



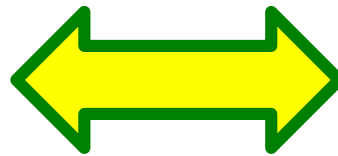
PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL
ISIFUNDAZWE SAKWAZULU-NATALI

PROGRESS MADE ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Ugu District Growth Summit
14 June 2018

Our future -
make it work

2030



NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

South Africa



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

OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

1. Background
2. Remaining aligned to PGDS 2016
3. Progress with PGDP 2018
4. Key Aspects for DGDP's

One United Province – One Plan – One Future



BACKGROUND

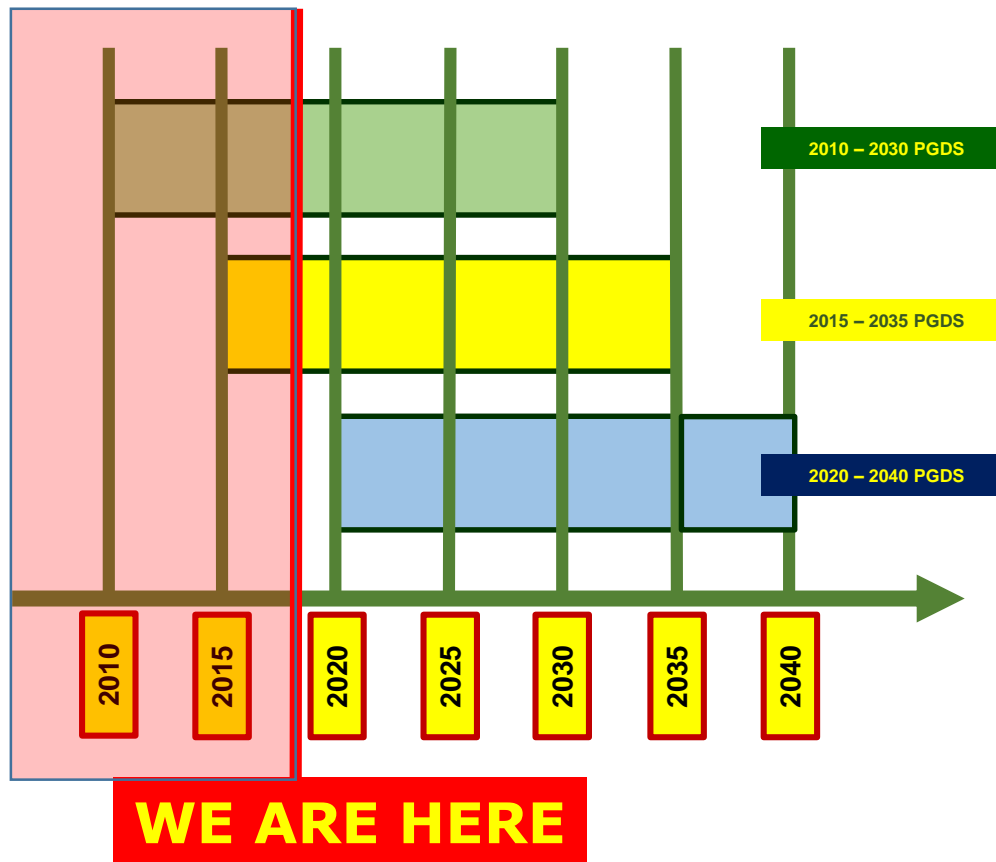
1. Process unfolded in October 2016 to encourage alignment of DGDP's to the PGDS 2016.
2. Most DGDP's approved by 2015.
3. February 2017: IDP Forum Engagement to agree on the approach
4. April 2017: District engagements with Cogta, EDTEA and Public Works to encourage alignment through PGDS; PSEDS; SDF's; Infrastructure Master Plan and Catalytic Projects; Information packs provided to assist which included Departmental statistics and plans, STATS SA updates, updated PGDP targets.
5. November 2017: Follow up sessions on invitation held in November and drafts submitted to Cogta for assessment.

One United Province – One Plan – One Future

HIGH LEVEL TIMELINE SINCE 2016



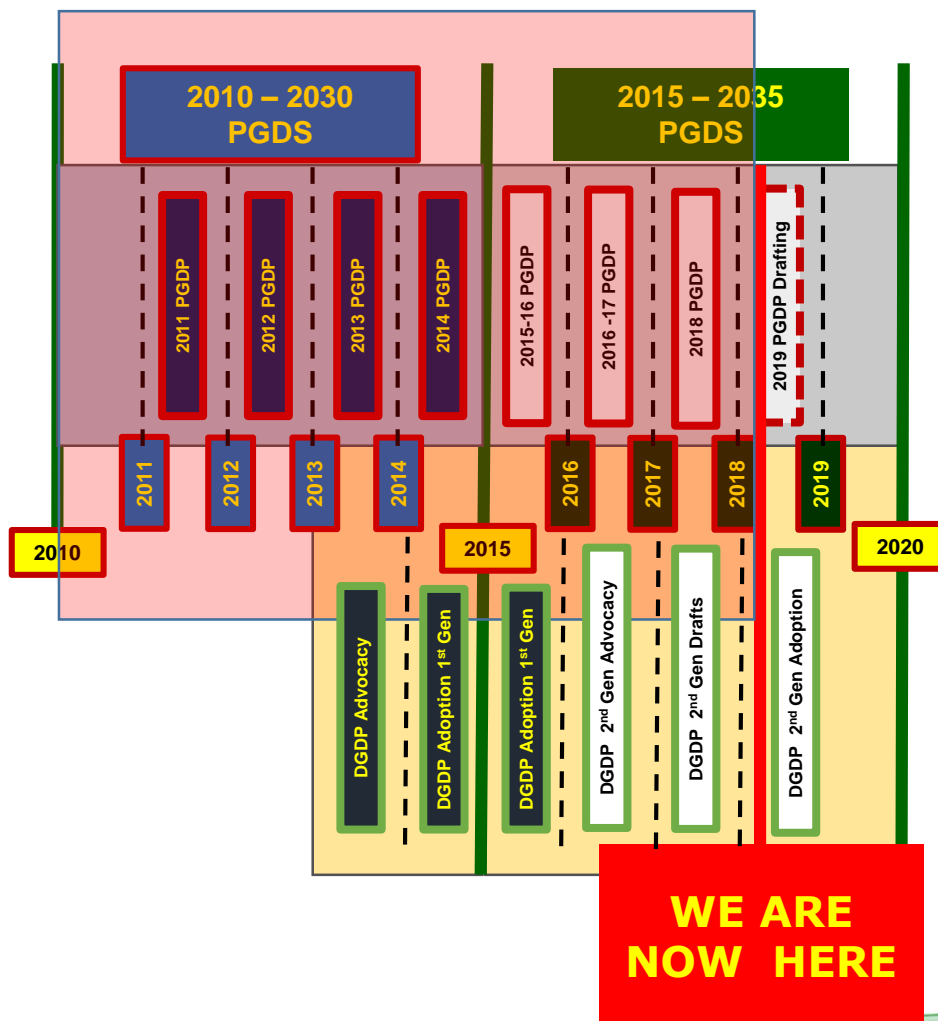
ESTABLISHING A 20 YEAR AND 5 YEAR PLANNING CYCLE



- **PGDS is reviewed every 5 years.**
- **Serves as a basis for annual review of the PGDP.**

