

KwaZulu-Natal

Provincial Vision

By 2035 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.



Presentation to Provincial Treasury Guideline Workshop:

**“KZN PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND
DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY AND PLAN –
ARE WE GETTING THERE”**

07 June 2018

OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

1. **KZN in Context;**
2. **The KZN PGDS/P as Master Plan for KZN;**
3. **Progress towards Vision 2035;**
4. **Catalytic Projects;**
5. **KZN Citizen Satisfaction Survey 2018.**

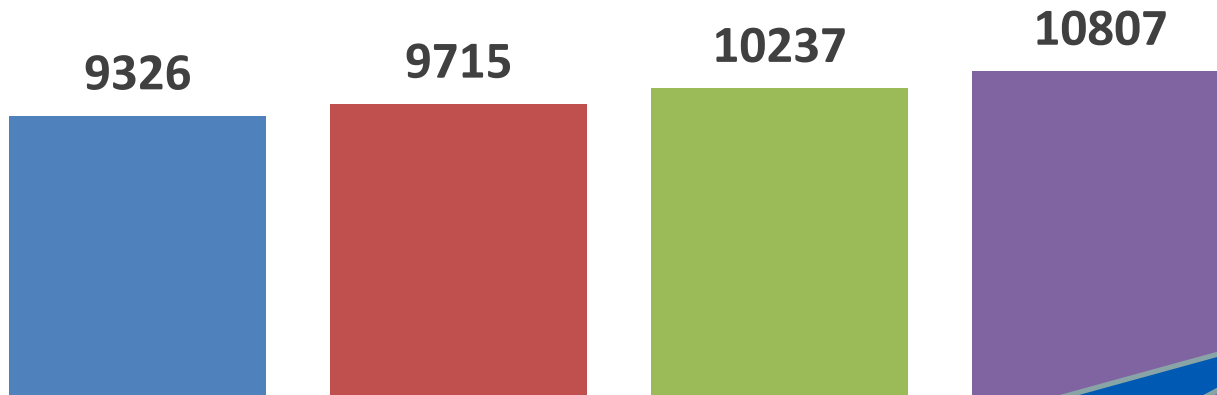
One Province – One Plan – One Future

1. KZN IN CONTEXT

KWAZULU-NATAL POPULATION

KZN POPULATION 2002 /2006/2011/ 2016 ('000)

■ 2002 ■ 2006 ■ 2011 ■ 2016



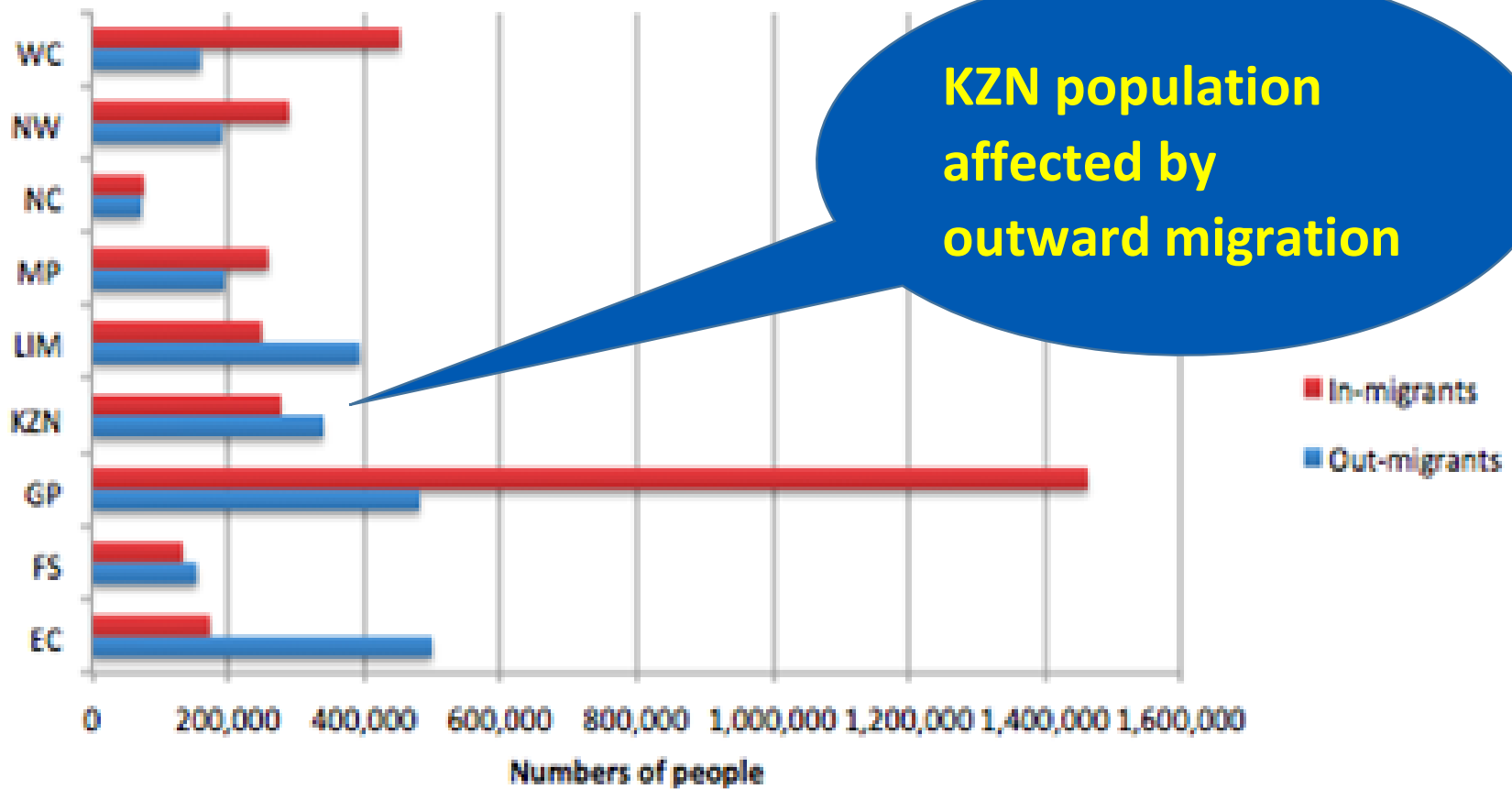
Source: Stats SA

Latest population projections by Stats SA:

- KZN Population 11 074 800 in 2017;
- Represents 19.6% of SA population

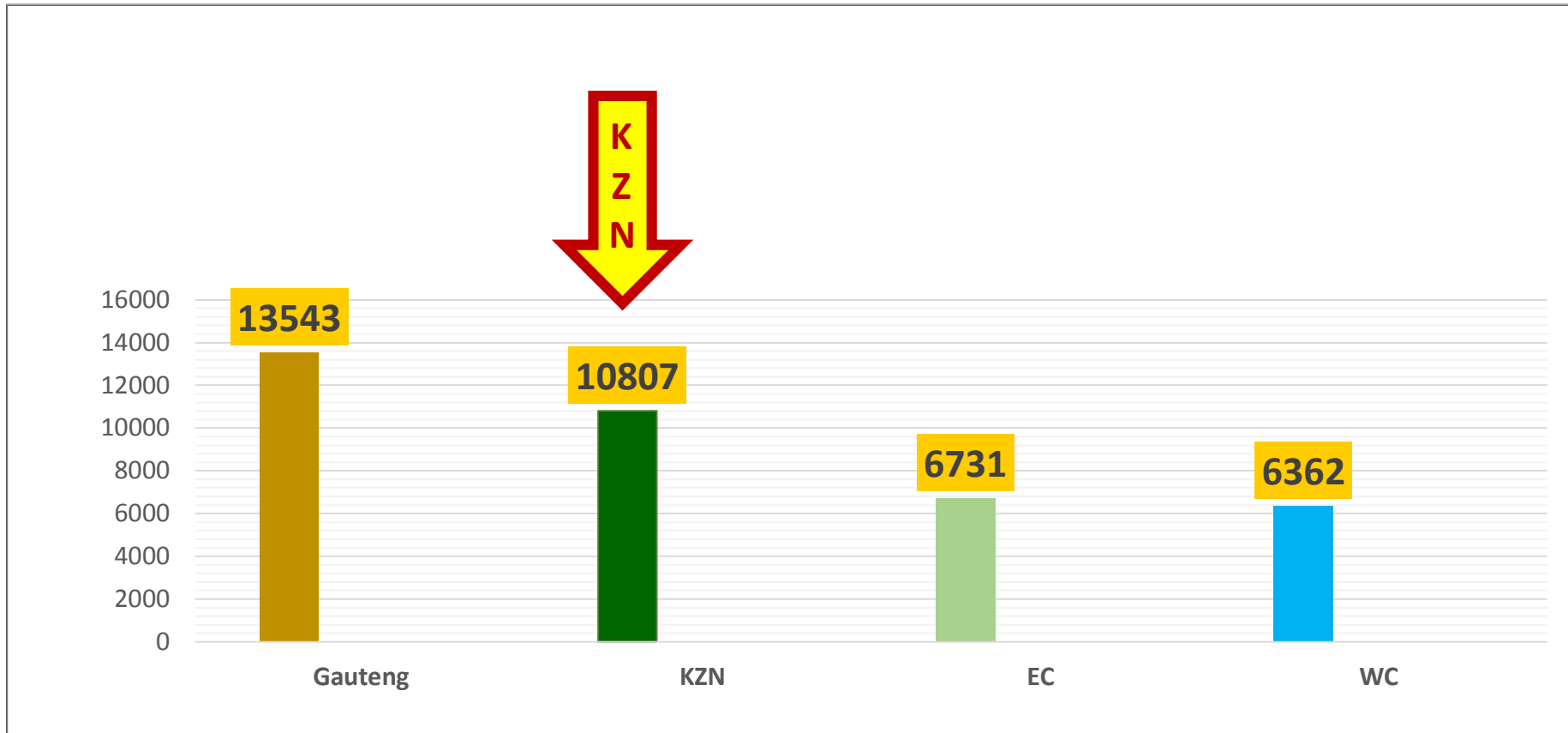
KWAZULU-NATAL POPULATION

South Africa provinces estimated provincial migration streams
2011-2016 (Stats SA data, chart by G. Robbins)



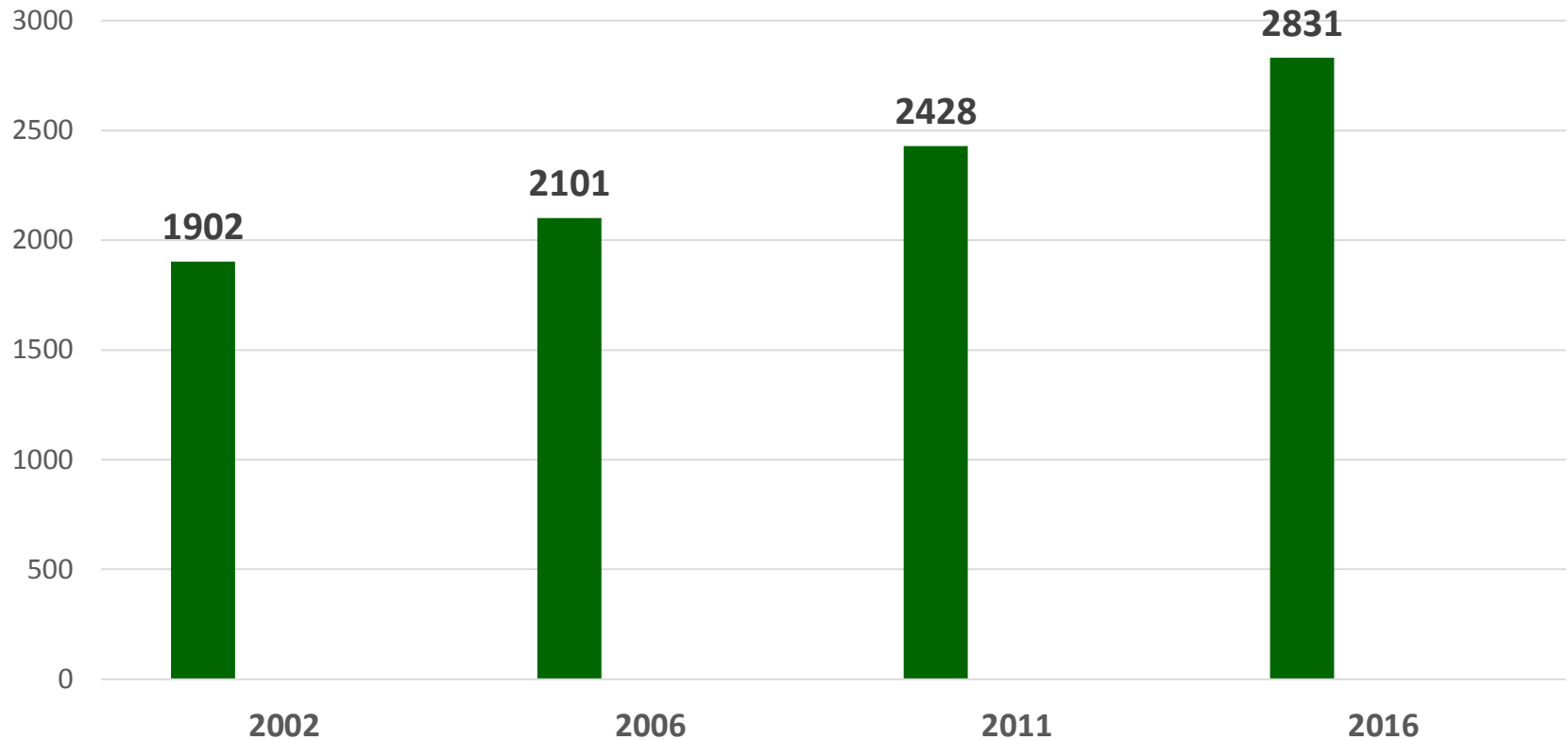
KZN population
affected by
outward migration

