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Department:
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL



PROVINCIAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK: DEVELOPMENT OF A SPATIAL VISION

KZN SPLUMA FORUM

PRESENTATION BY:

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24 AUGUST 2018



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

- REVIEW OF THE PSDF
 - SPLUMA & THE PSDF
 - CONTENTS OF THE EXISTING PSDF
- FOCUS OF THE PSDF REVIEW
- ENGAGEMENTS
- SUMMARY OF THE PICTURE OF KZN
- WAY FORWARD

REVIEW OF THE PSDF



SPLUMA AND THE PSDF

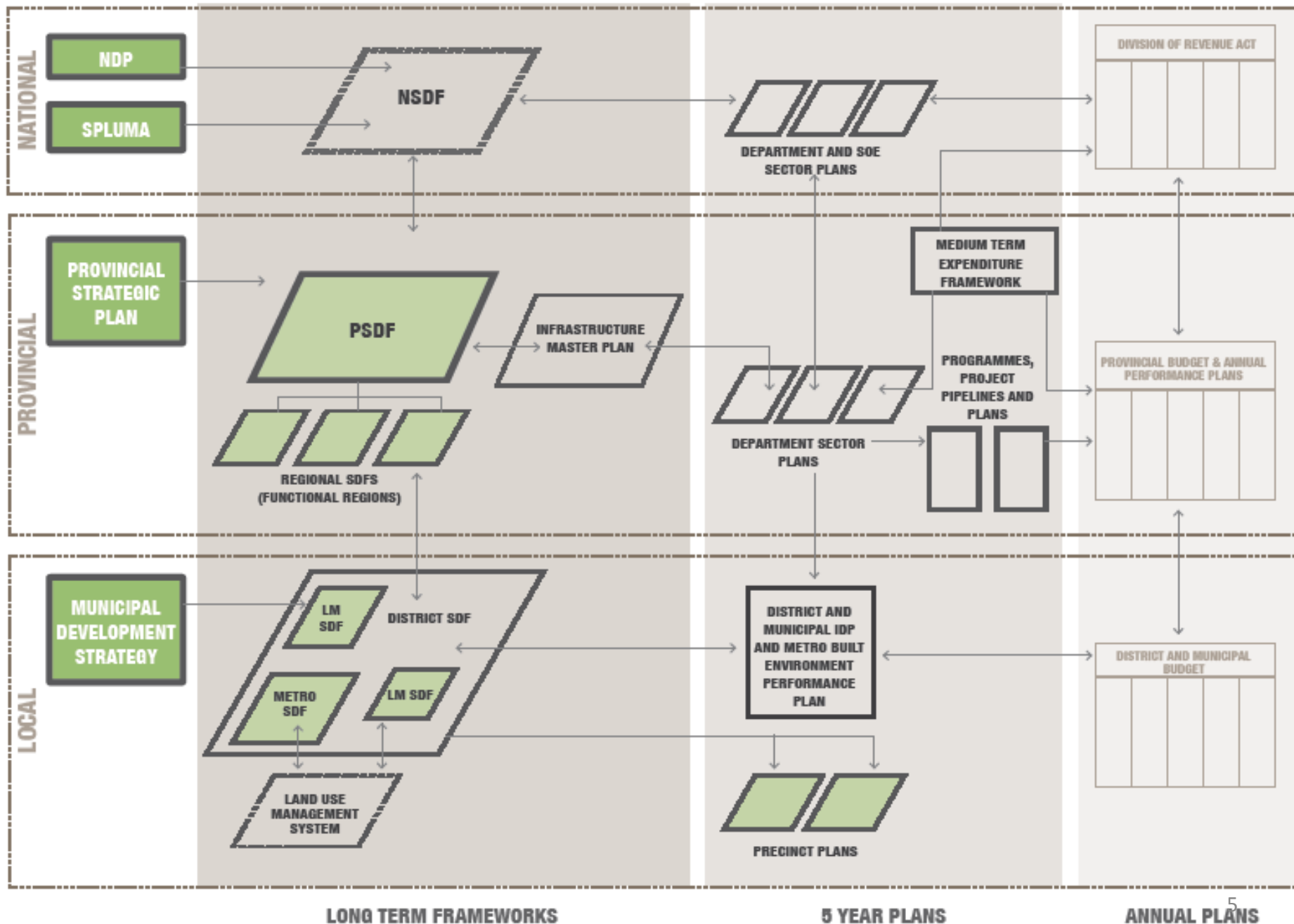
Sections 12 (affects national, provincial, regional and local) and 16 deal with the contents of the PSDF.

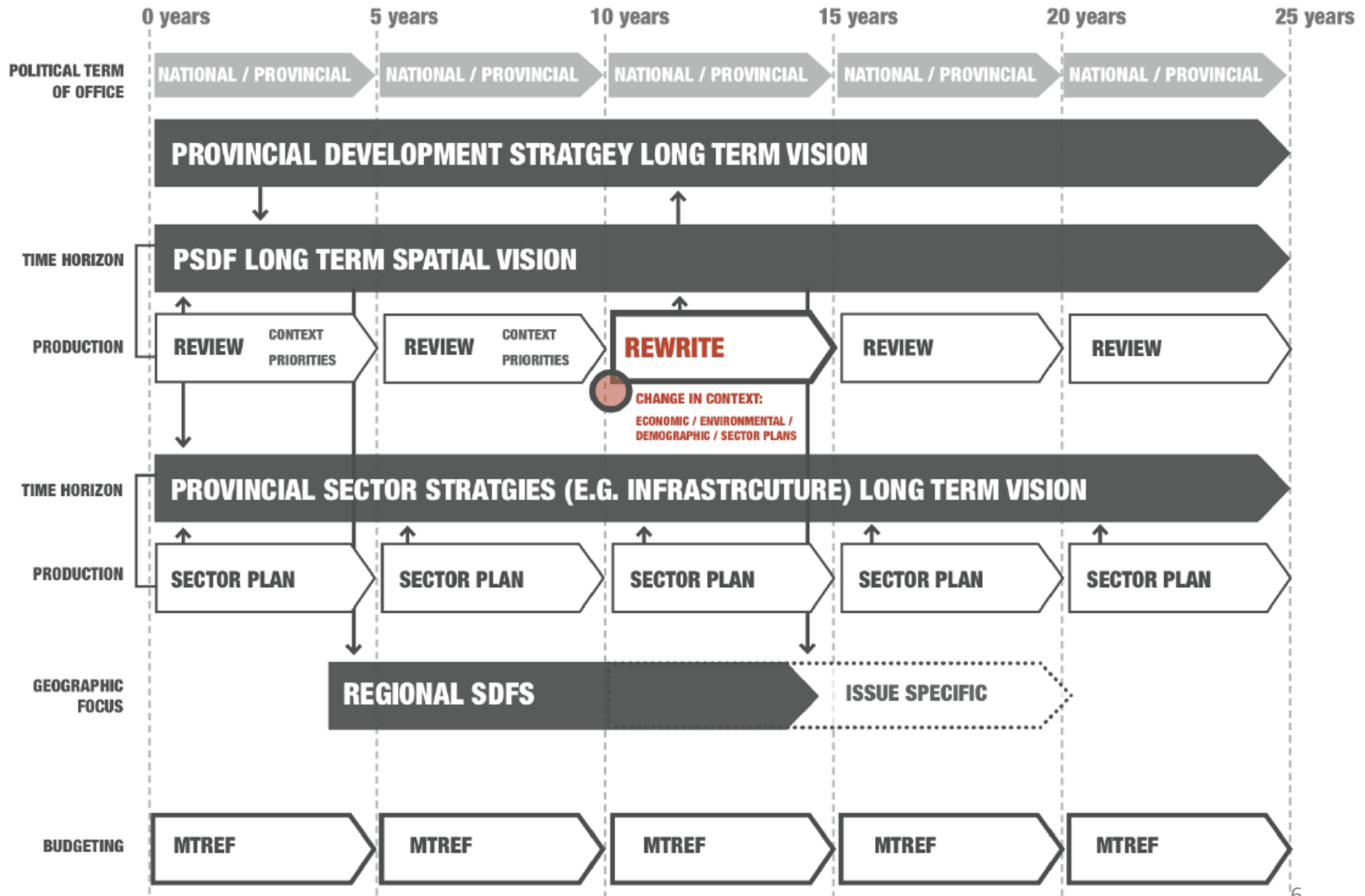
CONTENTS OF THE PSDF

SPLUMA SECTION 16

- a) Provide a **spatial representation** of the land development policies, strategies and objectives of the province, which must **include the province's growth and development strategy** where applicable.
- a) Indicate the **desired and intended pattern of land use development** in the province, including the delineation of areas in which development in general or development of a particular type would not be appropriate.
- a) Coordinate and integrate the **spatial expression of the sectoral plans** of the provincial departments.
- a) Provide a **framework for coordinating municipal SDFs** with each other where they are contiguous.
- a) **Coordinate municipal SDFs with the Provincial SDF and any regional SDFs** as they apply in the relevant provinces.
- a) **Incorporate any spatial aspects of relevant national development strategies and programmes** as they apply in the relevant province.

CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES





THE CURRENT PSDF

PROVINCIAL GROWTH & 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



These are our
7 Goals, only Goals 1
and 5 refined

31

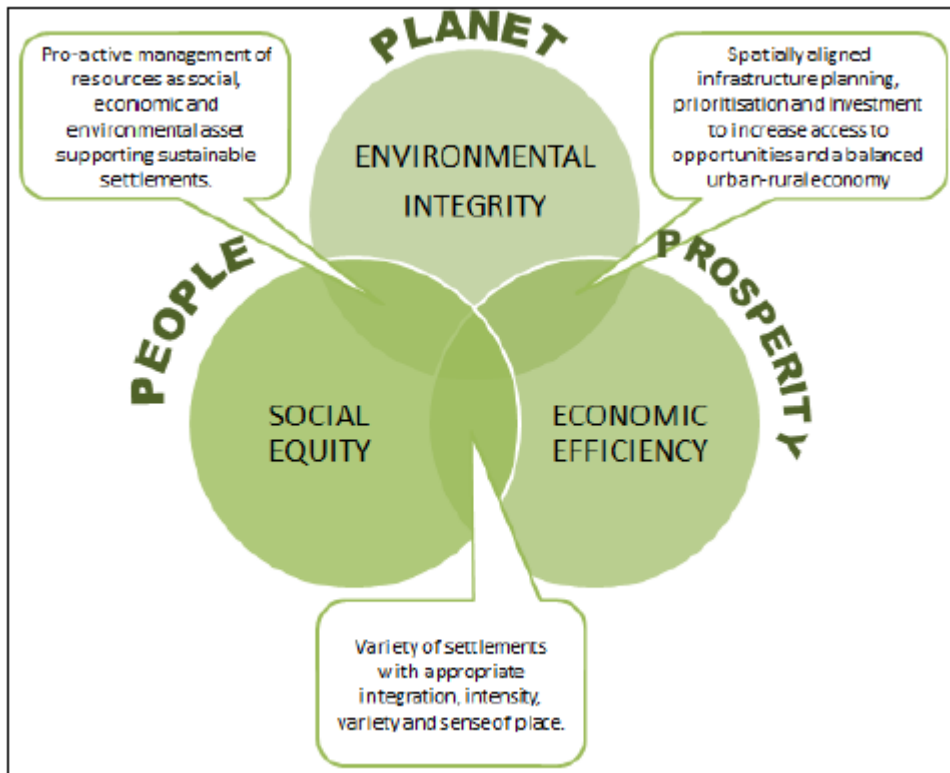
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

THE CURRENT PSDF

SPATIAL VISION

“Optimal and responsible utilisation of human and environmental resources, building on addressing need and maximising opportunities toward greater spatial equity and sustainability in development.”

