



**KWAZULU-NATAL**  
**PROVINCIAL PLANNING COMMISSION**

**DRAFT**

**PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND  
DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY**

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## Foreword by the Premier of KZN

Premier of the Province of KZN

### Abbreviations

4IR	4 <sup>th</sup> Industrial Revolution
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
AWG	Action Working Groups
BSPSCs	Broad Provincial Spatial Planning Categories
BR&E	Business Retention and Expansion
CET	Community Education and Training
CFR	Central Forest Reserve
CWP	Community Work Programme
DDA	District Development Agency
DDM	District Development Model
DPME	Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
DSD	Department of Social Development
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
ESIEID	Economic Sectors, Investment, Employment and Infrastructure Development
FFC	Finance and Fiscal Commission
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GSCID	Governance, State Capacity and Institutional Development
GVA	Gross Value Add
GVC	global value chain
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology
IDZ	Integrated Development Zone
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
JCPS	Justice, Crime Prevention and Security
KSIA	King Shaka International Airport
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
LUMS	land use management systems
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MECs	Members of the Executive Council
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
NDP	National Development Plan
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NFEPA	National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Area

NGOs	non-governmental organisations
NSDF	National Spatial Development Framework
NSSD1	National Strategy for Sustainable Development
OSS	Operation Sukuma Sakhe
PDI	previously disadvantaged individual
PPC	Provincial Coastal Committee
PGDP	Provincial Growth and Development Plan
PGDS	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
PICC	Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Commission
PICWG	Provincial Infrastructure Coordination Work Group
PPC	Provincial Planning Commission
PSDF	Provincial Spatial Development Framework
RASET	Radical Agrarian Socio-Economic Transformation
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SETA	Sector Education and Training Authority
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SIAS	Screening, Identification, Assessment and Support
SIP	Strategic Integrated Project
SMME	small, medium and micro enterprise
SOE	State-owned Enterprise
SOPA	State of the Province Address
SPCHD	Social Protection, Community and Human Development
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
SWSA	Strategic Water Resource Area
TB	Tuberculosis
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UIF	Unemployment Insurance Fund
USA	United States of America
WTO	World Trade Organisation

## **DISCLAIMERS**

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Information from pertinent government (such as the MTSF) and provincial documents (such as the 2016 PGDS and PGDP) are used in the document. Sources external to government documents have been referenced.

**Draft for discussion and consultation**

## Executive Summary

When the first Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) was developed and adopted in 2011, all growth and development partners and stakeholders in the Province of KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) unanimously agreed that that the growth and development of this Province will at all times be guided and directed by a long-term Vision and Strategy. It was agreed that since the growth and development of this Province is the collective responsibility of government, business, labour and civil society that there should be a collective Vision and Strategy to ensure that all partners and stakeholders are clear about where this Province is heading to and how it intends to get there.

The approach followed with the Review of this version, the 2021 PGDS, was one of firstly, acknowledging that the Province has been actively pursuing the implementation of a PGDS, fully aligned to the National Development Plan (NDP), since 2011. This Strategy Review, therefore, does not disregard what was done since 2011, but recognises that the implementation of this Strategy remains work in progress. It also acknowledges that as much as Strategy is critical to determine priority actions and to provide direction for integrated and coordinated action, it also has to provide clear direction for transitioning from planning to implementation.

It is important and essential for a provincial policy document, such as the PGDS, to be reflective of and aligned to international and national policy imperatives. It is for this reason that this Review of the 2021 PGDS was initiated by a detailed policy scan to identify significant policy shifts which may have occurred since the last review in 2016. Thus, this version of the PGDS responds directly to *inter alia* policy directives captured in the:

- 1) United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
- 2) African Unity Programme Goals 2063;
- 3) NDP;
- 4) 2019 - 2024 Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF);
- 5) Eight Provincial Priorities as announced by the leadership of the Sixth Administration;
- 6) Spatial Planning and Land Use Management (SPLUMA) Principles;
- 7) KZN Radical Socio-Economic Transformation Programme;
- 8) Operation Sukuma Sakhe (OSS) Principles; and
- 9) The District Development Model (DDM) as a new approach to district level integration.

The introductory observations and policy context are dealt with in Chapter 1 of this PGDS

The Review in this 2021 PGDS was further guided by a high-level situational or strategic analysis of where it is that the Province currently finds itself, which was predominantly informed by recent studies and empirical reports on the successes and failures in the implementation of the Provincial Strategy adopted in 2011 and refined in 2016, as well as perception surveys done to determine the priority areas or issues the citizens of this Province expects a reviewed strategy to address. The situational analysis underpinning this strategy review can, therefore, be found in:



- 1) The National 25 Year Review;
- 2) The Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) 2015 and 2018 Citizen Satisfaction Surveys
- 3) The 2014 - 2019 Provincial Performance Review
- 4) The 2020 KZN Socio-Economic Overview
- 5) A high-level analysis of the impact of COVID-19
- 6) Consultation input and comments from development partners
- 7) High-level *status quo* based on a Sustainability Matrix focusing on the following landscapes as they pertain to the Province:
  - a) Environmental Resilience;
  - b) Human Development and Social Capital;
  - c) Economic Development;
  - d) Infrastructure;
  - e) Spatial Development; and
  - f) Governance.

The strategic situational analysis underpinning this version of the PGDS is outlined in Chapter 2

Based on an assessment of the current policy environment and the strategic analysis of the provincial *status quo*, as well as a deep understanding that the Province of KZN is part of a bigger and overarching National growth and development process, as reflected in the National Development Plan (NDP), there has been absolute consensus on the need to ensure that the Provincial long-term Vision and Strategy of the Province must at all times be fully aligned with the National Vision and Strategy.

Noting that the National Vision and Strategy, as expressed in the NDP has not been amended or adjusted since adoption in 2011, as well as the fact that the long-term (20 year) Vision for the Province adopted in 2011 and slightly refined in 2016 is still as relevant when it was first adopted, the Vision guiding the Review of this 2021 Version of the PGDS remains:

***“KwaZulu-Natal will be a prosperous Province  
with a healthy, secure and skilled population,  
living in dignity and harmony,  
acting as a gateway to Africa and the World.”***



The Mission Statement supporting this Vision is has been slightly revised from earlier versions to capture new policy imperatives, as well as key findings of the situational analysis and is as follows:

*KwaZulu-Natal is striving to be a Province that has:*

- *Maximised its position as a gateway to South and Southern Africa, as well as its human and natural resources, to create a safe, healthy, dignified and sustainable living environment;*
- *Radically transformed its socio-economic landscape, eradicated abject poverty, inequality, unemployment and the burden of disease, basic services have reached all of its people, domestic and foreign investors are attracted to our world class infrastructure and a skilled labour force; and*
- *Delivered an environment where people have healthy and sustainable options on where and how they opt to live, work and play, where the principle of putting people first, living together in dignity and harmony, and where leadership, partnership and prosperity in action, has become a normal way of life.*

Based on the current policy priorities and findings of the strategic analysis, it was found prudent and in the best interest of alignment, coordination and integration to adjust the framework of this reviewed PGDS to reflect the seven priorities as pronounced in the 2019 -2024 MTSF. The former 7 PGDS Strategic Goals have been translated and transformed into seven new MTSF priorities.

**Table 1 : Alignment of PGDS 2016 to National Priorities**

<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY</b>	<b>PGDS 2016 GOAL</b>
<b>Priority 1: A capable, ethical and developmental state</b>	<i>Goal 6 – Policy and Governance</i>
<b>Priority 2: Economic transformation and job creation</b>	<i>Goal 1 – Inclusive Economic Growth Goal 4 – Strategic Infrastructure</i>
<b>Priority 3: Education, skills and health</b>	<i>Goal 2 – Human Resource Development Goal 3 – Community Development</i>
<b>Priority 4: Consolidating social wage through reliable and quality basic services</b>	<i>Goal 3 – Community Development Goal 4 – Strategic Infrastructure Goal 7 – Spatial Equity</i>
<b>Priority 5: Spatial integration, human settlements and local government</b>	<i>Goal 1 – Inclusive Economic Growth Goal 3 – Community Development Goal 4 – Strategic Infrastructure Goal 7 – Spatial Equity</i>
<b>Priority 6: Social cohesion and safe communities</b>	<i>Goal 3 – Community Development</i>
<b>Priority 7: Better Africa and world</b>	<i>Goal 1 – Inclusive Economic Growth Goal 6 – Policy and Governance</i>
<b>Cross-cutting priorities</b> Youth Women People with Disabilities	<i>Goal 1 – Inclusive Economic Growth Goal 2 – Human Resource Development Goal 3 – Community Development</i>

The new structure of the PGDS is therefore premised on the structure of the MTSF, focusing on the:

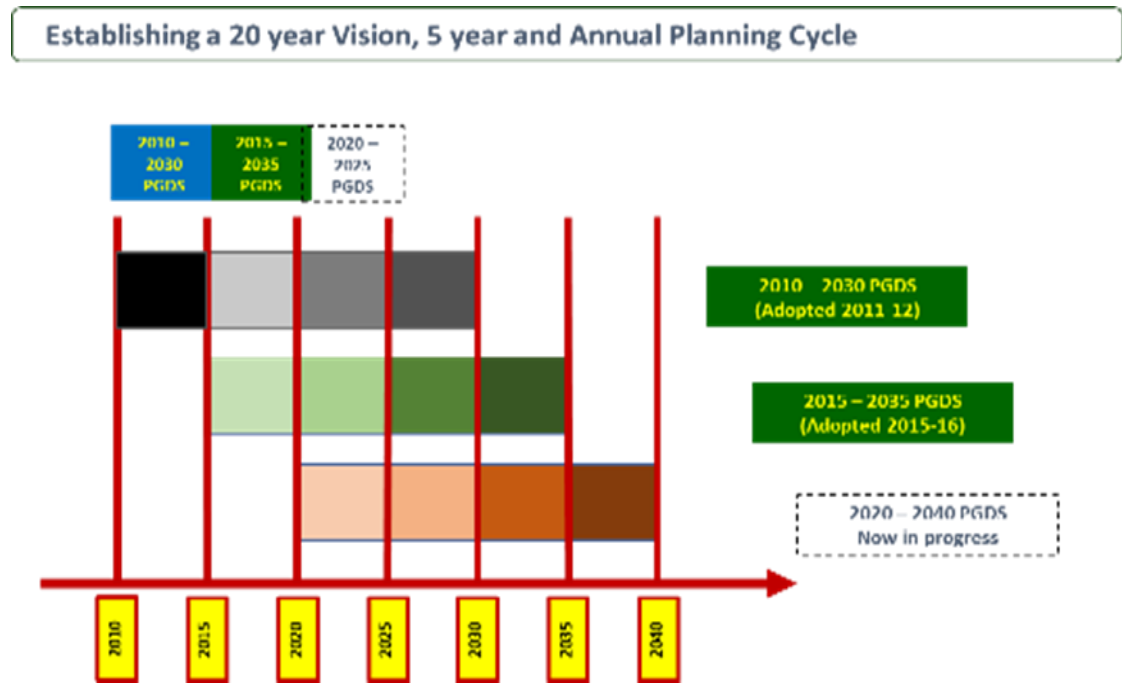
- 1) Seven MTSF Priorities;
- 2) Impact Statements;
- 3) Outcomes;
- 4) Interventions; and
- 5) Indicators.

As much as all seven MTSF priorities and Impact Statements are entirely relevant to Provincial level strategies, there are some outcomes, interventions and indicators that are, based on Constitutional mandates, powers and functions, only applicable to the National sphere of governance. This reviewed PGDS is therefore not a direct copy of the MTSF, but represents a “provincialised” MTSF, which has been augmented by the inclusion of provincial specific imperatives and drawn from matters which have not been concluded from earlier versions of the PGDS and which are still deemed as critical issues to be pursued in this Reviewed Strategy. Other provincial specific matters have been sourced from stakeholder engagements and matters raised in the situational analysis. It would therefore be fair to conclude that this 2021 Reviewed PGDS is a blend of national and provincial strategic priorities, captured in a format which fully resembles the MTSF framework and therefore facilitates ease of alignment, coordination and integration.

Pursuing the Impact Statements of the seven new Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP) Priorities and achieving the stated Outcomes in this 2021 KZN PGDS will require strong collaboration and partnership among various social partners, in particular, business, organised labour, civil society and the different spheres of government and State-owned Enterprises (SOEs) under the leadership of the KZN Government.

The 2021 PGDS will provide a firm basis for the development of annual PGDPs as the implementation framework for the strategy. As the Province’s institutionalised platform for the review and development of the 2021 PGDS, the PGDS Technical Committee will steer the implementation of these interventions in dialogue with the relevant supporting partners to ensure that the strategic impacts and outcomes are achieved through improved alignment, coordination, partnerships and good governance. The PGDP implementation framework encompassing the monitoring, evaluation, reporting and reviewing components, brings together the proposed key indicators, targets and interventions needed to achieve the strategic impacts identified in the 2021 PGDS. The Technical Committee, and the Provincial Nerve Centre based in the Office of the Premier, will formulate, capture and evaluate a wide range of data to assess the effectiveness of the provincial government departments and entities that will be responsible for implementing many of the strategies and interventions of the PGDS. Similarly, the KZN Provincial Planning Commission (PPC) is expected to play a leading role in monitoring and facilitating alignment in the planning and execution of development strategies across a wide range of stakeholders, but in particular with regard to the alignment of the three spheres of government in the Province. The 2021 KZN PGDS sets out a growth and development strategy for the Province to 2040 and hence inherently requires periodic review to ensure that the strategy remains relevant and that progress towards

achieving its goals and objectives is monitored and evaluated. This is illustrated in the figure below.



**Figure 1 : PGDS Review Cycle**

For the 2021 KZN PGDS to deliver on shared growth and integrated, sustainable development through its interventions, all spheres of government must commit to the following:

- a) The incorporation of the strategic priorities, impacts and outcomes in their priorities and programmes;
- b) Effective participation in the institutional implementation framework;
- c) The implementation of catalytic projects and interventions;
- d) The provision and allocation of the required support and resources; and
- e) The reporting of progress.

## Acknowledgements

Chairperson of the Provincial Planning Commission

### 1 Introduction and Approach

#### 1.1 Introduction

KwaZulu-Natal (KZN), home to 11.3 million people and fondly known as the Kingdom of the Zulu, lies on the eastern seaboard of South Africa and benefits both from the warm Indian Ocean to the east and the escarpment of the Drakensberg in the west. With its rich cultural history, KZN presents a host of wonderful strengths and opportunities but unfortunately also faces serious challenges.

KZN stands out as the South African Province that has undergone remarkable transformation since 1994. The Province is perceived as a place of opportunity, striving for prosperity. It is rich in natural attributes, from its favourable weather conditions, to its great natural tourism assets such as the warm coastline, the Drakensberg mountain range and world-class game reserve areas. The Province as a place with a rich and unique history, also has important historical assets.

The Province has also built on its natural status as the trade gateway of southern Africa, based on the fact that the port of Durban is the busiest container port and Richards Bay is the biggest bulk cargo port in Africa. Enormous capital investments in these ports and related infrastructure have been unlocked to enhance the competitive and comparative advantage of the region. Between these two seaports the Province has also established the Dube Trade Port as an air logistics platform to promote access to global trade and tourist nodes. This opens the way to attract increasing numbers of foreign tourists to fly directly to the Province using the King Shaka International Airport (KSIA), but more importantly, it opens up new opportunities for the production and export of high-value perishable products and manufactured goods.

The Dube Trade Port and the Richards Bay Integrated Development Zone (IDZ) have been designated as Special Economic Zones (SEZs), providing incentives to attract potential investors to the Province. These zones are linked to a number of agri-parks and industrial economic hubs which are being established to offer strong production linkages as well as clustering potential.

Whilst these attributes offer new tremendous opportunities; serious social challenges are still being experienced in KZN, which necessitates close monitoring of social intervention strategies within the Province. The main challenge is to devise people-centred strategies to ensure growth and development that advances a sustainable transformative agenda while also curbing historically derived social and spatial disparities.

A closer analysis, not only of social issues, but also of the institutional and governance framework, indicates a need for “doing development” differently – to infuse social elements into the notion of growth and development in the Province. This requires thorough planning and development skills to effect projects that are

strategic and impact-oriented, focusing on equitable provision and the logistics of coverage. Issues of quality of services and infrastructure to different social groups remain a challenge.

Challenges being experienced throughout the Province point towards the fact that transformation, equity and sustainability remain primary values that should influence strategic planning. Moreover, for various social groups, understanding of asset entitlements and economic sustenance remains unclear. Social relationships conducive to personal, household and community development are under-explored since a community development approach that is aimed at enhancing social cohesion has not yet been adopted. Social challenges related to inequality, poverty, unemployment and in particular youth unemployment, weak social cohesion, gender imbalances and family discordance, seem to be beyond the desirable locus of control.

Although great strides have been made in the delivery of basic services such as water, electricity, sanitation, roads, housing, primary health care, etc., there are still significant backlogs that need to be addressed, and the quality of services needs significant improvement. The integration and sequencing of the delivery of these services also require focused attention, promoting nodal development to maximise economies of scale and prevent regression of gains made in the eradication of backlogs.

Whilst there have been successes to date, there is also acknowledgement that new and innovative ways need to be explored to bring about the growth and development necessary to create employment and better employment conditions, as well as foster a more socially cohesive, inclusive society for all the people in the Province.

The structure of the 2021 KZN Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) is therefore crafted in a manner that deals with:

- a) Chapter 1: Introduction, Approach and Policy Context;
- b) Chapter 2: Strategic Situational Analysis;
- c) Chapter 3: The Strategic Framework, outlining the Provincial Vision, Mission, Strategic Priorities, Impact Statements, Anticipated Outcomes and Interventions;
- d) Chapter 4: Translating strategy into space through the Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF);
- e) Chapter 5: Focusing on Catalytic Projects as key to the successful implementation of the Strategy;
- f) Chapter 6: The Institutional Framework, confirming roles and responsibilities for implementing the Strategy; and
- g) Chapter 7: Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting.

## **1.2 Policy Context**

At the global level, cognisance has been taken of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which have replaced the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Within the African context, this provincial Strategy has also been aligned with the 10 priority actions of the African Union Agenda 2063. The National Development Plan (NDP) and the National Priorities and Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF)

provides a central reference point for alignment with the national programme of action. In reviewing this Strategy, specific reference has also been made to the seven National Priorities adopted by the national government as a measure to grow South Africa Together. This policy context serves to highlight the key threads of related policy frameworks to ensure a direct line of sight and alignment between national and provincial strategies. This PGDS is, therefore, also essential in providing a framework for municipal strategic alignment with provincial and national imperatives.

### **1.2.1 The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals**

In September 2015, countries adopted a set of goals to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all as part of a new sustainable development agenda to be achieved over the next 15 years. The post-2015 development agenda builds on the MDGs, which were eight anti-poverty targets that the world committed to achieving by 2015. Enormous progress has been made on the MDGs, showing the value of a unifying agenda underpinned by goals and targets. Despite this success, the indignity of poverty has not been ended for all. The United Nations SDGs declaration aims to promote a “comprehensive approach and a coordinated strategy, tackling many problems simultaneously across a broad front”. It is a critical document whereby all signatory countries and development organisations have committed to achieving the targets set by 2030. These SDGs are as follows:

- 1) End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
- 2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.
- 3) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
- 4) Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
- 5) Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
- 6) Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
- 7) Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
- 8) Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all.
- 9) Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, and foster innovation.
- 10) Reduce inequality within and among countries.
- 11) Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
- 12) Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
- 13) Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
- 14) Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
- 15) Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss.
- 16) Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
- 17) Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.



### 1.2.2 The African Union Agenda 2063

The African Union Agenda 2063 was adopted by the African Union in 2013 with the Vision: “An integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the global arena.” It is an approach to how the continent should learn from the lesson of the past, build on progress and strategically exploit all opportunities in the short, medium and long-term to ensure positive socio-economic transformation. These are built on the following 10 priority actions:

- 1) Eradicate poverty in a generation by 2025.
- 2) Skills Revolution and in science, technology and innovation.
- 3) Economic transformation and industrialisation through beneficiation of natural resources.
- 4) Connectivity through world class infrastructure.
- 5) Free trade area.
- 6) Young people as drivers of the African Renaissance.
- 7) Silence the guns.
- 8) Gender parity.
- 9) African Passport.
- 10) Strengthen Africa’s voice in global negotiations.

### 1.2.3 Eight Provincial Priorities pronounced by the leadership of the Sixth Administration

**Table 2 : National- and Provincial Priorities**

MTSF National Priorities	Provincial Priorities
Priority 2: Economic transformation and job creation	Priority No. 2 - Job Creation Priority No. 3 - Growing the Economy Priority No. 4 - Growing SMMEs and Cooperatives
Priority 3: Health and Education	Priority No. 5 - Education and Skills Development
Priority 4: Consolidating Social Wage through reliable and quality basic services	Priority No. 1 - Basic Services
Priority 5: Spatial integration, human settlements and local government	Priority No. 6 - Human Settlement and sustainable livelihood
Priority 6 : Social Cohesion and Safe Communities	Priority No. 7 - Build a Peaceful Province
Priority 1: Capable, Ethical and Developmental State	Priority No. 8 - Build a Caring and Incorruptible Government
Priority 1: Capable, Ethical and Developmental State	Priority No. 8 - Build a Caring and Incorruptible Government
Priority 6: Social Cohesion and Safe Communities	Priority No. 7 - Build a Peaceful Province
Priority 7: Better Africa and the World	Priority No. 3 - Growing the Economy Priority No. 7 - Build a Peaceful Province



### **1.2.4 The 2019 – 2024 Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF)**

This MTSF 2019 - 2024, which covers the five-year period from 2019 to 2024, outlines the implementation priorities across South Africa's national development priorities for the sixth administration. It is built on three foundational pillars:

- 1) a strong and inclusive economy,
- 2) capable South Africans, and
- 3) a capable developmental state.

The MTSF 2019 - 2024 translates the ruling party's electoral mandate into government's priorities over a five-year period. The three pillars set out above underpin the seven priorities of this strategic framework. These priorities, which will be achieved through the joint efforts of government, the private sector and civil society, are as follows:

- a) Priority 1: A capable, ethical and developmental state
- b) Priority 2: Economic transformation and job creation
- c) Priority 3: Education, skills and health
- d) Priority 4: Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services
- e) Priority 5: Spatial integration, human settlements and local government
- f) Priority 6: Social cohesion and safe communities
- g) Priority 7: A better Africa and world
- h) Cross-cutting focus areas: The NDP Vision 2030 prioritises the significant role of women, youth and people with disabilities in our society. If these three groups are strong, our whole society will be strong. These are cross-cutting focus areas that need to be mainstreamed into all elements of South Africa's developmental future and all programmes of government. They will inform interventions across the three pillars.

### **1.2.5 The National Development Plan (NDP)**

The 2012 NDP sets out a long-term vision for the country and provides the programme through which South Africa can advance radical economic transformation through development planning. The objectives of the NDP are the elimination of poverty and the reduction of inequality through:

- 1) Uniting South Africans of all races and classes around a common programme to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality;
- 2) Encouraging citizens to be active in their own development, in strengthening democracy and in holding their government accountable;
- 3) Raising economic growth, promoting exports and making the economy more labour absorbing;
- 4) Focusing on key capabilities of both people and the country with a focus on skills, infrastructure, social security, strong institutions and partnerships both within the country and with key international partners;
- 5) Building a capable and developmental state; and

6) Strong leadership throughout society that works together to solve our problems.

This includes focusing on:

- a) Economy and employment;
- b) Economy infrastructure;
- c) Environmental assets and natural resources;
- d) Environmental sustainability: An integrated and inclusive rural economy;
- e) Positioning South Africa in the world;
- f) Transforming human settlement and the national space economy;
- g) Improving education, training and innovation;
- h) Promoting health;
- i) Social protection;
- j) Building safer communities;
- k) Building a capable and developmental state;
- l) Fighting corruption; and
- m) Transforming society and uniting the country.

### 1.2.6 Spatial Planning and Land Use Management (SPLUMA) Principles

The principles enshrined in the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act No. 16 of 2013) will serve as the overarching concerns and desired impact. These principles are discussed briefly below.

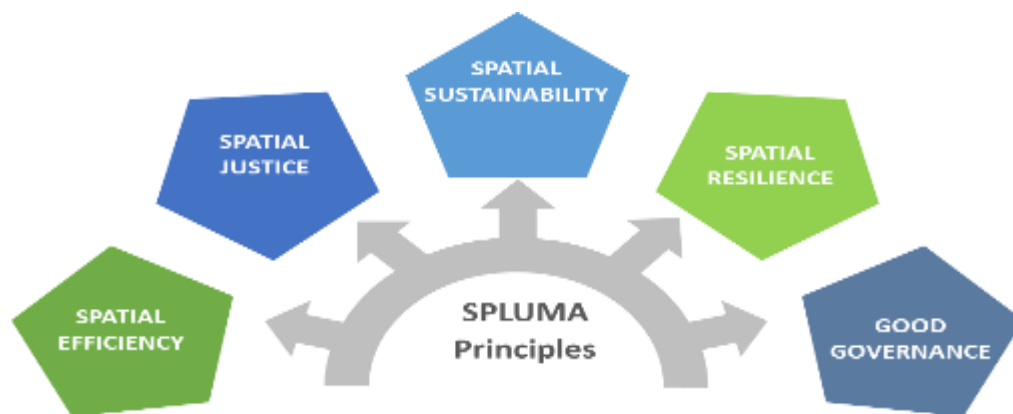


Figure 2 : SPLUMA Principles

#### 1) Spatial Justice

The principle of spatial justice aims to redress the spatial imbalances of the past through improved and equitable access to land, basic services, social amenities, and economic opportunities. It requires the PSDF to incorporate strategies that facilitate access to land by previously disadvantaged communities, accommodate access to secure tenure and provide for incremental upgrading of informal areas. Removal of apartheid spatial imprints is at the core of this principle.

## **2) Spatial Sustainability**

The principle of spatial sustainability seeks to balance effective management of natural resources with the transformation of the natural environment to meet human needs and the impact of human activities (economic activities and livelihood strategies) on the environment. It promotes land development that does not harm the environment, effective management of natural resource assets, and recognition that social and economic development depends on the quality of the natural environment.

## **3) Spatial Efficiency**

The principle of spatial efficiency is about the creation of a functional spatial system that facilitates and enables effective use of infrastructure; unlocks economic potential and creates economic opportunities, and; enables land use integration and development of sustainable communities.

## **4) Spatial Resilience**

The principle of spatial resilience calls for the evolution of settlements and land use patterns that can withstand natural shocks, including the impact of climate change and the concomitant natural catastrophes. A resilient human settlement can meet respond and adjust to changes in their environment.

## **5) Good Governance**

The principle of good governance requires that spatial planning must be democratic, legitimate, and participatory. It affects the lives of all people within an area. Therefore, authorities should undertake this function in a participatory manner with fairness, transparency, and accountability. The interested and affected parties should be afforded an opportunity to participate in decisions that affect their lives.

### **1.2.7 Operation Sukuma Sakhe (OSS) Principles**

Operation Sukuma Sakhe (OSS) was established to achieve, amongst others, the following key objectives:

- 1) Facilitation of improved interaction between the Executive Council Members and Districts Municipal Areas (Deployment of Members of the Executive Council - MECs - in the District Municipalities);
- 2) Promotion and enhancement of provision of integrated services to the people;
- 3) Support mechanism and approach in addressing high levels of disease;
- 4) Poverty reduction and addressing inequalities in our Province;
- 5) Mobilisation of all stakeholders and sectors in the fight against disease and poverty;
- 6) Promote ward-based planning that ensures citizenry participation in the programmes of government; and
- 7) Collective and pooled response to poverty and disease is a necessity.

OSS is a community stakeholder engagement programme through which the people of KZN are called and empowered to stand up and build by fighting against challenges that destroy our communities, in particular, Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), tuberculosis (TB), substance abuse, teenage pregnancy, gender-based violence, crime, poverty, food insecurity and hunger. This is also an acknowledgement that HIV/ AIDS and TB are social issues which requires a social response.

Communities are required to lead the rebuilding of society, and government accepts that it cannot achieve this alone. Communities will lead in their development whilst government commits to improve access to and provide services.

As an “Operation” of government as a whole, to engage with communities on all matters affecting the quality of life of the people of this Province at a household level, it is absolutely essential to have a well-designed and functional stakeholder engagement structure and system in place. This stakeholder engagement structure must facilitate seamless and optimal participation of all government and non-government stakeholders; and targeted households.

### ***1.2.8 The District Development Model (DDM) as a new approach to district level integration***

The District Development Model (DDM) has been endorsed and approved by the Joint Cabinet Committee on 21 August 2019. The new model was developed against the background of poorly coordinated and integrated operations, planning and implementation within government. This has resulted in the poor impact on spatial transformation and integration and socio-economic development as well as poor responsiveness in basic service delivery.

The new District-based coordination model aims to address service delivery and economic development challenges through the enhanced district level synchronisation of planning across all spheres of government. The new District/ Metro Integrated Planning and implementation model must enhance cooperative governance impact. It will be centred on the formulation and implementation of One Plan and One Budget, which must be adopted at a District or Metro geographical space level, by all 3 spheres as Intergovernmental Compacts. Development will be pursued through single, joined up district level plans, enabled by the vision of “One District; One Plan; One Budget; One Approach”. It will be strategic and long-term in nature, with short and medium-term strategic plans and short-term operational plans; all expressing the commonly agreed diagnostics, strategies and actions.

The DDM seeks to achieve the following service delivery approach at district level<sup>1</sup>:

- 1) Institutionalise long-term co-planning whilst addressing 'burning' short-term issues (ensure sustainable development whilst accelerating initiatives to promote poverty eradication, employment and equality).
- 2) Change the face of our rural and urban landscapes (pursue spatial transformation and spatial equity through determining and managing spatial form, land release and land development).
- 3) Integration of planning, budgeting and implementation at a horizontal and vertical level across three spheres to maximise impact and align resources (inclusive and gender mainstreamed budgets).
- 4) Narrow the distance between the people and government and enhance public participation.
- 5) Deliver integrated services through forged cohesion.
- 6) Strengthening monitoring and evaluation of impact at district and local levels - promote transparency and eliminate corruption.
- 7) Ensure long-term infrastructure adequacy to support integrated human settlements, economic activities and the provision of basic services as well as community and social services.
- 8) Determine and/ or support local economic drivers - emphasis on Local Economic Development.

### 1.3 Alignment of Strategic Plans

The concept of direct line of sight and the alignment of plans between the various spheres of government are best depicted the following diagram:



Figure 3 : Alignment of Plans

<sup>1</sup> KZN COGTA, November 2019, KZN Approach to Towards a District Development Mo

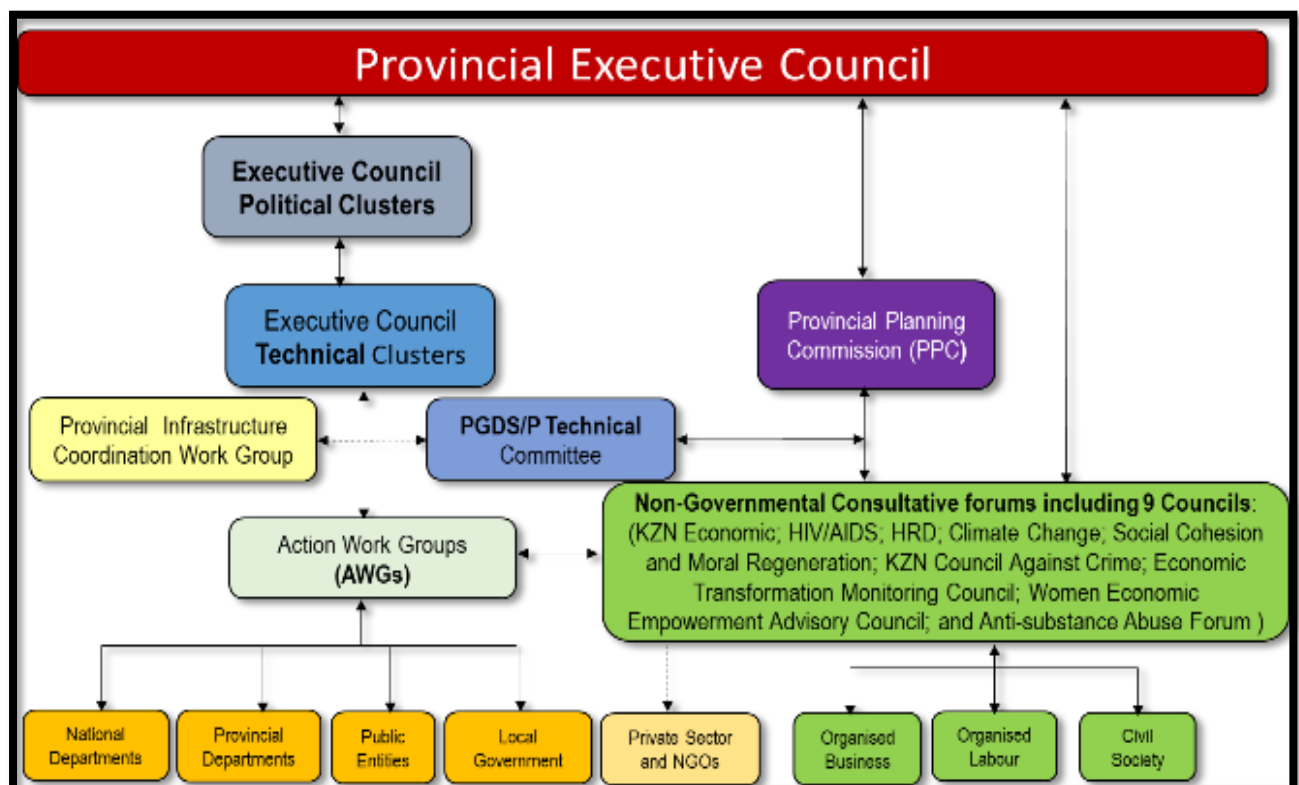
The long-term vision of the macro national and provincial plans is guided by 5 year strategic frameworks and implemented through annual implementation plans, as indicated in the table below:

**Table 3 : Macro Planning alignment**

20 Year Vision	5 Year Horizon	1 Year Horizon
NDP	MTSF (5 years)	Annual MTSF Implementation
PGDS	PGDS (5 years)	PGDP Provincial MTSF Implementation Plan
DDM	DDM One Plan	Annual Integrated Development Plans (IDPs)

### 1.4 Stakeholders and Social Partners are the centre of revising the PGDS

The PGDS is an essential mechanism to ensure that all stakeholders are mobilised and are committed to its successful implementation. It is for this reason that the PGDS emphasises the need to have stakeholders and social partners placed at the centre of the review of the Strategy. The institutional structure supporting the review of the PGDS is depicted in the diagram below.



**Figure 4 : Institutional structure for PGDS review and implementation**

## 2 Strategic Analysis

### 2.1 High-Level *Status Quo* based on a Sustainability Matrix

The purpose of this section of the Reviewed 2021 PGDS is to take a snapshot of the Province, based on the existing status pertaining to key factors or variables of the Sustainability Matrix, namely:

- 1) The Environmental Landscape;
- 2) The Human Development and Social Landscape;
- 3) The Economic Landscape;
- 4) The Infrastructure Landscape;
- 5) The Spatial Development Landscape; and
- 6) The Governance Landscape.

This high-level strategic analysis, or *status quo* analysis, is intended to highlight both positive and negative salient features or trends prevailing in the Province, affecting the prospects of successfully realising the desired growth and development impacts and targets of the Province. The information and analysis contained in this section are largely drawn from the Policy Context contained in section 1.2, as well as various studies and reports published over the last five years, and in particular:

- a) The National Twenty Five Year Review 1994 - 2019 prepared by the Presidency;
- b) The Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) 2015 and 2018 Citizen Satisfaction Survey Reports;
- c) PGDS Implementation Reports as prepared by the Provincial Executive Council Clusters and presented to six monthly Magotla;
- d) The 2014 - 2019 Provincial Performance Review, prepared by outgoing Premier and Provincial Executive Council of the Fifth Administration as a handover report to the leadership of the Sixth Administration;
- e) The 2020 KZN Socio-Economic Overview prepared by and presented to the Provincial Executive Council by the KZN PPC;
- f) Initial findings on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, although there are no conclusive findings as yet; and
- g) This section will also be further expanded as it is finalised, after consultation and providing opportunities for input by PGDS partners and stakeholders.

It is further important to emphasise that since this review of the PGDS is done at a time when the COVID-19 pandemic and the infection rate is peaking in KZN, caution was exercised not convert this PGDS into a COVID-19 recovery strategy. It is acknowledged that the measures taken to prevent the spread of this disease and to contain the infection curve have had and probably will still have deep and far reaching socio-economic implications.

Due to a number of unfavourable economic growth determinants and variables, Pre-COVID-19 economic growth projections were already poor. The outbreak of this pandemic and the inevitable lockdown measures has now escalated and



exacerbated negative economic forecasts to potentially disastrous and catastrophic proportions.

It is also evident that the outbreak of this pandemic has not only exposed, but also exacerbated numerous socio-economic weaknesses and challenges in the Province. The nature and extent, as well as the importance of redressing the levels of unemployment, poverty and inequality have been starkly exposed by the COVID-19 lockdown. Similarly, this situation has also revealed the scale and severity of social challenges being experienced, which has inevitably placed vulnerable sections of society further at risk. The capacity of government to cope also came strongly under the spotlight, and as much as the initial response was praised and supported, public resistance and civil disobedience became more prevalent as the lockdown period was extended.

The pandemic has highlighted the need to accelerate appropriate and reliable infrastructure, including water, sanitation, waste removal, and the need to accelerate access and ability to use technology and information systems. The functionality and accessibility of public facilities and services, including schools and hospitals, and lack of infrastructure to these services were exposed further, as well as the need for safe working and living conditions. These need to be underpinned by robust early warning systems, which should include ongoing monitoring and evaluation to enable rapid responses and improved service delivery.

Caution must, however, be exercised not to solely blame this pandemic for the areas of poor performance as measured against key socio-economic indicators of the Province. Various trends and projections were already poor and a cause for concern prior to the outbreak of the pandemic. It will therefore be unrealistic to expect that COVID-19 recovery programmes will by themselves restore any form of normality or produce positive outcomes if structural fundamentals are not also attended to at the same time.

This 2021 Version of the PGDS, therefore, endeavours to take due cognisance of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, whilst at the same time focusing on a longer term and post COVID-19 reality.

### 2.1.1 Environmental Resilience

Environmental resilience refers to a community, region or nation's ability to recover from shocks, disasters and/ or disruptions by using internal resources and abilities (Marchese et al., 2018; Moghim and Garna, 2019; Sarker et al., 2020). Marchese et al. (2018: 1275) specifically state that resilience entails "the ability of a system to prepare for threats, absorb impacts, recover and adapt following persistent stress or a disruptive event". KZN's environmental capabilities and abilities to adapt are evident in terms of existing natural, social/ human, financial, physical and political capital which align to the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework, the 17 United Nations SDGs, the 10 priority actions of the African Union Agenda 2063 as well as South Africa's NDP and MTSF 2019 - 2024. Specifically, SDG 11 refers to making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, **resilient** and sustainable. Vulnerability factors such as pollution levels (including greenhouse gas emissions), access to drinking water, access to improved sanitation, environmental risks (such as climate

change and diseases) and energy use, which as key aspects covered in KZN's PSDF, PGDS and Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP) influence levels of environmental resilience capabilities; together with the quality and quantity of environmental resources available including land (especially arable land to enable food security), water and biodiversity. The KZN PGDP (2019) also noted the importance of the Resilient Cities Development programme which encourages cities to revisit their development strategies and to incorporate environmental considerations, citing eThekweni Municipality as a best practice case.

The DPME (2019) states that “over the past 25 years South Africa has introduced a myriad of environmental legislation and policies aimed at protecting our ecological infrastructure and improve environmental management. Despite these interventions on the global environmental protection index 2018, which measures environmental health and ecosystems vitality South Africa ranks 142 out of 180 countries”. This aligns to sentiments expressed in the KZN PGDP (2019) that environmental vulnerability (together with social need and economic development) are not evenly distributed in the Province and that spatial disparities reflect the spatial distribution of natural resources. KZN's natural resource base is substantial and, **if well managed** (including the effectiveness of land reformation processes and conservation efforts), will enhance resilience and livelihood generation in the Province. The Province's natural resource assets are key to strengthen existing and future aspirations to realise KZN Tourism Master Plan's a vision for the Province by 2030 to “be globally recognised as Africa's top beach destination with a unique blend of wildlife, scenic and heritage experiences for all visitors” and to implement the Provincial Green Economy Strategy (KZN PGDP, 2019: 40).

### **Key issues:**

- 1) Environmental assets and resources are key to unlock economic opportunities - make the environment an economic and social issue.
- 2) Health implications need to be considered as underscored during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 3) Key thematic focus issues:
  - a) **threats associated with climate change**, including erratic and severe weather conditions (and key vulnerability factors) and climate change commitments.
  - b) **agricultural potential/ food security** (including the need to conceptualise farming and rural farmers as well as promote sustainable agricultural systems and livelihoods that consider the conditions faced by black farmers such as access to limited and poor agricultural land that undermine the value of indigenous and smart/ sustainable agricultural practices.
  - c) **land use**
    - i. unsustainable land use practices, in particular in communal land tenure areas of the Province is exacerbating land degradation and by implication, inequality in that, it further devalues the most valuable asset of rural communities, namely their land); and
    - ii. Increasing tensions between competing land uses.
  - d) **water security** (emphasis placed on conserving and protecting the quality and quantity of finite surface and groundwater resources of the Province, so as to meet current demands and not to undermine projected future socio-economic development opportunities);

- e) **land cover and biodiversity loss/** land degradation due to unsustainable land use practices (results in the loss of valuable soils as a key environmental asset, but also leads to a reduction in livelihood, as well as an increase in sedimentation and therefore reduction in efficiency of the storage capacity of dams);
  - f) **nature conservation and biodiversity considerations** (with increased attention on coastal and marine environments);
  - g) **coastal** and marine resources;
  - h) **waste and wastewater management practices**;
  - i) renewable **energy** (increasing demands for energy);
  - j) hydrology; and
  - k) geomorphology.
- 4) Poor enforcement or application of environmental control measures
  - 5) The range of stakeholders how environmental issues impact on numerous sectors.
  - 6) Spatial sustainability and resilience are key.
  - 7) All activities (social and economic) can have severe environmental impacts.
  - 8) Need to be proactive – mitigate and increase adaptive capacity.

Appropriate indicators to assess environmental issues and threats are key to ensuring information sustainable management plans for different sectors and developing early warning systems. In a technologically advanced world, it is also important to integrate big data analytical systems to support environmental resilience. As Sarker et al. (2020) note, disaster resilience (pre, during and post an event) through big data, which improves the speed and effectiveness of linkages between disaster management and systemic responses, is key to environmental sustainability.

### 2.1.2 Human Development and Social Capital

A key asset of any nation is its human resource base as articulated in the United Nations SDGs, the NDP and MTSF 2019 - 2024, among other policy frameworks. The issues of human dignity, worth, rights and responsibility; active citizenry; people-centred development; *Batho Pele* principles; sustainable development; good governance; ethical developmental and responsive government; and a skilled, sensitive, compassionate and empathetic human resource base are but a few of the principles forming a foundation on which the PGDS should be embedded. This aligns to shifting the orientation from a 'good samaritan' (doing someone a favour) to a social justice approach to development and empowerment. Thus, nurturing human talent and creating conducive environments to develop human capabilities and draw on social capital are critical to ensure social cohesion, national unity and moral regeneration; unlocking economic potential and opportunities; meeting broader transformational and equity aspirations; and ensuring that human rights and dignity are attained. The Report of the Special Committee on Social Cohesion in KZN (2015) concluded that the realisation of a more socially cohesive is fundamentally dependent on how the Province pursues greater socio-economic equality and how it promotes higher degrees of mutual acceptance within and between diverse communities.

The MTSF specifically highlights the following:

1. The importance of education and skills development to facilitate economic transformation and job creation which will not materialise if the human resource capacity in the Province is not educated, skilled, healthy and responsive to the growth and developmental needs of the Province.
2. Persons without the appropriate levels of education and skills as well as experiencing health challenges are unlikely to participate in the economy and are, therefore, at a higher risk of being unemployed.
3. That health is a socio-economic right that affects the quality of life and the productive capacity of citizens. Health outcomes in South Africa have improved during the last five years as evidenced by health indicators, including total life expectancy at birth, life expectancy for men and women, maternal mortality, and infant and child mortality. These improved outcomes are associated with the combined interventions by government and its social partners to reduce the burden of disease and strengthen the health system, as well as provide social benefits to reduce poverty and vulnerability.
4. Stable, safe and healthy families and enabling social environments to foster good educational outcomes.
5. A comprehensive, inclusive and responsive social protection system (including the implementation of a consolidated social wage and social protection system as well as reliable and quality basic services) and ensures the resilience of citizens.

KZN has a population of 11 289 086, which is generally youthful (more than half the population is under 35 years old) and with slightly more females (Stats SA, 2019). The number of households has increased from around 2 752 000 in 2016 to 2 905 000 in 2018 (Statistics South Africa, 2019). In terms of household composition in KZN, in 2018, 45% were female-headed, 40.4% were in extended and 30.8% were in nuclear families, 24.4% of children lived with neither parent and 49.8% of children lived with mothers, 29.8% of children 0-4 years used different child care arrangements (the rest stayed at home), 76.2% of the population aged 7 to 24 years attended educational institutions and 83.6% of learners attending public schools benefitted from the school nutrition programme (Stats SA, 2019). In relation to health aspects in KZN, 73.9% of households used public clinics as the first point of call, 12.4% of the population are members of medical aid schemes, and 4% of the population over 5 years had a disability (Stats SA, 2019). Furthermore, 36.5% of the individuals and 50.7% of households (higher than the national percentages) benefitted from social grants (Stats SA, 2019). The statistics reveal the high levels of vulnerabilities among the population in the Province. The number of households, household size and household composition impact on service delivery demands and social cohesion and integration.

The high levels of poverty and inequality have been addressed in part by the provision of social grants, substantial improvements in life expectancy linked to improvements in access to treatment and health care facilities; and strives to ensure universal access to education, attainment and relevance. However, as the Oxfam Report on South Africa (2017) has shown, the inequality gaps (especially in relation to education, income, health, gender, social – notably in access to public assets - and participation) are significant and need priority recognition and attention.

## Social Determinants of Health for Province and Districts

Globally, it is recognised that health and health outcomes are not only affected by healthcare or access to health services. They result from multidimensional and complex factors linked to the social determinants of health which include a range of social, political, economic, environmental, and cultural factors, including human rights and gender equality (National Department of Health, 2019).

South Africa is classified as an upper-middle-income country with a per capita income of R55 258. Despite the perceived wealth, most of the country’s households are plagued by poverty. Although significant progress was made prior to the economic crisis in addressing poverty, many South African households have fallen back or still remain in the trap of poverty through inadequate access to clean water, proper health care facilities and household infrastructure (Provincial Treasury, 2019).

Health is influenced by the environment in which people live and work as well as societal risk conditions such as polluted environments, inadequate housing, poor sanitation, unemployment, poverty, racial and gender discrimination, destruction and violence (National Department of Health, 2019).

Comparing 2011 and 2016 data, there is a decline in people living in informal dwellings and an increase in traditional dwellings. The Province has made gains in the access to piped water and electricity but uMkhanyakude still remains at unacceptably high percentages of households with no access to piped water and electricity for lighting, food preparation and storage.

In 2012, Statistics South Africa published a suite of three important national poverty lines for measuring poverty: The food poverty line (FPL), the lower-bound poverty line (LBPL) and the upper-bound poverty line (UBPL). The absolute poverty line is a measure of the minimum level of resources that individuals should have access to in order to meet their basic needs (Provincial Treasury, 2019).

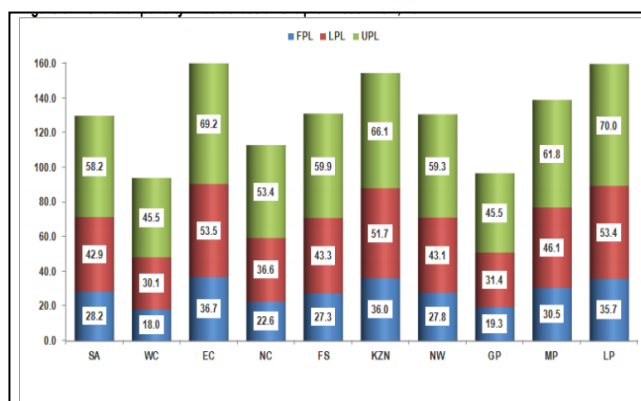


Figure 5 : Share of Poverty Lines across all Provinces in SA - IHS Market 2019)

The adjacent graph shows the share of people living below the food poverty line, the lower-bound poverty and the Upper-bound poverty line. Around 36% of the KZN population was living below the FPL in 2017. This figure was the second highest in the country and had increased slightly (1.1%) from 34.9% in 2016. In terms of the share of people living below the LBPL, KZN had 51.7% of its population living within this classification of poverty. This was the third highest rate in the



country, and had also increased marginally from 50.6% in the previous year (Provincial Treasury, 2019).

Poor people suffer worse health and die younger. People affected by poverty tend to have higher than average child and maternal mortality, higher levels of disease and more limited access to health care and social protection. When a member of a poor household is affected by poor health, the entire household can become trapped in a downward spiral due to lost income and healthcare costs (World Health Organisation, 2003).