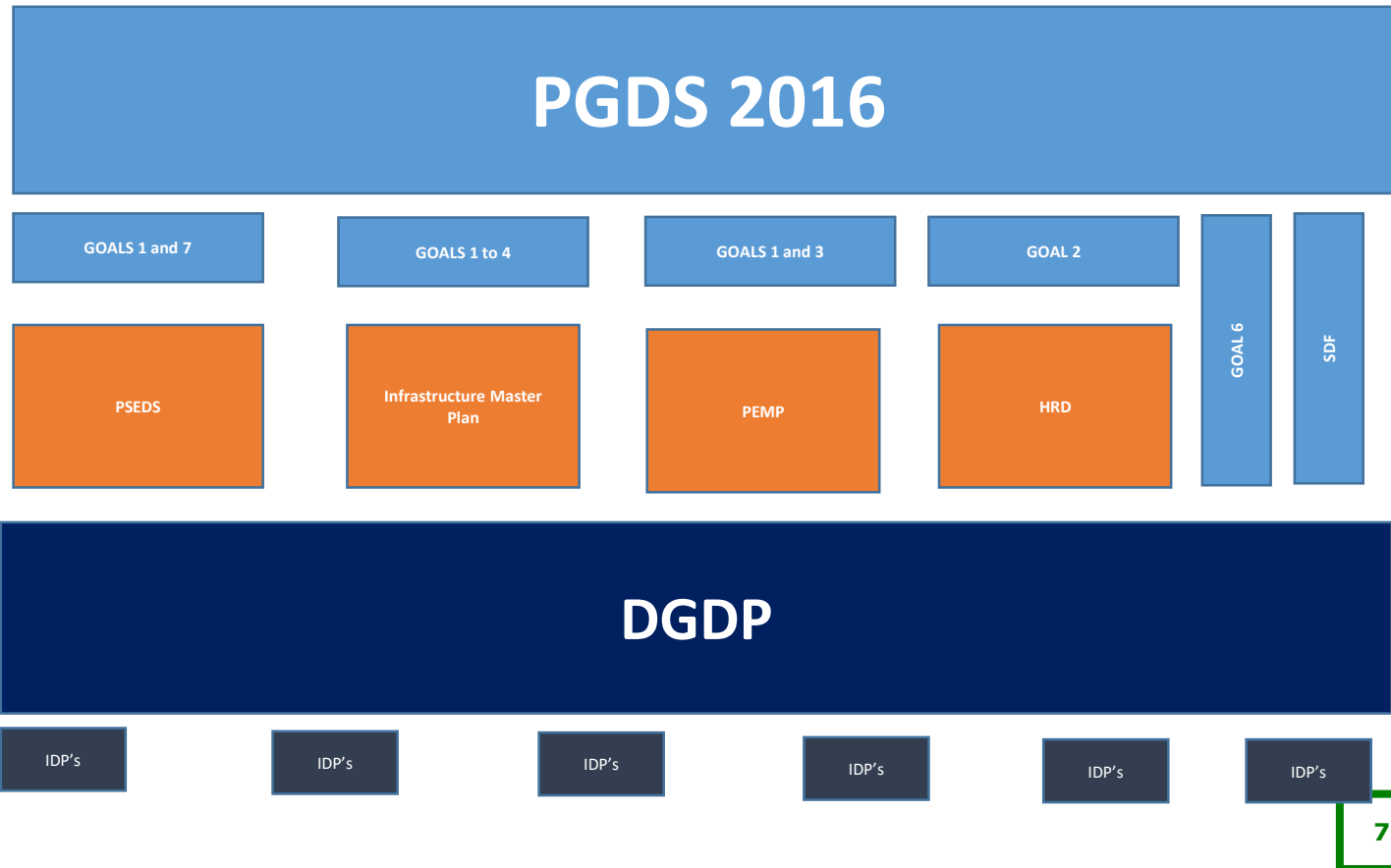


ESTABLISHING A 5 YEAR AND ANNUAL PLANNING CYCLE



- PGDP is reviewed annually.
- Catalytic Projects are updated quarterly

PGDS TO DGDP – BUILDING BLOCKS



DGDP ALIGNMENT SUPPORT

4. 5 Step Process

STEP 1: Develop and adopt a DGDP Review Process Plan

STEP 2: Situational analysis (Status quo)

STEP 3: Gap Analysis

STEP 4: Review and refinement of the existing DGDP

STEP 5: Initiate adoption and implementation process

PGDS 2016

**A RESPONSE TO ADJUST THE GROWTH PATH OF
KWAZULU-NATAL, BASED ON THE CURRENT SITUATION
ALIGNMENT TO NDP AND MTSF**

REMAIN ALIGNED WITH CLEAR LINE OF SIGHT





THE KZN GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

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

Goal Indicators and Strategic Objective Indicators

Each with 5 year Targets

Progress reported to Lekgotla Bi Annually, to Executive Council Clusters Quarterly

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

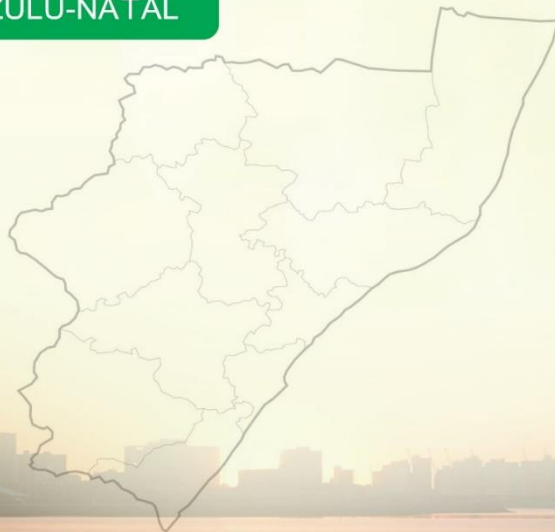


provincial planning
commission

PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL

OFFICE OF THE PREMIER

KWAZULU-NATAL



Quick Start **Operations Manual** for the Implementation of the Provincial Growth and Development Plan

