



Presentation on World
Economic Forum 2025 Global
Risks Impact on South Africa
and SA's 7th Administration
Risk Intelligence Report

**Strengthening Medium-Term
Planning 2025 - 2030**

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Developing Countries: A Case Study of South Africa / RiskForesights.COM
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OUR VISION

“Create a Digitally Empowered Africa delivered through World Class E-Governance Solutions”

We Envision A World Where, Decisions We Make Today will be Driven by What We Want The Future To Look Like and Every Decision Maker, Researcher, Learner, Leader, Professional Can Effortlessly Tap The World’s Collective Research Insights and Foresights on Strategic Thinking, Risk Management, Digitalisation Knowledge, Reducing Ignorance and Make Risk Informed Decision, Where Strategic Insights and Risk Management Knowledge Available Somewhere Informs Critical Decisions Everywhere. Where 4IR Technologies Will Be At The Core of The World’s Developments



MEET THE TEAM



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Strategy – Risk – Governance - Culture

Mabutho is the Founder and Creator of SmartGovNexus.COM and RiskForesights.COM a One Stop Access Digital Knowledge and Data Management Ecosystem Platform.

He is a seasoned Strategic Thinker, Risk Management Executive & Thought Leader with over 15yrs experience in Strategic Planning, Execution & Risk Management across various industries ranging from Insurance, Energy, Transportation, Petrochemicals, Banking, Facilities Management, Public Sector (National Government Departments & Local Government) & Consulting. In the Field of Risk Management, he pioneered the concept of Integrating Risk Foresights into Decision Making and Objective Setting, through the research work he completed in 2007 on Integrating Risk Identification into objective setting (Decision making) processes.

He further developed ©2007 RiskForesights.COM Integrated Risk Management Framework as well as a Three-Dimensional Situation Analysis MATRIX called © RiskForesights.COM Situation Analysis Diamond Risk Identification Model A Situation Analysis Strategic approach which provides a current situation analysis (PESTLE & SWOT) a & Future Anticipated Situation Analysis (Risk Analysis) to inform Decision Making & Strategic Planning.



NDP VISION 2030

By 2030, the NDP envisions a South Africa where all citizens have equal opportunities, access to quality services, and the ability to contribute to and benefit from the country's development.

01 Economic Growth & Employment

- *Aspiration*:** Achieve inclusive economic growth that creates jobs and reduces unemployment.
- *Goals*:**
- Reduce unemployment from 25% (2012) to 6% by 2030.
 - Create 11 million new jobs by 2030.
 - Increase the share of national income earned by the bottom 40% of households.
 - Promote industrialization and diversify the economy beyond resource extraction.



02 Education & Skills Development

- *Aspiration*:** Build a high-quality education system that equips citizens with the skills needed for a modern economy.
- *Goals*:**
- Improve literacy and numeracy rates in schools.
 - Increase the number of students graduating from universities and technical colleges.
 - Ensure that 90% of learners pass mathematics, science, and languages with at least 50% proficiency.
 - Expand access to early childhood development (ECD) programs.



03 Health & Wellbeing

- *Aspiration*:** Ensure a healthy life for all South Africans.
- *Goals*:**
- Increase life expectancy to at least 70 years.
 - Reduce infant mortality to 20 deaths per 1,000 live births.
 - Combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and other diseases through improved healthcare services.
 - Achieve universal health coverage through the National Health Insurance (NHI) scheme.



04 Infrastructure Development

- *Aspiration*:** Build a robust infrastructure network to support economic growth and improve quality of life.
- *Goals*:**
- Expand and modernize transport, energy, water, and digital infrastructure.
 - Ensure reliable electricity supply and increase renewable energy usage.
 - Provide universal access to clean water and sanitation.



05 Social Protection & Poverty Reduction

- *Aspiration*:** Eliminate poverty and reduce inequality.
- *Goals*:**
- Lift 11 million people out of poverty by 2030.
 - Expand social grants and support systems for vulnerable groups.
 - Improve access to housing and basic services for all citizens.



NDP Vision 2030 Core Objectives



Good Governance and Corruption Reduction 06

- *Aspiration*:** Build a capable and ethical state that delivers services effectively.
- *Goals*:**
- Strengthen public institutions and improve service delivery.
 - Combat corruption and promote transparency and accountability.
 - Enhance citizen participation in governance and decision-making.



Environmental Sustainability 07

- *Aspiration*:** Promote sustainable development and protect natural resources.
- *Goals*:**
- Transition to a low-carbon economy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
 - Protect biodiversity and ecosystems.
 - Ensure sustainable water and land use practices.



Social Cohesion & Nation Building 08

- *Aspiration*:** Foster a united, non-racial, and non-sexist society.
- *Goals*:**
- Promote social inclusion and reduce racial and gender inequalities.
 - Strengthen national identity and cultural heritage.
 - Address historical injustices and promote reconciliation.