Over 2011 to 2016, KZN was above the country average for stunting among under 5 years. Data for 2017/18 shows that KZN was above the country average for children under 5 years with severe acute malnutrition incidence and HIV prevalence. The maternal mortality in facility ratio, however, was less than the country average for this time period. It was in fact the 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest in the country, following Western Cape and North West (Health Systems Trust, 2018).

### Epidemiology and Quadruple Burden of Disease

Epidemiologically, South Africa is confronted with a quadruple burden of disease (BOD) because of HIV and TB, high maternal and child morbidity and mortality, rising non-communicable diseases and high levels of violence and trauma (National Department of Health, 2019).

### The Leading Causes of death

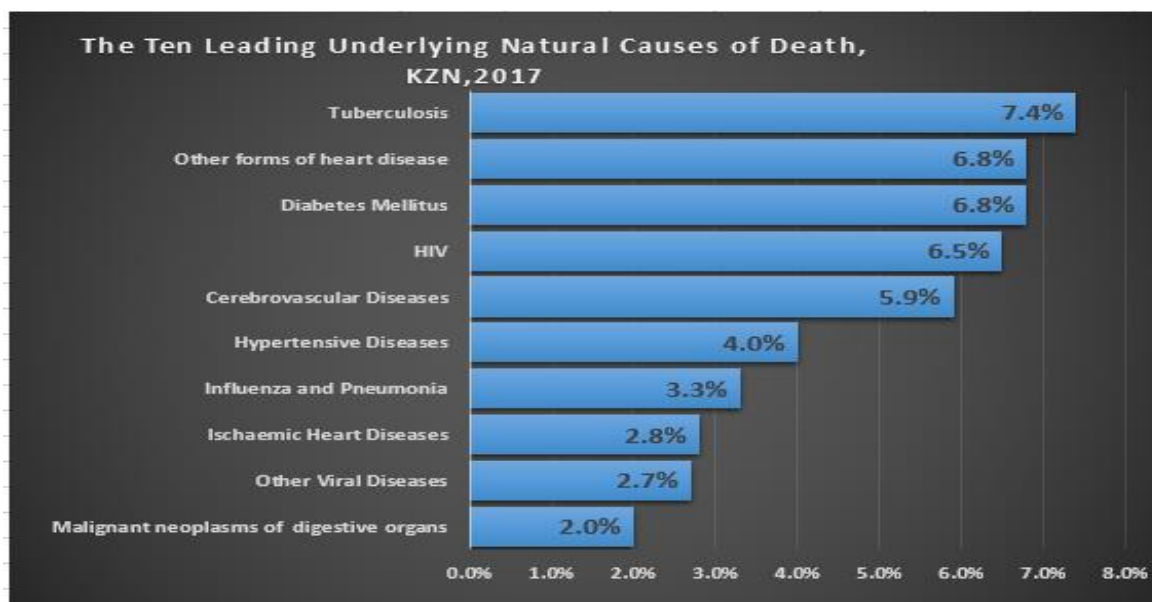


Figure 6 : Leading causes of death - KZN

The top 10 causes of death in KZN have remained essentially unchanged from last year. The burden of disease in KZN, as reflected by the most important causes of mortality, remains a complex mix of communicable and non-communicable diseases, with the latter including a significant component of non-natural causes of death.

Grouped according to these categories, communicable diseases constitute 19.9% of the top ten causes of death in KZN, non-communicable diseases 28.3%, diseases of lifestyle (a sub-component of non-communicable causes) 13.6%, and non-natural causes 12.6%. This mix of causes of death illustrates that KZN is still undergoing an epidemiological transition, from a state characterised by high numbers of death due to communicable diseases, often in younger people, to one characterised by higher number of deaths due to non-communicable diseases, mostly in older people. KZN's profile of deaths differs from that for Africa as a whole, where infectious diseases predominate, causing 35.1% of deaths (Statista, 2020). The most important causes of death in KZN also differ from those in Europe, where only pneumonia features in the top 10 causes of death; most deaths result from non-infectious causes, and more than 80% of deaths occur in people over the age of 65 years (OECD/ European Union 2018). Furthermore, KZN society remains highly inequitable in terms of household income and living conditions, and the profile of deaths reflects this.

The effect of HIV on the death rate in KZN has declined since the implementation of mass treatment, but its impact on morbidity in the Province remains significant, especially through its role in increasing vulnerability to tuberculosis (the most important cause of death in KZN for this year, and several years preceding). However, tuberculosis is also the quintessential disease of poverty, and, like the other communicable diseases in the top ten causes of death in the Province, it demonstrates that poverty remains a major obstacle to improved health status in KZN. This is in spite of declines in the incidence of malnutrition in the Province, and the disappearance of diarrhoeal diseases from the top ten causes of death. The improvement of living standards, especially in housing and nutrition, remains vital to the elimination of diseases of poverty from KZN.

Non-communicable diseases, including diseases of lifestyle such as Type 2 diabetes and hypertension, are becoming increasingly important in KZN. Whilst this reflects an ageing population, it does not necessarily reflect a more affluent one (Hsu et al., 2012). Reductions in poverty levels as well as patient education are vital to reduce the impact of diseases of lifestyle on morbidity and mortality in KZN.

The high proportion of deaths due to non-natural causes in KZN reflects the continuing high rates of motor vehicle accidents and interpersonal violence in the Province. The rapid increase in motorisation in South Africa has not been matched with increased and more effective law enforcement, leading to increased numbers of motor vehicle accidents and consistently high mortality rates from these (Haagsma et al., 2016). Interpersonal violence remains an important cause of death in the Province. There are many factors which contribute to the high rates seen in KZN, including poverty (Foster et al., 2007), social inequality (Hawkins, 1993) and culture (Hughes et al., 2005).

The complex mix of causes of mortality in KZN requires a health service with a strong focus on health promotion, a massive primary care component, and an effective and efficient hospital component. Furthermore, social and economic interventions are vital to address the important roots in poverty of many of the causes of ill health that prevail in KZN. Reduced poverty and inequality, and improved quality of health



service provision at all levels, are required to address KZN's complex burden of disease.

Several concerns remain in the Province, as noted below.

**Key issues:**

- 1) The proportional decline in population within the Province, with Gauteng surpassing KZN as the Province with the highest population, has resulted in, and may lead to further reductions in the Province's equitable share, which diminishes resources available for service delivery and poverty reduction programmes.
- 2) While households are smaller, the number of households has increased, placing additional demands in relation to the provision of basic services.
- 3) An increasing expanded unemployment rate which was at 41.9% at December 2019. It is important to note that the high reliance on social grants in the Province is linked to persons who are unemployment, ailing/ sick and poor resourced households/ individuals.
- 4) The urbanisation trend has continued, specifically in eThekweni which has the largest proportional increase from 2.75 million in 1996, to 3.09 million in 2001, to 3.44 million in 2011 and now to 3.66 million in 2016.
- 5) Inequality in the workplace is still apparent with a skewed demographic representation in critical skills areas and leadership positions.
- 6) Gender inequalities remain such as women experiencing higher levels of marginalisation and poverty levels, 58.6% among females compared to 54.9% among males (Stats SA, 2017), which affects livelihood options as well and their psych-social and physical health and well-being. Gendered poverty, which is informed by socio-economic and cultural norms and challenges, is a form of violation, which contributes to the marginalisation of women and social ills such as gender-based violence, who are often regarded as minors.
- 7) The plight of children, youth and persons with disabilities are also of concern, especially in poor households since they are subjected to the vicious cycle of poverty with living and learning environments that are not conducive for them to reach their full potential, which limits opportunities considerably.
- 8) Persistent safety and security concerns (including gender-based violence, political killings, and violent protests and riots) link to crime and violence as well as other social ills such as substance abuse that impact on social well-being and business risk.
- 9) Corruption, greed and unethical leadership challenges that have resulted in pilfering of funds and resources that have resulted in those in need being unable to secure resources and benefit from targeted programmes that have been negatively impacted.
- 10) In terms of challenges to promote social cohesion and moral regeneration, the main issues relate to, according to the Special Committee on Social Cohesion in KZN (2015), persistent and widespread poverty, unemployment inequality linked to colonial and apartheid legacies that socially engineered skills, capital and opportunities. Additionally, although poverty levels have been reduced (mainly attributed to social grants and other interventions), unemployment, inequality and relative deprivation have grown, negatively impacting on social cohesion and safety considerations.

**11) Several educational challenges remain:**

- a) High drop-out rates at schools and tertiary education institutions.
- b) Higher educational institutional issues in terms of lack of capacity; low enrolment, retention and success rates; persistent disruptions lawlessness and destruction of property and facilities; proportionate decrease in the attainment of graduate qualifications for the African populace compared to Indians and Whites; and rising graduate unemployment.
- c) Poor educational outcomes when compared to literacy and numeracy international benchmarks.
- d) Inadequate focus on emotional well-being and reskilling of educators.
- e) Current skills gap and lack of attention to the 4IR, which results in a substantial mismatch between skills demand and supply in KZN.
- f) Severe educational disruptions, especially among persons with limited or no internet connectivity, associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.

**12) Health challenges relate primarily to:**

- a) Improving life expectancy due to unnatural deaths, non-communicable or lifestyle diseases and pandemics.
- b) HIV/ AIDS infection remains high and are increasing, although death rates have declined as a result of access to Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) in the public sector.
- c) Shortages of medical personnel and health infrastructure, especially in the public sector that services the majority of the population.
- d) Dual, unequal and unsustainable health care system (private sector with high costs and public sector with serious quality concerns).
- e) A major health-related consideration is linked to food security which contributes to malnutrition and increases vulnerabilities.
- f) The current and long-term impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Although substantial progress has been made with the reduction of headcount poverty in the Province, the severity of poverty has risen in many municipalities. It is evident that the triple challenge of poverty, unemployment and inequality is still persistent and requires continued and heightened intervention. This is also reflected in the drops in confidence and satisfaction levels among citizens that reflect discontent with the persistent challenges noted above.

### **2.1.3 Radical Economic Transformation and KZN Radical Agrarian and Socio-Economic Transformation Programme**

Radical social and economic transformation is about creating a South Africa where all its citizens share equitably in the country's economy. It is about implementing programmes that deracialise ownership and control of our economy to benefit South Africans as a whole. This requires changing the ownership structure of the economy. Interventions to support these include:

1. Promoting competition and eliminating monopoly control.

2. Increased capital and support contributions through the black industrialists' programme and the small business fund.
3. Policies that support the inclusion of black people in the ownership of businesses.
4. Broadening of black economic empowerment policies to promote greater ownership and board representation.

The KZN Radical Agrarian Socio-Economic Transformation (RASET) Programme aimed at expanding shared economic development opportunities within the agricultural sector is driven by the Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs, in partnership with the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, with the participation and support of all other government departments and entities. This initiative is an attempt to open up government markets, for small-scale farmers in the Province, as a springboard with government committing 50% of food procurement to previously disadvantaged enterprises.

- 1) There are five Districts that have been identified to pilot this transformative programme, namely: King Cetshwayo, iLembe, uMkhanyakude, eThekweni, and Harry Gwala. Subsequently, the District Development Agencies (DDAs) have been earmarked as implementing agents. To date, the KZN government has allocated an amount of about R133 million to fully capacitate the DDAs in order to implement RASET. This covers, inter alia, the provision of revolving credit facility, refrigerated trucks, revamping of cold storage infrastructure, rehabilitation of irrigation systems. Agrarian and food value chains encompass a variety of actors and institutions, the vast majority of which is the private sector companies - whether small, medium or large, local, regional, and international.
- 2) The strategic objective of RASET is to enable Africans to enter the food value chain and more specifically, to provide access to markets to African farmers. In pursuit of this strategic objective, the programme priorities the following key focal areas:
  - 3) Establishment of a RASET Project Management Unit through secondments from public institutions;
  - 4) Creation of an Integrated Supply Chain Management ICT System, to streamline procurement and payments;
  - 5) Job creation; and
  - 6) Negotiating new RASET private sector partnerships/ agreements.

Agriculture has substantial potential but government has a 'piecemeal approach' to development, for example, land reform is not aligned to farmer support, water licensing, research and development, and market and extension services. As a result of the piecemeal approach, black farmers' roles and share in agriculture remain negligible. Additionally, South African agriculture was already constrained prior to COVID-19 due to a series of droughts, low inclusivity caused by high entry barriers for new players, biosecurity issues, rising input costs induced by the weakening local currency, and deteriorating market, logistics, processing and research infrastructure.

### 2.1.3 Economic Development

**The significance of the KZN economy within a National context** is accentuated by the fact that it is the second largest contributor to the South African economy and contributes approximately 16% to the National Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Of

further significance is the fact that this contribution comes from a relatively diverse and broad provincial economic base with the lead sectors in terms of contribution to the Provincial GDP, being as follows:

1. Manufacturing - 22%;
2. Finance, Real Estate and Business Services - 20%;
3. Wholesale and Retail Trade, Catering and Accommodation - 15%;
4. Transport, Storage and Communications - 14%; and
5. The Agriculture sector, which although it has a relatively low direct contribution to GDP at 4%, it still remains a key growth sector with significant employment creation and radical socio-economic transformation opportunities.

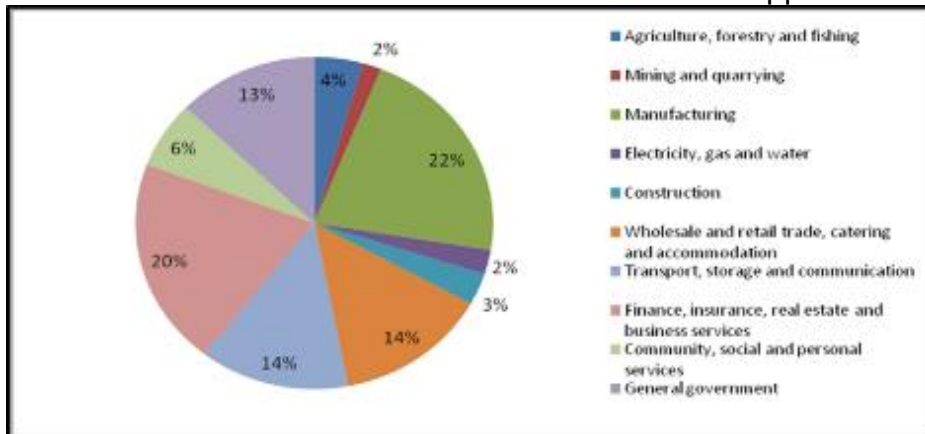


Figure 7 : Sector contribution to GDP

- 1) The Provincial economy has, however, been under-performing, relative to population share, and is faced with a number of structural constraints to growth, in particular trends of increasing unemployment, poverty and inequality. These constraints have been further exacerbated by poor global economic performance and pressure on emerging markets, recent droughts, cost and reliability of electricity supply, concerns about the security of land tenure and most recently the economic devastation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, placing further pressure on fiscal, financial and economic systems, and causing substantial job losses.

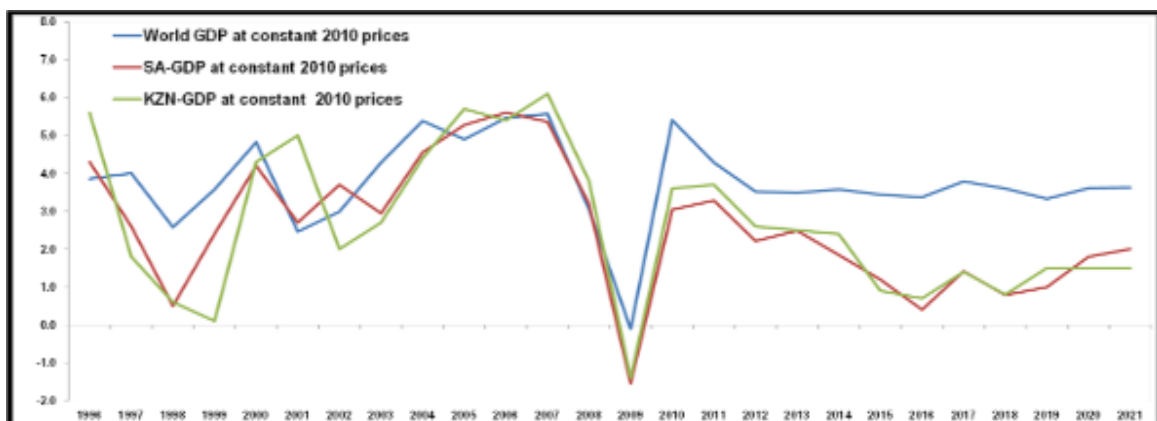


Figure 8 : GDP Trend

- 2) Events such as the outbreak of the COVID-19 virus, uncertainties around Brexit and increasing trade tensions between in particular the United States of America

(USA) and China are contributing to a negative Global financial outlook. The USA decision to revoke the World Trade Organisation (WTO) subsidy preferences for South African goods and investment status downgrade by international rating agencies are clear indications of challenges to be faced in the short to medium-term.

- 3) Poor domestic economic growth has already impacted negatively on both transformation and job creation programmes, as well as service delivery in general. A significant decline in investment into the primary and secondary sectors of the provincial economy (predominately agriculture and manufacturing) over the past decade has reduced employment (particularly within agriculture and textiles manufacturing), and has considerably reduced the potential of growth and development. As a consequence, the Province's industrial base has lost share of the national market, while the Province has become a net importer of agricultural goods, which poses a threat to food security.
- 4) The decline in key primary and secondary sectors is largely due to factors such as pending land claims, the debate of land tenure, a lack of serviced and zoned industrial land, access to Ingonyama Trust land for commercial and community agriculture, the rising cost of capital and other input costs (that is, machinery, electricity and labour), skills shortages, and the inflexibility of labour.
- 5) The land debate and issues related to perceived or real insecurity of tenure is exposing a trust deficit between government and communities, as well as between sections of society and opposing interest groups. This dichotomy is illustrated by the popular saying that "Poor land is a burden to a poor person but poor land is an asset to a rich person". The extent to which these challenges are attended to as a matter of urgency, will determine the Province's ability to restore strong economic fundamentals, which will stimulate new investment and the expansion of existing business.
- 6) Slow and poorly managed implementation and execution of Land Reform Programmes have had a very negative impact on commercial agricultural production, food security and on the transformation of the agriculture economy. The lack of adequate post-settlement support to beneficiaries of the Restitution and Redistribution Programmes has resulted in productive agricultural land being converted into unsustainable human settlements. Employed farm labourers have now become unemployed farm tenants on their own land. This has also had a knock-on effect on rural service centres and small towns which rendered a range of support services to a now devastated commercial farming economy.
- 7) The tertiary sector has, however, performed well, with sectors such as Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) experiencing good growth off a low base. Enhancing economic growth prospects will therefore require a sharp focus on strengthening the key sectors of manufacturing, agriculture, tourism, and transport and logistics, as well as emerging key sectors such as ICT and green energy production and processes.
- 8) Within the spatial context, the economic contribution to Provincial Gross Value Add (GVA) is largely driven by eThekweni (53%), uMgungundlovu District (12%)



and King Cetshwayo District (8%). This indicates that economic activity is dominated by the three cities of Durban, Pietermaritzburg and Richards Bay, with the remainder of the smaller towns and rural areas contributing less than 30% to total GVA. This is largely due to the infrastructure that exists within the city economies, and highlights the need for investment into economic infrastructure within less dominant towns. This economic spatial footprint has had a significant impact on population migration and urbanisation trends, as covered in the demographic situational analysis of the Province.

- 9) The KZN Province currently has a number of comparative advantages such as the Durban and Richards Bay Ports, the Dube Trade Port, the Richards Bay IDZ, vast agricultural land, rich biodiversity and a strong industrial base. However, these comparative advantages have not been translated into competitive advantages, and the Province has therefore not reached its full economic potential. Despite numerous enabling factors supporting primary sector beneficiation and localisation of production, the KZN economy is still dominated by relatively low value primary sector exports and high value processed imports. This obviously places strain on an already heavily burdened negative trade balance.
- 10) Constraints such as low productivity and inefficiencies within the Durban Port, degrading road and rail infrastructure, a slow take-off at the Richards Bay IDZ, costly and unreliable electricity supply, slow rollout of broadband connectivity and uncertainty about the future of land for commercial farming, have slowed the pace of growth within the Province. Emphasis must therefore be placed on the comparative advantages of the Province, to ensure that these are strengthened and ultimately translated into competitive advantages, in order to provide a conducive business environment that entices expansionary and new productive investment.
- 11) A further concerning characteristic of the Provincial economy has been its inability to encourage, facilitate and sustain new entrants to the formal and mainstream economy. This is evident from the relatively poor performance strategies and programmes aimed at supporting the establishment, viability and sustainability of new small, medium and micro enterprises (SMMEs) and Cooperatives. The result of this is that the economic growth of the Province is predominantly driven by larger corporates and broad-based ownership of the KZN economy remains elusive. This then also implies that strategies and programmes aimed at promoting the growth of a shared and transformed economy, are not yielding the desired results.
- 12) Given the strategic location of the Province, its economic and infrastructure assets, and a substantial labour force (although largely unskilled), there is a significant amount of potential to expand its gateway status, not only within South and Southern Africa, but also within the rest of Africa. The requirements to achieve such success are numerous, but generally include an educated, skilled and stable labour force, provision of reliable infrastructure and services, reduction of bureaucracy and red-tape surrounding development, strong policy direction from the public sector, and confidence from the private sector.

13) In assessing the performance of the KZN economy, it is important to note that:

- a) The 2011 PGDS was drafted on the basis of a projected annual average GDP growth of 5%. This projection was adjusted in the 2016 Reviewed PGDS to 3%. The average provincial GDP growth rate over the last five years was, however, less than 1%. This has obviously had far reaching impacts on most growth and development indicators, since these projections served as the basis for setting the targets in the PGDP.
- b) As much as the Province managed to achieve its employment creation targets, unemployment, and, in particular, youth unemployment has risen significantly. This remains one of the most significant risks for social stability and is also directly related to education and skills development outcomes. It is therefore not surprising that the 2018 KZN Citizen Satisfaction Survey ranked job creation as the highest priority for KZN.

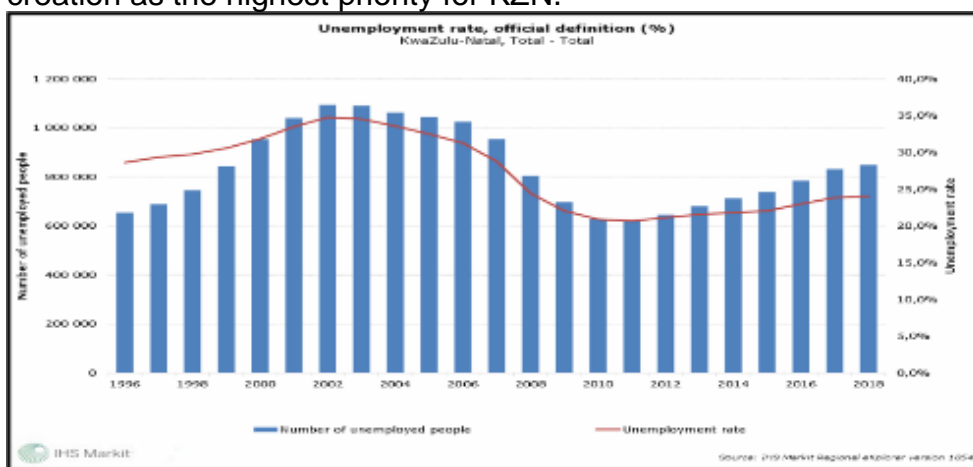


Figure 9 : Unemployment Trends

- c) Although the per capita contribution to GDP in KZN has improved from R 28 110 in 2010 to R 44 425 in 2019, it was still well below the 2020 target of R 48 290. This is of concern from a shared growth perspective and is also confirming challenges related to unemployment and entrepreneurial development.
- d) Currency instability and volatility, coupled with fluctuations in commodity prices, have had a severe impact on the South African economy. Renewable energy projects which were viable with a strong Rand and high oil prices are not viable in a weak rand and lower oil price environment. The converse is obviously applicable to export-orientated business ventures, as well as international tourism.
- e) Slow delivery of appropriately serviced and zoned land for industrial development outside SEZs is delaying and limiting uptake of investment interest.
- f) There has been an escalation in unlawful attempts to interrupt the implementation of new development projects, as well as the functioning of



- existing businesses, through site invasions and acts of intimidation, which has had an extremely negative impact on investment confidence in the Province.
- g) Poor performance and inefficiencies in the management of government-led job creation programmes is exposing the ineffectiveness of government as an employment creator.
  - h) Bureaucratic red tape and an overly complex regulatory framework have been cited by business as a disincentive for investment and business expansion. It is clear, therefore, that greater emphasis must be placed on facilitation of and support for large scale catalytic projects to stimulate value chains for smaller businesses.
  - i) Slow progress with rollout of ICT infrastructure and the development of Techno-hubs is limiting opportunities to explore and exploit 4th Industrial Revolution (4IR) opportunities. This situation has been exposed during the COVID-19 lockdown period, where there was a sudden and rapid increase in the demand for high speed, low cost reliable internet connectivity.

#### 2.1.4 Infrastructure

- 1) As a Gateway Province, there always has to be a special focus on the development and adequate provision of **strategic infrastructure** for sustaining both the social and economic growth and development needs of KZN.
- 2) The KZN **Provincial Infrastructure Master Plan** has been developed to ensure that there is full alignment, coordination and integration between programmes aimed at developing seaports, airports, road, rail, water, sanitation, electricity, internet connectivity, school and health infrastructure, human settlements and other essential economic and social infrastructure.
- 3) This process has substantially improved the Province's ability to coordinate infrastructure delivery and monitor progress made with the **Strategic Integrated Projects (SIPs)** of the Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Commission (PICC) being implemented in our Province.
- 4) The process of registering and monitoring the implementation of **Provincial Catalytic Projects** has also matured and has become popular amongst both public and private developers, realising the advantages that are derived from being afforded status as a Catalytic Project.
- 5) The development and provision of infrastructure are essential to **promoting and improving community and social well-being, as well as to enhance economic engagement**. Infrastructure development, therefore, has a direct impact on both basic services as well as the economy.
- 6) As the world undergoes **rapid urbanisation** and greater numbers of people in developing countries move to the cities, the need to improve basic services and infrastructure such as drinking water, waste disposal, transportation infrastructure and the ability to turn on a light bulb has reached a critical point.

- 7) There currently exists serious backlogs and shortages of water, sanitation and electricity. The delivery in the area of human settlements is slow, random and uncoordinated. Our public transportation system is predominately taxi dominated. Adding to this transportation issue, the Province has an overburdened road network and underutilised rail transportation system.
- 8) From the point of view of providing a world class platform for economic engagement, this section raises issues around transportation of freight, ports and telecommunications. The Rural Transport Strategy is raised as well as an area of need.
- 9) Transport, logistics and communication are important components of the services sector, and the Province already enjoys considerable comparative advantages in these sectors.
- 10) A major priority for the Province, therefore, is to further build on this comparative advantage by further investment in positioning KZN as the trade entrance into the continent. This requires further investments in building a modern infrastructure, particularly transportation and logistics, that reduces business costs, enhances competitiveness and creates employment for firms.
- 11) The Dube Trade Port, in particular, is regarded as the key intervention by the provincial government to cement its position as the premier transport, logistics and communication hub on the continent. It is expected to act as catalyst for economic development and labour-intensive growth throughout the Province. However, at present the Dube Trade Port as well as the KSIA is still underutilised.
- 12) Key among the Province's superior physical infrastructure facilities are the two strategically situated ports of Durban and Richards Bay. Together, the two ports handle nearly 80% of South Africa's cargo tonnage. Moreover, the Province has an extensive rail and road network connecting other parts of the country and linking the Province to Mozambique and Swaziland. With the development KSIA and Dube Trade Port, the Province's competitive edge in transportation and freight logistics is likely to be further enhanced, in addition, it provides an effective platform for forging trade linkages between provinces within the country, neighbouring states and the rest of the world (particularly the Asian and South American sub-continent), offering the Province considerable investment spin-offs and opportunities.
- 13) Key observations made in respect of KZN Infrastructure are as follows:
  - a) Declining investment in infrastructure development is impacting negatively on economic development prospects and job creation;
  - b) Encouraged about the contributions to economic growth made by KSIA and Dube Trade Port as witnessed by increased tourism and freight movements;
  - c) Port inefficiencies cause for serious concern, in particular for a Province aspiring to increase its gateway status;
  - d) An unsustainable road to rail ratio remains a serious cause for concern, emphasising the need for multi-modal facilities on primary corridors to improve efficiencies and grow the economy;

- e) Standards and status of water infrastructure is declining rapidly, and the after effects of recent droughts are still lingering;
- f) Unreliability and cost of electricity is having a serious negative impact on the socio-economic outlook of the Province;
- g) Opportunities exist to improve energy deficit, whilst transforming and expanding participation in energy generation and promoting environmental sustainability at the same time through Independent Power Producers;
- h) ICT connectivity and speed are still very poor and expensive, stifling participation in 4IR opportunities;
- i) Although good progress has been made in providing basic services to communities, a shortage of bulk infrastructure due to high capital cost and poor maintenance is slowing down the rate of connections;
- j) ICT connectivity and speed are still very poor and expensive, stifling participation in 4IR opportunities; and
- k) Loss of confidence in SOEs such as Eskom, Transnet, South African Airways and the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa to play their role in improving KZN's socio-economic outlook.
- l) A number of the points made above could be resolved by the readiness and commitment to embracing the opportunities and possibilities that are presented by the 4IR.

### 2.1.5 Spatial Development

- 1) Spatial development patterns in KZN currently still clearly reveal planning scars from a pre-1994 era of segregation. Although it is understood that spatial disparities will always exist due to the uneven spatial distribution of bio-physical and climatic factors, the spatial disparities being observed in South Africa, and also in KZN, are drawn along racial lines, reflecting exclusion policies of the past. The two maps below visibly indicate the spatial correlation of poverty and the former homeland area of KwaZulu. =

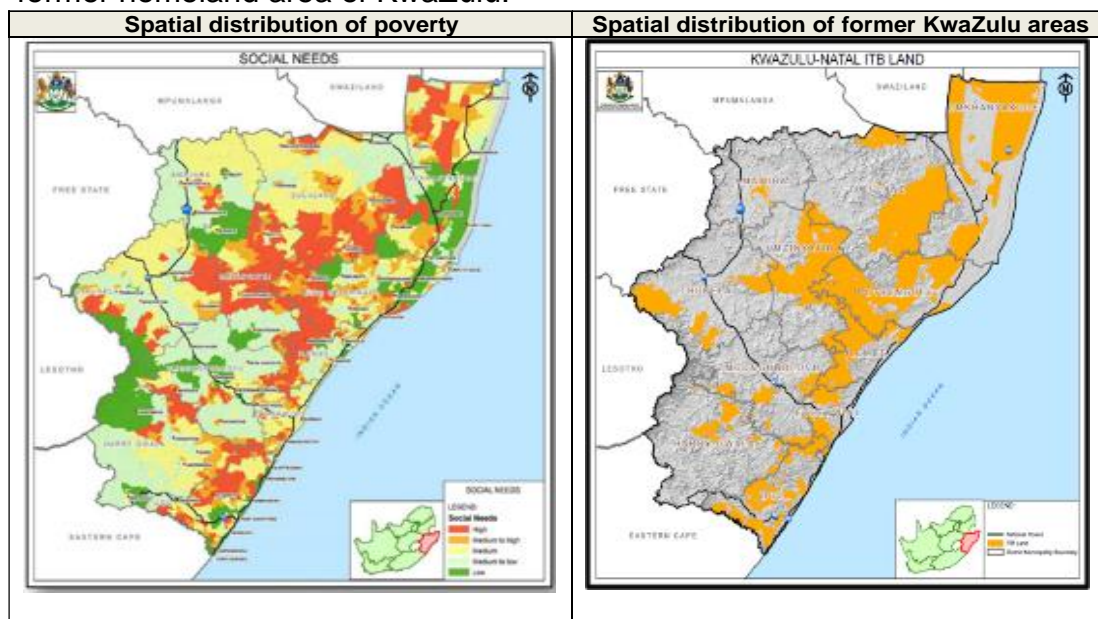


Figure 10 : Spatial Distribution of Poverty

- 2) The MTSF points to key reasons for this as “the country’s spatial planning systems remain fragmented and disjointed in implementation, and we have no effective system or method for measuring, monitoring, reporting and decisively executing consequence management. As a result, apartheid spatial patterns persist, and spatial disparities and injustices continue to exacerbate socio-economic challenges”.
- 3) The MTSF does not define spatial integration but rather identifies key outcomes required to ensure spatial integration. It notes that urgent and decisive action is now required through the preparation and adoption of a National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) leading to the correction of deficiencies in the integration and coordination of spatial planning in the three spheres of government. The progressive development of the governance and administrative capability to undertake planning at all scales is needed, and there is a need for the introduction of a set of enforceable norms and standards to inform, guide and regulate land and settlement development throughout South Africa. Defining spatial integration in the KZN context will assist in ensuring that there is a clearer understanding of the causes and coordination around the interventions. The lack of spatial integration is understood to mean that citizens continue to suffer from being spatially marginalised, spatially remote and spatial inequity persists in terms of socio-economic development opportunities and services.
- 4) Spatial marginalisation is a form of disadvantage that citizens face due to unfavourable social, economic, political, environmental and cultural factors that have impacted on them. These factors can be as a result of deliberate (systemic) interventions out of their control or they can be caused by peoples’ vulnerabilities and choices. Spatial remoteness is about how far citizens are from services and development opportunities. Remoteness can be a part of marginalisation but it is not the only cause of marginalisation because citizens can also be excluded from accessing services and opportunities within areas that are well serviced and do have economic opportunities, for example, unserved informal settlements in towns and cities or unskilled people within areas with secondary and tertiary work opportunities.
- 5) Within the South African and KZN context, the extent, nature and causal factors, giving rise to poor spatial equity and spatial fairness, and therefore a lack of spatial integration, are as a result of a deliberate spatial development approach intended to achieve a particular political or ideological outcome. It as a result of this that factors such as social need and economic development activities are not equitably distributed and definitely do not project spatial fairness.
- 6) The following observation of the current state of spatial planning and development must therefore be seen against this historical background, namely that:
  - a) Current population migration trends in KZN evidently points to an acceleration in the rate of urbanisation, emphasising the integrated nature of the urban-rural continuum. With more than 50% of the Province’s population already living in the seven largest municipalities and with the majority of the population now living in urban areas, clear and decisive policy decisions have



to be made on how to respond to this. Strategies and programmes to support rural development, as well as small town and rural nodal development, to serve as so called “urbanisation filters”, will have to be prioritised.

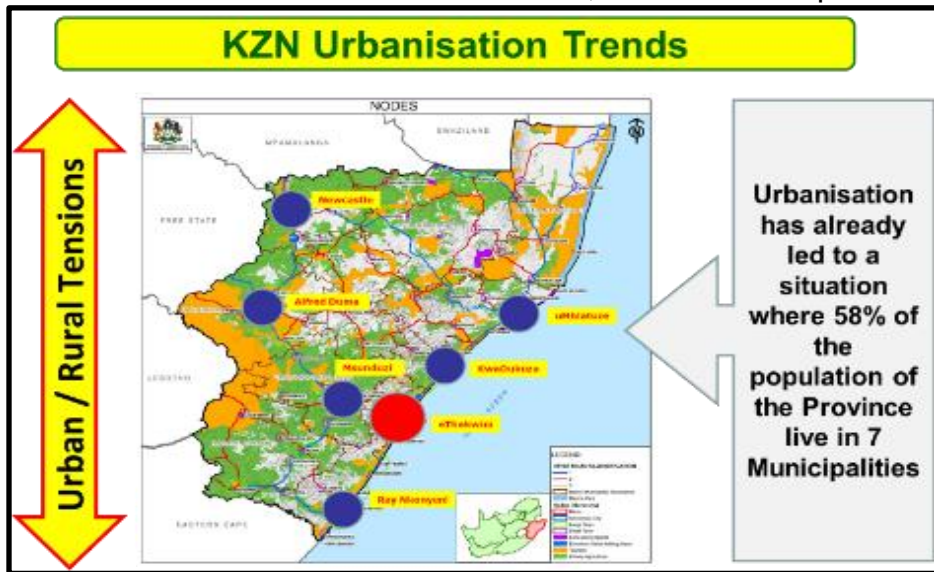


Figure 11 : Urbanisation Trends

- b) More than 80% contribution to the Province’s GDP is generated in the same 7 largest urban centres, which obviously explains the urbanisation attraction to these municipalities (eThekweni, Umhlatuze, KwaDukuza, Ray Nkonyeni, Msunduzi and Newcastle). These centres, therefore, require special attention through appropriate governance processes to build on existing potential and expand the economic footprint across the Province through a clearly defined hierarchy of places and development corridors. These centres will also require additional support to cope with and plan for the influx of people and to avoid a situation of poverty migration, where rural poverty merely gets transferred to become urban poverty.

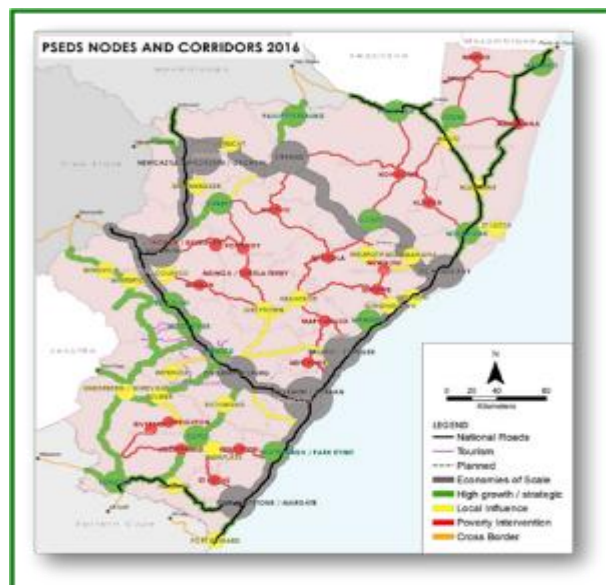


Figure 12 : KZN Nodes and Corridors

- c) The KZN Province is reflecting a complex geopolitical environment wherein the majority of municipalities are, characterised by large settlement areas under communal tenure where many residents are heavily dependent on grants for survival. This is resulting in an uneven distribution of governance capacity and ability to render basic services to across the Province. This further perpetuates a system where development is uneven in the Province as is reflected in the proportion of households that have access to basic services such as piped water and sanitation.

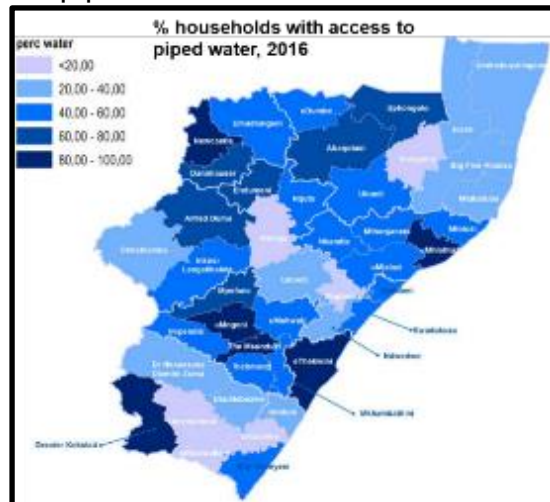


Figure 13 : Access to Piped Water

- d) Existing spatial inequality is further fuelled by differentiated levels of application of legislative and policy provisions across the Province. This implies that as attempts are made to promote improved spatial integration, the differentiated levels of application of regulatory frameworks are further entrenching existing inequalities and spatial disparities. An example of this is where environmental protection measures are, for whatever reasons, not as stringently applied in communal owned areas of the Province as in privately owned areas. The net result of this is that land degradation patterns are further reducing production capacity and is perpetuating poverty and inequality. It must also be noted that the provisions and conditions of the SPLUMA are mostly not applied on Ingonyama Trust Land, constituting approximately 33% of the land area of the Province.

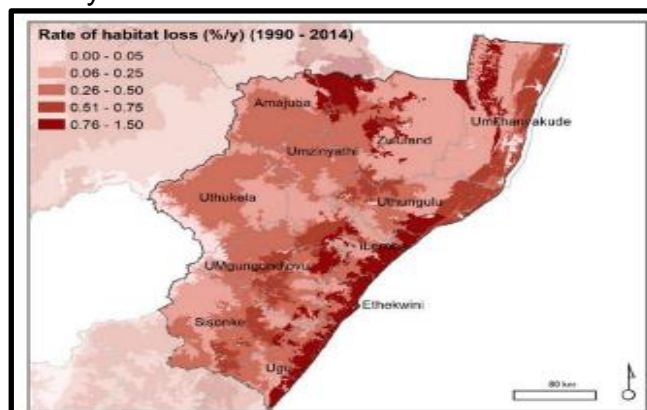


Figure 14 : Rate of Habitat Loss



- e) Unresolved tensions between municipal and traditional council structures have translated into conflict on matters related to land use management. Although municipalities are assigned full statutory responsibility of managing “wall to wall” land use management, it is not being implemented or enforced to enable spatial integration. This is further entrenching past segregation of areas and has impacted negatively on attempts to achieve greater spatial equity and foster integration.
- f) Dispersed and mushrooming residential settlements on agricultural land are diminishing agricultural development potential and production. These unplanned and regulated land uses and settlements also have the potential for exacerbating the deprivation of rural communities and is, in essence, perpetuating rural poverty.
- g) Slow progress with the settlement of land claims, combined with the proliferation of human settlements where land claimants and land reform beneficiaries convert productive agricultural land to unproductive and non-sustainable uses, is destroying the rural economy and threatening food security.
- h) Although substantial progress has been made with the development of SEZs and regional industrial hubs, linkages and spatial integration of opportunities related to these developments should now receive attention.



**Figure 15 : Spatial Inequality**

### **2.1.6 Governance**

The status quo of all the other components of this Sustainability Matrix, as outlined above, is to a large extent dependent on the status quo of the governance landscape. The state of governance in the Province will inevitably find expression in the state of the environment, the state of human and community development, the state of the economy, the state of education, the state of infrastructure and the state of spatial development.

All these other Sustainability Matrix variables rely on responsible and responsive governance, which in turn rely on appropriately structured, capacitated, resourced, skilled, competent, experienced, motivated, ethical and passionate institutions and individuals. Although it is acknowledged that there are complex interdependencies between the various components of this sustainability matrix, it would still be fair to conclude that sound governance provides the bedrock and foundation of sustainability.

Numerous external factors impact on the state of the economy, on the state of health and education, on the state of the environment, which are sometimes difficult or even impossible to control, but the state of governance is fully controlled by the entity of governance in question.

The World Bank defines governance as the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country's (also a province's and municipality's) economic and social resources for development. In this context, governance comprises of all processes of governing, whether undertaken by the government of a state, by market or business governance, or traditional or society based governance process. Within the South African context this implies that assessing the state of governance involves more than just the state of government, but also refers to the state of governance applied and practised by government's partners in development, namely business, labour and civil society structures and institutions.

This assessment and observations made about the state of governance in KZN are based on information and statistics mainly derived from:

- The National Twenty Five Year Review 1994 - 2019, prepared by the Presidency;
- The Citizen Satisfaction Surveys undertaken by Stats SA in 2015 and 2018;
- PGDS Implementation Reports as prepared by the Provincial Executive Council Clusters and presented to six monthly Magotla; and
- The 2014 - 2019 Provincial Performance Review, prepared by the outgoing Premier and Provincial Executive Council of the Fifth Administration as a handover report to the leadership of the Sixth Administration.

**Some of the most pertinent issues observed about the state of governance in KZN are:**

- 1) The public sector faces persistent challenges at an operational level, including:
  - a) declining public confidence and trust;
  - b) weak accountability and a general lack of consequence management;
  - c) uneven service delivery;
  - d) persistent and escalating corruption;
  - e) a leadership deficit; and
  - f) poor governance resulting in missed opportunities and efficiency gains.
- 2) Concerns raised by citizens of the Province centre around the perceived inability of government to meet expectations in relation to:
  - a) evidence-based policy-making;

- b) integrity in the public sector;
  - c) coordination of policies and programmes across levels of government; and
  - d) fiscal sustainability.
- 3) There is an increasing awareness within communities and a demand for improved service delivery, accountability and consequence management. While society’s expectations of government are increasing, the resources available to meet these needs are becoming more limited. Under these circumstances, rethinking the role of government and the scope of its activities, as well as improving public sector efficiency and effectiveness have become more urgent.
- 4) The 2018 Citizen Satisfaction Survey concluded that:
- a) 39% of the sample population were outright dissatisfied, whilst 61% were overall satisfied with the performance of Provincial government.

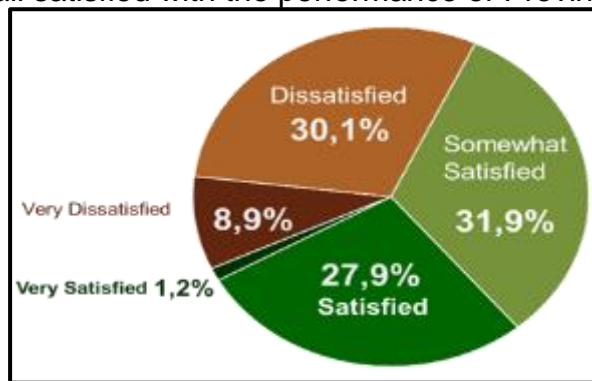


Figure 16 : CSS Satisfaction level

- b) Services with the highest rating of satisfaction are education at 86%, health care at 80%, and maintenance of Provincial roads at 70% of the respondents being overall satisfied with the rendering of these services.

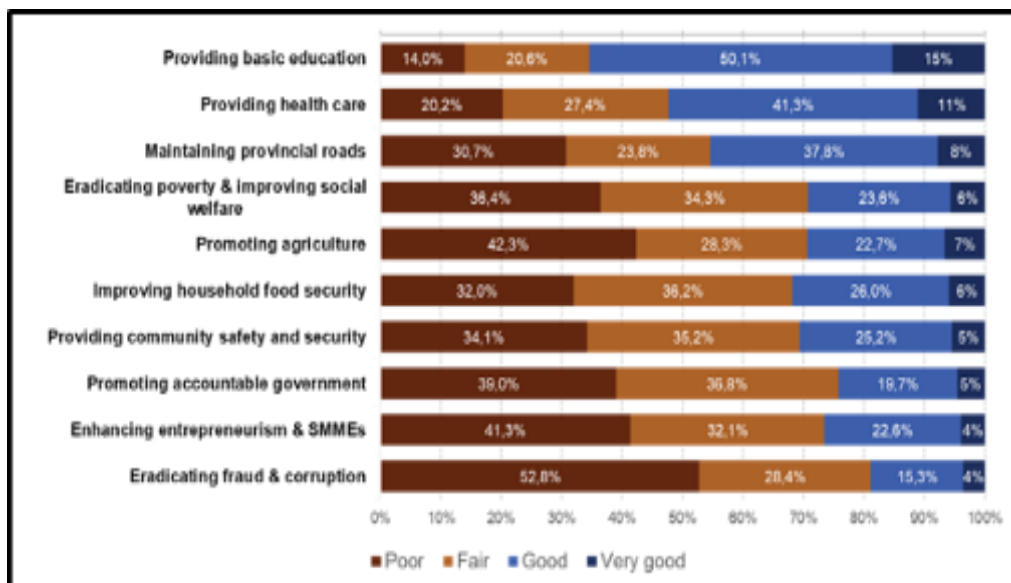


Figure 17 : CSS Satisfaction - Provincial Services

- c) Services with the highest rating of dissatisfaction were fighting fraud and corruption at 53%, enhancing entrepreneurial development and SMMEs at 41%, and promoting accountable governance at 39% of the respondents being outright dissatisfied with the performance of the Province in these areas.
- d) Job creation is still rated as the highest priority our citizens expect Provincial government to attend to, followed by a need for housing and thirdly a need for enhanced and quality education and skills development.

	Age group	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
senior	60+	Job creation	Provision of housing	Growing the economy
	36 – 59	Job creation	Provision of housing	Fighting corruption
youth	15 – 35	Job creation	Provision of housing	Education & skills development

Figure 18 : CSS Ratings of priorities

- 5) In comparing the results of the 2015 and 2018 Citizen Satisfaction Survey, there was a significant:
- Correlation between the priority areas KZN citizens expected Provincial government to attend to, namely, job creation, provision of housing, fighting crime and corruption, as well as the provision of quality education and skills development.
  - Regression in the levels of citizen satisfaction on matters related to:
    - eradicating poverty;
    - improving social welfare;
    - promoting agriculture;
    - accountable government;
    - enhancing SMME development;
    - safety and security; and
    - eradicating fraud and corruption.
  - Reduction in the level of satisfaction in government performance amongst the youth, with more than 35% of the respondents in the age group 15 to 34 years being outright dissatisfied with government performance.
- 6) The levels of satisfaction of local government was substantially lower than the levels of satisfaction with Provincial government with 46.3% of the respondents in the 2018 survey registering their outright dissatisfaction with the governance performance municipalities in the Province. Black Africans stood out as the population group that was most dissatisfied with their local governments.
- 7) The intergovernmental relations and the lack of alignment and coordination across the spheres of government remains a serious cause for concern.