POPULATION OF TOP FOUR PROVINCES

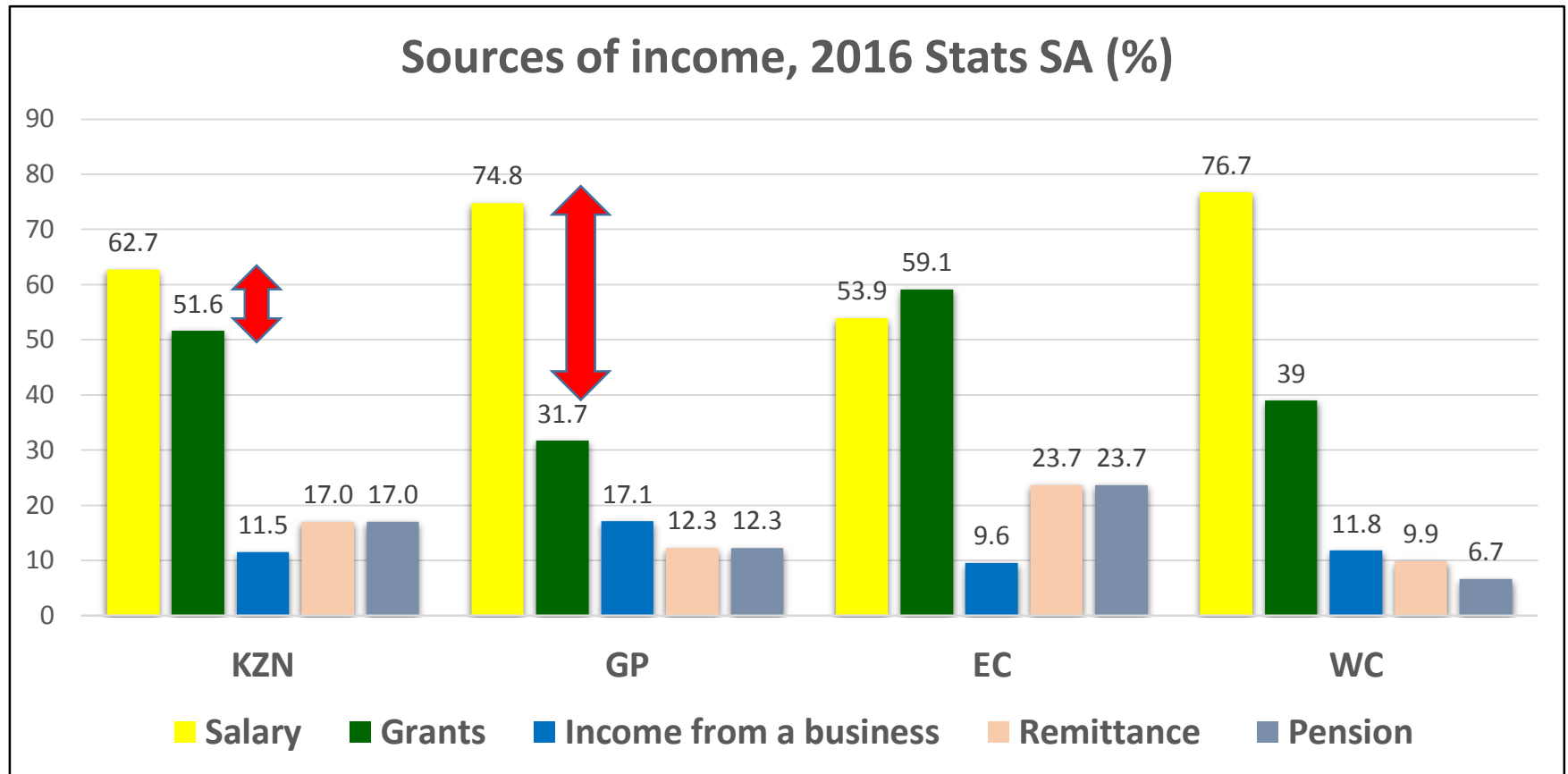


NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN KZN

GROWTH OF HOUSEHOLDS FROM 2002 – 2016 IN KZN ('000)

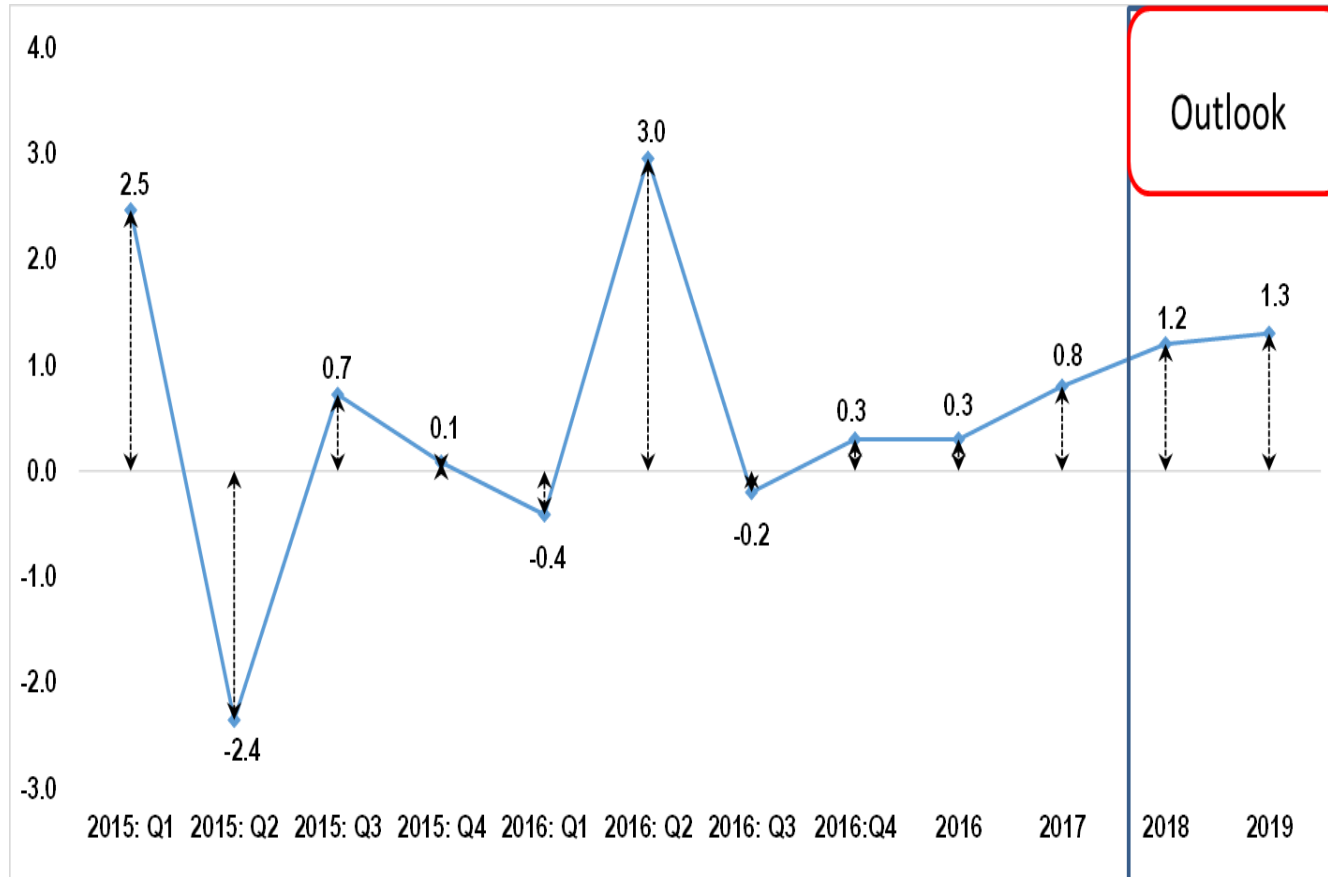


SOURCES OF INCOME KZN, EC, WC AND GAUTENG



EC & KZN have highest no of people who are dependent on the state grants

TRADE AND INVESTMENT OUTLOOK FOR RSA



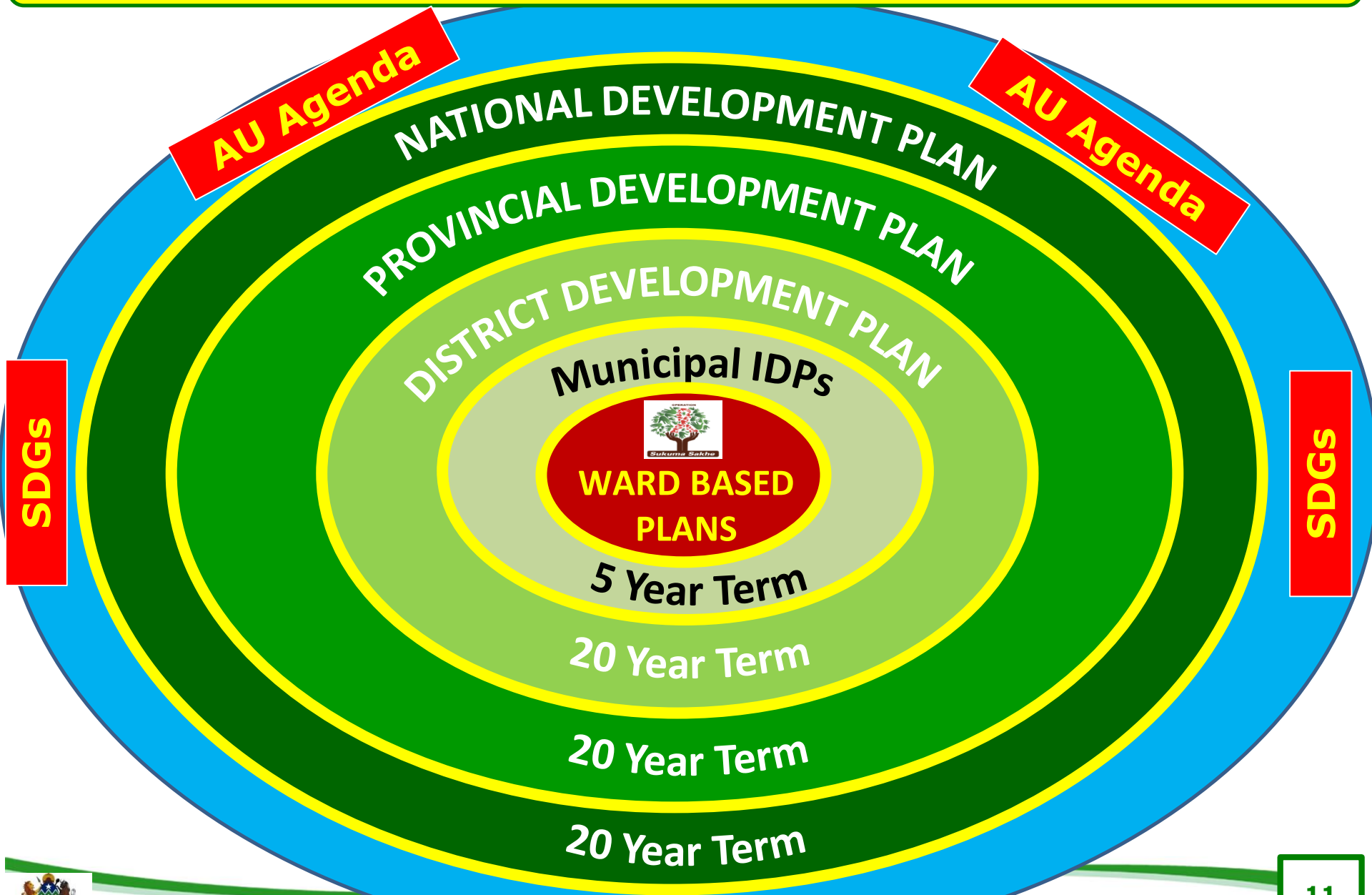
At the time of drafting the first version of the PGDS in 2011, the forecast was for the South African economy to grow between 5% and 6%

2.

