maintain accurate data, information and records on the public service and to use this data as the basis for information-driven strategic decision-making.
- 3.6. To promote increased efficiency and reduced wastage within the public service and to ensure improved service delivery (both essential and maintenance services) on the part of the public service that meets the basic needs of all South African citizens.
- 3.7. To treat all public sector clients making use of services with courtesy, respect and dignity and to encourage regular consultation and feedback with service users to ensure that services adequately address client's needs.
- 3.8. To complete the transformation of the public sector into a proud and professional service-orientated administration.
- 3.9. To develop E-Government and implement these programmes successfully by modernising public service delivery with appropriate technology such as telephones, e-mail and the internet.
- 3.10. To implement a HIV/AIDS risk management policy.
- 3.11. To implement measures to address the causes, conditions and consequences of maladministration and corruption within the public service.
- 3.12. To promote awareness around the code of conduct for public servants as an integrity management tool within the public sector.
- 3.13. To ensure the effective implementation of senior service management competency profiling and performance management systems linked to service delivery.
- 3.14. To develop corporate knowledge and establish a learning culture within the public service.

3.15. To establish mutually supportive partnerships with private sector entities which serve to enhance service delivery.

4. UDM SOLUTIONS

In line with the UDM objectives for the public service stated above, this section proposes a variety of ways in which a UDM Government would confront the challenges in a way that ensures citizens benefit from an optimally functioning public service.

A UDM government which values the trust of its citizens will strive to gain the confidence and faith of the voting public and restore a sense of pride in Government as one which serves the interests of all South Africans.

4.1. Measuring Service Delivery

A UDM Government will determine from the outset the critical success factors for each Department in terms of optimal delivery of services taking into account budgetary and other constraints. A measuring tool will be developed that evaluates the rate of success with which a particular Department is implementing UDM Government policies and budgets in delivering services (such as providing electricity to a specific number of households). This instrument will provide an important accountability tool against which citizens can hold their Government accountable.

4.2. Accountable Management

A proper system of evaluation and target-setting for career public service managers will ensure that energies are directed at effective service delivery, the result of which will in turn determine the career successes of motivated and talented public servants.

A UDM Government will determine a system of management competency profiling. All public service managers will enter into measurable performance agreement contracts with their different Departments. In order to be able to do this a performance management system must be established and managers must commit themselves to it. This system should also play an active part in determining the promotion of managers, to timeously address shortcomings and to intervene as and when necessary. The Public Service Commission will ensure that such agreements are adequately enforced.

The wastage of funds on extravagant reports and documents in the name of accountability will be reduced by standardisation of all reports and documents and making use of recycled paper. The current wastage of millions in taxpayer rands on reports is nothing but self-aggrandisement on the part of the departments, ministers and public servants involved.

4.3. School of Governance

A UDM Government, in partnership with the Departments of Education and Labour and the assistance of institutions of higher learning will establish a School of Governance. Its aim will be to produce proud and efficient public servants that will have excellent skills, be highly competent and professional. The School of Governance will provide continuous research, training and skills development for those who are already in the public service, ensuring that the public service and its employees remain at the forefront of human resource management development. The School will attract top matriculants and graduates wanting to make a career in the Public Service by offering specialised training opportunities as well as entry and other level positions into the public service.

New appointments within the public service will seek to attract the best person for the job, while fostering the development of skills among the existing personnel. Ideally, a professional public service should be staffed by highly qualified individuals with a commitment to public service.

This intensified training of public servants will drastically reduce the huge amount of budgets that are currently spent on consultants.

4.4. Data and Information

To ensure proper strategic planning a UDM Government will ensure that reliable and up-to-date information is kept on all aspects of the Public Service. This data and information will include information such as the number of public servants employed at national, provincial and local levels of Government, qualifications and skills, trends such as the percentage of public servants leaving the public service; as well as reasons for leaving; AIDS related deaths etc.

4.5. Effective Service Delivery

Service delivery is the most critical factor of each and every Department within the Public Service. The success or failure of Departments, their Ministers, their Directors General and Managers will not be measured by the number of plans that they produce or the number of policies that they put on the table. Each and every Department will be measured by the services they deliver and the difference these services make to the quality of life of each South African, urban and rural across the nine provinces, and specifically to the lives of the poorest of the poor.

Service delivery by Departments will also have to reach each South African and will not be focussed exclusively within the big centres of the country. It must be distributed throughout all nine provinces and provide especially to those in rural areas who are still not receiving the most basic services from Government. Regular consultation with users of services through geographically located forums will be held to determine citizens' priorities and needs on the ground in terms of service delivery.

4.6. Professionalism

A professional, efficient, and customer-orientated public service will be the hallmark of a UDM Government, committed to delivering quality services to citizens, as a constitutionally enshrined right.