- 8) The slow progress with the District Development Plans as part of the District DDM is symptomatic of a lack of capacity and commitment to improve inter-sphere alignment and integration.
- 9) A high vacancy rate of funded posts is an indication of high staff turnover and loss of continuity following municipal elections, resulting in weakening of capacity to deliver services.
- 10) Provincial and Municipal Audit Outcomes have consistently pointed towards compromised governance, riddled by challenges of mismanagement and maladministration, creating an environment conducive for the sprawl of fraud and corruption. The regression in audit performance outcomes at both provincial and municipal level is an alarming trend.
- 11) Lack of consequence management where there is clear evidence of non-compliance with regulatory requirements.
- 12) In respect of the state of local government in the Province, the following observations and challenges listed in the reports mentioned listed above, highlight the following:
  - a) Lack of commitment by political office bearers and senior management in municipalities in creating an ethical and zero tolerance culture towards fraud and corruption and the lack of prioritisation of anti-fraud and anti-corruption measures;
  - b) Poor financial management and budget constraints related to the inability of many municipalities to generate adequate revenue from rates and municipal services;
  - c) Outstanding debt owed by other spheres of government is impacting extremely negatively on the financial viability of local government;
  - d) Continued tension between municipal and traditional structures on the issue of land use management is hampering the ability of municipalities to manage spatial planning and integration;
  - e) Severe shortages of technical skills and absence of functional shared services to assist in this regard is impacting negatively on governance performance and service delivery;
  - f) Violent service delivery protests and vandalism of municipal infrastructure and facilities are consistently reversing and undoing gains made in providing better living conditions; and
  - g) Intimidation and risk in relation to the safety of potential witnesses is undermining attempts to enforce consequence management.

The observations made in this section emphasise the reason why the earlier versions of the PGDS and also the MTSF identified building a capable, ethical and developmental state and promoting good governance as a key priority for the Country and the Province. Achieving positive outcomes and securing desired good governance impacts is a key enabler for the successful implementation of this PGDS.

### **2.1.7 Cross-cutting focus areas**

The NDP Vision 2030 and the PGDS prioritises the significant role of women, youth and people with disabilities in our society and their importance in ensuring a strong society. Vulnerable groups need to be factored in as cross-cutting focus areas that need to be mainstreamed into all elements of provincial development, across all policies, plans and programmes.

#### **1) Women**

The majority of women in South Africa were historically and systematically disadvantaged and excluded from social, political and economic spheres. As a result, the realisation of women's rights differed according to their race, geography, economic status and educational levels. Today, most women continue to face economic exclusion, resulting in high levels of poverty, inequality and unemployment. Women's economic empowerment is central to the achievement of the constitutional vision of a gender-equal, non-sexist society.

Access to social and economic resources (including education, skills development and economic resources) has far-reaching implications for the advancement of women. This includes issues such as access to credit, information and technology, and the changing world of work. Transforming the world of work for women and ensuring their inclusion in mainstream economic activities, opportunities and employment requires the elimination of structural barriers, and discriminatory laws, policies, practices and social norms. Inequalities and gaps need to be targeted in relation to labour force participation, entrepreneurship, equal pay for work of equal value, working conditions, social protection and unpaid domestic and care work. Addressing gender equality between men and women and dismantling patriarchal systems remains a key challenge in ensuring women's inclusion in the country in the short, medium and long-term.

#### **2) Youth**

High youth unemployment, coupled with growing poverty and inequality, is a critical challenge. Young people also have limited access to means of capital that can help them find a way out of poverty and enable them to become agents of change. Limited access to land, finance for business ventures, and support and mentoring remain obstacles to the potential demographic dividend presented by a large young population of working age. Other contributing factors include low levels of education and skills, lack of information, location and the costs of work seeking, lack of income and work experience, and limited social capital.

The country's slow economic growth in recent years has led to massive job losses and an even lower number of jobs being created. Reducing the high level of youth unemployment requires the economy to be on a labour-absorbing growth path, which



depends on the successful reorientation of the economy to raise labour demand while improving labour supply.

All sectors of society, from government to business, and civil society organisations, need to rally together and make a more meaningful contribution to addressing the youth challenge through youth- responsive planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation.

### **3) People with disabilities**

People with disabilities tend to face the following challenges, among others:

- a) Barriers that exclude access to socio-economic opportunities;
- b) Lack of effective articulation and alignment between different services offered by different departments targeting the same target group;
- c) Lack of access to appropriate and timely information and support; and
- d) Lack of access to essential disability and other support services, particularly in rural areas.

Improving the economic security of people with disabilities and their families requires a concerted and coordinated effort by all government departments, municipalities, employers, labour unions, financial institutions, statistical bodies, education and research institutions, organisations of and for persons with disabilities, skills development agencies, regulatory bodies, institutions promoting democracy, as well as international development agencies. Working together, these organisations need to align legislation, policies, systems, programmes, services, and monitoring and regulatory mechanisms aimed at the creation of decent work, employment schemes, skills development, social protection, environmental accessibility and the reduction of inequality. People with disabilities can and should be active players in building the economy.

## **3 KwaZulu-Natal Vision, Mission and Strategic Priorities**

### **3.1 Vision statement**

Based on an assessment of the current policy environment and the strategic analysis of the provincial *status quo*, as well as a deep understanding that the Province of KZN is part of a bigger and overarching national growth and development process, as reflected in the NDP, there has been absolute consensus on the need to ensure that the long-term Vision and Strategy of the Province must at all times be fully aligned with the National Vision and Strategy.

Noting that the National Vision and Strategy, as expressed in the NDP has not been amended or adjusted since adoption in 2011, as well as the fact that the long-term (20 year) Vision for the Province adopted in 2011 and slightly refined in 2016 is still as relevant when it was first adopted, the vision guiding the review of this 2021 Version of the PGDS remains:

***“KwaZulu-Natal will be a prosperous Province with a healthy, secure and skilled population, living in dignity and harmony, acting as a gateway to Africa and the World.”***

The Mission Statement supporting this Vision is has been slightly revised from earlier versions to capture new policy imperatives, as well as key findings of the situational analysis and is as follows:

***KwaZulu-Natal is striving to be a Province that has:***

- ***Maximised its position as a gateway to South and Southern Africa, as well as its human and natural resources, to create a safe, healthy, dignified and sustainable living environment;***
- ***Radically transformed its socio-economic landscape, eradicated abject poverty, inequality, unemployment and the burden of disease, basic services have reached all of its people, domestic and foreign investors are attracted to our world class infrastructure and a skilled labour force; and***
- ***Delivered an environment where people have healthy and sustainable options on where and how they opt to live, work and play, where the principle of putting people first, living together in dignity and harmony, and where leadership, partnership and prosperity in action, have become a normal way of life.***

## **3.2 Provincial Strategic Priorities**

### **3.2.1 Priority 1: Building a capable, ethical and developmental state**

#### **3.2.1.1 Introduction**

A capable, ethical and developmental state underpins all seven priorities of this PGDS. The successful implementation of the PGDS is therefore heavily dependent on there being effective and efficient governance systems, across all sectors, but particularly in the Government sector. Within the context of a developmental state achieving a situation where there is strong leadership, a focus on people and improved implementation capability, will involve a transition to a more functional and integrated government, which is capacitated with professional, responsive and meritocratic public servants to strengthen relations and efficiency. Intergovernmental and citizen engagements are also key enablers of this priority to ensure the joint pursuit of a capable state.

The 2019 - 2024 MTSF provides the following key definitions relevant to this strategic priority, namely:

- **Capable state:** A capable state has the required human capabilities, institutional capacity, service processes and technological platforms to deliver on the NDP through a social contract with the people.

- **Ethical state:** An ethical state is driven by the constitutional values and principles of public administration and the rule of law, focused on the progressive realisation of socio-economic rights and social justice as outlined in the Bill of Rights of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996.
- **Developmental state:** A developmental state aims to meet people's needs through interventionist, developmental, participatory public administration. Building an autonomous developmental state driven by the public interest and not individual or sectional interests, embedded in South African society leading an active citizenry through partnerships with all sectors of society.

The need to build Government capacity to effectively implement the policies, strategies and programmes of Government, therefore remains one of the most critical priorities of our Province and Country. Lack of appropriate implementation capacity is one of the main underlying reasons for the outcry about poor service delivery. The outcomes of the 2015 and 2018 KZN Citizens' Satisfaction Surveys show public levels of dissatisfaction with some areas of service delivery of provincial and local government being unacceptably high. These Surveys have also found that there is an extremely negative perception about the state's commitment to consequence management, in particular as it relates to misconduct and poor performance.

It is clear, therefore, that, at a strategic level, government's administration must instil confidence that it has the capacity and commitment to deliver on policy objectives. The state must ensure that it restores public value and trust, supported by an active citizenry, partnerships in society and a participatory democracy. Despite substantial investments having been made to enhance and improve the capacity and competency of the state, it is still riddled with limited and diminishing capacity and capabilities to deliver services, especially at local government level. Accountability in the public sector also seems to be weak, even though there is a relatively sophisticated accountability architecture in place.

At an operational level the public sector also faces persistent challenges, including:

- declining public confidence and trust;
- skills gaps;
- weak accountability and governance;
- uneven service delivery;
- an unsustainable wage bill;
- persistent corruption;
- a leadership deficit; and
- poor governance of ICT resulting in missed opportunities and efficiency gains.

Building a capable, ethical, developmental state will, as outlined in the MTSF, require a specific focus on:

### **1) Ensuring that government is capable and honest**

An already state above, a capable, ethical and developmental state is a critical enabler for the effective implementation of all the priorities of government and

therefore for the achievement of the NDP 2030 goals, as well as for the realisation of the Provincial Vision. A developmental state will provide conditions that will grow the economy, create jobs and improve society's quality of life. A capable state will however require effectively coordinated state institutions with skilled public servants who are committed to the public good and capable of delivering consistently high-quality services, while prioritising the people in the achievement of the nation's developmental objectives. This will require a state that has the capacity to formulate and implement policies that serve the national interest and address the root causes of poverty and inequality.

## **2) Improved leadership, governance and accountability**

A developmental state has strong leaders that direct development planning, enabling policies, legislation and budgets to trigger developmental changes that reduce inequalities and improve the quality of life. A developmental state has an effective governance and accountability capability that intervenes to deal with the structural causes of economic and social underdevelopment. It is accountable and responds to the expectations and needs of citizens.

## **3) Functional, efficient and integrated government**

In an effort to accelerate implementation and improve service delivery, government is committed to eliminating its fragmented approach to development and strengthening coordination across the public sector. Government needs to function efficiently and effectively to solve the development challenges of the country. Government had previously expressed intentions to establish a single public service. The Public Administration Management Act, 2014 (PAMA) provides for a more inclusive definition of Public Administration to include all three spheres of government. It also enables transfers of staff between the three spheres of government. The challenge is the readiness of government in terms of structures, skills, finance and infrastructure to make this policy intention a reality. Transversal administrative systems are also outdated.

## **4) Professional, meritocratic and ethical public administration**

A developmental and meritocratic state has to develop professional capabilities in the following areas:

- a) Knowledge and skills.
- b) Financial management.
- c) Governance and accountability.
- d) Infrastructure/ facilities and equipment.
- e) Operational (business process and practice).
- f) ICT.

An ethical state strengthens governance and accountability between citizens and government. It promotes honesty, ethics and integrity, helps strengthen democratic institutions and the capability of the state to fight corruption, and ensures compliance with constitutional values and *Batho Pele* principles.

## **5) Social compact and engagement with key stakeholders**

The developmental state has to be embedded in society, build constructive relations, collaborate with all sectors of society and empower citizens to be active agents of change in communities. Improved communication, consultation and engagement by government with key stakeholders, particularly citizens, will give the state legitimacy and build public trust.

## **6) Mainstreaming of gender, empowerment of youth and people with disabilities**

Empowering women, youth and people with disabilities cuts across all seven priorities and the four sub-programmes discussed above.

### ***3.2.1.2 Key Challenges and Possible Interventions***

In the diagnostic document, preceding the drafting of the NDP, highlighted the unevenness in state capacity, which leads to uneven performance in local, provincial and national government. The uneven performance of the public service results from the interplay between a complex set of factors, including:

- tensions in the political-administrative interface;
- instability of the administrative leadership;
- skills deficits;
- the erosion of accountability and authority;
- poor organisational design;
- inappropriate staffing; and
- low staff morale.

The weaknesses in capacity and performance are most serious in historically disadvantaged areas where state intervention is most needed to improve people's quality of life.

The severity of capacity and resource constraints varies across different levels of government. Some of these relate to substandard political appointees. As is clear from the Auditor General's reports over the years, at the local government level capacity deficiencies are largely due to the absence of technical skills and execution failures. Another factor is that municipalities are routinely disregarding the recommendations of the Auditor General.

Skills shortages are found in key areas such as project management, procurement and contract management as well as financial management. The ability to execute mandates and deliver services to communities is weak too. Building capabilities is key to retooling the state for higher performance. The starting point should be to fix political management at the centre.

**Key interventions at the provincial and national level should include the following:**

- 1) Mobilise resources across the state towards achieving a defined set of strategic objectives and priorities. Establish clear timeframes within which the objectives and priorities may be achieved.
- 2) Government must use executive authority to translate strategic objectives into measurable outcomes that make a noticeable difference in the economy and society.
- 3) The process initiated by the Premier to sign performance agreements with Members of the Provincial Executive Council (MECs) is a step in the right direction. Government must develop a system for cracking the whip, otherwise this may fall apart.
- 4) Engage private sector and NGOs to assist with building capabilities at the local government level. This could help address constraints in areas where service delivery bottlenecks are being experienced.
- 5) Create knowledge towards the development of a new service delivery agenda and work with governments, oversight bodies and civil society to improve and strengthen accountability through participatory democracy.
- 6) An ethical state strengthens governance and accountability between citizens and government. It must promote honesty, ethics and integrity, helps strengthen democratic institutions and the capability of the state to fight corruption. Further, it must ensure compliance with constitutional values and *Batho Pele* principles.
- 7) South Africa, and provinces, need to focus relentlessly on building a professional public service and a capable state. The experience of other countries shows that this cannot be done overnight. Measures will have to be strengthened over time.

There are five key interventions where targeted action is particularly important, namely:

a) **Stabilise the political-administrative interface**

A focus on skills and professionalism will be ineffective unless the political-administrative interface is clarified to ensure a clearer separation between the roles of the political principal and the administrative head. The current emphasis on "political deployment" needs to be replaced by a focus on building a professional public service that serves government, but is sufficiently autonomous to be insulated from political patronage.

b) **Make the public service and local government careers of choice**

South Africa, and KZN, need to focus on building a skilled and professional public service from both the top and the bottom. At the top, recruitment and management should be based on experience and expertise, while at junior levels, the state needs to focus on producing the skills and expertise that will be necessary for future public service cohorts.

c) **Develop technical and specialist professional skills**

The state needs to reinvigorate its role in producing the specialist technical skills that are essential to fulfil its core functions, and provide appropriate career paths for technical specialists.



d) **Improve relations between the three spheres of government**

South Africa and KZN cannot afford to continue with the current level of confusion about how responsibilities are divided, shared and monitored across local, provincial and national government. There is a need to recognise the wide variation in capacity, particularly at municipal level, and devolve greater responsibilities where capacity exists, while building capacity in other areas. Where capacity is more limited, particularly in many rural municipalities, municipalities should be allowed to focus on their core functions and not be burdened with too many extra responsibilities. The District Development Model is designed to address these issues and improve on service delivery by coordination, advancement of capacity and focusing on the needs of the District as the Focus Point.

e) **State-owned Enterprises (SOEs)**

The National and Provincial SOEs need clear public interest mandates, and straightforward governance structures that enable them to balance and reconcile their economic and social objectives. This includes ensuring there is greater stability in SOE boards and that the chief executive is clearly accountable to the Board. There is a clear need for greater transparency of the functions and an improvement of the monitoring and evaluation of the outputs and impacts of the SOEs.

- 8) There is a need to have much greater levels of participation from stakeholders outside of government in the policy formulation, implementation and monitoring processes. More substantive and compulsory participation processes need to be entrenched. More specifically, the partnership with the key social partners of Government, namely organised business, organised labour and the organised community sector, needs to be given greater emphasis and structure. As an example, there is sporadic and very limited participation in the AWGs
- 9) At local government level, there is a need to continuously improve the quality of integrated planning, and to ensure that Government-related institutions/agents of delivery do work closely and collaboratively with local government, especially through structures and alignment processes at the district municipality level. The Local Government Turnaround Strategy needs to be expanded to include stronger systematic partnerships with SOEs, the private sector and civil society.
- 10) Improving the institutional partnerships between municipalities and the social partners at local level can only strengthen the developmental approach of local government. There is therefore a need to support partnership building. The District Growth and Development Plans are an important reference point for building these partnerships but this should be taken further through the promotion of strong local development agencies, which bring business, and civil society on board with the district and local municipalities in promoting shared growth and development.
- 11) One of the issues that the New Urban Agenda is emphasising is the need for further devolution of powers and functions from National and Regional Government to that of the cities. This approach is also supported in the NDP, which states that: "large cities should be given greater fiscal and political powers to coordinate human settlement upgrading, transport and spatial planning".

In conclusion, it would be fair to state that any sphere or structure of government can have institutions and policies that are good, but if there is no capable and ethical human capacity at all levels which protect them, they are doomed to be ineffectual and not reach their full potential. It is impossible to build a capable state outside an acceptable ethical framework, and the necessary range of human capabilities at a country's disposal. At the moment, South Africa suffers capability deficiencies and institutional stasis due to poor political management.

South Africa and KZN should, therefore, strengthen institutions and capabilities, through an effective and efficient developmental state. The idea is to build an ethical, service orientated and professional public sector, uproot corruption and strengthen systems to promote accountability, transformation and the public good; strengthen and improve local government; improve public accountability and responsiveness; strengthen developmental role of the state in social and economic transformation.

### 3.2.1.3 Impact/s and Outcome/s

The specific Outcomes, Indicators and Targets proposed in the MTSF are as follows:

**Table 4 : Priority 1 MTSF**

<b>2024 Impact: Public value and trust; Active citizenry and partnerships in society.</b>			
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>1. Improved governance and accountability</b>	Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System for public sector governance and accountability	Current M&E systems	Integrated monitoring reports produced biannually to Cabinet
<b>2. Functional, Efficient and Integrated Government</b>	Percentage of qualified audits in national, provincial, local government and public entities	Percentage of qualified audits in 2018: National government level: 19.6% Provincial government level: 24.4% Local government level: 40.8% Public entities: 27.1% New	75% reduction of qualified audits in national, provincial, local government levels and public entities by 2024
<b>3. Professional, meritocratic and ethical public administration</b>	% compliance with <i>Batho Pele</i> principles by the public sector	New indicator	100% compliance with <i>Batho Pele</i> principles by the public sector
<b>4. Social compact and engagement with key stakeholders</b>	% trust in government	17% public trust in government in 2019	80% public trust in government as per the Edelman Trust Barometer
<b>5. Mainstreaming of gender, youth and persons with disabilities, empowerment and development institutionalised</b>	Level of mainstreaming across public service and through the services delivered by sex, gender, age and disability	25 year review	100% compliance to mainstreaming

<b>2024 Impact: Public value and trust; Active citizenry and partnerships in society.</b>			
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>6. Gender, Youth and disability- responsive planning, budgeting, monitoring, evaluation and auditing institutionalised across government</b>	Level of institutionalisation of the Gender, Youth and disability- responsive planning, budgeting, monitoring, evaluation and auditing	New indicator	100% compliance with the frameworks

The specific Outcomes, Indicators and Targets proposed in the MTSF for Cross- cutting Focus Areas are as follows:

**Table 5 : Priority 1 Cross Cutters**

<b>Cross-Cutting Focus Areas</b>			
<b>2024 Impact: A Gender, Youth And Disability Responsive Public Service</b>			
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>1. Mainstreaming of gender, empowerment of youth and people with disabilities</b>	Level of mainstreaming across public service and through the services delivered by sex, gender, age and disability	25 Year reviews	100% compliance to mainstreaming
<b>2. Gender, Youth and Disability-responsive planning, budgeting, monitoring, evaluation and auditing institutionalised across government</b>	Level of institutionalisation of the Gender, Youth and Disability responsive planning, budgeting, monitoring, evaluation and auditing	New indicator	100% compliance with the frameworks

In addition to the above-mentioned MTSF interventions, outcomes and targets it is also proposed that the following Provincial specific interventions, outcomes and targets be considered, namely:

**Table 6 : Priority 1 - KZN addition**

<b>Impact: The population of KZN is satisfied with the levels of government service delivery</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public expenditure is spent in accordance with coordinated policy, strategy and plans</li> <li>• Government is able to effectively and efficiently deliver infrastructure and services to the population of KZN</li> <li>• Government is corruption-free</li> <li>• Government listens to and is accountable to the people</li> </ul>					
<b>No</b>	<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
1	Strengthen policy and strategy coordination and inter-governmental relations	Develop and implement credible mechanisms to regularly measure the level of alignment between provincial and municipal budgets and the PGDP and District/Local growth and development plans.	Percentage of IDPs and District Development Plans, departmental and public entity Annual Performance Plans aligned to the PGDS/P.		
		Develop and implement a strategy alignment framework that applies across the three spheres of Government in KZN, and which is monitored and supported by dedicated capacity.	Average IDP assessment score.		

**Impact: The population of KZN is satisfied with the levels of government service delivery**

- Public expenditure is spent in accordance with coordinated policy, strategy and plans
- Government is able to effectively and efficiently deliver infrastructure and services to the population of KZN
- Government is corruption-free
- Government listens to and is accountable to the people

No	Intervention	Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	Target
		Strengthen the effectiveness of the Provincial Executive Council Cluster System.	Level of functionality of IGR forums.		
		Develop a stronger provincial coordinating structure for collaboration between Provincial / Local Government and institutions of Traditional Leadership.	Reduction in number of registered IGR disputes.		
		Maintain and implement policy coordination and inventory instruments.	Number of cross border (inter municipal, inter provincial and international) agreements and shared services agreements maintained.		
2	Build government capacity	Rationalisation of municipalities and public entities.	Percentage of vacant funded posts in provincial departments, municipalities and public entities.		
		Finalisation and Implementation of the KZN integrated public sector HRD strategy and professional support programme.	Number of municipalities, provincial departments, public entities achieving clean audits.		
		Promote shared services amongst municipalities.	Percentage of positive rating of service delivery at provincial and local levels, measured through the KZN Citizens Satisfaction Surveys.		
		Strengthen the capacity of the Provincial Nerve Centre and Provincial Planning Commission to monitor and evaluate Government performance.	Percentage of provincial departments that achieve at least level 3 within 50% of the Management Performance Assessment Tool (MPAT) standards for each cycle.		
		Establishment of a central project management unit to coordinate infrastructure planning as well as support and monitor implementation of catalytic infrastructure projects.	Percentage of conditional grant funding spent in accordance with approved business plan/s.		
		Develop alternative funding and partnership models for development, prioritising catalytic projects.			
		Develop alternative funding and partnership models for strategic			

**Impact: The population of KZN is satisfied with the levels of government service delivery**

- Public expenditure is spent in accordance with coordinated policy, strategy and plans
- Government is able to effectively and efficiently deliver infrastructure and services to the population of KZN
- Government is corruption-free
- Government listens to and is accountable to the people

No	Intervention	Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	Target
		<i>investment, infrastructure development and coordination.</i>			
3	Eradicate fraud and corruption	Fast track disciplinary processes and effective criminal prosecution.	Percentage of positive rating of provincial performance as regards eradication of fraud and corruption at provincial and local levels, measured through the KZN Citizens Satisfaction Surveys.		
		Implementation of more centralised public procurement systems with more effective and reliable anti-fraud monitoring mechanisms.	The rand value affected by fraud and corruption in the public and private sectors.		
		Implement proactive integrity management programmes in the public and private sectors.	Number of departments achieving a satisfaction or better rating through MPAT on fraud and integrity.		
		Develop and implement a new public-private coalition dedicated to combatting fraud and corruption and promoting good governance.	Percentage of cases from the National Anti-Corruption hotline closed by departments.		
4	Promote participative, facilitative and accountable governance	Support effective multi-stakeholder and social partnership forums for consultation on all key elements of the PGDP.	Voter participation in provincial and municipal elections.		
		Strengthen local development agencies at District level.	Number of engagements with functional social partnerships in the form of sector-specific		
		Strengthen functionality of Ward Committees.	Level of participation on non-governmental partners/stakeholders in the		
		Undertake a review of the service delivery and implementation models of Government and public entities at provincial and local government spheres to ensure that most effective and efficient implementation options are being presented.	The number of district municipalities with functional development agencies which		
		Strategies to increase participation and to engage stakeholders as well as provincial communication.	Number of functional wards committees.		
		Provincial M&E framework to streamline reporting and performance information.	Level of participation/awareness		

<b>Impact: The population of KZN is satisfied with the levels of government service delivery</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public expenditure is spent in accordance with coordinated policy, strategy and plans</li> <li>• Government is able to effectively and efficiently deliver infrastructure and services to the population of KZN</li> <li>• Government is corruption-free</li> <li>• Government listens to and is accountable to the people</li> </ul>					
No	Intervention	Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	Target
		Develop a provincial Urban Management Framework to facilitate optimal contribution by metro and secondary cities to growth and development.	of programmes (PGDP/OSS/Izimbizo).		

## 3.2.2 Priority 2: Economic transformation and job creation

### 3.2.2.1 Introduction

The NDP Vision 2030 is government’s blueprint to unite all South Africans to address the triple challenges of unemployment, inequality and poverty. While this is a long-term project, several medium-term initiatives are needed to reach longer-term goals. The most pressing problem facing South Africa today is the absence of faster and sustained inclusive growth. These dual imperatives are prerequisites for addressing the triple challenge.

Sustainable long-term growth is needed to sharply reduce unemployment. This requires both broad structural reforms as well as targeted interventions. As we navigate an uncertain global environment and local fiscal constraints, we need to rebuild confidence and galvanise investment. This will require partnerships with social and private parties to achieve better growth opportunities.

One of the key findings of the 2018 KZN Citizen Satisfaction Survey, conducted by Stats SA, was that irrespective of population group, geography, education and household income levels, the majority of respondents ranked ‘Job creation’ as the first most important priority to be attended to. It is also important to note that a similar Survey, also conducted by Stats SA, in 2015 came to the same conclusion. This is thus a clear message from KZN citizens to the provincial government to prioritise job creation and this has to be one of the strategic priorities of the 2021 KZN PDGS.

For the purpose of this growth and development strategy, it will be implicit that the long-term goal of economic growth is to increase productivity, employment, income and ultimately wealth. Wealth is created through production and the portion of wealth allocated as capital in production, fuels perpetual employment. Economic growth is hence paramount for development and it is accepted that inclusive, expanded and sustained economic output is a fundamental driver for economic transformation and job creation. For everyone to have a larger slice of the cake, the size of the cake has to be increased first.

It is acknowledged that economic growth, by itself, does not necessarily create employment, nor does it inevitably reduce poverty and inequality, or facilitate social development and empowerment. Within the KZN context the terms economic growth and economic transformation must be regarded as being mutually inclusive and interdependent if an enabling environment is to be created for those previously



marginalised to gain access to and participate freely in the mainstream economy and therefore broadening ownership in a growing economy. There is little benefit to be derived from broadening ownership in a shrinking or failing economy. A win-win solution must be facilitated, accepting that creating employment, reducing poverty and inequality and thus improving the socio-economic outlook of KZN is only possible through successful radical economic transformation and job creation.

This is, therefore, not a debate about whether or not economic growth is a desired outcome of this strategy, but it is a debate about how to grow this economy in a manner that will, in addition to sound economic growth fundamentals, focus specifically on:

- 1) Increased employment creation;
- 2) Investing in the economy for inclusive growth;
- 3) Broadening ownership in the economy;
- 4) A clear industrial plan to support localisation;
- 5) Innovation driven by digital and data revolution;
- 6) A reduction in concentration and monopolies;
- 7) Operating within the ambit of a clear National Macro Economic Framework; and
- 8) Reducing illicit activity and corruption.

Unemployment remains one of the major structural constraints within the Province and contributes to high levels of poverty and inequality and deteriorates the overall quality of life of and the socio-economic prospects available to the people of the Province.

To achieve optimal economic growth in the Province, there has to be a particular focus on the lead sectors of the KZN economy (specifically Manufacturing; Finance, Real Estate and Business Services; Wholesale and Retail Trade, Catering and Accommodation; Transport, Storage and Communications and Agriculture) as noted earlier. These sectors will obviously require continued business retention and growth support.

To achieve optimal employment creation there has to be further specific focus on those sectors with the highest propensity for labour absorption, as well as for creating opportunities for new entrepreneurial entrants. Key sectors within the Province, with high prospects for job creation (including the production value chain of these sectors) are:

- Manufacturing;
- Agriculture;
- Tourism;
- Transport and Logistics;
- Maritime;
- Green economy; and
- ICT Services.

These sectors must be supported to maximise their employment and entrepreneurial development programmes. This does not imply that other sectors would not also

require assistance and support, but given the anticipated economic growth trajectory of the Province and the desired future structure of the KZN economy, these sectors.

Growing the economy of this Province and creating the employment opportunities required to address the challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequality, will require a particular focus on cross-cutting enablers and policy imperatives. Optimising the growth and development potential of KZN, will therefore require:

- a) Its airports and seaports of KZN operating at optimal capacity and offering greater potential to increase both domestic and international connectivity;
- b) Road and rail networks operating in effective, efficient and seamless unison to adequately meet the demand for cargo and commuter movement;
- c) Adequate and affordable ICT infrastructure and connectivity to ensure unhindered access to 4IR technology applications and opportunities;
- d) Sufficient, affordable, reliable and sustainable access to water to meet the growth and development needs of KZN;
- e) Sufficient, affordable, reliable and sustainable access to electricity to meet the growth and development needs of KZN;
- f) An adequate, stable, productive and appropriately skilled work force to meet the rapidly changing resource requirements of the KZN economy;
- g) Strict adherence to sound environmental practices to secure the sustainability of the KZN economy;
- h) Good governance and transformational economic development policies and programmes, responsive to the needs of the KZN economy; and
- i) A firm cross-cutting focus in all of the above enablers on promoting and enhancing increased opportunities for women, youth, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups to ensure that no one is left behind in the quest for transformed, shared and job rich economic development.

It is understood that strategic infrastructure development is essential for sustaining both the social and economic growth and development needs of KZN. The institutional framework and arrangements for infrastructure development, maintenance and operation, as well as the financial arrangements for the funding of this infrastructure is complex, fragmented and compartmentalised over the respective spheres of government. A key focus area in this strategy, therefore, has to be on facilitating improved coordination of infrastructure delivery.

This will also require the enhanced monitoring of progress made with the implementation of SIPs of the PICC through the Provincial Infrastructure Master Plan and a process of registering and monitoring the implementation of Catalytic Projects. A focus on catalytic projects is essential as it is only through successful project implementation that the impacts and outcomes of this strategy can be achieved.

According to the 2019 Global Value Chain Development Report, more than two thirds of world trade now occurs through global value chains (GVCs), in which production crosses at least one border and typically many borders, before final assembly. The phenomenal growth in GVC-related trades has translated into significant economic growth in many countries across the globe over the last two decades, fuelled by reductions in transportation and communication costs, and declining trade barriers. This is of particular significance for the economy of KZN and its Vision of expanding its gateway status between Africa and the rest of the World.

### **3.2.2.2 Key Challenges and Possible Interventions**

High unemployment inevitably results in high dependency ratios, with many more people relying on fewer wage earners. This has resulted in the phenomenon of a large numbers of working households living near or below the poverty line. Currently, an unequally large proportion of the population of KZN relies on grants and related forms of welfare as a source of income. Additional income pressure on the household related to job losses appear in signs that discouraged workers are going back to look for jobs again.

Although there has been some increase in employment in the Province since the first PGDS was adopted in 2011, those that are employed remain vulnerable. This growth in employment has also primarily been in the informal economy. South Africa and the Province notably have very high proportions of youth unemployment (those between the age of 15 and 34 years) with an under-representation of women and people with disabilities in particular in top positions. Current trends, however, indicate that the unemployed and discouraged work seekers are at risk.

Recent employment and unemployment trends confirm that the current KZN economic growth path is still far from being inclusive. Serious challenges are being experienced in achieving the objective of enhancing decent employment, given the work conditions of those in informal employment. Concomitantly, sluggish growth brings upfront issues of skills and how to best boost labour demand. Significantly more needs to be done to alter and accelerate economic growth in KZN so as to boost demand from the labour-intensive sectors, to protect existing employment and to create new quality jobs. This is critical to ensure that the progress that has been made in KZN in reducing poverty is not rapidly eroded and reversed. This will also help address inequality.

Job creation in this PGDS remains a key impact and outcome of inclusive growth and structural transformation, distributing the benefits of growth more widely and consequently reducing dependency on the welfare system by broadening economic participation. This is a critical and central dimension of transformed inclusive economic growth. The pattern and pace of economic growth need to be adjusted and accelerated to achieve this outcome. It continues to require investment and interventions by both the public and private sectors to enable a conducive environment to further stimulate the generation of employment opportunities and inclusive economic growth.

Key strategic objectives and interventions proposed in the 2016 PGDS to stimulate economic growth and create jobs remain highly relevant. These have been refined to take into account that some important constraints remain and that new constraints have emerged. The aim is still to unlock the full range of opportunities around existing and new industries, for emerging participants, as well as promote job retention. Creating meaningful as well as decent employment is a major cross-cutting issue, and is vital in achieving the vision of the Province. Creating jobs through a transformed inclusive economy is a key enabling factor for the Province to drive successful interventions in all the priority areas of the PGDS. This includes education and skills development, the preservation of the assets of the Province in

a sustainable manner and the unlocking of sustainable integrated development opportunities.

The Province must continue to focus on the creation of employment through the realisation of agricultural potential, enhancing industrial development through investment into the key productive sectors of manufacturing, tourism, transport and logistics, the maritime sector, the green economy and services sectors. This is to be assisted through a Provincial Business Retention and Expansion (BR&E) programme, as well as a full range of industrial policy support programmes and measures.

Further attention will also have to be given to the expansion of government-led job creation programmes, such as the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) and Community Work Programme (CWP). The efficiency of these programmes should be improved to promote a higher cost-benefit ratio and value add. It is equally important to move the focus from job creation to the promotion of entrepreneurship; continue with the empowerment of those currently marginalised, including youth and women as well as enhancing the knowledge economy.

It is recognised that urban centres are driving economic growth globally and account for the major part of world GDP. They are also centres of innovation that create the agglomeration to drive economic growth. This situation is bound to become even more prevalent given current urbanisation trends, and the role of eThekweni and the four secondary cities (Pietermaritzburg, Richards Bay, Newcastle and Ray Nkonyeni) in particular will be critical to achieve the economic growth and employment targets set in the PGDP.

It is for this reason that specific attention will have to be given to the development of an Urban Management Framework for the Province that will give due recognition to the needs of city and large town managers to grow the economy and create jobs in a manner that will also promote the attainment of the social and environmental objectives of this Strategy. Furthermore, more than 80% contribution to the Province's GDP is generated in the seven largest urban centres. These centres, therefore, require special attention through appropriate governance processes to build on existing potential and expand the economic footprint across the Province through a clearly defined hierarchy of places and development corridors.

Of equal importance is the need to ensure that the rural economy of the Province is supported and stimulated, acknowledging the historical marginalisation and neglect of particularly African rural communities. Although the need for enhanced spatial integration is covered under Priority 5 of this Strategy, it must also be emphasised as one of the key impacts and outcomes of the transformed provincial economy under this Provincial strategic priority. Understanding the KZN economy implies an understanding of the rural-urban continuum and the interdependencies of the urban and rural economies of this Province.

The COVID-19 pandemic has not only posed serious health risks for the population of the Province, but the lockdown and measures taken to advance health outcomes unfortunately also impacting extremely negatively on the economy of the Province.

Lockdown measures implemented to minimise the transfer of this virus, inevitably brought the Provincial economy to a virtual standstill.

Due to a number of unfavourable economic growth determinants and variables, Pre-COVID-19 economic growth projections were already poor. The outbreak of this pandemic and the inevitable lockdown measures escalated and exacerbated negative economic forecasts to potentially disastrous and catastrophic proportions. Not only does the Provincial economy, and for that matter also the National economy, face an absolute reduction in the overall value of this economy, with poor prospects of an early recovery, but it also faces a situation where the progress made with the radical transformation of this economy since 1994 is at risk.

The enormity of the economic downturn, largely but not only due to COVID-19 preventative measures, is underscored by the fact that:

- 1) manufacturing production decreased by 49.4% in April 2020 compared to April 2019;
- 2) Mineral sales decreased by 13.4% year-on-year;
- 3) The value of recorded building plans passed (at current prices) decreased by 33% during January to April 2020 compared to January to April 2019;
- 4) Wholesale trade sales decreased by 23.8% in May 2020 compared to May 2019;
- 5) Retail sales decreased by 12% in May 2020;
- 6) Motor trade sales decreased by 49.1% year-on-year in May 2020;
- 7) Income generated by food and beverages industry decreased by 87,9% in May 2020 compared to May 2019; and
- 8) Tourist accommodation occupancy decreased by 98% in May 2020 compared to May 2019.

The existing economic risk, therefore, reaches well beyond that measured by conventional growth indicators, such as total value of the economy or annual GDP growth. The related and even more serious risk lies in the loss of jobs, rising unemployment and inequality, which will inescapably result in social instability. If not rapidly and decisively attended to, the current situation has the potential to become a downward spiral with further devastating impacts on business across all sectors of the economy, as well as business and investment confidence, which must now be at the centre of a strategy to restore stability and grow an economy which will be able to deliver prosperity and a better life for all KZN citizens.

The current situation has been brought about by extraordinary circumstances and it is, therefore, understandable that as restrictions on economic activities are to be removed in a gradual and phased approach, it will require extraordinary measures to:

- a) support, stabilise and where necessary revive existing businesses and activities to become fully functional again in the shortest possible space of time through a comprehensive business retention programme;
- b) encourage and create a climate conducive for the expansion of existing businesses as a foundation for further economic growth and job creation; and

- c) create an attractive environment for new businesses to enter the mainstream economy, in a manner that will support the Province to achieve its shared inclusive economic growth and development goals as expressed in the PGDS.

It is, therefore, critical for a KZN Provincial post COVID-19 Economic Recovery Strategy to guide the Province's response not only to mitigate and reverse negative impacts, but also to optimise the application of new opportunities uncovered and presented by these extraordinary circumstances. One of the focus areas in this regard has to be the reduction of red tape and unbundling the regulatory framework to create a more business and investor-friendly environment and to speed up the economic recovery process. Another focus area has to be on new ways of doing business, supported by application of new technologies within the context of the 4IR.

In summary, we must achieve sustainable growth, while ensuring that they are inclusive of rights, opportunities and voice of marginalised groups, and that economic growth does not come at the expense of the environment.

### 3.2.2.3 Impact/s and Outcome/s

The specific Outcomes, Indicators and Targets proposed in the MTSF are as follows:  
**Table 7 : Priority 2 - MTSF**

<b>2024 Impact:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Growth Increase GDP between 2-3%;</li> <li>• Unemployment reduced to 20-24% with create 2 million new jobs especially for youth;</li> <li>• increase investment as a proportion of GDP to 23% (from 18.2%) and the private sector contributing 15% of GDP.</li> </ul>			
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target
1. More decent jobs created and sustained, with youth, women and persons with disabilities prioritised	Unemployment rate (%). No. of Jobs created	27.6%	20 - 24%  2 million
2. Investing for accelerated Inclusive growth	GDP	0.8% (2018)	2-3%
3. Industrialisation, localisation and exports	% growth for exports in national priority sectors <sup>2</sup>	New	4%
4. Improve competitiveness through ICT adoption	WEF Global Competitiveness Index for ICT adoption	89 <sup>th</sup> (2019)	70 <sup>th</sup>
5. Reduced concentration and monopolies and expanded small business sector	% contribution of small business to GDP	35%	50%
6. Quality and quantum of investments to support growth and job creation improved	Investment in infrastructure secured and implemented	18.2% (2018)	23% (8% public sector and 15% private sector)
7. Supply of energy secured	Increase infrastructure investment by public and private sectors	18.2% (2018)	23% (8% public sector and 15% private sector)

<sup>2</sup> Automotive; Agriculture and agro-processing CTLF; Chemicals, Gas, Steel and metal fabrication; Tourism, ICT; Defence; Health; Mining; Renewables; Green Economy; Oceans Economy, Creative Industries.



<b>2024 Impact:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Growth Increase GDP between 2-3%;</li> <li>• Unemployment reduced to 20-24% with create 2 million new jobs especially for youth;</li> <li>• increase investment as a proportion of GDP to 23% (from 18.2%) and the private sector contributing 15% of GDP.</li> </ul>			
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
8. Water security secured	Increase infrastructure investment by public and private sectors	18.2% (2018)	23% (8% public sector and 15% private sector)
9. Increase access to affordable and reliable transport systems	Increase infrastructure investment by public and private sectors	18.2% (2018)	23% (8% public sector and 15% private sector)
10. Increased economic participation, ownership, access to resources, opportunities and wage equality for women, youth and persons with disabilities	Level of participation, ownership, employment, equity by sex/gender, age, disability, sector/industry, occupational level	QLFS, LMD, EE report	50% increase for women, youth and persons with disabilities by 2024 in each indicator category

The specific Outcomes, Indicators and Targets proposed in the MTSF for Cross-cutting Focus Areas are as follows:

**Table 8 : Priority 2 - Cross Cutters**

<b>Cross-Cutting Focus Areas</b>			
<b>2024 Impact: Transformed, Representative and Inclusive Economy Which Prioritises Women, Youth And Persons With Disabilities</b>			
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
Increased economic participation, ownership, access to resources, opportunities and wage equality for women, youth and persons with Disabilities	Level of participation, ownership, employment, equity by sex/ gender, age, disability, sector/industry, occupational level	QLFS, LMD, EE Report	50% increase for women, youth and persons with disabilities by 2024 in each indicator category

In addition to the above-mentioned MTSF interventions, outcomes and targets it is also proposed that the following Provincial specific interventions, outcomes and targets be considered, namely:

**Table 9 : Priority 2 - KZN addition**

<b>Impact: Inclusive, expanded and sustained economic output is the fundamental driver for job creation and transformed economic growth</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The KZN agricultural sector grows, generates employment and the Province is food secure;</li> <li>• Provincial trade and investment grows and generates employment;</li> <li>• Spatial economic development provides opportunities for inclusive economic growth and facilitates investment growth;</li> <li>• Government-led job creation programmes yield incomes and prepare participants for entry into the labour market;</li> <li>• Promotion of small enterprises increases economic participation and generates employment; and</li> <li>• Provincial economic growth is enhanced by knowledge generation and innovation.</li> </ul>					
<b>No</b>	<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
1	Develop and Promote the Agricultural Potential of KZN	Diversification of agricultural production & markets (niche markets and agri-processing) and revitalization of the agro-processing value chain through	Increase employment within the agricultural sector.		

**Impact: Inclusive, expanded and sustained economic output is the fundamental driver for job creation and transformed economic growth**

- The KZN agricultural sector grows, generates employment and the Province is food secure;
- Provincial trade and investment grows and generates employment;
- Spatial economic development provides opportunities for inclusive economic growth and facilitates investment growth;
- Government-led job creation programmes yield incomes and prepare participants for entry into the labour market;
- Promotion of small enterprises increases economic participation and generates employment; and
- Provincial economic growth is enhanced by knowledge generation and innovation.

No	Intervention	Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	Target
		the beneficiation of particular agricultural products, as defined by the Industrial and Agricultural Policy Action Plans.	Increase in commercial farmers.		
			Increase in emerging commercial farmers.		
			Increase in hectares of land under irrigation.		
		Development, implementation and monitoring of new models to support the development of emerging commercial farmers and promote commercial agricultural ventures (for both small-holder and large-scale) (Radical Socio-economic Transformation Model).	Real value of output of the agricultural sector.		
		Efficient maintenance and expansion of appropriately scaled irrigation schemes			
		Appropriate protection and rehabilitation of agricultural resources.			
		Expedite the resolution of unresolved land claims and restitution projects			
		Support, monitor and evaluate progress on agri-villages and agri-parks including related services and infrastructure requirements to deliver their intended impacts.			
2	Enhance Sectoral Development through Trade Investment and Business Retention	Improved access to economic development funding.	Total absolute value of the provincial economy excluding primary agriculture.		
		Facilitate statutory development approval processes in support of new investments (Provincial One-Stop Shop).	Absolute growth in provincial exports.		
		Raise awareness on key sectors and on support measures and improve the quality of programmes available in these sectors and in new sectors such as, presently those of the maritime and green economy.	Absolute growth in provincial investment (including in key sectors such as maritime economy, renewable energy and other parts of the green economy).		

**Impact: Inclusive, expanded and sustained economic output is the fundamental driver for job creation and transformed economic growth**

- The KZN agricultural sector grows, generates employment and the Province is food secure;
- Provincial trade and investment grows and generates employment;
- Spatial economic development provides opportunities for inclusive economic growth and facilitates investment growth;
- Government-led job creation programmes yield incomes and prepare participants for entry into the labour market;
- Promotion of small enterprises increases economic participation and generates employment; and
- Provincial economic growth is enhanced by knowledge generation and innovation.

No	Intervention	Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	Target
		Improve performance monitoring of the value chain in key sectors within the KZN.	Growth in employment in key manufacturing and service sectors.		
		Develop, diversify and market the tourism sector to increase domestic and foreign visitors in the Province.	Growth output of manufacturing sector.		
		Support the job creation and retention prospects of firms in key sectors e.g. by expanding the scale of the existing Provincial Business Retention and Expansion Programme.	Number of tourists (domestic and international).		
		Develop and implement a green public procurement policy to help support local green businesses.	Value spend in the tourism sector.		
		Implement the Provincial Green Economy Strategy.	Growth in the number of jobs of those employed in the Green Economy.		
			Increase in the number of businesses supported through BR&E interventions.		
3.	Enhance Spatial Economic Development	Improve the funding model for SEZs to optimally expand key spatial zones in KZN, through public-private sector partnerships options, as well as evaluation of budgets and spending by municipalities in support of key new spatial projects.	Annual percentage change in employment and unemployment per district.		
		Develop programme focused on rehabilitation, regeneration and expansion of existing industrial parks and access DTI funding set aside for this purpose.	Government and private sector capital investment in both brownfield and greenfield economic projects.		
		Provide quality affordable zoned land with the appropriate level of infrastructure and maintain good service provision when sites are occupied.	Extent of (m <sup>2</sup> ) of appropriately zoned and serviced industrial and commercial land available.		
		Establish and implement a monitoring and evaluation framework to assess the institutional arrangements and performance of key spatial projects	Rand value of private sector investment in the Durban Aerotropolis and Richards Bay SEZ.		

**Impact: Inclusive, expanded and sustained economic output is the fundamental driver for job creation and transformed economic growth**

- The KZN agricultural sector grows, generates employment and the Province is food secure;
- Provincial trade and investment grows and generates employment;
- Spatial economic development provides opportunities for inclusive economic growth and facilitates investment growth;
- Government-led job creation programmes yield incomes and prepare participants for entry into the labour market;
- Promotion of small enterprises increases economic participation and generates employment; and
- Provincial economic growth is enhanced by knowledge generation and innovation.

No	Intervention	Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	Target
4	Improve the Efficiency, Innovation and Variety of Government-led Job Creation Programmes	Effectiveness, efficient and impactful implementation of EPWP and CWP jobs programmes in KZN on job creation and inclusive economic growth.	Growth in the number of new small contractors.		
			Reduction in the cost per EPWP and CWP jobs.		
			Percentage of provincial government expenditure of goods and services procured on local content.		
			Direct employment multipliers from infrastructure development and maintenance and related development projects.		
5	Promote SMME and Entrepreneurial Development	SMMEs' (including informal businesses') have access to finance, markets, trading facilities and infrastructure with linked services.	Increase in the number of SMMEs and cooperatives established.		
		Progressive regulatory framework for the broader support of and the informal economy.	Increase in survival rate of SMMEs and cooperatives		
		Reviewed business regulations to reduce bureaucratic processes and procedures for small businesses.	Increase in the number of jobs generated by SMMEs and Cooperatives.		
		Improved coordination and monitoring of government and private sector programmes aimed at uplifting SMMEs and Cooperatives.	Proportion of private sector expenditure on goods and services procured on local content.		
		Improved awareness on public and private sector support available to priority groups who want to participate in the work and business sphere.	Number of local municipalities supported to develop informal economy policies.		
		Effective application of government set-asides for local SMMEs and Cooperatives.	Number of municipal officials capacitated to support the informal economy sector.		

**Impact: Inclusive, expanded and sustained economic output is the fundamental driver for job creation and transformed economic growth**

- The KZN agricultural sector grows, generates employment and the Province is food secure;
- Provincial trade and investment grows and generates employment;
- Spatial economic development provides opportunities for inclusive economic growth and facilitates investment growth;
- Government-led job creation programmes yield incomes and prepare participants for entry into the labour market;
- Promotion of small enterprises increases economic participation and generates employment; and
- Provincial economic growth is enhanced by knowledge generation and innovation.

No	Intervention	Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	Target
			Number of municipalities funded for informal economy infrastructure development.		
6	Enhance the Knowledge Economy	Established provincial system of innovation and identify where the province currently has a strong R&D platform or strong potential or prospect (e.g. some agricultural sub-sectors, traditional medicine).	Contribution of Research & Development to GVA in KZN.		
		Developed market plan for the knowledge economy in KZN.	Percentage of SA patents and designs registered by KZN entities and individuals.		
		Improved the funding model for the planned technology hubs where appropriate.	Number of functional technology hubs.		
		Established mechanisms to further strengthen the partnerships between the relevant institutions (public, private and tertiary) particularly with regard to the commercialization of R&D projects, including indigenous knowledge.	Occupation rate in techno hubs.		
			Government contribution on green economy R&D.		