**THE KZN PGDS/P AS
MASTER PLAN FOR
KZN**

NOW FOCUSSED ON VISION 2035

REMAIN ALIGNED WITH CLEAR LINE OF SIGHT



PGDS 2016

STRATEGIC GOALS

- 1 INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH**
- 2 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**
- 3 HUMAN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**
- 4 STRATEGIC INFRASTRUCTURE**
- 5 ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**
- 6 GOVERNANCE AND POLICY**
- 7 SPATIAL EQUITY**

VISION 2035

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



31

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

2016 PGDS STRATEGIC GOALS and OBJECTIVES

STRATEGIC GOAL	No	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2016
1 INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH	1.1	Develop and promote the agricultural potential of KZN
	1.2	Enhance sectoral development through trade investment and business retention
	1.3	Enhance spatial economic development
	1.4	Improve the efficiency, innovation and variety of government-led job creation programmes
	1.5	Promote SMME and entrepreneurial development
	1.6	Enhance the Knowledge Economy
2 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	2.1	Improve early childhood development, primary and secondary education
	2.2	Support skills development to economic growth
	2.3	Enhance youth and adult skills development and life-long learning
3 HUMAN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	3.1	Eradicate poverty and improve social welfare services
	3.2	Enhance health of communities and citizens
	3.3	Safeguard and enhance sustainable livelihoods and food security
	3.4	Promote sustainable human settlements
	3.5	Enhance safety and security
	3.6	Advance social cohesion and social capital
	3.7	Promote youth, gender and disability advocacy and the advancement of women

2016 PGDS STRATEGIC GOALS and OBJECTIVES

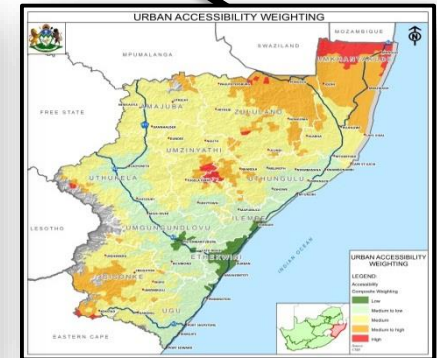
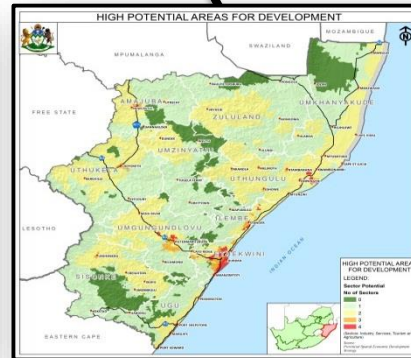
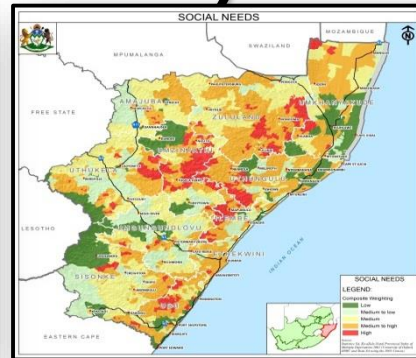
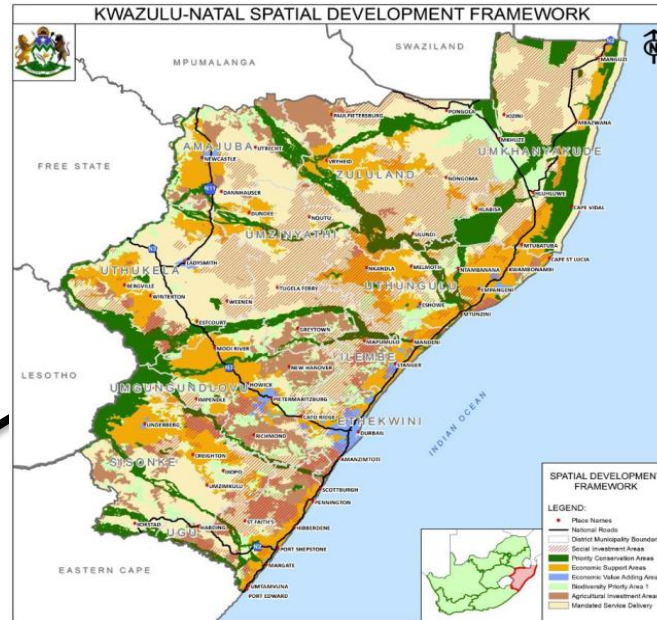
STRATEGIC GOAL	No	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2016
4 STRATEGIC INFRASTRUCTURE	4.1	Development of seaports and airports
	4.2	Develop road and rail networks
	4.3	Develop ICT infrastructure
	4.4	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
	4.5	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
	4.6	Enhance KZN waste management capacity
5 ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	5.1	Enhance resilience of ecosystem services
	5.2	Expand the application of green technologies
	5.3	Adapt and respond climate change
6 GOVERNANCE AND POLICY	6.1	Strengthen policy, strategy coordination and IGR
	6.2	Build government capacity
	6.3	Eradicate fraud and corruption
	6.4	Promote participative, facilitative and accountable governance
7 SPATIAL EQUITY	7.1	Enhance the resilience of new and existing cities, towns and rural nodes, ensuring equitable access to resources, social and economic opportunities
	7.2	Ensure integrated land management use across the Province, ensuring equitable access to goods and services, attracting social and financial investment



PROVINCIAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

IT IS NOT ONLY ABOUT WHAT, BUT ALSO ABOUT WHERE

GENERATING A SPATIAL INTERVENTION MAP



RANKING AND WEIGHTING TO INFORM INTERVENTION CATEGORIES

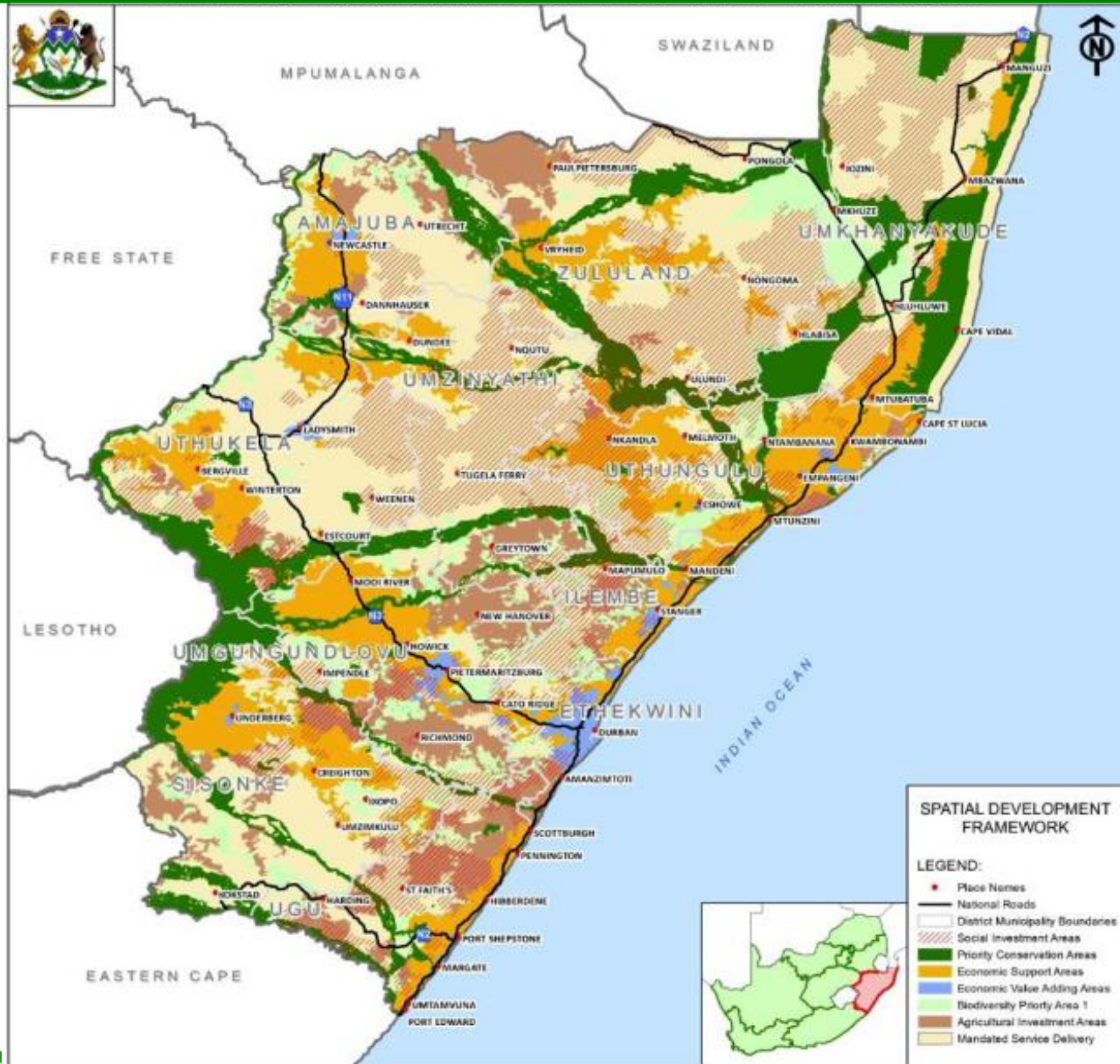
COMPOSITE ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY

COMPOSITE SOCIAL NEEDS

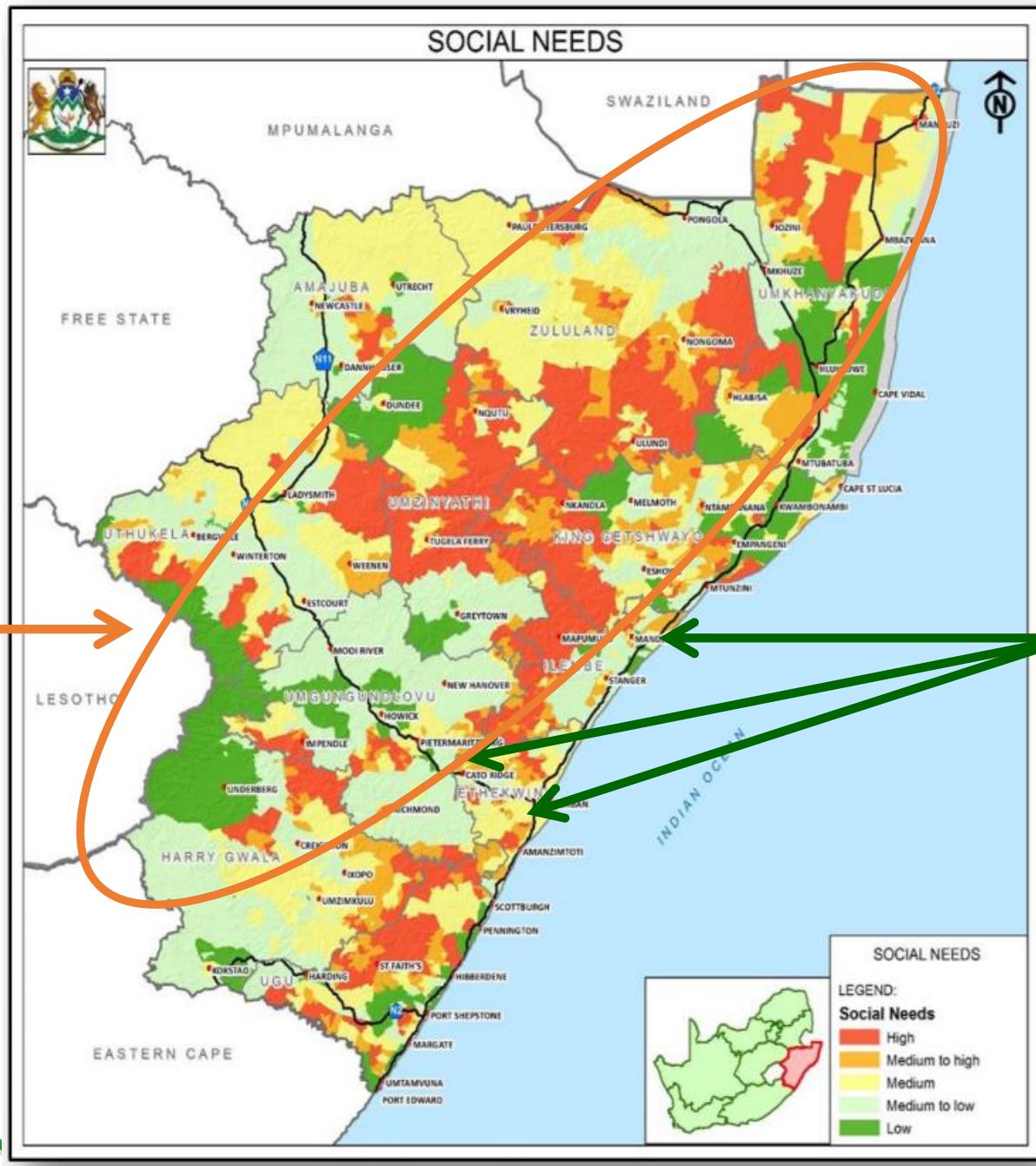
COMPOSITE ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

