provincial planning commission

PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL

OFFICE OF THE PREMIER

PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 2021

Abridged Version

GROWING KWAZULU-NATAL TOGETHER

KZN Provincial Government | kzngov | @kzngov | www.youtube.com/kznonline

2030 NDP

ISBN number: 978-1-920041-85-4

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1. INTRODUCTION AND APPROACH

1.1 Introduction

The Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) is an important tool that guides the Province of KwaZulu-Natal towards Vision 2030. When the first Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) was developed 2011, all our partners and stakeholders in the Province of KwaZulu-Natal agreed that our programme is best guided by a long-term Vision and Strategy. The strategy is reviewed every five years. The previous review was conducted in 2016.

The 2021 review came at a time when the world, South Africa, and KwaZulu-Natal confronted many challenges. A lot has changed since 2016. Policy changes have been considered and included where relevant to the province. New research, lessons learnt from the successes and failures of implementation, and inputs from all participating stakeholders informed the priority areas or issues the Provincial citizens expect a reviewed strategy to address.

Policy direction was derived from several key directives, including:

1) United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
2) African Unity Programme Goals 2063.
3) National Development Plan (NDP).
4) Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2019-2024, and as revised in 2020; and Eight Provincial Priorities as announced by the leadership of the Sixth Administration.

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

5) Spatial Planning and Land Use Management (SPLUMA) Principles.
6) Operation Sukuma Sakhe (OSS) Principles and alignment to the District Development Model (DDM).

Information was drawn from several sources, including:

- The National Twenty Five Year Review 1994 - 2019;
- NPC NDP Review
- The Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) 2015 and 2018 Citizen Satisfaction Survey Reports;
- PGDS Implementation Reports;
- The 2014 - 2019 Provincial Performance Review;
- The 2020 KZN Socio-Economic Overview;
- 2016 Strategic Analysis; Relevant sections of the 2016 PGDS;
- 2014 -2019 KZN 5 Year Review;
- Information extracted from PSDF Webinars; and
- Initial findings on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic;
- Experiences from the July unrest and matters informing recovery plans; and
- Inputs received and consultation processes.
- Updated Statistics (STATS SA; GCIS as at July 2021).
- Revised MTSF 2019-2024 (October 2021)

These assisted to identify the conditions prevailing in the province was analysed against Sustainability Models which includes :

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

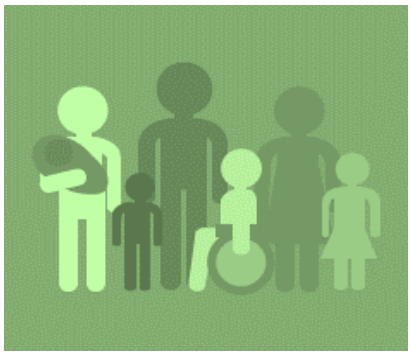
1.2 KZN PGDS Review Alignment Approach

The "Outcome Based approach", informs the strategy, and it is also modelled on the MTSF 2019-2024 (as revised). The approach builds on the Impacts, Outcomes and Interventions of the National MTSF – Customised to the KZN context.

The 2011 principles of establishing a 20 year Vision, 5 year and Annual Planning Cycle were retained, and are illustrated as follows:

Sphere of government	20 Year Vision	5 Year Horizon	1 Year Horizon
National	NDP	MTSF (5 years)	Annual MTSF Implementation
Provincial	PGDS	PGDS (5 years)	PGDP/Provincial MTSF Implementation Plan
Municipal	DDM	DDM One Plan	Annual Integrated Development Plans (IDPs)

1.3 Cross-Cutting Focus Areas – Vulnerable Groups



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

1.4 Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF)

Whilst the PGDS outlines the WHAT, the PSDF identifies WHERE

- PGDS outlines WHAT needs to be done
- Informed by the spatial context (the WHERE)
- It recognises that economic, social and environmental benefits (and limitations) are not evenly distributed across the Province
- These need to be taken into consideration to locate interventions, based on the comparative advantages and disadvantages of different areas in KZN
- Updating the WHAT must also consider updating the WHERE

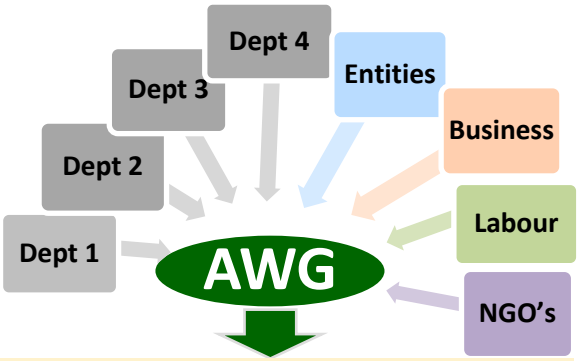
The Provincial government is in the process of reviewing the PSDF towards a fully compliant SPLUMA (Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, Act No. 16 of 2013). Once the reviewed PSDF is in place, the PGDS will be updated to include the new PSDF. The current PSDF 2016 continues to be used as a reference document for improved spatial coordination between various National and Provincial Departments and Local Municipalities.

1.5 Catalytic Projects

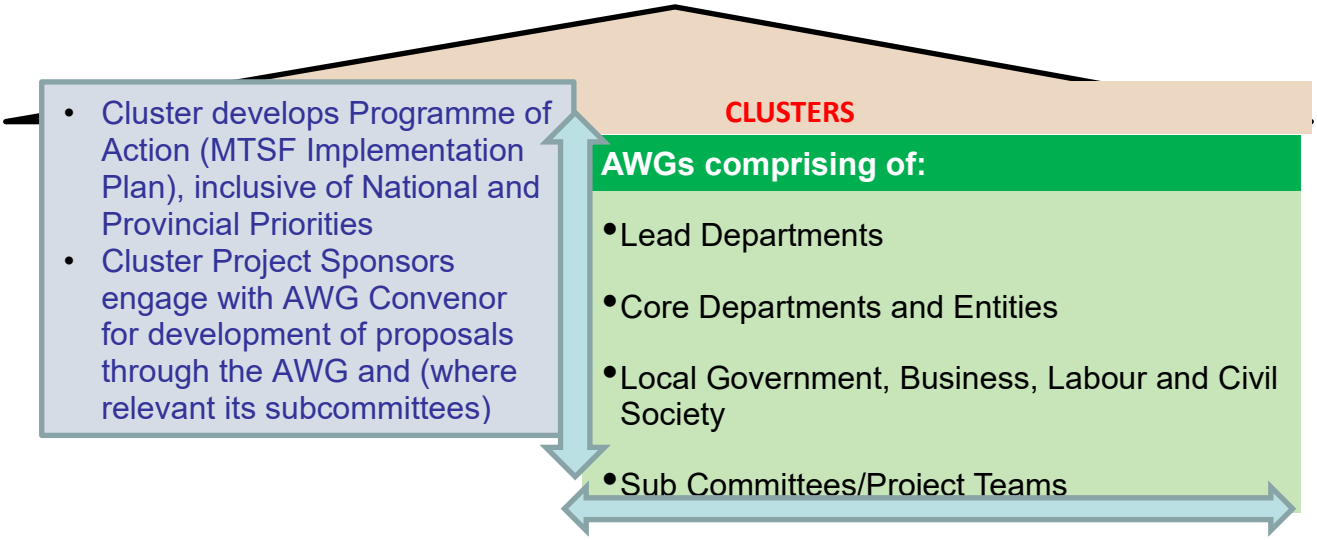
A Catalytic Project is defined as a project of significant scale and scope that will make a substantial impact and contribution to the achievement of the Provincial Impact Statements. The significance of a project being awarded 'Catalytic' status is that it will confirm that such a project had been subjected to a screening and prioritisation process.