Building A Better Future Together



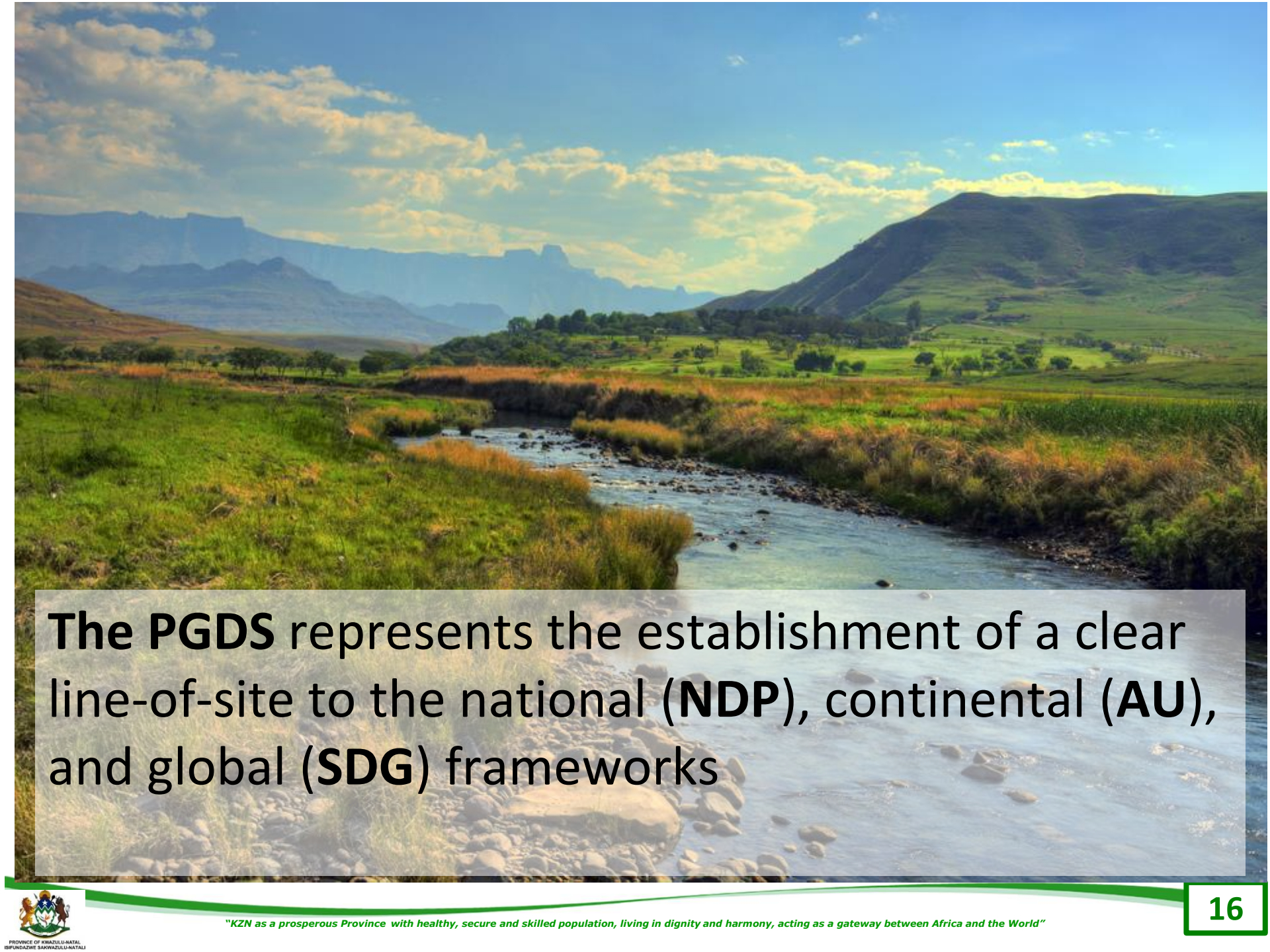
www.kznppc.gov.za

2016/17



ALIGNMENT OF PLANS

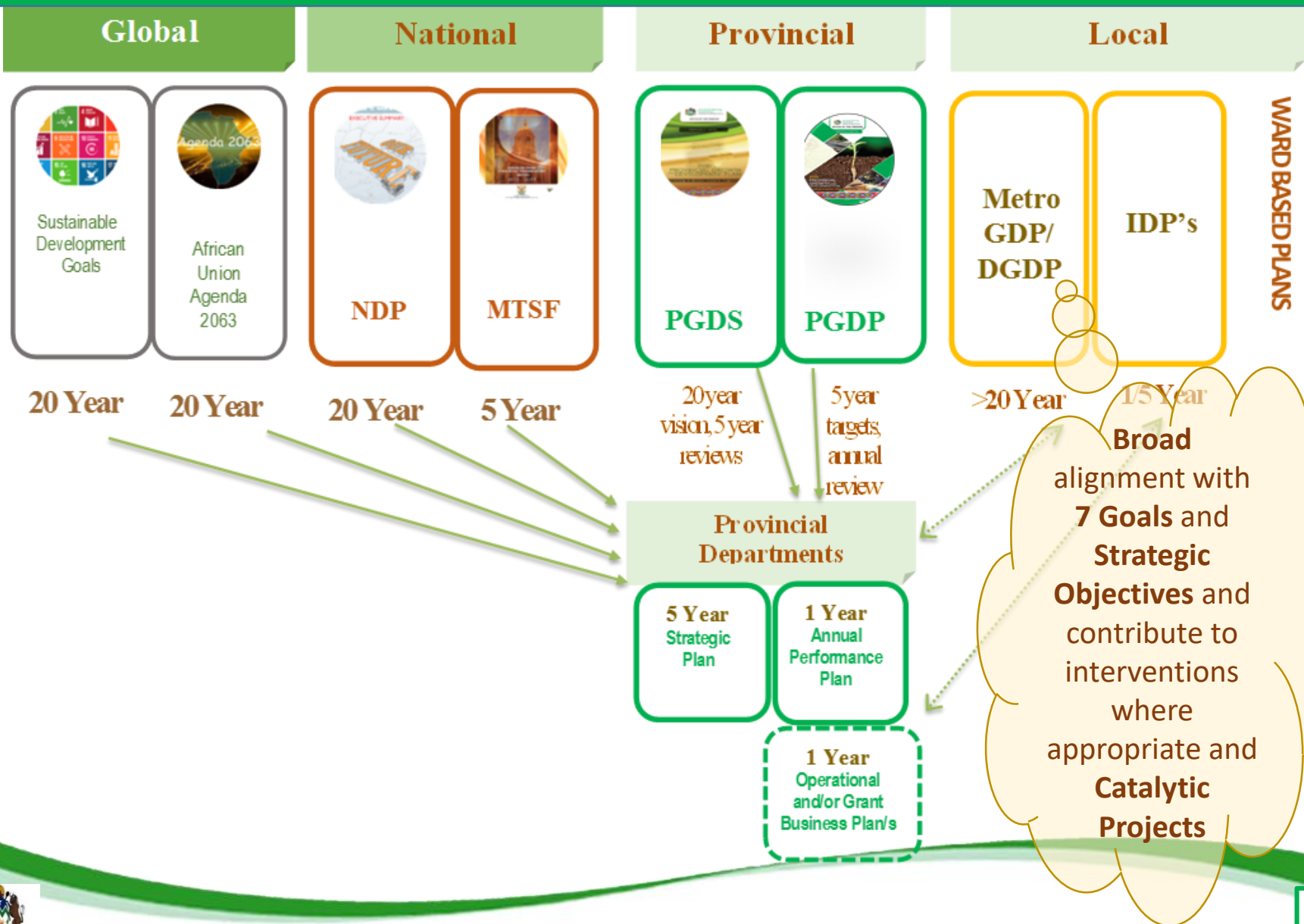
**A RESPONSE TO ADJUST THE GROWTH
PATH OF KWAZULU-NATAL, BASED ON THE
CURRENT SITUATION ALIGNMENT TO NDP
AND MTSF**



The PGDS represents the establishment of a clear line-of-site to the national (**NDP**), continental (**AU**), and global (**SDG**) frameworks



Alignment to other plans





Cascading from Vision to Project

Is it aligned to KZN
Vision 2035 ✓
Is it a Vision for the
District? ✓ Or the
Municipal Entity? ✗

Vision 2035

What is the
**District's
Contribution**
towards each of the
7 Goals and relevant
targets?

7 PGDS Goals with Goal Indicators

Only SO 4.1 Sea and
Airports are location
dependent

31 Strategic Objectives with Objective Indicators and targets for 2020/25/30/35

Interventions to drive the indicators and achieve the targets

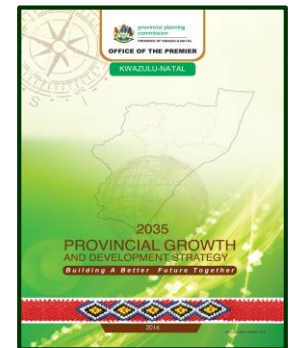
Contextualise
to district
requirements

Catalytic Projects supporting objectives, goals and vision at scale

List of Catalytic Projects updated Quarterly and Progress Reports submitted to Provincial Cabinet Clusters via COGTA and

STATUS PER GOAL AS AT 31 MARCH 2018 AND KEY OBSERVATIONS

PROGRESS REPORT WITH IMPLEMENTATION OF THE KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY



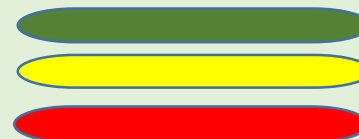
Are we getting there?

MEASURING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN (PGDP)

Progress reported
on **Goal Indicators**
and **Strategic**
Objective Indicators
and **achievement**
reported by Action
Work Groups up to
December **2017**

A performance dashboard has been used to gauge
performance based on the 2015 baseline and
progress towards the 2020 PGDP Targets

LIKELY
DOUBTFUL
UNLIKELY



This report is not measuring and reporting on programmes and interventions
by a single Department but is a measurement of the collective contribution of
government and non-government partners working together.