COMPOSITE ACCESSIBILITY

KZN SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK



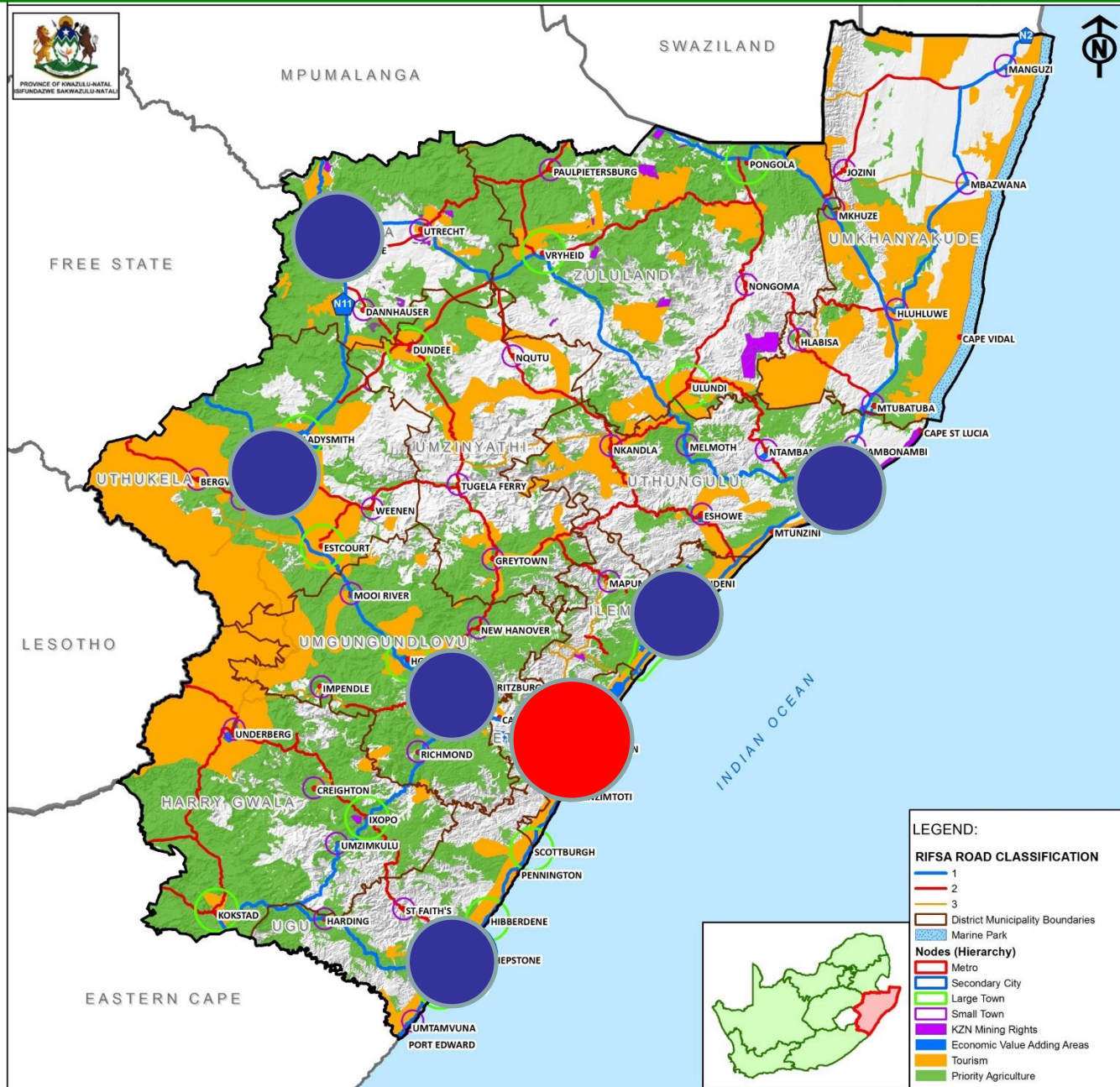
"KZN as a prosperous Province with healthy, secure and skilled population, living in dignity and harmony, acting as a gateway between Africa and the World"



Focus on providing access to services in the areas of highest social need.

Focus on growing the areas of highest growth potential and leverage private sector investment.

KZN NODES

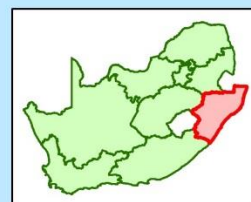


LEGEND:

RIFSA ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- 1 (Blue line)
- 2 (Red line)
- 3 (Yellow line)

District Municipality Boundaries
 Marine Park
Nodes (Hierarchy)
 Metro
 Secondary City
 Large Town
 Small Town
 KZN Mining Rights
 Economic Value Adding Areas
 Tourism
 Priority Agriculture



3. PROGRESS TOWARDS VISION 2035

INDICATORS, TARGETS, INTERVENTIONS AND
CURRENT PERFORMANCE



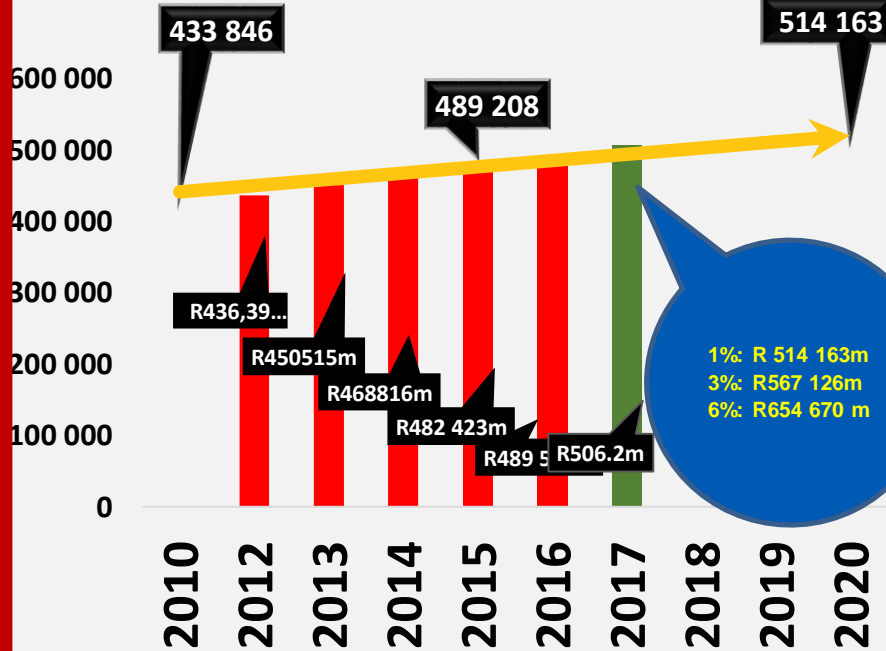
STATUS PER GOAL
GOAL 1
INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH

Goal 1 : Inclusive Economic Growth

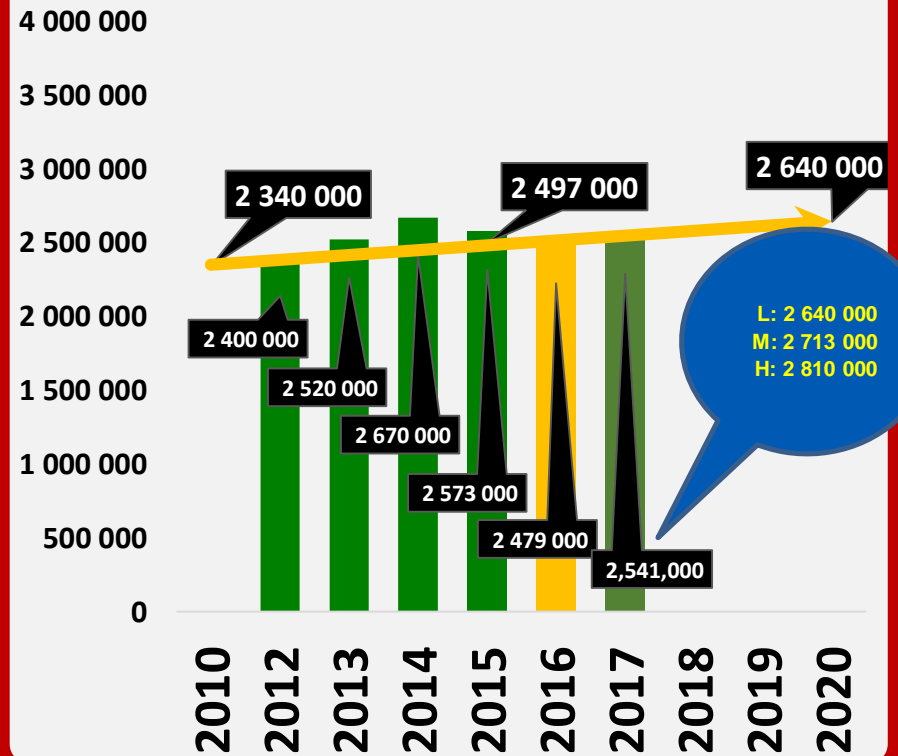
GOAL INDICATORS	Baseline 2010	Baseline 2015	Targets 2020	Current Status	August 2017 vs Mar 2018
Total output value of all sectors within the provincial economy (Constant, 2010 R Value)	R433 846m	R489 208m	1%: R 514 163m 3%: R567 126m 6%: R654 670 m	R506.2m	↑
Total employment in all sectors within the provincial economy Growth Scenarios Low=1%, Medium=3%, High=6%	2 340 000	2 497 000	L: 2 640 000 M: 2 713 000 H: 2 810 000	2 541 000	↑
GDP per capita within the provincial economy Growth Scenarios Low=1%; Medium=3%; High=6%	R28 110	R44 512	L: R 46 091 M: R 48 290 H: R 50 954	R45 705	↑
Annual unemployment rate (narrow) for KZN	Narrow = 19.65	Narrow = 21.47	20% (Narrow)	23.9% (Narrow)	↓
Annual unemployment rate (broad) for KZN	Broad = 36.62	Broad = 39.14	38 % (Broad)	40.7% (Broad)	↓

Goal 1 : Inclusive Economic Growth

Total output value of all sectors within the provincial economy :
Target vs Actuals



Total employment in all sectors within the provincial economy :
Target vs Actuals



Goal 1 : Inclusive Economic Growth

% OF TARGETS ACHIEVED

5 GOAL INDICATORS



60 % GOAL INDICATORS LIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED BY 2020

41 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE INDICATORS



44 % STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE INDICATORS LIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED BY 2020

Goal 1 : Inclusive Economic Growth

Targets unlikely to be achieved by 2020

1	Unemployment rate narrow and broad
2	Agricultural potential
3	Availability of zoned and serviced industrial and commercial land.
4	SMME and entrepreneurial development
5	Functional Technology hubs
6	Trade, investment and business retention