Under a UDM Government these services will be delivered without prejudice and favouritism by public servants who are there to serve all South Africans with courtesy, dignity and respect, irrespective of their political affiliations.

Neatness and discipline in dress code and attitude will be enforced.

4.7. Transformation

One of the disappointment of transformation has been the ANC Government's politicisation of the public service. We need to develop a public service that is apolitical. Transformation of the public service is a priority area and a UDM Government will ensure its completion through a specifically designed programme with dedicated deadlines. The UDM shall develop, together with each Department, a programme of action that will guide the Department and its employees to a common goal of service delivery. With specific deliverables, this programme of action will be constantly monitored and if necessary,

timeous interventions can take place to ensure the smooth delivery of services. This process should be effectively communicated to the end-user (the citizens) so that any perceived negative perceptions that might still exist are addressed. Improving service delivery should be seen as an integral part of the Public Service transformation programme, and not as the product.

4.8. E-Government

In terms of its objectives to modernise and professionalise the public sector and make it more accessible and user-friendly, a UDM government will identify key Departments with specific functions that can serve as pilot projects within an E-Government model. For example, the Department of Home Affairs where requests for ID documents, passports, visas etc. could be done electronically. Trade and Industry is another Department whose work lends itself to the possibilities of E-Government where for example business licenses can be expedited through electronic means.

The possibilities of E-Government for both improving and creatively expanding basic government services are numerous and exciting. Multi-purpose centres with workstations staffed by well-trained, multi-skilled staff can potentially provide citizens with easier ways to access the often bureaucratised and unwieldy processes within Government Departments.

4.9. HIV/AIDS Impact on Public Service

In line with the National Plan of Action to address HIV/AIDS (as proposed in UDM Health Policy) a public service response to HIV/AIDS will be developed.

Good research underpins good policy. A UDM Government will embark on an intensive and detailed research programme to determine the impact HIV/AIDS will have not only on the Public Service, but also on the type of medical services required by South Africans. It is estimated that within the next 10 years the life expectancy of South Africans may drop to 35 years. South Africa cannot ignore the reality of the impact of AIDS on the Public Service as a whole when most public sector managers are in the most vulnerable age group to be afflicted by the disease. With the spread of the pandemic it is likely that there will be an increased need for care centres, trained health workers and institutions that can deal with children whose parents are HIV/AIDS positive, or whom themselves are

HIV/AIDS positive. A responsible government will plan ahead for these contingencies and prioritise these kinds of facilities.

4.10.Clean Governance

Corruption is the most serious form of non-delivery to South Africans with a wide range of impacts. Not only does it enrich some people through disadvantaging others, but it also limits already thinly spread resources. A UDM Government will show zero tolerance for acts of corruption. It will expose every single act of corruption and will deal with it in a decisive, non-compromising manner.

Responsibility for acts of corruption lie not only at the hands of those who have committed it, but their managers and superiors will also share the responsibility. It will be part of managers' tasks to set procedures and circumstances that will not allow for corruption to flourish and will promote a workplace where employees are free to speak out against corrupt practices. Ministers and Directors General will be expected to lead the fight against corruption from the front as political will to fight corruption is the crucial test against which the public judge their Government.

The hierarchy in Departments will be respected. Ministers are the political heads and DGs the Accounting Officers of Departments. Under a UDM Government Ministers will not be allowed to blur the line between Executive and Administrative functions by acting like super-DGs who ignore advice.

4.11.Culture of Learning

A UDM Government will ensure that there is a wide sense of institutional knowledge within the public service. This is necessary to ensure that public servants understand how their duties impact on the duties of others in the public service, and to ensure that they have a clear understanding of the needs of the public, which they serve. This will enhance understanding for the challenges facing the Public Service and bring in line the expectations of citizens from the Public Service. A culture of learning within the public service is of the utmost importance to ensure that Public Servants stay abreast with developments in their field. A culture of constant learning should be encouraged and rewarded.

4.12. Public Private Partnerships

A UDM Government will actively seek and purposefully establish partnerships with Private Sector institutions in order to improve service delivery. There are many areas where partnerships between the Public Service and Private Sector can assist in speeding up service delivery. Partnerships can also improve on the quality of service delivery and ensure that it reaches the previously disadvantaged and disenfranchised as a matter of urgency. An approach in this regard should be creative and innovative. Partnerships should be mutually beneficial and most importantly provide quality service as cost effectively as possible.

HOME AFFAIRS

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Current duties of the Department of Home Affairs

The Department of Home Affairs has regulatory, compliance and service delivery functions. It has a vast client and user base. The total South African population and all foreigners who visit South Africa are clients of the Department. Government Departments and institutions that require essential information about the population and migration are all users of the Department of Home Affairs.