STATUS PER GOAL

GOAL 1

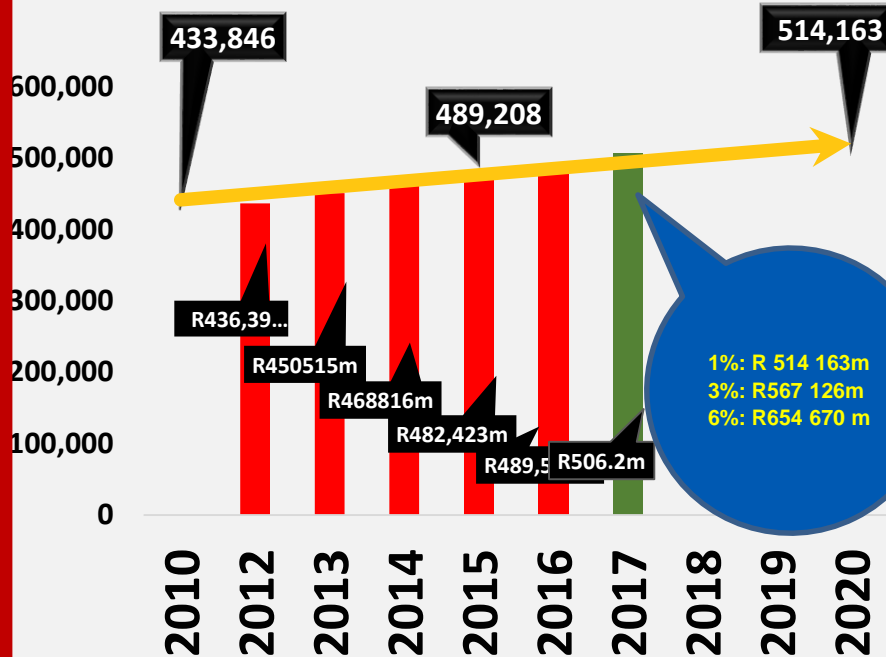
INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH

★ Goal 1 : Inclusive Economic Growth

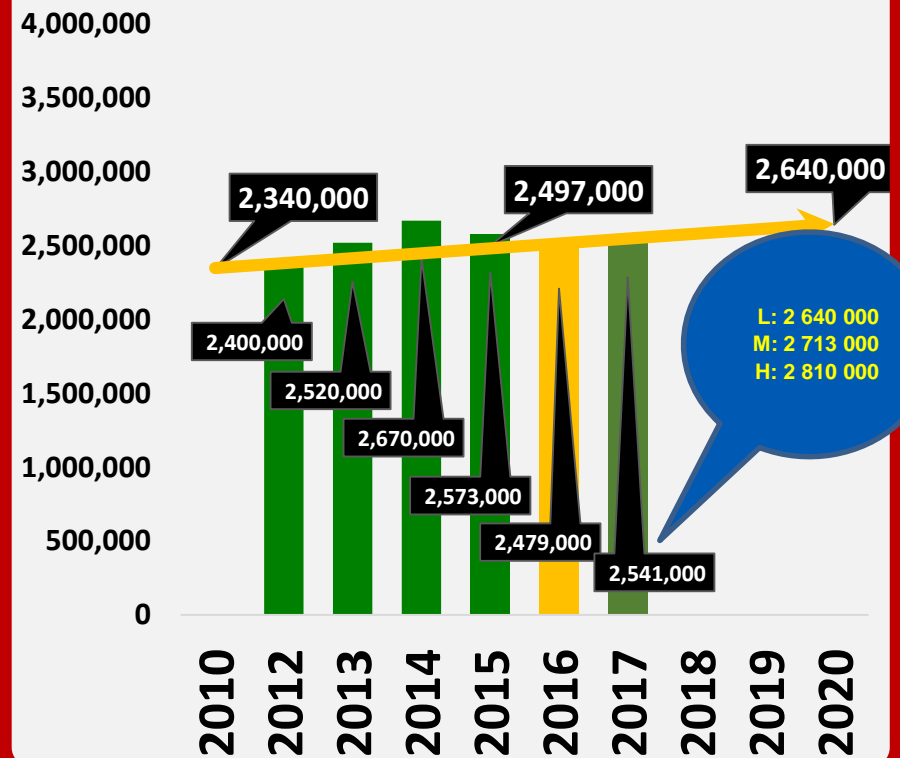
GOAL INDICATORS	Baseline 2010	Baseline 2015	Targets 2020	Current Status	August 2017 vs Mar 2018
Total output value of all sectors within the provincial economy (Constant, 2010 R Value)	R433 846m	R489 208m	1%: R 514 163m 3%: R567 126m 6%: R654 670 m	R506.2m	↑
Total employment in all sectors within the 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. Assistance is required with regards to acquisition of land from private entities
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 Mar 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

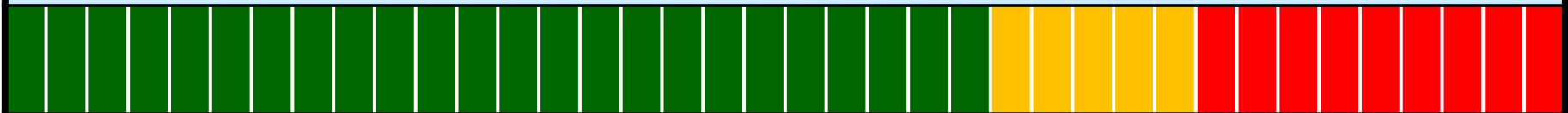
% OF TARGETS ACHIEVED

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

★ Goal 3 : Human and Community Development

Goal Indicators	Baseline 2010	Baseline 2015	Targets 2020	Current Status	August 2017 vs Mar 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

45 % 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	Percentage of the population with private medical cover
4	Incidence of diabetes and hypertension
5	HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women
6	Professional Nurses per 100 000 population
7	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



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

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

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
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