Key Observations - Goal 1: Inclusive Economic Growth

- **KZN is set to achieve economic growth targets set at 1% growth scenario but is well below meeting 3% growth targets;**
- **Poor performance of KZN key growth sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing and tourism is source of serious concern;**
- **Rising unemployment, and in particular youth employment poses serious risks for socio-economic stability;**
- **Slow delivery of appropriately serviced and zoned land for industrial development outside SEZs is a delaying and limiting uptake of investment interest;**
- **Poor performance and inefficiencies in management of government led job creation programmes;**
- **Slow progress with Techno-hubs is limiting opportunities to explore and exploit 4th Industrial Revolution opportunities;**



STATUS PER GOAL
GOAL 2
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Goal 2 : Human Resource Development

Goal Indicators	Baseline 2010	Baseline 2015	Targets 2020	Current Status	August 2017 vs Feb 2018
Gross enrolment rate (GER) - Primary	94%	99%	100%	99%	↔
Gross enrolment rate (GER) - Secondary	86.7%	90.6%	92%	90.6%	↔
Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in TVET Colleges	12.5%	13%	20%	22.18%	↔
TVET NC(V) graduation rate	66%	55%	57%	55%	↔
Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Higher Education	22.1%	26%	28%	26%	↔
Adult Literacy rate	80%	90%	92%	90%	↔
% Grade 12 learners passing with Mathematics and Science.	18	15	24	42.23%	↑
Performance in SACMEQ Reading	486	486	500	529	↑
Performance in SACMEQ Mathematics	485	485	500	542	↑

Goal 2 : Human Resource Development

% OF TARGETS ACHIEVED

9 GOAL INDICATORS



44 % GOAL INDICATORS LIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED BY 2020

38 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE INDICATORS



53 % STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE INDICATORS LIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED BY 2020

Goal 2 : Human Resource Development

Targets unlikely to be achieved by 2020

1	% learners performing at the required levels in grade 3 mathematics
2	% children in lower quintiles who succeed in secondary school
3	% children in 0-4 age group accessing ECD facilities
4	% Grade 1 learners who attended a Grade R class
5	Retention rates: Grades 10 – 12
6	Number of NSC candidates taking Mathematics
7	Number of NSC candidates taking Science
8	Number of learners qualifying for NSC Certificate
9	Percentage of academic staff with PhD Qualifications



Key Observations - Goal 2: Human Resource Development

- **Poor performance measured against international ratings such as in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS);**
- **78% of South African Grade 4 learners do not reach the international benchmarks and therefore do not have basic reading skills by the end of the Grade 4 school year;**
- **Although universal access to primary and secondary education has been achieved, universal access to quality education remains a challenge;**
- **Unacceptably high dropout rate (Gr 1 – 12);**
- **Persistent poor performance in maths and science;**
- **Education outcomes are still not able to bridge the skills gap; and**
- **Enrolment rate in tertiary institutions is still too low and there is a serious lack of capacity**



STATUS PER GOAL

GOAL 3

HUMAN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

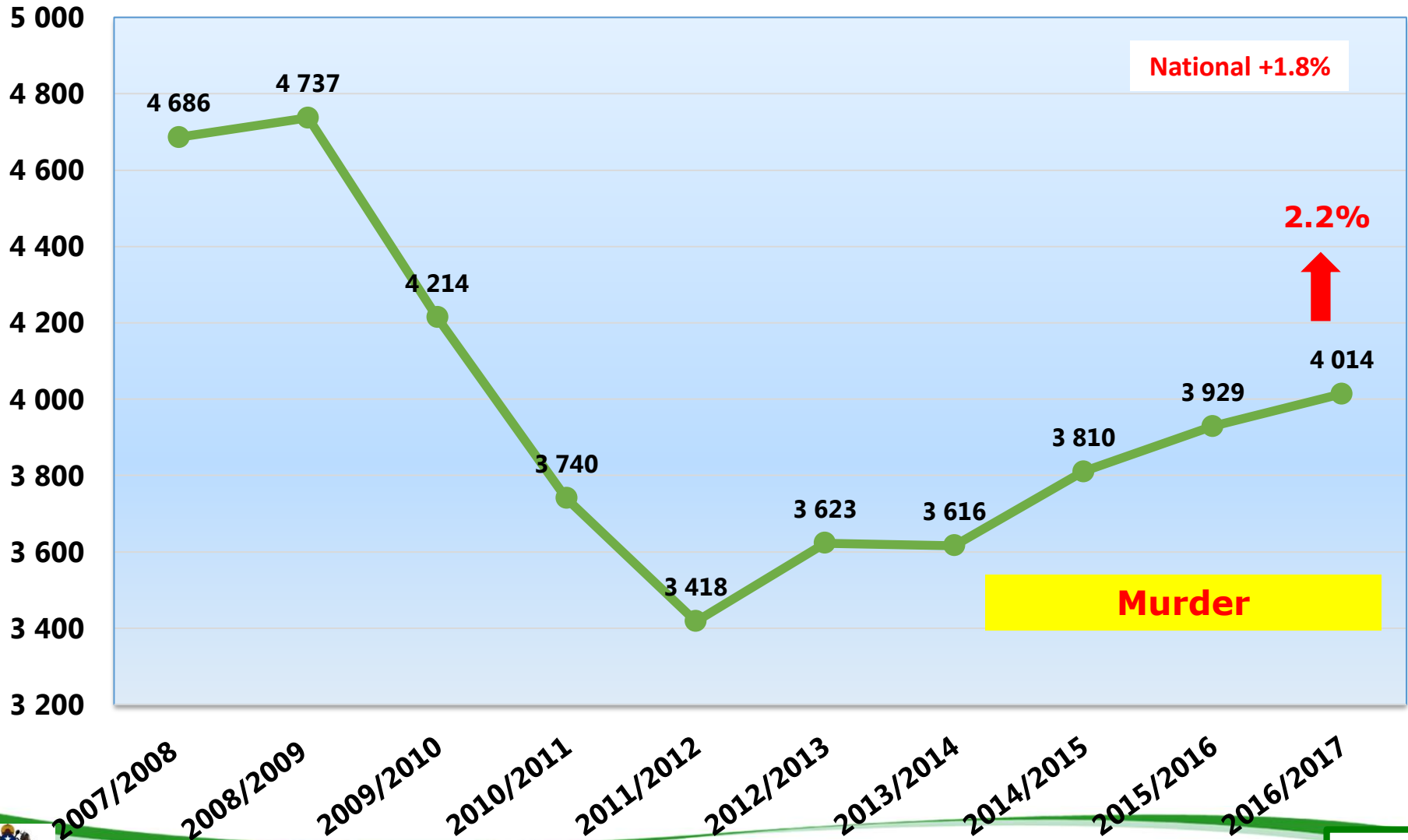
POVERTY TRENDS IN SA STATS SA

Province	2001 (Census)	2006 (IES)	2009 (LCS)	2011 (IES)	2011 (Census)	2015 (LCS)	2016 (CS)
Western Cape	1	2	2	2	1	2	1
Eastern Cape	9	8	8	8	9	9	9
Northern Cape	3	5	5	4	4	4	4
Free State	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
KwaZulu-Natal	8	7	6	7	8	7	5
North West	5	4	4	5	6	6	7
Gauteng	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
Mpumalanga	6	6	7	6	5	5	6
Limpopo	7	9	9	9	7	8	8

- KwaZulu-Natal was the second poorest province in 2001 and 2011.
- Poverty headcount in KwaZulu-Natal declined from 22,3% in 2001 to 17,7% in 2016.
- KwaZulu-Natal was ranked 5th poorest province in 2016 and has performed better than Eastern Cape, Limpopo, North West and Mpumalanga.

SAPS CRIME STATISTICS

KZN CRIME TRENDS OVER TEN YEAR PERIOD



Goal 3 : Human and Community Development

Goal Indicators	Baseline 2010	Baseline 2015	Targets 2020	Current Status	August 2017 vs Feb 2018
Life expectancy at birth	52.6 years	57.7 years	60.5 years	56.4years	↔
Gini Coefficient (Income)	new	0.63	0.62	0.66	↔
PGDP Adjusted Human Development Index (Baseline, Stats SA, KZN Department of Health. 2006)	0.70	0.72	0.80	0.80	↔
Decrease in absolute poverty: % below food poverty line	25.70	17.99	10.79	10.79	↔

Goal 3 : Human and Community Development

% OF TARGETS ACHIEVED

4 GOAL INDICATORS



50 % GOAL INDICATORS LIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED BY 2020

(17 – 13 – 10) 40 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE INDICATORS



43 % STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE INDICATORS LIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED BY 2020

Goal 3 : Human and Community Development

Targets unlikely to be achieved by 2020

1	Life expectancy at birth
2	Dependency ratio
3	Stunting prevalence among children 0-14 years
4	Obesity prevalence among children 2-14 years
5	Percentage of the population with private medical cover
6	Incidence of diabetes and hypertension
7	HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women
8	Professional Doctors and Nurses per 100 000 population
9	Percentage households with a registrable form of tenure



Key Observations - Goal 3: Human and Community Development

- **Absolute poverty is decreasing, but at a slow rate;**
- **Number of grant dependent persons and households are increasing;**
- **Life expectancy declining largely due to unnatural deaths and non communicable or lifestyle diseases;**
- **New HIV infections spiralling out of control;**
- **Shortage of medical professionals;**
- **Housing backlog slowly declining but % of households with registrable form of land tenure still low;**
- **Drug related crimes and murder on the rise; and**
- **Social cohesion and moral regeneration objectives not being achieved.**

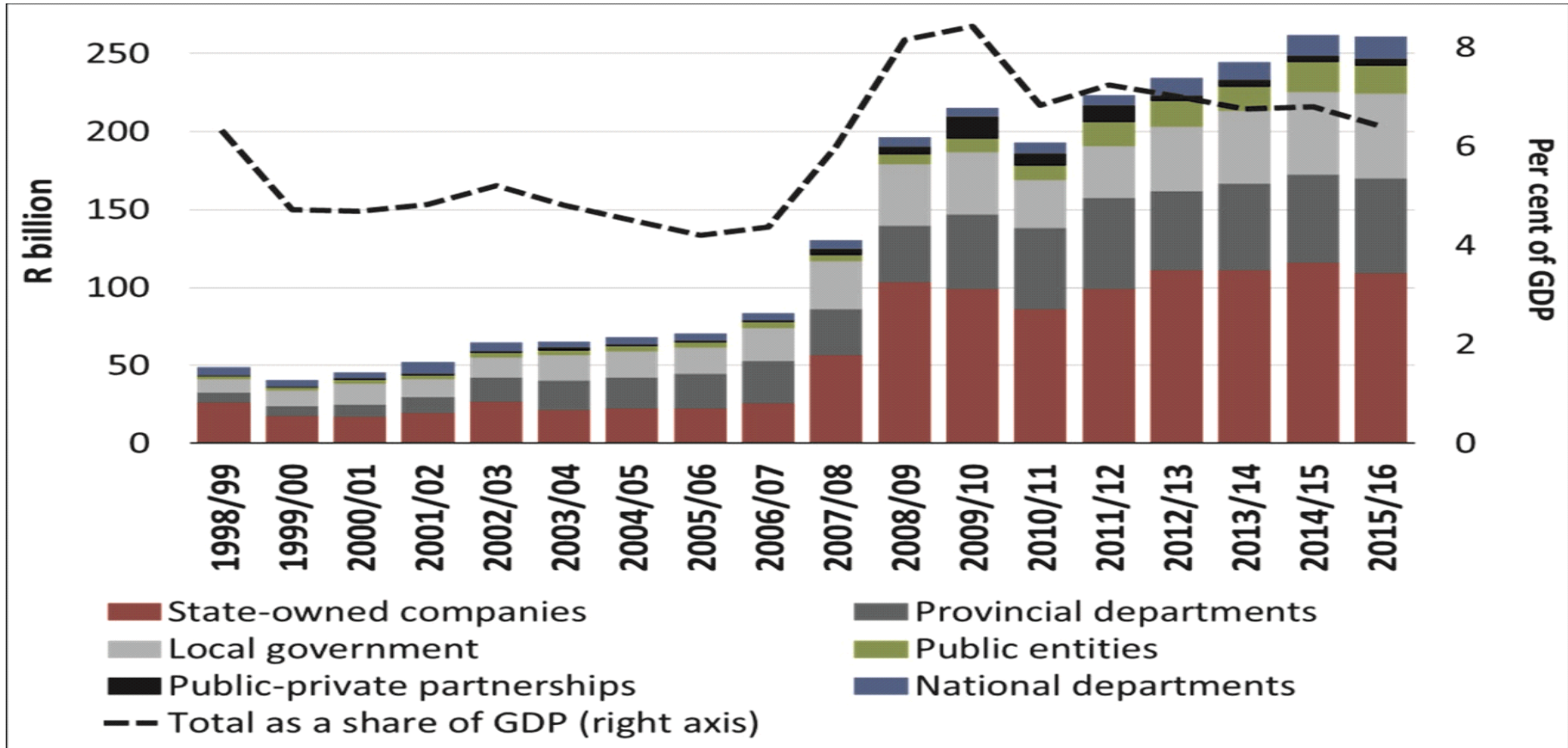


STATUS PER GOAL

GOAL 4





STRATEGIC INFRASTRUCTURE

PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPENDING



Spending on public infrastructure as a % of GDP has declined rapidly since 2009

Goal 4 : Strategic Infrastructure

Goal Indicators	Baseline 2010	Baseline 2015	Targets 2020	Current Status	August 2017 vs Mar 2018
Percentage of provincial budget allocated to new capital infrastructure.	17.2%	20%	22%	18%	
Percentage of provincial budget allocated to new capital infrastructure spent.	98%	100%	100%	100%	
Percentage of municipal budget allocated to new capital infrastructure	18.9%	20%	22%	5.26%	
Percentage of municipal budget allocated to new capital infrastructure spent	86%	100%	100%	100%	