The policies and services of the Department are linked to the growth and development of the country and ability of other institutions to perform. The outputs of the Department include:

- Provision of passports and travel documents,
- Determination, granting and withdrawal of South African citizenship,
- Granting of residence facilities,
- Provision of identification documents,
- Maintenance of the population register for citizens and permanent residence,
- The safekeeping of records,
- Tracing and repatriation of illegal immigrants,
- Processing and care of refugees,
- Establishment of an Electoral Commission and an Electoral Court to manage elections,
- The printing of government publications,
- Classification of films and publications, and
- Administration of public holidays.

1.2. Current problems in Home Affairs

The Department of Home Affairs is the administrative backbone of government. However, the following problems exist:

1.2.1. Funding

The Department of Home Affairs has constantly been under-funded. This has resulted in the Department under-performing and not providing the most basic services expected of it. Many of its current systems are outdated and are on the

verge of collapse and will negatively impact upon service delivery of other Departments.

1.2.2. Population Register

Current unreliable Population register information negatively impact on other Departments such as:

- Social Development: for the identification of pensioners before they are registered for payments of social grants and verification at the point of payment.
- Labour: verification before monthly payments from the Unemployment Insurance Fund.
- Health: the identification of claimants eligible for compensation for occupational diseases.
- Transport: the verification of identification of driver's licences.
- Housing: verification of benefit recipient's identities.
- Education: the long term planning of building of schools, determination of teacher to pupil ratio requirements.

1.2.3. ID Documents

Delivery of identity documents are delayed and many examples of faulty documents occur. Applicants for passports, visas, permanent residence and migration take months longer than it is suppose to.

1.2.4. Rural Areas

Many South Africans, especially those in rural areas have no access to the Department of Home Affairs or its services. These people sometimes have to travel as much as 400 kilometres (Northern Cape) to reach a Home Affairs office in order to register a birth or a death. Their quality of life is consequently negatively influenced by delayed access to the social grants they are constitutionally entitled to.

1.2.5. Border Control

Border post and Port of entry access control is almost non-existing and will deteriorate even further. The inevitable collapse of the Movement Control System will force the Department to resort to manual labour in controlling the entry and exit

traffic at border and port controls. Understaffing and inadequate infrastructure at border posts and ports make proper border control impossible. As a result South Africa is increasingly being targeted by international criminal syndicates, causing untold social and economic damage.

The lack of border control leads to uncertainty about the true size of South Africa's population, which undermines the ability of Government to budget and plan for the needs of the country properly.

1.2.6. Illegal Immigrants

The Department has very little to no control over illegal immigrants entering into South Africa. The role of the Department has become one of patriation rather than prevention. Estimates for illegal immigrants range between 2.5 million and 8 million. The Department of Home Affairs failed to complete its transformation process. The Department's history of enforcing Apartheid laws is still part of the perceptions surrounding it. As a result South Africa has an increasingly negative image on the Continent regarding our treatment of immigrants, which undermines our legitimacy as a leader on NEPAD and the AU.

1.2.7. Human Resources

The Department of Home Affairs is understaffed. Apart from the obvious impact that such a serious staff shortage has, the morale of the staff in general is very low. The Department recorded the highest sick leave per member for any Department during 1999/2000. Staff are poorly trained and in most cases are not multi-skilled. This has the effect that when one staff member is absent, another will not be able or capable to fill in for that person.

2. MISSION STATEMENT

To protect and regulate the interests of the inhabitants of the Republic of South Africa, in respect of their individual status, identity and specific rights and powers on an equal basis. The Department should provide other Government Departments and Institutions with reliable and relevant strategic information, required for service delivery and infrastructure development.

3. OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. To provide equal, accessible and quality citizenship services to the inhabitants of South Africa in respect of their individual status, identity and specific rights and powers.
- 3.2. To deliver services speedily and accurately.
- 3.3. To facilitate a network of offices throughout all nine provinces and to bring the services of the Department of Home Affairs as close as possible to the people.
- 3.4. To maintain reliable, relevant, vital strategic information required to do proper planning and to facilitate the rendering of services by other Government Departments and Institutions.
- 3.5. To maintain reliable and relevant vital strategic information that will be required for the development of infrastructure in both the public and private sector.
- 3.6. To play a conducive and productive role in facilitating foreign investments and attracting required skills into our country.
- 3.7. To control our borders and ports of entry from illegal immigrants entering our country.

4. UDM SOLUTIONS

4.1. Funding

A UDM Government will ensure that the importance of the Department of Home Affairs is realised and understood. It will ensure adequate funding backed by proper process development and training of staff so that they can become multi-skilled and that services are delivered timeously and accurately.

4.2. Accessibility of Services

A UDM Government will ensure that all South African citizens especially those in rural areas have fair access to the Department of Home Affairs. This will be achieved through the increase and rotation of the number of mobile units of the Department of Home Affairs. Negotiations with Local Governments and local authorities enabling the sharing of facilities and accommodation of these institutions with the Department of Home Affairs.