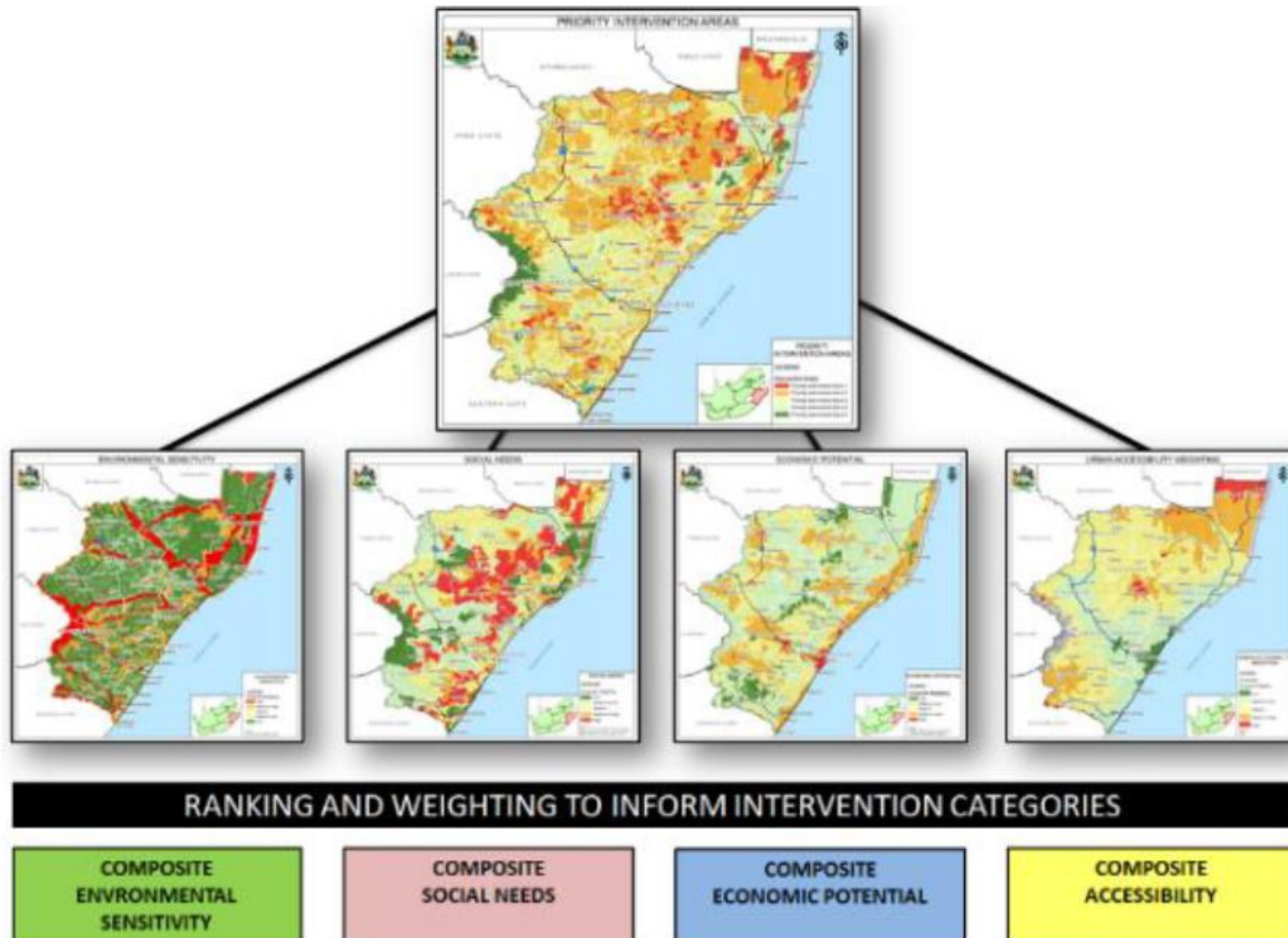
CONCEPT OF SPATIAL SUSTAINABILITY



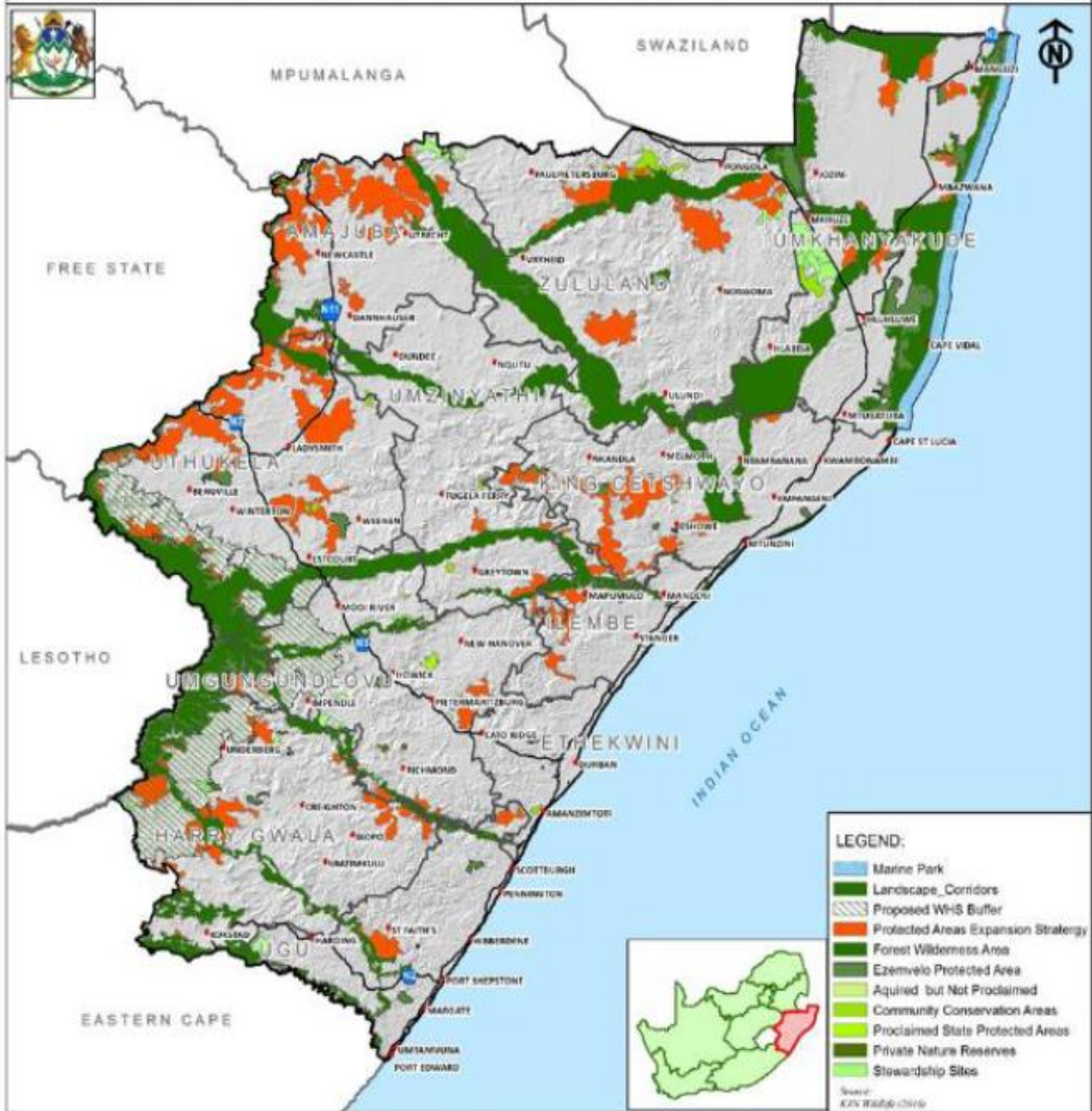
9 SPATIAL PILLARS

Sustainable Communities	Economic Potential	Environmental Planning
Sustainable Rural Livelihoods	Spatial Concentration and Urban Development	Local Self-Sufficiency
Coordinated Implementation	Accessibility	Balanced Development