Goal 4 : Strategic Infrastructure

% OF TARGETS ACHIEVED

4 GOAL INDICATORS



50 % GOAL INDICATORS LIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED BY 2020

35 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE INDICATORS



49 % STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE INDICATORS LIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED BY 2020

Goal 4 : Strategic Infrastructure

Targets unlikely to be achieved by 2020

1	% of provincial and municipal budget allocated to capital infrastructure.
2	Cargo volumes handled in Port of Durban
3	Number of Cruise Liner visits to KZN ports
4	% local municipalities with good established ICT access networks.
5	Minimum broadband speed available within the Province
6	Number of Public Wi-Fi Hotspots established



Goal 4 : Strategic Infrastructure

Targets unlikely to be achieved by 2020

7	Green drop rating of waste water
8	% of water service systems in balance (supply and demand balance)
9	% of households with access to 75 liters of water per person per day
10	% of households with yard water connections
11	% of households with sanitation to MIG standards



Key Observations - Goal 4: Strategic Infrastructure

- **Declining investment in infrastructure development with wide ranging impact on economic development prospects and job creation;**
- **Air and sea freight volumes down so infrastructure development is being delayed. This could lead to serious capacity constraints as and when the economy recovers;**
- **Road to rail ratio, in particular on the N3 Corridor remains a serious cause for concern, emphasising need for multi-modal facilities on this corridor to improve efficiencies;**
- **Water infrastructure declining rapidly and aftereffects of recent drought still lingering; and**
- **ICT connectivity and speed still poor and expensive, stifling participation in 4th Industrial Revolution opportunities.**

*"The Greatest
Threat to Our
Planet Is the
Belief That
Someone Else
Will Save It"*

~Robert Swan

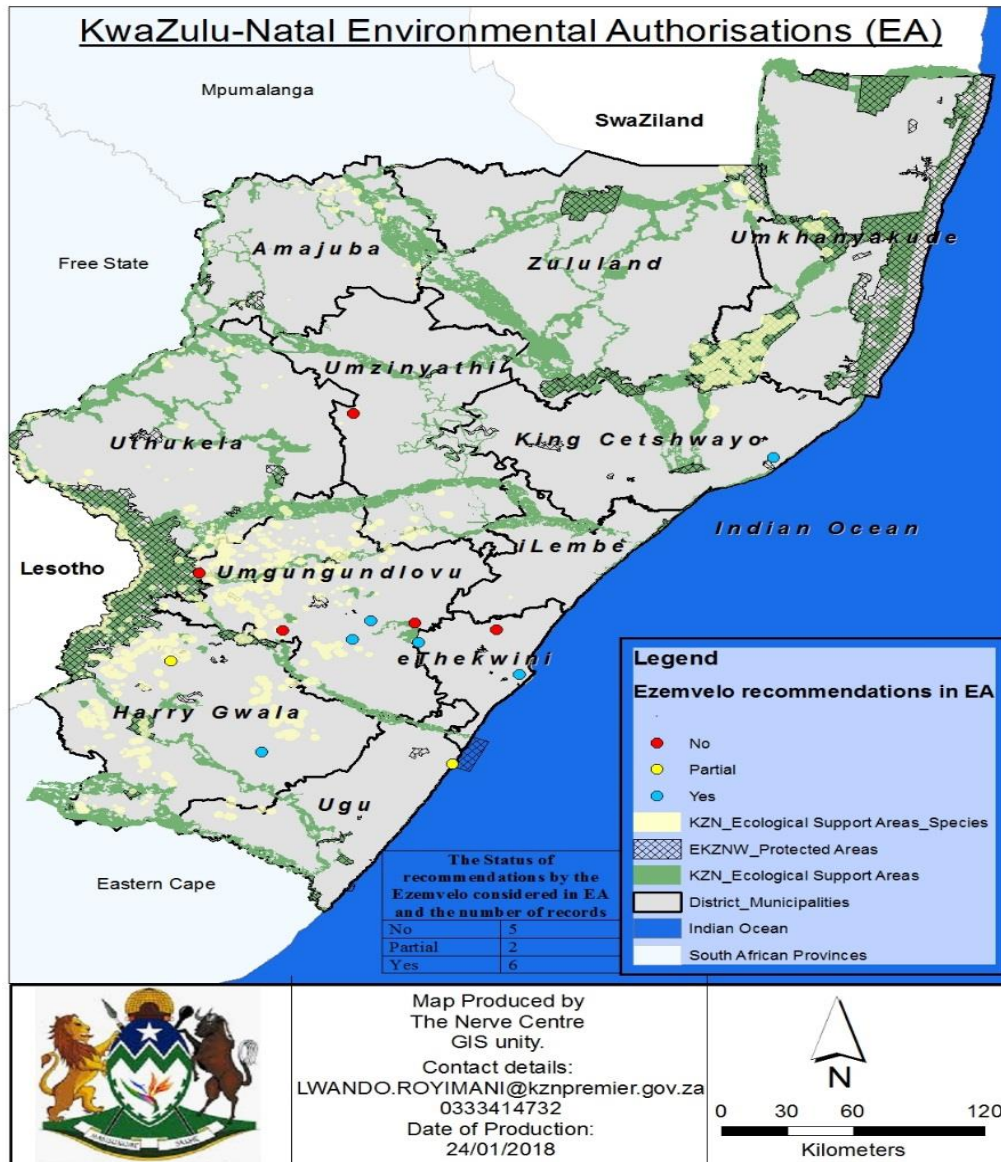


STATUS PER GOAL

GOAL 5

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Goal 5 : Environmental Sustainability



- In the last decade there has been tremendous progress in developing biodiversity planning products that are widely used to inform planning and decision making in a range of sectors, including protected area expansion, land-use planning, environmental impact assessment, classification of water resources, and mining authorisations.
- Science-based spatial tools such as provincial biodiversity plans, biodiversity sector plans and bioregional plans are referred to in a range of policy and regulations.

Goal 5 : Environmental Sustainability

Goal Indicators	Baseline 2010	Baseline 2015	Targets 2020	Current Status	August 2017 vs Feb 2018
% protection of High -Risk Biodiversity Planning Units (HRBPU)	Baseline to be established	70%	85%	83%	

Goal 5 : Environmental Sustainability

% OF TARGETS ACHIEVED

1 GOAL INDICATORS

100 % GOAL INDICATORS LIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED BY 2020

15 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE INDICATORS

80 % STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE INDICATORS LIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED BY 2020

Goal 5 : Environmental Sustainability

Targets unlikely to be achieved by 2020

1	Number of small scale renewable energy projects
2	Green drop rating
3	Standards of waste removal and management



Key Observations - Goal 5: Environmental Sustainability

- **Slow progress in improving waste management services and exploiting recycling opportunities;**
- **Declining Green Drop Rating is cause of concern for sustainability of water resources already under pressure;**
- **Slow progress with renewable energy projects and persistent reliance of old technology fossil fuels energy generation is contributing to negative carbon footprint;**



STATUS PER GOAL
GOAL 6
GOVERNANCE AND POLICY

STATUS OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNANCE IN KZN

AUDIT OUTCOMES

DEPARTMENT	2015/16 Audit	2016/17 Audit
Agriculture & Rural Development	Unqualified	Qualified
Arts and Culture	Unqualified	Unqualified
COGTA	Unqualified	Unqualified
Community Safety & Liaison	Unqualified	Unqualified
EDTEA	Unqualified	Unqualified
Education	Unqualified	Unqualified
Health	Qualified	Qualified
Human Settlements	Qualified	Unqualified
Office of The Premier	Unqualified	Unqualified
Public Works	Unqualified	Unqualified
Social Development	Unqualified	Unqualified
Sports and Recreation	Unqualified	Unqualified
Transport	Qualified	Qualified
Treasury	Clean	Clean



STATUS OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNANCE IN KZN

AUDIT OUTCOMES

Provincial Entities	2015/16 Audit	2016/17 Audit
Amafa AkwaZulu-Natali (OTP)	Clean	Clean
KZN Gaming and betting board (OTP)	Clean	Clean
Royal Household Trust (OTP)	Unqualified	Unqualified
Agri-Business Development Agency (DARD)	Unqualified	Qualified
Mjindi Farming (DARD)	Qualified	Unqualified
Ithala Development Finance Corp (EDTEA)	Clean	Unqualified
Trade and Investment KZN (EDTEA)	Clean	Clean
KZN Tourism Authority (EDTEA)	Clean	Unqualified
Dube TradePort Corporation (EDTEA)	Clean	Clean
Richards Bay IDZ (EDTEA)	Unqualified	Clean
KZN Growth Fund Trust (EDTEA)	Clean	Clean
Ezemvelo Kwazulu-Natal Wildlife (EDTEA)	Unqualified	Qualified
KZN Sharks Board (EDTEA)	Clean	Clean
KwaZulu Natal Liquor Authority (EDTEA)	Clean	Unqualified
Kwazulu-Natal Film Commission (EDTEA)	Clean	Clean
Moses Kotane Institute (EDTEA)	Unqualified	Clean

STATUS OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNANCE IN KZN

AUDIT OUTCOMES

2015/16	Clean	Unqualified	Qualified	Disclaimer
Provincial Departments	1	10	3	0
Provincial Entities	10	5	1	0
TOTAL	11	15	4	0

2016/17	Clean	Unqualified	Qualified	Disclaimer
Provincial Departments	1	10	3	0
Provincial Entities	9	5	2	0
TOTAL	10	15	5	0

STATUS OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNANCE IN KZN

QPR REPORTING

DEPARTMENT	% TARGETS ACHIEVED (Q1)	% TARGETS ACHIEVED (Q2)	% TARGETS ACHIEVED (Q3)	% TARGETS ACHIEVED (Q4)	AVERAGE ANNUAL % TARGETS ACHIEVED
Education	29	43	33	43	37
Human Settlements	41	36	31	56	41
Agriculture & Rural Dev	48	49	35	50	45.5
Health	47	50	50	43	48
Transport	46	50	58	49	50.75
Public Works	67	90	50	75	70.5
Arts and Culture	76	78	50	84	72
Social Development	60	81	81	68	72.5
Sports and Recreation	91	73	91	69	81
Treasury	94	88	68	77	81.75
COGTA	76	86	96	93	87.75
EDTEA	81	92	84	92	87.25
Community Safety	100	85	100	70	88.75
Office of The Premier	89	97	98	92	94