Catalytic Projects		
GAME CHANGERS	**MAJOR ENABLERS**	**MAJOR NEEDS**
Applies to projects that address wide-scale regional needs	**Applies to projects that will unlock downstream infrastructure services**	**Applies to projects that will structurally change the economy**

1.6 Institutional Framework



The implementation of the MTSF/PGDS is driven through 13 Action Work Groups (AWGs). Each AWG has a dedicated convenor and deputy convenor and secretariat. The AWG comprises of nominated representatives from government, business, labour and civil society. The AWGs focus on common outcomes and themes for interventions. Sab-committees may also be formed to dedicated interventions. Each AWG reports to the Executive Council through the cluster system.



1.7 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of the priorities will focus on measuring :

- Impact: *What we wish to change?*
- Outcome: *What we wish to achieve?*
- Interventions: *How to do this?*

A detailed Monitoring and Evaluation Framework has been developed and will be updated every year to ensure interventions and targets remain relevant and appropriate. Progress will be monitored through the institutional frameworks including:

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

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

2. KWAZULU-NATAL VISION, MISSION AND STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

2.1 Vision

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

2.2 Provincial Strategic Priorities

The draft reviewed 2021 PGDS, in alignment with the 2019 – 2021 MTSF, reflects the following seven priorities:

MTSF National (Electoral) and PGDS 2021
Priority 1: Capable, Ethical and Developmental State
Priority 2: Economic transformation and job creation
Priority 3: Health and Education
Priority 4: Consolidating Social Wage through reliable and quality basic services
Priority 5: Spatial integration, human settlements and local government
Priority 6: Social Cohesion and Safe Communities
Priority 7: Better Africa and the World
Vulnerable Groups (Women, Youth, Persons with Disabilities, Elderly, Farm Dwellers and Military Veteran Interventions are included in each of the priorities

Note : Each priority includes-

The Impact: *What we wish to change?*
The Outcome: *What we wish to achieve?*
The Interventions: *How to do this? What are we going to do?*

Priority 1: Building a capable, ethical and developmental state

A capable, ethical and developmental state underpins all seven priorities of this PGDS. The successful implementation of the PGDS is therefore heavily dependent on there being effective and efficient governance systems, across all sectors, but particularly in the Government sector.

IMPACT : Public Value and Trust; Active Citizenry and Partnerships in Society.
OUTCOMES
1. A capable and ethical government.
2. Improved leadership, governance and accountability.
3. Functional, efficient and integrated government.
4. Social compact and engagement with key stakeholders.
5. Professional, meritocratic and ethical public administration.
6. Mainstreaming of gender, youth and persons with disabilities empowerment and development institutionalized.

OUTCOMES AND INTERVENTIONS

1. A capable and ethical government
Interventions
a) Facilitate implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy 2020-2030 through the Provincial Strategy.
b) Programme to prevent and fight corruption in government.

2. Improved leadership, governance and accountability
Interventions
a) Enable leadership in national and provincial departments to build capacity and also intervene to resolve blockages in government bodies and administrations.
b) Performance management of Members of the Executive Council (MECs).
c) Strengthening Provincial Cluster system and monitoring of programmes, cluster plans and COVID-19 responses through the Provincial Executive Council and Action Work Groups (AWGs).
d) Implementation of Amendments to the Public Service Act to support administrative appointments enacted by 2024.
e) Repurpose Public Entities to strengthen governance systems and ensure board stability.

3. Functional, efficient and integrated government
Interventions
a) Enhance productivity and functionality of public sector institutions in supporting people-centred service delivery.
b) Modernise business processes in the public sector including the implementation of the Digital Transformation Strategy.
c) Improve financial management capability in the public sector .

3. Functional, efficient and integrated government
Interventions
d) Measures taken to eliminate wasteful, fruitless and irregular expenditure in the public sector.
e) Implement measures to support procurement reform, improve value for money and the fiscal sustainability.
f) Improve coordination between national, provincial and local government to improve service delivery through the District Development Management.
g) Ensure state capacity on Disaster Management is enhanced to plan for and manage future pandemics.

4. Professional, meritocratic and ethical public administration
Interventions
a) Programme for building a professional administration.
b) Institutionalise professional code of ethics in public administration.

5. Social compact and engagement with key stakeholders
Interventions
a) Participatory local governance mechanisms and citizen engagement to achieve the NDP goals.
b) An informed and empowered citizenry.
c) Facilitate social engagements through provincial sector councils to strengthen the social foundation.
d) Social Compact renewal.

CROSS-CUTTING FOCUS AREAS

6. Mainstreaming of gender, youth and persons with disabilities empowerment and development institutionalised
Interventions
a) Implement regulatory framework on the rights of women, youth and persons with disabilities.
b) Monitor implementation of regulatory frameworks on empowerment of women, youth and persons with disabilities.
c) Development and implementation of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities (WYPD) rights planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation framework.
d) Ensure performance agreements of Executive Authorities and Accounting Officers that are responsive to Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities (WYPD) priorities.

"Gender equality is more than a goal in itself. It is a precondition for meeting the challenge of reducing poverty, promoting sustainable development and building good governance."

-Kofi Annan

Priority 2: Economic Transformation and Job Creation

Economic growth is paramount for socio-economic development and it is accepted that inclusive, expanded and sustained economic output is a fundamental driver for economic transformation and job creation. In order for everyone to have a bigger slice of the cake, the increase in its size needs be considered as the first priority. There is an urgent need to derive measures that stimulate growth and development in order to continuously grow the KZN economy.

IMPACT : Unemployment reduced to between 20%-24% with at least 2 million new jobs created- RSA target (especially for youth); economic growth of between 2%-3% and growth in levels of investment to 23% of GDP (KZN low growth 1%, medium 3%, high 6%).
OUTCOMES 1. More decent jobs sustained and created, with youth, women and persons with disabilities prioritised.
2. Investing for accelerated inclusive growth.
3. Industrialisation, localisation and exports.
4. Improve competitiveness through Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) adoption, research and innovation.
5. Reduced concentration and monopolies and expanded small business sector.
6. Quality and quantum of infrastructure investment to support growth and job creation improved.
7. Supply of energy secured.
8. Water security secured.
9. Increase access to affordable and reliable transport systems.
10. Increased economic participation, ownership, access to resources, opportunities and wage equality for women, youth and persons with disabilities.

OUTCOMES AND INTERVENTIONS

Outcome : More decent jobs sustained and created, with youth, women and persons with disabilities prioritised
Interventions
a) Support the creation of jobs through the Job Summit Commitments, Operation Phakisa, the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan and other public sector employment programmes including Mass Employment Stimulus Programme.
b) Implement KZN comprehensive youth employment intervention.
c) Create an enabling environment for employment through implementing national and provincial policy and regulations, including demand skills planning and securing of critical skills. (Note: This links to Priority 3).

Outcome : More decent jobs sustained and created, with youth, women and persons with disabilities prioritised
Interventions
a) Implementation and acceleration of Radical Economic Transformation (RET), Radical Agrarian and Socio Economic Transformation (RASET), including iGula, and Operation Vula.
b) Accelerated implementation of the Provincial Business Retention and Expansion Programme.