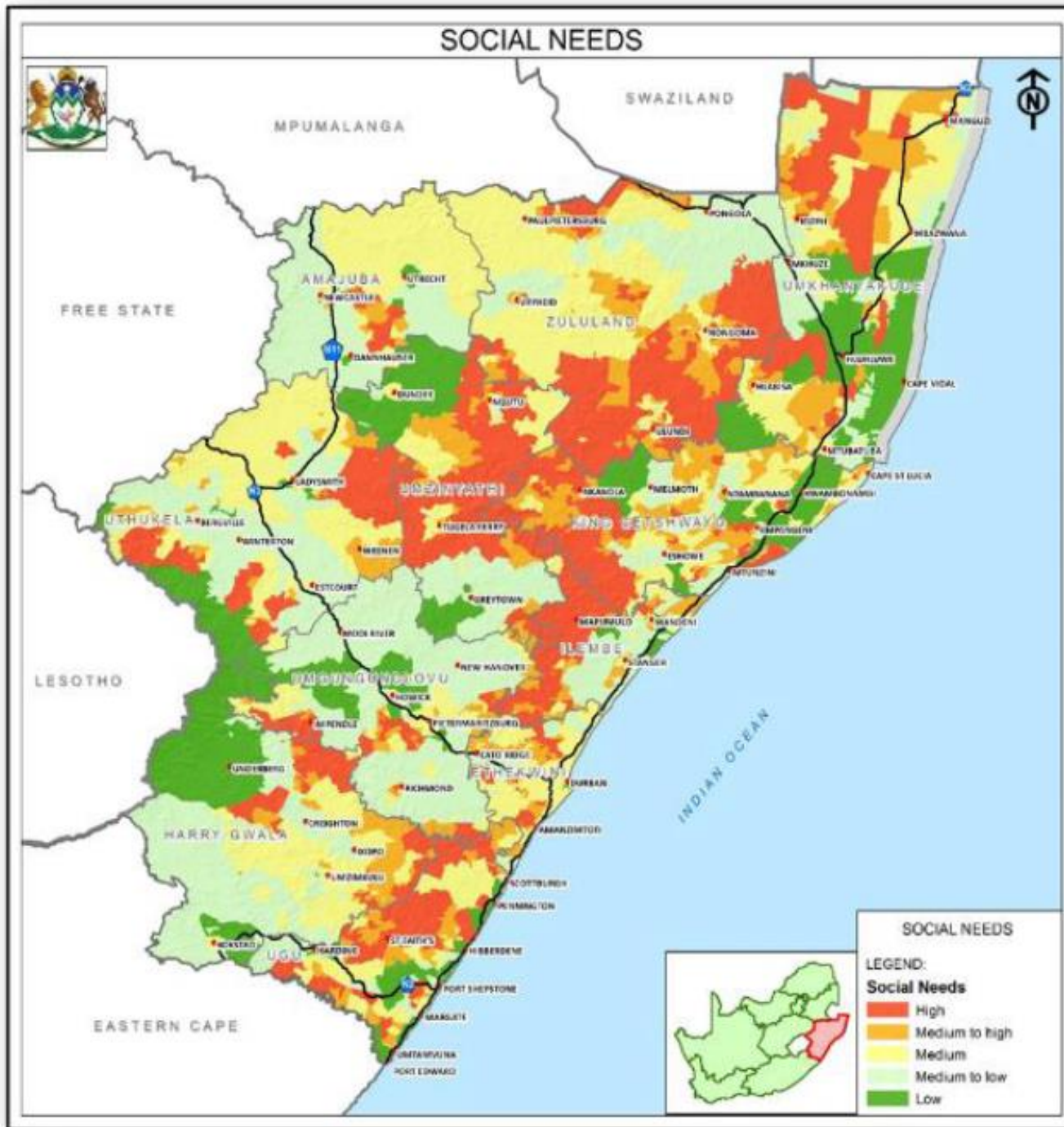
THE CURRENT PSDF



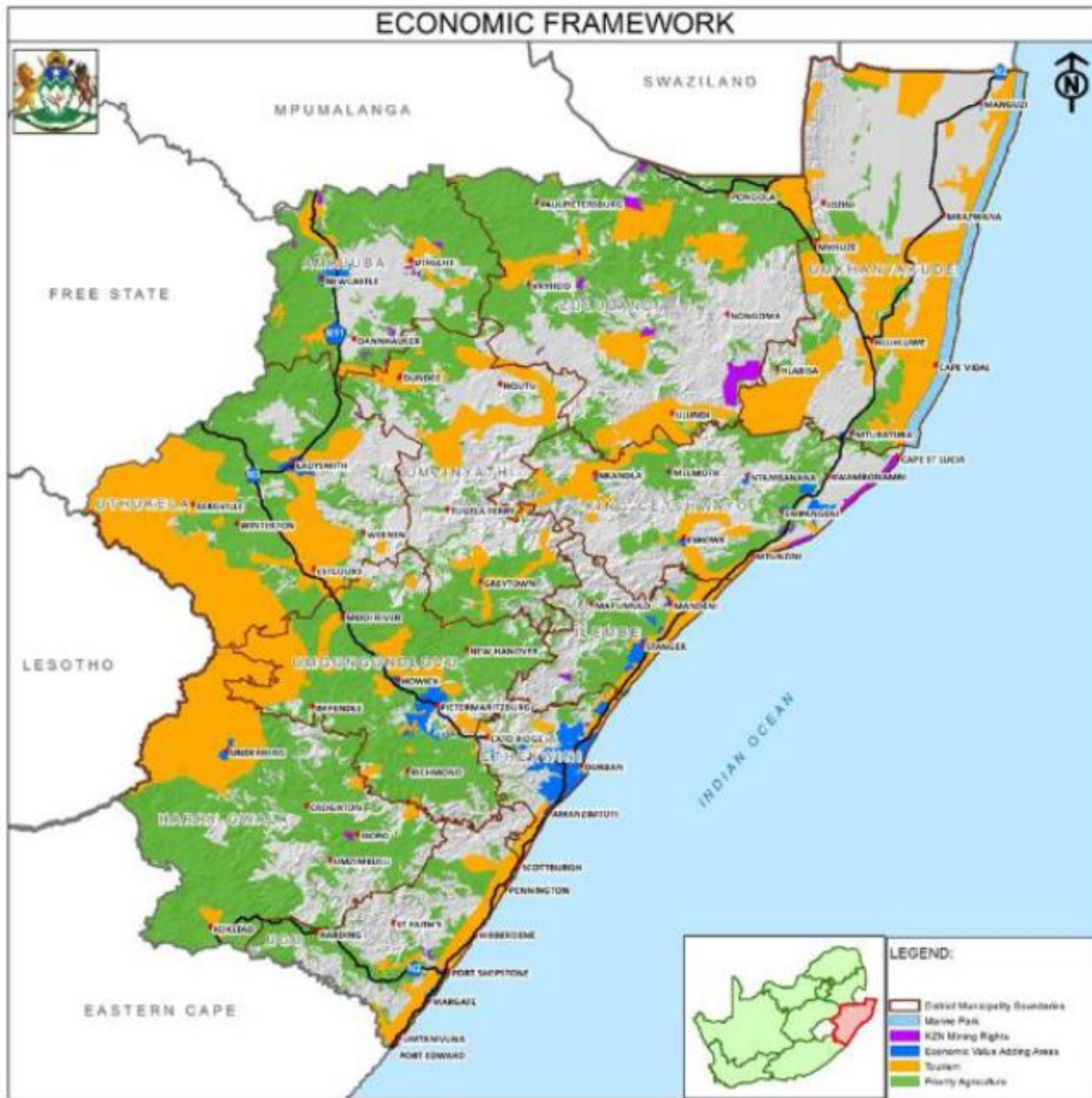
PROTECTED EXPANSION STRATEGY AND CRITICAL BIODIVERSITY AREAS



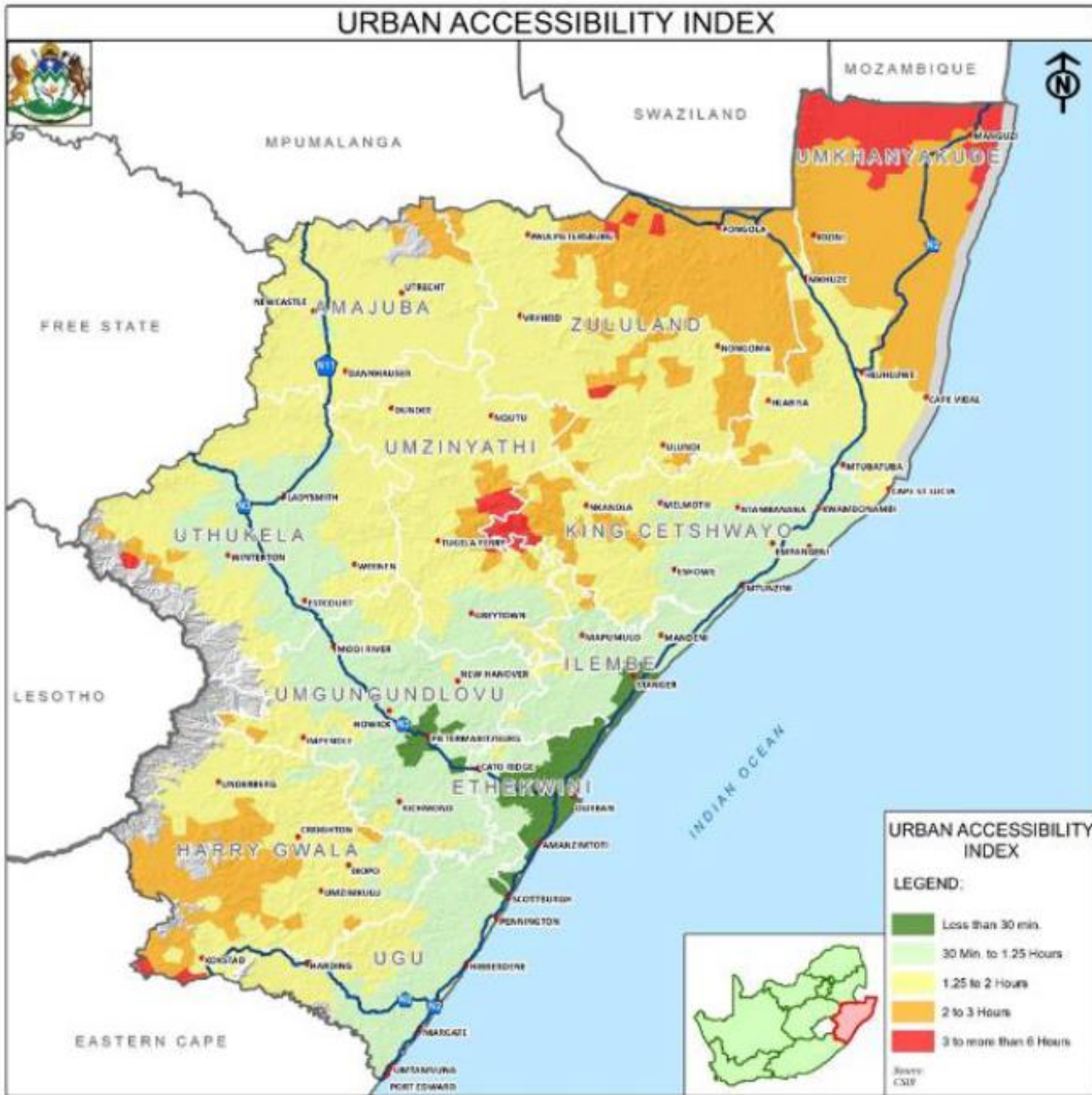
THE CURRENT PSDF



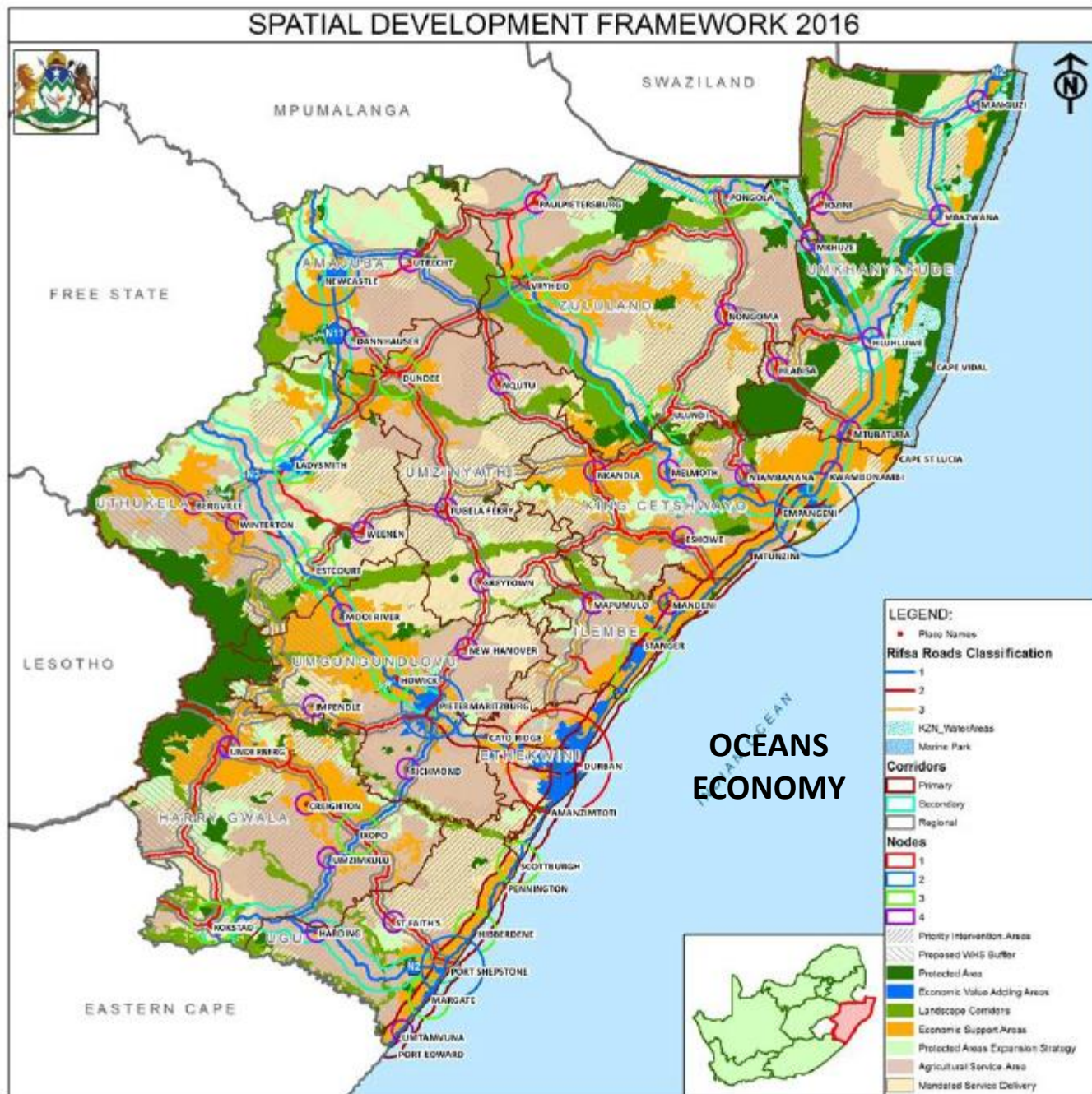
THE CURRENT PSDF



THE CURRENT PSDF



THE CURRENT PSDF



THE CURRENT PSDF

THE CURRENT PSDF

National SDF Categories

National Urban Core

Urban- Rural Anchor

Small Service Centre

Small town rural settlement

Intervention Node	Broad Intended Function
Primary Node	Only eThekwin is classified as a Primary Node within the provincial context as an urban centre with very high existing economic growth and the potential for expansion thereof. Provides service to the national and provincial economy.
Secondary Nodes	Richards Bay, Msunduzi, Newcastle and Port Shepstone have been identified as provincial Secondary Nodes and thus urban centres with good existing economic development and the potential for growth and services to the regional economy.
Tertiary Nodes	These nodes are mainly centres, which should provide service to the sub-regional economy, and community needs and is represented by the following towns such as Pongola, Vryheid, Ulundi, Dundee, Ladysmith, Estcourt, Howick, KwaDukuza, Ixopo, Scottburgh, Hibberdene, Kokstad, and Margate.
Quaternary Nodes	These nodes are mainly centres which should provide service to the local economy and community needs and is represented by 31 towns, such as but not limited to: Nongoma, Nkandla, Bergville, Greytown, Underberg, uMzimkulu, etc.
Rural Service Centres	<p>The proposed Rural Service Centres are envisaged to serve as the lowest level of provincial nodes and could typically be established around existing traditional administration centres as well as other accessible rural points identified as periodic markets. These will be identified in consultation with the district municipalities and should serve as first access to basic services within rural areas. These rural service centres will include, and some have already emerged to include, a combination of the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional administration centre. • Taxi/ bus stop. • Informal trading / market area. • Social facility (clinic, library etc.). • Skills development centre (mainly local schools), • Mobile services point (mobile clinics, pension pay points, mobile library etc.). • Small commercial facility. • Recreational facility such as a sport field. <p>A conceptual model of these rural service centres will guide the formulation of a provincial implementation strategy towards the implementation of the proposed Rural Service Centres.</p>

FOCUS OF THE PSDF REVIEW



Ensure that the PGDS Goal 7 of Spatial Equity is implemented through the PSDF.

STRATEGIC FACTORS IN THE PSDF PREPARATION PROCESS

Develop and strengthen the PSEDs Nodes and Corridors through the development of Regional plans where appropriate.

Ensure spatial budget alignment occurs across the three spheres of government

Ensure that structures are created and maintained to ensure that the spending of the three spheres of government are spatially aligned.



Ensure that the key issues identified are redressed, addressed and mitigated.

Connect poorer communities to economic and social opportunities.

Protect key water and food production resources.

Ensure that budgets are allocated according to the spatial vision, outcomes, priorities and special programmes i.e Inkululeko

Align service delivery boundaries of sector departments to facilitate seamless provision of services

Develop a criteria for prioritisation of investment ie. Poverty vs unemployment).

ENGAGEMENTS





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PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL

MUNICIPAL ENGAGEMENTS

DATE:	VENUE	TARGET DISTRICTS	TIME
15 August 2018	Mtubatuba Council Chambers, Lot 105, Mtubatuba, 3939	uMkhanyakude, King Cetshwayo, iLembe, Zululand	09H00 – 15H00
17 August 2018	Uvongo Town Hall, Crescent Road, 4275 (Ray Nkonyeni Municipality)	Ugu, Harry Gwala	09H00 – 15H00
20 August 2018	Amajuba Council Chamber, B9356 Amajuba Building, Madadeni	uMgungundlovu, uThukela, Amajuba, uMzinyathi	09H00 – 15H00
23 August 2018	eThekwini, Electricity Training Centre, 17 Supply Road, Springfield	Metro	09h00 – 15h00

BACK TO BASICS: SERVING OUR COMMUNITIES BETTER





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PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL

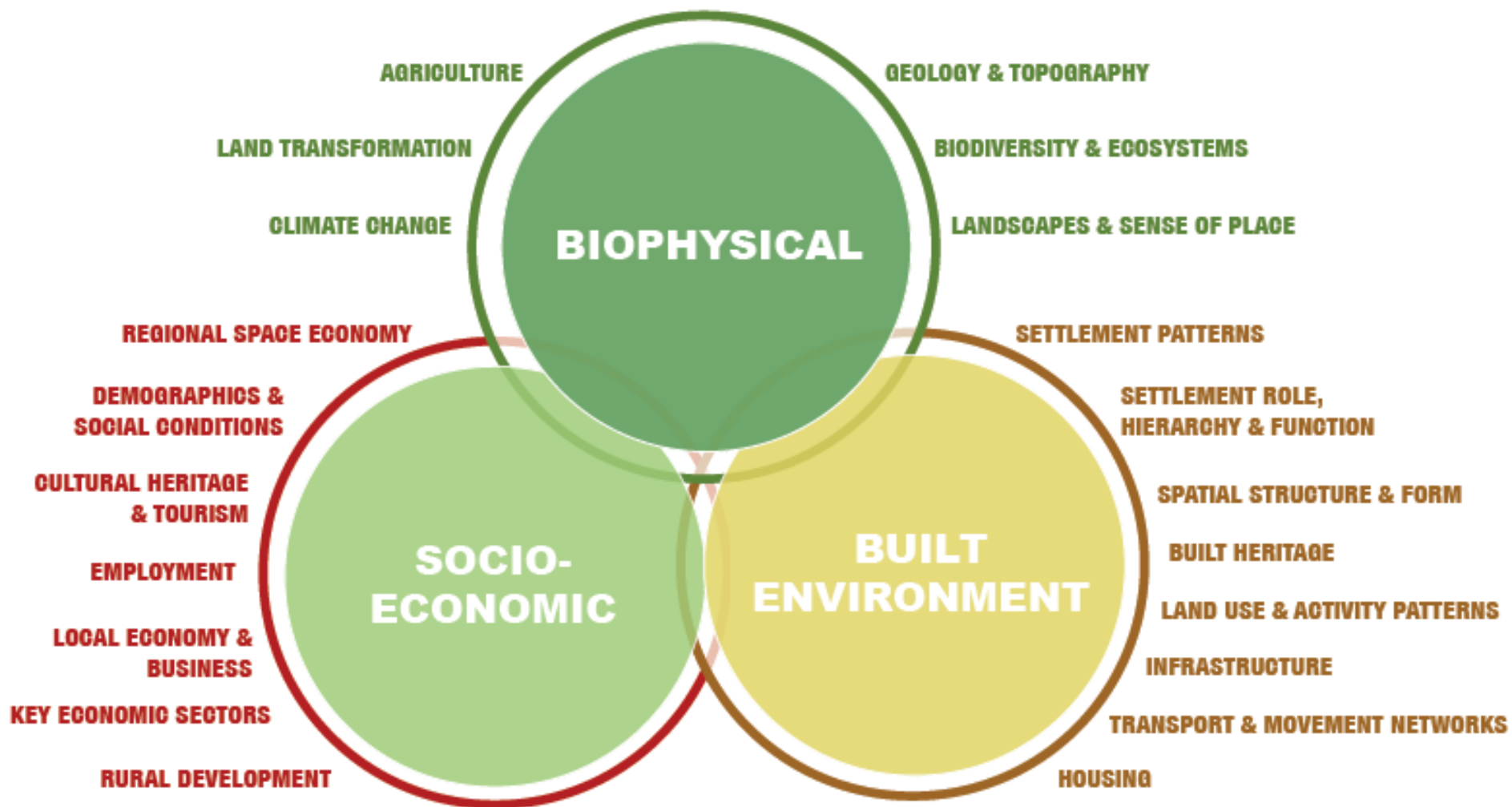
OTHER ENGAGEMENTS

PLANNED ENGAGEMENTS:

- The Traditional House.
- The Provincial Planning Commission.
- Organised Business.
- Operation MBO

SUMMARY OF THE KZN PICTURE

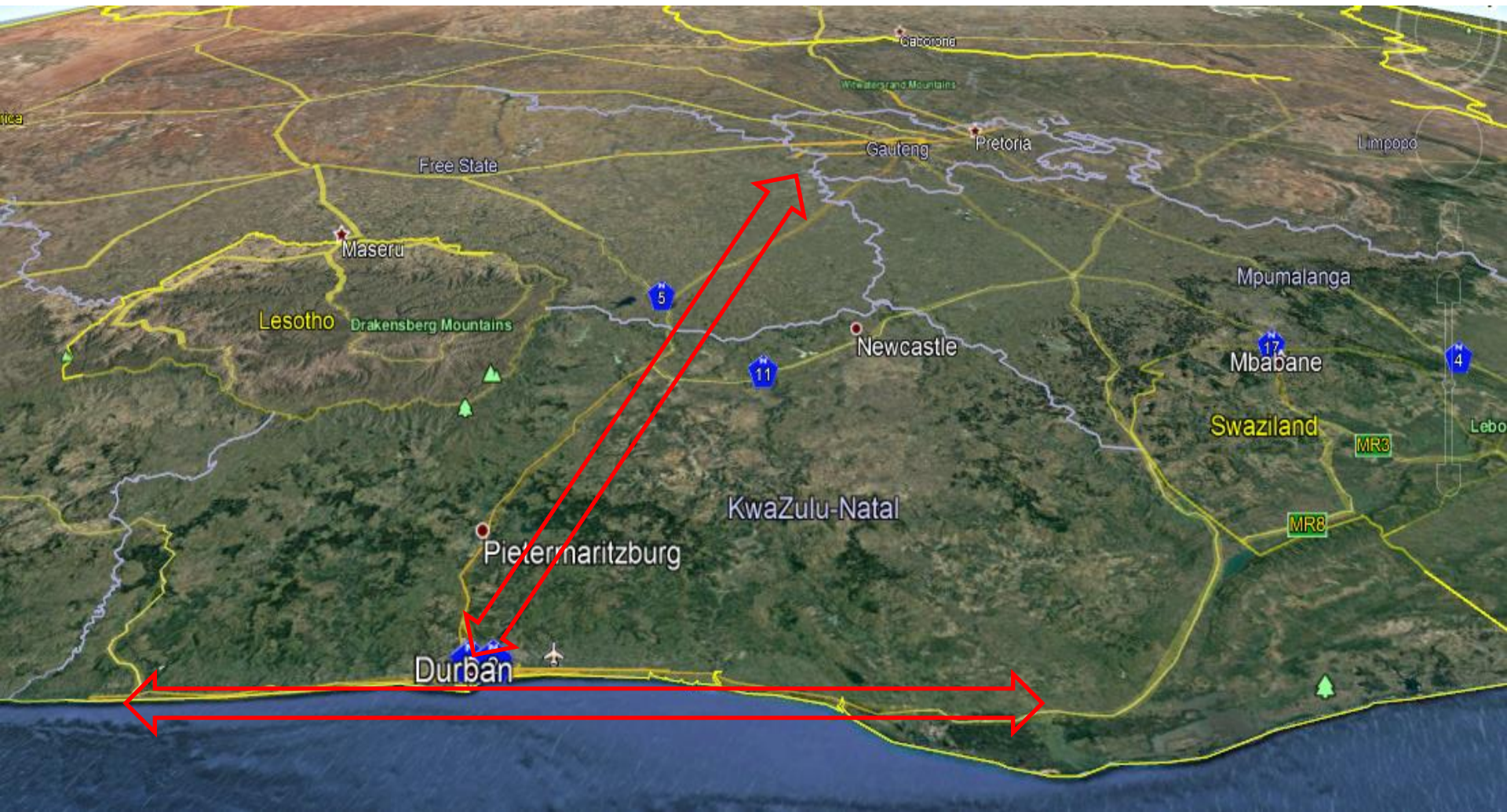




Shape of KZN Economy

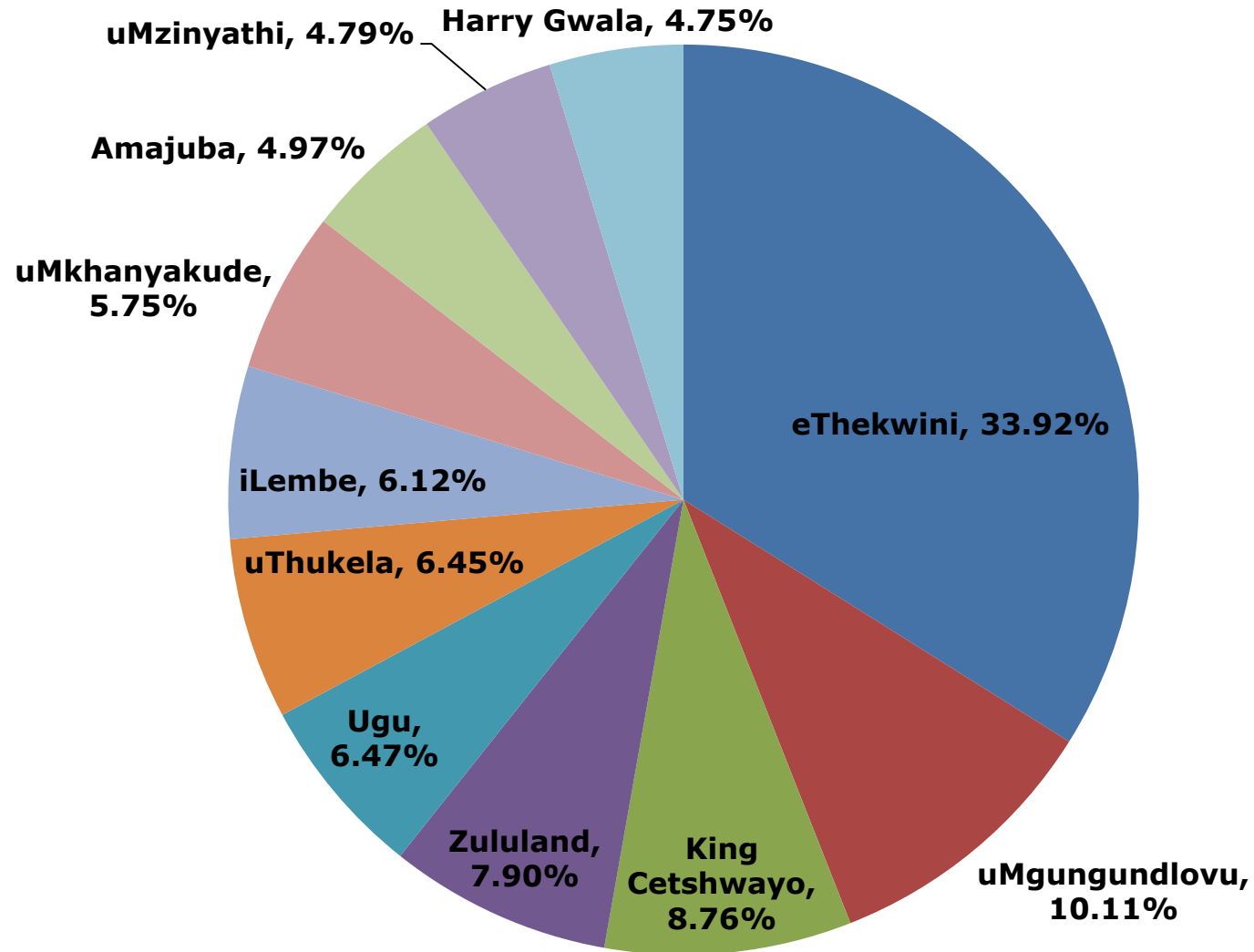
SOCIO-
ECONOMIC

KZN has a T-shaped Economy. Globally, economies tend to grow faster along the coast.