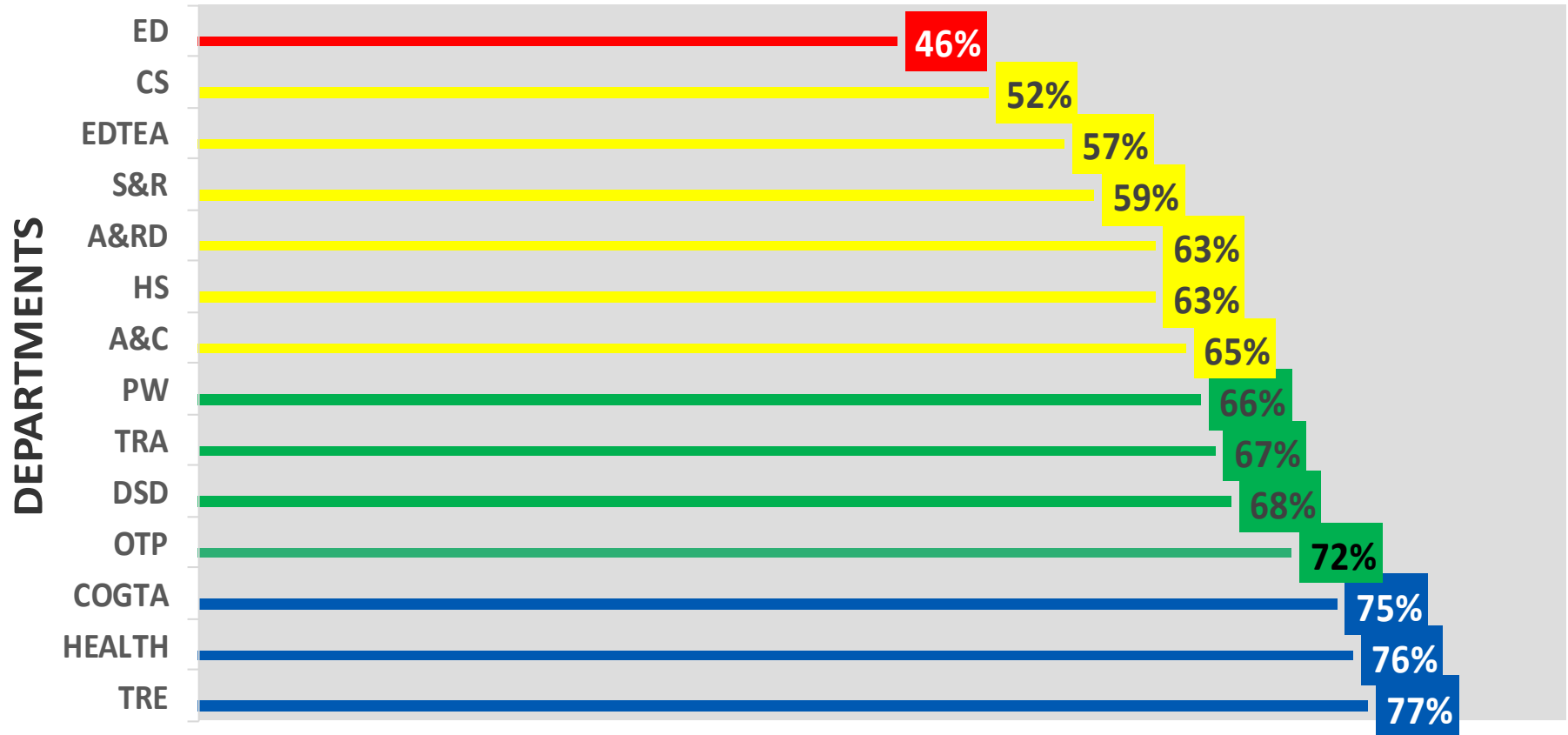


STATUS OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNANCE IN KZN

MPAT 1.7	Treasury	Arts & Culture	COGTA	Community Safety & Liaison	EDTEA	Education	Health	Human Settlement	Office of the Premier	Public Works	Social Dev	Sport & Recreation	Transport	Agriculture & Rural Dev
APP	3	4	2	1	2	1	3	3	4	2	2	2	3	3
Monitoring	3	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3
Evaluation	3	3	3	2	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	2
Service del improvement	2.5	3	4	1	1	2	3	2.5	3	3	3	1	2.5	4
Prof ethics	2.5	2.5	2.5	2	1	2	2	2	4	2.5	2	1	2.5	3
Anti-Corruption & Ethics	1	2.5	4	1	1	1	3	2.5	3	4	2.5	2	4	1
Fin Disclosure	2.5	2.5	4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Risk Management	2	3	4	1	2	1	3	2	3	2	2	1	3	2
ICT Governance	4	4	4	1	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3
HR Planning	4	4	2	2.5	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	4
Organisational Design	4	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	3	4	2
Recruit and retention	3	3	3	3	2.5	2.5	3	3	3	3	3	2.5	3	2.5
Delegations PSA	4	2	2	3	2	2	4	4	4	2	3	2	4	3
Level 1-12 PMDS	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
SMS PMDS (ex HODs)	4	3	3	2.5	2.5	2	3	2	2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
PMDS HOD	4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	4	4	2.5	1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Disciplinary Cases	2	2	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Demand Management	4	3	3	2	3	1	2	2	2	4	2	4	2	2
Acquisition Management	4	3	4	4	4	1	3	2	3	4	4	4	3	3
Disposal Management	4	2	4	1	4	2	2	4	2	4	4	4	3	4
Payment of suppliers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Unauthorised Expenditure	4	1	3	2	3	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	2

STATUS OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNANCE IN KZN

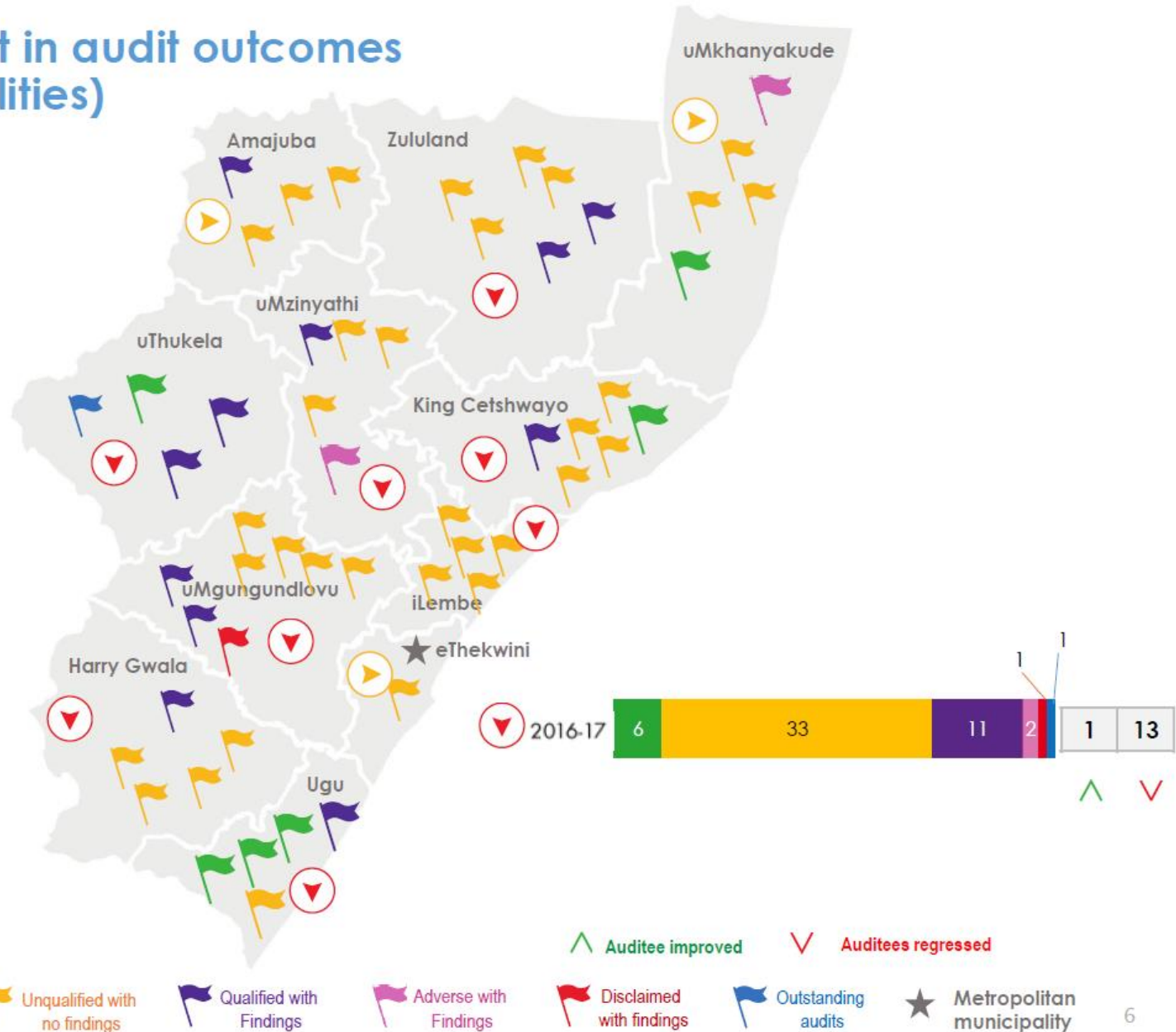
Average % of all KPAs



STATUS OF LOCAL GOVERNANCE IN KZN

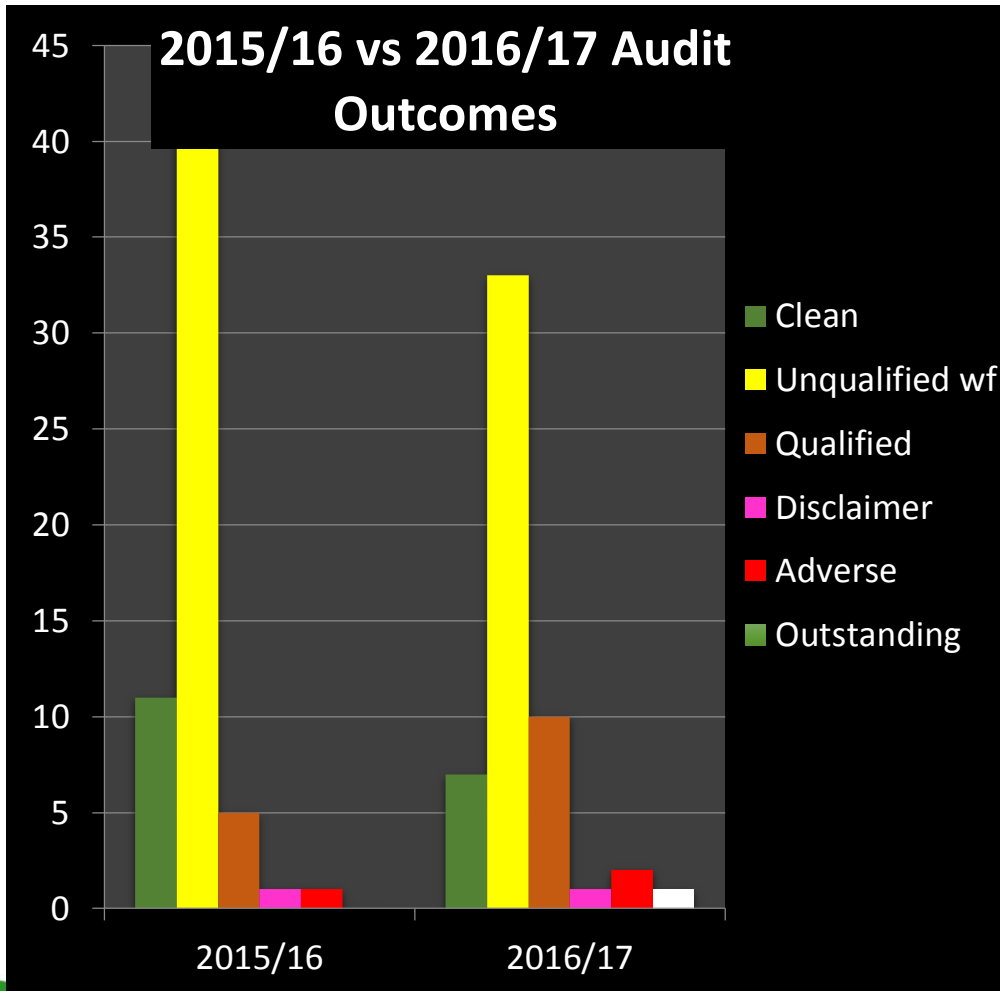
Movement in audit outcomes (Municipalities)

2016/17



STATUS OF LOCAL GOVERNANCE IN KZN

Regression in the Number of Municipalities & Entities with Clean Audits (2016/17)




- Municipalities and entities with clean audits regressed from 11 in 2015/2016 to 9 in 2016/2017
- The following thirteen(13) municipalities regressed in 2016/2017 audit outcomes:
 - Four (4) municipalities namely Umgungundlovu, Endumeni, Ilembe and Mandeni regressed from a clean audit to an unqualified audit opinion
 - Six (6) municipalities regressed from an unqualified audit opinion to a qualified audit namely Ugu, Umngeni, Uthukela, Msinga, Abaqulusi and Harry Gwala
 - One(1) newly established municipality namely Alfred Duma received a qualified audit opinion
 - One (1) municipality namely Umzinyathi regressed from a qualified to an adverse opinion
 - One (1) municipality namely Msunduzi regressed from a qualified opinion to a disclaimer
 - One (1) municipality namely Umkhanyakude maintained an adverse audit opinion