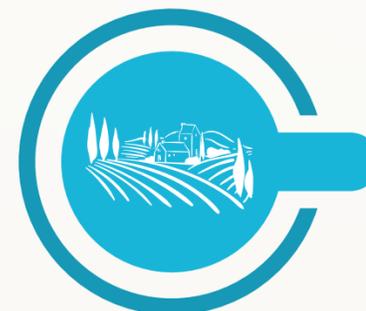
Innovation & Technology 09

- *Aspiration*:** Build a knowledge-based economy driven by innovation and technology.
- *Goals*:**
- Increase investment in research and development (R&D).
 - Expand access to digital technologies and broadband internet.
 - Support entrepreneurship and small businesses.



Rural Development 10

- *Aspiration*:** Revitalize rural areas and reduce urban-rural disparities.
- *Goals*:**
- Improve access to infrastructure, healthcare, and education in rural areas.
 - Support agricultural development and land reform.
 - Create economic opportunities in rural communities.





CHALLENGES AND PROGRESS

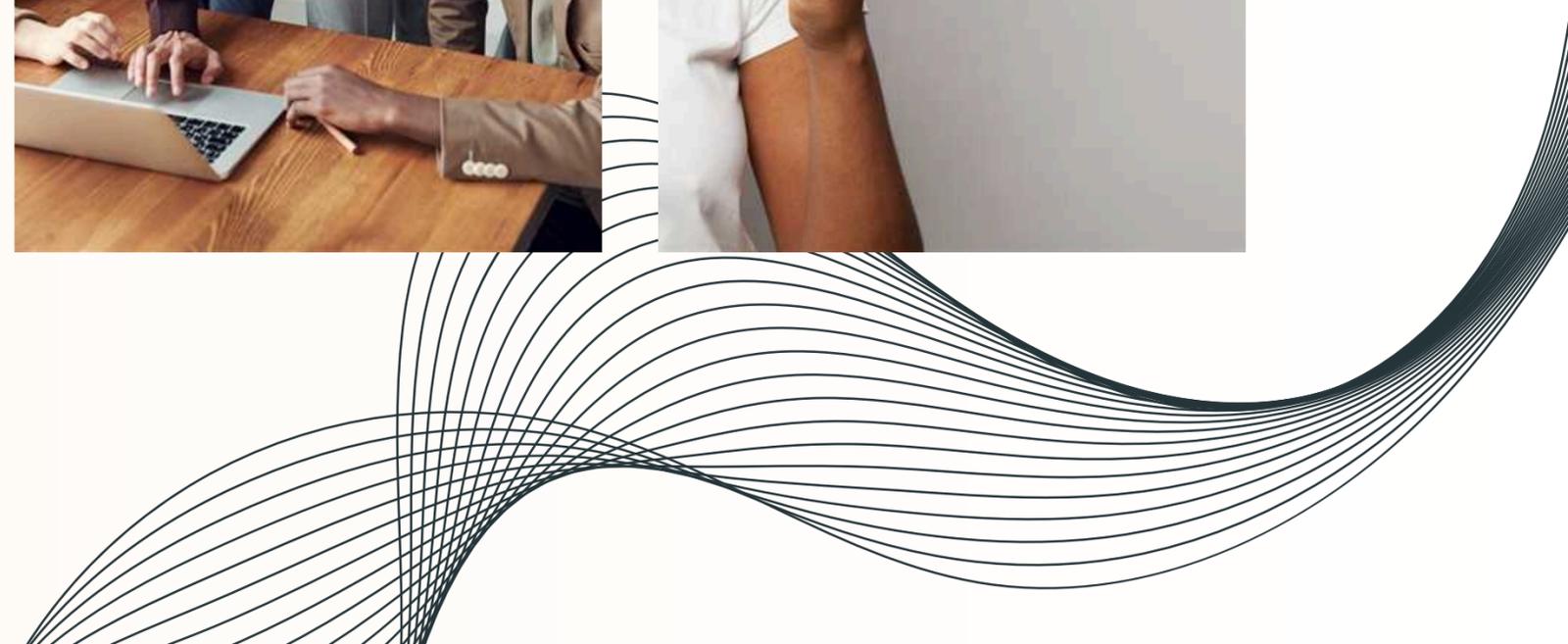
The NDP emphasizes partnerships between government, the private sector, civil society, and citizens to achieve its goals. However, challenges such as slow economic growth, high unemployment, corruption, and inadequate implementation capacity have hindered progress. Addressing these issues requires sustained political will, **effective Proactive Risk Management**, and inclusive participation.

However, the NDP remains a guiding framework for policymakers and stakeholders working toward a better future for all South Africans.