4.3. Partnerships

Partnerships with Magistrates Offices, the Post Office, SAPS, schools and financial institutions will also be sought in order to provide some of the very basic services of the Department from these premises. The registration of birth and deaths are some of the most basic and most needed services that can be provided, from these institutions in partnerships with the Department. The UDM will strive to ensure an overall presence and access by citizens to the Department of Home Affairs and its services.

4.4. Population Register

A UDM Government will develop a technologically advanced population register which will not only be adequate for the estimated 43 to 48 million South Africans, but that will also be able to deal with future population development.

A special campaign, well publicised and well resourced will be embarked upon as a matter of urgency, to update the current population register, which was last updated in 1982. This will be a priority since the information is considered vital for proper planning by Government and service delivery by Government Departments.

Since an accurate and up to date population register is also of importance to Government, other institutions and the Private Sector, partnership with these organisations will be sought in this operation.

The UDM believes that without an accurate Population Register any planning by Government is based on estimations and guessing and will not enhance service delivery.

4.5. Border Posts and Port of Entry Control

A UDM Government will ensure that the security, infrastructure and working conditions at these points of entry are improved dramatically. The cost of illegal immigrants entering South Africa and their subsequent deportation far outweighs the budgetary requirements to properly staff and provide infrastructure at these points of entry. At identified points of entry 24-hour service will be implemented to deal with heavy traffic especially during holiday seasons. Under a UDM Government there will be effective cooperation and coordination between Home Affairs and the security agencies of Government.

4.6. Transformation

A UDM Government will embark upon a reengineering of the Department, its processes and functions. The focus of the Department will be shifted to service delivery in a professional and effective manner. Current systems and processes that are both time consuming and uneconomical will be redeveloped to ensure the turnover time and output of the Department of Home Affairs improve dramatically. The Department of Home Affairs affects the life of every citizen and its service standard and quality needs to reflect its commitment.

4.7. Illegal Immigrants

It is estimated that an average of 180 000 illegal immigrants are repatriated every year. This is very few if it is measured against an estimated 8 million illegal immigrants in South Africa. The Sting operations by the South African Police Services and the Department of Home Affairs have very little impact and only highlight the problem.

A UDM Government will tackle the problem where it originates. Border control needs to be improved and South Africa's porous Borders needs to be tightened. Properly trained and equipped Special Units will address Border Patrol at known routes of illegal entry. These Units will operate in close cooperation with Home Affairs and security agencies of Government.

The focus would also shift more towards those employers who make use of illegal immigrants. Stiff fines and sentences will be introduced where employers are found guilty of employing illegal immigrants.

Agreements and cooperation between South Africa and the countries from where this problem originates will be sought. Human trafficking has become a lucrative activity and is well organised. In order to address it effectively co-operation with neighbouring countries will have to be sought. Fraudulent activities by some officials within the Department of Home Affairs will have to be focussed on and rooted out. The syndicates involved in aiding illegal immigrants need to be exposed. A UDM Government will be guided among other things by UN, AU and SADC policies with regard to immigration and the rights of refugees.

4.8. Immigration Policy

A UDM Government will develop an Immigration policy, which will compliment the policies of the Department of Trade and Industry and build the economy of the country. Policy will be needs driven and the Department will simply implement the process agreed upon. It will be up to the different Government Departments to indicate their requirements and capacity. The Department of Home Affairs will not involve itself in active recruitment; it will simply manage the administrative processes. The Immigration Policy will be determined by the various Government Departments' identified skills needs. For instance the Department of Trade and Industry will indicate what kind of investors and what numbers of investors in a particular field they need. The Department of Home Affairs will then process those applications that qualify until the quota has been reached. Similarly the Department of

Education will indicate to the Department of Home Affairs its capacity for foreign students in specific education fields. The Department will process these applications measured against the provided guidelines. A UDM policy on Migration will be a closely cooperative one between the different Departments involved and the Department of Home Affairs. Inter-Departmental liaison, also with the Department of Labour, will determine the direction and success of the policy.

5. ACTION PLAN

In order to implement the above UDM solutions, a UDM Government will initiate an Action Plan that will focus on the three basic functions within the Department of Home Affairs:

5.1. ADMINISTRATION

The UDM will ensure that the Administration of the Department of Home Affairs is reengineered so that the functions and structure support the processes rather than functions and structures determining the processes.

Clear ownership or managers of processes will also be identified and empowered. The UDM will design processes and manage it in such a way that it supports service delivery arrangements adequately.

The UDM will retrain staff to improve their knowledge and understanding of departmental processes and put mechanisms in place to manage them. Staff focus should be moved from internal towards adding value to the processes and the needs of the users. Where, necessary existing processes need to be redesigned and information about output, staffing trends, budget costs and time frames must be maintained.