STATUS OF LOCAL GOVERNANCE IN KZN BACK TO BASICS (LATEST ASSESSMENT)

FUNCTIONAL	FUNCTIONAL	CHALLENGED	REQUIRING INTERVENTION
UGU	UMHLABUYALINGANA	UMZUMBE	UMDONI
RAY NKONYENI	KING CETSHWAYO	UMUZIWABANTU	MPOFANA
UMSHWATHI	UMFOLOZI	UMGUNGUNDOLOVO	EMADLANGENI
UMGENI	UMHLATHUZE	MSUNDUZI	UMZINYATHI
IMPENDLE	MTHONJANENI	AMAJUBA	EDUMBE
MKAMBATHINI	NKANDLA	DANNHAUSER	ABAQULUSI
NEWCASTLE	UMLALAZI	ENDUMENI	INKOSI LANGALIBALELE
MSINGA	ILEMBE	UMVOTI	HARRY GWALA
ZULULAND	KWADUKUZA	NQUTHU	UMKHANYAKUDE
NONGOMA	MANDENI	UPHONGOLO	MAPHUMULO
ULUNDI	NDWEDWE	GREATER KOKSTAD	NK DLAMINI-ZUMA
UTHUKELA	UBUHLEBEZWE	JOZINI	RICHMOND
ALFRED DUMA	UMZIMKHULU	BIG 5 HLABISA	
OKHAHLAMBA		MTUBATUBA	
		ETHEKWINI	
27		15	12

Note: Municipalities without arrows are merged municipalities

Goal 6 : Governance and Policy

Goal Indicators	Baseline 2010	Baseline 2015	Targets 2020	Current Status	August 2017 vs Feb 2018
Improvement in level of client satisfaction measured through percentage of citizens satisfied with the level of government services	53%	55%	60%	64%	

Progress to be reported in August 2018 based on the 2018 KZN Citizen Satisfaction Survey

Goal 6 : Governance and Policy

% OF TARGETS ACHIEVED

1 GOAL INDICATOR

100 % GOAL INDICATORS LIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED BY 2020

32 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE INDICATORS

25 % STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE INDICATORS LIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED BY 2020

Goal 6 : Governance and Policy

Targets unlikely to be achieved by 2020

1	IDP assessment score
2	Vacant funded posts in municipalities
3	Municipalities, provincial departments and entities with clean audits
4	Performance of departments as measured by Management Performance Assessment Tool (MPAT) standards
5	Eradicate fraud and corruption
6	Voter participation in provincial and municipal election



Key Observations - Goal 6: Governance and Policy

- Intergovernmental relations and lack of alignment and coordination remains serious cause for concern;
- Slow progress with District Growth and Development Plans is symptomatic of lack of commitment to improve inter-sphere alignment and integration;
- High vacancy rate of funded posts is indication of high staff turnover and loss of continuity following municipal elections, resulting in weakening of capacity to deliver services;
- Good governance is compromised by fraud and corruption, as witnessed by poor audit outcomes (provincial and municipal), as well as MPAT results; and
- Lack of consequence management where there is clear evidence of non-compliance with regulatory requirements.



STATUS PER GOAL

GOAL 7

SPATIAL EQUITY

THE RESULTS TO DATE.....



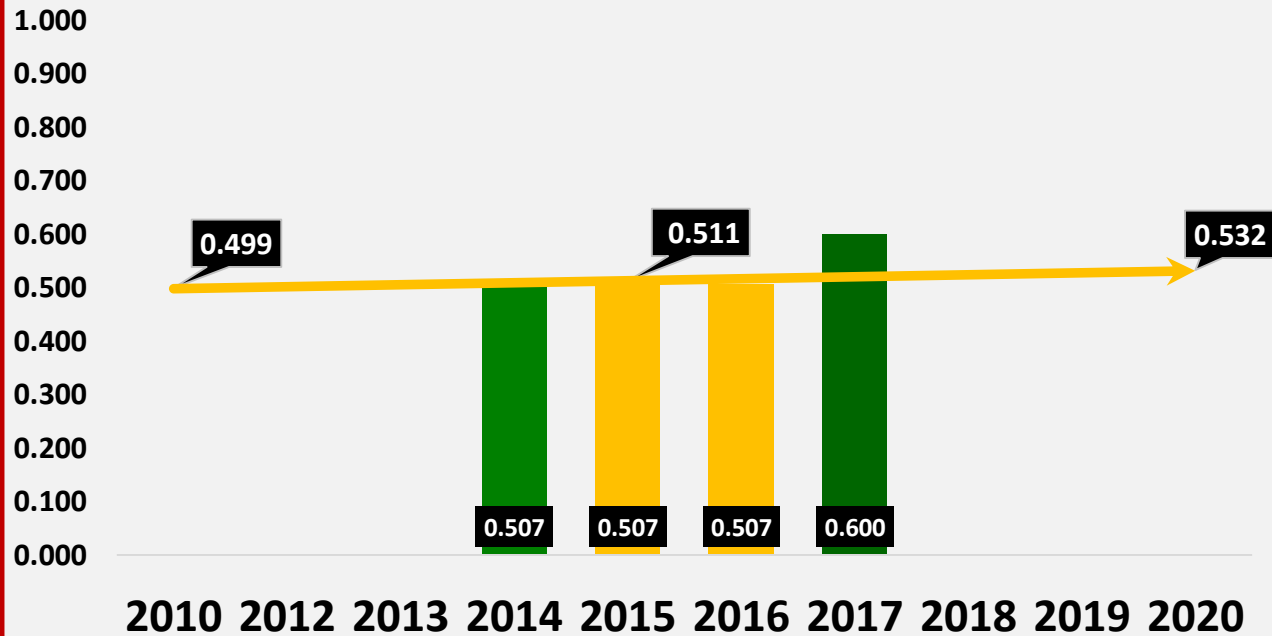
Misalignment of planning processes within and between the 3 spheres of government

Goal 7 : Spatial Equity

Goal Indicators	Baseline 2010	Baseline 2015	Targets 2020	Current Status	August 2017 vs Mar 2018
Improved population physical access to goods and services as measured by the Spatial Equity / Accessibility Index	0.499	0.511	0.532	0,60	↑

Goal 7 : Spatial Equity

Improved population physical access to goods and services as measured by the Spatial Equity / Accessibility Index : Target vs Actuals



Goal 7 : Spatial Equity

% OF TARGETS ACHIEVED

1 GOAL INDICATORS

100 % GOAL INDICATORS LIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED BY 2020

3 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE INDICATORS

67 % STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE INDICATORS LIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED BY 2020

Goal 7 : Spatial Equity

Targets unlikely to be achieved by 2020

1 Number of municipalities meeting minimum hierarchy of plans standards.



Key Observations - Goal: Spatial Equity

- Lack of appropriately serviced and zoned land outside of the SEZs is hampering regional development and is contributing to rapid urbanisation to primary and secondary cities;
- Tensions between municipalities and traditional leadership regarding land management responsibilities is impacting negatively on spatial planning;
- Slow progress in concluding land reform projects and resultant negative impact on commercial farming is exacerbating urbanisation trends; and
- Pre 1994 land ownership and tenure practices are perpetuating discrimination and marginalisation of rural communities.

SUMMARY OF TARGETS LIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED OR NOT ACHIEVED BY 2020

% TARGETS NOT LIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED



So what now?

- Focus on improving governance as this impacts negatively on the capacity of the state to lead, manage and **implement** growth and development in KZN;
- Action Work Groups to shift focus from reporting only on indicators by developing and reporting on **implementation** plans for PGDP Interventions, SOPA commitments, Lekgotla resolutions and catalytic projects, to ensure that there is structured and planned **implementation**;
- Strengthen and capacitate Action Work Groups to become more effective in driving **implementation** and shift focus from reporting to programme implementation;
- Remain committed to NDP Vision 2030 and the National Programme of Action expressed in the 14 MTSF Outcomes, **implemented** through the KZN PGDS/P as a sound compass towards KZN Vision 2035.



DIRECTING OPERATIONAL PLANS AND PERFORMANCE AGREEMENTS

National Development Plan & MTSF

Provincial Development Plan

Departmental 5 Year Strategic Plan

Departmental APP

MEC Delivery Agreement

Departmental Operational Plan

Performance Agreement

Procurement Plan

Direct Line of Sight

4. CATALYTIC PROJECTS

CATALYTIC PROJECTS

- Emphasis on **implementation** of the Strategy.
- Need for a focus on **immediate action** and the attainment of short term gains.
- 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 vision and goals of the Province.

CATALYTIC PROJECTS

- Catalytic status confirms that the project was **screened and prioritised** by the Provincial Planning Commission and the Economic Sector and Infrastructure Development Cluster;
- Catalytic Projects receive **preferential facilitation** support and guidance from the KZN “One Stop Shop”.
- Catalytic Projects are included in the **Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP)**, which is reviewed annually and adopted by the Provincial Executive Council.

CATEGORIES OF CATALYTIC PROJECTS

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

CATALYTIC PROJECTS

CATALYTIC PROJECTS :- **GAME CHANGERS**

No	Project	Project Detail	Project Leader	Local Municipality
1	Dube Trade Port SEZ	Recognition of DTP as SEZ and support the expansion of the area to be included in the SEZ	DEDTEA	Ethekwini
2	Automotive Supplier Park	Auto Supply Park in South Durban Area	DEDTEA & eThekwini	Ethekwini
3	Durban Dig-out Port (SIP2)	Green-field Port Development on DIA site	Transnet	Ethekwini
4	Durban Port Expansion (SIP2)	Pier 1 Phase 2 Salisbury Island Infill, Pier 2 Berth Deepening	Transnet	Ethekwini
5	Durban Passenger Cruise Terminal	Development of world-class cruise ship passenger handling facilities to attract more cruise tours.	Transnet	Ethekwini

PROJECT SUMMARY DATA SHEET (DRAFT)

PROJECT NAME & PROJECT DETAILS

TIME & SCHEDULING

BUDGET & FUNDING

RISK & ISSUE TRACKING

NDP-PGDP ALIGNMENT



LOCALITY & PICTURE

RAG
OVERVIEW
("PROJECT
HEALTH")

SOCIA-
ECONOMIC
IMPACT

7. KZN CITIZEN SATISFACTION SURVEY 2018

KZN CITIZEN SATISFACTION SURVEY

The main purpose of the KZN Citizen Satisfaction Survey is to:

- **Receive feedback from the KZN Citizens on their perception of services rendered by Provincial and Local Government;**
- **To establish what communities regard as the highest priority issues to be addressed; and to**
- **Adjust Strategies, Plans and Programmes to address these perceptions and attend to service delivery priorities.**

KZN CITIZEN SATISFACTION SURVEY

The results of the first Pilot Survey was released in 2014 and pointed to:

- Concerns related to **Crime, violence and corruption;**
- **Slow progress with the delivery of basic services;**
- **Unemployment; and**
- **Inadequate consultation and communication**

KZN CITIZEN SATISFACTION SURVEY

The results of the second Survey was released in 2016 and indicated that of the 20 000 households surveyed:

- 64% were somewhat to out rightly satisfied with the services rendered by Provincial Government; while
- 36% were not satisfied at all with the performance of Provincial Government.

KZN CITIZEN SATISFACTION SURVEY

Outcome of the 2016 KZN Citizen Satisfaction Survey Provincial Government



36%

Dissatisfaction with overall performance of KwaZulu-Natal provincial government



64%

Outright and somewhat Satisfaction with overall performance of KwaZulu-Natal provincial government

KZN CITIZEN SATISFACTION SURVEY

Outcome of the 2016 KZN Citizen Satisfaction Survey Local Government



49%

Dissatisfaction with overall performance of KwaZulu-Natal Local Government



51%

Outright and somewhat Satisfaction with overall performance of KwaZulu-Natal Local Government

KZN CITIZEN SATISFACTION SURVEY

Key priorities for delivery listed in the second Survey were:

- Creation of **employment opportunities**;
- Accelerated delivery of **housing**;
- Addressing **crime and violence**;
- Improving **quality of education** and access to skills development programmes; and
- **Poverty eradication**;

KZN CITIZEN SATISFACTION SURVEY

We are now looking forward to the results of the **2018 KZN Citizen Satisfaction Survey**, which will be:

- Presented to the August 2018 Provincial Executive Council Lekgotla with recommendations to possible adjustments or refinements to the PGDS and PGDP; and
- Used as a measure of progress made since the results of the previous survey was released.



Siyabonga - Thank You

***“Working Together to achieve
KZN Vision 2035”***

www.kznppc.gov.za