RISK IDENTIFICATION

RiskForesights.COM

Situation Analysis Diamond





RiskForesights.COM
Where Futuristic
Risk Foresights
-Find You

**RISK
ANALYSIS**

**PESTLE
ANALYSIS**



**SWOT
ANALYSIS**

RiskForesights.COM Situation Analysis Diamond

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provides Organisations of all Types with the Capability to align Risk Identification with Strategic Planning by creating a balance between Current Situation Analysis (PESTLE & SWOT Analysis) (Risk Factors / Sources of Risk) and Future Situation Analysis (Risk Analysis) to inform Decision Making and Strategic Planning through understanding current Environment as well as the future anticipated Threat and Opportunity Events (Risks)





WEF 2025 GLOBAL RISKS

“Empowering Global Leaders, Policy Makers, all Spheres of Government, and Organisations with actionable Insights and Foresights”



2025 A year with unique challenges

The World Economic Forum (WEF) annually publishes its Global Risks Report, which identifies and analyzes the most pressing risks facing the world in the coming years. The 2025 edition of the report highlights a range of interconnected risks, including climate change, economic inequality, geopolitical tensions, technological disruptions, and health crises. These risks pose significant challenges for all nations, but developing countries, such as South Africa, are particularly vulnerable due to their limited resources, weaker institutions, and existing socio-economic challenges. This white paper explores the potential impact of the WEF 2025 risks on South Africa and, by extension, other developing nations.



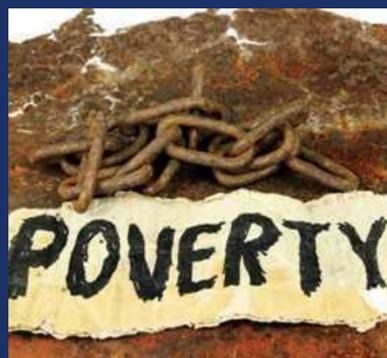
5 Key Risks Identified by the WEF 2025 Report are;

1. Economic Inequality: The widening gap between the wealthy and impoverished segments of society which can foster unrest and destabilization.
2. Climate Change: Environmental degradation and extreme weather events disproportionately impact developing countries with less capacity to adapt.
3. Geopolitical Tensions: Rising global tensions which may disrupt trade networks and investment flows, crucial for developing economies.
4. Technological Disruption: Rapid technological changes can lead to job losses in traditional sectors while creating a skills mismatch.
5. Public Health Crises: The lasting effects of global pandemics which strain healthcare systems and economic stability.

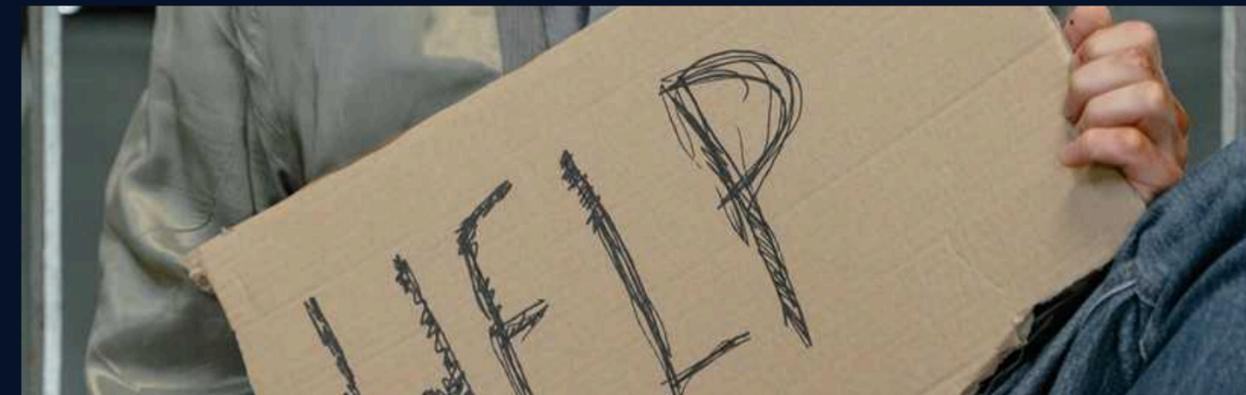
ECONOMIC INEQUALITY AND SOCIAL UNREST



Economic inequality is another major risk highlighted in the WEF 2025 report. South Africa is one of the most unequal countries in the world, with a Gini coefficient of over 0.60. The COVID-19 pandemic has widened this gap, as the economic fallout disproportionately affected low-income households. Rising inequality could fuel social unrest, as seen in the July 2021 riots, which were triggered by economic grievances and political frictions. If left unaddressed, persistent inequality could undermine social cohesion, deter foreign investment, and hinder economic growth, creating a vicious cycle of poverty and instability.