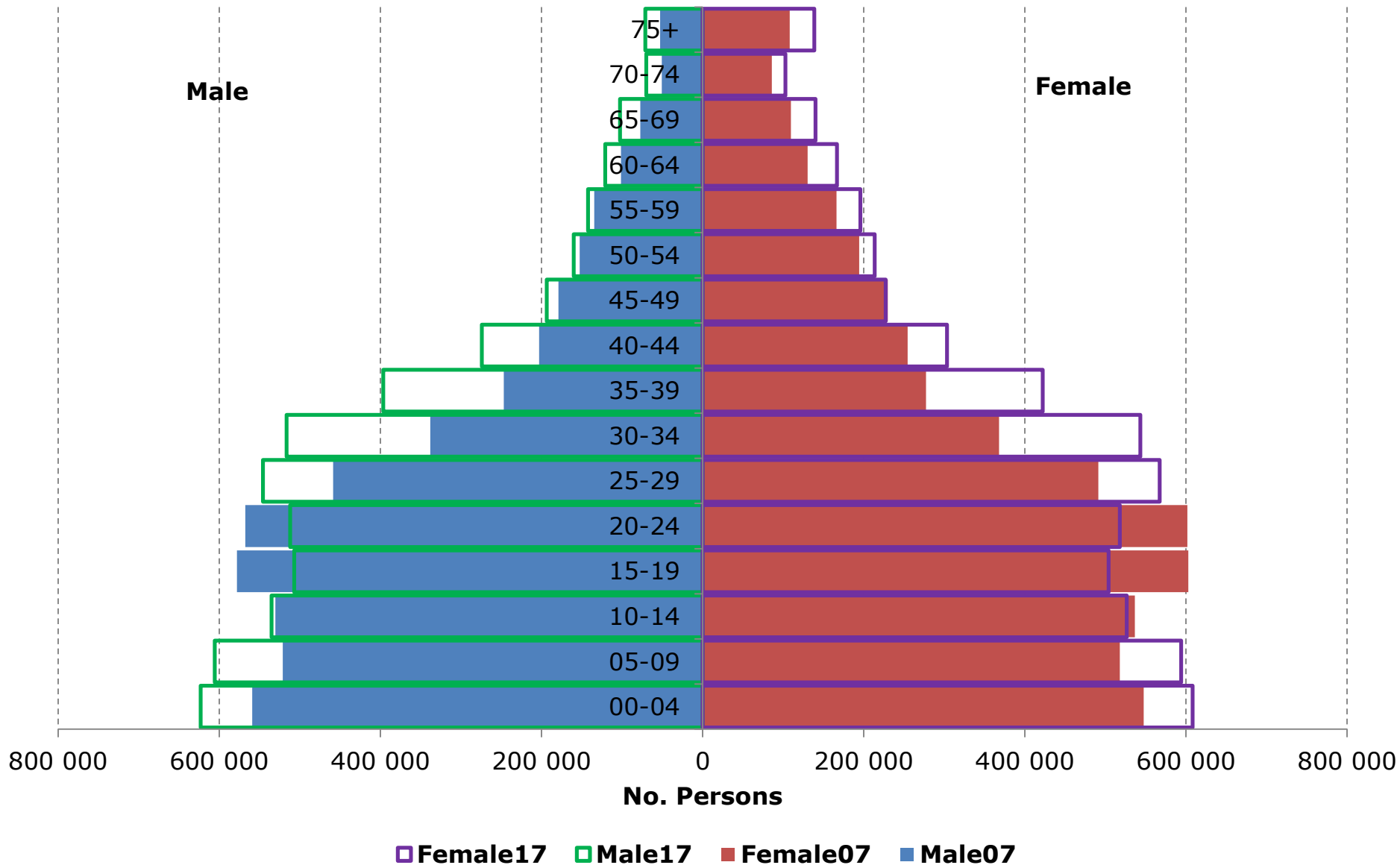
Municipal Demographics

- Municipal Population Share- 2017



KZN Population Pyramid

- KZN Population vs Age Cohort between 2007 & 2017



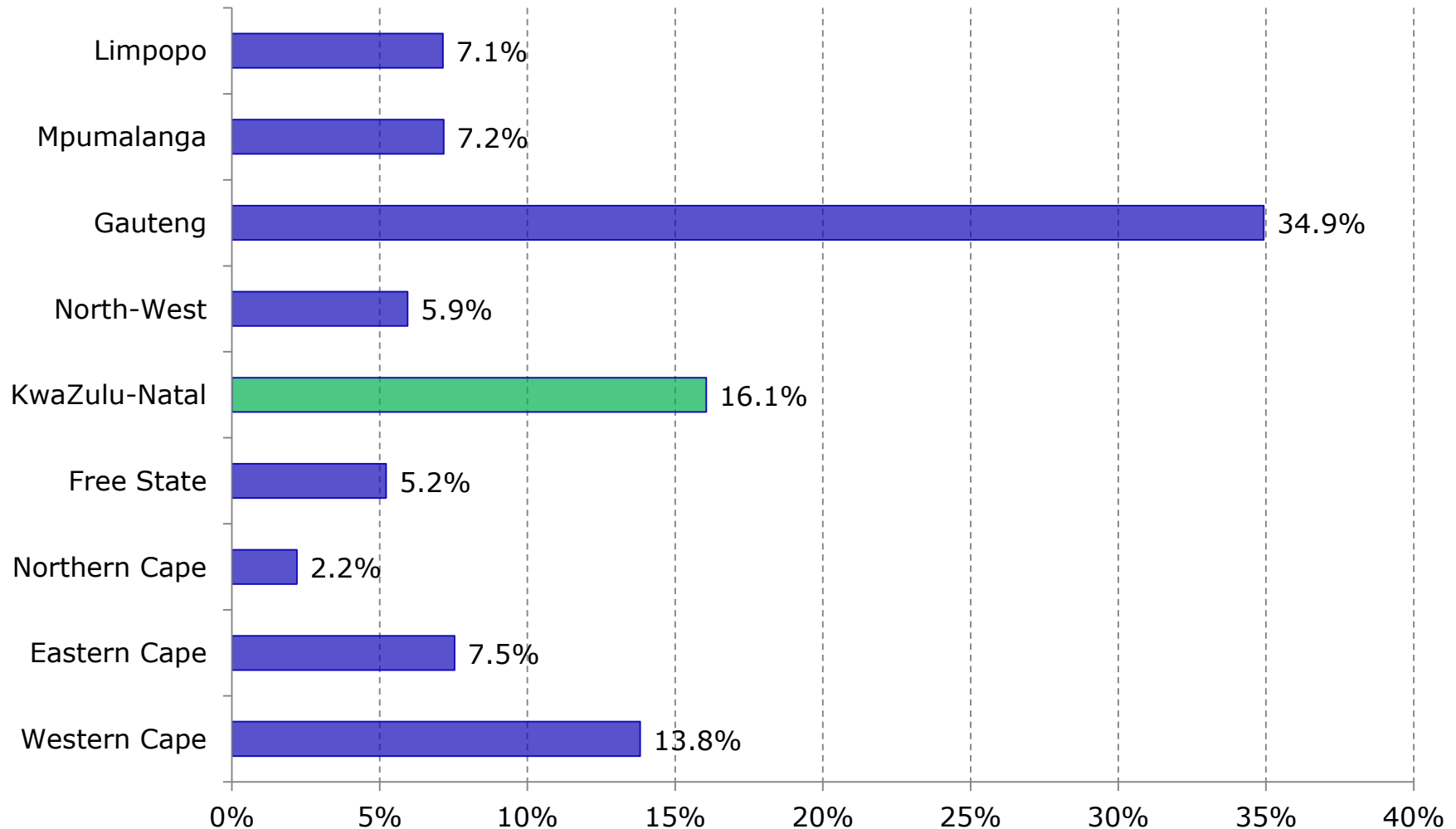
Municipal Demographics

- Population Statistics, 2009-2035*
- Population set to migrate eastwards as rainfall is expected to increase in eastern regions
- Est of 11 million illegal immigrants in SA and more immigrants expected to move to KZN underestimating Pop numbers

Population	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2020	2025	2030	2035
Ugu	662 754	663 794	665 258	674 205	682 861	691 535	700 187	708 677	716 728	725 753	747 073	817 127	909 227	1 031 827
uMgungundlovu	988 591	999 804	1 011 967	1 028 507	1 045 592	1 063 323	1 081 754	1 100 899	1 119 272	1 138 042	1 177 690	1 294 862	1 432 448	1 598 046
uThukela	670 747	672 057	673 367	677 207	682 425	688 979	696 819	705 851	714 763	723 015	738 225	791 608	857 587	943 088
uMzinyathi	503 043	505 846	508 564	512 557	516 412	520 147	523 800	527 394	530 844	535 683	548 575	587 071	640 895	712 102
Amajuba	500 850	504 692	508 626	513 444	519 228	525 899	533 483	542 001	550 642	559 341	577 042	634 049	707 507	803 734
Zululand	807 500	811 798	816 119	825 955	835 743	845 555	855 442	865 377	874 945	886 081	912 245	993 600	1 100 677	1 240 803
uMkhanyakude	595 269	599 657	604 282	611 231	617 431	622 982	627 890	632 159	636 353	642 125	657 568	700 094	755 263	823 478
King Cetshwayo	905 511	910 335	915 543	922 175	929 938	938 923	949 038	960 101	970 654	980 632	999 886	1 060 369	1 129 748	1 212 972
iLembe	602 258	609 763	617 673	628 616	639 137	649 349	659 318	669 094	678 201	688 560	712 710	780 598	862 354	960 526
Harry Gwala	464 800	466 662	468 387	474 580	482 351	491 688	502 547	514 778	526 104	536 515	555 580	622 825	703 399	808 355
eThekweni	3 474 835	3 523 879	3 575 741	3 599 599	3 625 391	3 652 990	3 682 646	3 714 823	3 756 277	3 799 469	3 892 101	4 133 145	4 438 585	4 801 591
KZN	10 176 158	10 268 286	10 365 526	10 468 075	10 576 508	10 691 371	10 812 926	10 941 154	11 074 784	11 215 218	11 518 695	12 414 185	13 534 165	14 926 108

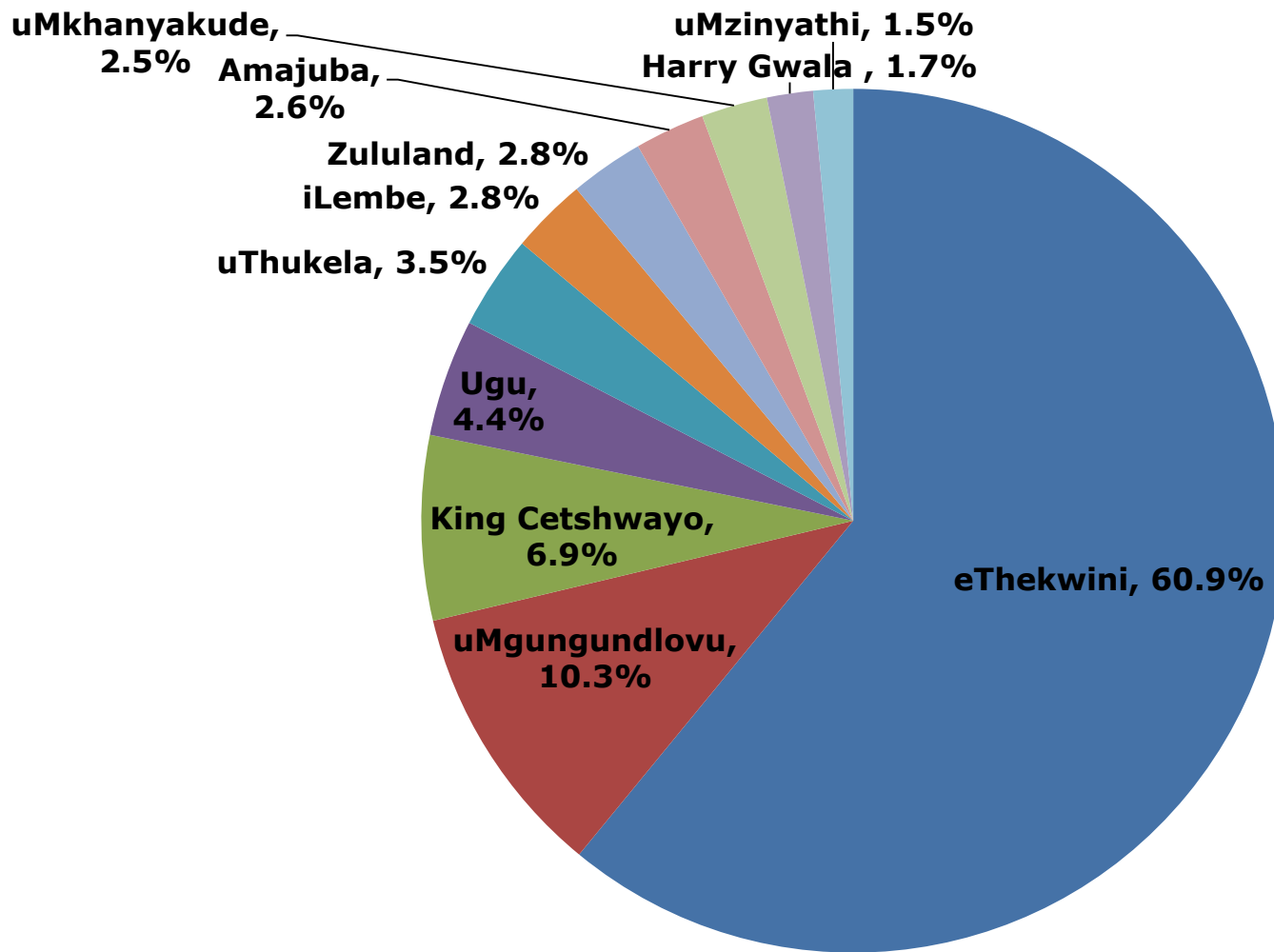
Provincial GDP Contribution

- KwaZulu-Natal is second only to Gauteng in terms of percentage contribution to South Africa's GDP



Municipal Economic Contribution

- KZN Economy is dominated by three areas (unequal levels of economic development) – EThekweni, uMgungundlovu & King Cetshwayo (2017)