It is important to introduce a holistic approach to crime prevention and community safety and security through coordinated efforts and the development of a framework that takes into account underlying root causes, such as poverty, inequality and unemployment; lack of social cohesion and inadequate care of children; and temptations and motives of crime.

An effective and efficient response to violent crime requires a holistic approach to community safety that takes the causes of crime into consideration and responds to specific causal factors. This approach is often considered too complex, time consuming and long-term. However, sustainable community safety is a long-term issue. It requires coordinated efforts - high levels of analysis of crime patterns and trends, using crime intelligence and leadership to command and direct policing responses.

At the local level, communities should feel empowered to take part in making their environment safer. This would involve capacity building and training community representatives on community police forums. It also includes expanding the role of community policing forums.

Safety involves the criminal justice system, local government, community, and private sector and role players involved in social and economic development. Only an integrated approach will make safety and security a reality for all South Africans.

### **3.2.3 Priority 3: Education, Skills and Health**

There is universal acceptance that education, skills and health are vital components in the mix of the critical building blocks of socio-economic development and progress and are certainly important inclusions in the basket for a successful developmental state. They are not stand-alone items and must be blended with the other building blocks such as inclusive economic development, social cohesion, essential infrastructure, pragmatic and conceptualised special planning and utilization and progressive environmental management, to mention a few. There must be no silos in planning and in implementation. This stresses the importance of the NDP, MTSF, the PGDS and the PGDP and the DDM. These tools are to ensure comprehensive and coordinated planning and service delivery across all structures.

#### **3.2.3.1 Education and skills development**

##### **3.2.3.1.1 Introduction**

The training and preparation of the youth for the world of work is critical and central to their understanding of the meaning they will attach to their education. Education without a purpose becomes lost in the lives of young people who struggle to make sense of it and the purpose thereof. Many young people find it difficult to access job opportunities because their preparation did not sufficiently outline the basic outcomes of their learning. They attended school and progressed without a clear purpose about their learning. As such education without clear outcomes and purpose may lead to joblessness. There is an urgent need to retrain many young people and give them skills that are necessary in the changing world.

Technology and science are enablers that will lead the youth to explore and create new possibilities. The MTSF (2020/21) emphasises the importance of employing teachers with the right skills. Most important is the reskilling of teachers who may be declared redundant if their skills are not in line with the present and future needs of the country and the world. Although some teachers may not have the requisite competencies, they have experience in sharing knowledge and understanding of how young people learn and may be trained to use new knowledge for their future and that of the country and the world.

The education of the people of the Province is linked to the economic transformation and job creation. Therefore, the MTSF 2020/21 needs to be supported through interventions that seek to promote knowledge creation, application and skills development by using new and advanced technologies. All programmes offered in schools, colleges as well as in tertiary institutions should have a component of entrepreneurship to provide learners and students with various options about how



the acquired knowledge could lead to the development of skills, further knowledge and job creation - becoming leaders and not always followers.

Learners must not be allowed to drop out of school before they have acquired basic and advanced skills that will enable them to make a difference in their lives and in other people's lives. This is an ideal that will eventually lead to the economic as well as social development of the people of South Africa. Engagements with students should not start when they go to tertiary institutions. As they are being prepared and trained from school education through to higher education, the higher ideal should always be making South Africa, her citizens and the world a better place. Higher ideals inculcate a culture of focused engagement as well as a sense of purpose, discipline and citizenry. Such education should ensure the provision of basic as well as advanced education. The MTSF Priority 2 maps this out very well.

### **3.2.3.1.2 Key Challenges and Possible Interventions**

The main areas that need attention are:

- 1) Social environment – the eradication of poverty targets through job creation.
  - a) Government to form partnerships with relevant or targeted institutions to train people to acquire skills that will enable them to establish their businesses or be employable. It is critical to first establish how many jobs per industry are needed so that the level of training as well, as the number of people trained, will enable the industry to accommodate all those that have been trained or that they are able to establish their own businesses.
  - b) Sector Education and Training Authority (SETA) training should be monitored as some of the programmes they offer do not lead to either employability of the candidate or to the attainment of a qualification that may enable the candidate to either advance to the next level or be employed. Candidates receive certificates of attendance that do not indicate any competencies acquired.
  - c) Rural development is critical and new ways of producing food and provision of critical resources that are technology-based are needed to support and advance the production of food to supply both urban markets and for local consumption in rural settlements. Programmes like these would limit urban migration and refocus on rural development and production of food supplies that will service both urban as well as rural needs.
  - d) There is a need to bring technology and services closer to the rural areas by providing training and opportunities through established service centres in rural areas so that the urban pull is reduced. A number of trained young people migrate to the cities because there are no opportunities in the rural areas for them to apply their skills and as such, reduce the urban pull and create local job opportunities. For this to be achieved, the government should offer incentives that will encourage people to stay in rural areas. Incentives may include access to technology, services like banks, resourced clinics, and hospitals and most importantly, road and access infrastructure. This will need a change in mindset that urban is better than rural.

- e) The COVID-19 pandemic has exposed the consequences of inequalities in South Africa's education system and it could act as a catalyst to address some of the inequalities that prevail in education, especially in a province such as KwaZulu-Natal which is largely rural. This is because measures taken to prevent the spread of the coronavirus are unearthing a wide range of systemic problems right across the education landscape. Inadequate sanitation and water infrastructure, overcrowded classrooms and a shortage of teachers in specific phases and subjects are some of the challenges the education system is battling with.
- 2) Skills development to ensure the right skills to meet the challenges going forward.
    - a) One of the criticisms levelled against graduates is around their unemployability as their training is either not relevant or outdated for current industry standards or needs. It is important for institutions to form partnerships with industries for research opportunities and identification of requisite and new skills that are critical for the advancement of knowledge and competencies. – Fitness for and of purpose.
    - b) Institutions need to align their training programmes with not only national but international trends as well.
    - c) Reduce the tendency to train more students than the market can absorb. This leads to the unemployability and redundancy of some of them.
    - d) The Province needs to determine the skills needed where, when as well as the number that the system has the capacity to absorb.
  - 3) Innovative, technological and entrepreneurship skills, especially the need to focus on youth.
    - a) There are several service providers who offer training to young people in diverse fields of study like graphic designing, entrepreneurship and the arts and cultural sector. Such programmes usually come with a guarantee that their graduates are either absorbed by the relevant industry or they may create their own jobs. Such industries provide training on how to prepare for interviews or to 'sell your skills'. In other words, they prepare them for the world of work. The government should work collaboratively with industries like these to ensure that they produce enough capacity for the needs of the Province. The focus should not be so much on employability but on entrepreneurship, thus reducing the tendency to rely on government for employment.
    - b) Addressing ICT inequalities between the 'haves' and 'haves not' is critical in the 4IR age to ensure the benefits of technology are available to the populace and to ensure competitiveness in terms of educational attainment and advancement and well as leverage income opportunities. While there is increased connectivity across the Province, especially in tertiary institutions (and NSFAS provision has further advanced access to learning to most students by providing laptops to qualifying students), the COVID-19 pandemic has exposed inequalities and the importance of online learning platforms, and secure and adequate access to internet connectivity to advance educational and economic opportunities, especially when disruptions are experienced. It is important to ensure secure and reliable broadband internet connectivity that is accessible and affordable as well as

- to focus on ICT skills development to align to the needs of the Province for the advancement of society at large and be responsive to changing work and learning environments.
- c) Learning and acquisition of new knowledge in areas like coding and robotics need to be accelerated in order for the country to continue to be a player in knowledge development and advancement in the science and technology spaces. This links up well with the Outcome on School-readiness. Presently, the unemployed youth do not have skills in these areas, but they can be redirected to programmes that will not only empower them with new knowledge but will enable them to either be employed or create employment for others. In other words, reskilling may lead to the mushrooming of entrepreneurship, a critical component in job creation and the economic growth of the country.
  - d) There is a need for all programmes, if not most, to focus on providing skills in entrepreneurship. Unfortunately, several teaching staff do not have a background nor skills in entrepreneurship. Therefore, there is a need for skills training or preparation of staff to acquire the skill or dedicate those who are willing to venture into the field to avail themselves for further learning or reskilling.
- 4) Recognition and strengthening of academic under-preparedness.
- a) Most institutions conduct tests to establish the strengths and gaps a student may have. Students whose assessment shows that they have knowledge or comprehension gaps may then be registered in extended programmes that will enable them to fill the gaps in their learning or requisite competencies for them to cope with programmes they seek to register for. Several students who register for programmes like these usually complete their studies within the expected time. This reduces the burden on government to either lose money on students who are not able to advance or complete their programmes in record time. Thereby ensuring that resources are used optimally.
  - b) There is no knowledge acquisition without learners reading with understanding. Knowledge is meant to promote thinking and creation of new or further knowledge and skills. Therefore, the promotion of mother tongue instruction and promotion of indigenous languages are priorities that will lead to the development or growth of these languages and deeper thinking and engagement.

The Draft policy, September 2017, for the provision of quality education and support for learners/ children with severe to profound disability has recognised the needs of children that have been marginalised previously by providing therapeutic support and meaningful education. In addition, these services also orientate and empower communities and parents in support of these learners.

The 2014 Policy on Screening, Identification, Assessment and Support (SIAS) has provided a framework for the standardisation of the procedures to identify, assess and place learners in their appropriate institutions. The special funding for the implementation of the Draft policy for the provision of quality education and support for learners/ children with severe to profound disability has provided relief with provision of human resources, tools of trade and assistive devices. Communities are

made aware of facilities and opportunities available for learners/ children with disabilities. Special Schools in rural areas struggle to get connectivity with networks thus compromising the education of learners and thus newly built or transformed schools must consider the location, environmental and geographical factors including accessibility, to ensure sustainability of the institution.

### 3.2.3.1.3 Impact/s and Outcome/s

The specific Outcomes, Indicators and Targets proposed in the MTSF are as follows:

**Table 10 : Priority 3 - MTSF (Education)**

<b>Educational 2024 Impacts</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to pre-schooling expanded to 95 percent and quality improved</li> <li>• more children in foundation phase acquire levels of literacy and numeracy required for meaningful lifelong learning by 2024</li> <li>• Improved quality of learning outcomes in the intermediate and senior phases, with inequalities reduced by 2024</li> <li>• More learners obtain a national senior certificate (NSC) with excellent marks in critically important subjects by 2024</li> <li>• Learners and teachers feel respected and learning improves by 2024</li> <li>• Improved economic participation and social development</li> </ul>			
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>1. Improved school-readiness of children</b>	Amendment of legislation to regulate the new ECD landscape	New indicator	Amendment of NEPA, SASA, and Children's Act completed within 9 months of cabinet proclamation on change Approved costing plans by 2021
	Develop new funding models for ECD delivery	New indicator	Approved funding model by 2023
	Operationalise an ECD Education Management Information System	New indicator	ECD Education Management Information System operational by 2024
	School readiness assessment system	New indicator	School Readiness Tool Assessment system operational by 2021
<b>2. 10-year-old learners enrolled in publicly funded schools read for meaning</b>	Lesson plans for home language literacy in Grades 1-3 have been developed in all languages	New indicator	All languages have Grade 1-3 home language literacy lesson plans
	National Reading Plan for primary schools implemented	National Reading Plan by 2020	All provinces implementing National Reading Plan
	All schools implement Early Grade Reading Assessment to support reading at required level by Grade 3	New indicator	100% of schools have received the Early Grade Reading Assessment tools
	Coding and Robotics curriculum Implemented	New indicator	Curriculum in place by 2021
	Availability of reading material for Grade 3 learners in indigenous languages	New indicator	100% of Grade 3 learners who learn through indigenous languages have graded reading books
	% of foundation phase teachers trained on teaching reading and numeracy	New indicator	100% of foundation phase teachers trained in teaching reading and numeracy

<b>Educational 2024 Impacts</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to pre-schooling expanded to 95 percent and quality improved</li> <li>• more children in foundation phase acquire levels of literacy and numeracy required for meaningful lifelong learning by 2024</li> <li>• Improved quality of learning outcomes in the intermediate and senior phases, with inequalities reduced by 2024</li> <li>• More learners obtain a national senior certificate (NSC) with excellent marks in critically important subjects by 2024</li> <li>• Learners and teachers feel respected and learning improves by 2024</li> <li>• Improved economic participation and social development</li> </ul>				
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	
	Number of educators trained in inclusion	New indicator	All special schools have access to required therapists by 2024	
<b>3. Youth better prepared for further studies and the world of work beyond Grade 9</b>	Number of districts in which teacher development has been conducted as per District Improvement Plan	New indicator	2024: all districts	
	New Systematic Evaluation is Operational	New indicator	In all provinces	
	Percentage of learners with access to required maths and EFAL textbooks in Grades 6 and 9	Grade 6: 85% (SMS 2017) Grade 9: 89%: (SMS 2017)		2024: 100%
	Coding and Robotics curriculum Implemented	New indicator	Coding and Robotics curriculum in place by 2023	
	Percentage of Funza Lushaka bursary holders placed in schools within 6 months upon completion	84% (POA)		90% by 2024
	A better accountability system for district and school management Agreed	Agreement not in place		A fully functional system is in place by 2024
	A policy pertaining to the conduct, administration and management of General Education Certificate ready in Grade 9	New indicator		First GEC examinations piloted by 2022
<b>4. Youth leaving the schooling system more prepared to contribute towards a prosperous and equitable South Africa</b>	Skills subjects introduced that are relevant to 4IR (robotics, coding and digital learning)	Pilot results (not released yet by DBE)	Coding, robotics and other 4IR subjects in place by 2024	
	Number of teachers trained in maths and language content and methodology	New indicator	All teachers qualifying for training trained by 2024	
	Programmes implemented to enhance performance in second chance NSC pass	Three Stream model pilot completed in 2020		All programmes fully functional
	Three Stream model fully implemented	New indicator		Model fully implemented by 2024
	Number of Focus Schools for high tech, maritime, aviation, arts and science	New indicator		5 Focus Schools rolled out by 2024
	Skills subjects introduced that are relevant to 4IR (robotics, coding and digital learning)	Pilot results (not released yet by DBE)		Coding, robotics and other 4IR subjects in place by 2024
	Number of teachers trained in maths and language content and methodology	New indicator		All teachers qualifying for training trained by 2024

<b>Educational 2024 Impacts</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to pre-schooling expanded to 95 percent and quality improved</li> <li>• more children in foundation phase acquire levels of literacy and numeracy required for meaningful lifelong learning by 2024</li> <li>• Improved quality of learning outcomes in the intermediate and senior phases, with inequalities reduced by 2024</li> <li>• More learners obtain a national senior certificate (NSC) with excellent marks in critically important subjects by 2024</li> <li>• Learners and teachers feel respected and learning improves by 2024</li> <li>• Improved economic participation and social development</li> </ul>			
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
	Programmes implemented to enhance performance in second chance NSC pass	New indicator	All programmes fully functional
	Three Stream model fully implemented	Three Stream model pilot completed in 2020	Model fully implemented by 2024
	Number of Focus Schools for high-tech, maritime, aviation, arts and science	New indicator	Focus Schools rolled out by 2024
<b>5. School physical infrastructure and environment that inspires learners to learn and teachers to teach</b>	Number of ASIDI schools completed and handed over for use	166 ASIDI schools in 2018/19 (215 cumulatively from 2011)	122 additional ASIDI schools completed and handed over for use (cumulatively 337 by 2024)
	Number of schools identified through SAFE programme have sanitation meeting minimum infrastructure norms	Planned infrastructure projects by school name and province for the coming 3 years - will be mapped on GIS	All schools identified through SAFE programme have sanitation meeting minimum infrastructure norms by 2024
	Number of special and multi-grade schools with access to electronic devices (including tablets)	DBE to provide after survey determining access to different electronic devices at these schools	Target to be determined after the survey
	Schools with access to ICT devices	Access at different levels across provinces	All provinces meet their targets for ICT devices including tablets
	Education faculty management system is developed at Provincial level	New indicator	System will be operational by 2021
	Number of schools connected for teaching and learning	New indicator	All schools connection by 2024
	Digitised text books	All high enrolment subject textbooks and workbooks digitised	Digitalise all state owned textbooks



**Educational 2024 Impacts**

- Access to pre-schooling expanded to 95 percent and quality improved
- more children in foundation phase acquire levels of literacy and numeracy required for meaningful lifelong learning by 2024
- Improved quality of learning outcomes in the intermediate and senior phases, with inequalities reduced by 2024
- More learners obtain a national senior certificate (NSC) with excellent marks in critically important subjects by 2024
- Learners and teachers feel respected and learning improves by 2024
- Improved economic participation and social development

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target
<b>6. Expanded access to PSET opportunities</b>	Enrolment plans in place for universities, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and Community Education and Training (CET) colleges are developed and implemented	Costed enrolment plans submitted	Five-year enrolment plans approved and all institutions enrol students accordingly
	Number of centres of specialisation to support students with disabilities in TVET Colleges established	New indicator	4
	New CET funding model, norms and standards in place	Outdated funding, norms and standards in place	New CET funding model, norms and standards approved by 2021
	Targets in the SLA between DHET and SETAs to improve performance are met	Percentage of targets in the SLA met	100%
	NSFAS Policy in place for sustainable funding of students from poor background and from the 'missing middle'(guidelines, legislative review, effective oversight by DHET)	No policy in place for dealing with the missing middle is in place	Sustainable policy on the missing middle adopted and implemented
	Efficient NSFAS IT system in place	Weak NSFAS IT system	Elimination of delays in disbursement of NSFAS funds
	Number of learners entering artisanal programmes annually	Artisan registrations: 31 375 (2018)	Artisan registrations: 36 375
	Guidelines for the DHET bursary scheme for students at public universities in place annually	2019 Guidelines	Guidelines for the DHET bursary scheme for students at public universities approved by the Minister in December annually for the following academic year
	Number of TVET college students receive funding through NSFAS bursaries	200 339	400 000
	Number of university students receive funding through NSFAS bursaries	260 002	450 000
	Number of PHD students awarded bursaries through NRF and DSI	3 380	Not < 12 200 (cumulatively) (DSI)
	Number of pipeline post-graduate students awarded bursaries through NRF and DSI	9 774 (2018)	Not < 24 400 (Cumulative) (DSI)

**Educational 2024 Impacts**

- Access to pre-schooling expanded to 95 percent and quality improved
- more children in foundation phase acquire levels of literacy and numeracy required for meaningful lifelong learning by 2024
- Improved quality of learning outcomes in the intermediate and senior phases, with inequalities reduced by 2024
- More learners obtain a national senior certificate (NSC) with excellent marks in critically important subjects by 2024
- Learners and teachers feel respected and learning improves by 2024
- Improved economic participation and social development

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target
	Number of learners registered for SETA-supported skills learnerships annually	111 681 (2017)	116 000
	Number of learners registered for SETA-supported internships annually	12 935 (2017)	18 000
	Number of learners registered for SETA-supported skills programmes annually	144 531 (2017)	150 000
	Number of unemployed persons trained annually through UIF	3434	9 016 (DEL)
	Number of persons trained annually through Labour Activation Programmes (LAP)	58 707 (2019/20)	80 000 (DEL)
	Number of students enrolled in diploma in agriculture at agricultural colleges	Enrolment for 2018 was 1 969	Cumulative enrolment target for 2024 is 4 327 (DALRRD)
	Programme to build, refurbish, maintain and expand universities, TVET and CET colleges is implemented on time	List of TVET college projects attached for monitoring	All budgeted infrastructure projects are completed on time
<b>7. Improved success and efficiency of the PSET system</b>	Advocacy campaign on the use of Open Access LTSM is undertaken	New indicator	Advocacy campaigns on the use of Open Access LTSM conducted annually
	Evaluations of student support services at TVET colleges and universities	New indicator	Lessons implemented in revamping student services
	Number of TVET students enrolled in the prevocational learning programme (PLP) annually	368 (TVET)	7 000
	Percentage improvement in the eradication of certification backlog	Current backlog for NATED is 15 862 and 4 828 for N(C)V (2018 POA)	100% by 2024
	New IT examination system is implemented	Current IT exam system	New IT system in place and implemented by 2021
	Policy on number of national assessment for TVET in place	Old Policy in place	New policy in place by 2021
	Number of TVET College students completing NC(V)L4 annually	11 716	13 000
	Number of artisans certificated annually	19 627 (2018)	26 500

**Educational 2024 Impacts**

- Access to pre-schooling expanded to 95 percent and quality improved
- more children in foundation phase acquire levels of literacy and numeracy required for meaningful lifelong learning by 2024
- Improved quality of learning outcomes in the intermediate and senior phases, with inequalities reduced by 2024
- More learners obtain a national senior certificate (NSC) with excellent marks in critically important subjects by 2024
- Learners and teachers feel respected and learning improves by 2024
- Improved economic participation and social development

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target
	Number of students completing GETC annually	28 024 (2016)	55 000
	Number of learners completing SETA – supported learnerships annually	48 002 (2018)	53 000
	Number of learners completing SETA supported internships annually	6 496 (2018)	11 000
	Number of learners completing SETA supported skills programmes annually	122 979 (2018)	128 000
	Number of students graduating with a diploma from agricultural colleges	591 (2018)	1 584 (2023) (cumulative)
	Throughput rate of 2014 first-time cohort at universities	58% (2017)	63%
	Throughput rate of TVET (NCV)	31.8% (2017)	45% TVET (NCV)
<b>8. Improved quality of PSET provisioning</b>	Number of universities offering accredited TVET college lecturer qualifications	5 universities	10 universities
	Number of lecturers from HDIs through the New Generation of Academic Programme (nGAP)	New indicator	Determine target from analysing HDIs and UoT trends
	Good governance standards for all institutional types are in place	New indicator	Good governance standards for all institutional types approved and implemented by 2021
	Allocated grants paid on time to employers	New indicator	100% allocation disbursed on time
	Percentage of universities that have signed agreements with TVET to recognise their qualifications	New indicator	95% of the institutions
	Percentage of PSET institutions (universities, TVET, SETAs) that meet standard of good governance	New indicator	95% of PSET institutions (universities, TVET, SETAs) that meet standard of good governance
	Proportion of university lecturers (permanent instruction/ research staff) who hold doctoral degrees	46% (2018) proportion of university lecturers who hold PhD	51%
	Number of emerging researcher grants to improve the percentage of PhDs qualified staff	800 research grants (DSI)	3 000 (DSI)

- Educational 2024 Impacts**
- Access to pre-schooling expanded to 95 percent and quality improved
  - more children in foundation phase acquire levels of literacy and numeracy required for meaningful lifelong learning by 2024
  - Improved quality of learning outcomes in the intermediate and senior phases, with inequalities reduced by 2024
  - More learners obtain a national senior certificate (NSC) with excellent marks in critically important subjects by 2024
  - Learners and teachers feel respected and learning improves by 2024
  - Improved economic participation and social development

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target
<b>9. A responsive PSET System</b>	Number of protocols signed with industry to place TVET college students and lecturers for workplace experience	New indicator	All TVET colleges sign protocols with industry and place learners for workplace experience accordingly
	TVET colleges curriculum to align with industry needs	New indicator	5 subject curricula for TVET Colleges reviewed
	Number of hubs established to promote entrepreneurship	New indicator	9 hubs
	Number of TVET colleges with compulsory digital skills training	New indicator	25
	Number of artisan learners trained in 30 centres of specialisation per annum	New indicator	700
	SETAs develop credible sector plans, which include forecasting	New indicator	SETAs fund programmes identified through research that meet the needs of emerging and small enterprises in TVET and CETC
	Percentage of NEET taking part in CETC occupational skills programmes becoming economically active	New indicator	90% NEET taking part in CETCs becoming economically active
	Number of PSET institutions that are implementing student-focused entrepreneurship development activities	26 universities	All PSET institutions
	Number of IP awareness sessions in TVET colleges conducted	New indicator	At least two per annum
	Number of people reached through outreach, awareness and training programmes in Space Science	New indicator	600 000 (cumulative) (120 000 people per year)

### 3.2.3.2 Health

#### 3.2.3.2.1 Introduction

The World Health Organisation defined health in 1948 and is firmly committed to this definition by including the principles in the preamble of its Constitution. Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and is not merely the absence of disease and infirmity. The health of all people is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security and is dependent on the fullest cooperation of individuals and States. The achievement in

the promotion and protection of health is of value to all. The unequal development in and the concentration of the promotion of health and the control of disease, especially communicable disease is a common danger. The COVID-19 Pandemic has demonstrated and confirmed this. Government has a responsibility for the health of its people, and this can only be accomplished by the provision of adequate health facilities and social measures.

Healthy development of people, especially children, is of basic importance; the ability to live harmoniously in a changing environment is essential to such development. Access to essential food, clean water, clean air and a safe environment are important for health. This spells out the need to manage health as a holistic entity and not just the absence of disease. Globally, recognition of health promotion and all that it entails, while at the same time diagnosing and treating diseases correctly, enables the population to be healthy and individuals, as well as communities can advance socio-economically. A sick or hungry person cannot work or be productive. Better health is central to human happiness and well-being and it makes an important contribution to economic progress as healthy populations live longer, are more productive, and are able to contribute more to the fiscus and save more.

There are three major health care service delivery models:

- The medical model is the oldest of the three. It is curative and disease-focused. It looks at symptoms, illness and sickness. The approach to COVID-19 is a good example where this model has been used.
- The public health model, on the other hand, looks at how illness affects the population and focuses on education; a very powerful tool to sustainably empower citizens, which is influenced by the quality of this education and serious challenges in the Province has already been identified in this regard. Specifically, rural learners still lag behind when it comes to educational/ academic attainment due to poor quality education, poor infrastructure and teaching. This model looks at elements such as education, disease prevention, overcrowding, water quality, food and nutrition security, and psycho-social issues such as growing up in a happy and loving family. These aspects are considered as the building blocks of a healthy human being.
- The final model is the human resource and service model, which looks at the client and their environment. In other words, it looks at the socio-economic determinants of health.

### **3.2.3.2.2 Key Challenges and Possible Interventions**

#### **1) Challenges**

Several health-related challenges/ threats are evident, which include:

- a) Measuring change and progress over time and effecting the necessary interventions is critical. Incomplete and contradictory information, inadequate analysis of the data to assess its validity and the inability to validate the quality of the collected health information compromises the provision of universal quality health care. The District Health Barometer published by the Health Systems Trust in 2017/2018, in its 14<sup>th</sup> edition outlines the challenges in its review. The District Health Profiles published electronically is used by Districts in their annual planning processes and provides valuable health sector performance information and trends across all levels of health service, both in the public and in the private sectors, the non-governmental sector as well as in research and tertiary institutions.
- b) Inequalities of health outcomes, health resource allocation and delivery within and across Districts are a concern.
- c) The disparities between the funding of the private sector per capita and the public sector per capita are glaring.

- d) The shortage of health workers and their mal-distribution are evident. This has been overtly exposed by the COVID-19 pandemic where special measures had to be taken to attempt to fill the gap by sourcing staff globally.
- e) The lack of broadening the focus of health care from diagnostic and curative to include, preventive, promotive and supportive health care must transcend the current status.

## 2) Interventions

There is a need to address the following to improve health outcomes and impacts in the Province:

- a) Accept and implement the broader definition of health as articulated by WHO and embark on crosscutting planning and implementation with other departments.
- b) Basic services are important for health, which include access to water, clean air, essential food, human settlements, to name a few. Additionally, health infrastructure and services (including trained health practitioners) need to be improved.
- c) Develop an effective Human Resource for Health Plan and implement it. This Plan must not be confined to professional health workers but include other professionals, for example, engineers, finance managers, human resource managers, epidemiologists and public health specialists, to mention a few. There is currently a mismatch of who is being trained with which skills and what is required.
- d) Encourage tertiary institutions to review their current *status quo* and embark on a way forward that will address the needs for the effective and efficient provision of health services by producing the necessary skills and professionals to provide quality health services.
- e) Adopt the DDM so that planning and implementation are comprehensive and coherent. Additionally, more integration is required at all levels of planning, implementation of the plans and service delivery. The silo syndrome that is enacted by the three levels of government, the tenets and culture of departments and the SOEs must be scrutinised so that a coherent delivery system is effected that will ensure that the services required are provided particularly with an emphasis of basic services.
- f) The current edition of the District Health Profiles introduces information on the calculation of a Universal Health Coverage Index using a set of proxy indicators. This is a way forward for the overview of universal health coverage as espoused by the health-related SDGs.
- g) The envisaged National Health Insurance will be the model for achieving high quality and accountable universal health coverage in South Africa, and specifically in the Province of KZN.
- h) Key focus areas over the 2020/21 to 2024/25 cycle will include:
  - Improving the quality of and access to care – Universal health coverage and readiness for the National Health Insurance;
  - Improving the client experience of care with a focus on the perceptions of health through the eyes of the client; and
  - Reduced morbidity and mortality through intensified cases finding, improved treatment outcomes and intensified prevention efforts.
- i) Good governance is required so that inefficiencies, poor audit outcomes and corruption are eradicated. Accountability and consequence management must be forcefully implemented. This should include clinical governance to ensure good health outcomes and prevent malpractice that is causing medico-legal litigation costing several millions of Rands to the Department and the Province.
- j) Institute an effective electronic information system across the clinical and management spectrum. The current manual disjointed systems are a major impediment and result in inadequate and incorrect information.



- k) An effective monitoring and evaluation system with measurable parameters and a road map are required. This will strengthen statistics and information to ensure correct health outcomes and measures.

### 3.2.3.2.3 Impact/s and Outcome/s

The specific Outcomes, Indicators and Targets proposed in the MTSF are as follows:

**Table 11 : Priority 3 - MTSF (Health)**

Health: 2024 Impacts			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Universal health coverage for all South Africans progressively achieved and all citizens protected from the catastrophic financial</li> <li>• Impact of seeking health care by 2030</li> <li>• Total life expectancy of South Africans improved to 70 years by 2030</li> </ul>			
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target
<b>1. Universal health coverage for all South Africans achieved by 2030</b>	NHI Fund established and purchasing services operational	NHI Bill enabling creation of NHI Fund was released for public comment in August 2019	NHI Fund operational by December 2020  NHI Fund purchasing services by 2022/23
	Proportion of public sector facilities implementing the National Quality Improvement Programme	National Quality Improvement Programme developed	80% by 2022/23  100% by 2024/25
	Total rand value of medico-legal claims in the public sector	R70 billion in 2018	Contingent liability of medico-legal cases reduced by 80% (under R18 billion) in 2024
	Number of clinics attaining Ideal Clinic status	2 035 in 2019	467 by 2024  100% PHC facilities maintain their Ideal Clinic status by 2024
	Human Resources for Health (HRH) Plan 2020/21 - 2024/25 completed	HRH Plan 2012-2017 reviewed	Human Resources for Health (HRH) Plan 2020/21-2024/25 completed by March 2020
	HRH Strategy 2030 completed	HRH Plan 2012-2017 reviewed	HRH Strategy 2030 produced by March 2020 NDOH
	Number of nursing colleges established	New basic nursing qualification programmes developed in 2017/18  Draft norms and standard guidelines for clinical training platforms	One nursing college per province (with satellite campuses) established by 2020 and fully operational in all nine provinces by 2022

Health: 2024 Impacts			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Universal health coverage for all South Africans progressively achieved and all citizens protected from the catastrophic financial</li> <li>• Impact of seeking health care by 2030</li> <li>• Total life expectancy of South Africans improved to 70 years by 2030</li> </ul>			
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target
		were also developed	
	Number of Community Health Workers (CHWs) integrated into the health system	CHW policy finalised in 2018  40 000 CHWs in the health system, contracted mainly through NGOs/ CBOs	50 000 CHWs by March 2024
<b>2. Progressive improvement in the total life expectancy of South Africans</b>	Number of people screened for TB	48 991 695 people screened during 2014-2018	2 million additional people screened for TB by 2020 and eligible people initiated on treatment
	TB treatment success rate	84.7% in 2018	90% by 2022 95% by 2024
	Proportion of people living with HIV who know their status	91% in 2019	90% by 2020 95% by 2024
	Proportion of HIV positive people who are initiated on ART	68% in 2019	90% by 2020 95% by 2024
<b>3. Total life expectancy of South Africans improved</b>	Proportion of people on ART that are virally suppressed	89% in 2019	90% by 2020 95% by 2024/25
	HIV tests conducted annually by 2024	22.3 million people tests in 2018/19	30 million tests annually by 2024
<b>4. Reduce maternal and child mortality</b>	Antenatal first visit before 20 weeks rate	68.7% in 2018	75% by 2024
	Antenatal clients initiated on ART rate	93% in 2018	98% by 2024
	Immunisation coverage under 1 year	81.9% in 2019	90% by 2024
	Children under-5 years severe acute malnutrition case fatality rate	7.1% in 2018	<5.0% by 2024
	Children under 5 years pneumonia case fatality rate	1.9% in 2018	<1.0% by 2024
	Children under-5 years diarrhoea case fatality rate	1.9% in 2018	<1.0% by 2024
	Number of people screened for high blood pressure	15.8 million in 2018	25 million by 2024
	Number of people screened for elevated blood glucose levels	16 million in 2018	25 million annually by 2024
<b>5. Improved educational and health outcomes and skills development for all women, girls, youth and persons with disabilities</b>	HIV prevalence rate by gender, age and disability	Mid-Year Population Estimate Report	Half HIV prevalence by 2024
	Percentage of teenagers reached through intervention programmes by gender age and disability	Annual reports by key departments	100% reached

<b>Health: 2024 Impacts</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Universal health coverage for all South Africans progressively achieved and all citizens protected from the catastrophic financial</li> <li>• Impact of seeking health care by 2030</li> <li>• Total life expectancy of South Africans improved to 70 years by 2030</li> </ul>			
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
	Level of mainstreaming in targeted programmes	No baseline	100% compliance

The specific Outcomes, Indicators and Targets proposed in the MTSF for Cross-cutting Focus Areas are as follows:

**Table 12 : Priority 3 - Cross Cutters**

<b>Cross-Cutting Focus Areas</b>			
<b>2024 Impact: All Women, Girls, Youth And Persons With Disabilities Enjoy Good Quality Health Care And Better Life Opportunities</b>			
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
1. Improved educational and health outcomes and skills development for all women, girls, youth and persons with disabilities	Indicator Health status by age, gender and disability	Demographic Health Survey District Health Barometer GHS HEMIS	50% improvement in health status
	Educational status by age, gender and disability		50% improvement of educational status

**Table 13 : Priority 3 - KZN addition**

<b>Impacts:</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Universal health coverage for all South Africans progressively achieved and all citizens protected from the catastrophic financial impact of seeking health care by 2030</li> <li>• Total life expectancy of South Africans improved to 70 years by 2030</li> <li>• All women, girls, youth and persons with disabilities enjoy good quality health care and better life opportunities</li> </ul>					
<b>No</b>	<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
1	Increase GPS on contract and target allied health professionals (Target 150 GPs for All Districts)	Universal Health Coverage for all South Africans achieved	Professional nurses per 100 000 population	153/100k	152.5/100k (20/21)
			Medical Officers per 100 000 population	34./100k	27.4/100k (20/21)
			Percentage of the population within a 5km radius of a health service	77%	Mapping Done (20/21)
			Percentage of the population with private medical cover.	12.6%	Monitor Trend (20/21)
			Universal Health Coverage (UHC) service Index	New	72% (20/21)
			Percentage of facilities certified by OHSC	New	68.7% (20/21)
			Number of active clients enrolled on CCMDD	1007875	1229771 (20/21)
2	100% of public sector facilities implementing the Quality Improvement Plans.	Universal Health Coverage for all South Africans achieved	% of public sector facilities implementing the Quality Improvement Plans.	New	For 2021/22 Planning -TBD
			Audit opinion of Provincial DoH	Qualified	Unqualified (20/21)

<b>Impacts:</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Universal health coverage for all South Africans progressively achieved and all citizens protected from the catastrophic financial impact of seeking health care by 2030</b></li> <li>• <b>Total life expectancy of South Africans improved to 70 years by 2030</b></li> <li>• <b>All women, girls, youth and persons with disabilities enjoy good quality health care and better life opportunities</b></li> </ul>					
No	Intervention	Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	Target
			Percentage of supplier invoices paid within 30 Days	New	85% (20/21)
3	Contingent liability of medico-legal cases reduced	Universal Health Coverage for all South Africans achieved	Contingent liability of medico-legal cases	R20 B	R18 B by 2024/25
4	100% PHC facilities maintain their Ideal Clinic status by 2024. Improved quality of PHC through expansion of ideal clinic programme	Universal Health Coverage for all South Africans achieved	Ideal Clinic Status Obtained Rate	75.6%	100% (20/21)
5	Broadband rollout to health facilities. Electronic health Information in 2 identified hospitals	Universal Health Coverage for all South Africans achieved	Percentage of PHC facilities with stable ICT connectivity	New	80% (20/21)
			Percentage of Hospitals with stable ICT connectivity	New	80.6% (20/21)
6	KZN DOH HRH Plan completed by March 2021	Universal Health Coverage for all South Africans achieved	KZN DoH HRH Plan	1 Plan	Completed HRH Plan (20/21)
			One nursing college per province (with satellite campuses) established by 2020 and fully operational in all nine provinces by 2022	1 College	One Nursing college (with satellite campuses) (20/21)
7	Phased implementation plan available for absorption of CHWs	Universal Health Coverage for all South Africans achieved	Phased implementation plan for absorption of CHWs.	New	Indicator implementation not within KZN DoH control – National project
8	Provision of integrated care and support services to persons infected and affected HIV and AIDS. Implement the KZN 2017-2022 Multi-Sectoral Response Plan for HIV, TB and STIs to reduce the burden of communicable diseases.	Progressive improvement in the total life expectancy of South Africans	Screened for TB symptoms	27 814619	20000000 (20/21)
			HIV test done - sum	3684143	3300000 (20/21)
			ART client remaining on ART end of period	1387688	1701694 (20/21)
			Adult viral load suppressed rate (12 months)	90.6%	90% (20/21)
			HIV incidence (in general population)	0.55%	0.52% (20/21)
			HIV prevalence among 15 -24 year old pregnant women	16.6%	24.9% (source changed) (20/21)
9	Drive National health wellness and healthy lifestyle campaigns to reduce the burden of disease and ill health	Progressive improvement in the total life expectancy of South Africans	All DS-TB client treatment success rate	79.2%	81% (20/21)
			TB Incidence	507.3/100K	400/100K (20/21)
10	Reduce maternal and child mortality through		Antenatal 1st visit before 20 weeks rate	73.2%	75.9% (20/21)

Impacts:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Universal health coverage for all South Africans progressively achieved and all citizens protected from the catastrophic financial impact of seeking health care by 2030</b></li> <li>• <b>Total life expectancy of South Africans improved to 70 years by 2030</b></li> <li>• <b>All women, girls, youth and persons with disabilities enjoy good quality health care and better life opportunities</b></li> </ul>					
No	Intervention	Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	Target
	improved antenatal and postnatal care	Reduce maternal and child mortality	Maternal mortality in facility ratio (per 100,000 live births)	88.4 per 100 000	85 per 100 000 (20/21)
			Infant PCR test positive around 10 weeks rate. (Proxy Indicator)	0.62%	0.5% (20/21)
			ANC Clients initiated on ART rate	98.9%	98% (20/21)
11	Protect children against vaccine preventable diseases	Reduce maternal and child mortality	Immunisation under 1 year Coverage	90.8%	88% (20/21)
12	Improve the management of childhood diseases	Reduce maternal and child mortality	Child under 5 years severe acute malnutrition Case Fatality rate	7.8%	6% (20/21)
			Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	30.9/1 000	29/1 000 (20/21)
			Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	47.1/1 000	40/1 000 (20/21)
			Child under 5 years pneumonia Case fatality rate –total	2.2%	2.2% (20/21)
			Child under 5 years Diarrhoea Case fatality rate – total	2.2%	2% (20/21)
13	Healthy lifestyle programmes through Siyadlala, Learn and Play, Work and Play, School Sport. Comprehensive programme to tackle obesity starting with government officials. Strengthen Implementation and monitoring of Employee Wellness, including mental health.	Progressive improvement in the total life expectancy of South Africans	Hypertension incidence	29.5/1 000	28/1 000 (20/21)
			Diabetes incidence	2.9/1 000	2.8/1 000 (20/21)
			Mental disorders screening rate	41%	35% (20/21)
			Clients accessing rehab services	719058	680000 (20/21)
			Malaria incidence (per 1,000 population at risk)	0.23/1000	Zero new local infections (20/21)
			COVID-19 Testing Coverage	New	Monitor trends (20/21)
			COVID-19 Positivity Rate	New	Monitor trends (20/21)
			Case Fatality Rate for Covid-19: 5 - 60 years	New	Monitor trends (20/21)

### 3.2.4 Priority 4: Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services

#### 3.2.4.1 Introduction

Generally, for a nation still going through a democratic transition, 26 years later, the South African policy environment reflects a high level of compatibility. The sophisticated policy and legislative framework is an indication of a highly developed and entrenched social compact. *Batho Pele*, a people-centred public service, an obligation to promote fairness, administrative justice, fairness and a justifiable commitment in the Constitution to progressively promote the second generation and socio-economic rights, are examples that show South Africa's policy framework is well in advance compared to numerous countries globally. However, implementation challenges remain. The high levels of poverty, inequality, unemployment and the state of vulnerability of the majority of citizens, especially in remote areas in rural

locations, are clear indications of social-economic and spatial injustices, and that sophisticated policy and legislative frameworks on their own are inadequate.

The social wage has been given high priority and publicity, in a political-policy sense, however, the economics, service delivery machinery and social policy framework remain elusive. The purpose of the social wage in South Africa is to alleviate poverty for those with low and no income. The absence of a coherent policy framework, limits effective qualitative and quantitative measures of the social wage. Policy choices and prioritisation is required if the social wage is to shift from being an aggregate of government social spending to become a distinct policy instrument.

Three of the five MTSF enablers (electricity, clean and easily accessible water, and reliable and affordable transport), remain a serious challenge for most if not all rural spaces. For the above reason, the contribution is spatially biased towards the rural areas and will focus mainly on local government, the sphere that is responsible for most of these services. The 2014-2019 mandate has highlighted 8 Provincial Priorities: which include the transformation of rural areas, ensuring decent living conditions and sustainable human settlements, expanding comprehensive social security, and building an inclusive economy that creates jobs. Basic services refer to services which are essential for survival and in South Africa include housing, education, health care, social welfare, transport, electricity and energy, water and sanitation, and refuse. Health care and education have been discussed earlier.

### **3.2.4.2 Key Challenges and Possible Interventions**

A key consideration is the state of the Municipalities as the centre of service delivery in South Africa. "Municipalities are the face of service delivery, that is, where we see these protests; they are in a state of crises" (MEC, Pillay). People mourn the absence of a clean and reliable supply of water for personal use, livelihoods and economic purposes. Education and health institutions are just as affected. According to Pillay, abuse of resources, corruption, and lack of consequence management are but a few causes of the problem, which were identified at the early stages of our democracy. Numerous consultants were employed, promising to deliver on the mandate, yet to date, we are still faced with the same challenges. This suggests challenges in terms of corruption and unethical behaviour. The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the corruption in the Department of Social Development (DSD), mandated to look after the welfare of the vulnerable. These are a few examples indicating that the ideal of the consolidation of the social wage through quality service remains a myth for many.

Non-payment of creditors within 30 days is a huge concern, with some Municipalities failing to even submit reports. The result is the incurring of interest and penalties. The total debt owed is R22 billion in the Province, with highest debts in eThekweni, Amajuba and uMgungundlovu District Municipalities (R13 billion, R1.9 billion and R 1.7 billion, respectively). Less payment means loss of revenue, at the time it is needed the most. Municipalities that did not even report on debtors are ILembe District, Phongola, Mkhambathini and Msunduzi. The COVID-19 impact, on expected huge job and business losses, spells disaster for consumers and business. Consumers of these services are faced with a challenge to pay for zero-rated and poor services, such as water, and deal with various problems associated with load shedding, job shedding and livelihood shedding. The social wage in the form of grants and the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) also faces challenges linked to corruption.



Underspending on repairs and maintenance is another challenge facing the nation, not just in the Municipalities. All KZN District Municipalities spent 62.2% on repairs and maintenance. Only Zululand spent 95%. This impressive figure, on its own, does not tell us whether it was spent and properly managed. Such poor performance harms service delivery, with a direct adverse impact on the social wage.

The loss of EPWP job opportunities and small business opportunities (especially targeting the youth), with technical skills acquired from TVETs, such as plumbing, maintenance and engineering have further limited income generating prospects for those in need. The issue of indigent citizens also reflects cases of human rights violation.

The Auditor General and Pillay report paints a grim picture of the state of municipal finance and general performance, highlighting several weaknesses which include:

- 1) Lack of accountability, on the part of leadership, to enforce rules.
- 2) Unfilled posts and reliance on consultants and interns, is a serious issue.
- 3) Failure to manage change and long-term planning. This is also linked to a culture of doing things the way they have been done before.
- 4) Focus on activities without assessing the results and impact, which is also associated with weaknesses in setting target and indicators as well as the lack of or insufficient measurement, data collection and analysis to inform improvements. There is also the lack of engineering of plans and processes based on data analysis.
- 5) Lack of positive change in key indicators such as youth, unemployment, poverty and access issues to market for products made by small businesses and cooperatives, for example, agricultural produce.
- 6) Poor quality of service delivery spells disaster for social wage and livelihoods for the poorest; whose situation is being worsened by the pandemic.

The key suggestions to improve service delivery include:

- a) Establish a good knowledge and information foundation, and measure performance continuously.
- b) Empower clients and citizens in knowing their rights and responsibilities and claiming them.
- c) Empower frontline employees.
- d) Offer a basket of choices.
- e) Create a streamline of experiences.
- f) Educate and train on the practice of ethics and *Batho Pele* principles.

The current situation is painting a bleak picture; more so at local government, the centre of service delivery. This has a huge negative impact on the consolidation of the social wage, with undesirable and devastating consequences on the quality of life of many citizens. While poverty has been decreasing at a slow rate, the intensity of it has been increasing. One can only expect, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic disruptions, the increase in both the headcount and intensity of poverty. With the worsening of inequality, one can expect more social division and social and livelihood strategy disruption of the family and social fabric.