Outcome : Investing for accelerated inclusive growth
Interventions
a) Improve the ease of doing business in KZN through the implementation of a progressive regulatory framework (and including One-Stop-Shops) for the broader support of SMMEs and the informal economy.
b) Ensure the macroeconomic policy alignment and coherence.
c) Create an enabling environment to crowd-in private investment through Public Private partnerships (PPPs).
d) Review and monitor B-BBEE to support worker empowerment and implementation of B-BBEE codes for worker, community and HDI ownership.
e) Reducing the illicit economy activities.
f) Implementation of the Black Industrialist Programme (Note: This is also reflected as part of the industrialisation outcome for KZN).

Outcome : Industrialisation, localisation and exports
Interventions
a) Create a conducive environment that enables national and provincial priority sectors to support industrialisation and localisation, leading to increased exports, employment, and youth- and women owned SMMEs and Co-operatives - *(The KZN Provincial priority sectors include the following : Agriculture & agro-processing, manufacturing, leather, clothing and textile, tourism, ICT, renewables, biofuels, green economy, oceans economy, creative and recreational, automotive industries and the digital and informal economies)*
b) Support localisation and industrialisation through government procurement, including the finalization and implementation of the KZN Localisation Framework Plan.
c) Promote growth in the manufacturing industry across priority sectors.
d) Agribusiness sector support. (Note: This links to Priority 5 – Rural Economy).
e) Development and prioritisation of Equine industry expansion, localisation of sport equipment manufacturing, e-sport and sport tourism development.
f) Finalise and implement the Investment and Export Strategy, focusing on imports substitution. (Note: This also links to Priority 7).
g) Finalise and implement the Township Revitalization Strategy.
h) Transform and revitalize the Agricultural sector in KZN. (Note: This also links to Priority 5 – Rural Economy Programme).

Outcome : Improve competitiveness through ICT adoption, research and innovation
Interventions
a) Broadband rollout and reducing the cost of communications.
b) Improve connectivity.
c) KZN Implementation Plan to facilitate the implementation of the recommendations for Presidential Commission on 4th Industrial Revolution (4IR).
d) A digital and future skills development programme promoted.
e) Increased investment in gross expenditure on research and development.
f) Growing the knowledge economy through commercialisation of Public Sector funded intellectual property and innovation.

Outcome : Reduced concentration and monopolies and expanded small business sector
Interventions
a) Facilitate the increase in number of competitive small businesses with a focus on township and rural economies.
b) Strengthen development finance towards Small, Micro and Medium Enterprises (SMME) and Cooperatives development.
c) SMME development through incubation centres and digital hubs.
d) Ensure inclusion of SMMEs in localisation and buy local campaigns.
e) Explore the introduction of measures to support the establishment of new, youth owned start-ups.
f) Support the establishment of sustainable SMMEs.
g) Integrated programme to support the informal economy.

Outcome : Quality and quantum of infrastructure investment to support growth and job creation improved
Interventions
a) Improve the quality and rate of infrastructure investment through the KZN Infrastructure Master Plan Implementation and monitoring.
b) Implementation of tourism products attracting products/attractions identified in collaboration with municipalities and communities aimed at improving visitor experience. (Note: This links to Priority 7- Outcome relating to Growth in the Tourism sector).
c) Implement the KZN Infrastructure Master Plan.
d) Review and realign the Catalytic projects to National and provincial priorities through the Provincial Infrastructure Coordination Work Group.

Outcome : Supply of energy secured (Note: This links to Priority 5 Basic Services)
Interventions
Electricity Master Plan developed and implemented (including alternatives and renewable energy to support the diversification of energy sources.)

Outcome : Water security secured (Note: This links to Priority 5 Basic Services)
Interventions
a) Diversify the water mix through the Provincial Water Master Plan (PWMP) to ensure the water cycle is optimised.
b) Implement ground water use projects in water scarce areas.
c) Facilitate the reduction in delays in water use licenses.

Outcome : Increase access to affordable and reliable transport systems (Note: This links to Priority 5 Basic Services)
Interventions
a) Upgrade, refurbish and maintain road infrastructure in support of infrastructure programmes.
b) Road Freight Strategy Integrated Implementation as applicable to KZN.
c) Plan to facilitate transition from road freight to rail and the participation of private sector.
d) Freight Transport Hubs.

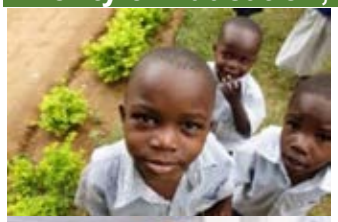
CROSS-CUTTING FOCUS AREAS

Outcome : Increased economic participation, ownership, access to resources, opportunities and wage equality for women, youth and persons with disabilities
Interventions
a) Develop, implement, support and monitor programmes for equitable job creation, representation and ownership by women, youth and persons with disabilities.
b) Expand government spend on women, youth and persons with disabilities through preferential procurement.
c) Programmes to expand access to finance, incentives and opportunities for women, youth and persons with disabilities-led and owned businesses.
d) Programmes to expand access to and ownership of land by women, youth and persons with disabilities.

"The ultimate resource in economic development is people. It is people, not capital or raw materials that develop an economy."

-Peter Drucker

Priority 3: Education, Skills and Health



Education, skills and health are vital components in the mix of the critical building blocks of socio-economic development. As such, investments in developing the capabilities of all our people extends from early childhood development (ECD) through to skills development is critical. In this regard, investment in all four stages of the education and skills system are fundamental to building the capabilities of citizens, developing their social assets, and ultimately addressing the triple challenge of poverty, inequality and unemployment. Furthermore, the health of all people affects the quality of life and productive capacity of citizens which is also fundamental to our development and growth prospects.

Education

IMPACT	A. Access to Pre-Schooling Expanded to 95 % and Quality Improved.
OUTCOME	Improved School- Readiness of Children.
IMPACT	B. More Children in Foundation Phase Acquire Levels of Literacy and Numeracy Required for Meaningful Lifelong Learning.
OUTCOME	10-Year-Old Learners Enrolled in Publicly Funded Schools Read for Meaning.
IMPACT	C. Improved Quality of Learning Outcomes in the Intermediate and Senior Phases, with Inequalities Reduced by 2024.
OUTCOME	Youths Better Prepared for Further Studies and the World of Work Beyond Grade 9.
IMPACT	D. More Learners Obtain A National Senior Certificate (NSC) With Marks Above 60% In Critically Important Subjects.
OUTCOME	Youths Leaving the Schooling System More Prepared to Contribute Towards A Prosperous And Equitable South Africa.
IMPACT	E. Improved Quality of Teaching and Learning Through Provision of Appropriate Infrastructure.
OUTCOME	School Physical Infrastructure and Environment that Inspires Learners to Learn and Teachers to Teach.
IMPACT	F. Improved Economic Participation and Social Development.
OUTCOME	1. Expanded access to PSET opportunities.
	2. Improved quality of PSET provisioning.
	3. A responsive PSET system.
	4. Improved skilled resources to support the economic growth and development needs of the Province. (Note: This also links to Priority 2).
IMPACT	G. Women, Girls, Youth and Persons with Disabilities Enjoy Good Quality Health Care and Better Life Opportunities All.
OUTCOME	Improved educational and health outcomes and skills development for all women, girls, youth and persons with disabilities.