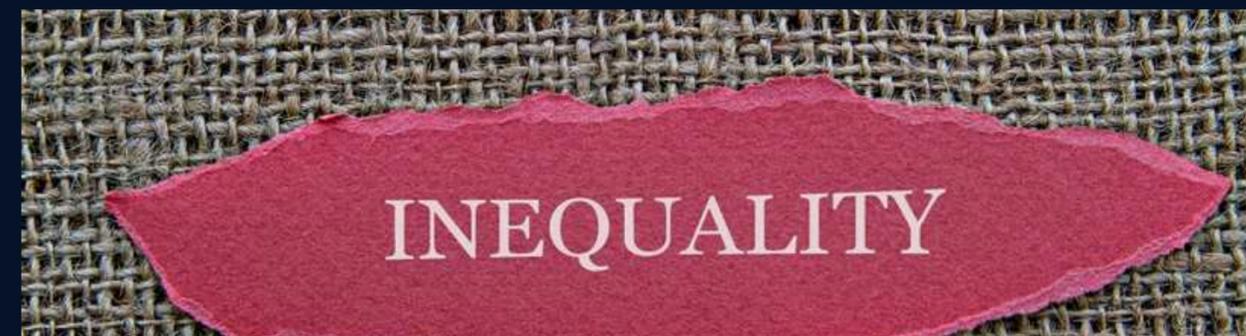


Impact on South Africa: South Africa has one of the highest levels of income inequality in the world, with significant disparities in wealth, education, and access to basic services. The WEF 2025 report highlights how economic inequality can lead to social unrest and political instability.

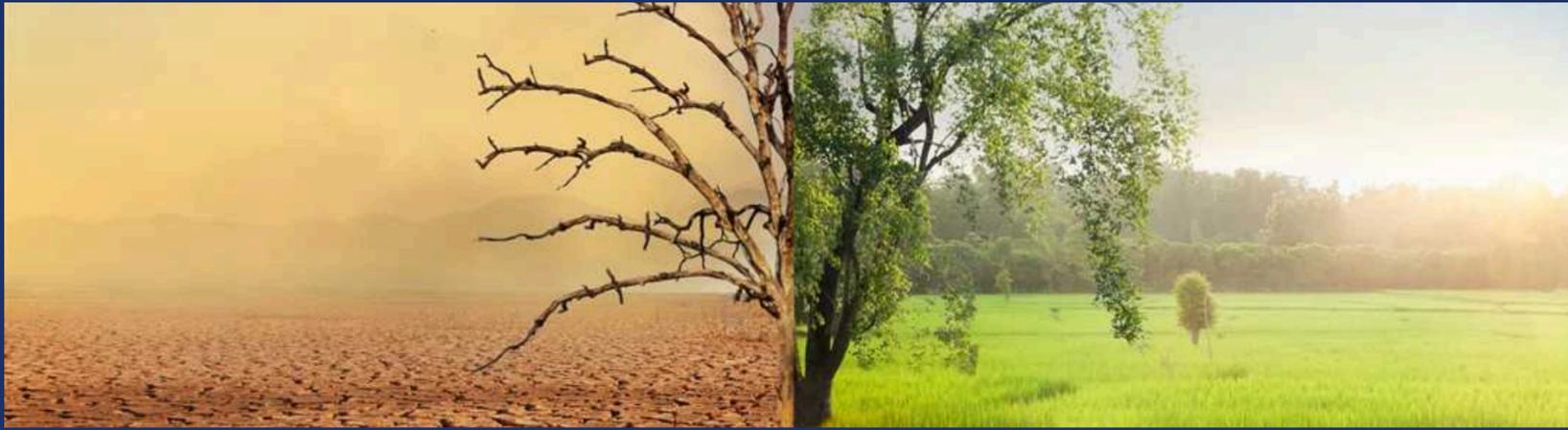


Case Study Implications:

- **Unemployment:** High youth unemployment (over 60% in some regions) could fuel social discontent and protests.
- **Access to Services:** Inequality in access to healthcare, education, and housing could further widen the gap between rich and poor, hindering social cohesion.
- **Policy Challenges:** Addressing inequality requires targeted policies, but fiscal constraints, incompetence and corruption may limit the government's ability to implement effective solutions.



CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION



Climate change remains one of the most critical risks identified by the WEF. For South Africa, a country already grappling with water scarcity, droughts, and extreme weather events, the implications are significant. The agricultural sector, which employs a significant portion of the population, is particularly at risk. Prolonged droughts and unpredictable rainfall patterns could lead to crop failures, food insecurity, and increased poverty. Additionally, South Africa's reliance on coal for energy production exacerbates its carbon footprint, making it vulnerable to international pressure to transition to greener energy sources. This transition, while necessary, could strain the economy and lead to job losses in the coal industry, further exacerbating unemployment, which already stands at over 30%.