### 3.2.4.3 Impact/s and Outcome/s

The specific Outcomes, Indicators and Targets proposed in the MTSF are as follows:

**Table 14 : Priority 4 - MTSF**

<b>2024 impact: An inclusive and responsive social protection system</b>			
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>1. Transformed social welfare</b>	Sector strategy for the employment of social service professionals developed	Demand model for social services practitioners	Sector strategy approved by Cabinet by 2024
	Increase the number of social service professionals in the public service	18 300 social workers	31 744
	Amendments to the Children's Act Enacted	Children's Act, (Children's Act No. 38 of 2005)  Children's Act 2005 Regulations  2009 Training Guidelines on the Children's Act	Children's Act amended, costed and implemented by 2024  Regulations for the Children's Amendment Bill drafted and published by 2024  80% sector workforce capacitated on children Act by 2024
	White Paper for Social Development implemented	Draft reviewed White Paper on Social Welfare, 1997	Approved White Paper on Social Development implemented by 2024
	Core package on social welfare Interventions developed	Isibindi, Mikondzo, Thuthuzela	Five core package of social welfare interventions developed
	Number of victims of substance abuse accessing support Programmes	10 047 admitted for treatment (SANCA, 2017)	15% increase in the number of victims of Substance abuse accessing support programmes doubled by 2024
	National Strategic Plan for Gender-Based Violence and Femicide (GBVF) - Implementation Plan	Reviewed Programme of Action on No Violence Against Women and Children/ Draft National Strategic Plan for GBVF	Approved Implementation Plan for National Strategic Plan for GBVF by 2022
	Increase the number of people accessing prevention programmes	282 760(2013-2017)	10% increase in the number of people accessing substance abuse prevention programmes by 2024
<b>2. Increased access to quality ECD services and support</b>	Quality assurance system in place	Children's Act of 2007	Quality assurance system approved by Cabinet by 2022
	Number of children accessing ECD services	2 487 599	3.6 million children accessing ECD services by 2024

<b>2024 impact: An inclusive and responsive social protection system</b>			
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
	Number of new centres constructed	51	53 new centres constructed by 2024
	Number of ECD centres maintained/ upgraded	1 023	656 ECD centres maintained/ upgraded by 2024
	Amendment of legislation to regulate the new ECD landscape	New indicator	Amendment of NEPA,SASA and Children's Act completed within 9 months of Cabinet proclamation on change
	Develop new funding models for ECD delivery	New indicator	Approved costed plan by 2021
	Operationalise an ECD Education Management Information System (EMIS)	New indicator	Approved funding model by 2023 ECD EMIS operational by 2024
	School readiness assessment system	New indicator	School Readiness Tool Assessment system operational by 2021
	% of eligible children between 0-1 year receiving CSG	New Indicator	80% of eligible children between 0-1 year receiving the CSG
	Policy on maternal support	Draft policy on maternal support	Policy on maternal support approved by 2022
<b>3. Comprehensive social security system</b>	Define social protection floor defined	Report by Taylor Committee for a Comprehensive Social Security Inquiry (2002)	Cabinet approved definition on a social protection floor by 2024
	White Paper on Comprehensive Social Security approved by Cabinet	Discussion paper on comprehensive social security	White Paper on Comprehensive Social Security approved by Cabinet by 2022
	Draft Social Security Bill	Discussion paper on comprehensive social security	Draft Social Security Bill approved by 2024
	% of eligible grant beneficiaries receiving grants per grant type	17.8 million people registered on social grants	95% of eligible CSG by 2024 95% of eligible persons with disability by 2024
	Policy on atypical and informal workers	Discussion Paper on Voluntary Inclusion of Informal Workers	Policy on atypical and informal workers approved by Cabinet in 2024
	Policy on Maternal Support Moved to 'The Social Protection of Children'	Draft policy on maternal support	Policy on Maternal Support approved by 2022
	Integrated claims management System (ICMS) implemented	Development, testing and deployment of release 1 reports not done	Support and maintenance system developed by 2023
	Number of employees newly registered by the Fund	838 922	4 500 000 by 2024

<b>2024 impact: An inclusive and responsive social protection system</b>			
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
	Percentage of new companies created with registration document (UI54) within specified timeframes	99% within 2 working days (UI54) 64 577	100% within 5 working hours
	Percentage of applications with complete information issued with compliance certificates, tender letters or non-compliance letters within specified timeframes	79% within 10 working days 4 975	100% within 2 working days
	Percentage of valid claims (unemployment benefit) with complete information approved or rejected within specified timeframes	94% within 15 working days 671 188	98% within 8 working days
	Percentage of valid claims (inservice benefits; maternity, illness and adoption benefits) with complete information approved or rejected within specified timeframes	92% within 10 working days 132 158	98% within 5 working days
	Percentage of valid claims (deceased benefit) with complete information approved or rejected within specified timeframes	92% within 20 working days 14 397	98% within 10 working days
	Percentage of benefit payment documents created after receipt within specified timeframe	99% within 6 working days 2 750 601	99% within 3 working days
	Number of claims certified at the Medical Bureau for Occupational Diseases (MBOD)	12 000	15 000 claims certified
	Number of claims finalised by Compensation Commissioner (CCOD) of Department of Health (other than pensioners) per year	8 000	9 600 claims paid
<b>4. Sustainable community development interventions</b>	State and CSO partnership model	NPO and DSD partnership model	State and CSO partnership model approved by Cabinet by 2024
	NPO Amendment Act	NPO Amendment Bill	NPO Amendment Act enacted by 2022
	NPO Policy	NPO Act	Approved NPO Policy by 2024
	National Community Development Policy Framework submitted for approval	Community Development Practice Policy	Approved National Community Development Policy by Cabinet by 2022
	Number of CSOs capacitated	15 000 CSOs	17 000 CSOs by 2024
	Reviewed sustainable livelihoods framework	15 000 CSOs	Reviewed sustainable livelihoods framework approved by cabinet by 2022
	% of households profiled empowered through sustainable livelihood programmes	1 038 840 households profiled	10% profiled households accessing sustainable livelihoods initiatives by 2024
	% of food insecure vulnerable households accessing food	11.8% households	Reduce household vulnerability to hunger to

<b>2024 impact: An inclusive and responsive social protection system</b>			
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
	through food and nutrition security initiatives	vulnerable to hunger	5.7% by 2024
	% of Individuals vulnerable to hunger accessing food through food and nutrition security initiatives	13.4.% of individuals vulnerable to hunger (GHS 2016)	Reduce individuals vulnerability to hunger to 6.6%
	% of CSG recipients below 60 linked to sustainable livelihoods opportunities	New Indicator	2% of CSG recipients below 60 linked to sustainable livelihoods opportunities by 2024
	Number of EPWP work opportunities created through DSD Programmes	New Indicator	137 000 work opportunities created through DSD Programmes by 2024
<b>5. National Integrated Social Protection Information System (NISPIS)</b>	NISPIS developed	Fragmented social protection system: LURITS HANNIS SOCPEN DHIS IR (indigent registers) NISIS NSFAS Siyaya Umehluko CCOD system	NISPIS fully operational by 2024
<b>6. Menstrual health and hygiene management for all women and girls achieved</b>	Percentage of indigent women and girls in quintile 1, 2 and 3; farm schools and special schools; TVET colleges and public universities receiving free sanitary towels	0% of indigent girls and women in schools (quintile 1, 2 and 3; farm schools and special schools) and TVET colleges and public universities receiving free sanitary towels from the Sanitary Dignity Programme	100% by 2024
<b>7. Increased access to development opportunities for children, youth and parents/ guardians</b>	Percentage of early multi-sectoral screening conducted on all children 0-8 years to identify developmental delays and/ or disability that will determine intervention and support needs	New indicator Screening currently ad hoc and not documented on central database	All children between the ages of 0-8 years are screened for developmental delays and/ or disabilities and are receiving individualised support
<b>8. Increased access to development opportunities for children, youth and parents/ guardians</b>	Number of families caring for children and adults with disabilities who have access to a well-defined basket of social support services by 2024	New indicator	A well-defined basket of social support services to families caring for children and adults with disabilities available to at least 350 000 families by 2024

<b>2024 impact: An inclusive and responsive social protection system</b>			
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
	Number of persons with disabilities receiving personal assistance services support by 2024	233 382 grant-in-aid recipients for June 2019	Persons with severe disabilities, regardless of impairment type, living arrangement or geographical location have access to a range of personal assistance services to prevent isolation and segregation from the community

The specific Outcomes, Indicators and Targets proposed in the MTSF for Cross-cutting Focus Areas are as follows:

**Table 15 : Priority 4 - Cross Cutters**

<b>Cross-Cutting Focus Areas</b>			
<b>2024 Impact: Human Dignity for Persons With Severe Disabilities, Women and Girls' Achieved Through Freedom Of Choice And Decent Living Conditions</b>			
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>Menstrual health and hygiene management for all women and girls achieved</b>	Level of compliance with Sanitary Dignity Framework	0% of indigent girls and women in schools (quintile 1, 2 and 3; farm schools and special schools) and TVET colleges and public universities receiving free sanitary towels from the Sanitary dignity programme	100% by 2024
<b>Increased access to development opportunities for children, youth and parents/ guardians</b>	Percentage of screened children with disabilities receiving individualised support	New indicator	All children between the ages of 0-8 years screened for developmental delays and/ or disability are receiving individualised support
<b>Increased access to development opportunities for people with disabilities</b>	Number of persons with disabilities receiving personal assistance services support by 2024	New indicator	All persons with severe disabilities, regardless of impairment type, living arrangement or geographical location have access to a range of personal

In addition to the above-mentioned MTSF interventions, outcomes and targets it is also proposed that the following Provincial specific interventions, outcomes and targets be considered, namely:

**TBC**

### **3.2.5 Priority 5: Spatial integration, human settlements and local government**

The 2019 - 2024 MTSF emphasises that the NDP identifies a direct link between our inherited colonial and apartheid spatial patterns and the stubborn persistence of poverty, inequality and economic inefficiency. To address the historical spatially-grounded injustice, the NDP calls for the urgent, well-planned and systematic pursuit



of national spatial transformation, which takes account of the unique needs and potentials of different rural and urban areas.

The NDP further proposes the development of a NSDF that supports integrated spatial planning and development across all scales (precinct level and up). It also puts forwards a set of normative principles to create settlements throughout our country that are economically viable, equitable, liveable and sustainable. The NSDF has now been developed and approved. Key to the realisation of the spatial objectives of the NDP is the coordinated specification of desired outcomes; the provision of guidance on investment and spending; and the development of settlements.

South Africa has a rich endowment of natural resources and mineral deposits, which, if responsibly used, can fund the transition to a low-carbon future and a more diverse and inclusive economy. Developmental challenges must be addressed in a manner that ensures environmental sustainability and builds resilience to the effects of climate change, particularly in poorer communities. Many of South Africa's poorer communities live in rural areas.

South Africa's rural communities must have better opportunities to participate fully in the economic, social and political life of the country. People should be able to access high-quality basic services that enable them to be well-nourished, healthy and increasingly skilled. Rural economies will be supported by agriculture and, where possible, by mining, tourism, green economy, agro-processing and fisheries. Unfortunately, rural areas are still characterised by significant levels of poverty and inequality, with many households trapped in a vicious cycle of poverty.

The Constitution provides for the right for all households and individuals to access basic services. South Africa also ratified the SDGs, which include various provisions for access to basic services such as clean drinking water, sanitation, electricity and related services. Access to basic services is closely linked to the need for effective spatial planning.

South Africa needs coordinated spatial planning systems that transform human settlements into equitable and efficient spaces, with citizens living in close proximity to work, social facilities and the necessary infrastructure. To this end, the NDP suggests that housing policies should realise constitutional housing rights, ensure that the delivery of housing is used to restructure towns and cities, and strengthen the livelihood prospects of households.

The legacy of apartheid spatial planning means that commuters are still travelling long distances between where they live and work, imposing a huge cost in time and money, particularly for the poor working class.

South Africa's public transport investments and systems demonstrate government's dedicated efforts to connect the former townships and peripheral developments with cities and places of work. This has reduced travel time, but not necessarily the cost nor the need to commute.

### 3.2.5.1 Basic Services

#### 3.2.5.1.1 Introduction

The right to receive basic services and to live in dignity is acknowledged as a basic human right, and is firmly enshrined in our Constitution and Bill of Rights. Within the South African Governance context, all categories of local government (metros, districts and local municipalities) are at the forefront of delivering these basic services. The core components of local government service delivery are primarily aimed at providing adequate and appropriate access to water, sanitation, electricity, solid waste removal, as well as road access.

It is widely acknowledged that since the advent of our new democracy, we have made tremendous progress in delivering water, electricity, sanitation and refuse removal at a local level. These rates of delivery are unprecedented in world-wide terms and have indeed placed us on a path towards achieving greater spatial equity. Yet despite our delivery achievements, it is clear that much more needs to be done to support, educate and where needed, enforce implementation of local government's mandate for enhanced service delivery. There is also growing evidence that government is now failing to achieve desired and expected results and targets in terms of delivering universal access to basic services.

Although we have been providing piped potable drinking water to within 200m of a dwelling, to an average of 44 000 households per annum over the last five years, the percentage of households with access to drinking water has decreased from 86% in 2011 to is 85% in 2016. This is clearly an indication that the rate of increase in the number of new households is faster than the rate at which we can provide this infrastructure.

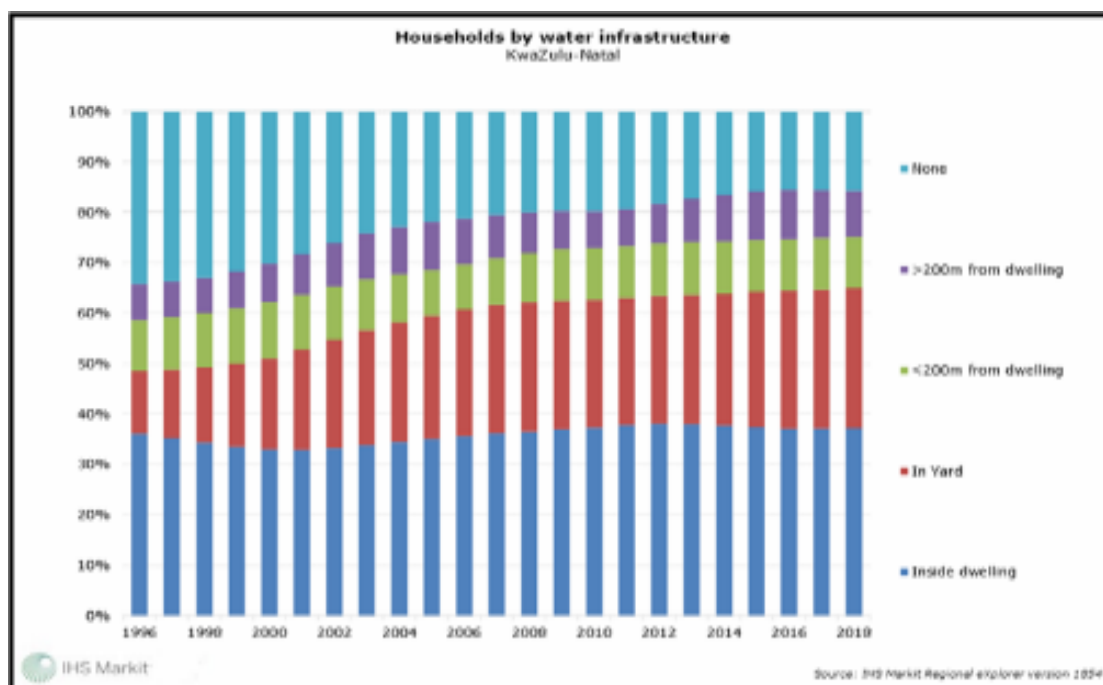


Figure 19 : Access to water

The provision of access to sanitation has improved from 53% in 2011 to 61% in 2016, access to electricity has improved from 78% in 2011 to 89% in 2016; and access to solid waste removal services has increased from 78% in 2011 to 89% in 2016.

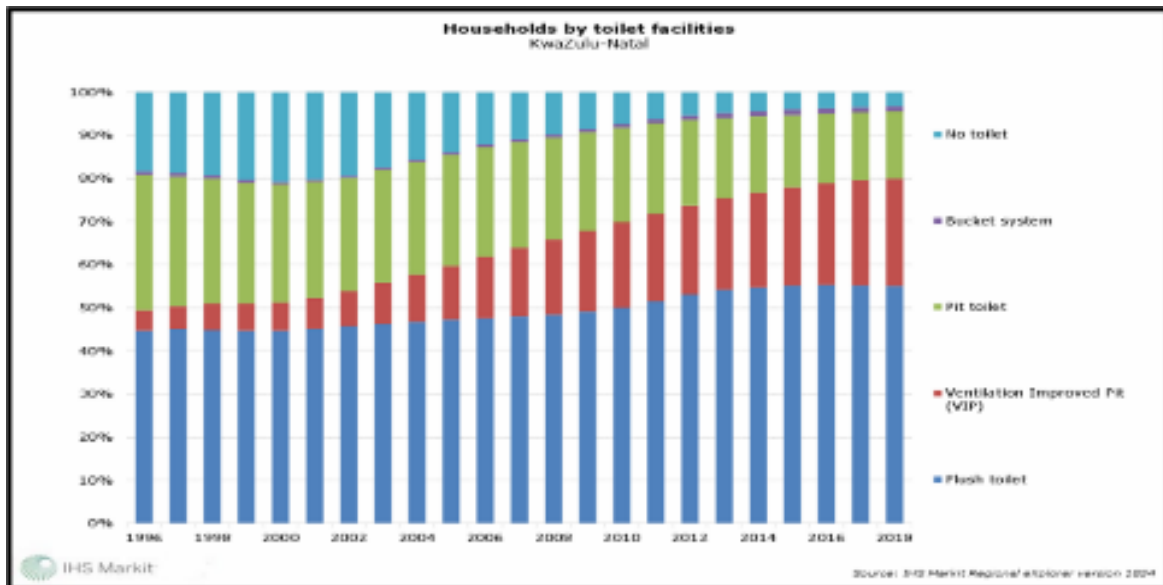


Figure 20 : Access to Sanitation

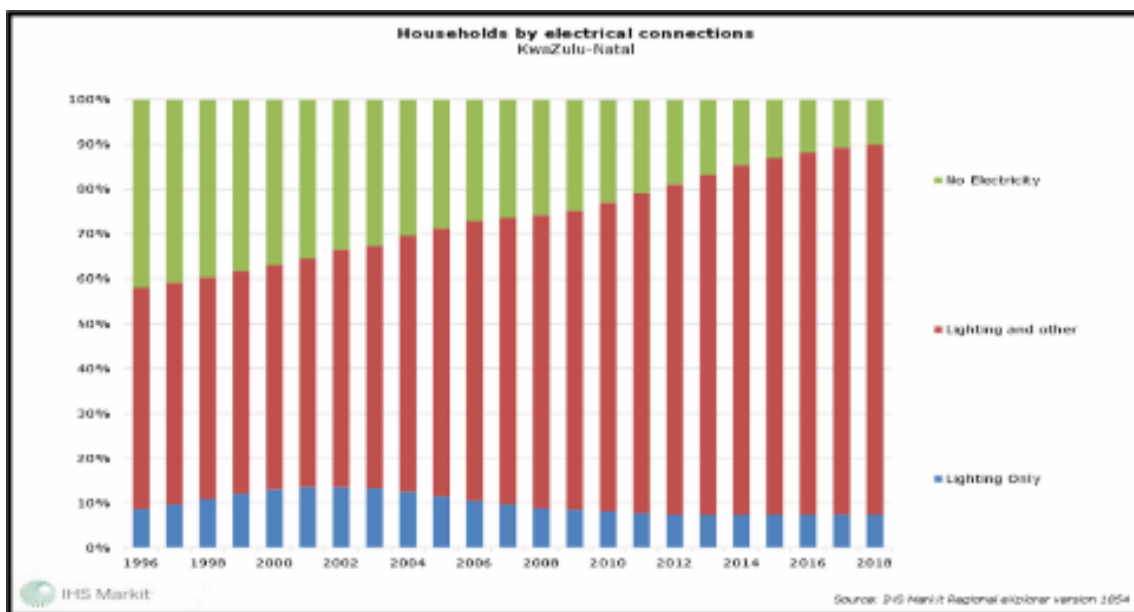


Figure 21 : Access to Electricity

The results of the 2018 Citizen Satisfaction Survey, in response to these service delivery statistics, confirms that water remains a priority service to be rendered, followed by access to reliable and cheaper electricity. It is, therefore, clear that as we are approaching universal access to services, new challenges are likely to emerge, in particular related to the quality and dependability or reliability of the service.

### 3.2.5.1.2 Key Challenges and Possible Interventions

Some of the most pertinent challenges in respect of the delivery of basic services, which are also confirmed by the findings of the KZN Citizen Satisfaction Surveys, are as follows:

- 1) Lack of safe and reliable water supply, high level of water loss, non-functional water treatment plants and high-water service backlogs;
- 2) Sanitation (sewer spillages, undesirable bucket and chemical toilets, full and/ or unsafe pit latrines, non-functional sewer treatment plants);
- 3) Housing (shortage, incomplete projects, poor workmanship, disputes in allocation);
- 4) Misalignment of human settlement versus municipal plans (Service plans not available from municipalities, e.g. water);
- 5) Misalignment of bulk and reticulation;
- 6) Cost of electricity and its reliability, Illegal and unsafe electricity connections;
- 7) Worsening condition of Provincial road infrastructure;
- 8) Unclean and dirty precincts (uncollected refuse, uncut grass, illegal dumping);
- 9) Corruption and fraud impacting negatively on ability to provide quality and reliable basic services;
- 10) Excessive and escalating Municipal debt to Eskom and Water Boards;
- 11) High level of unauthorised of illegal connections (theft);
- 12) There is clearly a need for a more structured approach to identifying and addressing the problem of municipal performance failures, as well as structural and systemic impediments to improved service delivery.
- 13) Of particular concern is the fact that we are now witnessing an increase of backlogs in respect of basic services, which is clearly as a result of municipalities not being able to maintain a service delivery rate required to meet a growing demand.
- 14) This is happening despite there being a wide range of programmes and initiatives to support local government, as well as significant allocations of financial resources.
- 15) Twenty five years into our now not so new democracy, our citizens are becoming more vocal in demanding what is rightfully owed to them, resulting in an increase in the number and intensity of service delivery protests.
- 16) It is clear that there is an urgent need for a serious rethink of the current model and approach to basic service delivery, because doing more of what we are doing now, will not deliver better results.

The following interventions must be supported by clear policy and resource commitments to address service delivery challenges:

- a) Accelerate the provision of basic services and infrastructure to all households, including appropriate services to informal and rural settlements;
- b) Improve capacity to deliver basic services, quality infrastructure and integrated public transport;
- c) Investment in services infrastructure to replace ageing infrastructure;
- d) Improve operation and maintenance at municipal level and create the required capacity to manage and maintain infrastructure.
- e) Work towards universal access to electricity by increasing household connections to the electricity grid;
- f) Review and implement the Provincial Water Sector Investment Strategy;
- g) Policy and guidelines on the inclusion of quaternary catchment for groundwater, greywater and desalination;
- h) Develop and implement a water sector capacity building programme with all water institutions.
- i) Develop new water and sanitation tariff policy;
- j) Expedite the approval of Water Use Licences;
- k) Programme for development of water sources (desalination, rainwater, recycling, and groundwater);
- l) Programmes for reduction of non-revenue water;

- m) Expand access to water by continuing building new dams, expanding the capacity of existing dams, and improve water treatment infrastructure to bring drinkable water to all South Africans.

Concerning dams specifically, the findings in relation to the Development of the Water Resource Modelling Section for the Provincial Water and Sanitation Master Plan for the Province of KZN (Schultze and Davis, 2020) are important to note. Specifically, to assure water supplied by the 2050s in dry years, the capacities of most of the proposed dams will need to be increased. Furthermore, the impacts of land (mis)use and their impacts on water resources need to be considered. The importance of continuous modelling to inform decisions is also emphasised.

### 3.2.5.1.3 Impact/s and Outcome/s

The specific Outcomes, Indicators and Targets proposed in the MTSF are as follows:

**Table 16 : MTSF Basic Services**

<b>Basic service delivery 2024 Impact: Improve access to basic services – safe drinking water (95%); adequate sanitation and hygiene; access to electricity; increased national usage of public transport (60%) and functional and operational infrastructure</b>			
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
Improved capacity to deliver basic services, quality infrastructure and integrated public transport to increase household access to basic services.	% of households with access to electricity	86%	97%
	% of electricity networks maintained and at least	new	95%
	Implementation of Municipal Electricity Infrastructure Asset Management framework	No National electricity asset management framework.	Introduce to municipalities the electricity asset management framework
	% of Water Service Authorities (WSAs) receive acceptable scores on functional Assessment in the MuSSA	24%	100%
	% access to adequate sanitation and hygiene	83%	90%
	% Reliability of water services	70%	95%
	% of wastewater treatment works operational and functioning		100%
Review Regulatory framework on Water Ownership and Governance (Water Rights, Water Allocation and Water Use).	Sustainable waste management	New indicator	50% waste diverted from landfill sites
	Amendment of the existing regulatory framework on Water ownership and Governance by 2024.	Current Water legislations	Amended Regulatory framework on Water Ownership and Governance by 2024
Effective water management system for the benefit of all	No of dams rehabilitated for siltation and new dams built.	New indicator	1 rehabilitation plan per District prioritised according to dams capacity and water demand)
	No of new water sources to be expanded (sea water (desalination), underground water (aquifers) Effective water use (Re-	New indicator	Provinces to have at least 2 alternative water sources strategy developed and

<b>Basic service delivery 2024 Impact: Improve access to basic services – safe drinking water (95%); adequate sanitation and hygiene; access to electricity; increased national usage of public transport (60%) and functional and operational infrastructure</b>			
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
	use, recycle and purification) and Water Harvesting.		implemented by 2024 (coastal provinces) and 30 in drought prone districts
Affordable, safe and reliable public transport	Percentage Provincial usage of public transport	40%	60%

In addition to the above-mentioned MTSF interventions, outcomes and targets it is also proposed that the following Provincial specific interventions, outcomes and targets be considered, namely:

**Table 17 : Priority 5 - KZN addition**

<b>Impact: Appropriate, secure, reliable and affordable infrastructure and basic services provided to all households</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sufficient water is available for the growth and development needs of KZN</li> <li>• A Sufficient electricity is available for the growth and development needs of KZN</li> <li>• Waste disposal sufficiently protects the environment and communities</li> </ul>					
No	Intervention	Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	Target
1	Ensure that sufficient water is available for the growth and development needs of KZN	Review and implement the Provincial Water Sector Investment Strategy.	Surface water storage as a percentage of surface mean annual runoff per district.		
		Policy and guidelines on the inclusion of quaternary catchment for groundwater, grey water and desalination.	Quantity of surface water abstracted per annum in each district.		
		Develop and implement water sector capacity building programme with all water institutions.	Quantity of groundwater abstracted per annum in KZN as a percentage of groundwater potential in each district.		
		Develop new water and sanitation tariff policy.	Percentage of households with infrastructure access to a basic level of sanitation (Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine) and higher.		
		Expedite the approval of Water Use Licences.	Percentage of households with infrastructure access to potable drinking water, within 200m of the dwelling.		



Impact: Appropriate, secure, reliable and affordable infrastructure and basic services provided to all households					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sufficient water is available for the growth and development needs of KZN</li> <li>• A Sufficient electricity is available for the growth and development needs of KZN</li> <li>• Waste disposal sufficiently protects the environment and communities</li> </ul>					
No	Intervention	Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	Target
		Programme for development of water sources (desalination, rainwater, recycling, and groundwater).	Non-revenue water – real physical water loss as a percentage.		
		Programmes for reduction of non-revenue water.	Non-revenue water – non-physical water loss as a percentage.		
			Percentage of water service systems in balance (supply and demand).		
			Percentage of households with infrastructure access to 75 litres of water per person per day and higher.		
			Percentage of households with yard water connections and higher level of service.		
2	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.	Develop and implement the Provincial Energy Strategy. Cover generation, delivery, and financial partnerships.	Percentage of households receiving reliable and affordable electricity supply.		
			Reduction in distribution losses (technical and non-technical losses).		
3	Enhance KZN waste management capacity	Review the KZN Integrated Waste Management Plan.	Percentage increase in tonnage of waste recycled.		
		Municipal capacity building in waste and environmental management	Percentage of legally registered landfill sites that are fully compliant.		

### 3.2.5.2 Spatial Integration

#### 3.2.5.2.1 Introduction

A cursory assessment of the general provincial landscape immediately exposes the fact that factors such as environmental vulnerability, social need and economic development are not evenly distributed. It is also understood that some spatial disparities will always exist due to the uneven spatial distribution of natural resources,

historical disparities and cultural factors. It is thus understood that there is a distinction to be made between the concepts of spatial equity and spatial equality and that whereas spatial equity is a realisable outcome, that spatial equality can never be achieved. Within the South African and KZN context, the extent, nature and causal factors giving rise to poor spatial equality and spatial equity, and lack of spatial integration is where the attention will be focused in attending to this provincial priority issue in the PGDS.

Deliberate historical spatial planning, guided by political and economic racial segregation agendas, has undoubtedly aggravated these spatial disparities. This has resulted in a disjuncture between where people live and where social and economic opportunities are concentrated. This spatial marginalisation from economic opportunities of the majority of the population needs to be addressed in order to reduce poverty and inequality and ensure shared growth and the protection of vulnerable bio-resources. Socio-economic development happens within a particular geographic location and therefore has a strong spatial connotation. As a result of previous segregation policies, the standard and level of socio-economic development are not equitably progressed throughout the Province.

It is clear that spatial segregation and marginalisation patterns of the pre-1994 era still persist and that the desired spatial integration outcomes are unlikely to evolve organically. Twenty five years into the democratic dispensation, the issue of spatial integration must be confronted with clear and decisive policies, programmes and projects. It is therefore paramount that this 2021 revision of the KZN PGDS paves the way forward to real, meaningful and sustainable spatial integration.

The Constitution provides for the right of all households and individuals to access basic services. South Africa also ratified the SDGs, which include various provisions for access to basic services such as clean drinking water, sanitation, electricity and related services. Access to basic services is closely linked to the need for effective spatial planning.

The NDP points to a clear, distinct and direct link between inherited colonial and apartheid spatial patterns and the stubborn persistence of poverty, inequality and economic inefficiency. To address this historical spatially-grounded injustice, the NDP calls for the urgent, well-planned and systematic pursuit of spatial transformation, which takes account of the unique needs and potentials of different rural and urban areas.

The NDP further proposes the development of a NSDF and this PGDS is supported by a PSDF as envisaged in the National SPLUMA. The main focus of these Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) is to support integrated spatial planning and development across all scales (precinct level and up), and it also puts forwards a set of normative principles to create settlements throughout our country and Province that are spatially just, sustainable, resilient, efficient and managed through good governance. Some of the most pertinent outcomes of these Spatial Development Strategies are to facilitate the coordinated specification of desired outcomes, the provision of spatial guidance on investment and spending and the development of settlements.

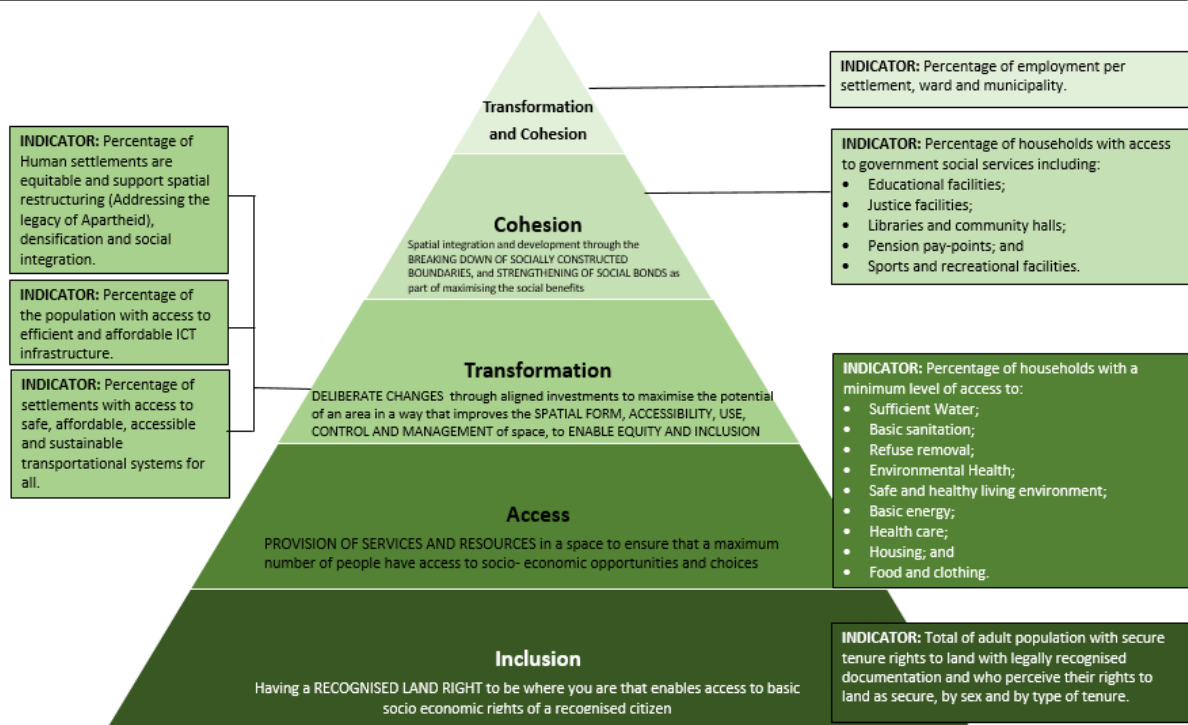
Achieving an outcome of Spatial Integration occurs through a multi- dimensional approach and occurs within the context of also achieving:

- Spatial Efficiency;
- Spatial Sustainability (including Environmental and ecosystem services);
- Good Governance; and
- Spatial Resilience.

**SPATIAL INTEGRATION**

involves breaking down spatially-constructed barriers through enabling and deliberately transforming spatial forms in settlements that result in a fair and just allocation of socially valued resources and services and equitable access in socio-economic opportunities.

Central to spatial integration are the elements of Inclusion, access, transformation, and cohesion as indicated in the diagram below.



**Figure 22 : Defining Spatial Integration principles and associated indicators**

**Table 18 : Spatial Integration and context indicators**

SPATIAL ELEMENT	INTEGRATION	INDICATOR	MEASUREMENT
<b>INCLUSION</b> <i>Having a RECOGNISED LAND RIGHT to be where you are that enables access to basic socio economic rights of a recognised citizen</i>		<b>SECURE TENURE FOR ALL</b> Total of adult population with secure tenure rights to land with legally recognised documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure.	Measurement of the total number of adult population with legally recognised documentation per type of tenure and security of rights per tenure category.

<b>SPATIAL ELEMENT</b>	<b>INTEGRATION</b>	<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>MEASUREMENT</b>
<b>ACCESS</b> <i>PROVISION OF SERVICES AND RESOURCES in a space to ensure that a maximum number of people have access to socio-economic opportunities and choices</i>		<b>EQUITABLE ACCESS TO A MINIMUM LEVEL OF GOODS AND SERVICES</b>  Percentage of households with a minimum level of access to:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sufficient water;</li> <li>• Basic sanitation;</li> <li>• Refuse removal;</li> <li>• Environmental health;</li> <li>• Safe and healthy living environment;</li> <li>• Basic energy;</li> <li>• Health care;</li> <li>• Housing; and</li> <li>• Food and clothing,</li> </ul>	Water, sanitation, refuse removal, basic energy, and housing service provision to RDP standards.
<b>TRANSFORMATION</b>  <i>DELIBERATE CHANGES through aligned investments to maximise the potential of an area in a way that improves the SPATIAL FORM, ACCESSIBILITY, USE, CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT of space, to ENABLE EQUITY AND INCLUSION</i>		<b>INTEGRATED AND EQUITABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</b>  Percentage of human settlements that are equitable and support spatial restructuring (addressing the legacy of apartheid), densification and social integration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measurement of range of housing types, socio-economic groups and housing densities per settlement cluster.</li> </ul>
		Percentage of the population with access to efficient and affordable ICT infrastructure.	Measurement of population with access to ICT Infrastructure.
		Percentage of settlements with access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transportational systems for all.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measurement of access to road infrastructure.</li> <li>• Measurement of access to public transportation.</li> </ul>
<b>COHESION</b>  <i>Spatial integration and development through the BREAKING DOWN OF SOCIALLY CONSTRUCTED BOUNDARIES, and STRENGTHENING OF SOCIAL BONDS as part of maximising the social benefits</i>		<b>EQUITABLE ACCESS TO PUBLIC SOCIAL AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AND SERVICES</b>  Percentage of households with access to government social services including:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educational facilities;</li> <li>• Justice facilities;</li> <li>• Libraries and community halls;</li> <li>• Pension pay-points; and</li> <li>• Sports and recreational facilities.</li> </ul>	Measurement according to sector and facility norms and standards.
<b>TRANSFORMATION AND COHESION</b>		<b>EQUITABLE ACCESS TO JOB OPPORTUNITIES</b>  Percentage of employment per settlement, ward and municipality.	Measurement of employment levels per unit of area.

### 3.2.5.2.2 Key Challenges and Possible Interventions

If the spatial structure which determines development within KZN is to transition towards a more inclusive, productive and resilient provincial it would need to identify the key spatial challenges that the Province faces, and reflect on why there has been slow progress in addressing these. This will provide the basis for the spatial future aspired within the Province

(that is, the Vision), the Goals and transitions required to get there. In line with the PSDF, the Province’s spatial challenges can be categorised into 3 types, namely:-

- 1) **Legacy Challenges** - representing those spatial conditions which had emerged through both past political policies as well as historical economic and land use management practices. Such challenges may be systemic and require transformative interventions as a dedicated response towards redressing such spatial patterns/ challenges. This is necessary because “Despite reforms to the planning system, colonial and apartheid legacies still structure space across different scales” (NDP, 2012, p 260).
- 2) **Current Challenges** - representing a set of emerging conditions and challenges impacting on spatial planning and development and could develop into future risks. These challenges need to be addressed within current policies, programmes, projects, and institutional arrangements in order to structurally generate opportunities for inclusive economic growth in both the urban and rural areas.
- 3) **Future Challenges** - representing the changing future conditions and anticipated challenges which are anticipate to impact on the effective spatial planning and development in the medium to long-term. It is important that the provincial spatial strategy promotes measures to adapt to and/ or mitigate their potential impact.

**Table 19: Key spatial challenges**

LEGACY CHALLENGES	CURRENT CHALLENGES	FUTURE CHALLENGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spatial inequity/ no integration</li> <li>• Scattered and inefficient Settlements</li> <li>• Poor rural accessibility to social services and amenities</li> <li>• Lack of land ownership and authority.</li> <li>• Varied land governance systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poverty concentrations</li> <li>• Unsustainable settlement patterns and fragmentation</li> <li>• Poor regional integration</li> <li>• Regional infrastructure backlogs and needs</li> <li>• Dysfunctional urban space-economies</li> <li>• Degeneration of small towns</li> <li>• Required spatial transformation</li> <li>• Migration patterns</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water deficit</li> <li>• Climate change</li> <li>• Food security</li> <li>• Emerging peripheral settlements</li> <li>• Loss of biodiversity</li> <li>• Loss of productive land</li> <li>• Rapid urbanisation</li> </ul>
<b>REDRESS</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>ADAPT AND MITIGATE</b>

From the preceding situational analysis, the various legacy, current and future risk challenges can be understood and responded to in terms of how they contribute to the spatial development principles outlined in the SPLUMA as an:

- Equitable province.
- Sustainable province.
- Resilient province.
- Productive province.
- Well managed province.

**Table 20 : Summary of development challenges per theme**

LEGACY CHALLENGES	CURRENT CHALLENGES	FUTURE RISK CHALLENGES
<b>THEME 1: EQUITABLE PROVINCE</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spatial inequity/ no integration</li> <li>• Lack of land ownership and authority.</li> <li>• Inequitable access to social services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poverty concentrations in difficult to service areas</li> <li>• Regional infrastructure backlogs and needs</li> <li>• Slow rate of spatial transformation</li> <li>• Improved accessibility to basic infrastructure</li> <li>• Spatial correlation between poverty and low levels of education</li> <li>• Improving access to productive land</li> <li>• Urban-rural economic integration</li> <li>• Migration patterns</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rapid urbanisation</li> <li>• Varied minimum service levels</li> <li>• Reducing rural out-migration</li> <li>• Countering land degradation</li> <li>• Improved service delivery capabilities</li> </ul>
<b>THEME 2: RESILIENT PROVINCE</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physical Landscape creating areas of opportunity and risk to natural disasters</li> <li>• Poor rural accessibility to social services and amenities</li> <li>• Rural economic dependency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas of higher economic vulnerability</li> <li>• Poor regional integration</li> <li>• Degeneration of small towns</li> <li>• Economic recovery post COVID-19</li> <li>• Urban-rural integration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Addressing and adapting to climate change</li> <li>• Food security</li> <li>• Protection of natural/ ecological resource base and networks</li> <li>• Diversification of the economy</li> </ul>
<p><b>Opportunities</b> towards a Resilient Province:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incorporation of disaster risk analysis in spatial planning and land use decisions.</li> <li>• Rural spatial structuring towards increased self-reliance and reduction in economic vulnerability.</li> <li>• Improved access of all communities to local and regional social facilities.</li> <li>• Localised clusters/ hubs for improved social and economic infrastructure and services (Small Town Revitalisation).</li> <li>• Establishing more sustainable settlement structures (diverse, modular etc).</li> <li>• Monitoring and adapting to Climate Change.</li> <li>• Development of the Green Economy as catalyst to protect the environment while providing economic diversity.</li> </ul>		
<b>THEME 3: SUSTAINABLE PROVINCE</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor stormwater management</li> <li>• Poor waste management</li> <li>• Land degradation in rural areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unsustainable settlement patterns and fragmentation</li> <li>• Protection of natural/ ecological resource base and networks</li> <li>• Ecosystem service provision</li> <li>• Sustainable human settlement planning</li> <li>• Protection of agricultural land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of biodiversity</li> <li>• Emerging peripheral settlements</li> <li>• Water quality and security</li> <li>• Development of agricultural potential</li> <li>• Ecosystem rehabilitation</li> <li>• Renewable energies</li> <li>• Responding to pandemics (for example, COVID-19)</li> <li>• Improvement of air quality</li> </ul>
<p><b>Opportunities</b> towards an Equitable Province:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved spatial integration between urban opportunities and rural needs.</li> <li>• Strategic and increased data driven, spatial transformation.</li> <li>• Agricultural development around productive land and value chain.</li> <li>• Rural Landcare programmes.</li> <li>• Landscape Categorisation for targeted interventions.</li> <li>• Geographically varied Minimum Basic Service Levels.</li> <li>• Use of ICT for increase rural development in terms of Education, Communication, Finance and Commerce.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Opportunities</b> towards a more Sustainable Province:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and protection of core bio-physical assets to serve various communities.</li> <li>• Protection and sustainable development of land and water.</li> <li>• Development of sustainable and creative wastewater solutions Inclusion of stormwater solutions within all land use development</li> <li>• Implementation of provincially suitable renewable energy infrastructure.</li> </ul>		



LEGACY CHALLENGES	CURRENT CHALLENGES	FUTURE RISK CHALLENGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diversification of settlement structures to be more economically sustainable.</li> </ul>		
<b>THEME 4: PRODUCTIVE PROVINCE</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scattered and inefficient Settlements</li> <li>Improved transport connectivity</li> <li>Increased rail transport</li> <li>Land use management in rural areas</li> <li>Urban-rural linkages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited economic infrastructure and support services</li> <li>Dysfunctional urban space-economies</li> <li>Access to educational facilities</li> <li>Develop economic comparative advantages</li> <li>Improved economic infrastructure</li> <li>Clustering of rural activities</li> <li>Access to sufficient health services</li> <li>Improved ICT infrastructure</li> <li>Improved rural internet access</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of productive land</li> <li>Appropriate increase in settlement densities</li> <li>Smart cities development and data infrastructure</li> </ul>
<p><b>Opportunities</b> towards a more Productive Province:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opportunities to increase value chain integration at key points.</li> <li>Strategic location could benefit the development of the blue economy.</li> <li>Improved access roads to rural areas could significantly connect it to intra and inter-regional economies.</li> <li>Increasing the use of freight rail systems.</li> <li>Major strategic pipelines offer competitive advantage to Durban and Richards Bay ports.</li> </ul>		
<b>THEME 5: WELL- MANAGED PROVINCE</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Varied land governance systems</li> <li>Relationship between traditional and municipal governance</li> <li>Administrative inefficiencies and capacity constraints</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved participatory planning</li> <li>Shared services and coordination (for example, DDM)</li> <li>Vertical and horizontal alignment</li> <li>Projects coordination and integration between sectors</li> <li>Development partnerships</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited financial resources requiring improved alignment and coordination</li> <li>Enforcement of spatial policies</li> <li>Measurement of spatial outcomes</li> </ul>
<p><b>Opportunities</b> towards a Well-managed Province:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved integration between dual management systems (TAs – LMs).</li> <li>Utilising the PSDF as alignment framework between NSDF and Local SDFs.</li> <li>Spatial targets to guide local implementation and governance.</li> <li>Shared services and coordination (for example, DDM).</li> <li>Establishment of development partnerships.</li> </ul>		

### 3.2.5.2.3 Impact/s and Outcome/s

The specific Outcomes, Indicators and Targets proposed in the MTSF are as follows:

**Table 21: Priority 5 - MTSF Spatial Integration**

<b>Spatial Integration 2024 Impact: Institutionalise spatial/ territorial integration to fast track transformation and resilience of sub-national regions</b>			
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
1. <b>Coordinated, integrated and cohesive national spatial development guidance to enable economic growth and spatial transformation</b>	% of government investment in the built environment guided and informed by the NSDF	New indicator	100% of government investment in the built environment guided and informed by the NSDF by 2024
	% of government departments capable of reporting on projects spatially	New indicator	100% of government departments capable of reporting on projects spatially by March 2021

<b>Spatial Integration 2024 Impact: Institutionalise spatial/ territorial integration to fast track transformation and resilience of sub-national regions</b>			
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>2. Functional sub-national regional development in urban and rural spaces</b>	Number of functional city regions institutionalised and number of regional interventions in ecologically and economically lagging and socially vulnerable regions	New indicator	One functional city region with a Regional Spatial Development Framework (RSDF) and implementation protocols
<b>3. Integrated service delivery, settlement transformation and inclusive growth in urban and rural places</b>	% of districts and metros with joined-up long-term plans (government, business, civil society)	New indicator	100% districts and metros with joined-up long-term plans (government, business, civil society)

In addition to the above-mentioned MTSF interventions, outcomes and targets it is also proposed that the following Provincial specific interventions, outcomes and targets be considered, namely:

**Table 22 : Priority 5 – Spatial Integration- KZN addition**

<b>Impact:</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concentrate public and private investment in locations that have been selected on the basis of their development potential</li> <li>Effective spatial planning and land management systems are applied across the Province</li> </ul>					
<b>No</b>	<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Enhance the resilience of new and existing cities, towns and rural nodes, ensuring equitable access to resources, social and economic opportunities</b>	Establish a classification of Provincial Nodes with clearly defined functions and interventions per node.	The spatial distribution Human Development (HDI) Index at provincial scale.		
		Develop specific Corridor Plans to coordinate interventions around provincial corridors	Number of municipalities meeting minimum hierarchy of plans standards		
		Monitor progress in the implementation of the Small-Town Regeneration and Rehabilitation Programme.			
		Formalise Strategic Rural Nodes (which might include the dedicated establishment of new towns).			
		Review, implement and monitor a Densification Strategy.			
<b>2</b>	<b>Ensure integrated land use management across the Province, ensuring equitable access to goods and services, attracting social and financial investment</b>	Promote and monitor the development of Ward-Based Plans.	Percentage of land covered by comprehensive land use management schemes		
		Formulate Land Reform Area-Based Plans within each District.	Percentage of municipal capital expenditure aligned with the Provincial Spatial Development Framework.		
		Resolve the impasse between Act 70 of 1970 and Land Use Management legislation.	Number of municipalities with functional municipal planning units		

		Implement land use management schemes across the Province.	Number of municipal Spatial Development Frameworks aligned with the Provincial Spatial Development Framework.		
		Align District and Local municipal Spatial Development Frameworks with the Provincial Spatial Development Framework.			
		Formulate Provincial Planning Norms, Standards and Guidelines (Including Rural Settlement Planning).			
		Improve alignment for integrated planning through the Provincial Infrastructure Master Plan.			

### 3.2.5.3 Environmental Management and Climate Change

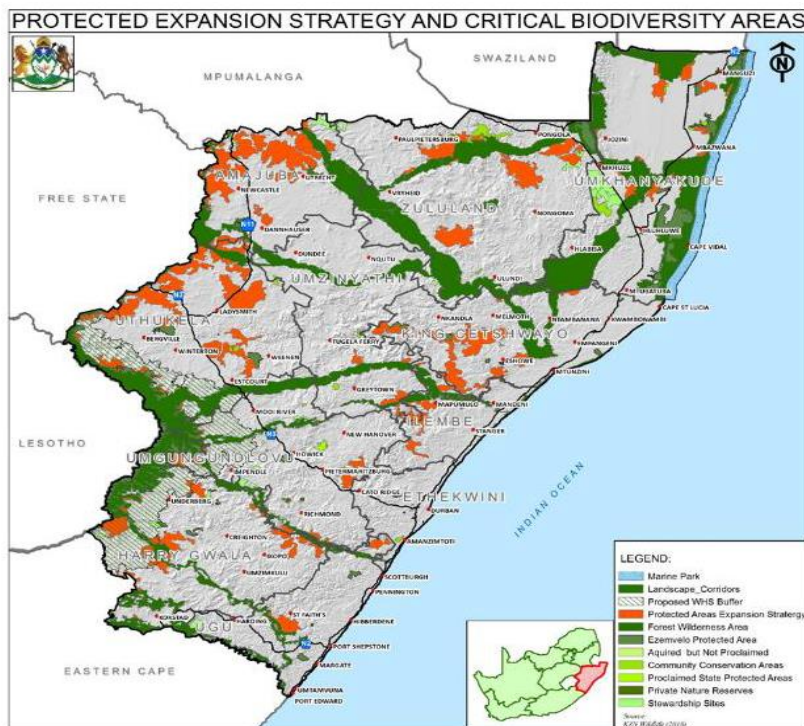
#### 3.2.5.3.1 Introduction

The KZN PGDP (2019) states that the natural resource base including the soil, water, air, biodiversity and the natural landscapes provide a range of ecosystem services to support growth and development in the Province, The KZN PGDP's (2019) Strategic Priority focusing on Environmental Sustainability is to ensure that 'the province's environmental assets and natural resources are well protected and enhanced through synergistic development practices'. Environmental assets and natural resources must be well protected and continually enhanced, with the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and percentage protection of High Risk Biodiversity Planning Units being the key indicators.

Furthermore, the MTSF 2019-2024 outlines in relation to environmental management and climate change the importance of ceasing opportunities to transition South Africa to a development path that actively pursues sustainability as a core value by focusing on four interrelated outcomes:

- GHG emission reduction
- Municipal preparedness to deal with climate change
- A just transition to a low carbon economy
- Improved ecological infrastructure

In terms of environmental resources, KZN has a diverse and substantial natural asset footprint ranging from its 580 km coastline along the Eastern Coast (home to Africa's largest port) to the Drakensburg Mountains that frame the rest of the province. KZN is home to two UNESCO world heritage sites: the iSimangaliso Wetland Park and uKhahlamba Drakensberg Park. KZN's natural resource conservation areas are substantial, as shown in the Figure below.



**Figure 23 : Environmental Management Areas**

South Africa’s progressive environmental legislation provides a framework within which natural resources can be protected and managed, which needs to be supported through effective compliance, monitoring and enforcement. The 2016 KZN Situational Overview report provides a synopsis of the changes that have taken place in terms of the physical and environmental landscape in KZN since the 2011 version of the PGDS was published which is influenced by the following:

- 1) A plethora of new spatial data, policies and plans relating to the environmental landscape, allowing for more refined, quantitative analysis of the impacts of development patterns in the Province over time and to better identify provincial priority areas.
- 2) New environmental impact assessment legislation requires greater intergovernmental coordination and decision-making.
- 3) Climate change commitments relating to COP 21 agreements mean that the Province must commit more strongly to a green growth path and embrace green economy opportunities.
- 4) There is evidence that climate change is resulting in shifting crop belts and natural habitats, increased risk of storm events and changing weather patterns. This climate change trend requires dynamic policies and programmes to address agricultural development, biodiversity conservation and disaster management, including targeting interventions in the most vulnerable communities.
- 5) The natural resource base including the soil, water, air, biodiversity and the natural landscapes provide a range of ecosystem services to support growth and development in the Province. There is an opportunity to better understand environmental thresholds, such as the water balance in stressed catchments, in order to plan for more sustainable growth and development in order to maintain and enhance the resilience of these ecosystem services to provide not

only for the current generation but for future generations and to withstand the impacts of a changing climate.