OUTCOMES AND INTERVENTIONS

Impact : Access to Pre-Schooling Expanded to 95% and Quality Improved.
Outcome: Improved school- readiness of children
Interventions
a) Migrate the responsibility for pre-schooling to the DBE- provincial implementation of migration.
b) Develop and operationalise an ECD planning, funding, registration and information system (Note that Early Childhood Development for children aged 0-4 is currently dealt with in Priority 4 of the Revised MTSF 2019-2024).
c) Develop and operationalise school readiness assessment system (Note this also links to Priority 4).

Impact : More Children in Foundation Phase Acquire Levels of Literacy and Numeracy Required for Meaningful Lifelong Learning.
Outcome : 10-year-old learners enrolled in publicly funded schools read for meaning
Interventions
a) Rolling out the best practices such as lesson plans, graded reading books, individualised coaching of teachers learnt from Early Grade Reading Study for teaching reading and other innovations.
b) Implement innovative assessment approaches such as the Early Grade Reading Assessment so that teaching is facilitated.
c) Introduction of Coding and Robotics curriculum for the foundation phase.
d) Invest in the development of reading material in indigenous languages for academic purposes, including workbooks.
e) Incrementally introduce African Languages in all schools (all phases).
f) Professional teacher development provided for teaching, reading and numeracy.
g) Increase the number of learners benefitting from the “No-Fee” schooling.
h) Implement the National School Nutrition Programme across the Province.
i) Increase the number of learners benefitting from the learner transport programme.

Impact : Improved Quality of Learning Outcomes in the Intermediate and Senior Phases, with Inequalities Reduced.
Outcome: Youths better prepared for further studies and the world of work beyond Grade 9
Interventions
a) Promote more effective approaches to teacher development, such as Professional Communities of Learning (PLCs) and technology enhanced in-service training.
b) Introduce the new sample-based Systemic Evaluation programme, in part to monitor progress against the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
c) Build on past successes in improving learner access to textbooks and workbooks with a view to ensuring that no learners are without the books they need.
d) Introduction of Coding and Robotics curriculum at intermediate and senior phases.

Impact : Improved Quality of Learning Outcomes in the Intermediate and Senior Phases, with Inequalities Reduced.
Outcome: Youths better prepared for further studies and the world of work beyond Grade 9
Interventions
e) Through improved collaboration with universities, and the Funza Lushaka bursary programme, ensure that enough young teachers with the right skills join the teaching profession.
f) Introduce a better accountability system for principals, which should be fair, based on appropriate data, and consider the socioeconomic context of schools.
g) Introduce the General Education Certificate (GC) in Grade 9, in part to facilitate movement between schools and TVET colleges.
h) Incorporate the Water Smart Safety Education programme within the Life Orientation Curriculum in schools.
i) Enhanced Entrepreneurship integration into school curriculum.

Impact : More Learners Obtain a National Senior Certificate (NSC) with Marks Above 60% in Critically Important Subjects.
Outcome: Youths leaving the schooling system more prepared to contribute towards a prosperous and equitable South Africa
Interventions
a) Increase access among historically disadvantaged learners to “niche” subjects such as those focusing on engineering and computing.
b) Programmes for improvement of teacher subject knowledge and teaching skills.
c) Better opportunities for second chance NSC (improved) pass.
d) Accelerate the introduction of the Three-Streams Curriculum Model.
e) Enrolment of learners in technical subjects.
f) Redesign and reconfigure the Second-Chance Matric Programme to focus on two pillars, namely – i. Matric rewrite for learners to achieve subject passes towards the matric qualification; and ii. Introduce a programme to train unemployed youth in general maintenance of schools.
g) Focus Schools introduced to nurture talent across different disciplines.

Impact : Improved Quality of Teaching and Learning Through Provision of Appropriate Infrastructure
Outcome: School physical infrastructure and environment that inspires learners to learn and teachers to teach
Interventions
a) New schools built.
b) Eradication of inappropriate sanitation facilities through the Sanitation Appropriate for Education SAFE Initiative.
c) Leverage ICT related programmes to support learning.

Impact : Improved Quality of Teaching and Learning Through Provision of Appropriate Infrastructure
Outcome: School physical infrastructure and environment that inspires learners to learn and teachers to teach
Interventions
d) Develop provincial infrastructure planning and monitoring capacity (including the Education Facility Management System - EFMS).
e) Connect all schools working with DCDT using different forms of connectivity.

Impact: Improved Economic Participation and Social Development
Outcome : Expanded access to PSET opportunities
Interventions
a) Monitor the implementation of enrolment plans for Universities, TVET colleges and CET colleges and training.
b) Monitor the establishment of Disability Support Units in all Tertiary institutions.
c) Attract, recruit and train young people to pursue careers in the agricultural sector value chain by enrolling them into applicable programs.
d) Promote the take up of artisanal trades as career choices among youth.
e) Ensure eligible students receive funding through NSFAS bursaries (through guidelines, policy legislative review, effective oversight of NSFAS by DHET and improved management).
f) Engagements with SETAs to identify increasing number of workplace based opportunities and make information of work- based learning known to the public.
g) Support implementation of capacity building programmes in all universities.
Outcome: Improved quality of PSET provisioning
Interventions
a) Increase the number of universities to offer accredited TVET college lecturer qualifications.
b) Improve qualifications of university teaching and research staff.
c) Conduct IP awareness sessions (IP Wise) at TVET colleges (at least two per annum.
Outcome : A responsive PSET system
Interventions
a) Industry exposure for TVET college lecturers and students.
b) Promote entrepreneurship in universities and TVET colleges.
c) Introduce compulsory digital skills training specific to programme offerings at TVET colleges.
d) Support universities and TVET colleges to implement student focussed entrepreneurship programmes.
e) Promote mentorship programmes to enhance career development.
KZN Outcome: Improved skilled resources to support the economic growth and development needs of the Province
Interventions
Targeted skills planning for economic growth and transformation.

CROSS-CUTTING FOCUS AREAS

Impact: Women, Girls, Youth and Persons with Disabilities Enjoy Good Quality Health Care and Better Life Opportunities for All
Outcomes: Improved educational and health outcomes and skills development for all women, girls, youth and persons with disabilities
Interventions
Mainstream gender, youth and disability issues in programs on access to universal education, life skills, skills development and training an in different field of study, including STEM

> *"Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world."*
>
> -Nelson Mandela

Health

IMPACT	Universal Health Coverage for All South Africans Progressively Achieved And All Citizens Protected from the Catastrophic Financial Impact of Seeking Health Care.
OUTCOME	1. Universal health coverage for all South Africans achieved.
	2. Progressive improvement in the total life expectancy of South Africans.
	3. Reduce maternal and child mortality.
IMPACT	All Women, Girls, Youth and Persons with Disabilities Enjoy Good Quality Health Care and Better Life Opportunities.
OUTCOME	Improved educational and health outcomes and skills development for all women, girls, youth and persons with disabilities.

OUTCOMES AND INTERVENTIONS

Impact : Universal Health Coverage for All South Africans Progressively Achieved and All Citizens Protected from the Catastrophic Financial Impact of Seeking Health Care
Outcome : Universal health coverage for all South Africans achieved
Interventions
a) Expansion of UHC preparedness in all 11 KZN Districts.
b) Roll out a quality health improvement programme in public health facilities to ensure that they meet the quality standards required for certification and accreditation for NHI.
c) Mitigate the risks related to medical litigation.
d) Improved quality of primary healthcare services through expansion of the Ideal Clinic Programme.