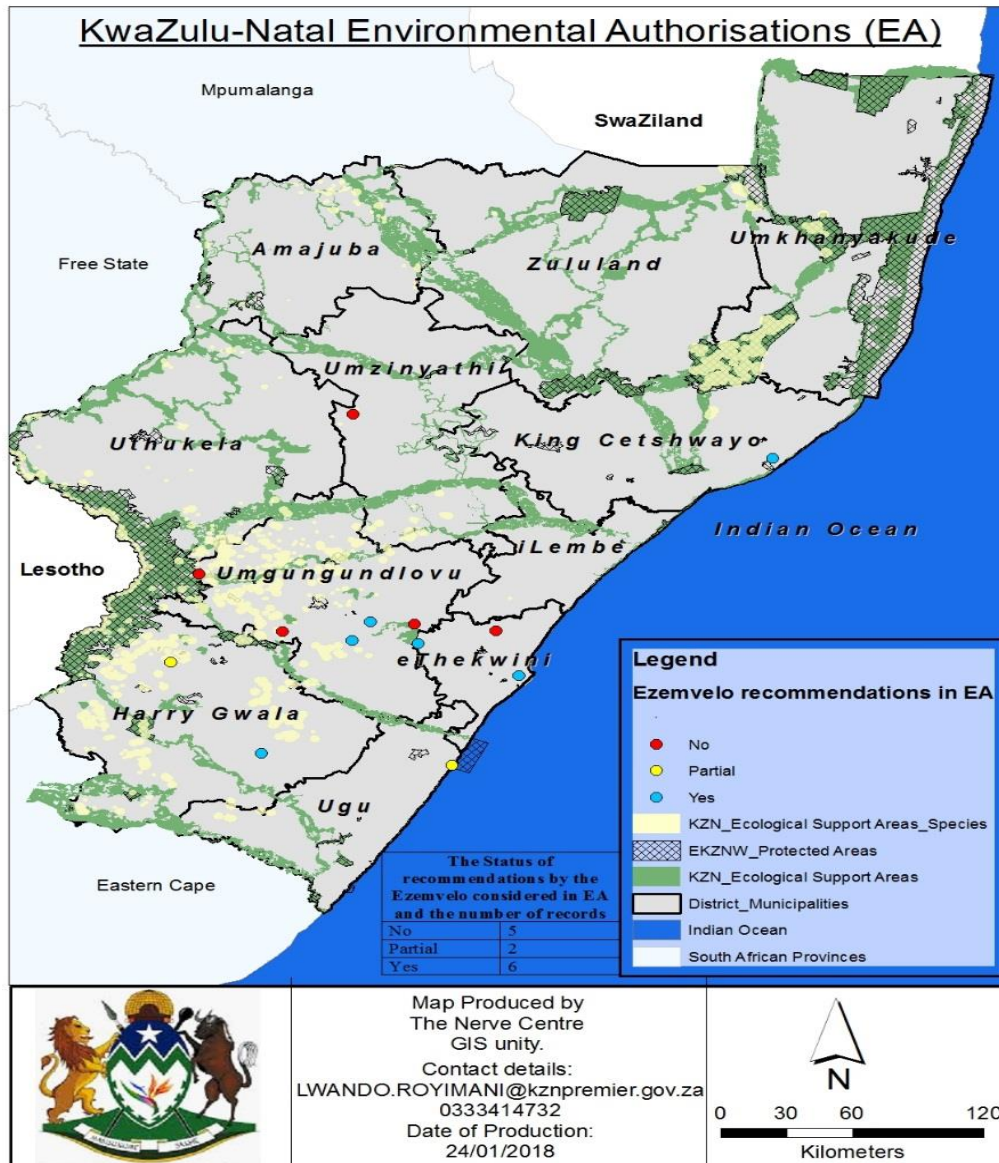


STATUS PER GOAL

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 Mar 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	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

Goal 6 : Governance and Policy

Goal Indicators	Baseline 2010	Baseline 2015	Targets 2020	Current Status	August 2017 vs Mar 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

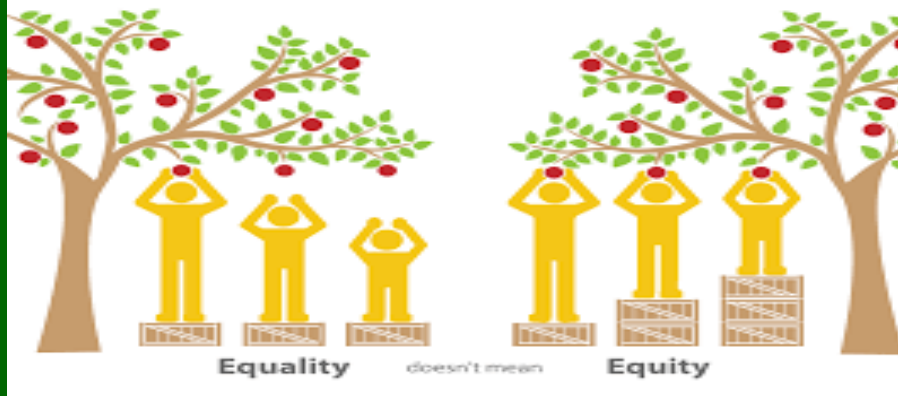
1	IDP assessment score
2	Vacant funded posts in municipalities
3	Municipalities, provincial departments and entities with clean audits
4	Performance of departments as measured by Management Performance Assessment Tool (MPAT) standards
5	Eradicate fraud and corruption
6	Voter participation in provincial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