In relation to KZN's Growth and Development Vision, environmental sustainability encapsulates three priority areas/ strategic objectives that guide implementation to meet environmental commitments and in terms of ensuring effective environmental management:

**a) Enhancing resilience of ecosystem services: Land productivity is sustainably improved, and biodiversity loss trends are halted and reversed**

The resilience of ecosystems can be improved through effectively increasing the conservation estate, the protection of biomes and endangered species, rehabilitation and restoration of degraded land and ecosystems as well as through sustainable utilisation of natural resources. The desired impact is to maintain and, where possible, enhance the ecological integrity of natural resources and environmental assets. The objective aligns to key interrelated sub-outcomes, that is, reduction in water demand and improved management of water resources; reduced threats to resilience in priority terrestrial and marine landscapes; improved intergovernmental coordination in environmental planning and decision-making; and enhanced compliance, monitoring and enforcement of environmental legislation.

Protection of land resources to ensure sustainable development and land use, and to support the objectives set to promote commercial and emerging commercial farming, as well as protecting communities so that they can have sustainable food security, remain a key focus area. Priority landscapes which provide a range of important ecosystem services, including high value agricultural land and high value biodiversity areas, wetlands and priority catchments, the National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas (NFEPA), have been identified in the SDF. These priority areas allow for targeting of monitoring and interventions.

**b) Expanding the application of green technologies: Greater proportion of renewable energy used in KZN**

The shift to renewable energy will allow for a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, job creation and sustainable economic growth, thus stimulating the green economy. The shift to renewable energy will allow for a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Renewable energy sources include solar heat, biomass, geothermal, wastes, hydro, wind and photovoltaic. Nationally, there is a commitment towards 17,800 MW renewable energy generated by 2030, and 13,225 MW renewable energy generated by 2025. Importantly, it is reported that for each kilowatt hour of renewable energy that displaces fossil fuels in the national grid, 1.2 litres of water will be saved, allowing the Province to achieve both greenhouse gas emission and water demand reduction targets.



South Africa's New Growth Path (2010) outlines markets for employment creation and growth, implying fundamental changes in the structure of production to generate a more inclusive and greener economy. The green economy opens up opportunities for economic growth and job creation whilst addressing environmental issues such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions through renewable energy use, reducing pollution and waste going to landfill, promoting integrated water resource management, improving public transport, green design and energy efficiency.

The green economy has been recognised internationally as an area that contributes to economic growth. It has a niche with increasing potential to support job creation, for example, EPWP programmes to eradicate alien species and/ or ecological restoration. Public green economy participation programmes such as Working on Waste, Working for Water and others contribute towards employment generation and skills development in the Province. Strategic Priority 2 addresses the need for job creation across various sectors. This strategic priority also relates to a transition to a sustainable economy which can be monitored through the national Department of Environmental Affairs' Environmental Sustainability Indicators and the 20 National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD1) Sustainable Development Indicators.

**c) Adapting and responding to climate change: The Province is able to effectively anticipate, respond to and mitigate the effects of climate change**

Managing and mitigating climate change is identified in the MTSF to be central to environmental sustainability to maintain and improve the socio-economic outlook for the Province. Climate change is predicted to impact on temperatures, rainfall patterns, evaporation rates, growth rates and sea-level rise. There is evidence of these changes taking place locally, and the vulnerable, poor communities are most at risk in terms of loss of livelihood, impact on access to basic services, increased exposure to diseases and risk of flooding and damage to property. In relation to the high-risk coastal areas in KZN, the Provincial Coastal Management Programme is in progress, and through the work of the Provincial Coastal Committee (PCC), this will inform coastal management strategies and management (setback) lines based on the latest sea-level rise modelling.

The above discussion underscores that the natural resource base has several benefits which include ecological service provision; social and recreational value; as well as being an economic contributor in terms of tourism activities, the arts and crafts sector, the blue/ maritime economy, amongst others. The KZN PGDP (2019) indicates that:

- i. South Africa has committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions (from reported Business as Usual levels) by 34% by 2020 and by 42% by 2025. This strategic objective also speaks to the need for increased efficiencies in the use of energy and water and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in line with international commitments.



- ii. Climate change commitments - green growth path and embrace green economy opportunities
- iii. Refocusing of political priorities towards the protection and rehabilitation of natural assets.

### 3.2.5.3.2 Key Challenges and Possible Interventions

#### 1) Challenges

Several challenges/ threats to environmental sustainability are evident, which include:

- a) Concerns in relation to environmental deterioration and decline (KZN Environmental Outlook Report) - socio-economic vulnerability factors together with climate change and extreme weather conditions, are the main threat multipliers.
- b) Immediate challenges include addressing and preventing further deterioration of environmental quality - due to pollution and natural resource degradation, destruction and/or depletion (KZN PGDP, 2019) and inadequate waste management services and sustainable waste management practices which deprive communities, especially in disadvantaged and marginalised areas, from living in a clean and dignified environment as indicated in the MTSF.
- c) Decline in land in a natural state - by 2035 is likely to meet fragmentation threshold, which is of concern in KZN since habitat loss and reduced resilience is concentrated in coastal areas.
- d) Damming projects - key to ensure water security and drive economic development but needs to be properly aligned to catchment management plans to ensure that land degradation is not worsened.
- e) Link with human health and the environment - especially air pollution and waste management considerations.
- f) Unsustainable mining, forestry sector and large-scale agricultural practices, including overgrazing.
- g) Waste management a serious challenge, which is not being adequately addressed.
- h) Environmental racism and reinforcing inequalities - caution on victimisation of the already victimised as a result of legacy issues.
- i) Climate change a major threat multiplier which worsens existing vulnerabilities, for example, extreme weather events (especially droughts and floods) can undermine farming systems and thereby threaten food security, damage infrastructure and redirect funds for disaster relief efforts. Unsustainable land management practices and land use patterns can reduce the potential production yield, which negatively impacts on food security and the overall socio-economic outlook as indicated in the MTSF.

- j) Policy and legislation call for the protection of the environment, but implementation challenges seem to be a persistent challenge that needs to be addressed which is a governance issue.

## 2) **Interventions**

In addition to the strategic objectives outlined above, there is a need to focus on:

- a) Dealing with socio-economic vulnerabilities will have substantial positive environmental impacts:
  - i. Changing current scenario trends requires effective interventions that address underlying causes.
- b) Maximise KZN's biodiversity advantages by focusing on the environmental ceiling:
  - i. Protecting the natural resource base by addressing land use change, climate change, fresh water use, nitrogen and phosphorous cycles; ocean acidification; chemical pollution, ozone depletion and biodiversity loss.
  - ii. Identifying spatial priorities to protect areas that are experiencing high levels of habitat loss.
  - iii. Addressing threats to ecosystem resilience may require extending the formal and informal conservation estate, rehabilitation in degraded systems, developing management and offset plans and declaring specific geographic areas with guidelines for development to be considered in land use plans and environmental impact assessments.
  - iv. Conserving and protecting the quality and quantity of finite surface and groundwater resources of the Province, so as to meet current demands and not to undermine projected future water demands. Strategic Water Resource Areas (SWSAs) in particular must be carefully managed.
  - v. Protecting wetlands - spatial identification and mapping of wetlands and developing strategies for wetland sustainability. Extend this to curbing land degradation more broadly, particularly in rural areas.
- c) Nature conservation efforts need to be strengthened and integrated:
  - i. A spatial plan for nature conservation that is embedded in peoples-parks approaches is key. It is important to note that game reserves, parks and conservation areas are mechanisms to protect the natural environmental resource base in the Province but also is an economic contributor and raises funding for conservation efforts. Strengthening capacity to enable ecological economics assessments will be key to better understand benefits and costs, including factoring in ecological services provision.

- ii. Integrate neighbouring countries and provinces in environmental planning. KZN has an important spatial nature conservation footprint that is internationally recognised. This needs to be enhanced, especially to contribute to socio-economic development.
- d) Waste management to protect biodiversity resource base:
  - i. Given that landfill space and the regulation of landfills remains a challenge in the Province, there is a need to reduce the volume of waste entering landfills for disposal.
  - ii. Adopting a circular economy approach/ 'source to source' rather than a linear (source to waste) approach - reducing waste generation throughout the waste hierarchy, starting at the source in relation to the different waste streams and encouraging re-use, recycling, refurbishment and value-add activities will reduce the volumes of waste being generated and going to landfills or being dumped.
  - iii. Requires improved understanding of green options and investments in green innovations to enable the waste sector through various interventions to contribute towards the green economy.
  - iv. Need to pay attention to how spatial planning can address these issues or shift a 'problem' to become a resource/ job creation opportunity (such as waste management using a circular economy approach).
- e) Centralise environmental sustainability - requires addressing land degradation, which is a serious concern and effectively managing tensions between competing land uses, including unsustainable land use practices in communal areas.
- f) A transition to higher levels of residential density within compact settlements is viewed as a means of achieving a number of key environmental objectives and greater functional efficiencies. This is also therefore linked to efforts to reduce urban sprawl to enhance spatial equity, green design and public transport infrastructure which supports sustainable mobility and connectivity.
- g) Exploit opportunities associated with the blue (ocean) and green economies (the MTSF notes the importance of participating in energy promotion and environmental sustainability):
  - i. The need to focus on the ecotourism/ nature-based/ coastal and marine tourism potential in the Province - which is a critical economic contributor that provides social and health benefits, and protects the natural environment.
  - ii. Potential for afforestation projects – need to examine the possibility of carbon offsetting projects to reduce carbon emissions and/ or carbon sequestration and capturing, for example, by afforestation or

- the expansion of renewable energies. 'Savings' can be sold as CO2 reduction certificates to finance projects that can create jobs.
- iii. Invest in major innovations such as climate smart systems to reshape a clean, liveable environment much more broadly and inclusively - residential sites to ensure the safety of communities, for example, mitigating against air and water pollution.
  - iv. Need for climate-smart interventions that includes climate-smart agriculture.
  - v. Outline how livelihoods tied to access to environmental resources are secured in a manner that ensures sustainable extraction.
  - vi. Participation and growth of jobs in the green and blue economies need to be supported through investment in education and skills development as well as research, development and innovation.
- h) The need to manage and mitigate climate change is critical to ensure environmental as well as socio-economic resilience, and should include the following:
- i. Inclusion of climate change risks in disaster management plans. This requires that the disaster management planning considers the scientific evidence for increased storm intensity and changes in weather patterns, causing flooding or droughts, and prioritises more vulnerable communities.
  - ii. There is a need to assess the mainstreaming of climate change adaptations strategies in local planning, such as Integrated Development Plan reporting and Sector Plans. These strategies relate to inter alia food security issues, health issues, water availability, mapping of vulnerability and reducing vulnerability to risks and early warning systems. Strategies need to address both the immediate and longer term threats to the health and well-being of communities.
  - iii. Areas more vulnerable to the effects of climate change need to be highlighted in policy and programmes, both in terms of disaster management responses and means of increasing resilience in these areas.
  - iv. Disaster management planning and interventions must consider the latest provincial vulnerability assessments and climate change modelling.
- i) Need for improved monitoring and evaluation. "South Africa's progressive environmental legislation provides a framework within which natural resources can be protected and managed, but this needs to be supported through effective compliance, monitoring and enforcement" (KZN PGDP, 2019).
- i. Monitoring should focus on tracking the main threats undermining the resilience of these systems, including land use change, alien/invasive plants, land degradation, and resource use and

developments within the coastal zone. Environmental thresholds and sustainable harvesting rates need to be identified.

- ii. Incremental project-specific decision-making takes place through the Environmental Impact Assessment, Water Use Licensing and other permitting and licensing processes. While project impacts may be considered in these processes, it is the overall cumulative impacts of activities that need to be monitored. A system for tracking these impacts needs to be developed, and used to inform decision-making and planning. This is of particular relevance to sand mining and residential developments in the Province.
  - iii. The monitoring of non-compliances and the effectiveness of existing compliance, monitoring and enforcement programmes and the penalties, fines and legal action taken is required and should be intensified, as outlined in National Outcome 10: Sub-outcome 4 (Enhanced governance systems and capacity).
- j) Government Departments such as Department of Water and Sanitation, Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, and the Department of Mineral Resources, amongst others, need to collaborate to allow for coordinated decision-making.
- k) Ensure that COVID-19 impacts on the environment are monitored and mitigated, especially to minimise further health and economic stressors.

### 3.2.5.3.3 Impact/s and Outcome/s

The specific Outcomes, Indicators and Targets proposed in the MTSF are as follows:

Table 23 : Priority 5 - MTSF Environmental

2024 Impact : natural resources are managed and sectors and municipalities are able to respond to the impact of climate change.			
Environmental management and climate change 2024 Impacts: GHG reduction (mitigation)			
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target
1. GHG reduction (mitigation)	Percentage reduction in total GHG emissions by 2024	New indicator	42% reduction in total GHG emissions by 2024
	Percentage reduction of losses (human life; livestock/crop yield; houses/ shelter; infrastructure; species) due to climate change disasters	New indicator	100% reduction of losses (human life; livestock/ crop yield; houses/ shelter; infrastructure; species) due to climate change disasters
2. Municipal preparedness to deal with climate change (adaptation)	% of municipalities with capacity to fund and implement climate change programmes and adaptation measures	New indicator	80% of municipalities with capacity to fund and implement climate change programmes and adaptation measures
	Number of district and metropolitan municipalities with infrastructure readiness plans for climate change and disasters.	None	44 district and eight metropolitan municipalities

<b>2024 Impact : natural resources are managed and sectors and municipalities are able to respond to the impact of climate change.</b>			
<b>Environmental management and climate change 2024 Impacts: GHG reduction (mitigation)</b>			
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>2. Just transition to a low carbon economy</b>	Number of transition plans developed for high carbon emitting sectors	None	4 transition plans developed
	5 sector plans implemented	5 sector plans developed	Sector plans implemented
<b>3. State of ecological infrastructure improved</b>	Hectares of land under rehabilitation/ restoration	4 310 508.587 ha	8 000 000 ha
	Number of wetlands under rehabilitation/ restoration	656	850
	Number of ecologically sensitive areas spatially mapped	New indicator	5
	Number of stewardship sites added to increase biodiversity conservation areas	96	120
	Percentage increase in conservation estate	13.2%	15.7%
	Percentage of areas of state-managed protected areas assessed with a METT score above 67%	77%	90% of areas of state-managed protected areas assessed with a METT score above 67%
	Number of water resources classified	10	6
	Number of main stem rivers monitored for implementation of Resource Directed Measures (i.e. classification, resource quality objectives and the reserve) by 2024	New indicator	70
	Number of river sites with ecological status monitoring	New indicator	70
	Number of strategies developed for AMD Mitigation	New indicator	1 strategy developed for AMD mitigation
	Number of mine water/ wastewater management plans implemented	New indicator	3 mine water/ wastewater management plans implemented
	Percentage level of compliance	55%	65% level of compliance
	Compliance with National Annual Ambient Air Quality Standards	0.9%	NAQI less than 1

In addition to the above-mentioned MTSF interventions, outcomes and targets it is also proposed that the following Provincial specific interventions, outcomes and targets be considered, namely:



**Table 24 : Priority 5 - Environmental- KZN addition**

<b>Impact: The province's environmental assets and natural resources are well protected and continually enhanced through synergistic development practices</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhancing resilience of ecosystem services</li> <li>• Expanding the application of green technologies</li> <li>• Adapting and responding to climate change</li> </ul>					
No	Intervention	Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	Target
1	<b>Promote sustainable land practices</b>	Promote sustainable land use practices (including agriculture, sand mining, forestry, etc.)	Provincial Land Degradation Index  Percentage use of high value agricultural land for non-agricultural activities  Percentage EIAs processed within legislated timeframes		
		Effective conservation and rehabilitation programmes	Hectares of land rehabilitated annually  Number of biodiversity plans for threatened species developed		
		Finalisation of surface water and groundwater reconciliation and reserve determination studies for all quaternary catchments	Number of studies undertaken		
		Licensing, upgrading and monitoring of wastewater treatment works	Number of wastewater treatment works licensed and upgraded		
		Enforcement of Conservation of Agriculture Resources Act (CARA) legislation relating to erosion prevention and control and eradication of alien and invasive plant species	Number of programmes implemented		
		Review, implement and monitor land use practices	Number of evaluations undertaken		
		2	<b>Promote the green and blue economies as well as sustainable practices</b>	Coordination of the systematic reduction of GHGs	Percentage compliance with national Air Quality Standards
Develop and maintain a provincial GHG emissions inventory	GHG emissions inventory developed and maintained				
Improved waste management practices	Percentage of waste water treatment works complying with enforcement measures to meet effluent standards  Percentage of waste licence applications finalised within legislated time frames				

**Impact: The province's environmental assets and natural resources are well protected and continually enhanced through synergistic development practices**

- Enhancing resilience of ecosystem services
- Expanding the application of green technologies
- Adapting and responding to climate change

No	Intervention	Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	Target
		Develop annual environmental implementation and management plans	Environmental implementation and management plans developed and updated on an annual basis		
		Develop and implement renewable the Renewable Energy Action Plan, Provincial Renewable Energy Strategy and renewable energy projects	Renewable Energy Action Plan and Provincial Renewable Energy Strategy developed and implemented Number of renewable energy projects implemented  Units of energy produced through alternative energy generation		
3	<b>Adapting and responding to climate change</b>	Inclusion of climate change risks and responses in disaster management, integrated development and sector plans as well as identification of focus areas for disaster management	Number of Districts/ Metro with updated Disaster Management and Sector plans integrating climate change risks and responses  Percentage of IDPs incorporating comprehensive strategies for adaptation and mitigation of climate change		
		Development and implementation of Provincial Coastal Management Programme	Provincial Coastal Management Programme developed and implemented		
		Provincial vulnerability assessments and climate change modelling undertaken regularly, including updating mapping of climate vulnerability and integration into IDPs	Regular vulnerability assessments and climate change modelling undertaken		
		Improved ability to have early warning systems and respond to climate change disaster events	Provincial coverage of functional Disaster Management Centres  Proportion of events with early warning systems where affected parties receive prior warning  Average time taken to respond to disaster events		

### **3.2.5.4 Human Settlements (Spatial integration and land administration)**

#### **3.2.5.4.1 Introduction**

South Africa has the biggest housing delivery programme in the world, with significant redistributive spin-offs. A key concern is that the form and location of land developments, human settlement projects and informal settlement upgrades rarely respond directly to government's statements of spatial intent.

Over the last 25 years, 3.18 million houses have been delivered through the government's subsidy programme. About 14 million individuals have been aided by the state's housing programme. The government housing programme constitutes about 24% of the total housing stock in the country (FFC, 2012) and 13.6% of South African households were living in Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) or state-subsidised dwellings in 2017 (Stats SA, 2017).

Human settlement patterns remain inequitable and dysfunctional across the country, with densely settled former homeland areas and insecure tenure. Despite far-reaching efforts over the past 25 years, housing demand has increased dramatically as household size has reduced and urbanisation has accelerated.

To address this, the MTSF 2019 - 2024 focuses on three interrelated outcomes:

- 1) Spatial transformation through multi-programme integration in priority development areas;
- 2) Adequate housing and improved quality living environments; and
- 3) Security of tenure.

#### **3.2.5.4.2 Key Challenges and Possible Interventions**

The provision of housing has previously dominated the approach to human settlements in the Province, as in South Africa in general. Whilst the provision of a house remains an important part of human settlements liveable human settlements require integrated planning that involves a safe and sustainable living environment, infrastructure that allows and enables economic activity, delivery of services and social facilities, as well as ongoing maintenance capacity.

Equitable human settlement refers to developments in both urban and rural settings that address the poverty traps that were created in the location of settlements in the past. This has not been an easy ideal to achieve given the historical issues related to land availability and the slow progress, almost a stalemate, on land reform in the Province. This requires:

- 1) the building of technical capacity in the rural communities and informal settlements through human and social capital enhancement;
- 2) institution building;
- 3) provision of socio-economic infrastructure;
- 4) exploitation of indigenous and received technology-based knowledge; and

- 5) market information to partner with government in scaling-up service delivery and to engage in agricultural (on-farm food production) and non-agricultural (off-farm) economic activities.

There has been progress in the way human settlements are conceptualised. The delivery of housing has been augmented with building standards that support energy-efficient design. There is a wider acceptance that living spaces are an asset and that environment has an impact on social and economic investment. Notwithstanding these improvements, the Province is hampered by slow progress with suitable tenure arrangements that would promote sustainable settlements, as well as the delivery of adequate services throughout the Province.

Much is still to be done to facilitate the existence of racially and culturally integrated human settlements, which are also promoting citizens to pursue their social, cultural, political and economic goals. This requires communities and their members to be at the centre of the scaling-up of service delivery through their involvement in planning and implementation of programmes either as part of a voluntary self-provisioning system or as paid up community members.

Provision of decent housing in the urban setting has taken the mode of in-situ upgrading as well as the provision of new sites. However, there are land-related constraints relating to tenure, as well as suitability of sites for safe, sustainable and efficient development. The Province must ensure that housing programmes address the needs of all KZN citizens, ensuring a mixed approach in terms of tenure and products in support of the National focus on mega-projects and incorporating the Integrated Development Housing Programme.

Besides urban initiatives, there are challenges related to the provision of human settlements with all the elements of sustainability in rural areas. The spatial integration, and where possible, densification of human settlements is recommended to enable the equitable provision of basic water, sanitation and electricity. The Inkululeko model that has been applied also demonstrates the possibility of creating sustainable settlements in rural areas, but also points to the need to develop a spatial human settlements master plan for the Province.

Access to social facilities such as schools and clinics as well as the provision of road linkages to markets and other economic activities must begin to inform the manner in which human settlements are designed in the near future, also considering the impact of catalytic projects in the broader development context. Thus, stakeholders involved in land allocation, the establishment of social facilities and designing human settlements must together implement polycentric planning in order to achieve sustainable livelihoods and sustainable human settlements.

Considering the complexity of issues, the variety of stakeholders and governance matters and considering the modern approaches to settlement design, the strategic approach required at this point is for the Province to undertake a comprehensive review of the KZN Human Settlements Strategy, incorporating the key focus areas of informal settlements upgrade, social housing and a comprehensive rural settlement policy. There are various aspects to this review: the development of a spatial human

settlement plan for the Province, informed by the PGDS as well as an Integrated Rural Human Settlement Development Strategy.

The requirements for integrated/ polycentric planning require coordination across various departments, in conjunction with Municipalities, and it is imperative for private sector partnerships to be developed. With this being one of the main areas for delivery in the Province, the establishment of a joint provincial forum addressing integrated development planning is important as a strategic means to take forward the issue of housing delivery.

The Province's success in the area of human settlement delivery will be seen by the percentage of households living in formal dwellings in integrated, sustainable settlements, across rural and urban areas, using a mixed approach in terms of tenure and products available.

As the issue of integrated development is yet to become standard practice, the Province should at this stage consider it strategic to monitor the extent/ number of integrated developments across the Province, again applying this to rural and urban areas.

The issue of having a home with a registrable form of tenure is a strategic consideration at this point: it recognises that a site has value which can be leveraged for further development. This aspect is important for building state and private sector partnerships.

### 3.2.5.4.3 Impact/s and Outcome/s

The specific Outcomes, Indicators and Targets proposed in the MTSF are as follows:

**Table 25 : Priority 5 - MTSF- Human Settlements**

<b>Human Settlements 2024 impact: Achieving spatial transformation through improved integrated settlement development and linking job opportunities and housing opportunities</b>			
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>Spatial transformation through multi-programme integration in priority development areas.</b>	No. of priority development areas (PDAs) invested in	New indicator	94 areas invested in and integrated programmes completed.
	% of acquired land during 2014-2019 rezoned falling within the PDAs	New indicator	100% of acquired land during 2014-2019 falling within the PDAs rezoned
<b>Adequate housing and improved quality living environments.</b>	No. of housing units and typologies provided	448 022 BNG houses	Above baseline increase across all housing units and typologies delivered
<b>Eradicate backlog and issuing of title deeds</b>	No. of title deeds registered	New indicator	1 193 222 registered

In addition to the above-mentioned MTSF interventions, outcomes and targets it is also proposed that the following Provincial specific interventions, outcomes and targets be considered, namely:

**Table 26 : Priority 5 - Human Settlements - KZN addition**

Impact: KZN households have secure residential tenure and access to basic utility services					
No	Intervention	Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	Target
1	Promote sustainable human settlements	Establish a joint provincial forum to address human settlements to ensure coordinated and integrated development planning and implementation.	Percentage of households living in formal dwellings per district.		
		Implement polycentric nodal development aligned to Provincial Spatial Development Framework to achieve sustainable livelihoods.	Percentage housing backlog.		
		Undertake a comprehensive review of the KZN Human Settlements Strategy incorporating the key focus areas of informal settlements upgrade, social housing, housing in the gap market and a comprehensive rural settlement policy. This will ensure housing programmes that address the needs of all KZN citizens and that lays the foundation for a mixed approach in terms of tenure and products available, as well as reduce travel time between work and place of residence.	Percentage households with a registrable form of tenure.		
			Percentage of Provincial Human Settlement budget spent on formal settlement development.		
		Percentage of Social Housing and Rental Opportunities.			

### **3.2.5.5 Rural Economy (Sustainable land reform and agrarian transformation)**

#### **3.2.5.5.1 Introduction**

The legacy of exclusion for large parts of the population in land, labour, capital and formal markets hampers growth. Rural areas and the agrarian economy also face high rates of unemployment, inequality and stagnant growth. This has contributed to migration to urban areas, exacerbating spatial inequalities within cities and towns. High inequality leads to contestation over resources, increasing policy uncertainty and deterred investment, while undermining the financial stability of SOEs and their ability to provide quality public services.

South Africa’s rural space has been shaped by colonialism and the apartheid legacy of dualism, and it is sometimes difficult to envisage a single rural space in this country because of the stark differences between the commercial farming areas and the “communal” areas.

Realising the NDP’s vision of an integrated and inclusive rural economy requires a complex interplay of actors and actions, sound intergovernmental relations and broader active citizenry. The rural economy holds significant potential for creating decent and productive jobs, contributing to sustainable development and economic growth and mitigating rural-urban migration. The promotion of decent work in the rural economy is key to eradicating poverty and ensuring that the nutritional needs of a growing global population are met.



### 3.2.5.5.2 Key Challenges and Possible Interventions

The following are some of the most significant challenges being faced by the rural economy and the agrarian revolution:

- 1) Access to land: access to land and land use is a key factor of agricultural development, but land rights are not secured for many people in KZN, especially for previously disadvantaged individuals (PDIs) and women. As a result of decades of land deprivation, customary laws and the Ingonyama Trust were weakened and are not effective in securing equal land rights for every community member. The scenario here is that transferring land from productive farmers to the previously disadvantaged communities is a cause for concern as they become non-productive. Scores of people have lost employment in the farming sector. There are very few farms that are producing, which cause poverty to fester. It is estimated that less than 25% of land transferred through land reform programmes is still in production.
- 2) Food security: the food security situation has deteriorated in recent years due to PDIs, natural population growth, a reduced harvest (in 2011), food price and, lately, the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic. The impact of food assistance should be examined within the context of long-term agricultural development in terms of linkages with markets and behaviour changes of food aid recipients.
- 3) Gender equality: there are significant gender disparities in ownership of land and other property, education, health and human rights protection. Since women play important roles in agricultural production and marketing, it is essential to improve their living and work environments and enhance their capacity for agricultural development. Equal land rights should be given to women by strengthening land administration and accelerating the implementation of the land laws. Support to female-headed households, who are among the poorest, is urgent.
- 4) Other significant challenges relate to:
  - a) Climate change: climate change can disrupt food availability, reduce access to food, and affect food quality. For example, projected increases in temperatures, changes in precipitation patterns, changes in extreme weather events, and reductions in water availability may all result in reduced agricultural production.
  - b) Ageing farmers: The future of farmers is not as secure as may be expected. In South Africa, the average age of a farmer is 66 years. When this generation of experienced farmers retires, who will carry on putting food on the table after them? Young people are increasingly seeking work in the cities, side-lining agriculture. Without a generation to take on the job, the global food supply begins to look uncertain.
  - c) Funding: inadequate funds for operating costs and capital investment, together with limited institutional capacity, severely affect public investment and service delivery, especially at the lower levels of government.
  - d) Service delivery: public services are not effectively and efficiently delivered to target groups with respect to location, timing, size and content.

5) Sector specific challenges:

a) *Crop sub-sector*

- i. **Agricultural production:** low yield per unit area and small harvested area per capita lead to low cereal production, causing food insecurity. Even farm households face food insecurity. Despite favourable natural conditions (for example, rainfall, temperature, soils, etc.) for various cash crops (for example, vegetables, fruit, tea, coffee and oil seeds), the potential has not been fully exploited.
- ii. **Costs of production:** KZN's costs of production, particularly labour costs and input prices, are higher due to higher commodity prices brought about by poor infrastructure and strong currency from oil exports. The higher costs of production reduce the competitiveness of agricultural products, resulting in large food imports.
- iii. **Infrastructure:** infrastructure for transportation, irrigation, storage and processing is underdeveloped, and electricity services are not available in rural areas. In particular, the poor infrastructure for road transport leads to very high transportation costs and long transit time, which impedes the collection of products from production areas.
- iv. **Service delivery:** public sector service delivery to farmers is very limited. Agricultural Extension Officers are deployed at the level, but their number remains negligible. While non-governmental organisations (NGOs) provide some short-term training and extension, most farmers have no access to such services. The public sector has also yet to provide other support services such as agricultural research, control of migratory pests and diseases, and financial services.
- v. **Farmer organisations:** there are few active farmer organisations, such as cooperatives and farmer-based organisations. Farmers lack the capacity to organise themselves for marketing. Markets themselves are conducive to small emerging farmers and, therefore, large volumes of farmers' produce are destroyed. To overcome this obstacle, emerging marketing agents should infiltrate markets.
- vi. **Environment for investment:** the policy environment is not favourable for private sector activities in general and investment in particular. The uncertainty of land acquisition is a factor adversely affecting investors' decision about agricultural investment. Multiple taxation and infrastructure deficiencies increase costs of operation and hinder all kinds of economic activities.

b) *Livestock sub-sector*

- i. **Policy, legal and strategic framework:** an unclear and incomplete legal, policy and regulatory framework for land tenure has resulted in inconsistencies in implementation, adversely affecting land for livestock production and processing in rural areas.
- ii. **Training, research and extension:** the four public universities offering training in animal production, animal health and veterinary sciences suffer from inadequate funding, limited qualified staff and weak capacity for practical training, and are not linked to regional university consortiums. Only one institution offers short-term training and refresher courses for those who deliver services on the ground. There

are no dedicated public livestock research facilities, with only minimal research being conducted by the universities. Without effective public extension services, farmers and other actors rely on NGOs, radio broadcasts, farmer-to-farmer exchange and the internet for information, but the information is often not appropriate or complete.

- iii. **Security:** conflict and insecurity, including cattle raiding and rustling, disrupt livestock activities, result in loss of human lives and livestock, displacement of communities, inaccessibility to grazing and water resources and underutilisation of stock routes for production and marketing. In some counties, stock theft and insecurity have reduced livestock populations and deprived people of their livelihoods; this has aggravated food insecurity and poverty.

c) *Forestry sub-sector*

- i. **Commercial forestry:** while some agroforestry and small-scale plantations have been developed in the Greater KZN region, teak plantations and woodlots for sustainable production are not fully exploited. Traditional and micro- and small-scale enterprises oriented to marketing forest products and services dominate the sub-sector. Large-scale private investment can be found only in forest management under concession arrangements. A limited volume of a few specific products, that is, teak timber and gum acacia, are exported to regional and global markets. This can be attributed to the lack of a legal framework, poor infrastructure, inadequate government technical and regulatory support and a speculative market environment. Further investment is necessary to explore market opportunities for other forest products and services.
- ii. **Community forestry and agroforestry:** although the concept of community forestry is defined in the Forest Policy, the government does not have a legal framework consistent with varying customary laws and has insufficient expertise to deliver technical services for community forestry and agroforestry. The same issues arise with the collaborative management of Central Forest Reserves (CFRs) and other types of public forestry reserves involving forestry communities, private concessionaires, processors and traders. The legal framework and government expertise must be established to realise a community management regime.
- iii. **Conservation:** the country has experienced rapid degradation of biodiversity resources due to the widespread illegal and uncontrolled exploitation of such resources. The current management of CFRs is extremely weak, and its strengthening is urgently needed to avoid further uncontrolled exploitation of forest resources and encroachment. The public sector is unable to implement conservation measures in an effective manner because of weak collaboration among authorities at the national and state levels to manage and conserve forest resources, and due to the inadequacy of legal frameworks, expertise and resources for communication and transportation.
- iv. **Institutional arrangements:** a legal framework to clarify responsibilities and financial modalities of the national, state and local governments is under development. Coordination within the public

sector is lacking, and low accountability, both upwards and downwards, is causing serious reporting and supervision problems.

- 6) Principles in the KZN Agriculture and Rural Development Masterplan worth highlighting are:
- a) It is imperative that high value agricultural land is protected and prioritised for food-related productive purposes to contribute to food security.
  - b) Commitment to climate-smart agricultural practices and sustainability.
  - c) Cooperation, integration and accountability by all stakeholders involved in rural and agricultural development.
  - d) Application of relevant research, technology development.
  - e) The utilisation of indigenous knowledge.
  - f) Develop sustainable long-term actions to provide stability for rural development.
  - g) Targeted promotion of smallholder production.
  - h) By 2030, agriculture should create close to 1 million new jobs.
  - i) For the agricultural sector to catalyse development in the rural economy it would have to:
    - i. transform the agricultural sector (change patterns and systems of ownership and control).
    - ii. be developed within a comprehensive approach to rural development – interventions to be planned in conjunction with land reform, basic service delivery, rural human settlement development, improved access to education and healthcare and the development of agro-tourism and small enterprise development.
- 7) Some of the specific planned KZN interventions are:
- a) The establishment of a multi-sectorial Food and Nutrition Security Council to oversee alignment and planning.
  - b) Establish inclusive local food value chains to support access to nutritious and affordable food.
  - c) Enhance food insecure agricultural households' capacity to supply nutritional produce consistently through the year.
  - d) Support the establishment and expansion of institutional food gardens that assist food insecure households, through partnerships with civil society organisations.
  - e) Increase the number of households benefitting from household food security packages.
  - f) Increase the number of youth and women producers and agribusiness owners.
  - g) Develop and implement innovative finance systems that increase producers' abilities to access efficient, adequate and demand driven financing.
  - h) To develop and implement agricultural skills upgrading programmes that enhance farmworkers' skills and competencies.

### 3.2.5.5.3 Impact/s and Outcome/s

The specific Outcomes, Indicators and Targets proposed in the MTSF are as follows:

**Table 27 : Priority 5 - MTSF - Rural Economy**

Rural Economy 2024 impact: Rapid land and agrarian reform contributing to reduced asset inequality, equitable distribution of land and food security			
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target
1. Sustainable land reform	Hectares (Ha) of Land redistributed or acquired and or allocated for agrarian transformation, industrial parks, human settlements and rural development.	1 million Ha	900 000 Ha of land for redistribution and tenure reform 600 000 Ha of land for land restitution (1.5 million Ha)
	% of land reform projects that are sustainable		100%
2. Agrarian Transformation	Increased volume of productive land		200000 additional Ha
3. Effective regulatory framework of agricultural produce and exports	Regulatory framework Review for agricultural produce and export: Agency, Standards and National Fresh Produce markets practices.	New Indicator	1 Regulatory Agricultural produce and export Act developed, 4 reviews by 2024

In addition to the above-mentioned MTSF interventions, outcomes and targets it is also proposed that the following Provincial specific interventions, outcomes and targets be considered, namely:

**Table 28 - Priority 5 - Rural Economy - KZN addition**

Impact: A					
• A					
No	Intervention	Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	Target
1					

### **3.2.5.6 Local Government and District Development Model**

#### **3.2.5.6.1 Introduction**

The South African government system is constituted as three distinct, yet interdependent, spheres of government. Relationships between these three spheres of government are managed on the basis of a set of intergovernmental principles and protocols outlined and regulated in the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, No.13 of 2005. Key to understanding the roles and responsibilities of each of these spheres of government are the varying degrees of exclusive and concurrent competencies, powers and functions as listed in Schedules 4 A & B and 5 A & B of the Constitution of South Africa.

The Municipal Structures Act, No 117 of 1998, The Municipal Systems Act, No 32 of 2000, the Public Finance Management Act, No 29 of 1999, as well as the Municipal Finance Management Act, No 56 of 2003, further provides for the assignment of specific powers, functions and mandates of government institutions and entities. It would therefore fair to conclude that this is a complex situation, which could lead to miss understanding, miss alignment and conflict. Yet for government to succeed in its quest to improve the quality of life of all citizens, it is essential for all institutions of government to act in unison with each other.

Placing the spotlight on Local Government and the District Development Model within the context of Priority 5, where the focus is on spatial integration, human settlements and local government, emphasises the role of local government in integrated service delivery as the sphere of government closest communities and the point of delivery. This element of this priority, further emphasises the need for an enhanced planning and service delivery model, which will foster closer relations between various government planning and implementing agents, aimed at full coordination, alignment and integration of government programmes across all three spheres of government.

The District Development Model is being proposed as a new service delivery model which identifies the District Level as the optimal level or precinct for focussing and consolidating state interventions, with an aim to:

- 1) Solve horizontal & vertical silos approaches between government institutions from all three spheres;
- 2) Narrow the distance between people and government, by assigning spatial (district) responsibilities to national, provincial and municipal executive and administrative leadership to represent an integrated and collective face of government;
- 3) Deliver Integrated Services within the respective district precincts and establish a customised M&E framework for measuring progress per district;
- 4) Improve inclusive and gender mainstreamed budgets based on people and community needs, based on district unique circumstances;



- 5) Maximising impact and aligning resource allocations from all government implementing agents within the district precinct;
- 6) Facilitate Local Economic Development by focussing on the competitive and comparative advantages of each District; and
- 7) Promote sustainable development, accelerate catalytic development initiatives, as well as to promote poverty eradication, employment & equality.

### **3.2.5.6.2 Key Challenges and Possible Interventions**

Some of the most critical challenges towards integrated service delivery and collaboration to achieve optimal application of scarce resources are related to:

- 1) A system designed and regulated to promote accountability, with clear and direct lines of reporting, now required to cooperate and participate as a collective where group or collective accountability starts to diminish individual accountability;
- 2) Serious capacity constraints and skill shortages required to manage complex and multi-layered integrated development programmes. This requires both a broad based understanding of the respective roles and responsibilities of the three spheres of government, as well as an in-depth knowledge of the legislative and regulatory environment to achieve the objectives of integrated development in a fully legal compliant manner.
- 3) High staff turnover, limiting growth in institutional memory as well as continuity in development initiative. This implies that the effectiveness of the system depends largely on the extent to which it is institutionalised and where cooperative arrangements are put in place to provide continuity and maintain delivery momentum;
- 4) Already complex and complicated intergovernmental relations being further strained by political and personal differences and intolerances, resulting in collaborative approaches being undermined; and
- 5) Whereas there are statutory planning frameworks required for strategic and spatial planning within the National, Provincial and Local Spheres of government, there is no statutory or regulatory provision for the establishment of district coordinating structures and plans envisaged by the District Development Model. The implementation of this model and the development of "The one plan per District" will therefore depend on voluntary participation and collaboration.
- 6) The District Development Model seeks to change the face of rural and urban landscapes by ensuring complementarity between urban and rural development, with a deliberate emphasis on local economic development. This new model intends to bridge the gap between the three spheres of

government to ensure better coordination, coherence and integration of government planning and interventions, as well as to provide a platform for collaborative engagement with the private sector and other non-governmental stakeholders. Government will therefore work through social compacts with the private sector, labour and civil society to create an enabling environment for growth and job creation.

- 7) The successful implementation of the District Development Model will therefore to a large extent depend on the successful execution of the following interventions:
  - a) A clear and statutory compliant institutional model will have to be developed and adopted to ensure the buy-in and full cooperation of all government entities, state-owned enterprises, development finance institutions and other public entities, to lead district coordination operations;
  - b) Facilitate the development of 11 Metro / District spatially integrated Single Government Plans, also to be referred to as “District One Plans” in the form of an intergovernmental compact to:
    - i. Manage urbanisation growth and development;
    - ii. Determine and or support local economic drivers;
    - iii. Determine and manage spatial form, land release and land development;
    - iv. Determine infrastructure investment requirements and secure long-term infrastructure adequacy to support integrated human settlements, economic activity and provision of basic services, as well as community and social services;
    - v. Institutionalise long term planning whilst addressing burning short-term issues.
  - c) Establish a common platform for spatial budgeting and tracking government expenditure;
  - d) Develop a DDM M&E system to measure and keep track of the functionality of the DDM model as it is being applied in each Metro/District;
  - e) Establish a District Shared Service structure to allow for the “Pooling” of skills and capacity to ensure that the rollout of the DDM, the drafting of the “One Plan” and the monitoring of implementation, is adequately resourced.

### 3.2.5.6.3 Impact/s and Outcome/s

The specific Outcomes, Indicators and Targets proposed in the MTSF are as follows:

**Table 29 : MTSF Priority 5**

<b>2024 Impact: Improved coordination between national, provincial and local government to improve service delivery</b>			
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
Functional, Efficient and Integrated Government	Clarification of institutional arrangements for the District Development Model	New indicator	Institutional arrangements for the District Development Model clarified by March 2021.
	Monitor implementation of the District Development Model plans through an Integrated Monitoring System for accountability	Back to basics monitoring system of DCOG and LGMIM and Frontline Monitoring systems by DPME	Reports developed through an Integrated Monitoring System and submitted to Cabinet on a regular basis
Integrated service delivery, settlement transformation and inclusive growth in urban and rural places	Number of joined up Government plans in metros and districts	New indicators	Joined-up plans for 10 districts and 1 metro by 2021

In addition to the above-mentioned MTSF interventions, outcomes and targets it is also proposed that the following Provincial specific interventions, outcomes and targets be considered, namely:

**Table 30 : Priority 5 Local Government Integrated Planning - KZN addition**

<b>Impact: Improved coordination between national, provincial and local government to improve service delivery</b>					
<b>No</b>	<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
1	Improve coordination between national, provincial and local government to improve service delivery	District Wide Shared Services Centre providing adequate and appropriate capacity to manage District Development Model	Functionality of District Shared Service Centre	New Indicator	100% functionality of district shared service as measured through the matrix developed for this purpose

**Table 31 : Priority 5 - Cross Cutters**

<b>Cross-Cutting Focus Areas</b>			
<b>2024 Impact: Transform Ownership and Management Patterns by Supporting Women-Owned And Led Enterprises</b>			
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
Increased access to land reform, housing, safe living environment, universal access and design and safe and affordable transport and ICT services	Level of access to land, decent housing and safe living conditions, built environments, transport systems, ICT accessibility.	25 Year Reviews	100% access per category

### **3.2.6 Priority 6: Social cohesion and safe communities**

A socially cohesive and safe South Africa and KZN, requires a series of intersecting interventions that unite our country. To achieve this Vision, a democratic culture of participation and equality must be instilled, but it also requires dedicated interventions to address actions that undermine these values. Achieving social cohesion and safe communities requires strengthening criminal justice platforms, police services and community participation in public policing. This work cannot be done without improving trust in our public sector and its institutions.

#### **3.2.6.1 Social Cohesion**

##### **3.2.6.1.1 Introduction**

A socially cohesive and safe South Africa and KZN, requires a series of intersecting interventions that unite our country. To achieve this vision, a democratic culture of participation and equality must be instilled, but it also requires dedicated interventions to address actions that undermine these values. Achieving social cohesion and safe communities requires strengthening criminal justice platforms, police services and community participation in public policing. This work cannot be done without improving trust in our public sector and its institutions.

It is cause for considerable concern that in spite of 25 years of democracy and extensive government investment to improve the quality of life of all our people through social services, facilitating access and promoting equity interventions to effect transformation, as well as casting a wide social welfare safety net, our social stability is still at risk and is being undermined by division, social ills and crime.

The issue of identity remains core to a society that is united. This raises the question as to what our identity is as a South African Nation and as KwaZulu-Natalians. We cannot be united if we remain divided along the lines of race, colour, language, religion, or any other belief.

The legacy of colonialism, apartheid, patriarchy and capitalism contributes to the erosion of social cohesion, the destruction of social capital and to conditions of social injustice. As such social, psychological and geographic elements of apartheid continue to shape the lives and outlook of many South Africans and undermines the quest for social cohesion and moral regeneration. Structural socio-economic inequalities are the primary drivers of unemployment and poverty and also constitute the foundation of threats to social cohesion and our moral status.

Structural socio-economic inequalities are the primary drivers of unemployment and poverty and also constitute the foundation of threats to social cohesion and our moral status. There is also reason to be concerned about the sporadic outbreaks of intolerance against African migrants and foreign nationals, as well as continued racist utterances and political intolerance. The dream of a 'Rainbow Nation' which lives works and play in unison, peace and harmony, is eluding us and is being further eroded by moral decay.

Current migration and urbanisation trends are exacerbating an already tense situation and cannot be left unattended. Rising levels of despair and frustration about

deteriorating socio-economic conditions and the apparent inability of government and non-governmental institutions to stem this tide in a period of poor global economic performance, is posing a serious risk to the stability of our Province and our Country.

It has become abundantly clear that hard-earned gains made in pursuance of the Vision of our Province through the implementation of this growth and development strategy, be it economic growth, social development, expanding our infrastructure networks, or safeguarding our environment, are at risk of being decimated as a result of civil unrest or lawlessness. In this sense, ensuring sustainable and sustained social cohesion, becomes on one hand, a prerequisite for sustainable growth and development of our Province, and on the other hand, is an essential insurance policy and investment in a prosperous future for all living in this Country and Province.

### 3.2.6.1.2 Key Challenges and Possible Interventions

The preamble to the Constitution of our Country recognises that South Africa belongs to all who live in it, united in our diversity. The *status quo* in our Province in respect of social cohesion and moral regeneration, as well as progress made towards nation building is, however, such that much is still to be done to achieve the ideals of our Constitution.

There has been substantial work done in this regard in our Province over the last decade. Two critical reports commissioned by the KZN Provincial Government were released in 2015, namely:

- the Report of the Special Reference Group on Migration and Community Integration in KZN; and
- the Report of the Special Committee on Social Cohesion in KZN.

Both these reports conclude that:

- Colonialism and apartheid socially engineered skills, capital and opportunities has left South Africa with a legacy of unemployment and inequality;
- Challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment have to be removed for social cohesion and moral regeneration goals to be achieved; and
- The realisation of a more socially cohesive society is fundamentally dependent upon how KZN pursues greater socio-economic equality and how it promotes higher degrees of mutual acceptance within and between its diverse communities.

Based on recommendations from these Reports, a Social Cohesion and Moral Regeneration Summit was hosted in KwaMashu in June 2017 with the theme “Deepening social cohesion and moral regeneration towards a united and prosperous KZN”. The resolutions and declaration adopted at this summit committed all stakeholders to continuous and ongoing engagements through the establishment of a **Social Cohesion and Moral Regeneration Council** for the Province.

The terms of Reference of this Council, which reflect the content of the declaration signed at the KwaMashu Summit, clearly indicate the intentions to pursue the following:

1. Acknowledge that shared and inclusive economic growth, thereby expanding ownership in the economy by currently disadvantaged sections of society, is essential for advancing and deepening social cohesion and moral regeneration. It is further acknowledged that this can only be achieved through the collective action of government, business, labour and civil society.
2. Promote good human values and spread the message of peace, first peace within oneself, then peace that should be shared amongst all in the community.
3. Recognise the deliberateness of the divisions premised on the binary of white superiority and black inferiority sowed during apartheid.
4. Focus on the deliberate deconstruction of this discourse and reengineering of an identity construct that resonates with an inclusive society as envisaged in the Provincial Vision and the PGDS.
5. Understand the need to deal decisively with the issue of radical socio-economic transformation and the triple challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment as an enabler to move us to better unity and moral action.
6. Get government and civil society in all its formations to work together to strengthen the moral fibre of our communities by focusing on building stable home and family to counter unacceptable behaviour as well as most social ills.
7. Understand that we can only be united if we are able to rally around a common set of values and moral standards, which transcends our own individual cultural and historical backgrounds, without losing or sacrificing our own identity in the process.
8. Commit to strongly uphold the view that South Africa belongs to all of us who live here and our brothers and sisters from Africa can never be deemed as foreign in South Africa and by implication not in KZN.
9. Undertake to rollout an integrated twin-programme of social cohesion and moral regeneration, which will focus on the reconstruction of the soul, healing the wounds and rebuilding community fibre.
10. Remain determined to give a demonstrable expression of the philosophy of ubuntu and to materialise the notion of a human family based on equality, dignity and solidarity.
11. Be committed to restore national pride in children, teach them the values of ubuntu, integrity and responsibilities, to make them leaders for the coming generations.
12. Understand the need to decisively attend to:
  - Feelings of marginalisation and exclusion based on race from participating and benefiting from social and economic developments in the Province;
  - Perceptions of foreign and African nationals benefiting more than local citizens and responding violently towards foreign nationals based on such perceptions;
  - Declining morals which aggravate social ills in the Province which are generally created by socio-economic challenges;
  - Sustainable solutions to bring about radical socio-economic transformation which will deepen social cohesion and moral regeneration in the Province; and
  - Political intolerance and politically-related violence.