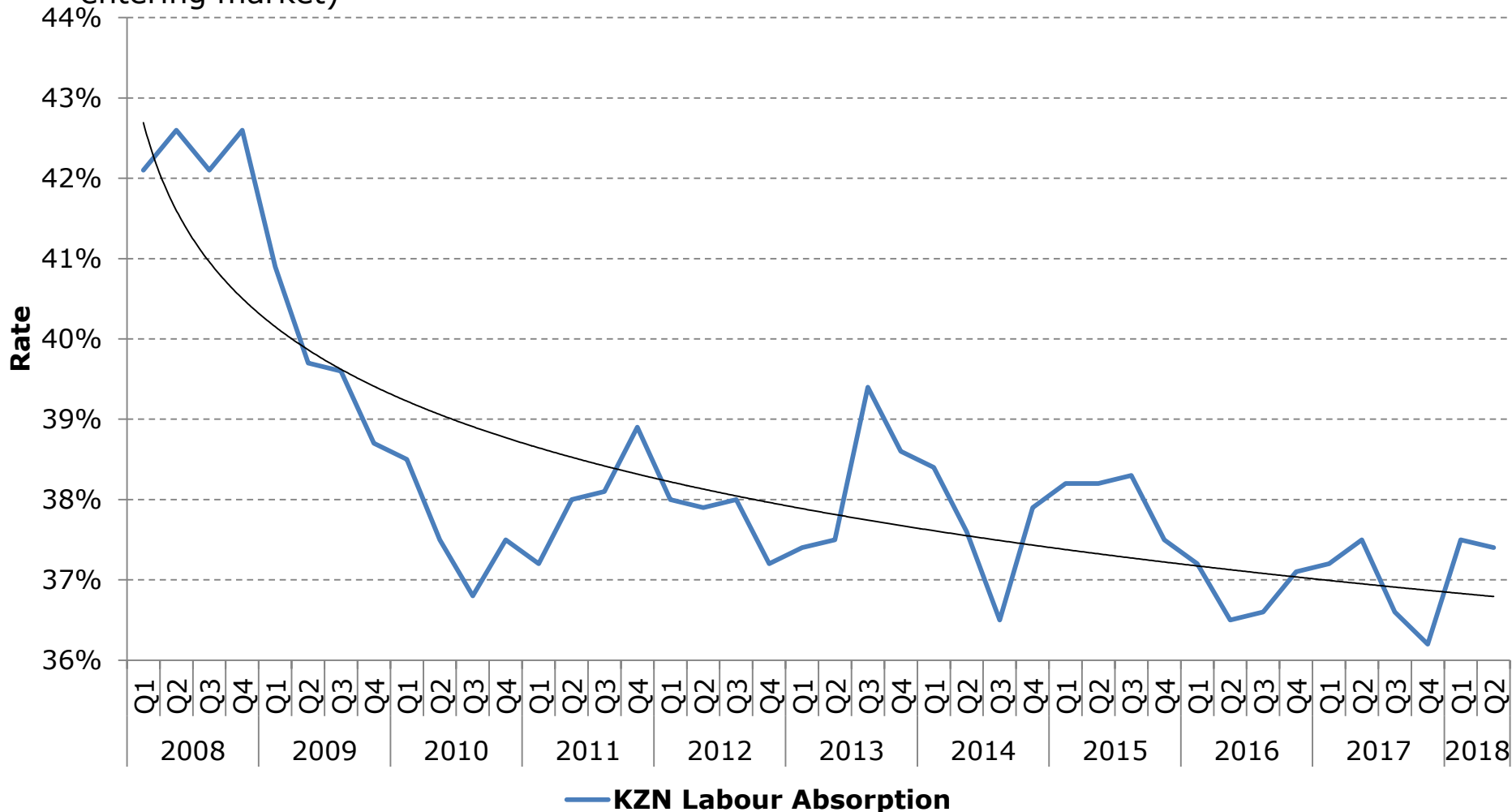
Municipal Economic GDP Projections

- GDP Projections 2018*-2035*

GDP Growth	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2020	2025	2030	2035
Ugu	-1.20%	3.80%	3.13%	2.52%	2.55%	2.70%	0.36%	-0.26%	1.98%	1.36%	1.66%	1.98%	2.61%	4.02%
uMgungundlovu	-0.21%	4.63%	3.84%	2.90%	3.00%	3.01%	0.72%	0.33%	2.44%	1.60%	1.90%	2.22%	2.89%	4.31%
uThukela	-3.03%	2.37%	4.25%	1.54%	1.80%	2.35%	-0.04%	-0.39%	1.53%	0.98%	1.27%	1.58%	2.17%	3.56%
uMzinyathi	-0.35%	2.60%	3.01%	2.40%	2.20%	3.31%	-0.35%	-0.91%	2.99%	1.16%	1.45%	1.77%	2.43%	3.84%
Amajuba	-4.60%	0.00%	0.68%	1.34%	1.86%	2.60%	-1.48%	-1.14%	2.46%	1.54%	1.84%	2.16%	2.99%	4.41%
Zululand	-2.65%	-0.59%	0.63%	1.29%	1.40%	3.03%	-1.09%	-1.52%	2.67%	0.76%	1.05%	1.33%	1.77%	3.11%
uMkhanyakude	-1.46%	2.28%	4.38%	1.92%	2.29%	3.11%	-0.73%	-1.07%	4.10%	0.68%	0.96%	1.24%	1.64%	2.97%
King Cetshwayo	-1.59%	3.81%	4.76%	1.88%	2.68%	2.53%	-0.28%	0.49%	3.27%	1.72%	2.02%	2.34%	3.01%	4.43%
iLembe	-1.15%	5.30%	3.99%	1.78%	2.61%	2.77%	-0.14%	-1.24%	2.76%	1.43%	1.73%	2.05%	2.91%	4.32%
Harry Gwala	0.22%	2.78%	4.51%	2.44%	2.24%	3.22%	-0.32%	-0.79%	3.35%	1.20%	1.50%	1.82%	2.49%	3.89%
eThekweni	-1.27%	3.83%	3.78%	2.93%	2.56%	2.21%	1.55%	1.36%	0.67%	1.58%	1.88%	2.20%	2.89%	4.30%
KZN	-1.36%	3.57%	3.68%	2.62%	2.52%	2.45%	0.90%	0.71%	1.44%	1.50%	1.80%	2.12%	2.80%	4.21%

KZN Labour Absorption

- Employment-to-working age population ratio (labour absorption rate) which is the proportion of the working-age population that is employed or the ability of an economy to provide employment to its growing population.
- A **decline** in the ratio is often regarded as an indication of economic slowdown, a decline in total employment or an increase in number of working age population (i.e new matriculants entering market)



Municipal Unemployment Rate Projections

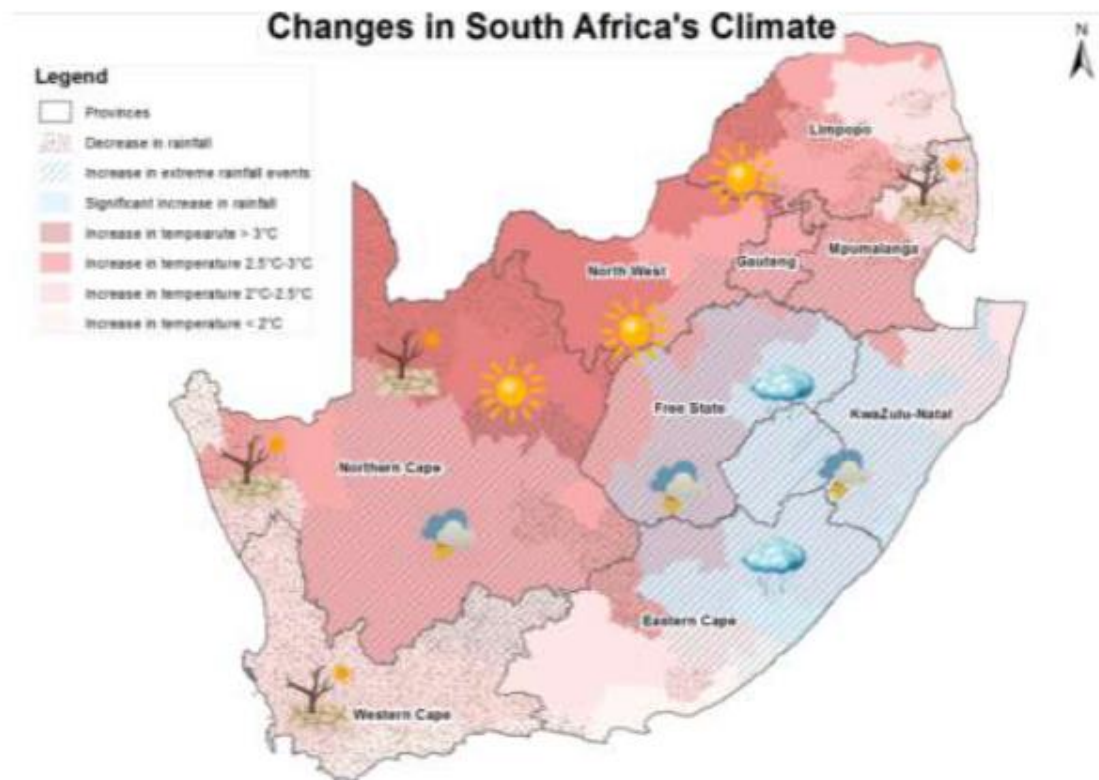
- Unemployment Rate Projections 2018*-2035*

Unemployment Rate	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2020	2025	2030	2035
Ugu	22.8%	23.1%	23.0%	24.8%	25.8%	27.5%	25.0%	27.5%	29.0%	29.4%	30.3%	32.5%	34.8%	37.0%
uMgungundlovu	19.4%	19.8%	19.9%	21.1%	21.9%	23.2%	21.2%	23.2%	24.4%	24.8%	25.5%	27.4%	29.2%	31.0%
uThukela	26.0%	26.7%	26.8%	28.8%	30.0%	32.0%	29.2%	32.1%	34.0%	34.6%	35.9%	39.2%	42.4%	45.7%
uMzinyathi	25.9%	25.6%	24.7%	26.7%	28.0%	30.0%	27.6%	30.6%	32.1%	32.4%	32.4%	32.4%	32.4%	32.4%
Amajuba	26.1%	26.6%	26.6%	28.8%	30.3%	32.6%	30.6%	34.0%	35.4%	36.2%	37.7%	41.7%	45.6%	49.6%
Zululand	28.3%	28.6%	28.3%	30.7%	32.2%	34.4%	31.8%	35.2%	36.8%	37.4%	38.8%	42.1%	45.4%	48.7%
uMkhanyakude	27.5%	28.6%	29.2%	31.4%	32.6%	34.8%	32.0%	35.1%	36.5%	37.4%	39.0%	43.1%	47.2%	51.3%
King Cetshwayo	22.5%	22.9%	23.0%	25.0%	26.1%	27.9%	25.7%	28.2%	29.6%	30.2%	31.3%	34.2%	37.1%	40.0%
iLembe	19.6%	19.9%	19.9%	21.6%	22.6%	24.0%	21.8%	24.2%	25.6%	26.0%	26.9%	29.2%	31.4%	33.7%
Harry Gwala	24.0%	24.3%	24.2%	26.2%	27.4%	29.2%	26.4%	28.9%	30.5%	31.0%	31.9%	34.3%	36.8%	39.2%
eThekwini	15.3%	15.1%	14.6%	14.8%	14.2%	15.1%	15.3%	16.5%	17.6%	17.7%	17.7%	17.9%	18.1%	18.3%
KZN	19.6%	19.7%	19.3%	20.4%	20.8%	22.3%	21.3%	23.3%	24.6%	24.9%	25.6%	27.2%	28.9%	30.5%



External influences / Dependencies on KZN

Climate change and associated changes in production potentials

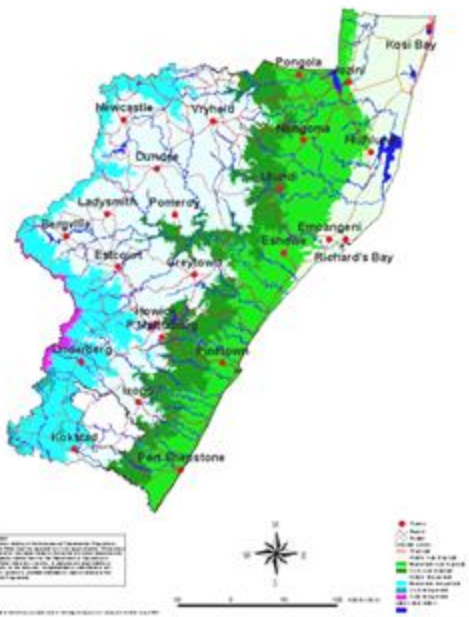


CSIR, 2018 Greenbook Climate Change Projections, CSIR (2018)

This is expected to result in:

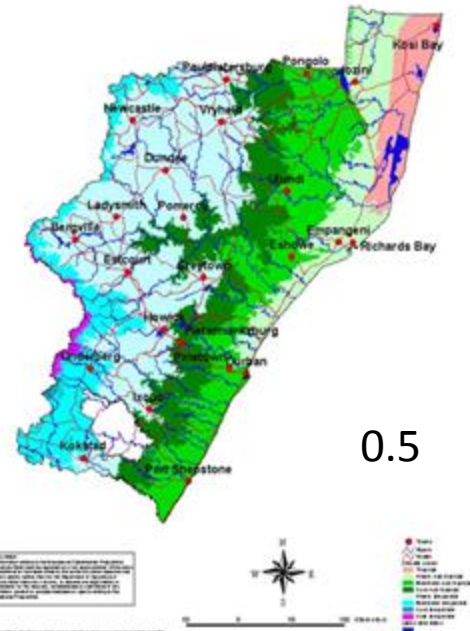
- Higher migration rates to KZN
- Changes in agricultural regimes
- A greater dependence by the South African Economy on KZN for water and food provision

Climate zones
for the province of KwaZulu-Natal



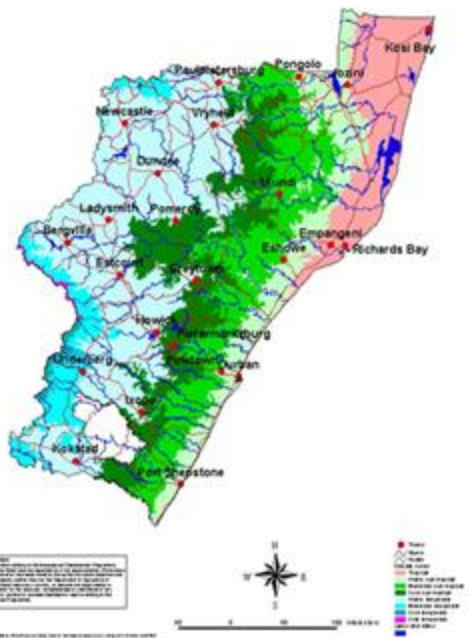
Climate Planning

Climate Zones as effected by 0.5 degrees global warming
in the province of KwaZulu-Natal