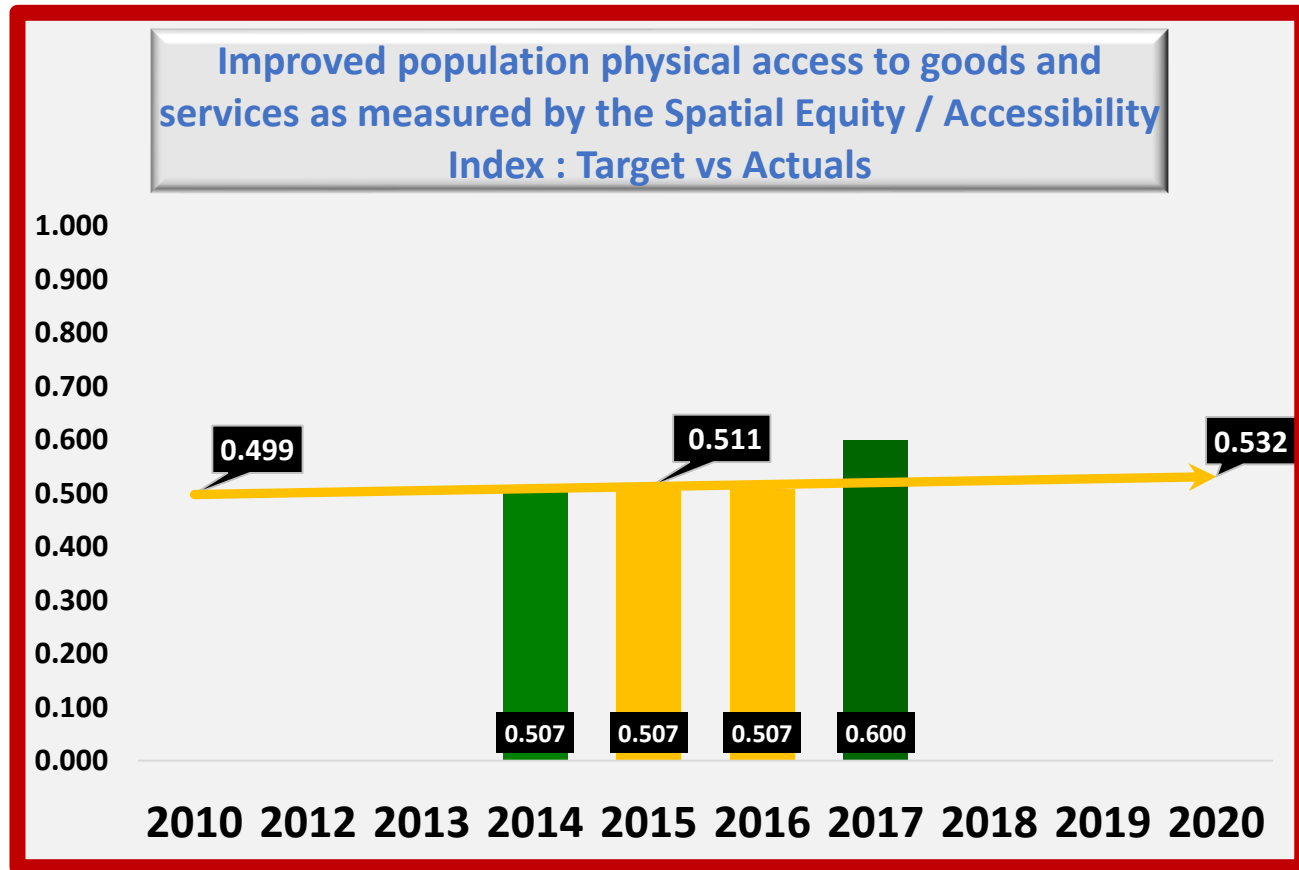
GOAL 7

SPATIAL EQUITY

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



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.
---	--





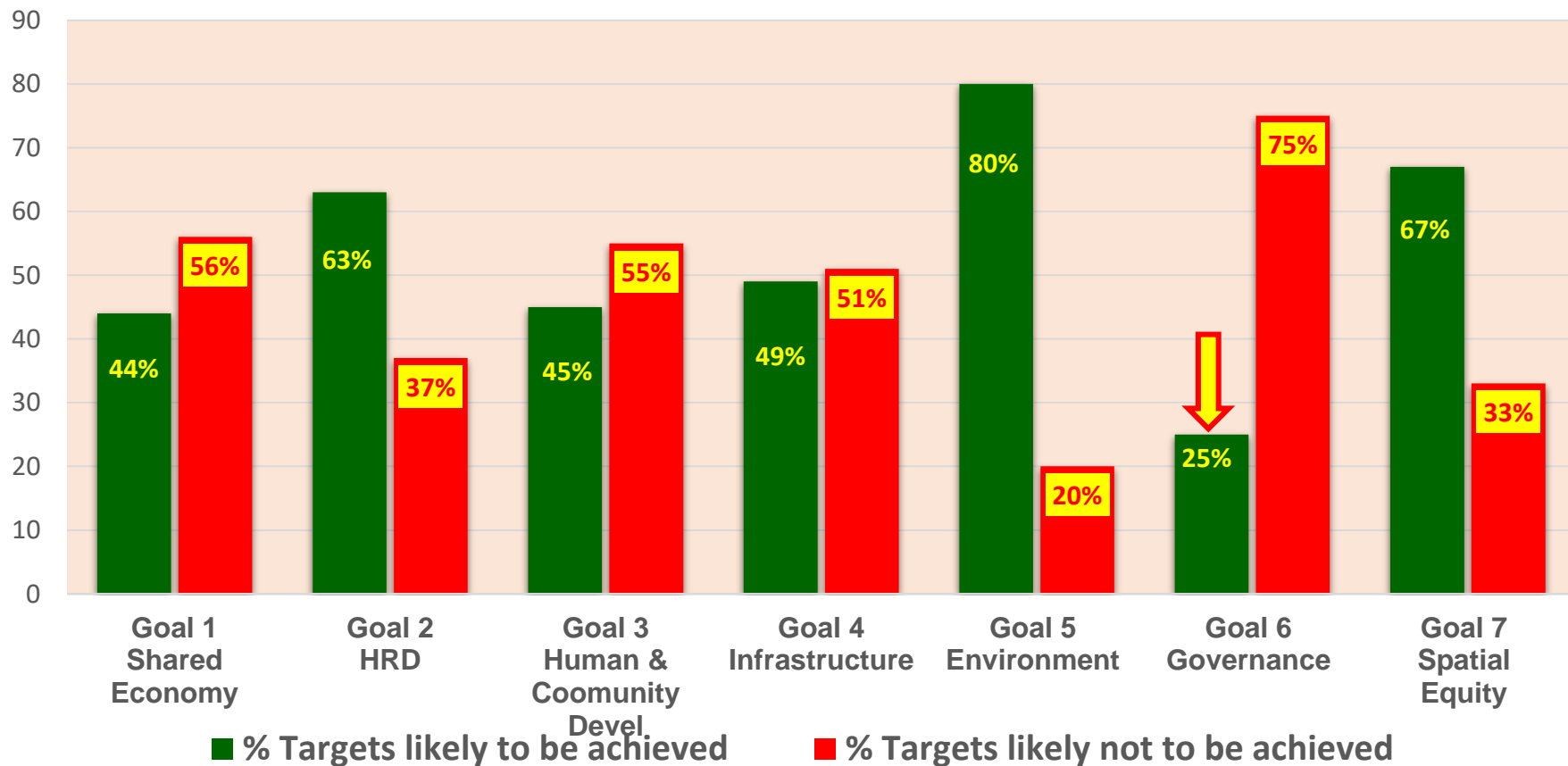
Key Observations - Goal: Spatial Equity

- 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 ACHIEVED / NOT ACHIEVED

**% TARGETS LIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED / NOT ACHIEVED BY 2020
PER PGDS GOAL AS AT END OF 2017**





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 and **contributions through the DGDP's**;
- Clear **implementation plans** for PGDP and **DGDP** Interventions, SOPA commitments, Lekgotla resolutions and catalytic projects, to ensure that there is structured and planned **implementation**;
- Strengthen and capacitate municipalities in the development of implementation plans, **alignment of plans (PGDP-DGDP-IDP-Ward based Plans)**;
- Implementation focus and institutionalisation of **Planning, Implementation and Monitoring and Evaluation**
- Remain committed to NDP Vision 2030 and the National Programme of Action expressed in the 14 MTSF Outcomes, **implemented** through the KZN PGDS/P and DGDP as a **compass** towards KZN Vision 2035.





So what now? Part II

- **Accelerate DGD Review and Narrow the following process gaps**
1. **Stakeholder identification and engagement**, including private sector
 2. Configure the **Institutional arrangements** (internal and external)
 3. Sourcing and/or developing District level **data/statistics**
 4. District/Local Scan - District Situational Analysis to cover **at least the 6 Landscapes** contained in the Provincial Strategic Analysis namely:
 - Environmental;
 - Human Development and Social Capital;
 - Economic;
 - Infrastructure;
 - Spatial; and
 - Governance.





So what now? Part II

5. Assess level of alignment of existing DGDP with:

- **PGDS** with focus on Goals, Objectives and Spatial Development Framework;
- **PGDP** with focus on interventions, indicators, targets, catalytic projects;
- **Flagship Programmes**, such as:
 - ✓ Radical Socio-Economic Transformation Programme;
 - ✓ Poverty Eradication Master Plan;
 - ✓ Provincial Infrastructure Master Plan inclusive of SIPs; and
 - ✓ Provincial Human Resource Development Strategy and Plan.





So what now? Part II

6. Review and refinement of the existing DGDP by reconsidering:

- The District Vision (for the entire district, not the district as a municipal entity);
- District Strategic Goals aligned to the PGDS;
- District Strategic Objectives;
- Indicators and adjusting targets towards 2020, 2025, 2030 & 2035;
- Key interventions to facilitate the achievement of the strategic objectives;
- District **Spatial Development Framework**;
- District **Catalytic Projects**, incorporating Provincial Catalytic Projects;
- DGDP **Institutional Arrangements** in respect of:
 - ✓ Securing Sector/Departmental participation and
 - ✓ **Lines of accountability and reporting**;
 - ✓ Implementation Framework to facilitate Cascading of DGDP to Municipal IDPs
- **DGDP M&E Framework**;





So what now? Part II

6. Review and refinement of the existing DGDP by reconsidering:
- The District Vision (for the entire district, not the district as a municipal entity);
 - District **Strategic Goals aligned to the PGDS**;
 - District Strategic Objectives;
 - Indicators and **adjusting targets** towards 2020, 2025, 2030 & 2035;
 - Key **interventions** to facilitate the achievement of the strategic objectives;
 - District **Spatial Development Framework**;
 - District **Catalytic Projects**, incorporating Provincial Catalytic Projects;
 - DGDP **Institutional Arrangements** in respect of:
 - ✓ Securing Sector/Departmental participation and
 - ✓ **Lines of accountability and reporting**;
 - ✓ Implementation Framework to facilitate Cascading of DGDP to Municipal IDPs
 - **DGDP M&E Framework**;