This Council was established in 2018 but has not been fully activated. One of the core functions of this Council, in addition to being a platform for engagement on any challenges that may be encountered, is to oversee the development of a Provincial Social Cohesion and Moral Regeneration Strategy and Plan.

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and resultant disaster management restrictions, has further exposed problematic societal behavioural patterns. These behavioural patterns, presented as civil disobedience and even outright lawlessness, have not only been counterproductive to COVID-19 infection preventative measures, but has also resulted in an escalation of instances of women and child abuse. The response of society in general to the COVID-19 related challenges has emphasised the need for urgent attention to be given to promote social, cohesion, nation building and to foster moral regeneration in our Province.

**Interventions** to attend to this situation as outlined in the 2019 - 2024 MTSF are to:

- 1) Bring about behavioural change;
- 2) Enable the sharing of common space and services across society;
- 3) Reduce inequality of opportunity;
- 4) Redress - spatial, economic, cultural; building individual and communal agency;
- 5) Awaken the populace to speak when things go wrong and to be active in their development; and
- 6) Engender knowledge.

### 3.2.6.1.3 Impact/s and Outcome/s

The specific Outcomes, Indicators and Targets proposed in the MTSF are as follows:

**Table 32 : Priority 6 – MTSF Social Cohesion**

<b>Social Cohesion 2024 Impact: A diverse socially cohesive society with a common national identity</b>			
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>1. Fostering Constitutional Values</b>	% of population aware of constitution and its values	51%	90% of population aware of constitution by 2024
	% of Citizens who show a strong devotion to their country	82%	95% of citizens showing a strong devotion to their country
<b>2. Equal Opportunity, inclusion and Redress</b>	Inequality Adjusted Human Development Index	0.629	10% improvement 10% Improvement
	Gender Inequality Index	0.389	50% decline in the gender pay gap by 2024
	Gender Pay Gap	28%	
<b>3. Promoting social cohesion through increased interaction across space, race and class</b>	Social Cohesion Index	80%	90% of population aware of constitution by 2024

Social Cohesion 2024 Impact: A diverse socially cohesive society with a common national identity			
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target
4. Promoting active citizenry and leadership	Active Citizenship Index	79%	85% by 2024
5. Fostering a social compact	Social compact (s) for a more democratic, equal and prosperous society	Not applicable	

In addition to the above-mentioned MTSF interventions, outcomes and targets it is also proposed that the following Provincial specific interventions, outcomes and targets be considered, namely:

**Table 33 : Priority 6 - Social Cohesion - KZN addition**

No	Intervention	Outcome	Indicator	Target
1	Activate the KZN Provincial Social Cohesion and Moral Regeneration Council (SCMRC)	Fostering a social compact (aligned to outcome 5 of the MTSF)	% functionality of the Council to be measured against an institutional functionality matrix	80% by 2021
2	Finalisation and adoption of the Provincial Social Cohesion and Moral Regeneration Strategy	Clear policy framework guiding concerted actions by all stakeholders in the Province	Policy adopted by Provincial Executive Council and implementation monitored by SCMRC	September 2021

### 3.2.6.2 Safe Communities

#### 3.2.6.2.1 Introduction

Personal safety is a human right. It is a necessary condition for human development, improved quality of life and enhanced productivity. When communities do not feel safe and live in fear, the country's economic development and the people's well-being are affected, hindering their ability to achieve their potential.

Safety and security are directly related to social-economic development and equality. A safe and secure country encourages economic growth and transformation by providing an environment conducive to employment creation, improved education and health outcomes and strengthened social cohesion.

By 2030, people living in South Africa will feel safe at home, school and at work, and will enjoy a community life free of fear. Vulnerable groups should enjoy equal protection and fear of crime should be eradicated through active citizenry, an efficient criminal justice system, and coordinated partnerships between police, business, civil society and communities.

Police will be well-resourced and professional, staffed with high-skilled officers. Personal safety is considered a human right. It is integrally linked to other developmental activities. The NDP explains safety and security as "directly related to socio-economic development and equality". Safety and security are considered a baseline for essential activities, such as human development (including education), improving quality of life and health, increasing productivity, and strengthening social cohesion.

Vision 2030 is defined by the NDP as the following: “In 2030, people living in South Africa feel safe at home, at school and at work, and they enjoy a community life free of fear. Women walk freely in the streets and children play safely outside. The police service is well-resourced and professional, staffed by highly skilled officers who value their work, serve the community, safeguard lives and property without discrimination, protect the peaceful against violence, and respect the rights to equality and justice.”

### 3.2.6.2.2 Key Challenges and Possible Interventions

Inspiring public confidence in the criminal justice system is necessary to prevent crime and increase levels of safety. Building safer communities is a holistic activity and involves many stakeholders. Activities range from understanding the cause of crime (as well as when and where it prevails) and the embedding of ‘positive’ societal norms to strategies for combatting crime.

Beyond the police and the courts, building safer communities involves civil society organisations, community policing forums, and criminologists. It includes addressing rehabilitation through correctional services. The NDP stated that it is about mobilising “state and non-state capacities and resources at all levels, and citizen involvement and co-responsibility”.

#### 1) Challenges

Some of the current challenges involve the following

##### a) Rural safety

Access to justice and the safety of rural and farming communities demand special attention. These communities are often located far from government departments, business and NGO resources, exposing them to crime and safety risks. Rural police stations are often isolated and responsible for vast areas, which affects response times to domestic violence, child abuse and related crimes. Stock theft also plagues mainly rural communities, which has shown an upward trend over the last five years as shown in the Figure below.

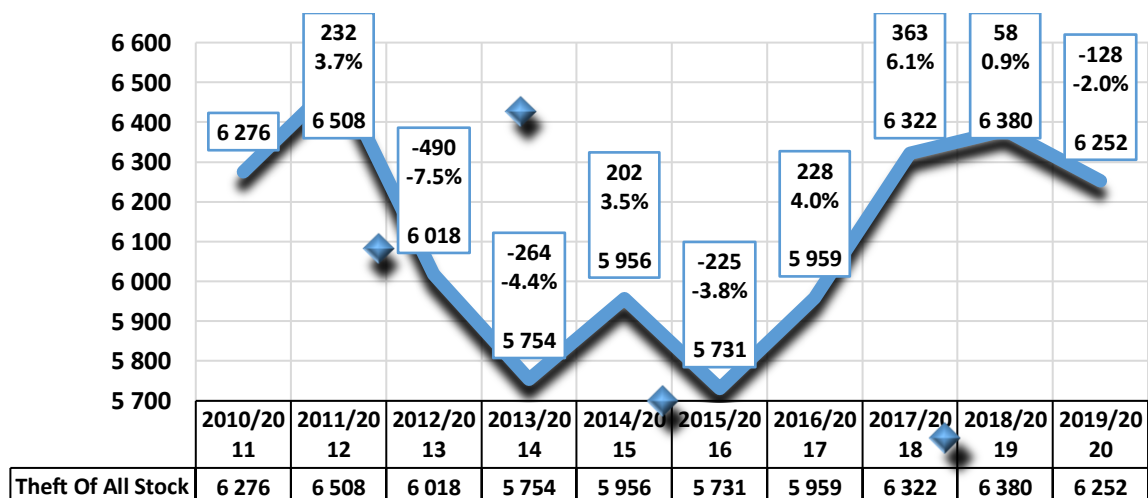
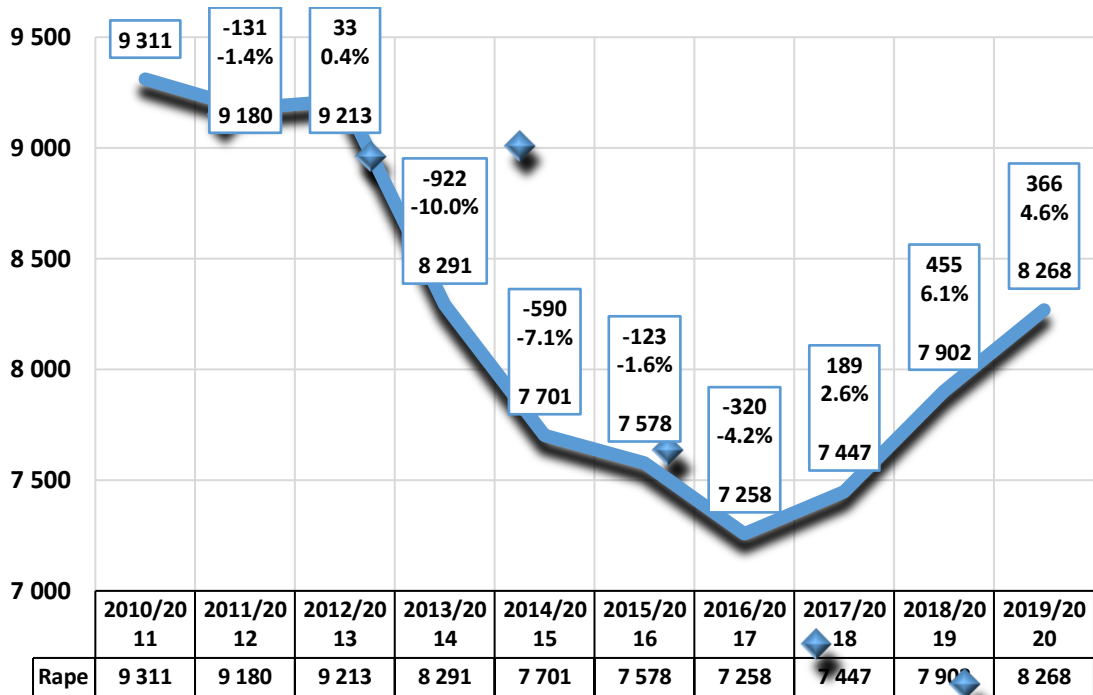


Figure 24 : Stock theft trends (SAPS)

*b) Safety of Women*

Gender-based violence is unacceptably high in KZN and South Africa. Rape especially shows an upward trend in KZN over the past 5 years (Figure below). Gender-based violence has consequences for women and girls and their ability to achieve their potential in every sphere of social and productive life. Gender-based violence in all its forms denies women and girls the opportunity to achieve equality and freedoms as enshrined in the Constitution. If this continues unabated, it will impede the Nation's ability to achieve its growth and development potential.



**Figure 25 : Number of rapes recorded in KZN (SAPS)**

*c) Safety of Children*

Children in general have increasingly become victims of crime: for example, murder increased by 22%, attempted murder by 42% and sexual assault by 21% from 2018/19 to 2019/20. It is also disturbing that children have themselves increasingly become involved in criminal activity, as illustrated by 20% more children being charged with murder, 32% more charged with common robbery, 85% more charged with sexual assault and a staggering 290% more charged with robbery with aggravating circumstances when comparing 2019/20 to 2018/19.

*d) School Safety*

Infrastructure at schools is not designed with the safety of girls in mind (public facilities and amenities). Issues relating to substance (drugs and alcohol) abuse and gangsterism in schools are a growing phenomenon that should be handled decisively through school safety plans to avoid short-term solutions. The sale and use of drugs at schools are related to gangsterism. It places many learners at risk from both a safety and an educational point of view.

### e) Safety of Youth

In many respects, the central feature of our crime challenge in KZN (and the country as a whole) involves young men in particular. For example, in the commission of Murders in KZN, SAPS analysis repeatedly reflects the following features:

- Over 70% of victims of murder are between the ages of 18 and 40 years;
- Over 80% of suspects arrested for murder are between the ages of 18 and 40 years; and
- Over 80% of murder victims are males.

This profile is a feature of many of the interpersonal crimes that occur in our Province. It follows that the majority of inmates at our Correctional Centres are males within the same age bracket. Moreover, there are currently 21 sentenced young males between the ages of 14 and 17 in Correctional Centres (mostly for crimes such as murder, rape and robbery). There are also currently 11 young males between the ages of 15 and 17 awaiting trial for charges of rape, robbery, murder and housebreaking.

According to the Victims of Crime Survey by Statistics SA (2019), young people are among the most likely victims house robberies; theft of personal property; and assault.

**There is a relationship between age and vulnerability to theft of personal property.** The young were most likely to lose personal property through theft.

Percentage of victims of theft of personal property in different age groups, 2018/19

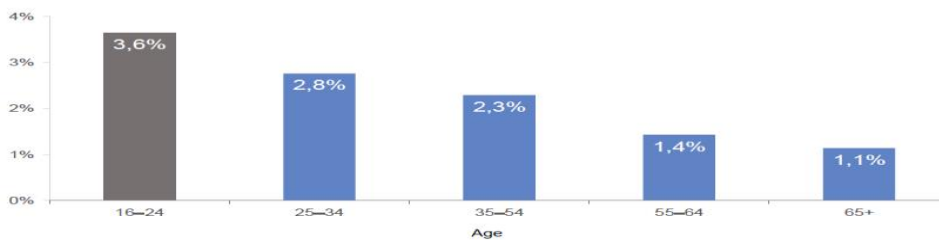


Figure 26 : Percentage victims of theft in specific age groups

In order to reduce crime therefore, young men have to receive a special focus. Too many young men are developing what has been termed **‘toxic masculinity’**. This refers to a view of manhood that admires violence and perceives violence as necessary to survive and thrive in society. This conception of what it means to “be a man” views more reconciliatory and considerate expressions of behaviour as weak and detrimental to survival. As a result, too many young men idolise the most ruthless and violent people in their local communities and some are driven to emulate their behaviour resulting in victimisation of others.

Research on **Murder** for example demonstrates how young men in KZN resort to violence at the slightest provocation. To quote Detectives interviewed in the study: *“people argue and commit murder over ‘stupid things’ - like competition for women whom they only just met [at a tavern], or one person bumping into another and in one case at Osizweni, a murder was committed over R20 worth of drugs”*.

This is reinforced by the following Table reflecting the causative factors of the 2019/20 statistics.

**Table 34 : Causative factors linked to different types of crime**

<b>Causative Factor</b>	<b>Common Assault</b>	<b>Assault GBH</b>	<b>Attempted Murders</b>	<b>Murders</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Arguments/ misunderstanding (not related to domestic)</b>	8760	5153	563	645	15121
<b>Domestic related</b>	5221	3745	159	185	9310
<b>Retaliation/ revenge</b>	907	1141	252	336	2636

*f) Community participation in safety*

Civil-society organisations and civic participation are elements of a safe and secure society. A sustainable strategy requires greater clarity on various roles and a resourced coordinating mechanism that will bring state and non-state policing agencies together to secure safety and build cohesion. The state is best placed to play this role and account to citizens.

At the local level, communities should feel empowered to take part in making their environment safer and more secure. Communities should be consulted on housing and business developments in their locale, and their inputs on the spatial planning of the physical environment, safety designs and layout of these projects should be solicited. These measures for community involvement in safety from a crime prevention point of view should be regulated by Municipalities at a local level.

The constitutional mandate of the Province of police oversight contributes to making the functioning of the police services effective and efficient. Additionally, the mandate of the Province further focusses on partnership building and ensuring sound inter-governmental relations within the justice, crime prevention and security departments across the spheres of government.

**2) Key Interventions**

- a) Context independent studies should be conducted with regards to perceptions of fear and crime and should be factored into policing plans, local government development plans and the criminal justice system.
- b) Local government should have a safety budget and an annual plan to address the safety of vulnerable groups.
- c) Community activism and responsive citizenry should be encouraged in this area.
- d) Safety plans should be developed and communicated.
- e) The DSD should partner with NGO and business sectors to map out effective partnerships to eliminate violence and sexual crimes.
- f) Local government and DSD should establish safe shelters for women and children who at risk of violence and sexual crimes.
- g) More work should be done by the government departments, civil society and the private sector to develop an integrated plan linking social cohesion and safety among youth.
- h) Models for safe spaces for youth in cities should be developed based on international best practice.
- i) Better street lighting, removal of rubbish dumps and hazardous waste;
- j) Initiatives involving youth such as the Community Safety Volunteer Programme should be increased as part of community empowerment programmes for safety.
- k) Safety audits and barometers should be developed and responded to by community members.
- l) Accountability frameworks should be developed for government departments to prevent sexual abuse and assault from occurring in state facilities. These should



apply where a department is responsible for the care and safety of citizens; at schools and educational facilities; government facilities at the Municipal level; and any facility where government is assigned the role of custodian, such as a correctional institution.

- m) With regards to correctional services and facilities:
- i. Substance-abuse treatment during imprisonment should be stepped up.
  - ii. Education and training programmes should be extended to increase employment and reintegration of released prisoners.
  - iii. Increase the capacity of community-based organisations to assist in sustaining rehabilitation and reintegration of former prisoners.
  - iv. The population of awaiting trial prisoners must be reduced drastically.
  - v. Youth rehabilitation in prison should be a priority focus of Correctional Services.
  - vi. Community activism and responsive citizenry should be encouraged in this area.

### 3.2.6.2.3 Impact/s and Outcome/s

The specific Outcomes, Indicators and Targets proposed in the MTSF are as follows:

**Table 35 : Priority 6: MTSF - Safe Communities**

<b>Tacking corruption and building Safer Communities 2024 IMPACT:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved investor perception (confidence);</li> <li>• Improvement in Corruption Perception Index ranking by 5 (to 68/100 from 73/180);</li> <li>• All people in South Africa are safe</li> </ul>			
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>Improvement in Corruption Perception index rating</b>	Improved Transparency International ranking	Corruption Perception Index 2018 South Africa scored 43/100 and ranked 73/180	Improvement in Corruption Perception index ranking by 5 (to 68/100)
<b>Effectively defended, protected, safeguarded and secured communities</b>	SA's border effectively defended, protected, safeguarded and secured	New Indicator	22 landwards subunits deployed on border safeguarding per year
	SA's border effectively defended, protected, safeguarded and secured	New Indicator	BMA operational at 36 Ports of Entry by 2024 and 10 segments of the land borderline
<b>Reduced organised crime</b>	% of identified organised crime groups/syndicates neutralised	New Indicator	90% identified organised crime groups/syndicates neutralised
<b>Increased feeling of safety in communities</b>	% increase in households who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the day (SATSSA)	To be determined	10% increase in percentage of households who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the day (StatsSA)
	% increase in households who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the night (SATSSA)	To be determined	10% increase in percentage of households who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the night (StatsSA)
	Creation of a transparent, credible and well-capacitated criminal justice system		
	Effective identification, tracking and management of all persons	New Indicator	

<b>Tacking corruption and building Safer Communities 2024 IMPACT:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved investor perception (confidence);</li> <li>• Improvement in Corruption Perception Index ranking by 5 (to 68/100 from 73/180);</li> <li>• All people in South Africa are safe</li> </ul>			
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
	within the Criminal Justice System		
	Efficient and coordinated CJS through integrated digital information systems	New Indicator	All CJS member departments digitally connected to exchange meaningful CJS information to fulfil integrated business processes
<b>Secured cyber space</b>	Cyber space secured	New Indicator	National Cybersecurity technical response capacity fully established and operational
<b>Successful reintegration of offenders into society</b>	Percentage increase in offenders under the system of community corrections (parolees, probationers and awaiting trial persons)	71 628 (parolees, probationers and awaiting trial persons)	5% increase in offenders under the system of community corrections (parolees, probationers and awaiting trial persons)
<b>Levels of Marginalisation, stigmatisation and discrimination and violence against women, girls and persons with disabilities reduced</b>	Incidence rate of violence experienced by sex/gender, age and disability  Prevalence rate of violence by sex/gender and disability  Levels of access to justice by sex, age and disability Number of reported cases by sex/gender, age and disability	Annual police crime Statistics on violence against women  Victims of crime survey (Statistics South Africa)	All forms of violence against women halved by 2024

In addition to the above-mentioned MTSF interventions, outcomes and targets it is also proposed that the following Provincial specific interventions, outcomes and targets be considered, namely:

**Table 36 : Priority 6 - Safe Communities - KZN addition**

<b>Impact: Everyone in KZN is and feels safe</b>					
<b>No</b>	<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
1	Improve the safety and security of the KZN people and their property	Monitor the implementation of the KZN Provincial Safety Strategy through identified implementation programs.	Total number of crimes measured as the number of crimes reported per 100 000 /population).		
Develop a consolidated Road Safety Strategy for the Province.		Number of fatal accidents reported.			
Institute Victim Empowerment Programmes across the Province.		Number and/or spread of functional Community Policing Forums.			
Improve and extend programmes to address violence and anti-social behavior amongst men, especially young men (who are often perpetrators and victims of such violence).		Number of serious crimes reported.			

Impact: Everyone in KZN is and feels safe					
No	Intervention	Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	Target
		Improve and extend programmes providing services to those often targeted in violence with a particular focus on women and children and those in the LGBT communities.	Number of crimes against women and children and elderly.		
		Strengthen and empower Community Policing Forums (CPFs) and Community Safety Forums (CSFs) across the Province.	Number of drug related crimes reported.		
		Reduce livestock theft.			

The specific Outcomes, Indicators and Targets proposed in the MTSF for Cross-cutting Focus Areas are as follows:

**Table 37 : Priority 6 - Cross Cutters**

Cross-Cutting Focus Areas			
2024 Impact: All Women, Girls, Youth and Persons With Disabilities are and Feel Safe and Enjoy Freedom and a Better Life			
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target
Levels of marginalization, stigmatization and discrimination and violence against women, girls and persons with disabilities reduced	Incidence rate of violence experienced by sex/ gender, age and disability	Annual Police Crime Statistics on violence against women	All forms of violence against women halved by 2024
	Prevalence rate of violence by sex/ gender, age and disability	Victims of Crime Survey (Statistics South Africa)	
	Levels of access to justice by sex, age and disability Number of reported cases by sex/gender age and disability		

In addition to the above-mentioned MTSF interventions, outcomes and targets it is also proposed that the following Provincial specific interventions, outcomes and targets be considered, namely:

**Table 38 : Priority 6 - Safe Communities - KZN addition**

Impact: Everyone in KZN is and feels safe				
No	Intervention	Indicator	Baseline	Annual Target
1.	Establish Provincial Task Team on GBV	Provincial GBV Task Team operational	2 meetings	4 meetings
2.	Inter-sectoral collaboration through the coordination of the Provincial and District Forum on Families, Victim Empowerment and Crime Prevention	Functional Provincial and District Forums	8 forums	4 additional forums
3.	Implementation of the Provincial Programme of Action against Gender-Based Violence (PPAGBV)	a) Level of implementation PPAGBV	New target	100%
		b) Employed social workers for GBV	183	183
		c) Employed volunteers at victim friendly facilities	60	60
		d) Behaviour change programmes for youth, men and boys	1319	1700

Impact: Everyone in KZN is and feels safe				
No	Intervention	Indicator	Baseline	Annual Target
		e) GBV Awareness Campaigns implemented	New target	350,000 people
		f) Family Matters Parenting Programme implemented	New target	5000 families
		g) Provided services at Thuthuzela Care Centres	8	8
		h) Implementation of shelters and White Door Centres for abused women and their children in all Districts	47	52
		i) Establishment of fully functional Therapy rooms in State Facilities (Child and Youth Care Centres, Treatment Centres and Secure Care Centres)	2	5
		j) Shelters and services for Victims of Human Trafficking	4	4
		k) Assessment and identification of victims of Trafficking	57	24
		l) Monitoring Police's Domestic Violence Act Compliance	130 reports	130 reports
	Subject sentenced offenders to correctional services programmes	a) Number of sentenced offenders undergoing rehabilitation programmes	80%	80%
		b) Number of pre-sentence reports compiled by Probation Officers	687	1002
4.	Implementation of DCS integrated Inmate Management System in the province by March 2021	Integrated inmate management system implemented	New target	To be implemented in 2021/22
5.	Increase the number of victims participating in Restorative Justice Programme.	Percentage increase in the number of victims participating in the RJP	2614 victims	7% increase
6.	Increase percentage probationers without violations	Percentage probationers without violations	97%	97%
7.	Monitor CPFs' functionality	No. of CPFs monitored	141	117
8.	Capacitation programme for safety structures	Capacitation programme for safety structures implemented	100%	100%
9.	Assessed CSFs	No. CSFs assessed	40	21
10	Youth Crime Prevention Programme	Youth crime prevention programme implemented	100% implementation	100% implementation
11	Collaborate with community crime prevention associations	Implemented CCPA collaboration programme	100% implementation	100% implementation
12	Identify pilot cities for implementation of Safer City Concept	No. of pilot cities identified	1	1
13	Monitor and implement the KZN Provincial Safety Strategy through identified implementation programmes	a) Implementation school safety programme	New	1
		b) Monitored police stations on school safety enforcement	49	52
		c) Implemented campus safety programme	100%	100%
		d) Crime Prevention Campaigns led by the Premier	New target	8 events / activities
		e) Level of serious crime reduced	256 988	265 415
		f) Operations to reduce cable theft and non-ferrous metal illegal trade	2% reduction	2% reduction

Impact: Everyone in KZN is and feels safe				
No	Intervention	Indicator	Baseline	Annual Target
		g) Law enforcement in respect of illegal activities of business forums	100% response to all reported incidents of incidents of illegal business forum activities	100% response to all reported incidents of incidents of illegal business forum activities
		h) Operations to reduce stolen goods trade	5.34% reduction @ top 30 stations	2% reduction in property crime
		i) Anti-substance abuse programme:	160,180	336,687
		i) Number of People reached through substance abuse prevention programmes		
		ii) Service users who accessed Substance Use Disorder (SUD) treatment services	1,805	3,596
		j) Rural safety crime prevention programme implemented	100%	100%
		k) Implementation of the crime prevention volunteer programme	1225 volunteers	1225 volunteers
		l) Number of people completing diversion programmes	792	1714
		m) Number of persons reached through social crime prevention programmes	69897	238374
		n) Livestock policing operations conducted	2.5% increase in cases of stock theft	2% reduction of all stock theft cases
		o) Anti-Rhino- and other poaching operations conducted	Decrease of 38.29%	2% reduction of rhino poaching cases
		p) Improved use of technology in areas affected by Rhino poaching	New target	1 benchmarking exercise conducted
		q) Improved use of technology in crime prevention	New Target	1 initiative
		r) Integrated inspections of business premises to reduce illegal trading and unfair business practices	New target	4
		s) Implemented Traditional Policing Concept	New target	100% implementation
14	Implement Road Safety strategy (including Hlokomela Programme)	No. of fatal accidents	2006	1885
15	Reduction in violence against women	Percentage reduction in the number of crimes against women	24117	2%
16	Reduction in violence against children	a) Percentage reduction in the number of crimes against children	7753	2%
		b) Number of child abuse cases managed in line with the Protocol for the Management of Child Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation (CANE)	1003	1053
17	Implementation of the Community in Blue Concept	Community in Blue concept implemented	New target	100% implementation
18	Increased Visible policing at 184 police stations with special focus at the 30 high crime stations.	Visible policing increased	New target	100% visibility

<b>Impact: Everyone in KZN is and feels safe</b>				
<b>No</b>	<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Annual Target</b>
19	Capacitation of high crime weight stations: 30.	No. of stations capacitated	New target	30
20	Monitor perception of police visibility in top 30 high crime police stations	No. of surveys conducted	New target	30
21	Integrated law enforcement operations during peak holiday periods	Implementation of festive season operations	2	2
22	Integrated law enforcement operations in areas affected by public transport violence	Attendance of all incidents of public transport violence as and when they occur	100%	100%
23	Internal investigation into involvement of government officials in the taxi industry	Investigation conducted as and when they occur	New target	1
24	Implement the Communities-in-Dialogue Programme	Peaceful resolution of inter- and intra-community conflicts	23	100% of demand met
25	Monitor Provincial Stability	No. of provincial stability reports compiled	4	4
26	Implement Rapid Response Public Protest Management	Rapid response public protest management implemented	100%	100%
27	Community engagements on service delivery issues	No. of community engagements	New target	11
28	Employ service provider for the resolution of election disputes	Tender awarded and contract concluded	1	1
29	Multi-party Political Intervention Committee be decentralized to districts and local municipalities in order to solve inter- and intra-political conflicts	Decentralised MPPC committees	New target	11 district committees
30	Monitor criminal court efficiency	Reports on court efficiency considered	New target	4 reports
31	Strengthening M&E of police stations and services.	a) Evaluated of police stations.	130	117
		b) Police station monitored for compliance with Lockdown regulations	New Indicator	52
		c) Roadblocks monitored during Lockdown period	New Indicator	52
		d) Research projects undertaken	4	4
		e) Reports on complaints against police investigated	4	4
		f) Investigations monitored	0	50
		g) Victim satisfaction with police service survey conducted	New target	1
32	Disciplinary action / charges brought against corrupt law enforcement officers	Disciplinary cases finalised within 60 calendar days	90%	90%
33	Capacitation of detectives	Percentage of detectives capacitated	95%	95%
34	Effective border security management	Crime related hits reacted to as a result of the Movement Control System/ Enhanced Movements Control System screening of Wanted Persons.	100%	100%
35	Accelerate the construction and erection of barriers that prevent stolen vehicles to move between KZN and Mozambique	No. of kms on borderline where barriers have been erected	New target	8km
36	Support cross-border traditional policing	No. of crime prevention volunteers deployed along the borderline	48	50
37	Target drug and other syndicates	No. of arrests for dealing in drugs	19,581	3% increase in cases



## 3.2.7 Priority 7: Better Africa and World

### 3.2.7.1 Introduction

South Africans' awareness of global issues allows millions of us to speak confidently and interestingly of events unfolding in places such as Lebanon, China, the United States or India. The 4IR will advance this as the global landscape will become more evident by the benefits in technology. These advances of technology are or have forced themselves into human interactions and behaviour by the COVID-19 Pandemic. What were accepted and expected as normal management interactions are or have been replaced by virtual meetings, discussions and decision-making. These changes must be seriously accepted as the norm for the future, and it cannot be business as usual.

The Vision statement is:

*“KwaZulu-Natal will be a prosperous Province with a healthy, secure and skilled population, living in dignity and harmony, acting as a gateway to Africa and the World.”*

Thus, the Province's aspirations and development are linked to that of a prosperous Africa and World. In this regard, the African Union Agenda 2063 was adopted by the African Union in 2063 with a Vision: “An integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the global arena.” It is an approach to how the continent should learn from the lessons of the past, build on progress and strategically exploit all opportunities in the short, medium and long-term to ensure positive socio-economic transformation.

These are built on the following 10 priority actions:

1. Eradicate poverty in a generation by 2025,
2. Skills revolution and in science, technology and innovation.
3. Economic transformation and industrialisation through beneficiation of natural resources.
4. Connectivity through world class infrastructure.
5. Free trade area.
6. Young people as drivers of the African Renaissance.
7. Silence the guns (advocating for peace and unity).
8. Gender parity.
9. African passport (to enable mobility on the continent).
10. Strengthen Africa's voice in global negotiations.

Globally, the United Nations SDGs (adopted in September 2015) foregrounds a set of goals to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all as part of a new sustainable development agenda to be achieved over the next 15 years. The post-2015 development agenda builds on the MDGs, which were eight anti-poverty targets that the world committed to achieving by 2015. Enormous progress has been made on the MDGs, showing the value of a unifying agenda underpinned by goals and targets. Despite this success, the indignity of poverty has not been ended for all. In certain areas, the divide of inequality has widened, and Oxfam reports on this. The non-economic inequalities must also be recognised and addressed. The United Nations SDGs declaration, discussed earlier, aims to promote a 'comprehensive approach and a coordinated strategy, tackling many problems simultaneously across a broad front'. It is a critical document whereby all signatory countries and development organisations have committed to achieving the targets set by 2030.

South Africa was also amongst countries that led negotiations for the MDGs and eventually the 2030 Agenda for the SDGs. The abovementioned policy frameworks must inform the review of the KZN PGDS and ensure alignment with global, continental and national priority focus areas. At the same time, it must also reflect Provincial specific growth and development imperatives. Therefore, building a 'Better Africa and a Better World' is regarded as a key priority from a provincial perspective.

### ***South Africa's situational analysis***

South Africa's foreign policy outlook is based on our commitment to the values and ideals of Pan-Africanism, solidarity with people of the South and the need to cooperate with the all peace-loving people across the globe in pursuit of shared prosperity and a just, equitable and rules-based international order. Thus, South Africa's diplomacy of *ubuntu* continues to place cooperation with partners as the thrust of our foreign policy endeavours above all forms of competition. South Africa, therefore, strives to address our domestic imperatives as articulated in the NDP and national interests while taking into cognisance the needs and aspirations of others.

Priority 7 centres on the theme of building a 'Better Africa and a Better World'. The theme tells us that in the same way we educate and socialise individuals to be good members of their families and constructive members of their communities and the broader society, South Africa is an integral part of a better Africa and a better world, thus we are required to be global citizens.

Around the African continent, the march of development and modernisation is progressing and can be witnessed. This march can be seen in new office towers going up in continental city centres to social housing, new roads, sea ports and tourism destinations that are creating jobs and making the continent a clear choice for visitors and investors from within Africa as well as from other regions of the globe. Engineers, bankers, sports heroes, scientists and hard-working small-business entrepreneurs are reshaping the African story and making our continent increasingly successful and stable. The tourism sector is also important, and KZN has nationally and internationally known nature-based, cultural, business and sport tourism products, with potential to increase this sector's contribution to the GDP. Tourism, as indicated in the MTSF, is seen as a growth driver.

The African continent, to whose future South Africa is inextricably linked, did not escape the impact of the new world order. As its contribution, South Africa assumed a forefront position in building institutions of governance and development on the African continent, towards a peaceful and prosperous Africa. It has also complemented this role with the promotion of friendship and solidarity with the global South to ensure a just world where all the citizens of the world reap significant benefits of phenomenon such as globalisation.

South Africa's adoption of the 'African Agenda' has emphasised the central importance of relations within the continent and has grown in scope and depth in the first decade of freedom under the rubric of the 'African Renaissance'. A dual focus has been on strengthening the institutional frameworks that supported the renewal process (transforming the Organisation for African Union into the African Union for instance), and developing this policy agenda through instruments like the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM). South Africa worked with other key partners in Africa (most notably Algeria, Nigeria and Senegal) to adopt the NEPAD vision and programme, and develop what became the NEPAD Secretariat and later the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency and the African Union Development Agency. South Africa's support for and hosting of the Pan-African Parliament has aimed to help advance democracy and governance on the continent.

### **3.2.7.2 Key Challenges and Possible Interventions**

South Africa and KZN should be an integral part of the continent and a champion of African development, not just within Africa, but wherever South Africa is active in the global arena. This must be tangible and evident.

**Key interventions** should include the following:

- 1) Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
- 2) Ensure ethical leadership at all levels in government, including SOEs, in the private sector, civil society and in labour structures and organisations.
- 3) Transparency, accountability and consequence management must be built into all systems to ensure transparency, effective utilisation of all resources and efficient delivery of services.
- 4) Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.
- 5) Establish NEPAD summits and processes supported with substance and logistics to enhance socio-economic development on the continent.
- 6) African governments need to take this opportunity to scale up policies that spur democracy, creating the enabling environment to build prosperity in Africa through concrete priorities such as job creation, regional integration, and economic engagement.
- 7) African governments should seek to improve regional integration initiatives, which are key to sustaining development and encouraging long-term prosperity for the entire region. Increasing intra-African trade will be a key component to accelerating economic growth, as it will increase industry competition, improve productivity, and develop local infrastructure.
- 8) African governments need to create policies and implementation plans that will allow for a more competitive private sector that favours business growth, job creation, and the stimulation of African economies - such as sound fiscal and monetary policies; good governance, transparency, and strengthened judiciary systems; an improved investment climate, and reduced corruption.
- 9) There is a need to create an African Bank to ensure that Africa's demographic growth yields significant economic dividends and contributes to inclusive growth. This should be done through a catalytic approach where the Bank invests in infrastructure and in improving access to basic services such as water and sanitation. The Bank should also promote an enabling human development policy environment as well as strengthen institutions that deliver basic services, particularly in health systems in countries most vulnerable to epidemics.

South Africa, and KZN, can apply the following recommendations as part of building a better Africa and the World:

- a) Prioritise the implementation of the Agenda 2063 priority areas and develop a 'coalition of the willing' of key African strategic partners, based on the potential for economic cooperation, peace and security, and the opportunity for cooperation in continental priorities linked to the SDGs, whilst advancing the continent's priorities on trade, investment and development.
- b) Develop strong economic diplomacy skills for the Foreign Service for closer liaison with the private sector and resource Trade Invest Africa to carry out its full mandate whilst also consolidating and expanding South Africa's role as an African emerging power in global forums, advance its economic interests in the region, and ensure effective implementation of developmental regionalism.

- c) Ensure regional integration in SADC and in Africa is entrenched within the context of the African Continental Free Trade Area intra-Africa trade, and significantly increase South Africa's share of intra-Africa trade.
- d) Advance South Africa as an active player in all the AU structures to contribute towards sustainable development, peace and stability and the attainment of Agenda 2063 and strengthen its economic relations and development cooperation with countries in the North and other Northern groupings.
- e) Actively promote reforms to the global governance system, specifically at the UN and Security Council.

Building a 'Better Africa and a Better World' begins with us embracing our African identity and not just our South African identity, and developing an active and positive interest in our home continent while ensuring ethical and effective leadership and optimum essential service delivery. To realise Vision 2035 of 'KwaZulu-Natal, a prosperous province with a healthy, secure and skilled population, living in dignity and harmony, and acting as gateway to Africa and the world', the Province needs to play an active role in African and global affairs. We have a shared vision as Africans, which is the African Union's Agenda 2063, and we must therefore ensure that intra-continental and inter-continental cooperation propel us to move with speed towards the Africa we aspire to be in 2063.

### 3.2.7.2.1 Impact/s and Outcome/s

The specific Outcomes, Indicators and Targets proposed in the MTSF are as follows:

**Table 39 : Priority 7 – MTSF Better Africa and World**

2024 Impact: A Better South Africa 2024 Impact: A Better South Africa and Better Region 2024 Impact: Peaceful and Secure Continent			
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target
1. Increased FDI	Increased FDI into South Africa	R481.1 billion	R1.2 trillion FDI
2. Increased and diversified exports resulted/ contributed to an export orientated economy	Increase the value of exports facilitated through the EMIA fund: - Value of exports facilitated through the EMIA fund, which are in sectors and destinations targeted for diversification - Value of exports facilitated through the EMIA fund, which are in sectors and new markets targeted	R22.011 billion	R3 billion annually  As per revised Integrated National Export Strategy (pending)
3. Growth in tourism sector resulting in economic growth	Brand Strength Index	38.8	44.7
	Percentage increase in the value of international tourist spend	R120 billion	Increase the value of international tourist spend with 4% each year; 6% annually by 2024
4. Increased regional integration and trade	Percentage of prioritised projects of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) implemented	Revision of RISDP completed. Detailed implementation plans for project and initiation of prioritised projects outstanding	20%
5. Increased intra-Africa trade	Percentage tariffs progressively eliminated over five years following	0%	50%

2024 Impact: A Better South Africa 2024 Impact: A Better South Africa and Better Region 2024 Impact: Peaceful and Secure Continent			
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target
<b>1. Increased FDI</b>	Increased FDI into South Africa	R481.1 billion	R1.2 trillion FDI
	the finalisation of the schedule of tariff concessions with negotiating parties in 2020		
	Framework for trade in services in priority sectors established	Trade in services framework agreement largely concluded	Establish a framework for trade in services in priority sectors through the finalisation of the schedules of specific commitments on trade in services
<b>6. Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063</b>	Progress of agreed partnership outcomes monitored	100% of partnerships convened with outcomes aligned to Agenda 2063	Agenda 2063 and African flagship programmes prioritised in all South Africa's inputs to all African and AU officials' strategic partnerships
	Country obligation to SADC and AU fulfilled	New indicator	90% of obligations fulfilled
	Payment of South African contributions to international organisations in full and on time	New indicator	South Africa's participation in international organisations to advance national interest secured
	% standards domesticated	New indicator	80%
<b>7. Equitable multilateral institutions and enhanced global governance</b>	South Africa's National Interest Framework developed	South Africa's National Interest Framework	South Africa's National Interest Framework developed by March 2022
<b>8. Increased regional and global integration</b>	Compliance with international commitments (where commitment refers to military, humanitarian, environmental and any other)	100% compliance	100% compliance with all international commitments and requests for external missions (including political and diplomatic initiatives) in pursuit of regional, continental and international stability
<b>9. International protocols and commitments achieved</b>	Compliance with international protocols and commitments	100% compliance	100% compliance with all international protocols and commitments
<b>10. Improved peace, security and stability on the Continent</b>	Percentage compliance with external peace missions, rescue operations and humanitarian assistance operations  Countries assisted with: - Development assistance - Humanitarian assistance	100% compliance	All missions aligned with interdepartmental processes, to consider, plan and execute external peace support operations, rescue operations and humanitarian assistance operations within available South African resources
<b>11. Women, youth and disability empowerment and gender equality</b>	Multilateral engagements and treaty reports	80%	100% compliance

<b>2024 Impact: A Better South Africa</b>			
<b>2024 Impact: A Better South Africa and Better Region</b>			
<b>2024 Impact: Peaceful and Secure Continent</b>			
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>1. Increased FDI</b>	Increased FDI into South Africa	R481.1 billion	R1.2 trillion FDI
advanced through multilateral forums and engagements and compliance			

The specific Outcomes, Indicators and Targets proposed in the MTSF for Cross-cutting Focus Areas are as follows:

**Table 40 : Priority 7 - Cross Cutters**

<b>Cross-Cutting Focus Areas</b>			
<b>2024 Impact: A Better Africa And World For All Women, Girls, Youth And Persons With Disabilities</b>			
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
Women, Youth And Disability Empowerment And Gender Equality Advanced Through Multilateral Forums And Engagements And Compliance	Country Ranking	19th Ranking For South Africa In Global Parity (Wef Global Gender Gap Report 2018)	Top 10 Ranking By 2024

## **4 Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF)**

### **4.1 Introduction and Purpose**

The PGDS recognises that environmental vulnerability, social need and economic development are not evenly distributed and spatial disparities will always exist due to the spatial distribution of natural resources, historical disparities, and cultural factors. As past spatial planning was driven by race-based political and economic systems, it often contributed to these spatial disparities. This has resulted in a disjuncture between where people live and where social and economic opportunities are concentrated. This spatial marginalisation from economic opportunities of the majority of the population needs to be addressed in order to reduce poverty and inequality and ensure shared growth and the protection of vulnerable bio-resources.

The strategic and targeted nature of the PGDS implies that specific interventions will be undertaken within key geographical areas of Need and Potential.

The KZN PSDF has, therefore, been developed to achieve the goals and objectives of the PGDS in a targeted and spatial coordinated manner.

The PSDF sets out to:

- 1) Be the spatial expression of the PGDS and provide spatial context for proposed strategic interventions;
- 2) Provide a contextual explanation of the underlying spatial development challenges (past, current and future) towards the areas of future interventions;
- 3) Provide a set of normative principles or departure points that guide the Province's approach to dealing with socio-economic issues that are manifested spatially;

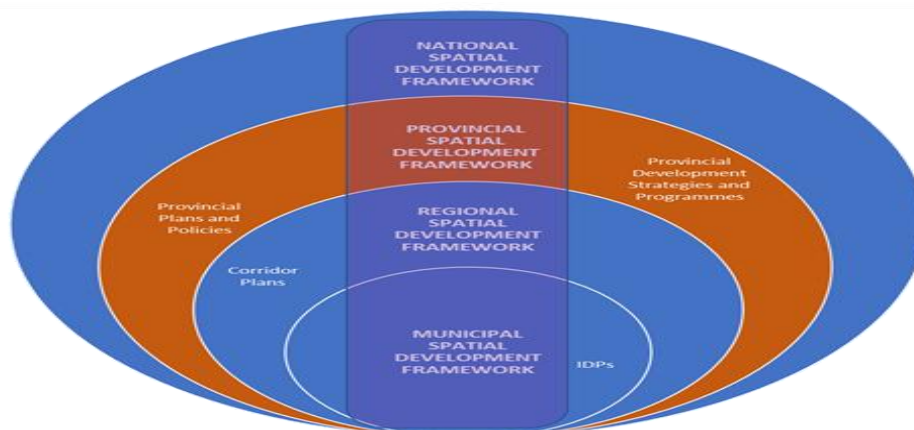


- 4) Provide a basis for informed consensus on the Province’s spatial priorities by providing a map giving guidance for the future spatial development of the Province based on Broad Provincial Spatial Planning Categories (BPSPCs) and a series of other relevant features;
- 5) Assist to prioritise and align where government directs its investment and development initiatives to ensure sustainable and maximum impact;
- 6) Capitalise on complementarities and facilitate consistent and focused decision making,
- 7) Guide Municipal IDPs, SDFs, and provincial and municipal framework plans (that is, sub-SDF spatial plans); with normative principles, approach, and content.
- 8) Provide clear intent to the private sector about desired development directions; and
- 9) Increase predictability in the development environment.

## 4.2 Legislative Context for Coordinated Spatial Planning

Chapter 4 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, Act No. 16 of 2013 introduces a spatial planning system for South Africa comprising of national, provincial, regional, and municipal SDFs. The notion of a “Spatial System of Plans” aligns with the spheres of government and provides for spatial planning across and/or within provincial and district boundaries through regional spatial development frameworks. It puts spatial planning at the centre of cooperative governance and strives to establish national spatial coherence, predictability, integration and functionality.

The diagram below illustrates the relationship between the national, provincial, regional, municipal and precinct spatial planning frameworks. The PSDF is firstly informed by the NDP and its related spatial policies and is further a direct expression of the KZN PGDS. It is, therefore, a long-term spatial framework to serve as the basis for various implementation programmes and plans to be implemented.



**Figure 27 : Categories of Spatial Planning**

The KZN PSDF further defines and illustrates the Province’s spatial strategy to national and provincial departments and other SOEs to ensure that their strategies, programmes and sectoral plans are based on the common spatial logic and intentions of the province. The PSDF also communicates the Province’s spatial development

strategy to municipalities, to guide and inform their IDPs, SDFs and land use management systems (LUMS) to be consistent with PSDF and thus contribute to the implementation and achievement thereof.

The private sector is also considered an important user of the KZN PSDF as it makes an important contribution to reducing investment risk by providing certainty and direction on where public infrastructure investment will be targeted and in turn potentially unlocking new economic opportunities in such areas.

In so doing, the PSDF guides the location and form of public investment at a regional scale within both urban (nodal) and rural areas.

Section 15 of the SPLUMA, 2013 requires the Premier of the Province to compile and publish a PSDF. Such a PSDF must coordinate, integrate, and align:

- 1) Provincial plans and development strategies with policies of National Government;
- 2) The plans, policies, and development strategies of Provincial departments; and
- 3) The plans, policies, and development strategies of municipalities.

### 4.3 Spatial Challenges

Section 3.2.5.2 of the PGDS highlights the spatial challenges that the Province faces and identifies the opportunities that need to be harnessed to achieve spatial integration.

These are summarised here in terms of historical, current and future challenges.

LEGACY CHALLENGES	CURRENT CHALLENGES	FUTURE CHALLENGES
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Scattered and inefficient settlements</li> <li>2. Poor rural accessibility to social services and amenities</li> <li>3. Insecure land tenure</li> <li>4. Plural land governance systems</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Poverty concentrations</li> <li>2. Unsustainable settlement patterns and fragmentation</li> <li>3. Poor regional integration</li> <li>4. Regional infrastructure backlogs and needs</li> <li>5. Dysfunctional urban space-economies</li> <li>6. Degeneration of small towns</li> <li>7. Required spatial transformation</li> <li>8. Migration patterns</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Water deficit</li> <li>2. Climate change</li> <li>3. Food security</li> <li>4. Emerging peripheral settlements</li> <li>5. Loss of biodiversity</li> <li>6. Loss of productive land</li> </ol>
REDRESS	ADDRESS	ADAPT AND MITIGATE

Figure 28 : Key Spatial Challenges

Each of these challenges are described in more detail within the PSDF Report.

#### 4.3.1 Spatial Vision

The envisaged spatial vision for KZN could be summarised as follow:

*“Equitable utilisation of human, physical and environmental resources, building on addressing need and maximising opportunities toward greater spatial integration and sustainability in development.”*

### 4.3.2 Spatial Approach

From the above spatial vision, the PSDF takes as its starting point the goal of sustainable development which, in spatial terms, could be expressed as follow.