Impact on South Africa: South Africa is highly vulnerable to climate change due to its reliance on agriculture, water scarcity, and exposure to extreme weather events such as droughts and floods. The WEF 2025 report emphasizes the increasing frequency and severity of these events.

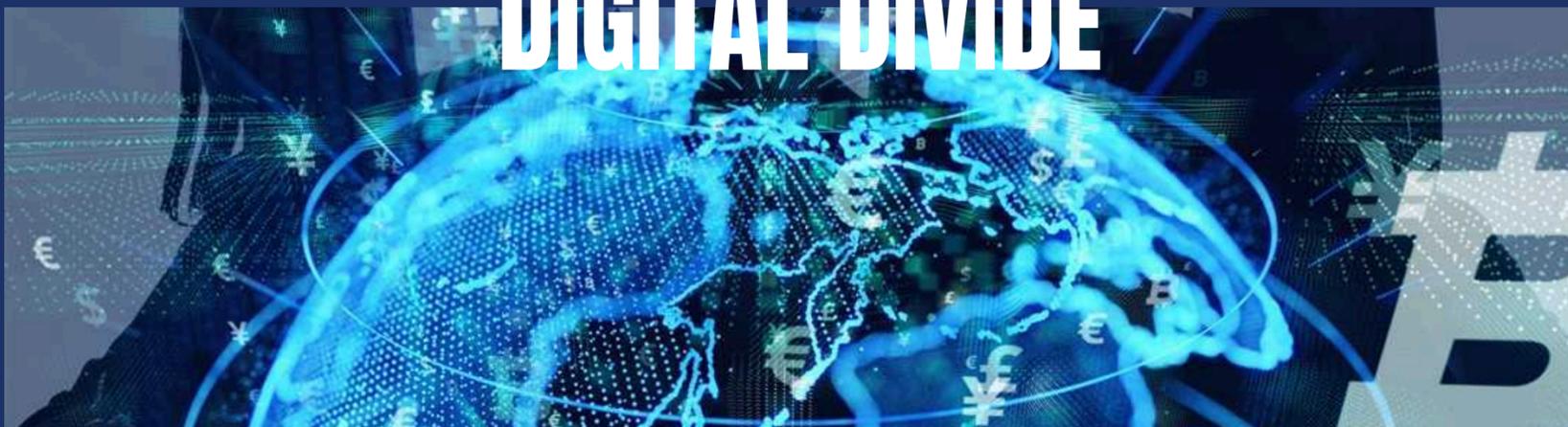


Case Study Implications:

- **Agriculture:** Prolonged droughts could devastate crop yields, threatening food security and livelihoods in both urban and rural areas.
- **Energy:** South Africa's dependence on coal for energy makes it a significant contributor to carbon emissions, but transitioning to renewable energy sources requires substantial investment and technological support which the country may not afford.
- **Migration:** Environmental degradation could lead to internal displacement and migration, exacerbating urban overcrowding and resource competition.



TECHNOLOGICAL DISRUPTIONS AND DIGITAL DIVIDE



EMBRACING TECHNOLOGY FOR E-GOVERNANCE

The rapid pace of technological change presents both opportunities and challenges for developing countries. While digital transformation has the potential to drive economic growth and improve access to services, South Africa faces significant barriers, including limited internet access, a lack of digital skills, and inadequate infrastructure. The WEF 2025 report warns that failing to bridge the digital divide could exacerbate existing inequalities and leave developing countries further behind in the global economy. For South Africa, this could mean missed opportunities for innovation, job creation, and improved public services, particularly in education and healthcare.



Impact on South Africa: The WEF 2025 report emphasizes the risks and opportunities associated with rapid technological advancements, including automation, artificial intelligence, and cybersecurity threats.



Case Study Implications:

- **Job Displacement:** Automation could disproportionately affect low-skilled workers in manufacturing and services, exacerbating unemployment.
- **Digital Divide:** Limited access to digital infrastructure in rural and underserved areas could hinder South Africa's ability to participate in the digital economy.
- **Cybersecurity:** As digital adoption increases, South Africa will face growing cybersecurity threats, particularly in its financial and public sectors.



HEALTH CRISIS AND WEAK HEALTHCARE SYSTEMS



The COVID-19 pandemic exposed the vulnerabilities of healthcare systems in developing countries. South Africa, despite having one of the most advanced healthcare systems in Africa, struggled to cope with the surge in cases, highlighting issues such as underfunding, inadequate infrastructure, and a shortage of healthcare workers. The WEF 2025 report emphasizes the risk of future pandemics, which could further strain South Africa's healthcare system and divert resources from other critical areas, such as education and infrastructure development. Additionally, the economic impact of health crises could deepen poverty and inequality, particularly in marginalized communities.