Impact : Universal Health Coverage for All South Africans Progressively Achieved and All Citizens Protected from the Catastrophic Financial Impact of Seeking Health Care
Outcome : Universal health coverage for all South Africans achieved
Interventions
e) Implement an HRH strategy 2030 and HRH plan 2020/21 2024/25 to address the human resources requirements, including filling critical vacant posts for full implementation of universal healthcare.
f) Establish provincial nursing colleges.
g) Expand the primary healthcare system by contracting over 10 000 community health workers (CHWs) into the public health system.
h) Strategic Health Infrastructure.
i) E-Health Systems Implemented.
Outcome: Progressive improvement in the total life expectancy of South Africans
Interventions
a) Drive provincial health wellness and healthy lifestyle campaigns to reduce the burden of disease and ill health, including communicable diseases.
b) COVID-19 Mitigation implemented and monitored.
c) Malaria Elimination Programme.
d) Healthy and Active Lifestyles Multisectoral Programme .
Outcome : Reduce maternal and child mortality
Interventions
a) Provide good quality antenatal care.
b) Immunisation programme implemented.
c) Improve the integrated management of childhood disease services.

CROSS-CUTTING FOCUS AREAS

Impact: All Women, Girls, Youth And Persons With Disabilities Enjoy Good Quality Health Care And Better Life Opportunities
Outcome: Improved educational and health outcomes and skills development for all women, girls, youth and persons with disabilities
Interventions
a) Targeted programmes to up-scale existing campaigns and programmes on new HIV infections among youth, women and persons with disabilities.
b) Targeted programme on adolescent sexual and reproductive health and rights, including addressing teenage pregnancies and risky behavior.

"It is health that is real wealth and not pieces of gold and silver."

-Mahatma Gandhi

Priority 4: Consolidating the Social Wage through reliable and quality basic services

A comprehensive, inclusive and responsive social protection system ensures the resilience of citizens which requires actions improve the reliability and quality of basic services with a focus on affordability and meeting the needs of vulnerable communities.

PRIORITY 4: CONSOLIDATING THE SOCIAL WAGE THROUGH RELIABLE AND QUALITY BASIC SERVICES
IMPACT : AN INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM
OUTCOMES 1. Transformed social welfare.
2. Increased access to quality ECD services and support.
3. Comprehensive social security system.
4. Sustainable community development interventions.
5. National Integrated social protection information system (NISPIS).
6. Menstrual health and hygiene management for all women and girls achieved.
7. Increased access to development opportunities for children, youth and parents/ guardians.

OUTCOMES AND INTERVENTIONS

IMPACT: AN INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM
Outcome :Transformed social welfare
Interventions
a) Expand the number of social services professionals.
b) Create an enabling environment for children's services through legislation, policy, effective practice, monitoring, evaluation and quality assurance.
c) Review Social Development welfare services legislative frameworks.
d) Repositioning social welfare to social development and build capacity.
e) Strengthen collaboration with and capacity building of NPOs to augment service delivery.
f) Develop a core package of social welfare interventions including an essential minimum psychosocial support and norms and standards for substance abuse, violence against women and children, families and communities.
g) Strengthen prevention and response interventions for substance abuse.

Outcome : Increased access to quality ECD services and support
Interventions
a) Provide quality ECD services to children (0-4).
b) Migrate the responsibility for preschooling to the Department of Basic Education. (This links to Priority 3).
c) Operationalise the National ECD planning, funding, registration and information systems.
d) Develop and operationalise school readiness assessment system.
e) Address social grants exclusions to CSG by increasing access of the CSG for 0-to 1year-olds.

Outcome : Increased access to quality ECD services and support
Interventions
f) Improve coverage and efficiency.
g) Massification of ECD targeting deep rural and farming communities.

Outcome : Comprehensive social security system
Interventions
a) Payment of social grants to eligible beneficiaries.
b) Improve coverage and efficiency of social insurance.

Outcome : Sustainable community development interventions
Interventions
a) Optimise NPO legislative framework to promote good governance and accountability.
b) Strengthen collaboration with and capacity building of NPOs to augment service delivery.
c) Create vibrant and sustainable communities.
d) Implement food and nutrition security initiatives for vulnerable individuals and households.
e) Contribute and provide employment opportunities for vulnerable and poor citizens.
f) Accelerate the roll-out of the Poverty Eradication Master Plan and evaluate the impact it has made in the most deprived wards.

Outcome : National Integrated social protection information system (NISPIS)
Interventions
Integrate the social protection information systems for better delivery of services.

CROSS-CUTTING FOCUS AREAS

Outcome : Menstrual health and hygiene management for all women and girls achieved
Interventions
Provide sanitary towels to indigent girls and women in schools (quintile 1, 2 and 3; farm schools and special schools) .
Outcome : Increased access to development opportunities for children, youth and parents/ guardians
Interventions
a) Introduce measures to ensure early development screening for all children, and clearly defined eligibility criteria to reduce exclusion errors for social assistance support for children with disabilities.
b) Ensure roll-out of basket of social services to families caring for children and adults of disabilities regardless of geographical location.
c) Ensuring access to by all persons with disabilities to integrated community-based personal assistance services /supporting independent living in community regardless of geographical location.

Priority 5: Spatial Integration, Human Settlements and Local Government

The priority incorporates the following 5 key programmes:

Spatial Integration
Environmental Management and Climate Change
Rural Economy
Human Settlements
Basic Services

Spatial Integration

The NDP calls for the urgent, well-planned and systematic pursuit of national spatial transformation, which takes account of the unique needs and potentials of different rural and urban areas. This is to address the historical spatially-grounded injustice The NDP further proposes the development of a National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) and this PGDS is supported by a Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF. The main focus of these Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) is to support integrated spatial planning and development.

IMPACT : INSTITUTIONALISE SPATIAL / TERRITORIAL INTEGRATION TO FAST TRACK TRANSFORMATION AND RESILIENCE OF SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS. FUNCTIONAL SUB-NATIONAL REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN URBAN AND RURAL SPACES
OUTCOMES 1. Coordinated, integrated and cohesive national spatial development to enable economic growth and spatial transformation. 2. Functional sub-national regional development in urban and rural spaces. 3. Integrated service delivery, settlement transformation and inclusive growth in urban and rural places.

OUTCOMES AND INTERVENTIONS

Outcome : Coordinated, integrated and cohesive national spatial development to enable economic growth and spatial transformation
Interventions
1) Finalise Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF).
2) Spatial Integration framework implemented to guide planning and implementation.
3) Monitor the implementation of the national Geospatial referencing guideline once finalised by national.

Outcome : Functional sub-national regional development in urban and rural spaces
Interventions
1) Establish regional institutional collaboration along priority corridors and nodes in eThekwini and uMgungundlovu districts (functional city region structures).
2) Improved regional spatial planning and implementation coordination around existing and newly identified priority areas.
3) Provincial Priority nodal Smart city area planned.
4) Establish regional institutional collaboration structures through joint implementation protocols or related mechanisms.
5) Implementation of the Integrated Urban Development Framework by supporting the identified pilot municipalities and rolling out the IUDF in secondary towns.