Management at all levels of the Department of Home Affairs needs to be improved. Current management need to be retrained and future management trained in the use of current data in future planning. This will also result in the Department becoming less reactive and enable it to do proper advance planning. Available management information should adequately be carried through into strategic planning. This would be the only way to develop management information that can be feedback and inform the policy making process.

The growing gap between available resources and demands for services can to a very limited extent be met through better planning and utilisation of existing resources. However,

the gap is growing at such a rate that a comprehensive review and redesign of the Department of Home Affairs is necessary.

The understaffing issue at the Department of Home Affairs need to be addressed as a matter of urgency. A UDM Government will immediately identify where vacant positions are and fill them with competent and well-trained officials.

New information technology, new systems, computers and terminals are desperately needed. A substantial capital outlay to address the infrastructure shortcomings is of the utmost importance and failure to do so will result in the collapse of this basic function of the Department of Home Affairs.

The physical conditions under which staff are expected to work is close to unbearable. The general working environment needs to be improved. The Department of Public Works must give urgent attention to the state of offices where leakages due to rain occur; there is no fresh air and some offices lack air-conditioning. If the general working environment and conditions improve, the morale and output of the Department should improve accordingly.

5.2. CIVIC SERVICES

Civic Services includes: maintaining the population register, granting of citizenship, record safekeeping, issuing of travel documents and the issuing of identity documents.

A UDM government will embark upon a special operation that will at a specific date eliminate the backlog of millions of South Africans who still are not in possession of the bar-coded ID book. A communication programme to support this operation will be necessary since these millions of South Africans are disenfranchised from their most basic rights because they are not in possession of the bar-coded ID document. These people are unable to participate in the democratic process of elections; they experience difficulties registering for state services such as social grants, health services and unemployment payouts.

A further aim of a UDM government will be to substantially reduce the late registration of births. This will be achieved through partnerships with churches, clinics, the South African Police Services, Local Authorities, Traditional leaders and private institutions such as banks as well as post offices. These institutions, civil society organisations and other government

departments will be asked to act as agents for the Department of Home Affairs in this regard.

In order to further improve civic services a UDM government will substantially simplify the processes involved in the application and issuing of documentation. Current processes are cumbersome and open to manipulation and fraud, exactly because of the complexity of the process. Simplifying the processes will not only result in fewer opportunities for fraud, but will also save cost and speed up delivery.

The existing information technology will be updated and decentralised to improve services.

A retraining and re-orientation of staff is of critical importance. Current delays occur because applications are incomplete and information inaccurate. This results in application being sent hence and forth.

The verification section has a backlog of tens of millions – this under current circumstances seems impossible to rectify. A UDM Government will employ, for a specific period of time, a number of part time workers who can work around the clock to transfer the current paper based documentation systematically to electronic format. There can be no compromise on this issue, because the current circumstances and backlog experienced, results in delays in all other sections of the Department.

5.3. MIGRATION

A UDM Government will without delay put in place a constitutionally-orientated and economically dependable Migration Policy. Such a UDM policy will address the most urgent skills needed in order to contribute to the economic growth of the Country and the capacity for migration.

Migration services need to be properly staffed, and processes need to be clearly mapped out and uniformly applied. Statistics must be gathered and managed so that it can inform and enable the strategic management process of the Department.

Sufficient provision, technologically and logistically, must be provided in order for the Department to perform its core processes.

All ports of entry should be connected to the mainframe and those who are not yet computerised, must be as quickly as possible. Security needs to be sharpened at border posts and ports of entry. The Department of Public Works will fulfil its responsibility as the main role player in upgrading and maintenance of buildings and surroundings at ports of entry.

A UDM Government will immediately address the staff shortage experienced in dealing with illegal immigrants. The UDM believes that the costs of illegal immigrants far outweigh the cost of appointing those needed to prevent the problem from further escalating and to bring it under control.

Focus should also shift to those who employ illegal immigrants with stiff sentences and in extreme cases revoking of business licenses.

MINERALS AND ENERGY

1. INTRODUCTION

Recognising that the past distribution of mining and minerals resources was inequitable, the UDM acknowledges the constitutional obligation to ensure equitable distribution. The UDM furthermore recognises the pivotal role that minerals and energy can play to address poverty. Therefore the UDM will, in consultation with all stakeholders, negotiate for a more equitable distribution of minerals and energy resources. This process will not be abused in the ANC fashion of transformation, which merely seeks to reward party loyalists at the expense of business and community interests. Although the Charter for the industry is written in glossy language the reality remains something different.

UDM Minerals and Energy Policy is premised on minerals and energy supply as the foundation for development and improvement of quality of lives for millions of South Africans contrary to the so-called “A better life for all”, which has translated into the favouring of a new elite aligned to the ruling party.