Impact on South Africa: The COVID-19 pandemic exposed vulnerabilities in South Africa's healthcare system, including inadequate infrastructure, unequal access to care, and reliance on global supply chains for medical supplies. The WEF 2025 report highlights the ongoing risks of pandemics and health crises.



Case Study Implications:

- **Healthcare Capacity:** South Africa's public healthcare system is underfunded, mismanaged and overburdened, making it difficult to respond to future health crises.
- **HIV/AIDS and TB Burden:** The country already faces a high burden of infectious diseases, which could be exacerbated by new pandemics.
- **Vaccine Access:** Ensuring equitable access to vaccines and treatments remains a challenge, particularly for marginalized communities.





POLICY RESPONSES AND THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Addressing these risks requires a multifaceted approach, combining domestic policy reforms with international cooperation. South Africa must prioritize investments in renewable energy while maintaining an economically viable balance with coal fired power stations, digital infrastructure, and healthcare to build resilience against climate change, technological disruptions, and health crises. Social policies aimed at reducing inequality, such as expanding social safety nets and improving access to quality education, are also essential.



On the international front, South Africa can leverage its position in multilateral forums like the African Union and BRICS to advocate for fairer trade policies, increased SMMEs finance, and technology transfer. Developed countries and international organizations must also play a role by providing financial and technical support to help developing countries navigate these challenges.



To mitigate the risks identified in the WEF 2025 report, South Africa is already implementing following strategies:

- **Climate Adaptation:** Investing in climate-resilient infrastructure, promoting renewable energy balanced with the reality that South Africa is a Coal rich country, and implementing sustainable agricultural practices.
- **Social Programs:** Expanding social safety nets, improving access to education and healthcare, and addressing youth unemployment through skills development programs.
- **Economic Diversification:** Reducing reliance on commodity exports by promoting sectors such as technology, tourism, and manufacturing.
- **Digital Transformation:** Bridging the digital divide by expanding internet access and investing in digital literacy programs.
- **Global Cooperation:** Strengthening partnerships with international organizations (BRICS) and regional bodies (SADC & AU) to address shared challenges such as economic growth, unemployment, climate change and health crises.

CONCLUSION



The risks outlined in the WEF 2025 report present significant existing challenges and/or weaknesses for developing countries like South Africa. Climate change, economic inequality, geopolitical tensions, technological disruptions, and health crises are interconnected issues that require urgent and coordinated action. While the road ahead is fraught with difficulties, it also offers opportunities for transformative change.

— “ —
The time to act is now, as the cost of in-action will be borne by future generations...
— ” —

By addressing these risks head-on, South Africa can not only build a more resilient and inclusive society but also serve as a model for other developing nations facing similar challenges. However, the success of these efforts will depend on the government's ability to implement reforms, combat corruption, and prioritize the needs of its most vulnerable citizens.

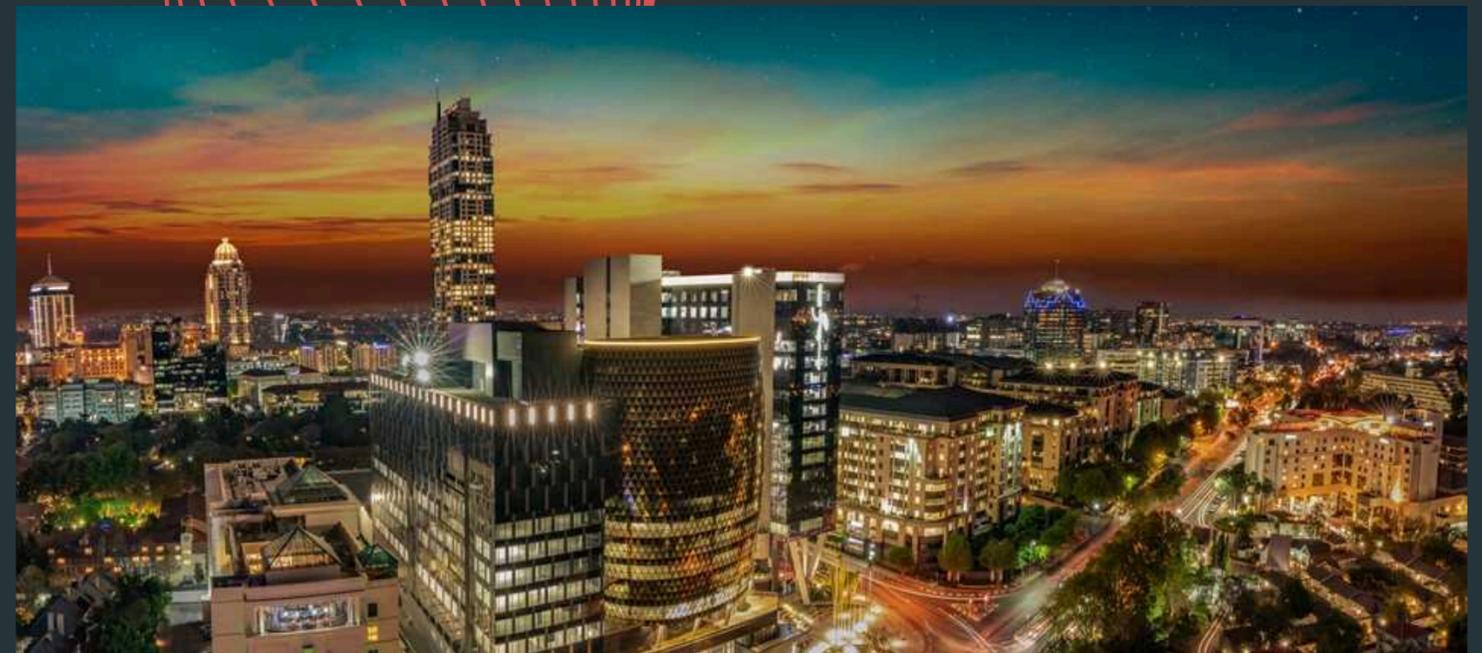
The Global Risks identified by WEF pose both threats and opportunities, therefore should also be used by the Private Sector to inform their Innovation and Creativity efforts to develop solutions for developing countries.