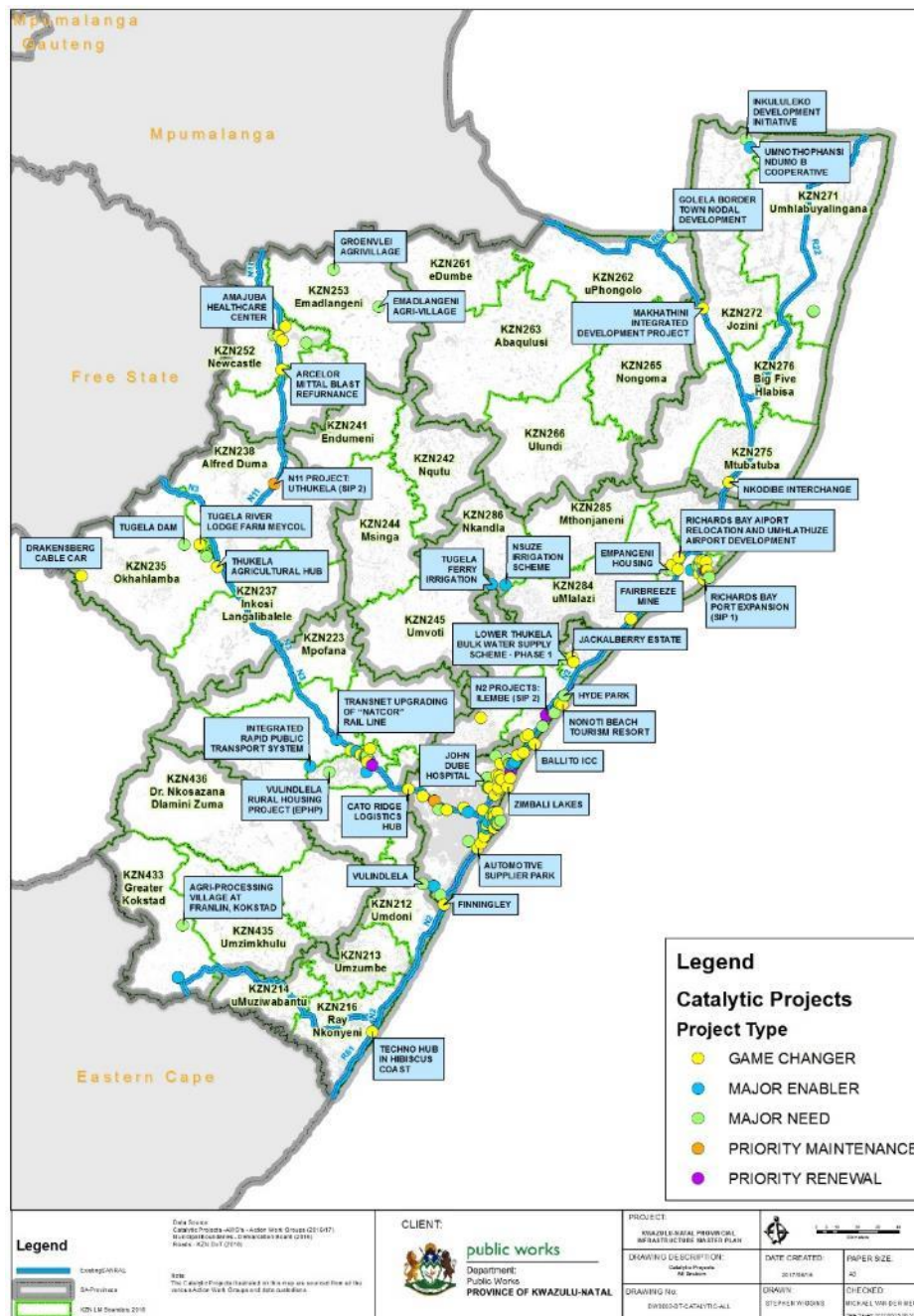
KZN CATALYTIC PROJECTS AND DEVELOPMENTS IN THE DISTRICT

CATALYTIC PROJECTS

Catalytic Projects

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

PROVINCE OVERVIEW





DC 21 @Q3-2017/18

PROJECT NAME (Public Sector)	COMMUNITY/ CITIZEN IMPACT	MUNICIPALITY	TYPE
TECHNO HUB IN HIBISCUS COAST	LOCAL	RAY NKONYENI	GAME CHANGER
VULINDLELA	LOCAL	UMDONI	MAJOR NEED

No Private
Sector Projects
Registered....



DISTRICT RELATED INFORMATION OF INTEREST (EXAMPLES)



PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL
ISIFUNDAZWE SAKWAZULU-NATALI

Ugu District Municipality

Facilities

KwaZulu Natal
Provincial
Nerve Centre



Harry Gwala

Ugu

Indian Ocean

uMuziwabantu

Umzumbe

Umdoni

Ray Nkonyeni

Legend

Police Stations

Health Facilities

Schools

Local Municipalities

District Municipalities

Requested By:	Martie Milne
Department:	Strategic Branch
Drawn By:	Varsha Sewraj
Date:	28/05/2018
Drawing Number:	OTP_SB_0025



PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL
ISIFUNDAZWE SAKWAZULU-NATALI



Ugu District Municipality:

Human Settlement Projects

KwaZulu Natal
Provincial
Nerve Centre



Harry Gwala

Ugu

Indian Ocean

Requested By:	Martie Milne
Department:	Strategic Branch
Drawn By:	Varsha Sewraj
Date:	28/05/2018
Drawing Number:	OTP_SB_0026

Legend

● Human Settlement Projects

— Railways

— National Route

Provincial Road: Surface Type

— Blacktop

— Gravel

▨ Deprived Wards

▨ District Municipalities

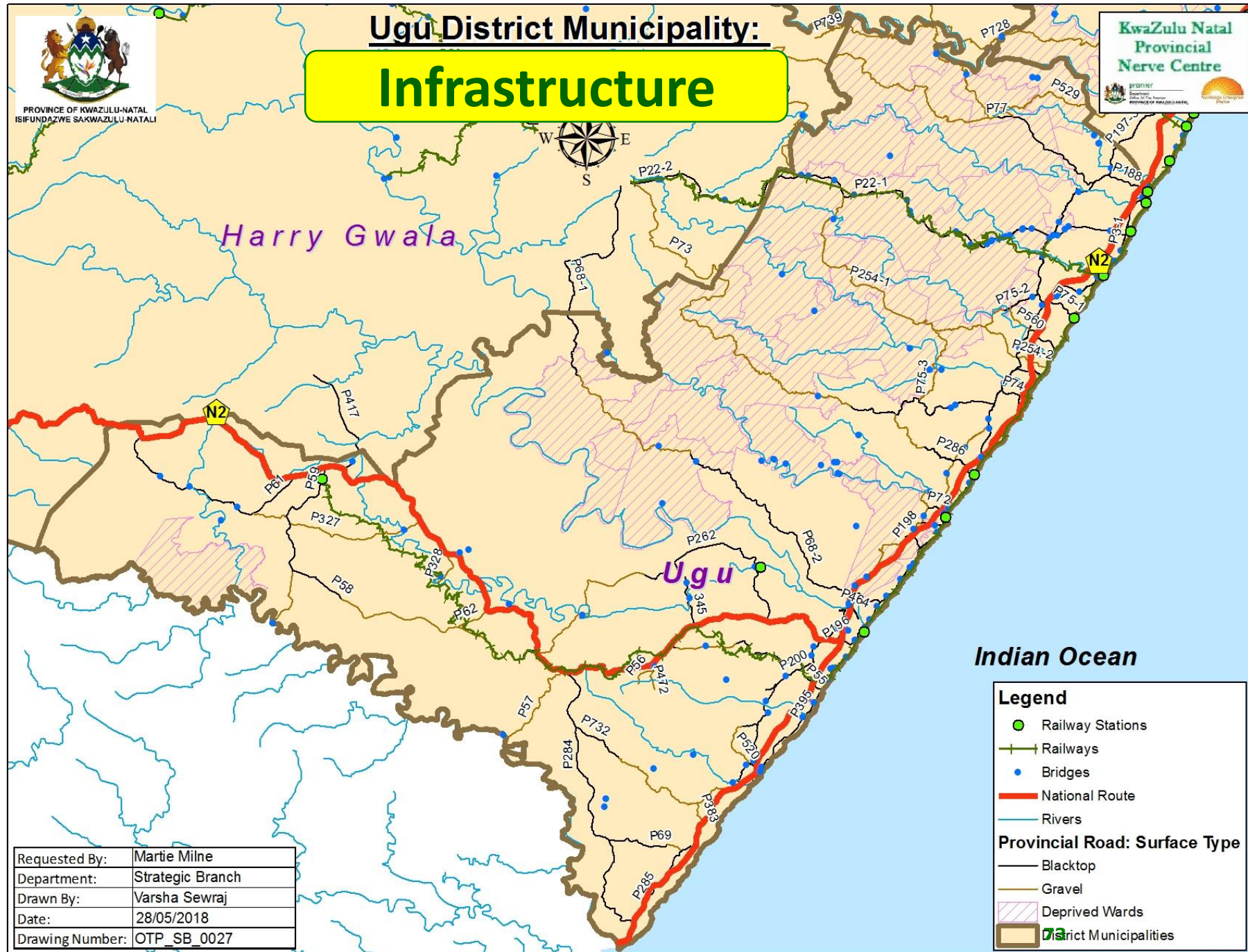


PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL
ISIFUNDAZWE SAKWAZULU-NATALI

Ugu District Municipality:

Infrastructure

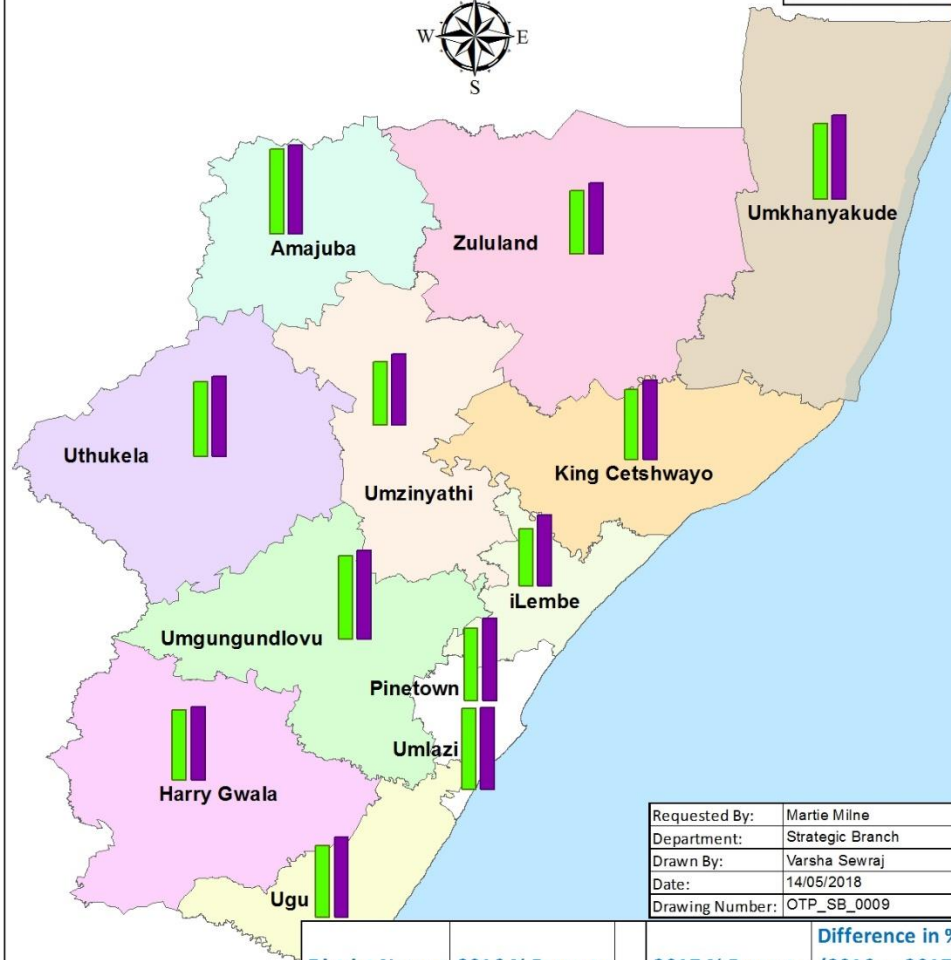
KwaZulu Natal
Provincial
Nerve Centre



Requested By:	Martie Milne
Department:	Strategic Branch
Drawn By:	Varsha Sewraj
Date:	28/05/2018
Drawing Number:	OTP_SB_0027



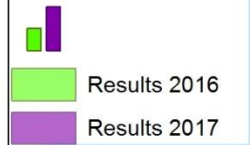
KZN Matric Results per District 2016 vs 2017



Requested By:	Martie Milne
Department:	Strategic Branch
Drawn By:	Varsha Sewraj
Date:	14/05/2018
Drawing Number:	OTP_SB_0009

Legend

Matric Pass Rate



District Names	2016 % Passrate		2017 % Passrate	Difference in % (2016 vs 2017)
iLembe	52,40	↑	64,90	12,50
Pinetown	66,40	↑	75,50	9,10
King Cetshwayo	63,40	↑	71,60	8,20
Umkhanyakude	69,20	↑	77,00	7,80
Ugu	65,40	↑	73,10	7,70
Umzinyathi	58,00	↑	65,00	7,00
Zululand	58,00	↑	64,80	6,80
Umgungundlovu	76,30	↑	81,50	5,20
Uthukela	67,70	↑	72,80	5,10
Amajuba	77,20	↑	80,50	3,30
Harry Gwala	64,00	↑	66,80	2,80
Umlazi	74,40	↑	75,50	1,10



Ugu District Municipality: War Room Functionality

KwaZulu Natal
Provincial
Nerve Centre



Harry Gwala

Ugu

Legend

War Room Functionality Status

- Fully Functional
- Functional
- Poorly Functional
- Not Functional / Not Established

Wards

Local Municipalities

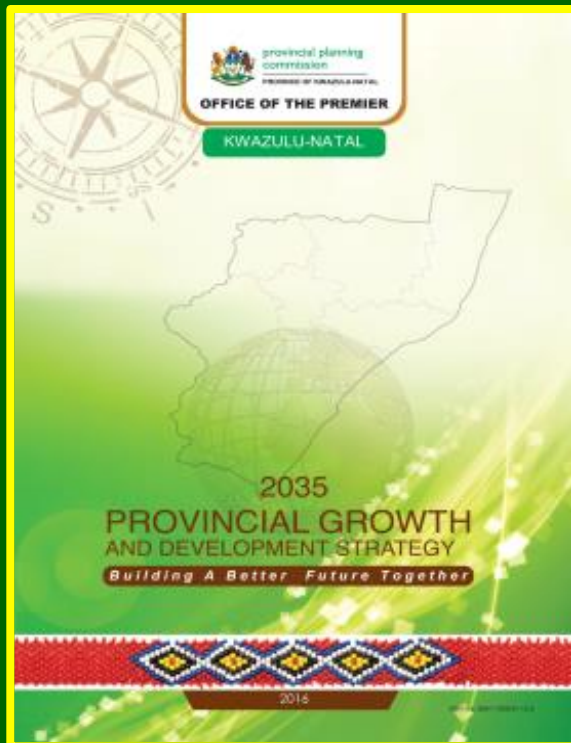
- Ray Nkonyeni
- Umdoni
- Umzumbe
- uMuziwabantu
- District Municipalities

	Fully Functional	Functional	Poorly Functional	Not Functional
Umdoni	7	9	NIL	3
Ray Nkonyeni	3	12	9	12
Umzumbe	3	10	7	NIL
uMuziwabantu	NIL	10	NIL	NIL
TOTAL	13	41	16	15

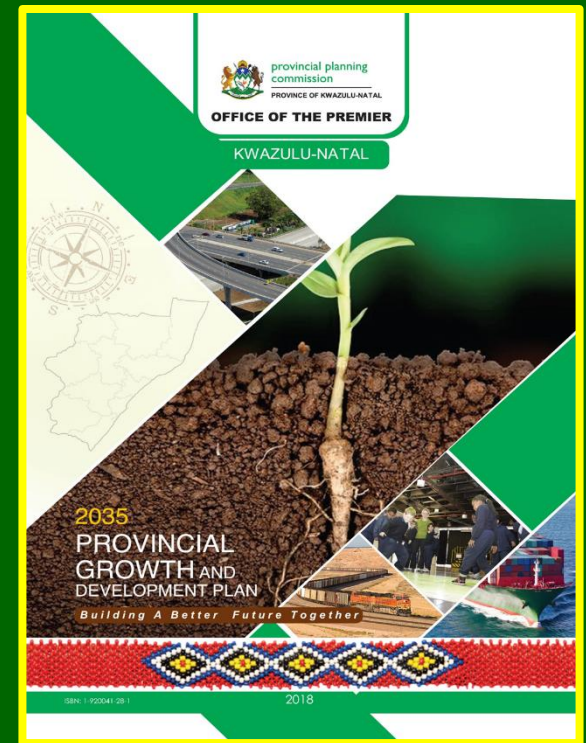
Requested By:	Martie Milne
Department:	Strategic Branch
Drawn By:	Varsha Sewraj
Date:	29/05/2018
Drawing Number:	OTP_SB_0029



Siyabonga - Thank You – Dankie - Siyabulela



**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**



www.kznppc.gov.za