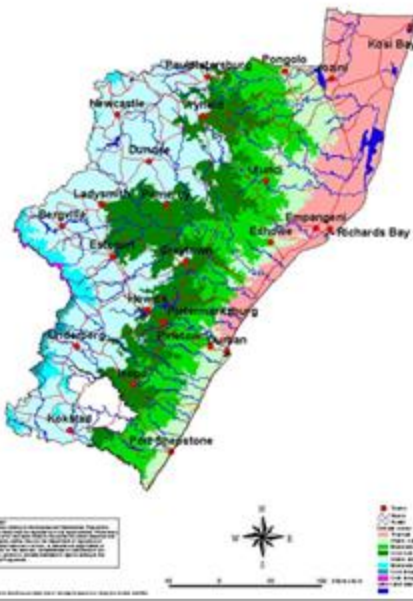


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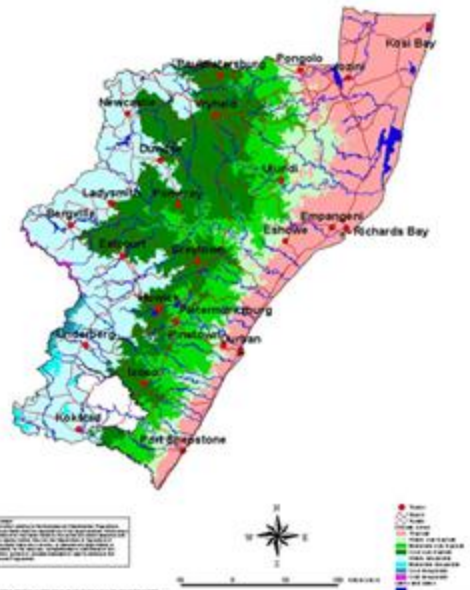
Climate Zones as effected by 1 degree global warming
in the province of KwaZulu-Natal



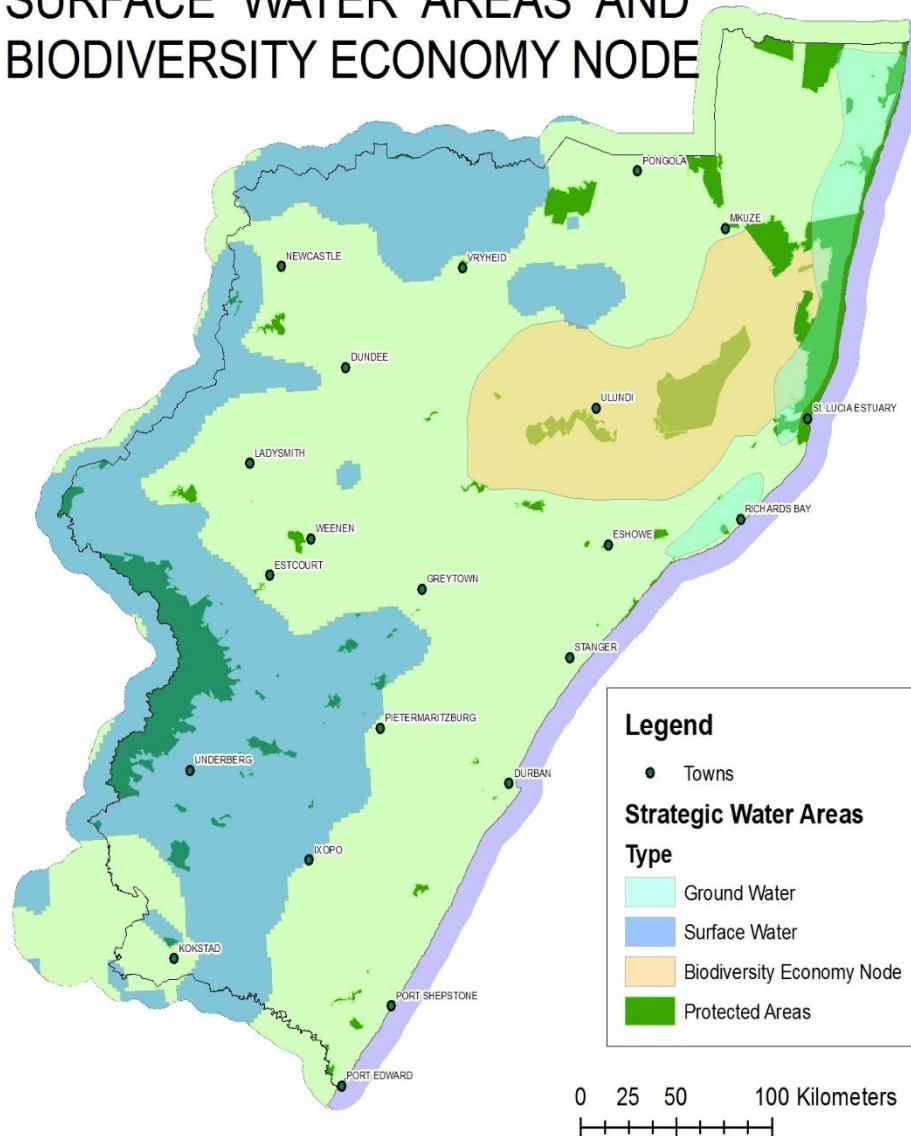
Climate Zones as effected by 1.5 degrees global warming
in the province of KwaZulu-Natal



Climate Zones as effected by 2 degrees global warming
in the province of KwaZulu-Natal

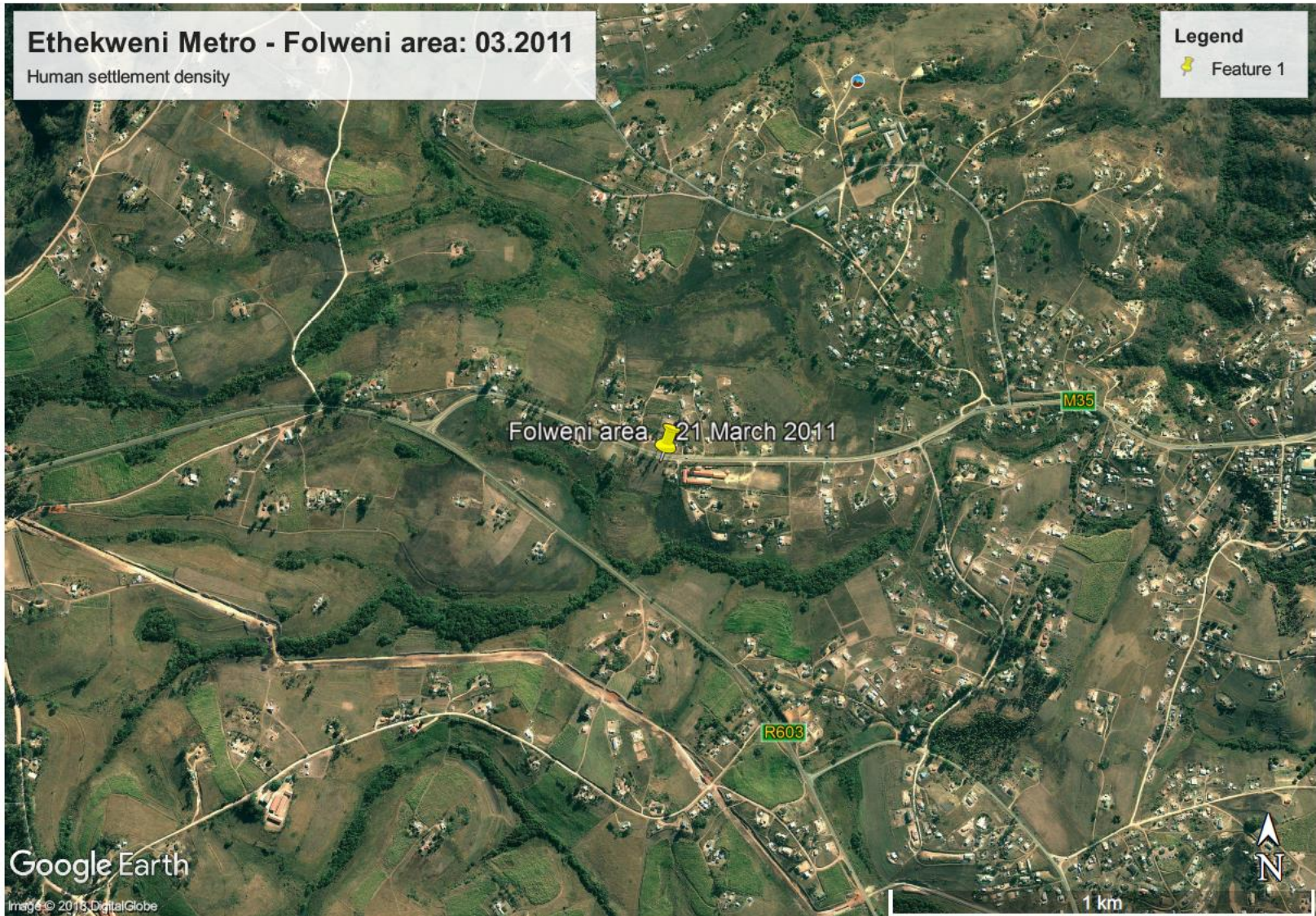


STRATEGIC GROUND AND SURFACE WATER AREAS AND BIODIVERSITY ECONOMY NODE



As a quick summary, the region being discussed today displays significant biodiversity and conservation worthy assets as well as a significant proportion of the strategic water area footprint for South Africa. Along the coast, a critical threatened ecosystem has been identified.

LOSS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND



Ethekweni Metro - Folweni area: 05.2013

Human settlement density

Legend

Feature 1

Folweni_May 2013

M35

R603

Google Earth

Image © 2013 DigitalGlobe

1 km



Etheekweni Metro - Folweni area: 05.2018

Human settlement density

Legend

Feature 1

Folweni May 2018

M35

R603

Google Earth

Image © 2018 DigitalGlobe

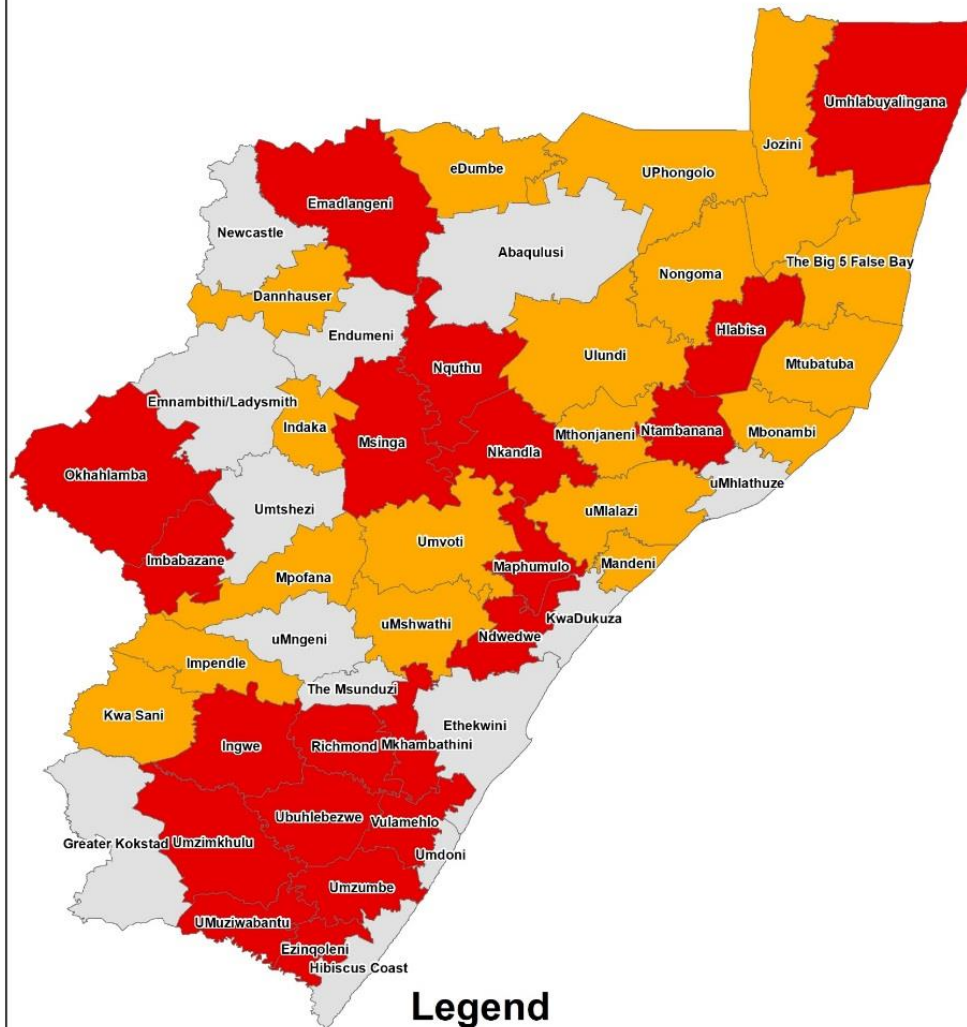
1 km



BUILT ENVIRONMENT



HARDSHIP CATEGORIES WITHIN LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES OF KWAZULU-NATAL



Legend

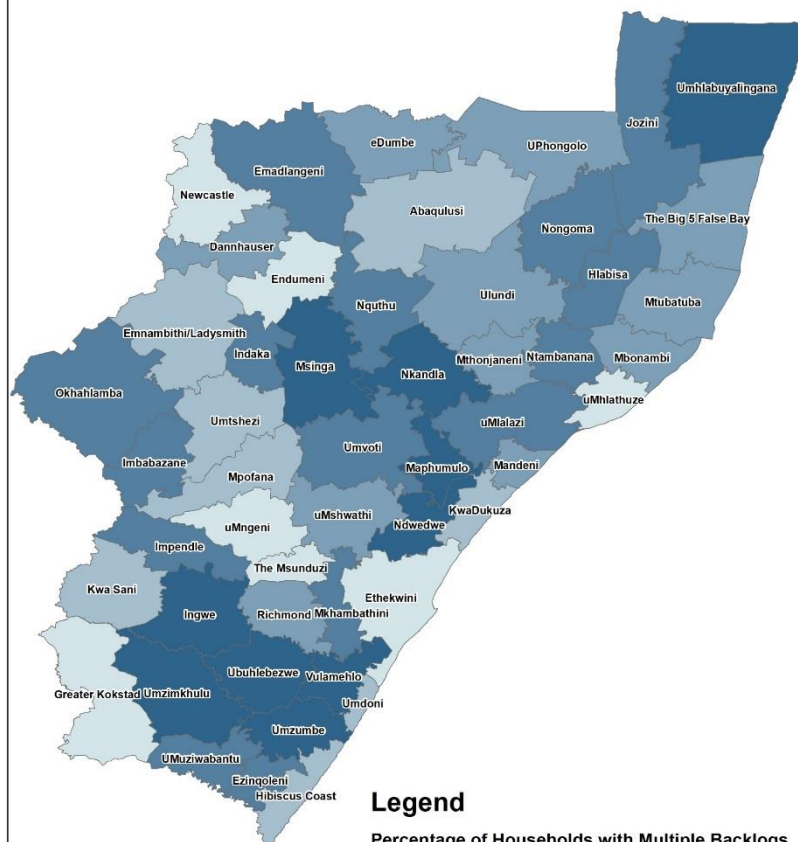
Hardship Category

- Less than 50% of Household in Extreme Hardship
- More than 50% of Household in High Hardship
- More than 66% of Household in Extreme Hardship

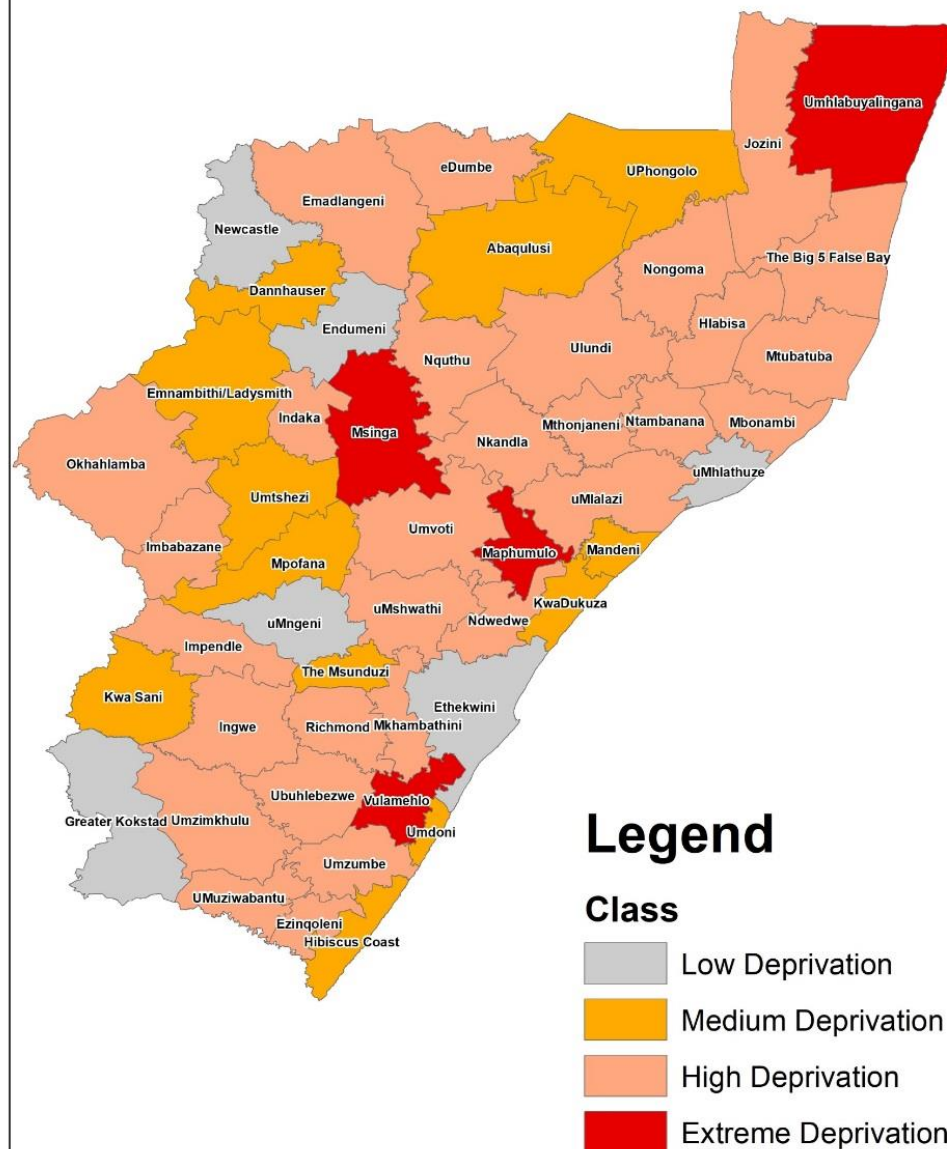
Infrastructure

Combined multiple service delivery backlogs with poverty levels per district and identified which districts and locals are experiencing hardship.

HARDSHIP INDEX: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH MULTIPLE BACKLOGS WITHIN LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES OF KWAZULU-NATAL



HARDSHIP INDEX: CLASS WITHIN LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES OF KWAZULU-NATAL



Overall Budgetary Provisions for KZN per Department MTEF (IRM)

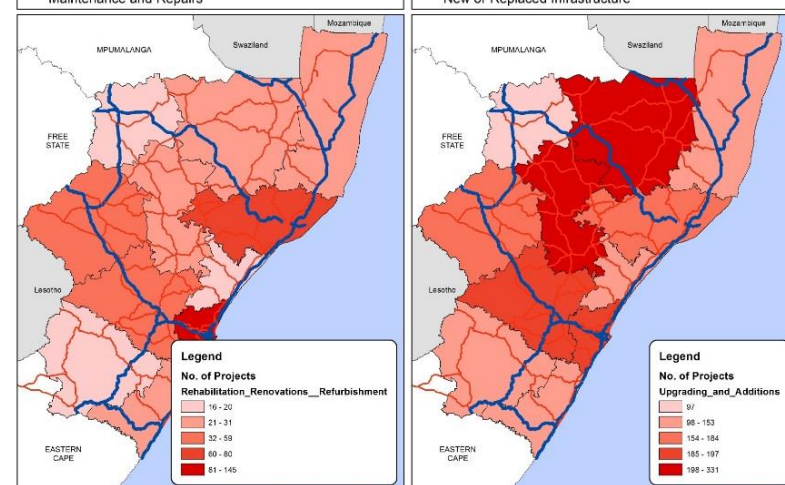
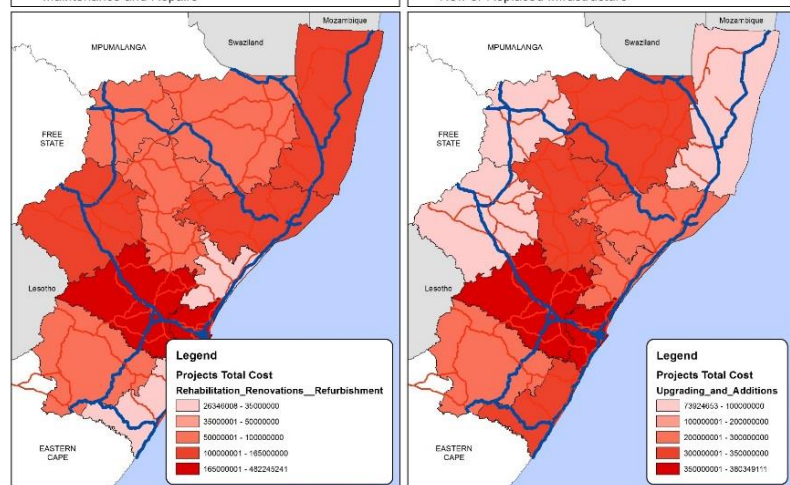
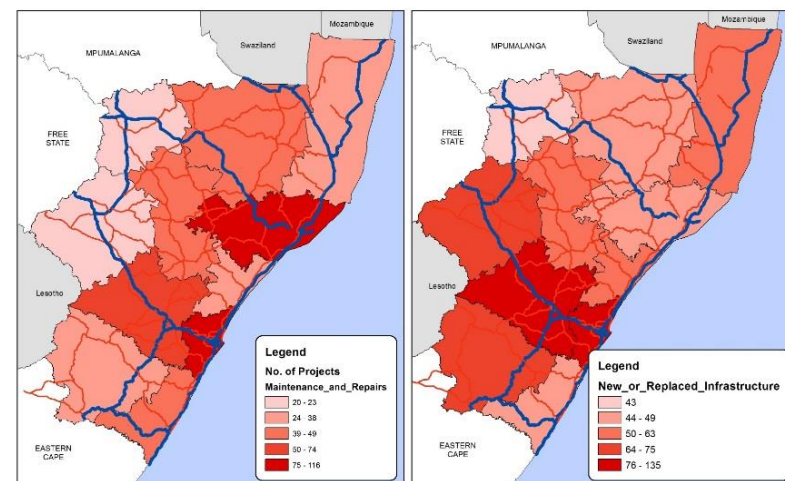
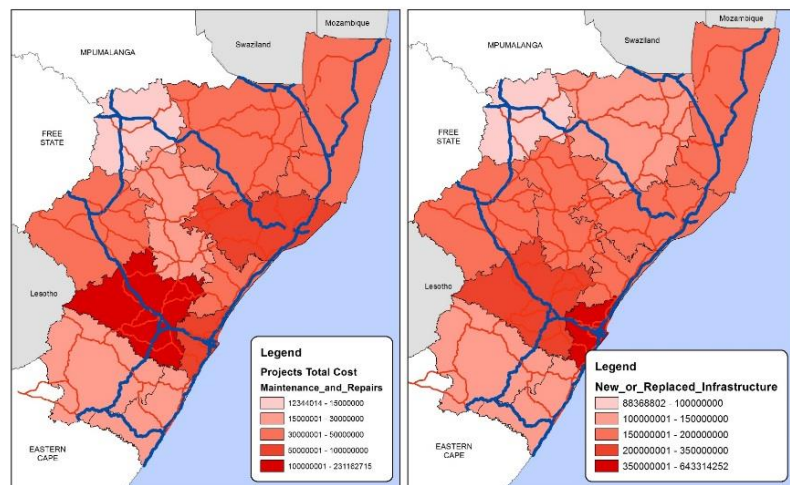
No. of projects

	Maintenance and Repairs	New or Replaced Infrastructure	Rehabilitation, Renovations & Refurbishment	Upgrading and Additions	Grand Total
Amajuba	20	43	16	97	176
eThekweni	101	103	145	194	543
Harry Gwala	29	75	20	140	264
iLembe	38	63	18	145	264
Ugu	49	48	24	124	245
Umgungundlovu	74	135	59	197	465
Umkhanyakude	30	58	31	153	272
Umzinyathi	49	61	30	262	402
Uthukela	23	70	49	184	326
Uthungulu	116	49	80	181	426
Zululand	48	49	27	331	455
Grand Total	577	754	499	2,008	3,838

Budget distribution

	Maintenance and Repairs	New or Replaced Infrastructure	Rehabilitation, Renovations & Refurbishment	Upgrading and Additions	Grand Total
Amajuba	12,344,014	88,368,802	69,481,562	98,912,698	269,107,076
eThekweni	99,251,393	643,314,252	482,245,241	380,349,111	1,605,159,997
Harry Gwala	23,369,471	113,533,329	77,735,267	234,368,682	449,006,749
iLembe	44,697,336	174,618,883	26,346,008	297,999,524	543,661,751
Ugu	25,900,149	109,303,329	33,578,176	305,796,148	474,577,802
Umgungundlovu	231,162,715	335,504,560	315,095,911	356,115,372	1,237,878,558
Umkhanyakude	30,598,644	186,662,440	115,258,943	73,924,653	406,444,680
Umzinyathi	20,345,760	196,873,755	52,146,722	342,547,671	611,913,908
Uthukela	49,163,077	155,725,610	163,606,908	97,627,991	466,123,586
Uthungulu	77,262,787	170,906,922	118,998,183	233,657,255	600,825,147
Zululand	49,472,918	130,830,677	70,444,973	319,119,167	569,867,735
Grand Total	663,568,264	2,305,642,559	1,524,937,894	2,740,418,272	7,234,566,989

Budgetary versus Project allocation per Department to Districts by Investment type (By Value & Number)



Legend Prov_Rd_Network_040c2013 CLASS 1 2	CLIENT:  PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	PROJECT: KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE FUND		DATE CREATED: 2013-05-29 13:45:00	PAPER SIZE: A3
		DRAWING DESCRIPTION: TOTAL VALUE OF PROJECTS PER DISTRICT			
		DRAWING NO.: 4276-100-01-13-17			
		CHECKED: 2013-05-29 13:45:00			

Legend Prov_Rd_Network_040c2013 CLASS 1 2	CLIENT:  PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	PROJECT: KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE FUND		DATE CREATED: 2013-05-29 13:45:00	PAPER SIZE: A3
		DRAWING DESCRIPTION: NO. OF PROJECTS PER DISTRICT			
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		CHECKED: 2013-05-29 13:45:00			

THE WAY FORWARD



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Department:
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL

VISIONING MATRIX

Key challenge identified	Underlying cause	Desired outcome	Key strategies to be applied	Key interventions required	Key stakeholders



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Department:
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL

THANK YOU