**To access the The Impact of the World
Economic Forum 2025 Risks on Developing
Countries: A Case Study of South Africa Full
Report click below**

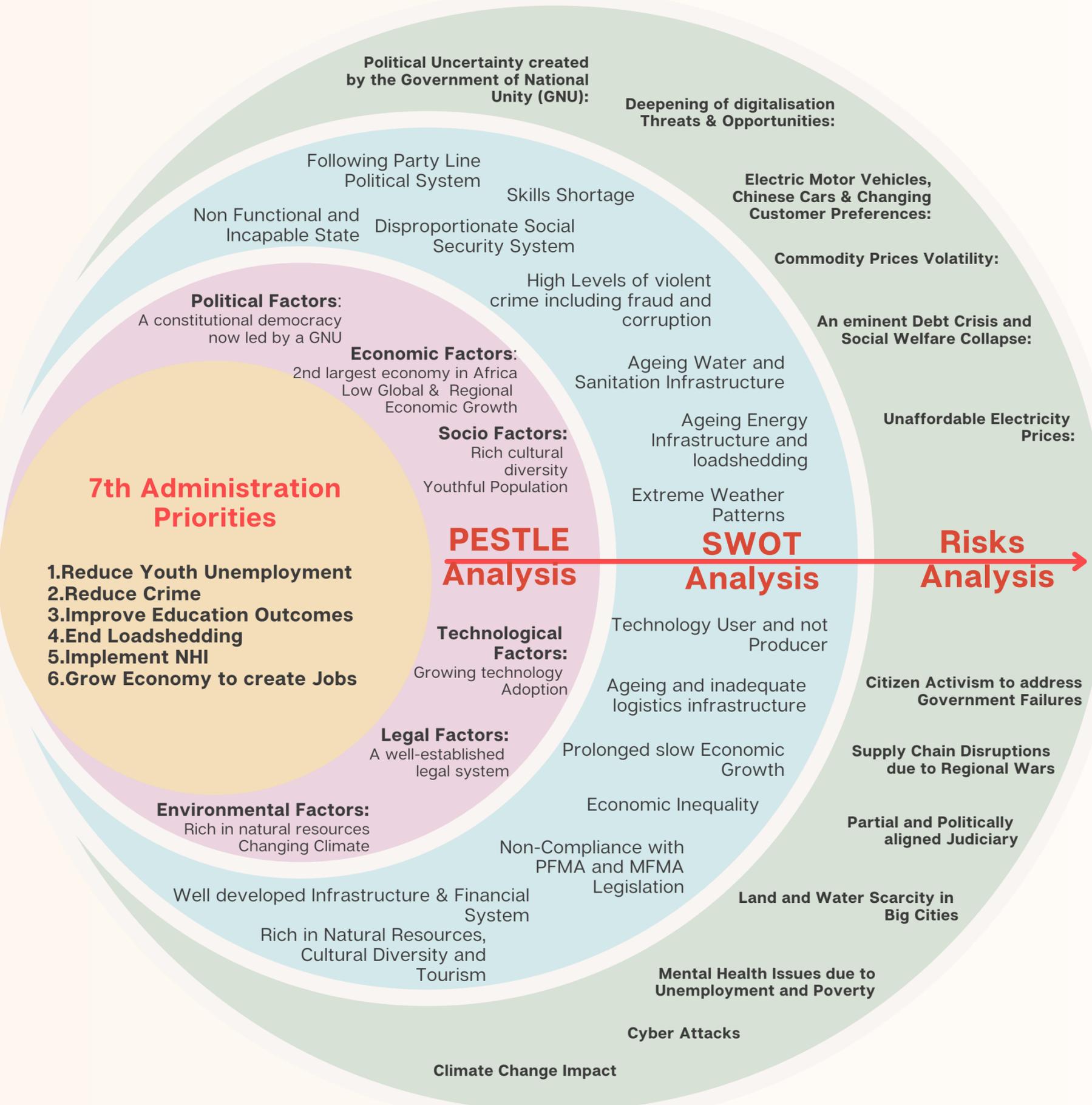


Risks that may prevent the achievement of 7th administration priorities

“Transforming Risk Foresights into Action: Building a Resilient and Prosperous Future for South Africa”



6TH ADMINISTRATION: RISKS IDENTIFIED IN 2020



- RISKS STILL TO WATCH**
- Unpredictable weather patterns will persist impacting negatively on the Agriculture Industry and Industries that are dependent on the Agriculture Sector.
 - A death in Objectivity by South African Media houses. Media Houses are becoming more and more unashamedly partisan
 - Introduction of 5 G Technology to all corners of the country will make high speed broadband internet universally available at competitive prices.
 - A Rise in Citizen Activism due to failure of the ruling party to deliver on their electorate mandate which may force the ruling party to be more responsive to the electorate needs

- PRIORITIES**
1. Economic Transformation and Job Creation
 2. Education, skills and health
 3. Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services
 4. Spatial integration, human settlements & local government
 5. Social cohesion and safe communities
 6. A capable, ethical and developmental state
 7. A better africa and World

- MATERIALIZED RISKS**
- A possibility of a spring uprising in the next 18 to 36 months due to no economic growth, job losses and rising inequalities
 - ANC getting less than 50% of the vote in Metros and National Government due to waning popularity which will result in a forced coalition at National Government.
 - A Slowdown in the Economies of our Major trading partners due to the impact of COVID 19 impacting negatively on our Export Order Books
 - It is highly likely that the investment pledges made by the private sector will not materialise due to general lack of innovation, creativity, productivity by the private sector
 - New Innovative and disruptive technologies brought by 4IR which will bring quality education to all, bring quality healthcare to all citizens and improve trade amongst African Citizens
 - A very high likelihood that the government will not deliver timely, within scope and within budget on new key planned projects such as the NHI, Nuclear Energy Build, Broadband Rollout

STRATEGIC GAP ASSESSMENT

Medium Term Plans and IDPs Standardisation