The UDM realizes that the benefits associated with successful exploitation of minerals resources can contribute significantly to the development of our economy. The UDM is therefore committed to policies that attract investment. There is a need for legislative certainty on such issues as private ownership of enterprises, access to land and security of tenure, taxation, access to skills and technology, access to markets, movement of financial capital and access to geological information.

To attain more equitable distribution of resources incentives will have to be provided for small-scale and emerging mining and energy entrepreneurs. The goal must be to enlarge the cake, instead of merely rearranging the slices that each stakeholder gets.

UDM Policy recognises the need to manage and regulate the possible negative aspects of minerals and energy operations, including environmental damage as well as the health and safety of workers.

2. MISSION STATEMENT

The UDM's mission is to address poverty and imbalances in our society and to set free the creative power inherent in our diversity and to cooperate with all stake-holders to ensure a quality of life and individual freedom for every citizen based on a vibrant minerals and energy sector.

3. UDM OBJECTIVES

A UDM Government will focus on promoting:

- 3.1. Investment in Mining. The UDM will make policies based on risk-return considerations mindful of the fact that stakeholders and investors are faced with many international investment opportunities, and competition.
- 3.2. Development of infrastructure and revitalisation of industries to support mining.
- 3.3. Faster economic growth through Public Private Partnerships.
- 3.4. Responsible Government interaction with stakeholders; ensuring cooperation and co-responsibility of stakeholders with special care taken not to fall into the trap of unintended consequences, which might cripple the best intentions or policies.
- 3.5. Increased public investment in human capital/infrastructure.
- 3.6. Rising living standards, in particular, in rural areas.
- 3.7. Security of tenure.
- 3.8. Environmental responsibility, and the reduction of pollution and harmful emissions.
- 3.9. Mineral and energy workers' safety and health.
- 3.10. Renewable energy resources; including a greater investment in research into energy usage and alternative technologies for indigenous and poor people, many of whom still do not have access to proper energy resources, and currently resort to wood, coal and paraffin for their energy needs.
- 3.11. Further exploration of the possibility of Government going into joint ventures with the Private Sector in order establish new minerals and energy companies.
- 3.12. Government assistance and incentives for small-scale mining and energy entrepreneurs.

4. UDM SOLUTIONS

4.1. MINING SECTOR

- 4.1.1. The UDM believes that policy and legislative uncertainty is an enormous risk factor and a strong deterrent to investors. Against this background the policies pursued by the UDM will guard against policy uncertainties, such as a lack of coherence and direction or sudden and unexpected policy and legislative changes.

- 4.1.2. The UDM is opposed to unconstitutional and uncompensated expropriation of Mineral and Mining rights. This cannot be justified in an open and democratic society based on human dignity, equality and freedom.
- 4.1.3. The UDM shall not grant undefined arbitrary powers to appointed political officials (i.e. Boards and Regulators) in regulating the Mining industry, since this is contrary to the rule of law both in South Africa and internationally.
- 4.1.4. The UDM guarantees a security of tenure that will be continuous over the lifetime and separate phases of prospecting and mining operations in order to retain and attract investment. The security of tenure will be embodied in a Mineral and Mining Agreement that shall be signed by both Government and stakeholders.
- 4.1.5. The UDM will not regulate larger scale retrenchments in the Mining industry, as these are more than adequately regulated in current labour legislation.
- 4.1.6. The UDM believes that the founding principle of state custodianship of mineral resources should be reflected in the granting of effective prospecting and mining rights so that ancillary surface use rights may properly be carried into effect.
- 4.1.7. The UDM will rectify mining policies that are a breeding ground of political patronage and corruption and are lacking in predictability and transparency, all of which are fatal to the assessment of South Africa as a preferred investment destination.
- 4.1.8. The UDM will further explore the possibility of Government going into joint ventures with the private sector in order to establish new minerals and energy companies, where Government holds shares in trust for selected communities who will become full partners after a predetermined period, when Government withdraws.
- 4.1.9. A UDM Government will provide assistance and incentives for small-scale mining entrepreneurs, in line with overall UDM Economic Policy, which aims to create jobs and business opportunities for entrepreneurs through large-scale integrated infrastructure development projects.
- 4.1.10. Encourage workers in this industry to become shareholders in their companies.
- 4.1.11. The UDM will promote mineworker safety and health and overall environmental responsibility through a system of harsh penalties for offenders and generous incentives for leaders in this area.

4.2. ENERGY SECTOR

The UDM recognises that energy is a basic human need and that an energy policy must concentrate on the provision of adequate energy services to all, including households,

commerce, industry and social institutions, at the lowest possible economic cost. At the outset, a UDM Government shall ensure a coherent framework for the development of, and investment in the energy sector. In this respect, the formulation of an Integrated Energy Plan shall be paramount, which will include enhanced attention to renewable energy resources. The UDM Government shall create a fair consumer environment in the energy sector, recognizing that access to energy is vital for a dignified existence and a key component of alleviating poverty.