Outcome : Integrated service delivery, settlement transformation and inclusive growth in urban and rural places
Interventions
1) The DDM as a tool for integrated service delivery, settlement transformation and inclusive growth (including District Economy Recovery Plans and all other Provincial Sector Strategies).
2) Support enterprise development in townships through financial incentives and other non-financial forms of support, and remove inhibiting regulations, to ensure the integration of township economies into the mainstream local economic development landscape. Note: EDTEA to report on this through ESIEID cluster and GSCID Cluster through the AWG assigned with responsibility of spatial documentation.
3) Identify and use government land and buildings in urban and rural areas as a catalyst for spatial transformation and agrarian reform.
4) Integrated service delivery of public services (Community Service Centres).
5) Strengthening and implementation of land use management systems across the Province.
6) Monitoring of the implementation of the Small-town Regeneration and Rehabilitation Programme.

Environmental Management and Climate Change

Our developmental challenges must also be addressed in a manner that ensures environmental sustainability and builds resilience to the effects of climate change, particularly in poorer communities.

IMPACT : NATURAL RESOURCES ARE MANAGED AND SECTORS AND MUNICIPALITIES ARE ABLE TO RESPOND TO THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE
OUTCOMES 1. GHG reduction (mitigation). 2. Municipal preparedness to deal with climate change (adaptation). 3. Just transition to low carbon economy (mitigation). 4. State of ecological infrastructure improved.

OUTCOMES AND INTERVENTIONS

Outcome : GHG reduction (mitigation)
Interventions
1) Monitoring levels of GHGs in KZN.
2) Build capacity and allocate adequate resources for implementing climate change programmes in municipalities.
3) Develop and implement Provincial Climate Change Management Strategy.

Outcome : Municipal preparedness to deal with climate change (adaptation)
Interventions
1) Capacitation of municipalities to fund and implement climate change programmes and adaptation measures.
2) Audit on maintenance of municipal infrastructure resilience and readiness for climate change disasters.

Outcome : Just transition to low carbon economy (mitigation)
Interventions
1) 4 plans finalised (energy, transport, agriculture, waste).
2) Promote the green and blue economies as well as sustainable practices (This links to Priority 2 which includes renewable energy projects and will be reported under that priority).

Outcome : State of ecological infrastructure improved
Interventions
1) To rapidly and intensively rehabilitate and restore land.
2) Rehabilitation and restoration of wetlands.
3) Establishment of stewardship programmes.
4) Increase in conservation areas.
5) Implementation of management and protection programmes of conservation areas.
6) Development and implementation of the Provincial Coastal Management Program.
7) Main stem rivers monitored for implementation of Resource Directed Measures (i.e. classification, resource quality objectives and the reserve).
8) River eco-status monitoring implemented.
9) Wastewater management plans developed and implemented.
10) Water users in various sectors monitored for compliance with water use licenses.
11) Ambient AIR Quality Monitoring.

"We tend to put the environment last because we think the first thing we have to do is eliminate poverty. But you can't reduce poverty in a vacuum. You are doing it in an environment." -Wangari Maathai

Rural Economy (Sustainable land reform and agrarian transformation)

The rural economy holds significant potential for creating decent and productive jobs, contributing to sustainable development and economic growth and mitigating rural urban migration. It is also key to eradicating poverty and ensuring that the nutritional needs of a growing global population are met.

IMPACT : RAPID LAND AND AGRARIAN REFORM CONTRIBUTING TO REDUCED ASSET INEQUALITY, EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND FOOD SECURITY
OUTCOMES 1. Sustainable land reform. 2. Agrarian transformation.

OUTCOMES AND INTERVENTIONS

Outcome : Sustainable land reform	
Interventions	
1)	Land acquired for redistribution, restitution and tenure reform.
2)	Expedite the resolution of unresolved land claims and restitution projects.
3)	Assessment of functionality of land reforms farms and provide support to farmers through Farmer Support Programme; Infrastructure Programme; and Feedlot.
4)	Land reform projects provided with post settlement support.
5)	Integrated Land Reform projects incorporated in District One Plans to retain/increase agricultural productivity.
6)	Water rights allocated to land reform projects (water use licenses).

Outcome : Agrarian transformation	
Interventions	
1)	Increase Ha of land under cultivation in rural and traditional areas.
2)	Reduction in degraded land rehabilitated to production.
3)	Smallholder farmers supported for food production and commercial activities.
4)	Smallholder farmers supported with skills and infrastructure and financial support measures to increased productivity.
5)	Livestock handling and auction facilities mapped and established.
6)	Agri-hubs and agro-processing facilities established. (Note: This is also reported under Priority 2).
7)	Establishment of mega-nurseries to produce seedlings and fruit trees.
8)	Facilitate and support the Makhatini Flats Agricultural development.
9)	Implement the Radical Socio-Economic Transformation (RASET) programme.
10)	Migrate cultivation of land to conservation agriculture methods (Agriculture practices supporting environmental sustainability).

Human Settlements

Equitable human settlement refers to developments in both urban and rural settings that address the poverty traps that were created in the location of settlements in the past. It is important that human settlements and communities are economically viable, equitable, liveable and sustainable.

IMPACT	A. Achieving Spatial Transformation Through Improved Integrated Settlement Development and Linking Job Opportunities and Housing Opportunities.
OUTCOMES	1. Spatial transformation through multi- programme integration in priority development Areas.
	2. Adequate housing and improved quality living environments.
IMPACT	B. Well-Enforced Property Rights Providing Opportunities for Individuals to Participate in Economic Activities Which Lead to a More Efficient Market.
OUTCOME	Eradicate backlog and issuing of title deeds.
IMPACT	C. Transform Ownership and Management Patterns by Supporting Women-Owned and Led Enterprises.
OUTCOME	Increased access to land reform, housing, safe living environment, universal access and design and safe and affordable transport and ICT services.

OUTCOMES AND INTERVENTIONS

Impact : Achieving Spatial Transformation Through Improved Integrated Settlement Development and Linking Job Opportunities and Housing Opportunities.
Outcome : Spatial transformation through multi- programme integration in priority development Areas.
Interventions
1) Invest in priority development areas.
2) An integrated implementation programme for PDAs completed.
3) Human Settlements projects to be undertaken in consultation with sector Departments to ensure integrated development through the District Development Model (DDM).
4) Rezone land acquired in 2014 - 2019 that falls within the PDAs for human settlement development.

Outcome : Adequate housing and improved quality living environments
Interventions
1) Deliver housing units through subsidy mechanism.
2) Approve applications and purchase units for the Finance Linked Individual Subsidy Programme (FLISP).

Outcome : Adequate housing and improved quality living environments
Interventions
3) Deliver serviced sites.
4) Deliver social housing/ rental housing units in Priority Development Areas (PDAs).
5) Deliver community residential units (CRU)/ rental housing units in PDAs.
6) Upgrade informal settlements to Phase 3.
7) Farm Dweller Settlement Programme.

Outcome : Eradicate backlog and issuing of title deeds
Interventions
Eradicate backlog and issuing of title deeds.

CROSS-CUTTING FOCUS AREAS

Impact : Transform Ownership and Management Patterns by Supporting Women-Owned and Led Enterprises.
Outcome : Increased access to land reform, housing, safe living environment, universal access and design and safe and affordable transport and ICT services
Interventions
1) Targeted programme to expand access to and ownership of land in both urban and rural areas, including title deeds for women, youth and persons with disabilities.
2) Programmes to accelerate equitable access to and ownership of different types of housing opportunities, decent shelter and safe living conditions.
3) Prioritise housing for all vulnerable groups.
4) Develop a plan to prioritise and eradicate backlog on housing for disabled beneficiaries.