- Develop and implement a standardized risk informed planning template for Government Departments and Local Government Municipalities.
- **Alignment with National Priorities:** Ensure that strategic plans align with national development priorities, such as those in the NDP Vision 2030, those outlined by the Presidents in the Opening of Parliament Address (OPA) and those outlined in the State of the Nation Address (SONA), ensuring coherence throughout various government levels.

Risk Informed and Data Driven Decision Making

- **Utilize Data Analytics:** Invest in analytics tools and training to enable government officials to leverage data effectively. This involves analyzing demographic, economic, and social data to inform strategic priorities.
- **Performance Metrics:** Develop clear performance metrics and indicators that can track progress toward strategic goals, enabling adjustments based on evidence and outcomes.
- **Develop a Risk Informed and Data Driven Strategic Planning Integrated Framework.**

Medium Term Planning and Execution Automation

- **Develop an automated strategic alignment toolkit for departments and local Government Municipalities.**
 - Automating strategic planning, execution, and monitoring can significantly enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of government operations.
 - By leveraging technology, governments can become more data-driven, responsive, and inclusive, leading to better outcomes for citizens and improved public trust. Embracing automation not only streamlines processes but also cultivates a culture of innovation and continuous improvement within the public sector.

Resource Allocation

Allocate funding from the national, provincial and local government budgets dedicated to strategic planning initiatives, with emphasis on Risk Mitigation Initiatives/Projects

Capacity Building

- Invest in training and resources for risk informed strategic planning, data collection and analysis.
- Collaborate with universities and research institutions for capacity building.

**To access the South Africa 7th Administration
Risk Intelligence Full Report click below**

A 3D rendered graphic featuring the words "CLICK HERE" in a bold, red, sans-serif font. The text is positioned on a flat, grey rectangular base. The letters have a slight shadow and a gradient, giving them a three-dimensional appearance. The entire graphic is centered within a white rectangular area.



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