4.2.1. ELECTRICITY

- 4.2.1.1. The main policy drivers for change in this industry shall be based on increased economic efficiency gains and cost effectiveness.
- 4.2.1.2. In respect of the generation of electricity, the UDM believes that the present monopolistic practices and tendencies in the electricity, distribution and supply must be discarded.
- 4.2.1.3. In respect of the transmission industry, privatization is more complex. A UDM Government's role shall be to ensure that all stakeholders in the industry have maximum possible access to the grid and in this respect an Electricity Regulator shall have an important role to play.
- 4.2.1.4. In respect of distribution privatization shall be encouraged by way of the consolidation of the industry into a number of financially viable independent distribution entities, which shall ultimately be privatized.
- 4.2.1.5. The UDM recognises the historic role of Local Government in the distribution process of electricity. Revenue generated in this fashion shall remain in the treasury of Local Government.

4.2.2. RENEWABLE ENERGY

The UDM will promote renewable energy resources as a greater component in the energy mix of South Africa. Renewable energy resources include hydro, solar and wind related energy generation. To this end economically feasible technologies and applications shall be encouraged and implemented, if necessary, by way of incentives. Targets will be set for the gradual and systematic increase in the use of renewable energy resources, coupled with a reduction in the reliance on finite and environmentally unsound energy resources.

4.2.3. NUCLEAR ENERGY

The UDM acknowledges that nuclear power plays a vital albeit small ($\pm 5\%$) role in the total energy mix of South Africa. A UDM Government's will ensure adequate policies for nuclear management and safety, in line with international treaties and conventions.

The UDM's intention is to gradually phase out reliance on nuclear energy, which will be replaced by renewable energy resources.

4.2.4. LIQUID FUEL INDUSTRY

A UDM Government shall address the present anomalies in the Liquid Fuel Industry, namely:

- 4.2.4.1. The method of procurement of oil by government.
- 4.2.4.2. Protection of oil refining operators.
- 4.2.4.3. Private and parastatal pipeline and rail monopolies.
- 4.2.4.4. The present customs and excise duties payable on all fuels despite the fact that 40% of our fuel is produced locally by SASOL is unfair.
- 4.2.4.5. The UDM is in favour of revisiting the current fuel price structure to ensure that South African consumers of fuel are not over-taxed.
- 4.2.4.6. A UDM Government will formulate a clear and an unambiguous Charter for New Entrants in the Liquid Fuel Industry, in cooperation with the stakeholders, instead of imposing the BEE Charter on oil companies.

4.2.5. GAS

In line with international trends, which indicate that gas has become the fuel of choice, a UDM Government shall promote this relatively clean energy source as a greater component in the energy mix of SA. UDM policies in this regard shall facilitate investment, which shall in turn encourage the growth of the industry to ensure competitiveness, both within the industry and other energy resources.

4.2.6. COAL

The UDM believes more research into the production of cleaner coal is necessary, both for household and power-station consumption.

4.2.7. OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION

The UDM Government will ensure a competitive environment for private enterprises to undertake oil and gas exploration.

5. CONCLUSION

UDM Policies on Minerals and Energy will be a public document available for scrutiny by all interested parties, stakeholders, local and foreign investors. Suggestions and recommendations for amendments or changes to suit new developments both nationally and internationally will be welcomed.

WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY

1. INTRODUCTION

In terms of Water Affairs and Forestry, Government must play a significant resource management role. This places Water Affairs and Forestry squarely within the ambit of the Presidential Council on Planned Sustainable Development that is proposed in UDM Economic and Public Works policies. As a resource, water specifically must play a key role in Planned Sustainable Development programmes aimed at creating safe and productive communities.

Despite current programmes to bring water to the people, the backlogs remain too large. The UDM is in favour of developing a water system that not only provides for current needs, but is also capable of coping with increased future consumption.

Therefore there is a need to increase the current water storage and dam capacity. Recognising that water is a scarce resource, it is unacceptable that vast quantities of water running through the rivers of the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu Natal ends up unused in the sea. Infrastructure development is required. Investment in water infrastructure will have several significant benefits. Firstly, it can serve as a catalyst to stimulate agriculture and hence rural revitalisation in some of the poorest areas of the country. Secondly, an investment in water infrastructure will lead to improved health for poor rural communities, who are currently without clean water and sanitation. Thirdly, an investment in water infrastructure will create jobs and therefore contribute to poverty alleviation.

A UDM Government will ensure close cooperation between the Departments of Water Affairs and Forestry, Agriculture and Land, as well as Environmental Affairs and Tourism, under the auspices of the Presidential Council on Planned Sustainable Development (as proposed in UDM Economic Policy).

It is necessary to launch a national campaign to address the specific greening needs in both urban and rural areas.

2. MISSION STATEMENT

To manage the water and forestry resources of South Africa in an equitable and responsible manner by finding a sustainable balance between development, service delivery and conservation.

3. OBJECTIVES

In line with the Constitution, a UDM Government will aim to achieve the following objectives in terms of Water Affairs and Forestry:

- 3.1. The provision of water services to the people of South Africa, specifically in cooperation with Local Government.
- 3.2. Sustainable development and protection of South Africa's water resources.
- 3.3. Sustainable development and protection of South Africa's forestry resources.

4. UDM SOLUTIONS

4.1. PROVISION OF WATER SERVICES

Water is a scarce resource in South Africa, and furthermore its distribution for human consumption and productive activity was subject to inequality and discrimination under the previous regime. Within this context the equitable provision of water services will be the main objective of a UDM Government.

4.1.1. Household water supply

Household water supply must become a reality for every South African family. This responsibility lies with Local Government, which must be actively assisted and funded by National Government to develop the capacity to discharge this duty effectively and efficiently.

- It is vital that Local Government is assisted to develop the institutional capacity to provide and manage water services.
- National Government must set standards for the treatment of water for human use and enforce these stringently.
- A universal system of charging for water services must be adopted, with due regard to the Constitutional right of every South African to have access to water. Such a system must include a Basic Service Subsidy that ensures that the poor and indigent have access to a prescribed minimum quantity of water that is required for healthy living.
- Water service provision must include the provision of sanitation, as a necessary health and conservation requirement.

- National Government must continuously monitor water resources contaminated with waterborne diseases, institute alternative water supplies, contain the area of infection, and initiate cleaning-up programmes.
- Infrastructure development and maintenance to achieve the above goals must be made possible with National Government providing a portion of the funding and skills-transfer to Local Government.

4.1.2. Water for industrial and agricultural use

In terms of industrial and agricultural water use the government must give special attention to the needs of established and emerging farmers.

- The development of irrigation schemes has been neglected, despite the massive successes achieved by irrigation schemes developed by the government in the mid-twentieth century.
- Catchment area research and large-scale infrastructure development in KwaZulu Natal and Eastern Cape must be commenced with as a matter of urgency. Currently vast quantities of water flow through the rivers of these regions, without being properly applied for agricultural or human needs.

4.2. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION OF SOUTH AFRICA'S WATER RESOURCES

A UDM Government will hold in trust, on behalf of all South Africans, the water resources of the country. This duty is two-fold:

4.2.1. Sustainable Development of water resources

- Catchment area management will be integrated to ensure the proper use of water throughout a catchment area, and to prevent abuse upstream from affecting all downstream users.
- Carefully monitoring water needs within catchment areas with a view to refining existing infrastructure and where necessary develop new infrastructure to enable the gathering, treatment and distribution of water for human, agricultural and industrial use.

4.2.2. Protection of water resources

- Continuously monitor the level of chemical and biological toxins and pollutants within water sources, and initiate remedial programmes when required.

- Trace the sources of pollution and ensure heavy penalties are imposed on repeat polluters. Polluters will pay compensation in addition to penalties.
- Identify alien plant invasions that threaten water resources and initiate safe and effective clearing-up programmes.
- Ensure continuous education and awareness on the sustainable use and protection of water resources.

4.3. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION OF SOUTH AFRICA'S FORESTRY RESOURCES

A UDM Government will hold in trust, on behalf of all South Africans, the forestry resources of the country. This duty is two-fold:

4.3.1. Sustainable Development of forestry resources

- Manage on a profitable basis the commercial forests in its ownership, and ensure that forests that are privatised continue to conform to size, age and environmental standards set by National Government.
- Encourage the involvement of local communities in the management of forests, whether public or private, with a view to job creation.
- In cooperation with Environmental Affairs and Tourism, and the relevant Provincial Governments, manage and conserve the indigenous forests of South Africa.
- In cooperation with the Departments of Agriculture & Land Affairs and Environmental Affairs and Tourism, launch a campaign for the greening of South Africa to restore rural areas suffering from deforestation and soil erosion, replace alien vegetation, assist with crops and vegetable gardens and create green recreational spaces in urban areas. Such a campaign can create jobs on a significant scale.

4.3.2. Protection of forestry resources

- Set standards for cutting of commercial forests with clearly defined minimums and enforce these standards stringently.
- Regulate responsible fire management for forests.
- Develop pro-active fire-warning systems, and coordinate fire-fighting efforts when unplanned veld or forest fires occur.

- Ensure continuous education and awareness on the sustainable use and protection of forest resources, and specifically warn the public of the danger and costs of veld and forest fires.