"Sustainable development is the pathway to the future we want for all. It offers a framework to generate economic growth, achieve social justice, exercise environmental stewardship and strengthen governance."

- Ban Ki-moon

South Africa is the most beautiful place on earth. Admittedly, I am biased but when you combine the natural beauty... and the fact that the region is a haven for Africa's most splendid wildlife... Then I think that we have been blessed with a truly wonderful land.

-Nelson Mandela

Basic Services

Whilst significant strides have been made in delivering basic services, many challenges still need to be addressed to ensure sustainable development in urban and rural spaces. These include:

a) Accelerate the provision of basic services and infrastructure to all households.
b) Improve capacity to deliver basic services, quality infrastructure and integrated public transport.
c) Investment in services infrastructure to replace ageing infrastructure.
d) Improve operation and maintenance at municipal level and create the required capacity to manage and maintain infrastructure.
e) Work towards universal access to electricity by increasing household connections to the electricity grid.

IMPACT	IMPROVE ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES – ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER (95%), ACCESS TO ADEQUATE SANITATION AND HYGIENE (90%), WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS OPERATIONAL (100%) AND HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY (100%)
OUTCOMES	1. Improved capacity to deliver basic services, quality infrastructure and integrated public transport to increase household access to basic services.
	2. Effective water management system for the benefit of all.
	3. Affordable, safe and reliable public transport.

OUTCOMES AND INTERVENTIONS

Outcome : Improved capacity to deliver basic services, quality infrastructure and integrated public transport to increase household access to basic services.
Interventions
1) Support municipalities with the implementation of the National Electrification Plan for both on- and off grid connections to households.
2) Maintenance and refurbishment of municipal electricity networks supported.
3) Expedite the planning and implementation of sub-transmission networks in the Province.
4) Monitoring system for distribution losses, per licenced electricity distributor.
5) Monitor compliance with the conditions of the license on maintenance and refurbishment of municipal electricity networks supported.
6) Annual assessment of all WSAs
7) Implement water sector capacity building programmes with WSAs.
8) Monitor the implementation of the National Sanitation Integrated Plan.
9) No relapse on the eradication of the bucket system.
10) Refurbishment projects to address the functionality component of the WSA reliability implementation plans.

Outcome : Improved capacity to deliver basic services, quality infrastructure and integrated public transport to increase household access to basic services.
Interventions
11) Assess water treatment works for compliance with Blue Drop Regulatory requirements.
12) Non-compliant water systems monitored against the regulatory standards .
13) Programmes for reduction of non-revenue water: Track metered connections as percentage of total connections per Water Service Authority (WSA).
14) Develop District Municipalities Five Year Reliability Plans (water).
15) Bulk water supply projects implemented (completed).
16) Wastewater treatment works assessed for compliance with Green Drop Regulatory requirement.
17) Non-compliant wastewater systems monitored against the regulatory standards.
18) Implement Waste Management programs across government, private sector and society to reduce disposal by landfill.
19) KZN Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP).
20) Promote Chemicals Management programmes across government, private sector and society to protect environment and human health.

Outcome : Effective water management system for the benefit of all
Interventions
1) Feasibility studies for rehabilitation vs new dams.
2) Plan developed implemented and monitored to support the implementation of the Integrated Water Resource plan to cater for water demand and capacity requirements.
3) Alternative water sources strategy developed and implemented.
4) Programme for development of water sources implemented (desalination, rainwater, recycling, and groundwater.

Outcome : Affordable, safe and reliable public transport
Interventions
1) Expansion of the Integrated Public Transport Networks in Cities.
2) Re-engineer public transport hubs.

"We live with the hope that as she battles to remake herself, South Africa, will be like a microcosm of the new world that is striving to be born.."

- Nelson Mandela

Priority 6: Social Cohesion and Safer Communities

"I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities."
- Nelson Mandela

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

Social Cohesion

IMPACT	A. A DIVERSE SOCIALLY COHESIVE SOCIETY WITH A COMMON NATIONAL IDENTITY
OUTCOMES	1. Fostering constitutional values.
	2. Equal opportunities, inclusion and redress.
	3. Promoting social cohesion through increased interaction across space and class.
	4. Promoting active citizenry and leadership.
IMPACT	B. DEMOCRATIC, EQUAL AND PROSPEROUS SOCIETY
OUTCOME	An inclusive social compact with keys social sectors.

OUTCOMES AND INTERVENTIONS

Impact : A Diverse Socially Cohesive Society with a Common National Identity
Outcome: Fostering constitutional values
Interventions
1) Enact hate speech and hate crimes Bill (National): KZN: Awareness Implementation of Awareness campaign.
2) Promote Constitution and its values in schools, awareness campaigns, (print & electronic media), public engagements and dialogues (and including an Integrated Human Rights Campaign).
3) Promote national identity utilising the flag at national days, major cultural and sporting events in schools, the Monument Flag Project and "I am the Flag Campaign".
4) Support of the moral regeneration programme by Government.
Outcome: Equal opportunities, inclusion and redress
Interventions
1) Improve the enforcement of the Employment Equity Act.
2) Improve representation of the designated groups across occupational levels.
3) Outreach initiatives to change behaviour in relation to gender and xenophobia.
4) Implement and monitor KZN Social Cohesion and Moral Regeneration Strategy.
5) Outreach initiatives towards the realisation of the rights of women, youth and persons with disabilities.
6) Coordinate the implementation of the National Action Plan to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance through the Social Cohesion and Moral Regeneration Council.

Outcome: Equal opportunities, inclusion and redress
Interventions
7) Increase support in the creative industry through the Mzansi Golden Economy programme.
8) Develop and/or maintain the heritage legacy facilities (including the Resistance and Liberation Heritage Route Sites) to transform the national heritage landscape.
9) Promote the study of history in schools.
10) Promote the development of official languages.
11) Promotion and implementation of indigenous African languages.
12) Introduce compulsory module for the senior management service (SMS) on diversity (gender, race and disability).
13) Support an increase of qualified language practitioners by awarding language bursaries.
14) Advocate for transformation in sport and recreation.
15) Upgrade/maintain archives infrastructure.
16) Produce / support the production of films and documentaries telling the South African story, including the history of liberation.
Outcome: Promoting social cohesion through increased interaction across space and class
Interventions
1) Promote access to cultural facilities/ community arts centres and participation in arts, culture and heritage programmes
2) Implement the community conversations / dialogue programme
3) Implement advocacy platforms on social cohesion by Social Cohesion Advocates
4) Promote participation in sport and recreation by facilitating opportunities for people to share space and by providing equipment and/ or attire to schools, hubs and clubs
5) Develop talented athletes by providing them with opportunities to excel at the national school sport championships and by supporting athletes through the sports academies
6) Support high performance athletes to achieve success in international sport
Outcome : Promoting active citizenry and leadership
Interventions
1) Monitor participation in general elections (both National and Municipal) elections.
2) Promote participation in community-based governance processes (Active citizenship bodies).
3) Successful delivery of a general election for local government in 2021 as required by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa.

Impact (KZN) : Democratic, equal and prosperous society
Outcome : An inclusive social compact with keys social sectors
Interventions
1) Develop a Social Compact to promote collaboration among key social sectors to foster social cohesion and nation building.
2) Monitor the implementation of a social compact for social cohesion and nation building.