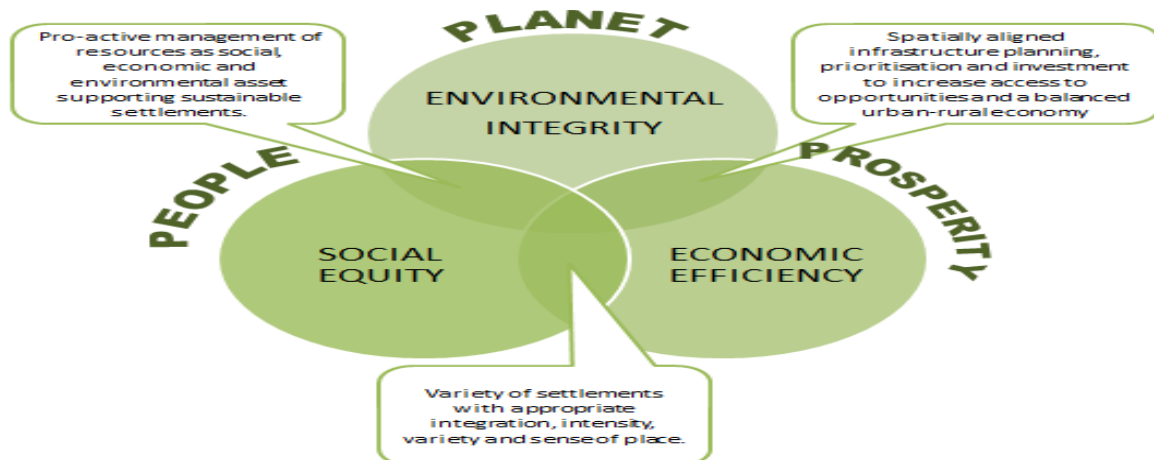


Figure 29 : Illustration of Spatial Sustainability Concept

The three pillars of sustainability, also referred to as the 'triple bottom line', are:

- 1) **Ecological Integrity** (health of the planet): This refers to the continued wholeness and success of the environment in terms of providing for and sustaining life on Earth or in a subset thereof such as a region or town, and concerns both the natural and human-made environment. Because the survival of species, including our own, ultimately depends on the ecology, ecological integrity is then a key factor in the environmental sustainability equation. In this regard it must be remembered that KZN is one of the most biodiversity rich provinces in the country.
- 2) **Social Equity** (situation of the people): Within a secure ecology, society can move towards needs fulfilment for all. Social equity refers to both material human well-being (the absence of poverty) and spiritual human well-being, that is, provision of a physical and moral space where the continuity of a complex society and ecology is maintained and enhanced, and its health attained. In the South African context, the concept of social equity is an extremely important component of society as it emphasises the need to redress the wrongs of the past as a central component of social sustainability.
- 3) **Economic Efficiency** (attainment of prosperity): If human needs are met, society can seek prosperity through economic efficiency. This refers to the optimisation of benefit at the lowest cost, that is, optimal development must be achieved at the lowest possible cost - and moreover, to comply with the sustainability principle, taking all costs now and in future into consideration.

These three pillars of sustainability can be viewed as providers of the capital necessary for each subsequent pillar to function. Thus, economic capital is dependent on social capital, which is in turn dependent on ecological capital.

It is important to note that the nesting of the spheres - economic, social and ecological - illustrates that economic and human capital cannot draw more from society and from the ecology than what the ecology and society can yield sustainably in the long-term. Thus, although there might be a number of spatial specific principles which guided the further formulation of the PSDF, the overarching principle remains sustainable development.

### 4.3.3 Envisaged Spatial and Land Use Management Outcomes

The ultimate spatial development Vision of the province is based on the preceding policy directives as well as current known spatial and land use challenges. To ensure that the Vision is clearly expressed a series of outcomes have been identified and grouped in anticipated outcomes of the provincial development vision for an equitable, resilient, sustainable, productive, and well-managed Province. The figure below illustrates how the grouping of envisaged provincial outcomes aligns with the development principles required within the SPLUMA.

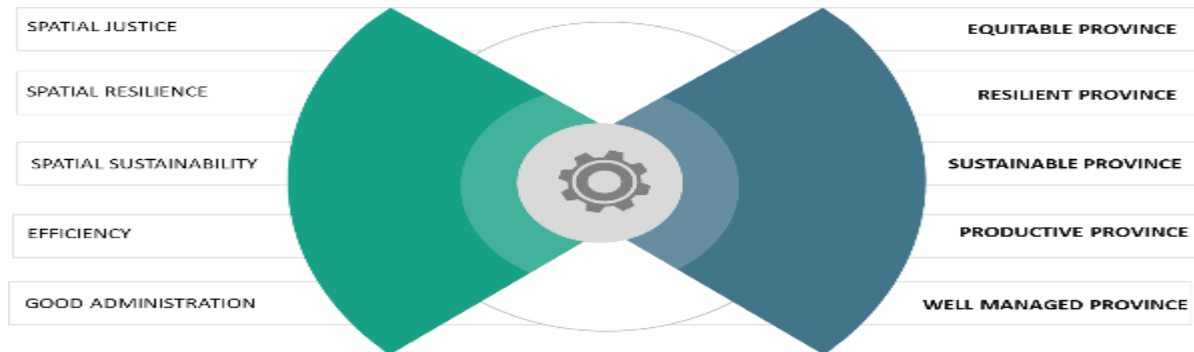


Figure 30 : Spatial Planning Principles

The specific intent and identified outcomes for each of the five provincial future states are discussed below:

#### 1) An Equitably Integrated Province

An equitable province where past and current injustices are addressed to ensure an improved spatial integration in its structure, and where land use management practices benefit all the communities within the province in an equitable manner. The following intended outcomes will contribute to the development of an equitable province:

- a) Spatial planning and settlements are guided by and accommodate dynamic **population changes** (for example, migration patterns) to avoid the structural marginalisation of any groups or settlements.
- b) Planning and development of **integrated and sustainable settlements** provide a basis for social inclusivity and cohesion.
- c) Settlements with defined **social or spatial networks** tying people and places together, providing access and opportunity for all.
- d) Improved **access to and the appropriate level of social facilities** contribute to healthy, educated, active and safer communities.
- e) Improved **access of vulnerable groups to services and economic opportunities**.
- f) Spatial planning and land use management addresses **improved linkages between areas of need and areas of opportunity**.
- g) Spatial focus on **viable rural development** provides for localised development within rural areas.

## 2) A Resilient Province

The potential of future economic/ social/ environmental shock events at a regional and localised scale will require a resilient province where communities are both increasingly self-reliant and have an ability to withstand stress, survive, adapt, and bounce back from a crisis or disaster and rapidly recover.

The following intended outcomes will contribute to the development of a resilient province:

- a) Establishment of sustainable and multifunctional settlements at all levels.
- b) Creating adaptive settlements with planned redundancy, such as multiple access roads and multiple economic nodes to better adapt to shocks.
- c) Strong focus on localised and regional economic production activities.
- d) Equitable distribution of social services to provide access to all communities.
- e) Incorporation of disaster prevention and mitigation measures within all spatial planning and land use management.

## 3) A Sustainable Province

The sustainability of the province is based on the spatial structuring and development of the province in a manner which provides the social and economic opportunities required within settlements and communities while maintaining the bio-physical environment. The following intended outcomes will contribute to the development of a sustainable province:

- a) Carefully considered **settlement planning towards sustainable communities** which could flourish in their local area.
- b) **Protection and sustainable development of land and water** resources towards an integrative economic structure.
- c) **Water resources are protected, used sustainably** and well-managed by both authorities and communities.
- d) Increased **air quality monitoring and management** in both urban and rural production areas.
- e) **Sustainable wastewater solutions** in spatial planning and land use management across the province.
- f) Inclusion of **stormwater solutions within all land use development** process to protect lives, infrastructure, and productive land.
- g) Implementation of **provincially suitable renewable energy infrastructure** as integral part of spatial planning and land use management.
- h) Sustainable **waste management solutions** in spatial planning and land use management across the province.

## 4) A Productive Province

The Vision of a productive province relates to both public and private sector organisational efficiency as well as a productive use of available land resources towards an economically productive province. From a process efficiency perspective, the Vision for the province relates to the following outcomes:

- a) Spatial planning and development application **procedures are efficient and streamlined** to contribute to the rapid development of the province.

- b) **Knowledge based spatial planning**, land use management and production through digitally driven integration.
- c) Land use decision-making processes are structured to avoid negative financial, social, economic, or environmental impacts.

In terms of the land productivity a Province is envisaged where the following outcomes area achieved:

- i. Land development optimises the use of existing resources and infrastructure.
- ii. **Reduced travel time** between residential and employment areas at all spatial scales.
- iii. Increased **access to and development of productive agricultural** land for economic development and food security.
- iv. **Agricultural resources** at both commercial and subsistence scale are protected and systematically development to contribute to improved food security.
- v. Strengthened **regional and localised economic centres** which are focused on providing both local and regional economic growth opportunities.
- vi. **Efficient urban centres service** as support of surrounding regions towards economic integration and localised growth.
- vii. Secondary towns are structured and developed to provide a social and economic linkage between large economic centres and peripheral areas.
- viii. **Increased data connectivity** within all urban and rural regions of the province.

## 5) A Well-Managed Province

The Vision of a well-managed province relates to the improved level of provincial and municipal governance in spatial planning and land use management in terms of coordination between various role players, consistency in governance systems, responsiveness, meaningful community participation and improved accountability. A well-managed Province will be aimed at the achievement of the following outcomes:

- a) Clear and consistent **alignment between national, provincial, regional, and municipal** spatial planning initiatives and land use management strategies.
- b) **Coordinated land and resources planning** and utilisation between various regions and role players within the Province.
- c) Move toward **measurable development outcomes** within all spatial planning and land use management governance.
- d) Well **capacitated provincial, traditional, and municipal authorities** to implement spatial development priorities.
- e) **Appropriate and consistent land use management** which enables the implementation of spatial strategies and priorities.
- f) **Create an established system of landscape differentiation** (urban-rural continuum) with appropriate spatial planning and land use management and governance.
- g) Structured and **meaningful participation of communities** in spatial planning and land use management impacting upon them.
- h) **Integrated planning and land use management system** within traditional authority areas and surrounding municipal areas.



- i) Understandable, supported, and **localised enforcement** of spatial planning and land use management intentions towards protecting resources and implementing development priorities.
- j) Improve and consistent **accountability of decision-makers** towards spatial development priorities and management policies.

#### 4.4 Spatial Focus Areas

Guided by the identified spatial outcomes, a series of spatial focus areas for the vision were identified. This process also assists in defining boundaries where specific policies may be deemed applicable. The focus areas for the spatial vision elements are mapped as follows:

- Focus areas for an Equitable Province
- Focus areas for a Sustainable and Resilient Province
- Focus areas for a Productive Province.

These focus areas themselves are also in turn represented by several spatial variables, which are directly and indirectly representative of the particular spatial component.

##### 4.4.1 Focus Areas for an Equitable Province

The composite map of priority focus areas to achieve a more equitable Province is illustrated below and based on data associated with poverty, social need and inequity in income levels and access to services.

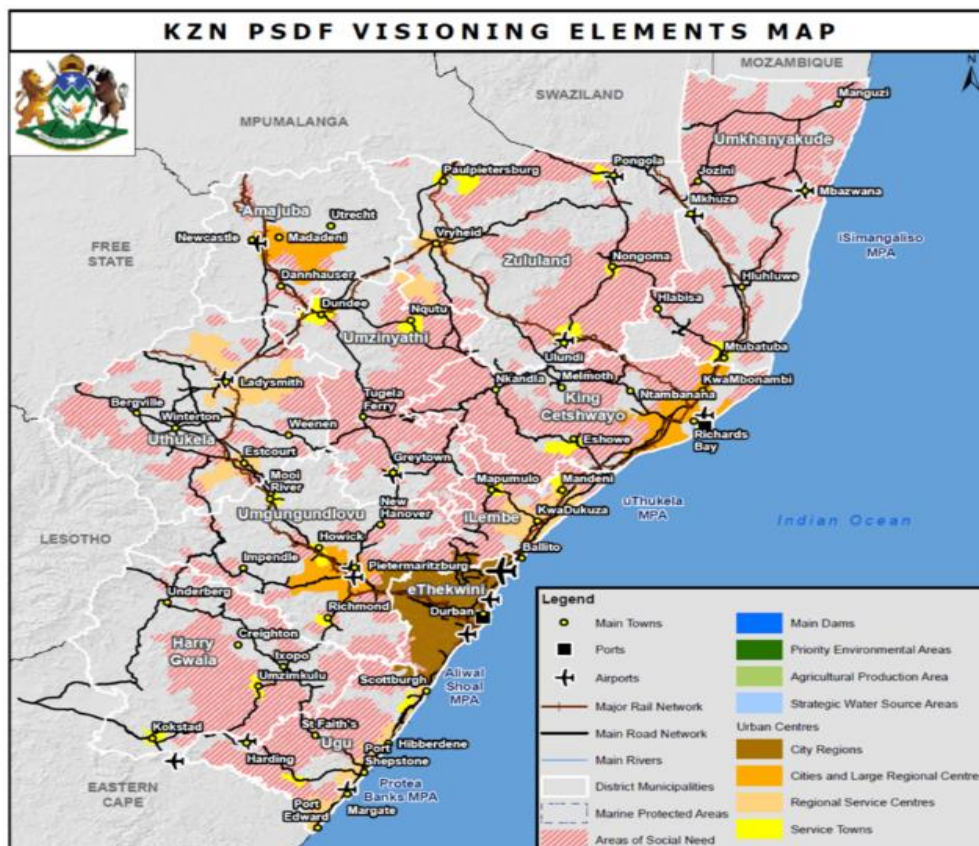


Figure 31 : Priority Focus areas for an Equitable Province

#### 4.4.2 Focus areas for a Sustainable and Resilient Province

The critical bio-diversity areas and associated environmental management areas (at a provincial scale) are represented by the map below and these have been incorporated as a key element to the PSDF map as a series of landscape/conservation corridors. It is important to note that these conservation corridors are not suggested as absolute ‘no-go’ areas, but rather highlighted as areas of environmental significance to the sustainable development of the entire province.

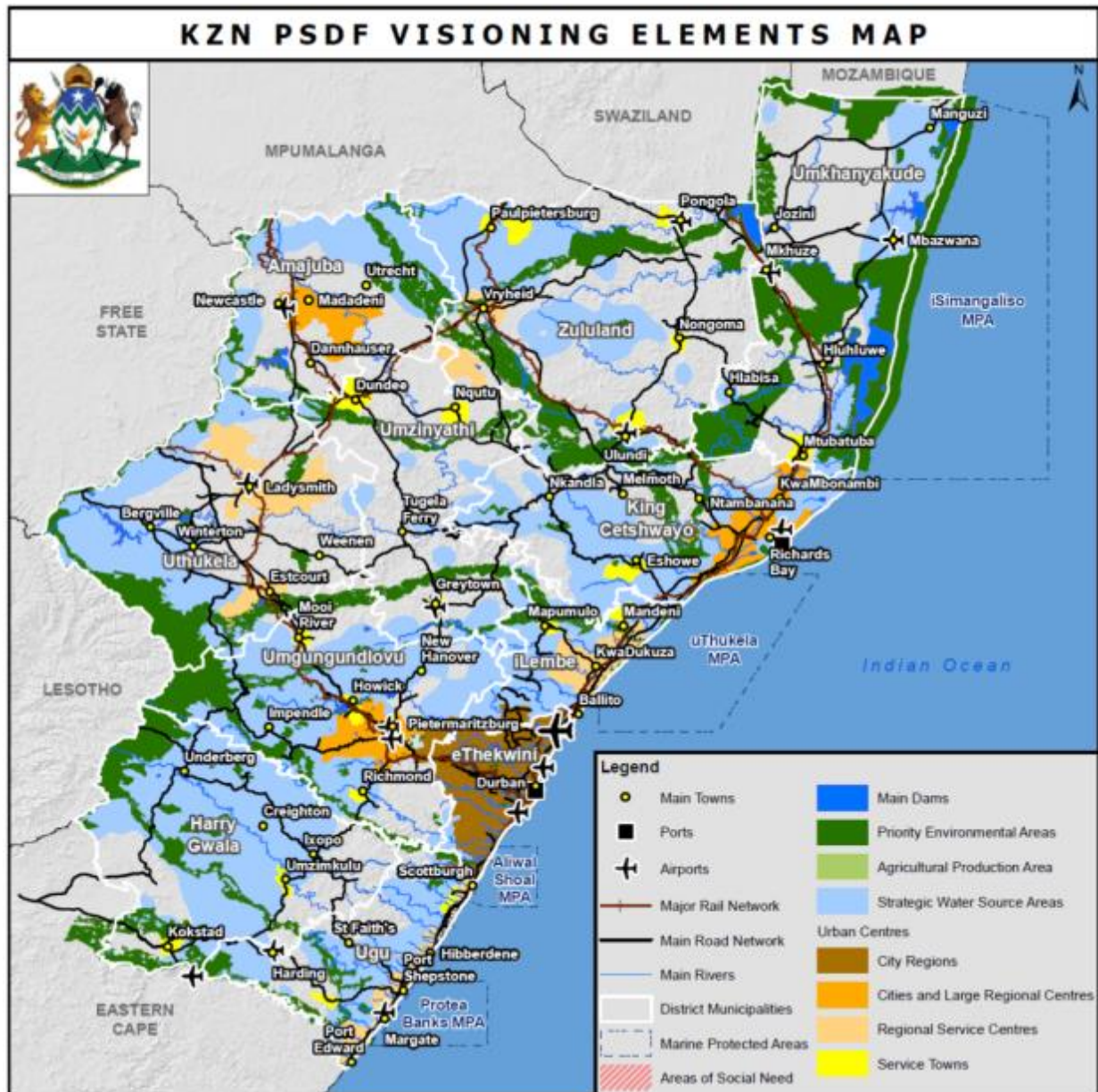


Figure 32 : Priority Focus Areas for a Sustainable and Resilient Province



### 4.4.3 Focus areas for a Productive Province

Based on the current economic activities in the Province, as derived from the performance of the respective lead sectors of the KZN economy, augmented by areas with further development potential as identified in competitive assessments of the Metro and Districts in the Province, the following map depicts the priority focus areas towards a more economically productive province.

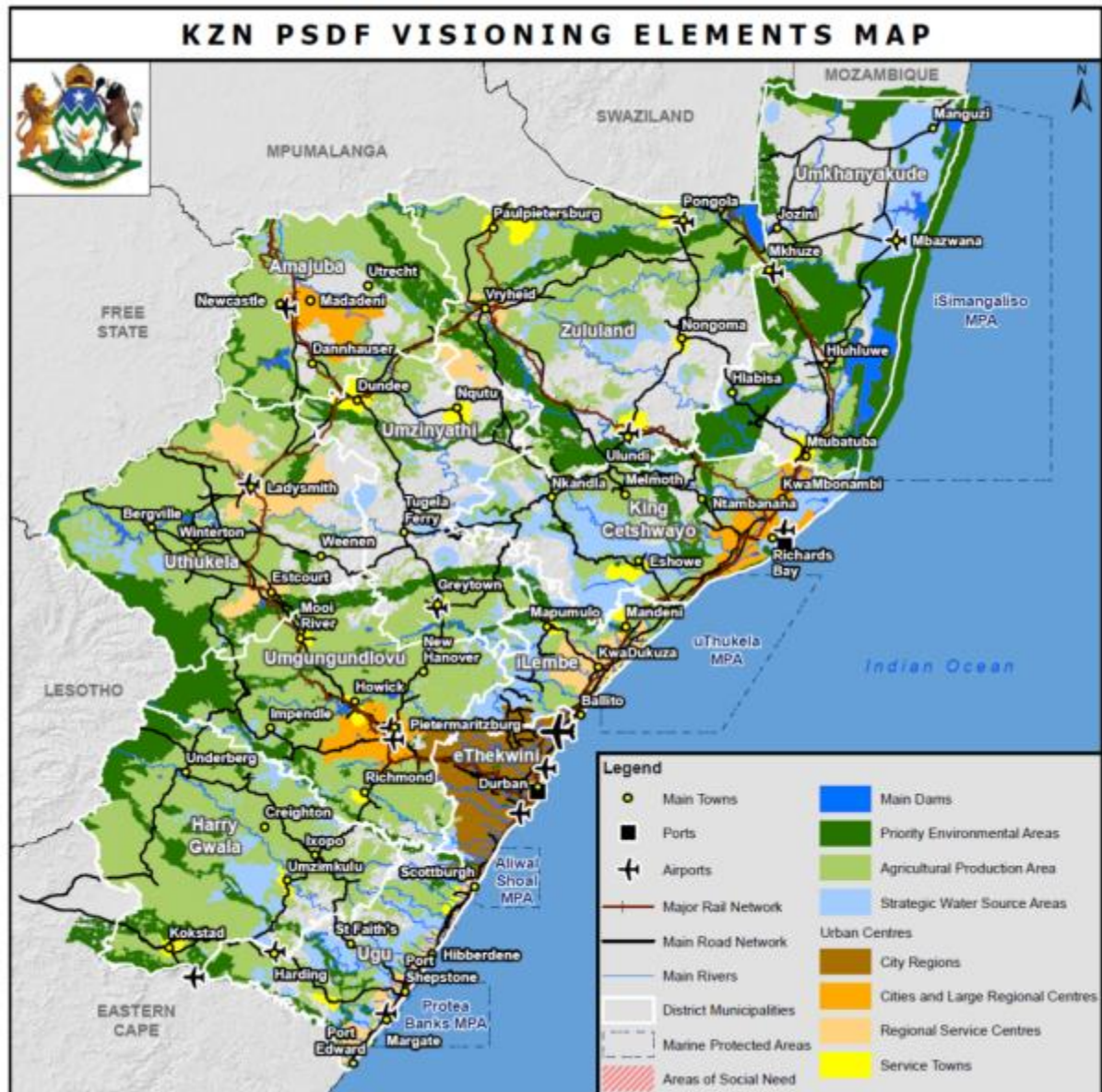


Figure 33 : Priority Focus Areas for a Productive Province

#### 4.5 Towards a PSDF

The current PSDF 2016 continues to be used as a reference document for improved spatial coordination between various National and Provincial Departments and Local Municipalities and is illustrated in the figure below.

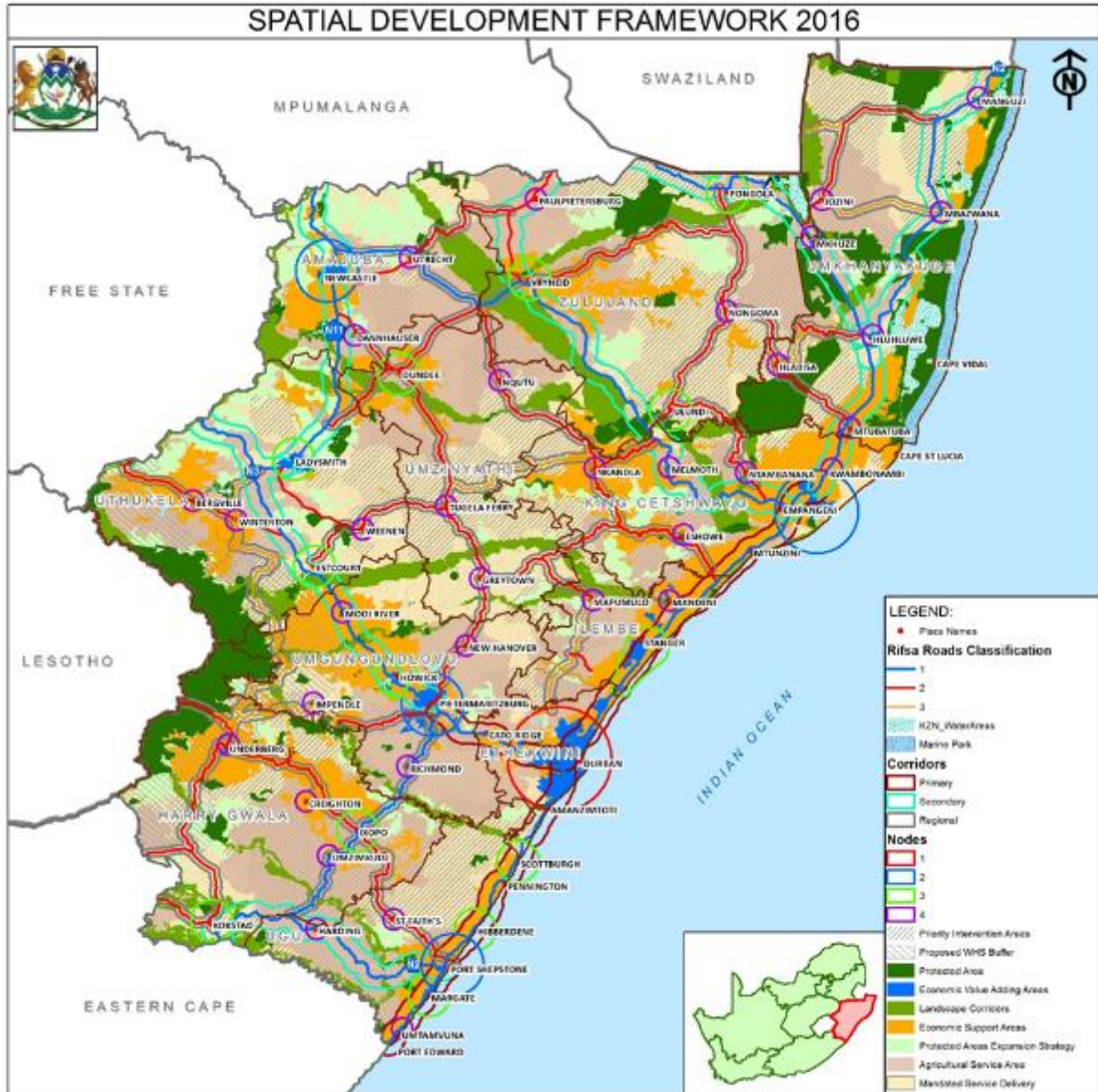


Figure 34 : Current PSDF 2016

The Provincial government is in process of reviewing the said PSDF towards a fully SPLUMA compliant PSDF by 2021. Once the reviewed PSDF is in place, the PGDS will be updated to include the resulting new PSDF.



#### 4.5.1 Combined Spatial Focus Areas within KwaZulu-Natal

From the various spatial focus areas described above, a combined Provincial set of focus areas can be defined to illustrate the spatial priority areas for interventions aimed at achieving the envisaged spatial and land use management outcomes. Although this does not yet represent a PSDF, it does provide a broad expression of the intentions of spatial interventions within the Province and will ultimately inform the reviewed PSDF.

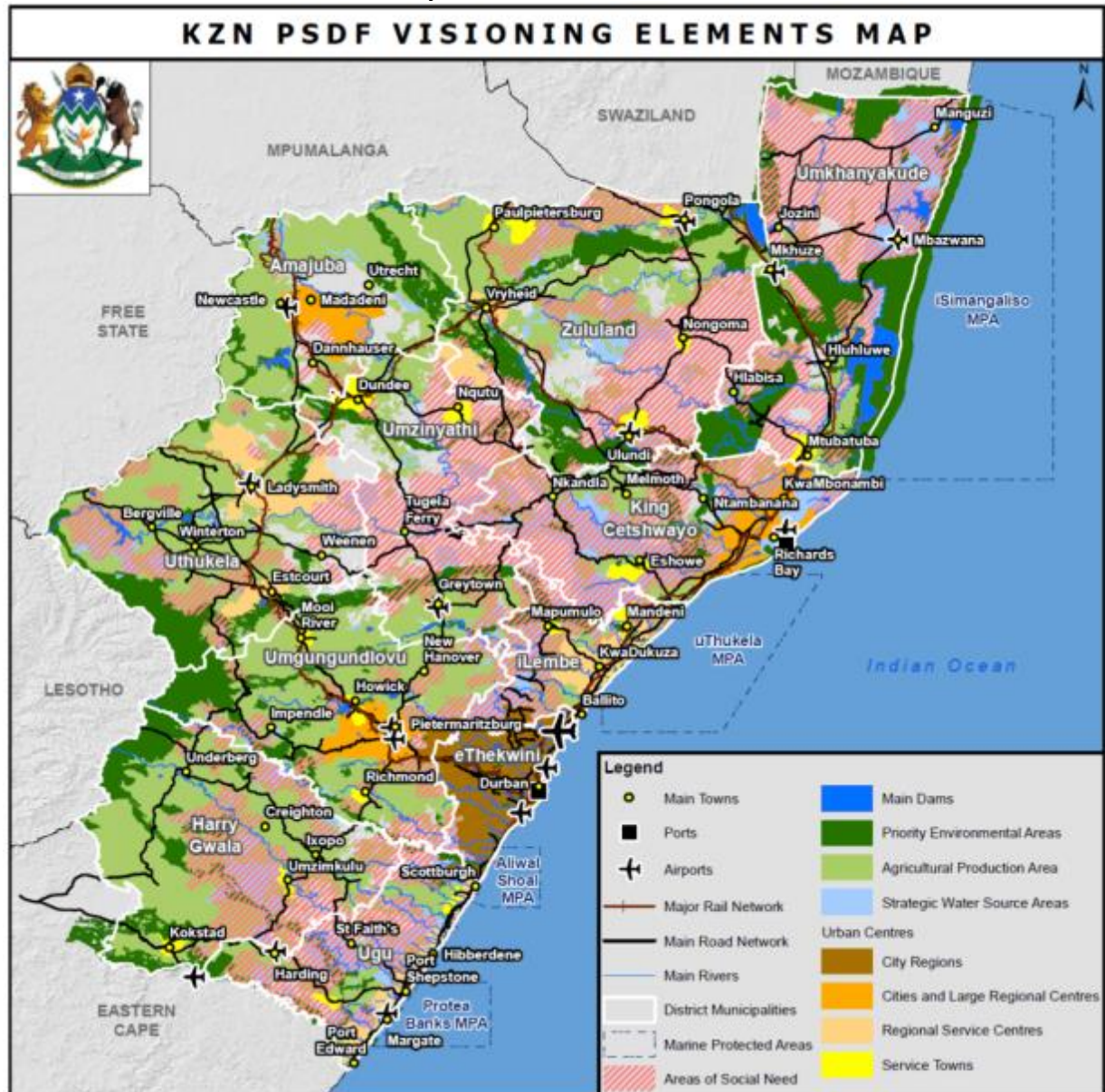


Figure 35 : Composite map of priority intervention / focus areas in KZN

## 5 Catalytic Projects as key to successful implementation of the strategy

There is a very clear and emphatic emphasis on processes and mechanisms to enhance the implementation of the Strategy. Whilst recognising the value of a long-term Vision and Strategy, there is an equal recognition of the need for a clear implementation plan with a focus on immediate action and the attainment of short-term gains. One of the processes to be pursued in this regard is to ensure that the Strategy and its objectives are driven by a range of Catalytic Projects. A Catalytic Project is defined as a project of significant scale and scope that will make a substantial impact and contribution to the achievement of the Provincial Impact Statements.

The significance of a project being awarded 'Catalytic' status is that it will confirm that such a project had been subjected to a screening and prioritisation process of the PPC and the Provincial Infrastructure Nerve Centre. As such, Catalytic Projects will receive preferential facilitation support and guidance, in recognition of the contribution such a project can make to achieve the growth targets of the Province. These Catalytic Projects will form an integral part of the PGDP, which will be reviewed and adopted by the Provincial Executive Council annually.

It is further recognised that there are different categories of Catalytic Projects. Some are mostly government projects driven through social need and demand, whilst others are largely private sector driven to capitalise on economic development opportunities. In this context, three types of catalytic projects have been identified:

- Game Changers
- Major Enablers
- Major Needs (of a high order or significant magnitude)

Game Changers and Major Enablers, are inherently considered Catalytic Projects because they act to catalyse upstream and downstream economic and social activities. Major Needs projects are not necessarily catalytic and must fulfil other objectives to be considered catalytic. This, however, does not detract from Major Needs projects being significant or needing to be prioritised.

The figure below provides for the categorisation of Catalytic Projects, a narrative description for the respective categories and examples of projects that are catalytic and what level they are considered catalytic.



Catalytic projects			
	Game Changers	Major Enablers	Major Needs/Major Projects
	<p>This applies to projects that will structurally change the economy and the way we interact with it</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Universities</li> <li>• Airport Development</li> <li>• Port Development</li> <li>• Intermodal Development</li> <li>• Mining Licenses</li> <li>• Refinery</li> <li>• IDZs / SEZs</li> <li>• <i>Flagship Integrated Human Settlements</i></li> <li>• <i>New Towns</i></li> <li>• <i>IRPTN / IPTN</i></li> </ul>	<p>This applies to projects that will unlock downstream infrastructure services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Class 1 roads upgrade</li> <li>• Freight Rail upgrades</li> <li>• Pipeline infrastructure</li> <li>• ICT infrastructure</li> <li>• Energy Upgrades / Power plants / Subs</li> <li>• Dam development</li> </ul>	<p>This applies to projects that are meant to address wide-scale regional needs or significant private sector project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human Settlements</li> <li>• Higher education facilities (excluding Universities )</li> <li>• Health facilities</li> <li>• Business incubators</li> <li>• Skills centers</li> </ul>
National and parastatal focus areas/ competencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Airport Development</li> <li>• IDZs / SEZs</li> <li>• Technology Hubs</li> <li>• Industrial Hubs</li> <li>• Cluster Parks / Industrial Parks</li> <li>• AgriZone / Agri-Parks</li> <li>• <i>Flagship Integrated Human Settlements</i></li> <li>• <i>New Towns</i></li> <li>• <i>IRPTN / IPTN</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Class 2 &amp; 3 roads upgrade</li> <li>• Intermodal</li> <li>• Energy Upgrades</li> <li>• Dams / Water transfer schemes</li> <li>• WWTW</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human Settlements</li> <li>• Hospitals</li> <li>• Small Town Rehabilitation &amp; Urban renewal</li> <li>• Business incubators</li> <li>• Skills centers</li> </ul>
Provincial competencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Airport Development</li> <li>• IDZs / SEZs</li> <li>• IT / Technology Hubs</li> <li>• Industrial Hubs</li> <li>• Industrial Cluster development</li> <li>• Intermodal</li> <li>• New nodal development</li> <li>• <i>Flagship Integrated Human Settlements</i></li> <li>• <i>New Town Centres</i></li> <li>• <i>IRPTN / IPTN</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Class 3 &amp; 4 roads upgrade</li> <li>• Energy Upgrades</li> <li>• Water transfer schemes</li> <li>• WWTW</li> <li>• Substations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human Settlements</li> <li>• Urban Renewal</li> <li>• Business incubators</li> <li>• Skills centers</li> </ul>
District, Metro and Local Govt. competencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Airport Development</li> <li>• IDZs / SEZs</li> <li>• IT / Technology Hubs</li> <li>• Industrial Hubs</li> <li>• Industrial Cluster development</li> <li>• Intermodal</li> <li>• New nodal development</li> <li>• <i>Flagship Integrated Human Settlements</i></li> <li>• <i>New Town Centres</i></li> <li>• <i>IRPTN / IPTN</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Class 3 &amp; 4 roads upgrade</li> <li>• Energy Upgrades</li> <li>• Water transfer schemes</li> <li>• WWTW</li> <li>• Substations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human Settlements</li> <li>• Urban Renewal</li> <li>• Business incubators</li> <li>• Skills centers</li> </ul>

Figure 36 : Catalytic Project Categories

A project defined as catalytic still needs to be assessed for its scale, to determine its sphere of influence. It could be considered catalytic but impact the local or district level and not necessarily, the provincial or national level.

## 6 Institutional Framework for Implementation

### 6.1 Introduction

The success of the PGDS rests to a large extent on having an institutional framework which:

- 1) Promotes an action-oriented approach to the objectives and interventions of the PGDS;
- 2) Promotes the involvement of all the social partners and relevant stakeholders, and not just Government;
- 3) Sets clear parameters and lines of accountability for each area of work in the plan;
- 4) Brings high levels of integration in action planning for interventions across the strategic objective areas;
- 5) Leverages existing capacity within the public sector, private sector and civil society in both planning and implementation across all strategic objective areas; and
- 6) Discourages duplication of efforts in the public and private sectors and promotes appropriate sharing of intellectual and capacity resources.

The PGDS is *not* a strategy only for Government. It must be both owned and driven by the social partners, including the private sector, organised labour and community sector.

## 6.2 PGDS Institutional Framework

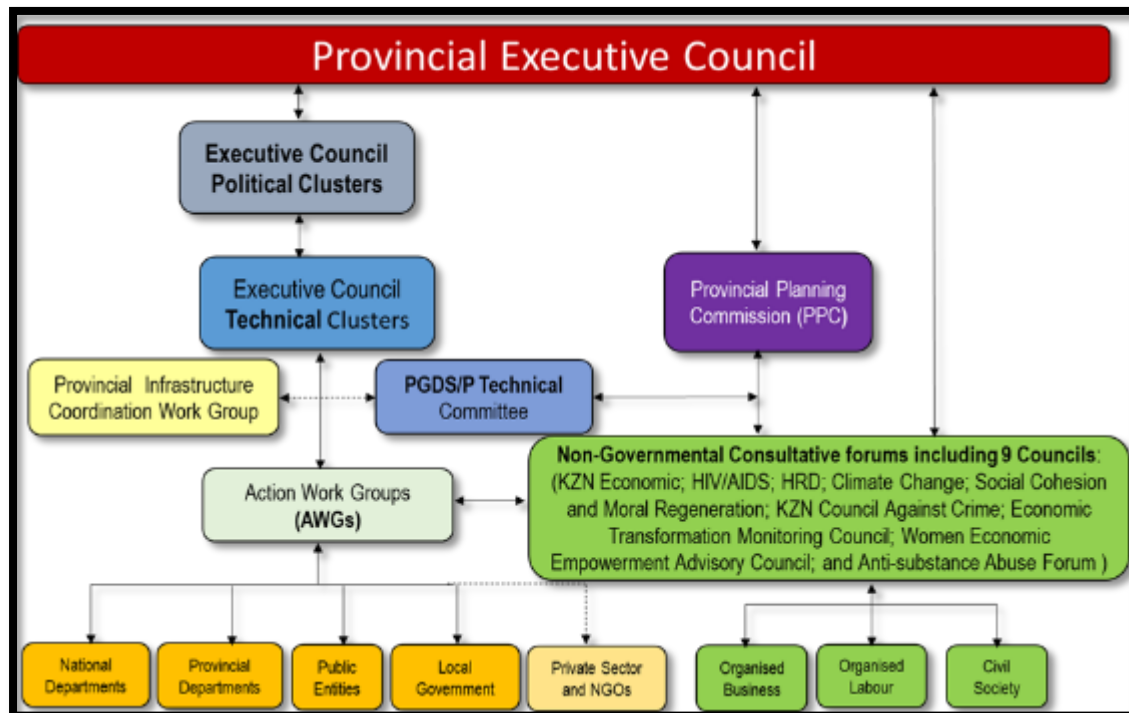


Figure 37 : Institutional Arrangements

A brief explanation of the institutional participants and organisations in the implementation of the PGDP follows:

- 1) **AWGs:** The implementation of the PGDS is institutionalised through the system of AWGs.
- 2) **Social partners** (organised business, organised labour and civil society) are mobilised through the nine Councils to participate in and contribute to the implementation of the PGDP.
- 3) **PGDP Technical Committee** is composed of the 18 AWG Convenors and representatives from departments' monitoring and evaluation units and the Provincial Infrastructure Coordination Workgroup. This Committee is coordinated and facilitated by the Secretariat to the PPC. The PGDP Technical Committee is responsible for:
  - i. Coordinating all the activities of the PGDS and its implementation;
  - ii. Ensuring coordination of PGDS efforts and activities across all AWG and provincial departments; and
  - iii. Ensuring that the AWGs carry out all the required actions to advance the PGDS.
- 4) **The Cluster system** underpins the Provincial Executive Council decision-making process, that is, matters to be dealt with by the Provincial Executive Council have to be

processed by Technical and Political Clusters. The four Provincial (political) **Executive Council Clusters** are:

- i. Governance, State Capacity and Institutional Development (GSCID)
  - ii. Economic Sectors, Investment, Employment and Infrastructure Development (ESIEID)
  - iii. Social Protection, Community and Human Development (SPCHD)
  - iv. Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS)
- 5) There are four corresponding **Technical Support Clusters** which support the Executive Council Clusters.
- 6) The **PPC** was established by a resolution of the Provincial Executive Council as an advisory body to the Premier and the Executive Council to make recommendations on matters related to the KZN Vision, the PGDS and the PGDP.
- 7) The **PPC Secretariat** comprising the Provincial Strategic Planning Branch in the Office of the Premier provides secretariat support to the PPC.
- 8) The **Executive Council Planning Sub-Committee** is a coordinating and advisory structure of the Provincial Executive Council which oversees the following:
- i. The work performed by the PPC;
  - ii. The coordination of infrastructure development in the Province; and
  - iii. The coordination of any strategic provincial programme and Catalytic Projects as identified by the Sub-Committee.
- 9) The **Management Committee** coordinates the activities and functioning of the Planning Sub-Committee.
- 10) The **Provincial Infrastructure Coordination Work Group (PICWG)** provides technical support to the Management Committee to manage the technical processes in respect of coordination, integration and alignment of all information, reports and presentations from infrastructure delivery line departments and relevant PGDP AWGs.
- 11) The **Provincial Executive Council**, established in terms of the Constitution of South Africa, is the apex decision-making body in Provincial Government and is responsible for the performance of Provincial Government, including performance on the PGDS and PGDP.

## 7 Monitoring and Evaluation

### 7.1 The Provincial PGDP Implementation Plan

The Provincial PGDP Implementation Plan serves as the basis for coordination of the MTSF programme planning, monitoring and evaluation in the Province:

- Departments, Municipalities and Public Entities align and integrate sector programmes and interventions to the National and Provincial MTSF Implementation Plan (2019 - 2024).
- Implementation of the Provincial MTSF Implementation Plan 2020/21 is effective from 1 April 2020 with vigorous monitoring and evaluations of the Programmes through the AWGs and Clusters to the Provincial Executive Council.

- The monitoring will have a special focus on Departmental performance and coalface service delivery monitoring.
- Key deliverables sponsored in resolutions, including those presented in the progress report on Lekgotla resolutions, State of the Province Address (SOPA) commitments and Programme of Action must find clear expression with clear targets in the MTSF Implementation Plan.
- Reporting will consist of the MTSF/ PGDP Dashboard: The Dashboard System will be able to determine if the target is Likely, or Unlikely to be achieved against the set targets.

The Table below depicts the focus areas for which monitoring will be required:

**Table 41 : Monitoring Focus Areas**

<b>PURPOSE OF MONITORING</b>	<b>MONITORING SYSTEM</b>	<b>PRIMARY CLIENT</b>
Tracking progress towards the NDP 2030 implemented through the MTSF 2014 - 2019, PGDP and Functionality of AWGs	Programme of Action Reports based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MTSF indicators</li> <li>• Interventions</li> <li>• Programme of Action</li> <li>• Lekgotla Resolutions</li> <li>• SOPA Commitments</li> <li>• One on one meetings with the Premier</li> </ul>	Cabinet Clusters

This will enable the Province working with all departments, municipalities and private sector, to achieve the following goals:

- Track the development impacts of government policies, plans and programmes primarily through evaluation studies, but informed by monitoring data.
- Track whether the NDP/ MTSF and PGDP is translated into effective service delivery programmes at sub-national level (provincial and district levels).
- Provide a holistic picture of the performance of government and impacts on citizens.
- Detailed progress reporting and feedback on the monitoring of successes and challenges as the implementation process unfolds.

## **7.2 PGDP/ MTSF Implementation**

Delivery monitoring of the priorities will revolve around 4 critical processes:

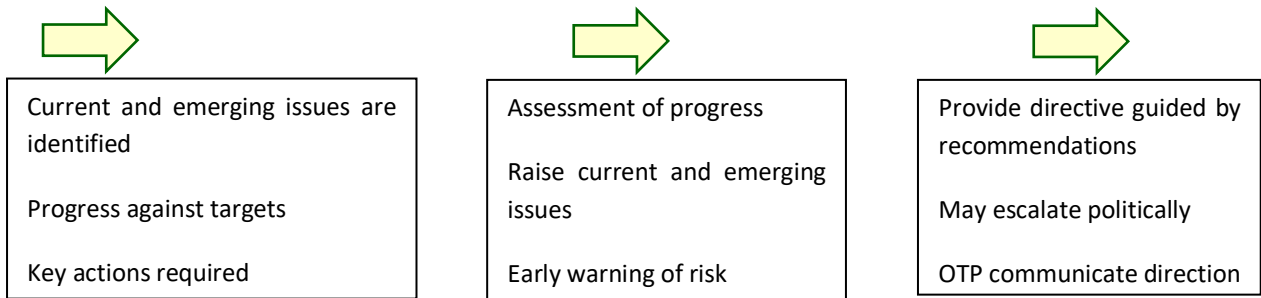
- 1) Quarterly reports from AWGs presented to the Technical Clusters.
- 2) Quarterly reports from Technical Clusters to Political Clusters.
- 3) Quarterly reports from Political Clusters to Joint Clusters.
- 4) Biannual Reports to the Executive Council.

These are intended to evaluate delivery of specific interventions, progress against targets, discuss options and gain agreement on key actions needed, and to remove barriers to inter-departmental cooperation and address misalignment. Bi-annual delivery reports from the

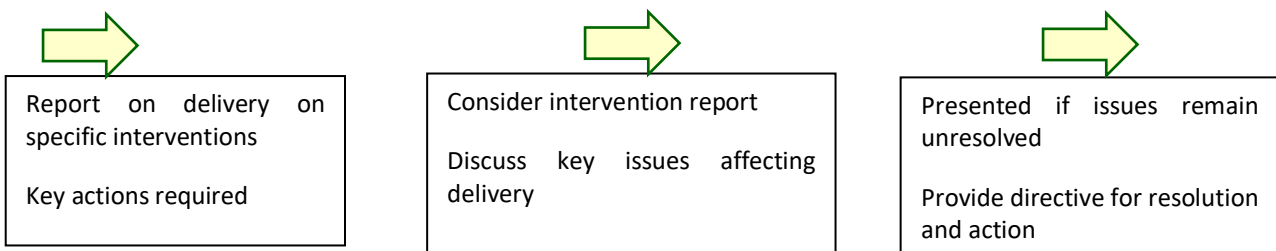
Office of the Premier to the Executive Council Lekgotla on the status of all the priorities and to drive focused discussion on the best way forward.

### 7.3 Process of Reporting

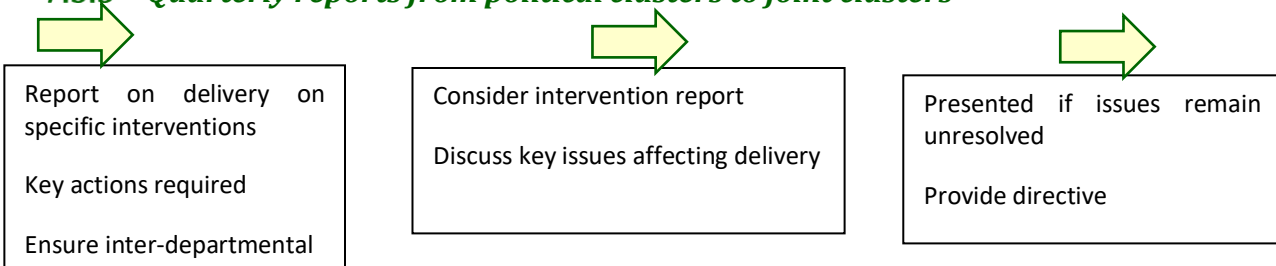
#### 7.3.1 Programme of Action quarterly reports from action work groups to technical clusters



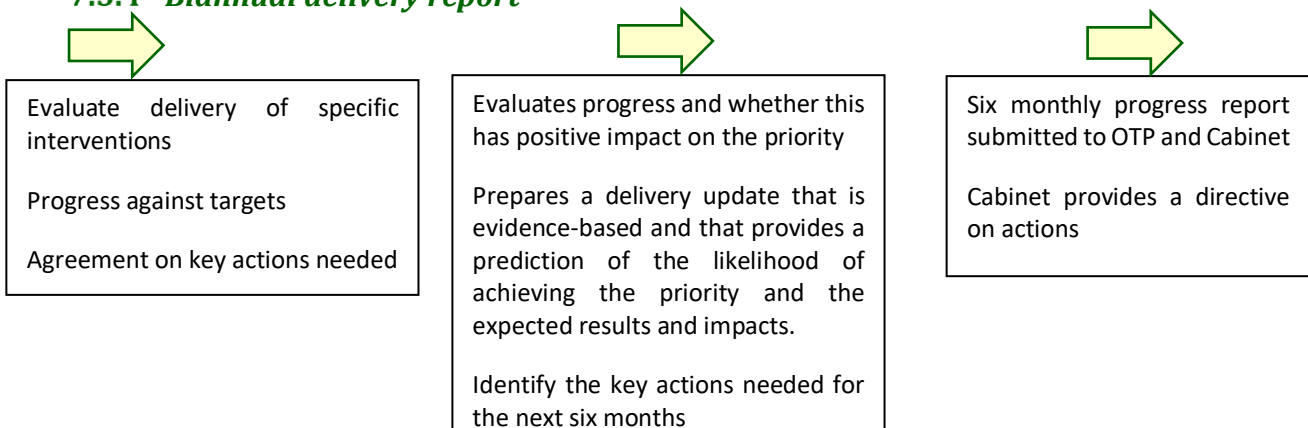
#### 7.3.2 Quarterly reports from technical clusters to political clusters



#### 7.3.3 Quarterly reports from political clusters to joint clusters



#### 7.3.4 Biannual delivery report



## 7.4 Conclusion

Monitoring is a continuous assessment that aims at providing all stakeholders with early detailed information on the progress or delay of the ongoing assessed activities. It is an oversight of the activity's implementation stage. Its purpose is to determine if the outputs, activities and targets planned have been reached so that action can be taken to correct the deficiencies as quickly as possible.

Good planning, combined with effective monitoring and evaluation, can play a major role in enhancing the effectiveness of development programmes and projects. Good planning helps focus on the results that matter, while monitoring and evaluation help us learn from past successes and challenges and inform decision-making so that current and future initiatives are better able to improve people's lives and expand their choices.

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**References** (Will add)