Safer Communities

IMPACT	A. IMPROVED INVESTOR PERCEPTION (CONFIDENCE)
OUTCOME	Improvement in corruption perception index rating.
IMPACT	B. ALL PEOPLE IN SOUTH AFRICA ARE SAFE
OUTCOMES	1. Reduced organised crime.
	2. Increased feelings of safety in communities.
	3. Secured cyber space.
	4. Effectively defended, protected, safeguarded and secured communities.
	5. Social reintegration of offenders through Increase the number of victims participating in Restorative Justice Programme.
IMPACT	C. ALL WOMEN, GIRLS, YOUTH AND PERSONS WITH ISABILITIES ARE AND FEEL SAFE AND ENJOY FREEDOM AND A BETTER LIFE
OUTCOMES	Levels of marginalisation, stigmatisation and discrimination and violence against women, children, senior citizens, and persons with disabilities, and LGBTQIA+ persons reduced.

OUTCOMES AND INTERVENTIONS

Impact: Improved Investor Perception (Confidence).
Outcome : Improvement in corruption perception index rating
Interventions
1) Freezing money and assets that are proceeds of crime.
2) Recovery of money and assets that are the proceeds of crime and instrumentalities of offences.
3) Reduced levels of serious corruption in the private sector and public sector.
4) Disciplinary action / charges brought against corrupt law enforcement officers.

Impact: All People in South Africa Are Safe.
Outcome: Reduced organised crime
Interventions
1) Reduce cable theft.
2) Reduce drug syndicates through the implementation of the Narcotics Intervention Strategy and the revised National Drug Master Plan.
3) Reduction of organised criminal groups and gangs (including implementation of the National Anti- Gang Strategy)
4) Reduce the levels of serious organised crime through the successful closure of serious organised crime project investigations.

Outcome : Increased feelings of safety in communities
Interventions
1) Reduce levels of contact crime.
2) Reduce levels of serious crime.
3) Increased police visibility.
4) Increased trust in the police (output).
5) Strengthening M&E of police stations and services.
6) Implement and monitor the KZN Provincial Safety Strategy through identified implementation programs.
7) Anti-substance abuse programme.
8) Implement Road Safety strategy (including Hlokomela Programme).
9) Strengthen Community Partnerships.
10) Decentralized Multi-party Political Intervention Committee established for districts and local municipalities in order to solve inter- and intra-political conflicts.
11) Implement Rapid Response Public Protest Management.

Outcome : Secured cyber space
Interventions
1) Build capability and capacity to address cybercrime and to promote cybersecurity.
2) Conduct cybercrime prosecutions.

Outcome: Effectively defended, protected, safeguarded and secured communities
Interventions
1) Strengthen measures to improve the security of land ports of entry, land border law enforcement areas patrol and the maritime environment through targeted infrastructure upgrades and operation corona.
2) Biometric functionality at ports of entry implemented.

Outcome : Social reintegration of offenders
Interventions
1) Increase the number of victims participating in Restorative Justice Programme.
2) Subject sentenced offenders to correctional services programmes.
3) Reintegrate offenders into society.

"Safety and security don't just happen, they are the result of collective consensus and public investment. We owe our children, the most vulnerable citizens in our society, a life free of violence and fear." – Nelson Mandela

CROSS-CUTTING FOCUS AREAS

Impact: All Women, Girls, Youth and Persons with Disabilities are and Feel Safe and Enjoy Freedom and a Better Life
Outcome :-Levels of marginalisation, stigmatisation and discrimination and violence against women, children, senior citizens, and persons with disabilities, and LGBTQIA+ persons reduced
Interventions
1) Produce and coordinate implementation of a national strategic plan (NSP) to end gender-based violence.
2) Progress on reduction of violence against vulnerable groups.
3) Develop a system to ensure consistent barrier free access for persons with disabilities to justice across the justice value chain.
4) Programme in place to protect children, senior citizens and adults with disabilities in institutionalised settings.
5) Reduction in violence against children

Priority 7: Better Africa and World

Creating One African Market

The Province's aspirations and development are linked to that of a prosperous Africa and World. Building a 'Better Africa and a Better World' begins with us embracing our African identity and developing an active and positive interest in our home continent while ensuring ethical and effective leadership and optimum essential service delivery. We have a shared vision as Africans, which is the African Union's Agenda 2063, and we must therefore ensure that intra-continental and inter-continental cooperation propel us to move with speed towards the Africa we aspire to be in 2063. The Province needs to play an active role in African and global affairs.

IMPACT	A. A BETTER SOUTH AFRICA
OUTCOMES	1. Increased FDI.
	2. Increased and diversified exports contributed to an export orientated Economy.
	3. Growth in tourism resulting in economic growth.
IMPACT	B. A BETTER AFRICA AND WORLD
OUTCOME	1. Increased regional integration and trade.
	2. Increased intra- Africa trade.
IMPACT	C. A BETTER AFRICA
OUTCOMES	1. Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063 implemented.
	2. Equitable multilateral institutions and enhanced global governance (KZN contribution).
IMPACT	D. IMPACT: PEACEFUL AND SECURE CONTINENT
OUTCOME	International protocols and commitments achieved
IMPACT	E. A BETTER AFRICA AND WORLD FOR ALL WOMEN, GIRLS, YOUTH AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITY AGENDA STRENGHTENED WITH MULTILATERAL INSTITUTIONS
OUTCOME	Women, youth and disability empowerment and gender equality advanced through multilateral forums and engagements and compliance.

OUTCOMES AND INTERVENTIONS

Impact : A Better South Africa
Outcome : Increased FDI
Interventions
Source investment for the identified sectors into the provincial economy.
Outcome : Increased and diversified exports contributed to an export orientated economy
Interventions
Facilitate increased exports.
Outcome : Growth in tourism sector resulting in economic growth
Interventions
Review and implement KZN Tourism Master Plan.

Impact: A Better Africa and World
Outcome : Increased regional integration and trade
Interventions
KZN Export Strategy. DSM, KZN Export Week African Inward and Outward Missions.
Outcome: Increased intra- Africa trade
Interventions
1) Implementation of the AfCFTA and other trade agreements in order to grow intra- Africa trade.
2) Growth of intra-Africa trade through the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) and other trade agreements.
3) KZN Contribution to AfCFTA: Finalise and Implement the KwaZulu-Natal Africa Export Strategy to complement the AfCFTA.

Impact : A Better Africa
Outcome : Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063 implemented
Interventions
Contribute to the implementation of identified Agenda 2063 Flagship Projects.
Outcome : Equitable multilateral institutions and enhanced global governance (KZN contribution)
Interventions
1) Implementation of KZN International Relations strategy.
2) Diplomatic support.
3) Coordination and monitoring of Official Donor Assistance (ODA Funding).

Impact: Peaceful and Secure Continent
Outcome: International protocols and commitments achieved
Interventions
Ensure compliance with international protocols and commitments contained in Provincial agreements.

CROSS-CUTTING FOCUS AREAS

Impact: A Better Africa and World for all Women, Girls, Youth and Persons With Disability Agenda Strengthened with Multilateral Institutions
Outcome: Women, youth and disability empowerment and gender equality advanced through multilateral forums and engagements and compliance
Interventions
Mainstreaming issues affecting vulnerable groups in international Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs).