



KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE

OFFICE OF THE PREMIER
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

A better life: 30 years of freedom and democracy

KWAZULU-NATAL

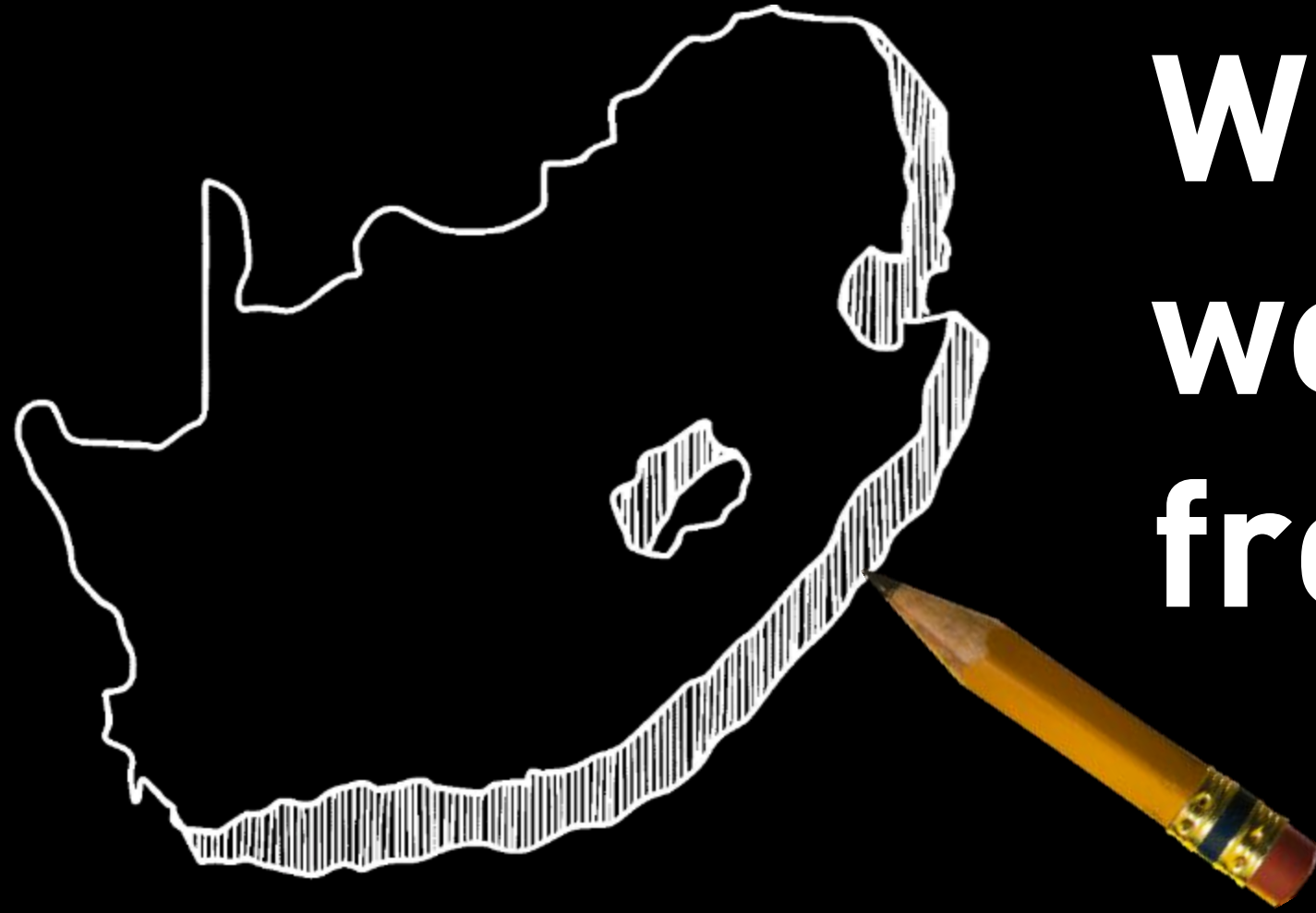
30

**YEAR
REVIEW**

1994-2024

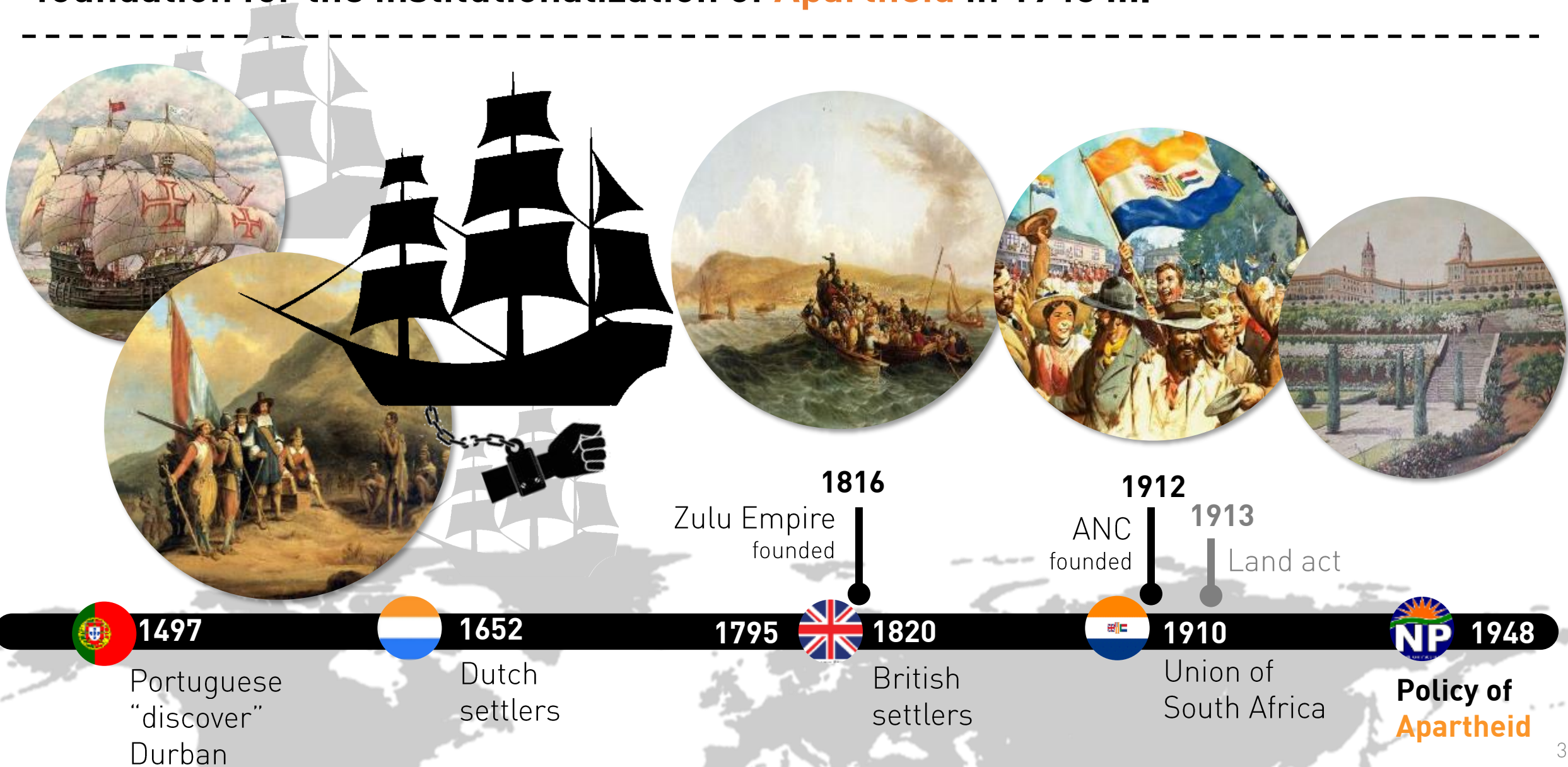
**GROWING
KWAZULU-NATAL
TOGETHER**





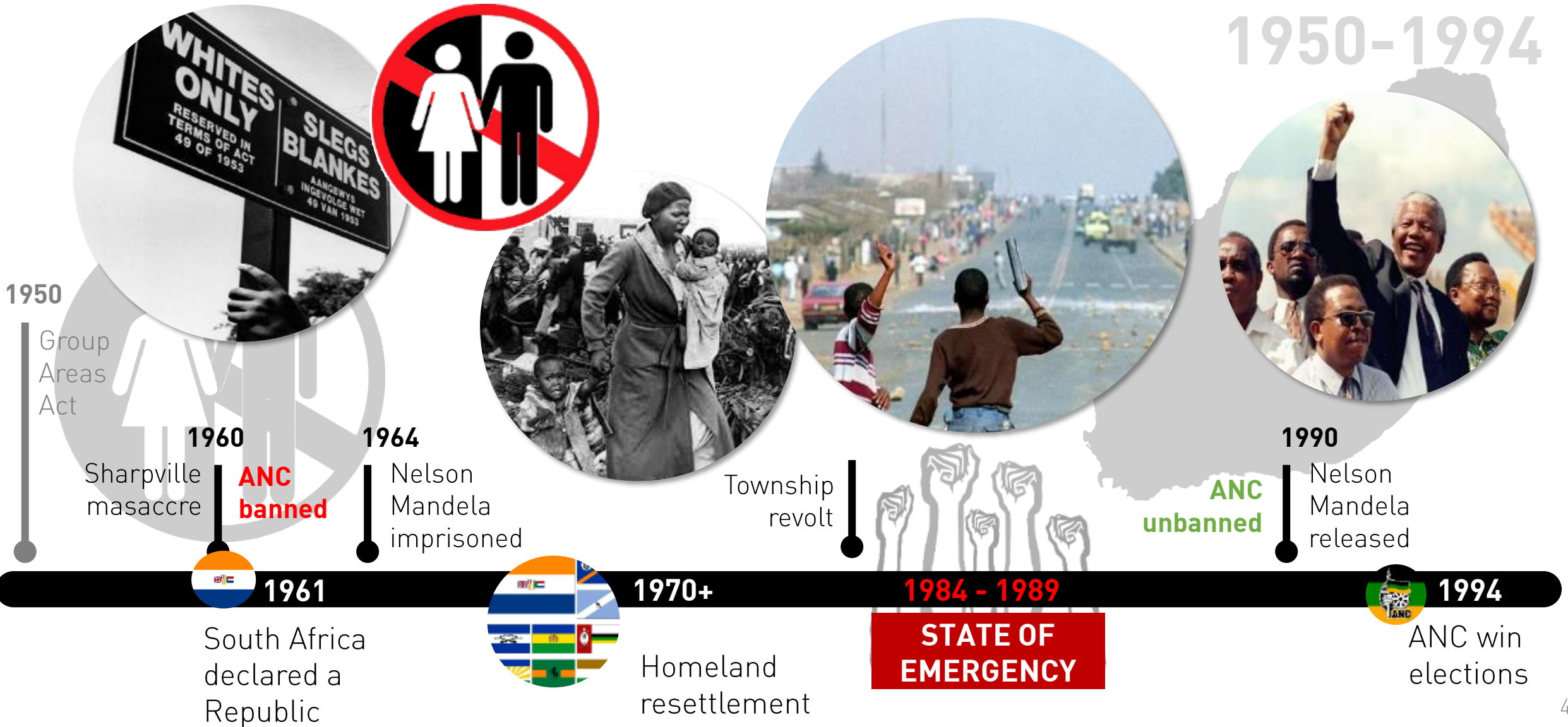
**Where do
we come
from?**

5 centuries of European **slavery, colonialism, racial discrimination** laid the foundation for the institutionalization of **Apartheid** in 1948



The social engineering and planning project that was Apartheid executed **separate development** and institutionalised **racial discrimination**

1950-1994



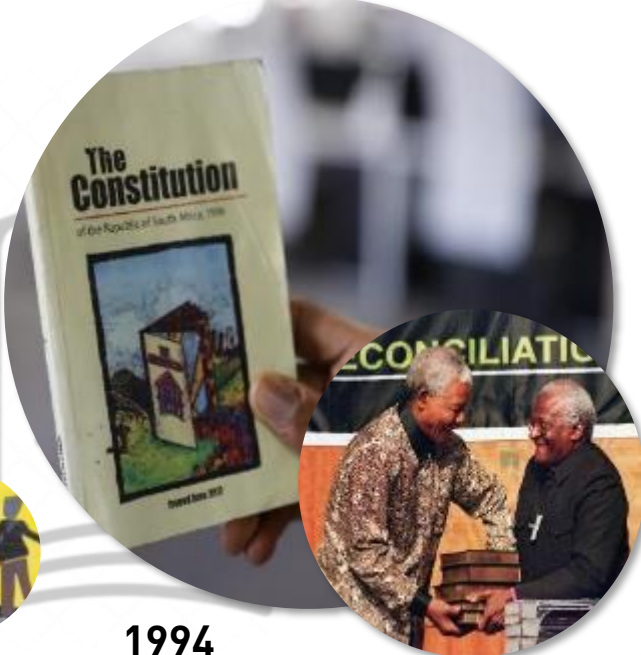
The government of national unity inherited a fragmented, structurally racialized and disenfranchised system and set out to reverse the unequal legacies of **Apartheid**



First 5 years of democratic government focused on building a new democratic dispensation, and establishment of the institutions of **democracy**

1994-2004

Chapter 9 institutions, parliament, provincial legislatures, election machinery and a participatory local government were established successfully, along with acts and policies aimed at justice and redress



Reconstruction and Development Programme RDP for socio-economic transformation

1994

1996-98

Truth and Reconciliation Commission

2000

Preferential Procurement Act

2003

Roll out of anti-retrovirals

2004

Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment Act



1994

Parliament adopts new constitution



1999

ANC wins general elections



2000+

HIV and AIDS Pandemic { KZN LEADS }



2004

ANC wins general elections

Land Reform Act
1994

Employment Equity Act
1998

Access to social services was expanded for the previously marginalized in terms of access to shelter, basic services, education and health

2004-2014

This period saw expansion of access to social grants, housing subsidies, public school and the health system while facing internal and external shocks



2007

Mass public sector strikes



2008

Xenophobic violence



2009

Presidential hotline established



2009-2012

Social grants + school nutrition programmes expanded

Jacob Zuma President



2012

Marikana tragedy

2013

Nelson Mandela dies

2014

Gender equity bill



2007

Load-shedding starts



2008-9

World financial crisis



2009

ANC wins general elections



2010

FIFA Soccer World Cup



2011-2012

Planning Commission established

National Development Plan NDP + PGDS



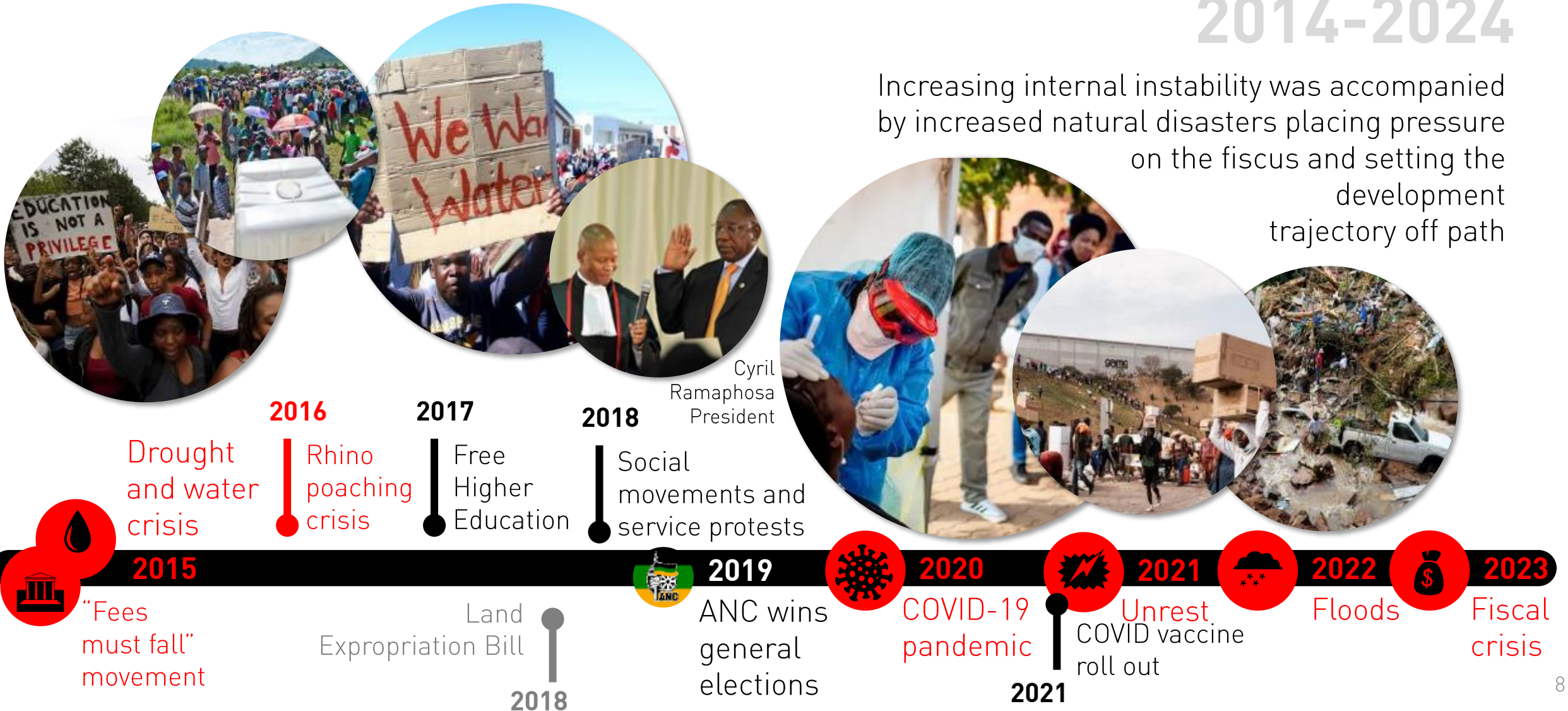
2014

ANC wins general elections

In the last 5 years the pace of government spending and pace of delivery was compromised by unanticipated demands on the public purse

2014-2024

Increasing internal instability was accompanied by increased natural disasters placing pressure on the fiscus and setting the development trajectory off path



In terms of the Constitution of South Africa, the executive authority of each province is entrusted in the province's Premier

KwaZulu-Natal Premiers 1994-2022



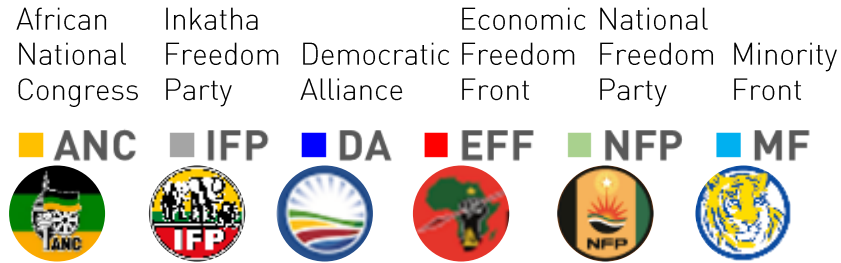
Frank Mdlalose Ben Ngubane Lionel Mtshali S'bu Ndebele Zweli Mkhize Senzo Mchunu Willies Mchunu Sihle Zikalala Nomusa Dube-Ncube



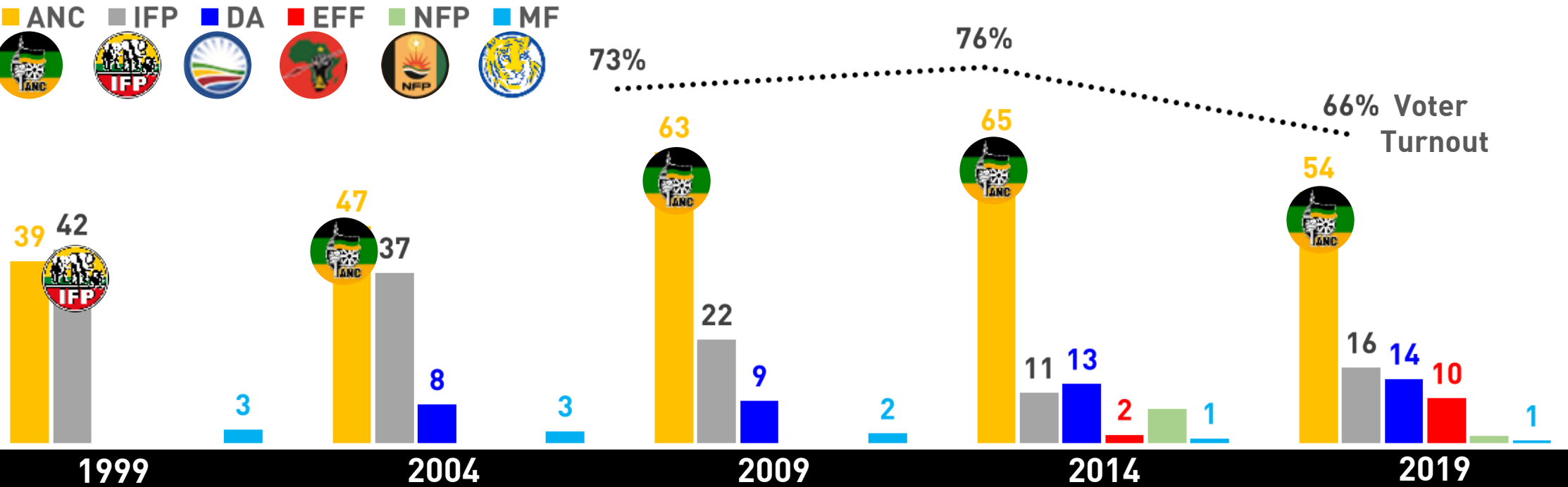
IFP win elections

ANC win elections

The African National Congress won 4 successive provincial general elections and controls outright 18 municipalities: IFP control out 11 and the DA control 1



24 municipalities were run by the coalitions as of December 2023, the highest in the election history in the province

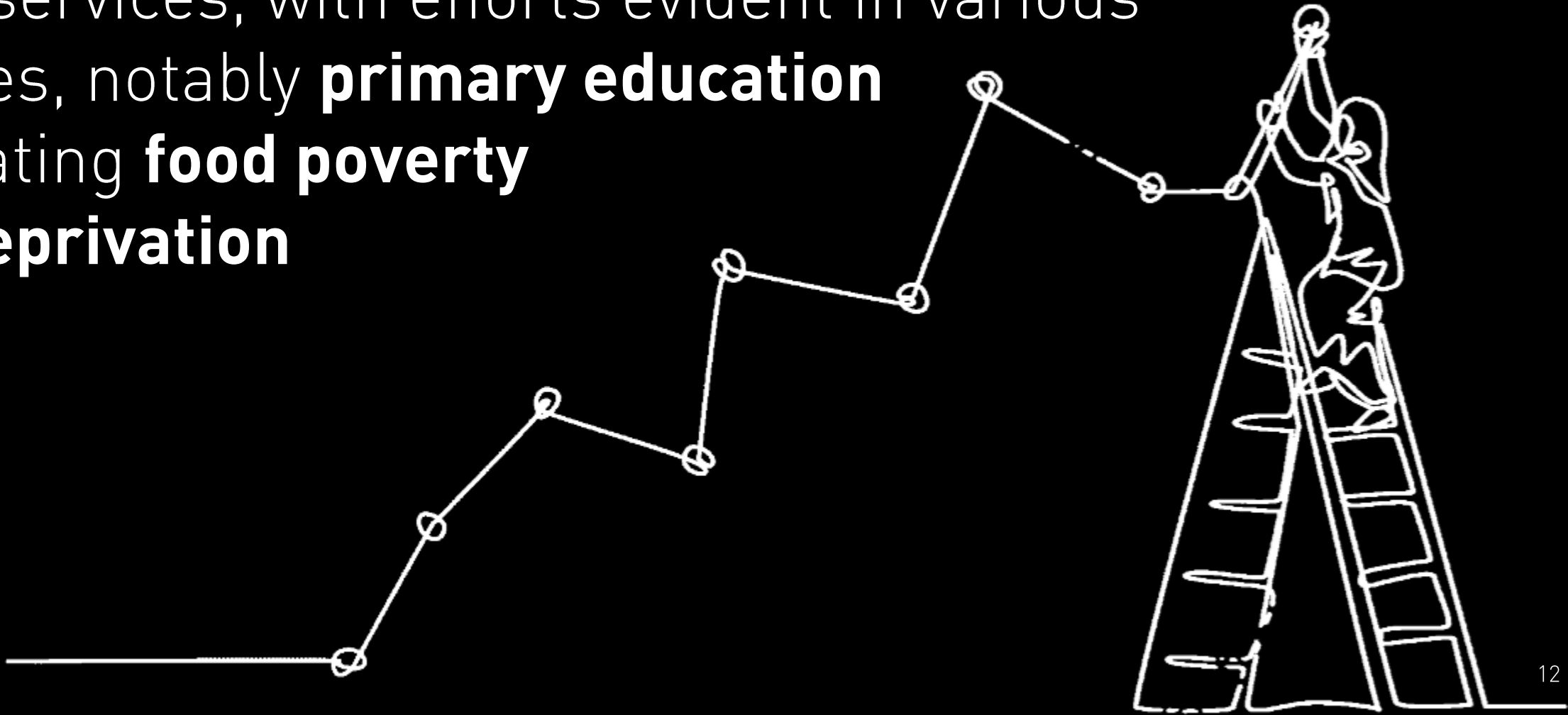


KwaZulu-Natal had the third highest percentage of voter turn out in the country in 2019. Voter turnout dropped below 50% in the 2021 local government elections.



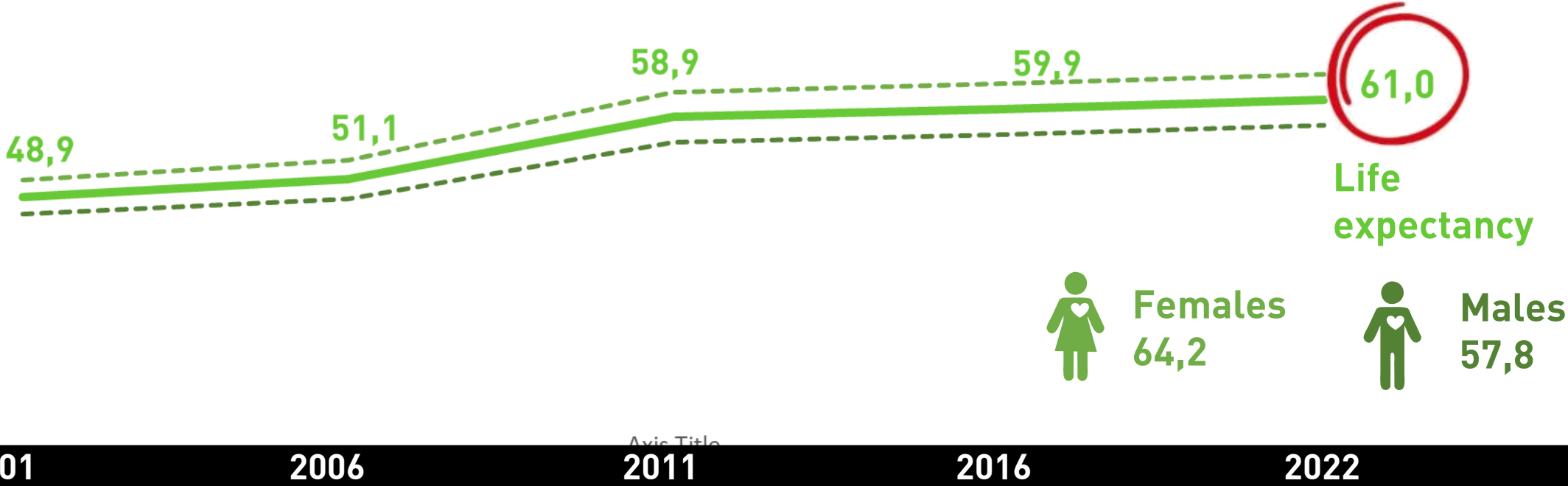
**What were
our main
achievements?**

KwaZulu-Natal government has sought to address racial disparities in access to education, housing and basic services, with efforts evident in various spheres, notably **primary education** combating **food poverty** and **deprivation**



Life expectancy has improved significantly from an average of 48 years of age in 2001 to just over 62 years

Life expectancy gains have been due to improved health care access, socio-economic conditions, and reduction in disease prevalence especially HIV and antiretroviral therapy (ART) program

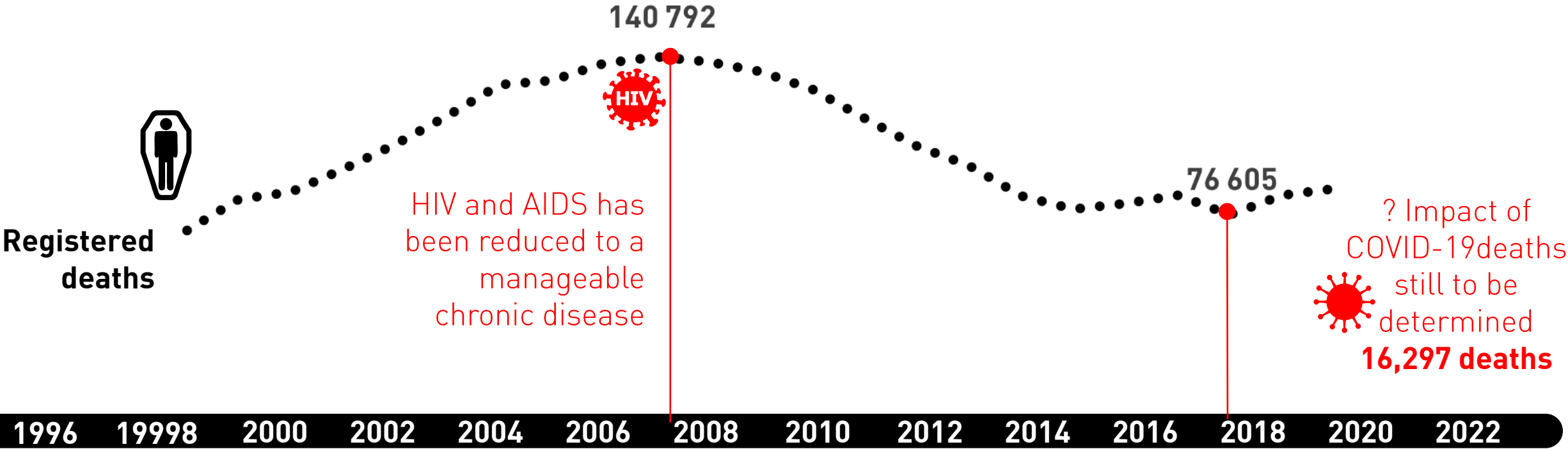


KwaZulu-Natal had the second lowest life expectancy in the country, life expectancy is now 64 years for women and 58 for men

Statistics South Africa Mid year estimates

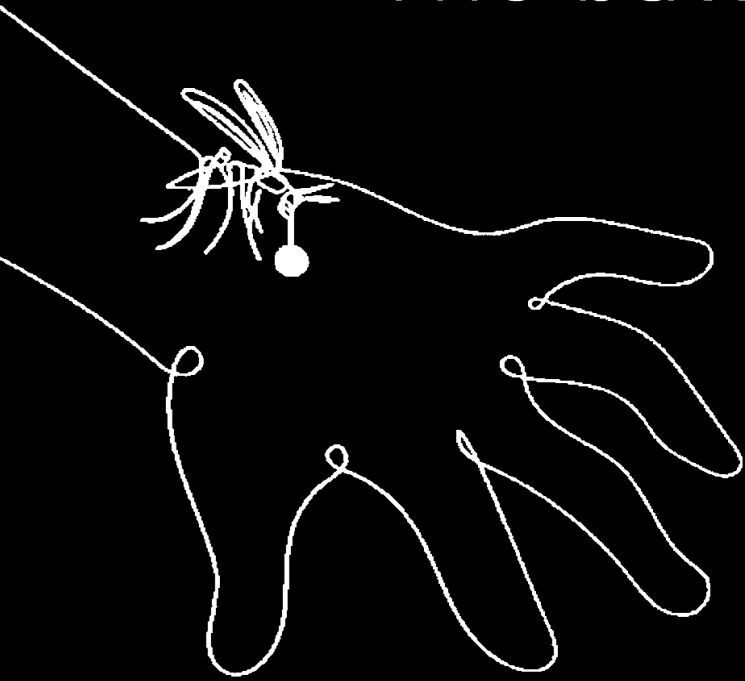
Deaths in the province have been declining since 2007, post the HIV pandemic but burden of disease and mortality remains a challenge

Deaths peaked in 2007 and almost halved a decade later in 2017



KwaZulu-Natal had the second highest proportion of deaths in the country at 18,6% and the highest number of deaths for age group 1–14 years

The battle against communicable diseases ...



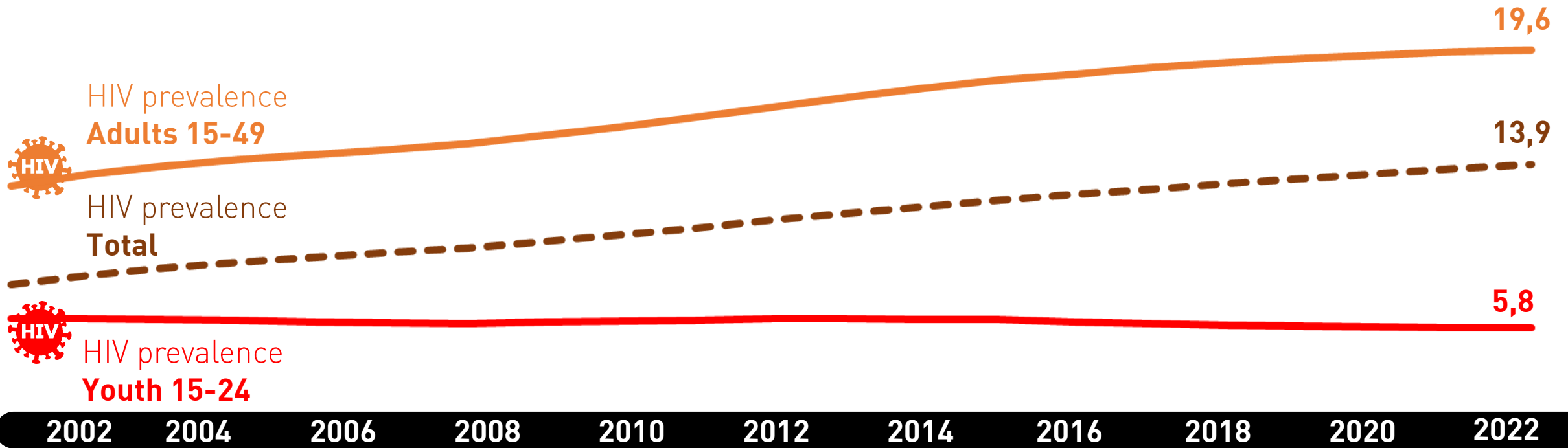
-Malaria interventions resulted in a 95% reduction in malaria cases

-Cholera epidemic affecting 300 000 people was defeated with a mortality rate below 1%.

These successes were achieved via collaboration between government health workers, civil society, traditional and religious leadership

HIV and AIDS deaths have been stabilised with the successful roll-out of ARVs with 95% - 1.65 million HIV positive people on treatment

An estimated 13,9% of the total population is HIV positive, mother-to-child transmission to less than 1%. HIV prevalence among the youth aged 15-24 has remained stable over time.

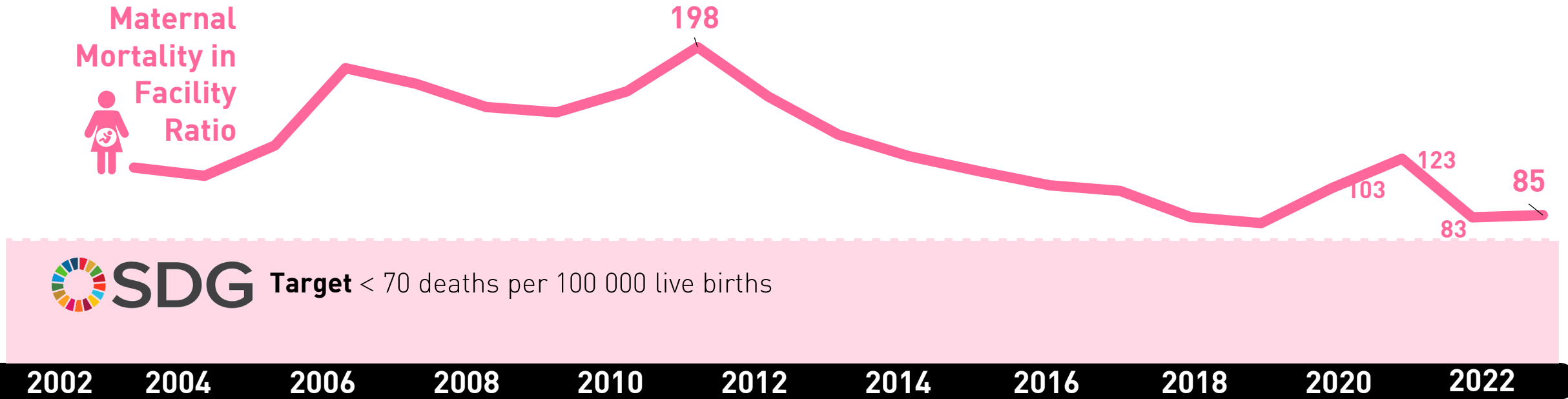


KwaZulu-Natal has the highest HIV prevalence rates in the country and the most extensive Anti Retroviral Therapy Programme

The rate of maternal mortality in facility ratio has decreased from a high of 198 per 100 000 live births in 2012 to 85 per 100 000 live births

76% of pregnant woman attend at least four antenatal clinic visits and 96% deliver in healthcare facilities

Maternal Mortality in Facility Ratio

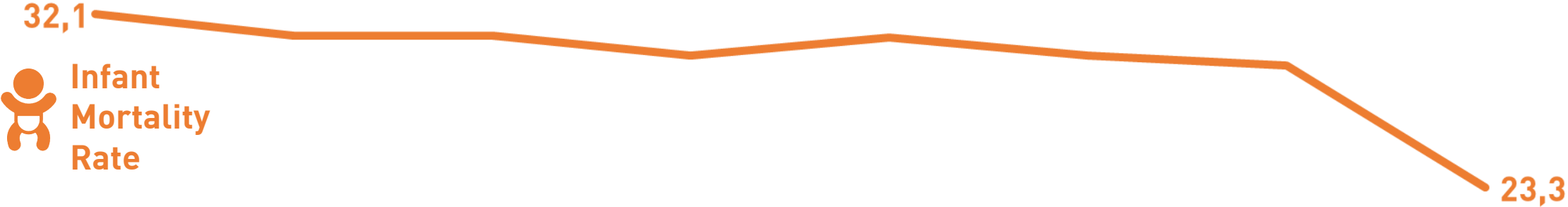



 **SDG** Target < 70 deaths per 100 000 live births

The provincial maternal mortality ratio was just below the national ratio of 86

The infant mortality rate per 1 000 live births has been steadily decreasing 32 per 1 000 live births in 2010 to 23

Most infant deaths occur during the neonatal phase and strategies implemented to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality rates have resulted in decreasing infant mortality rates



 **SDG** Target < 12 deaths per 1 000 live births

2010 2012 2014 2016 2018 2020 2022

The provincial infant mortality rate was just above the national rate of 22

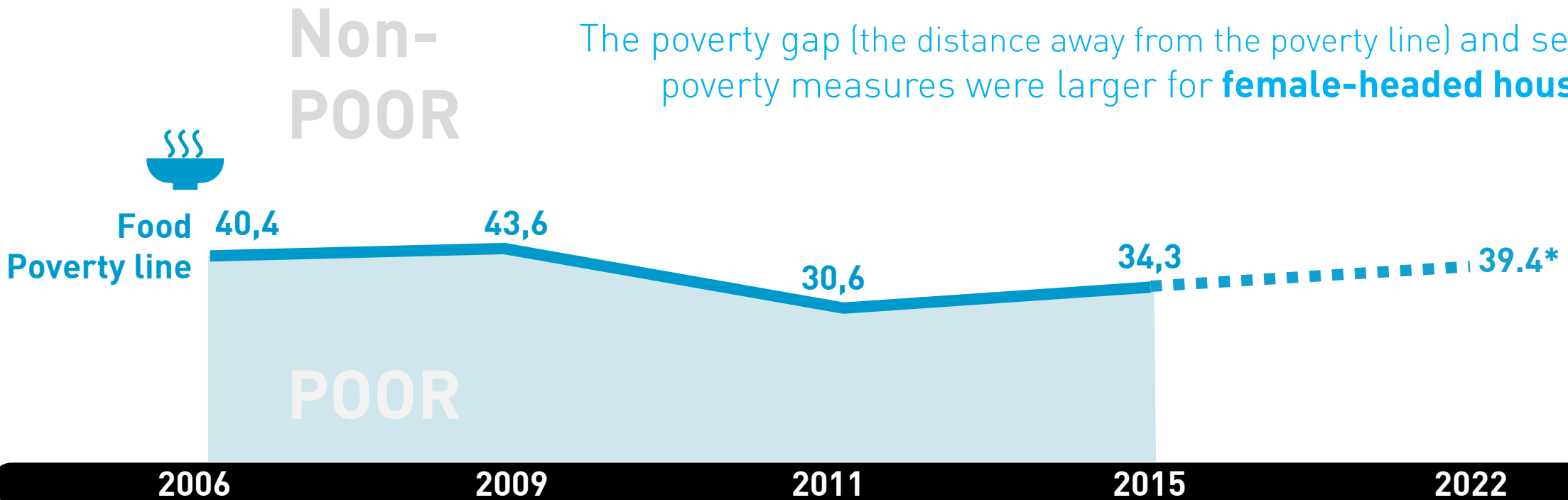


Operation Sukuma Sakhe (OSS) was pioneered by the province as a ward level, service delivery approach that takes a “whole of government approach” to bring communities, government, business, and civil society together to achieve provincial outcomes

**Stand up
and Build**

Considerable strides have been made with the **War on Poverty** to improve the well-being of our citizen's but progress has slowed in the last decade

Just over one third of people in KwaZulu-Natal lived under the food poverty line (the amount of money needed to afford the minimum required daily energy intake)



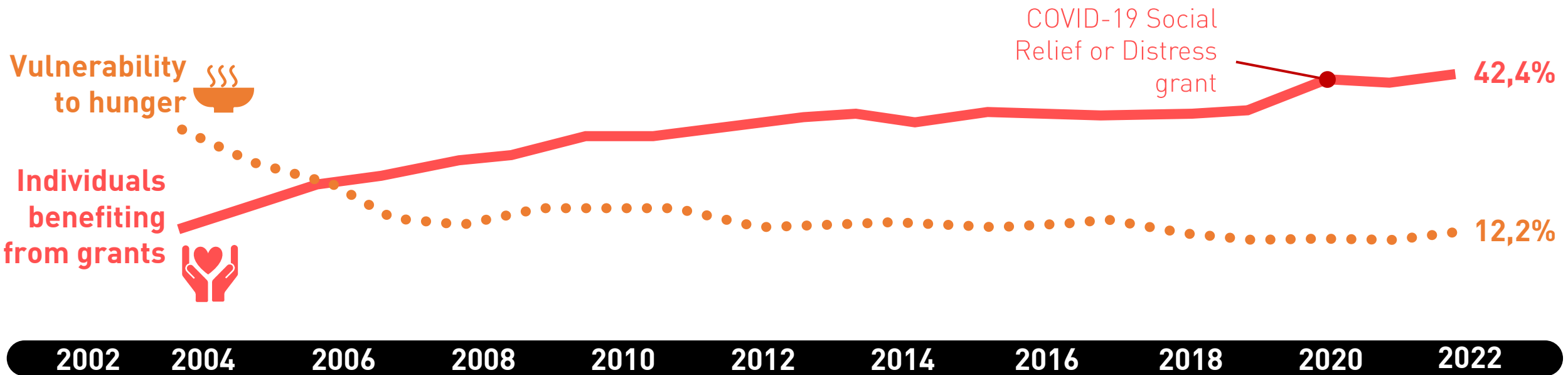
The poverty gap (the distance away from the poverty line) and severity of poverty measures were larger for **female-headed households**

KwaZulu-Natal had the third highest headcount of adult poverty nationally and the third lowest per capita GDP in the country

*Official data not available – estimates from S&P Global used

As access to social grants increased, vulnerability to hunger at an individual level has declined

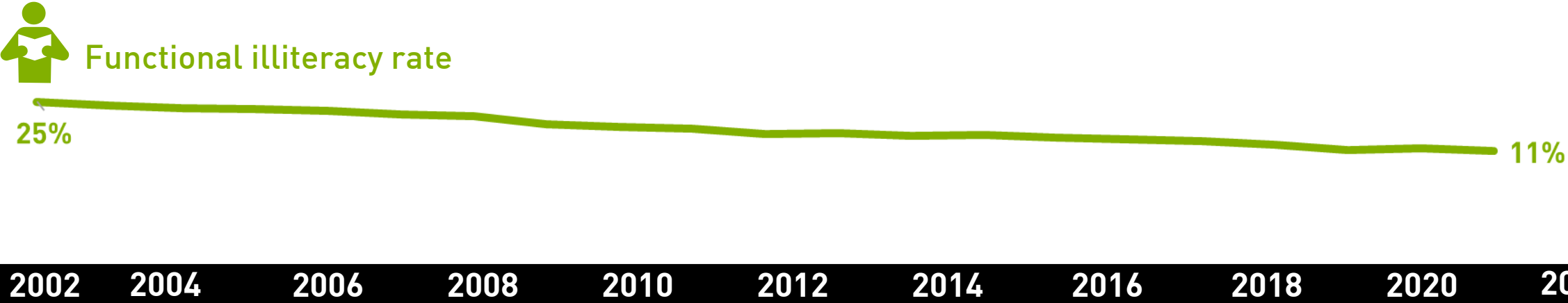
Grants are the main source of income for a ¼ of households in KwaZulu-Natal, over **4 million people were recipients of grants** – an estimated 42% of individuals in the Province benefit from access. There are just under 3 million beneficiaries of the Child Support Grant



KwaZulu-Natal has the highest number of grant beneficiaries in the country providing a safety net for the poor and vulnerable individuals and households

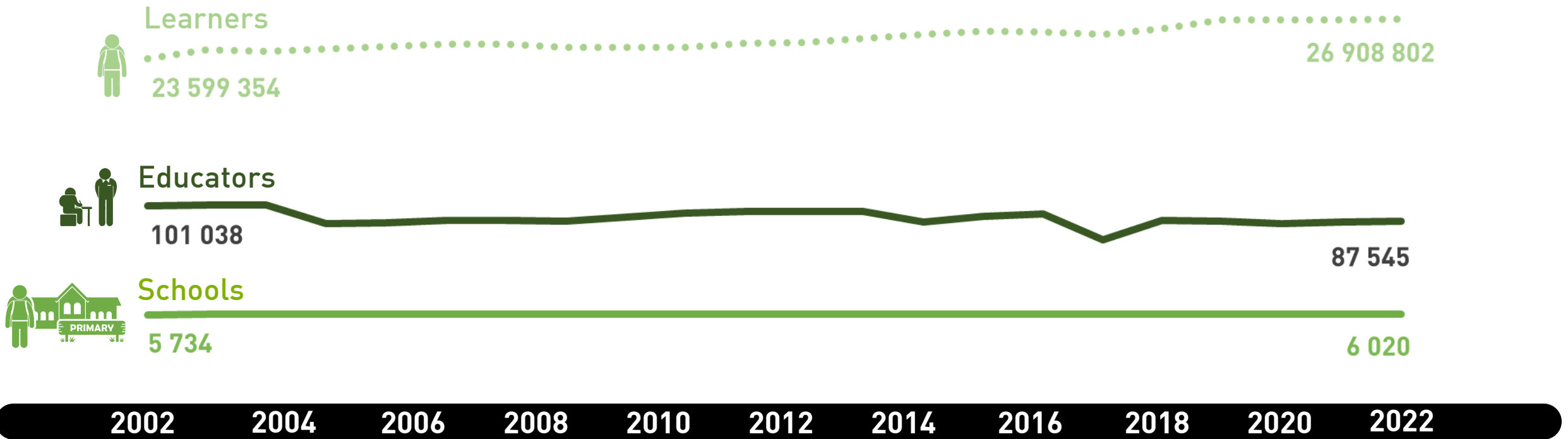
Efforts to combat the high adult illiteracy rate through initiatives such as the Masifundisane Campaign has seen illiteracy rates halved

The percentage of persons aged 20 years and older with no schooling declined from **22,5%** in 1996 to **8,3%** in 2022

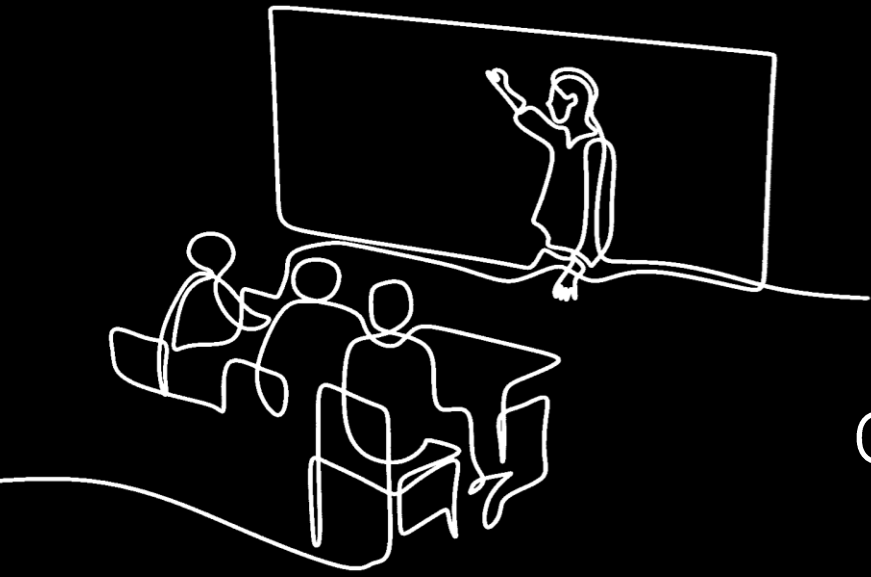


Almost 300 schools have been built since 2002 and access to educational facilities has been increased from formal early learning facilities to secondary school

KwaZulu-Natal Learner:Educator ratio is 33,5; Learner:School ratio is 486; and the Educator:School ratio is 16,2



KwaZulu-Natal province has the highest number of learners, educators and schools in the ordinary school sector in the country

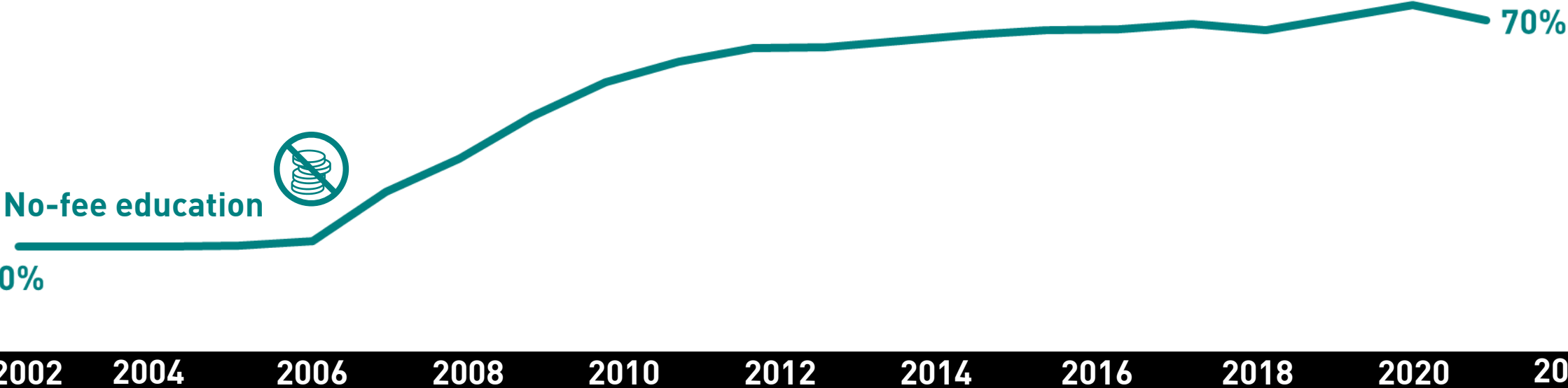


Facilities in bad conditions and
Classes too large are the most
common complaints in relation to
complaints about the quality of
education

Across the years there has been a decline in
complaints about education: notably in
complaints about a lack of books and high fees

No-fee schools were virtually not existent in our province in 2004, now over 2,5 million learners benefit from no fee schools

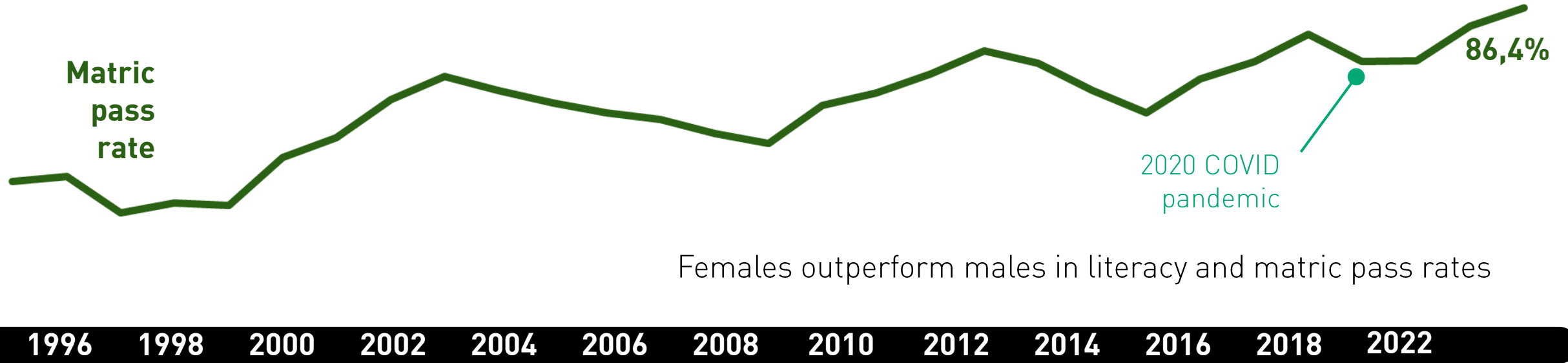
70% of individuals aged 5 years and older who attend school do not pay tuition fees



KwaZulu-Natal province has the 4th highest proportion of learners not paying tuition fees, just above the national average of 68%

Matric pass rates have been climbing steadily and in 2023 reached a historic 86% despite the impact of COVID-19

Matric performance was strongly affected by COVID-19: remote learning and inadequate access to schooling facilities despite this Almost half learners achieved a bachelor pass, up from 37,1% in 2021.



Females outperform males in literacy and matric pass rates

KwaZulu-Natal had the second highest pass rate and produced the highest number of distinctions in the country

Post-school educational attainment for individuals aged 20 years and older has been increasing consistently since 2002

Individuals with some post-school education increased from 7,5% to 12,7%. Black African students comprised more than three-quarters (76,4%) of all students in 2022 (up from 60,2% in 2002)

National Student Financial Aid Scheme



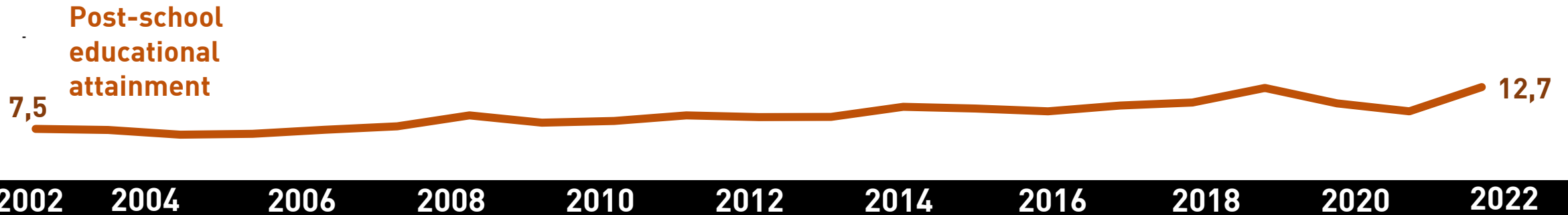
funded over
750 000
students



Majority of NSFAS funded students are
female

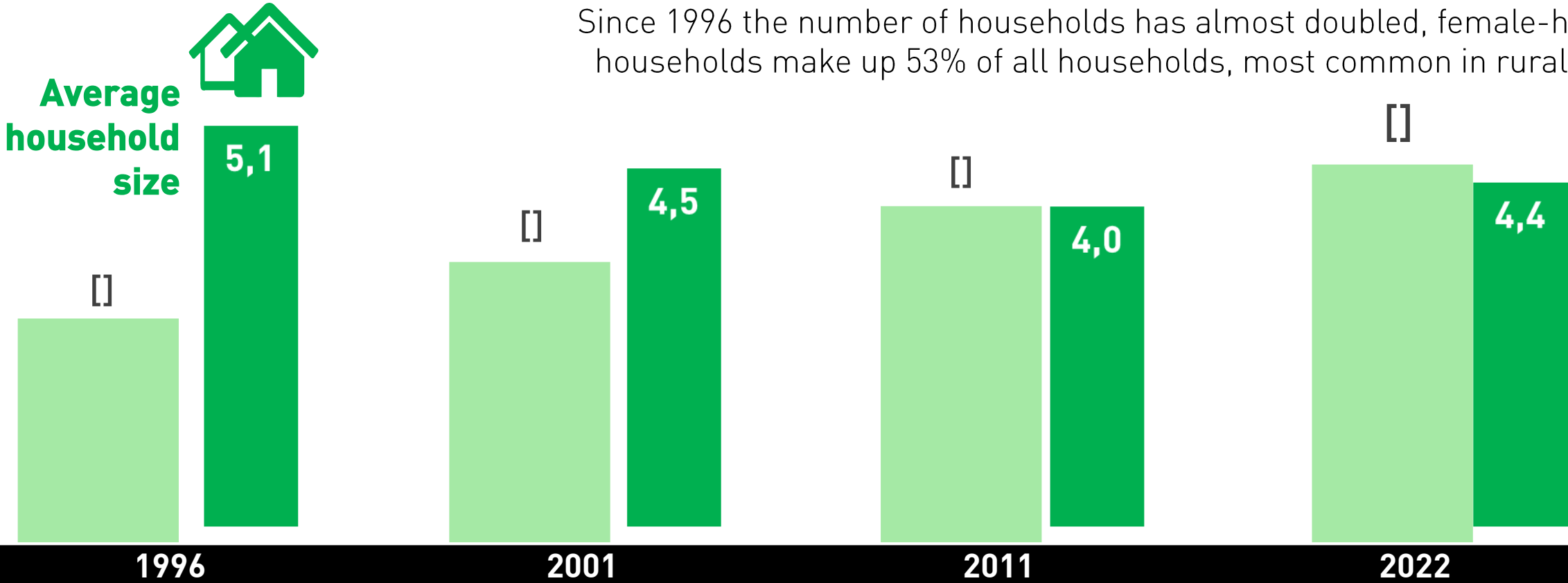
NSFAS funded students by field of study

Humanities (37%)	
Education (22%)	
Engineering and Technology (26%)	
Economic and Management studies (15%)	



The majority of NSFAS applications come from KwaZulu-Natal

KwaZulu-Natal households have increased from 1,7 million in 1996 to 2,9 million but average household size has decreased to 4,4 persons per household

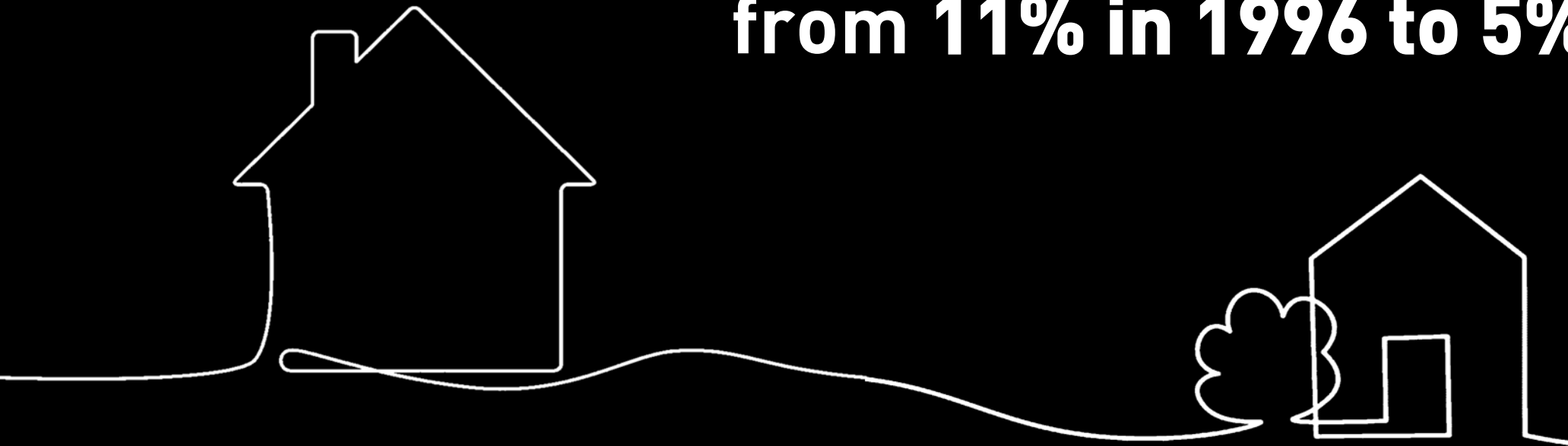


Since 1996 the number of households has almost doubled, female-headed households make up 53% of all households, most common in rural areas

KwaZulu-Natal consistently has had the highest household size and had the highest proportion of female-headed households in the country

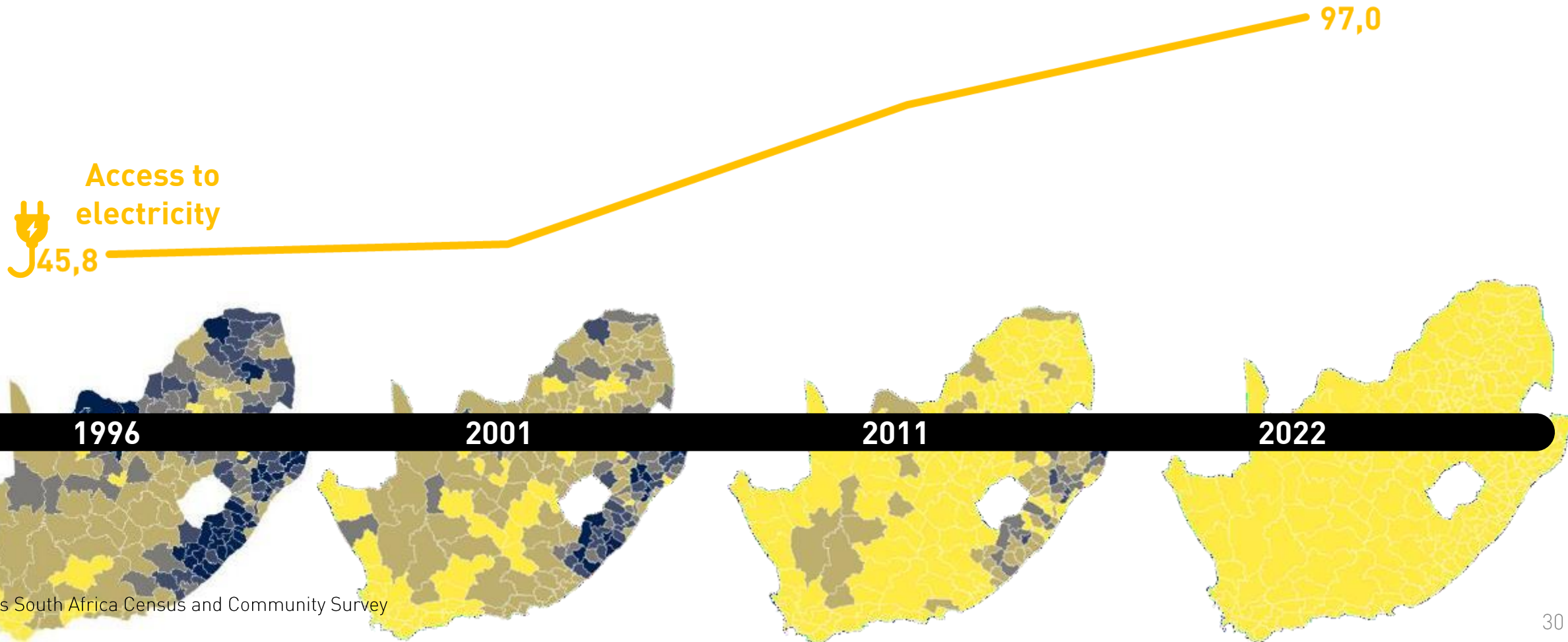
Households residing in formal dwellings increased sharply from just over a half in 1996 to 87% in 2022
an encouraging trend in the decline of households residing in informal dwellings

The percentage of informal dwellings dropping from 11% in 1996 to 5% in 2022



Over 97% of households in KwaZulu-Natal have access to electricity, rising from less than half of households (46%) in 1996

Emadlangeni (72,1%) is the only municipality with less than 80% of households having access to electricity for lighting



Over 85% of households in KwaZulu-Natal have **access to piped (tap) water**

More than half of KZN households have **pip**ed water inside their dwelling or yard

Access to piped water



65,7



34,3

NO ACCESS

Households with no access to piped water halved from 1996

12,4

1996

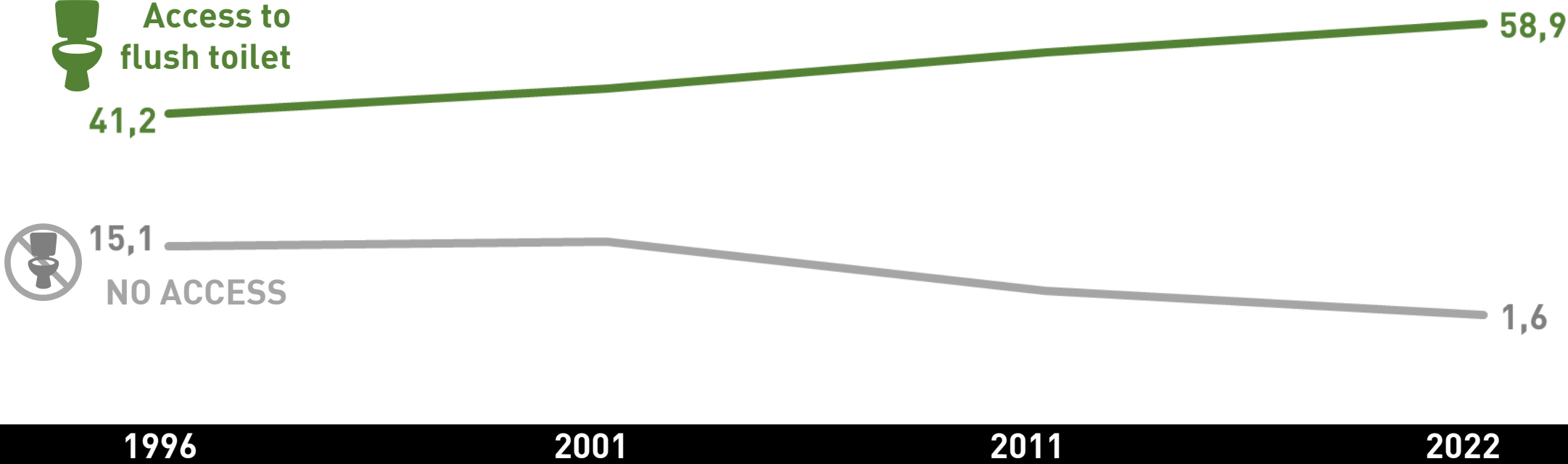
2001

2011

2022

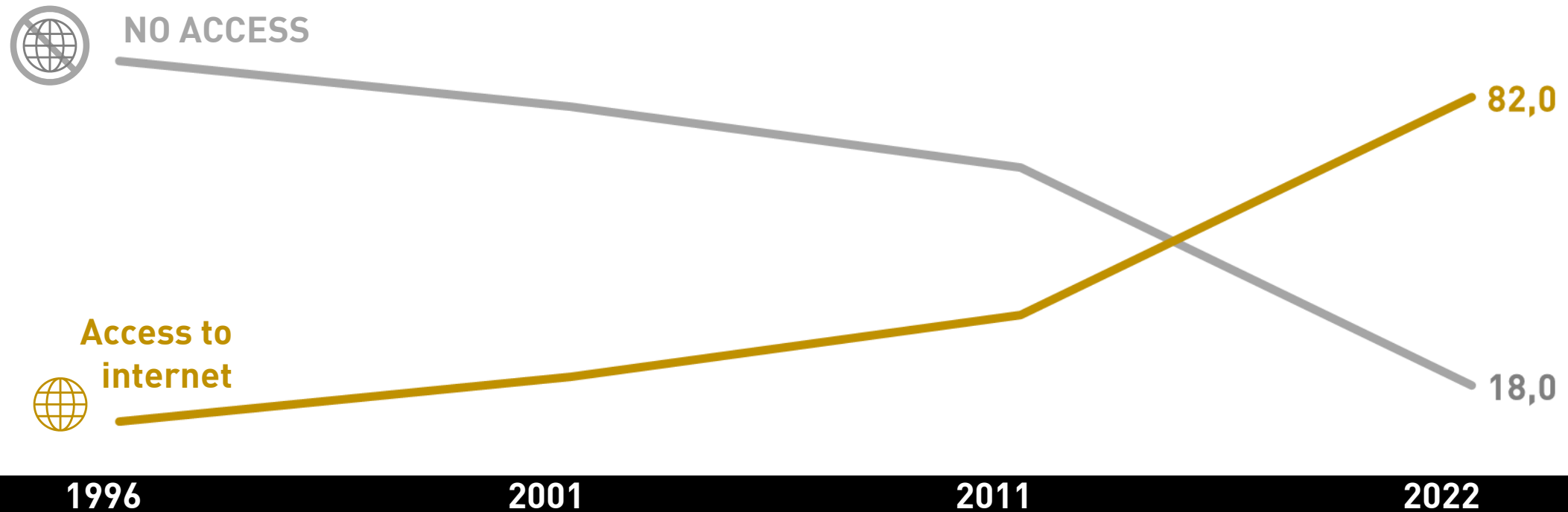
Households using flush toilets have increased by almost 20% - households with no access to sanitation facilities fell from 15% to less than 2%

28% of households make use of pit latrines



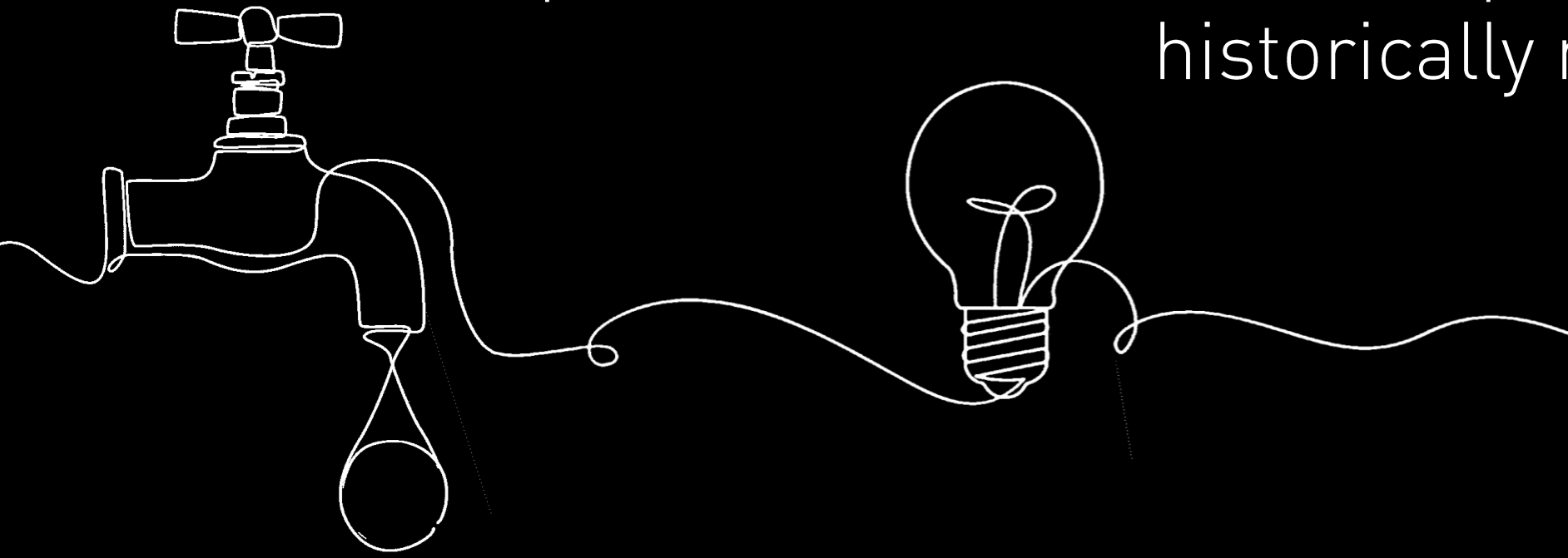
The province is committed towards harnessing digital opportunities for efficiency and effectiveness in government and opportunity for growth

85% of KwaZulu-Natal residents had access to the internet a significant improvement since 2011 where 66% of households had no access. 2 out of 3 households in KZN access internet from their cell phones.



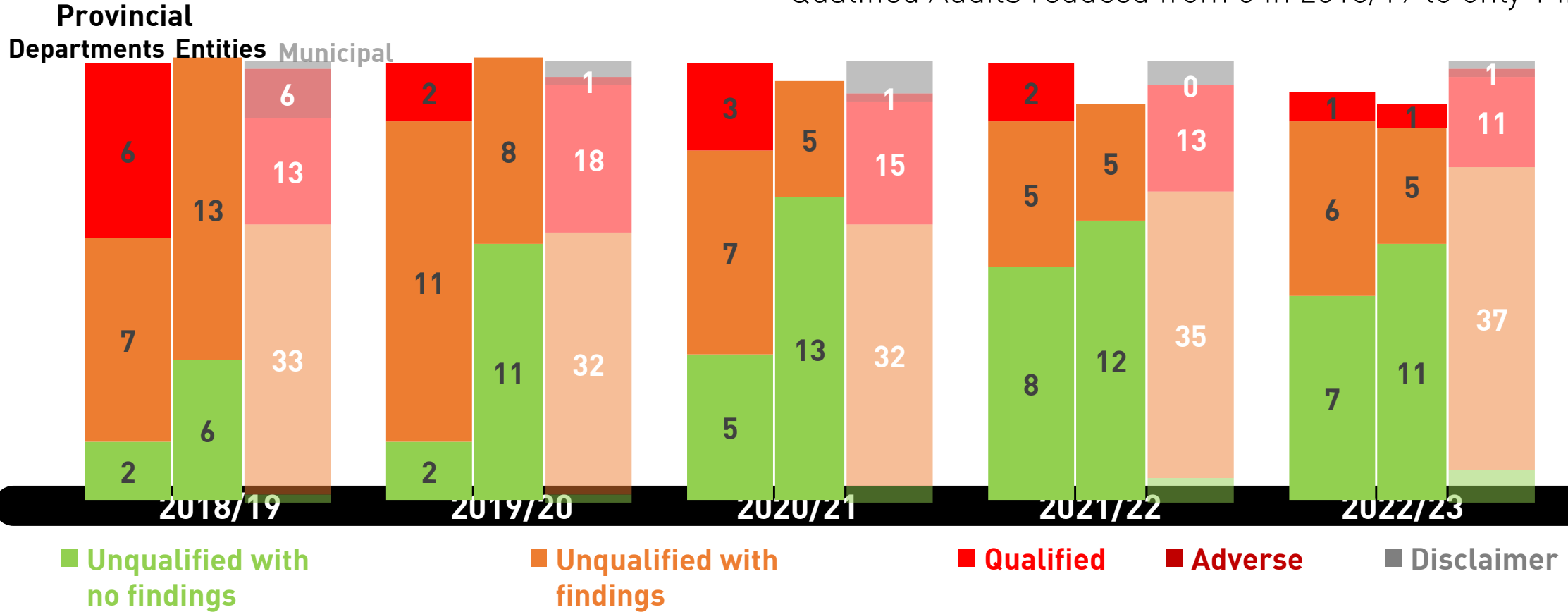
KwaZulu-Natal has higher proportions of households with access to internet than the rest of South Africa

Remarkable improvements in the living conditions of the provinces citizens are reflected in the **significant strides in access to basic amenities** attributed to the government's steadfast commitment to ensuring equal access for all citizens, particularly the historically marginalised



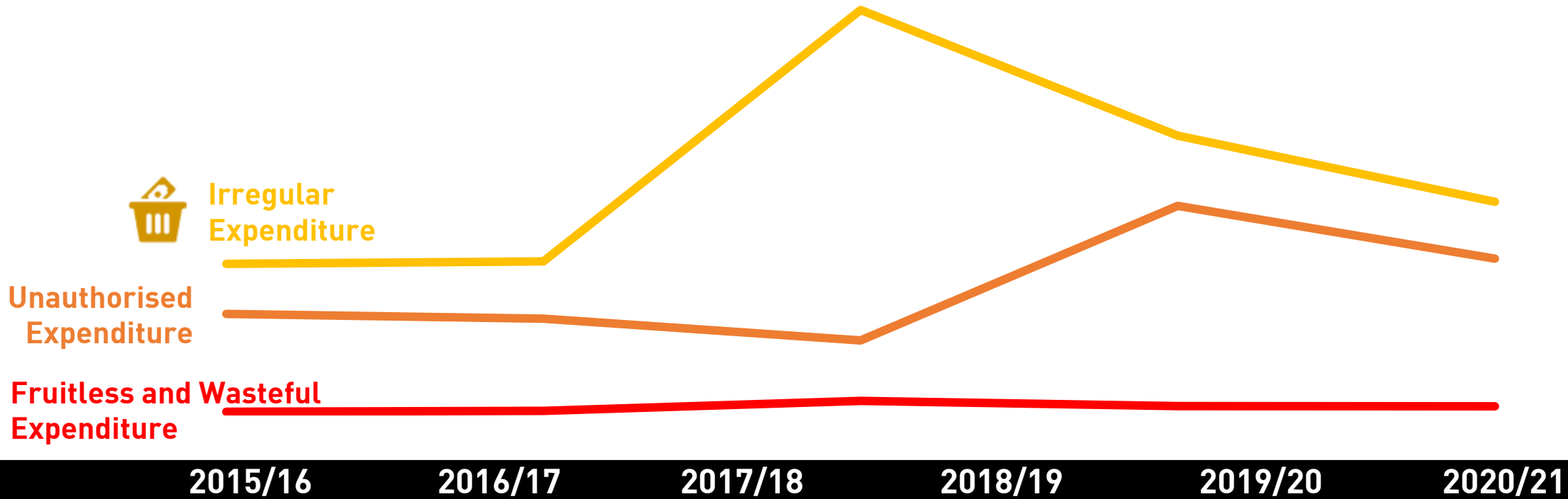
There has been significant improvement in audit outcomes over the past 5 years at Provincial and Municipal level

In 2022/23, 7 Departments had clean audit ratings as compared to only 2 in 2018/19
 Qualified Audits reduced from 6 in 2018/19 to only 1 in 2022/23



There has been a decrease of 24% on irregular expenditure in the Province from R11,4 billion in 2019 to R8.7 billion

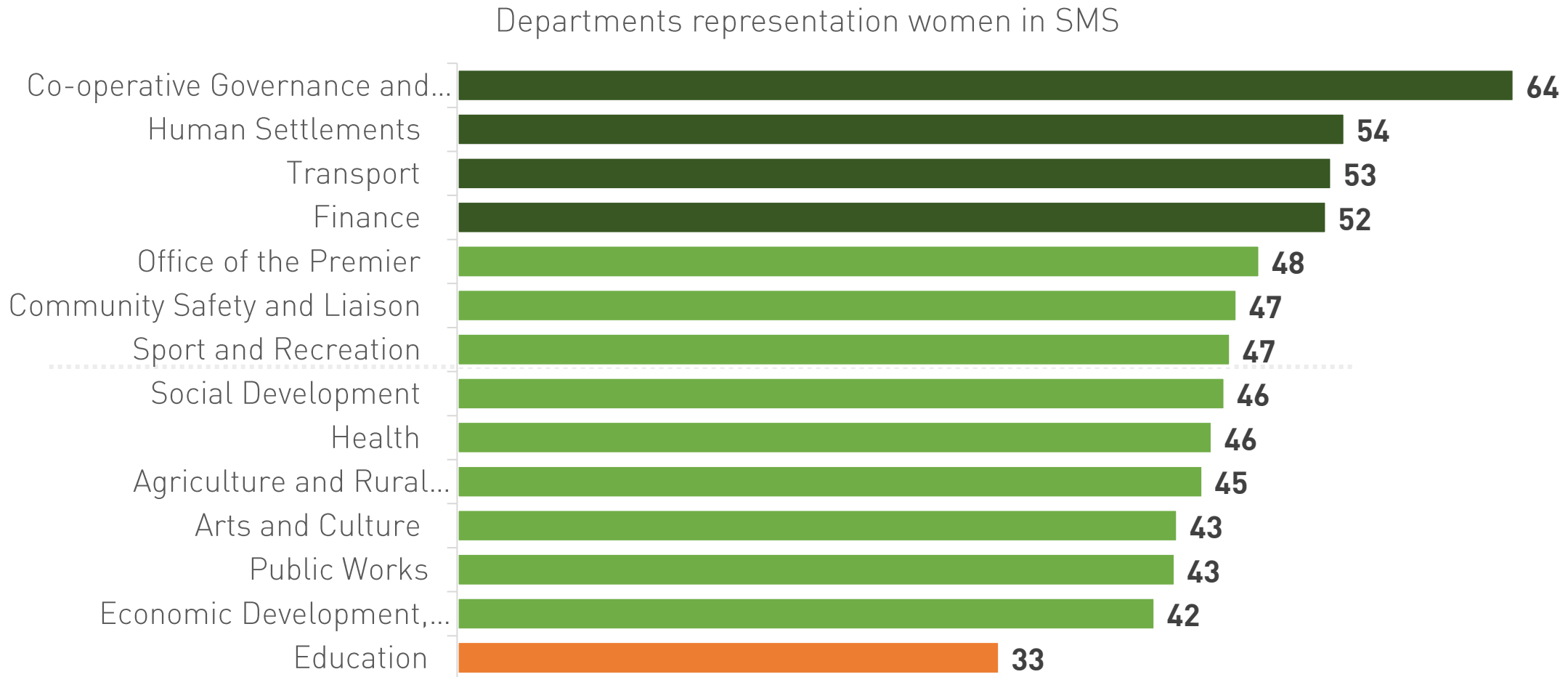
Transport, Health and Public Works were the largest contributors to irregular expenditure



Consequence management, anti-fraud and corruption are key to a capable and ethical state

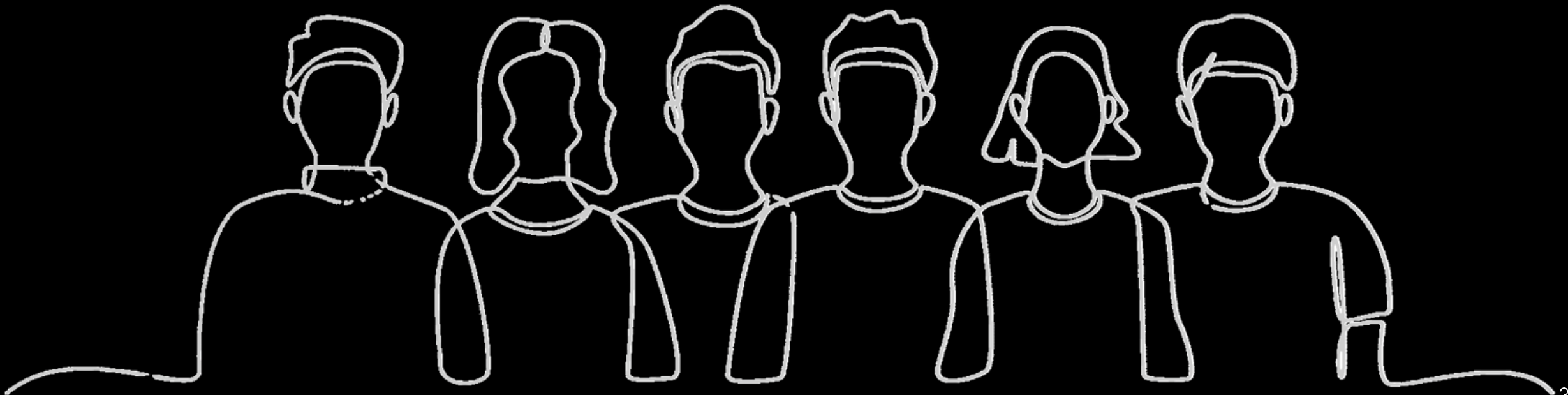
Overall, the representation of women in the public service is at 70%

50% representation of women in SMS has been achieved in 4 departments



The people of KwaZulu-Natal enjoy a vastly improved and quality of life over the past 3 decades

Commitment to poverty eradication has been underpinned by investments in vulnerable groups, job creation and a focus on delivery of basic services



**What are our
challenges?**

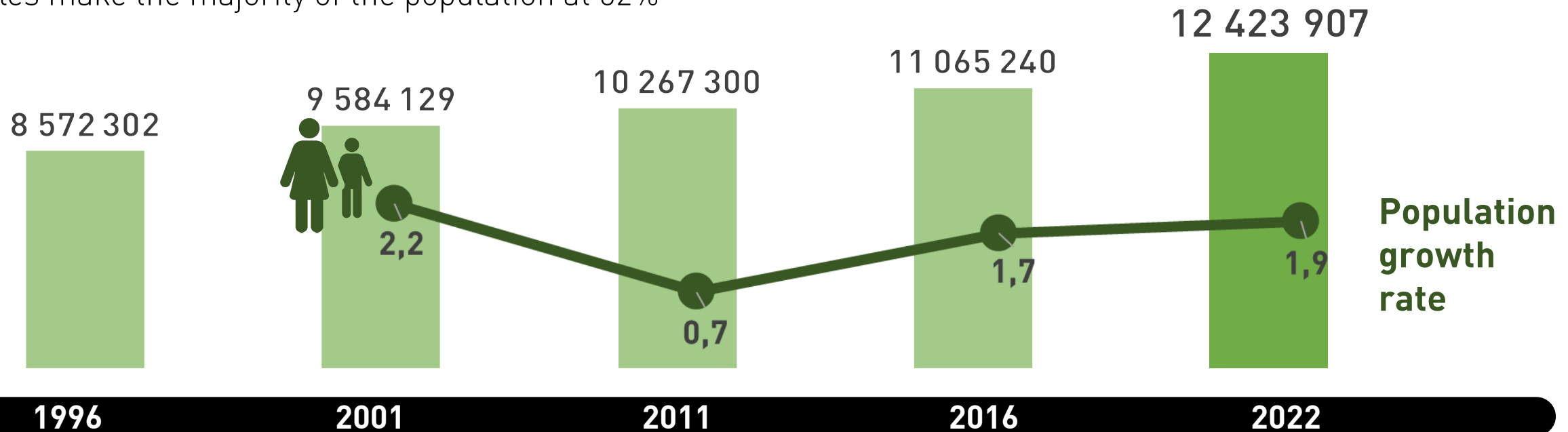


KwaZulu-Natal is the second most populated province in the country

12,4 million people reside here

Our population has grown by over **2 million** since 2011, growing by 1,9% since 2011 and has surpassed projected growth estimates

Females make the majority of the population at 52%



KwaZulu-Natal represents a 20% share of the total national population

The KwaZulu-Natal government has had to keep pace with a growing population to provide education, health and basic services in the face of decreasing equitable share allocations ...

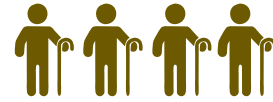


The population continues to grow the steady decline in the provincial share has detrimental effects on KZN's budget allocation

The size of the working age population aged 15-64 years has increased to 66% of the total population in the Province

The number of elderly aged 65 years and above increased from 5% indicative of gains in life expectancy – despite the impact of COVID-19

6,4%



Elderly
65+ years

Working age
15-64 years

66,4%



Adult
35-64 years
31,1%



Youth
15-34 years
35,3%

27,2%



Children
0-14 years

The median age increased from 22 years

Median age
28 years

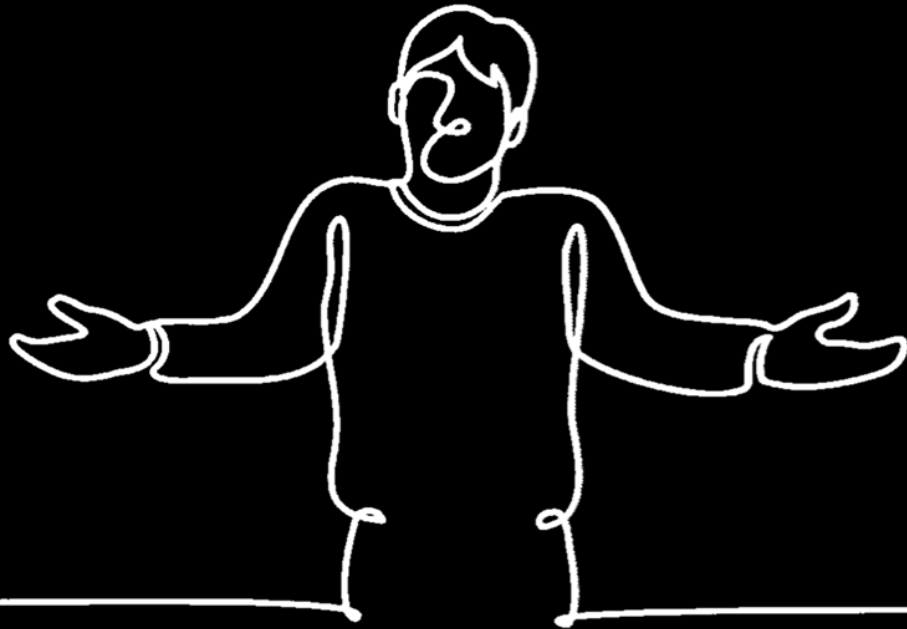
The number of young children between 0 and 14 years of age has decreased to just under a third



The number of working age persons has increased **growing by 1,4 million.** The economy has struggled to absorb the increased labour force into meaningful employment

This has resulted in significant growth among discouraged work-seekers, notably amongst the youth, growing by almost 800,000 since 2008

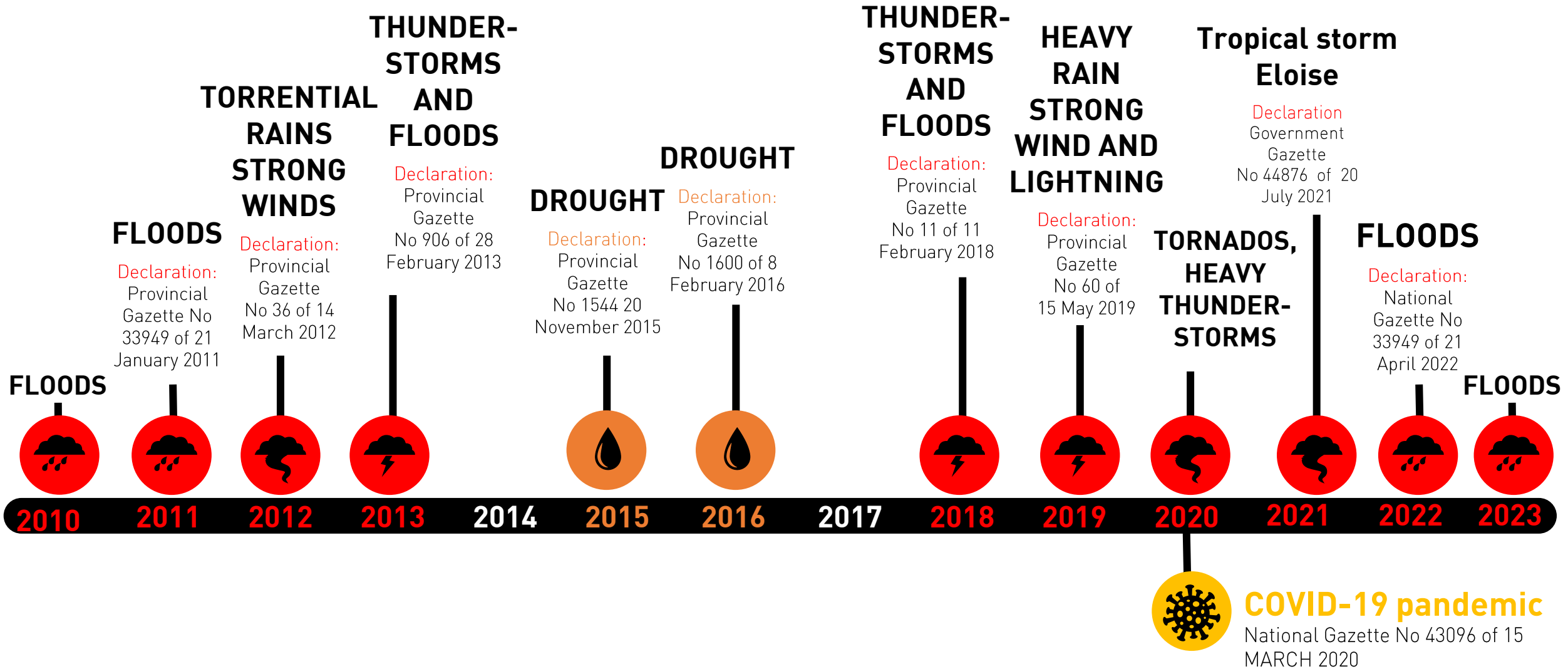
However ... the increase in working age and potential labour pool, **if harnessed successfully** can drive economic growth.



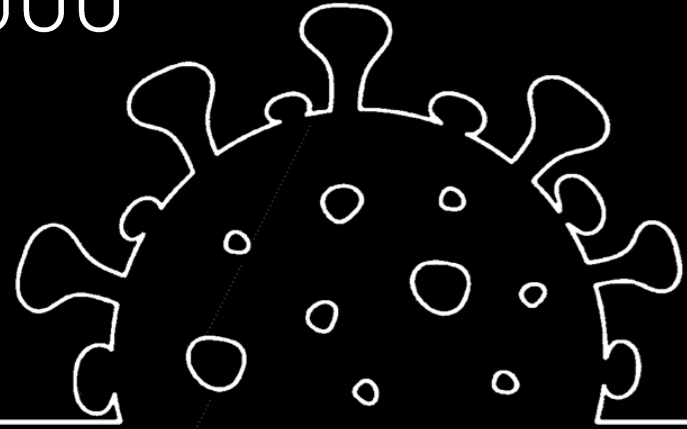
The impact of climate change and frequency and extent of natural disasters has **compromised government ability to deliver on our core mandate**



In the last two decades floods in the Province have taken a human and financial toll: **April 2022 floods resulted in over 400 lives lost at a cost of over R33 billion**



As a result of COVID 19, the GDP shrank by 7%,
16 297 lives were lost and 100 000
jobs lost - the total cost of the
pandemic is still unfolding



More than R2 billion was spent
rebuilding infrastructure
damaged by the floods



The province faces significant spending and revenue pressures from the rising costs of basic and social services, as well as declining economic growth and high borrowing costs.

KwaZulu-Natal receives 20% of the Provincial Equitable Share, a reduction of 0,16% compared to the previous period

Compensation of employees now accounts for over one-third of total expenditure

Employment levels and average pay grew strongly in the 2000s

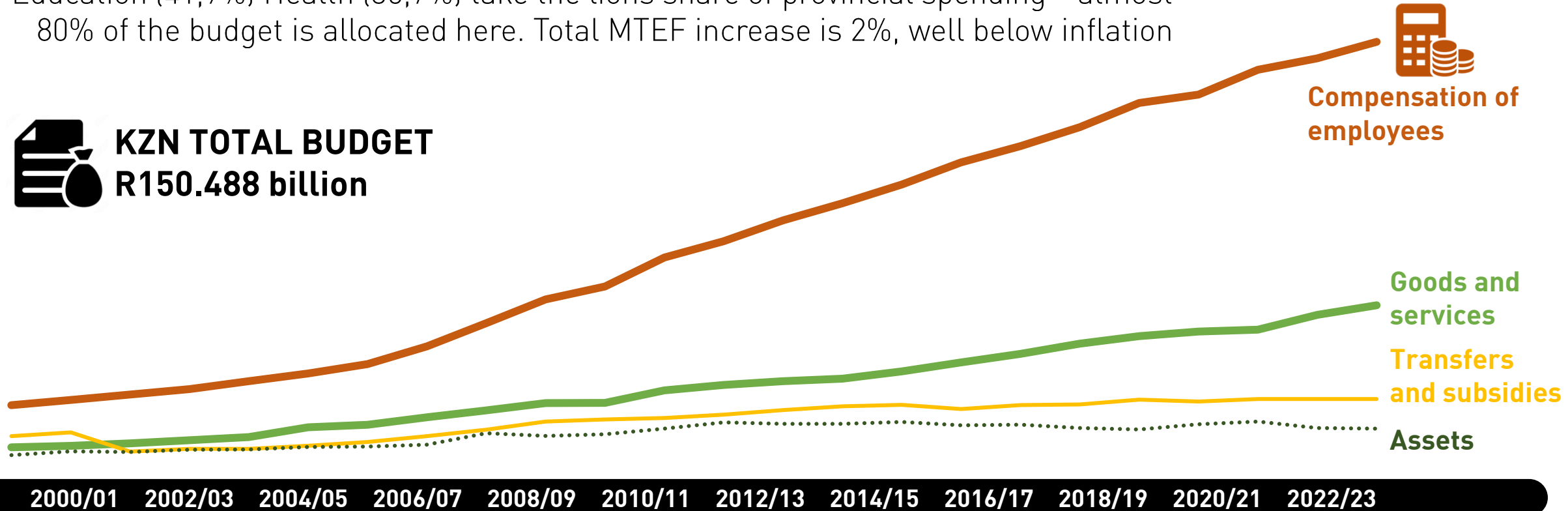
Education (41,9%) Health (35,7%) take the lions share of provincial spending – almost 80% of the budget is allocated here. Total MTEF increase is 2%, well below inflation



KZN TOTAL BUDGET
R150.488 billion



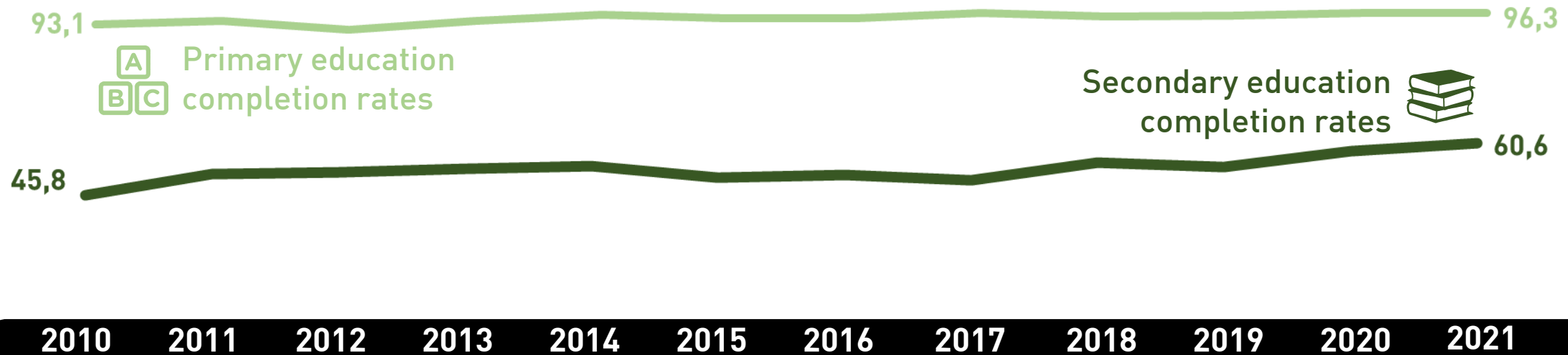
Compensation of employees



KwaZulu-Natal provincial government accounts for the largest proportion of the total spent on compensation of employees

Access to education for all is one of the main achievements since 1994 notably for primary schooling, however **only 6 out of 10 youth** complete secondary schooling

Primary completion rates are near universal, however **39% of children do not** complete secondary education and leave the education system without a formal qualification with which to navigate the labour market



Secondary schooling attainment remains low fueled by literacy challenges stunting learning potential

Poor teaching of foundational knowledge results in learning gaps - linked to limited learning support and the withdrawal of mother-tongue instruction



Literacy and language are inextricably intertwined

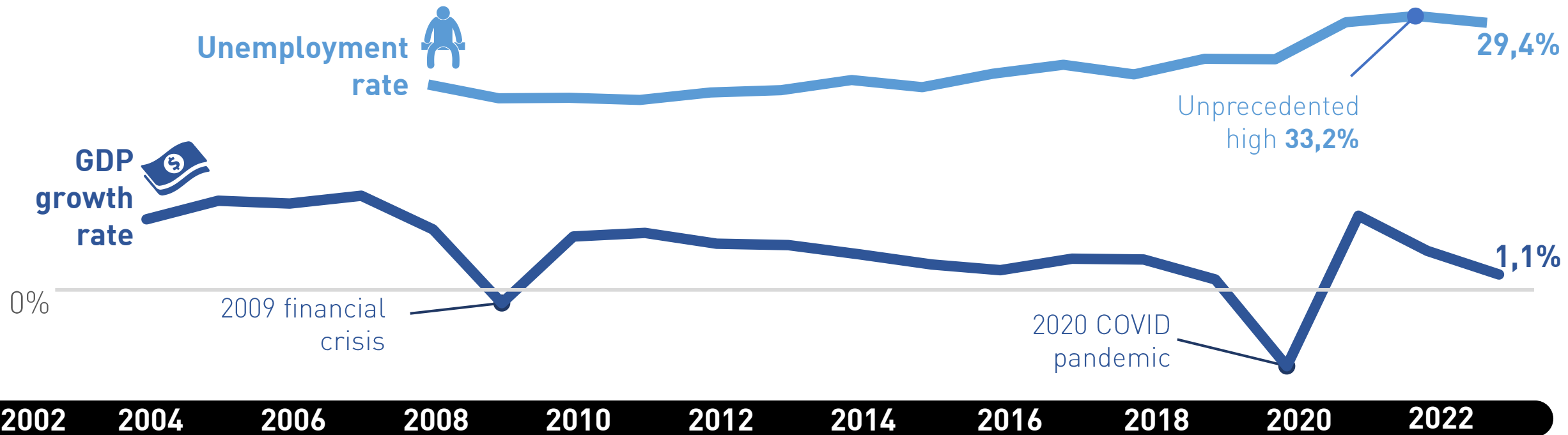


**Access to higher education
and training by black
students has expanded but
challenges remain**

10,4% of the Province's adult population (aged 20 and above) held a post school qualification in 2022, a significant increase since 1996 from **5,8%**

Achievement of progress in household welfare is severely constrained by sluggish economic growth and rising unemployment

Real GDP growth rate slowed to an estimated 1,1%, unemployment remains high, and is highest among youths aged between 15 and 24. The labour absorption rate has remained just over 1/3

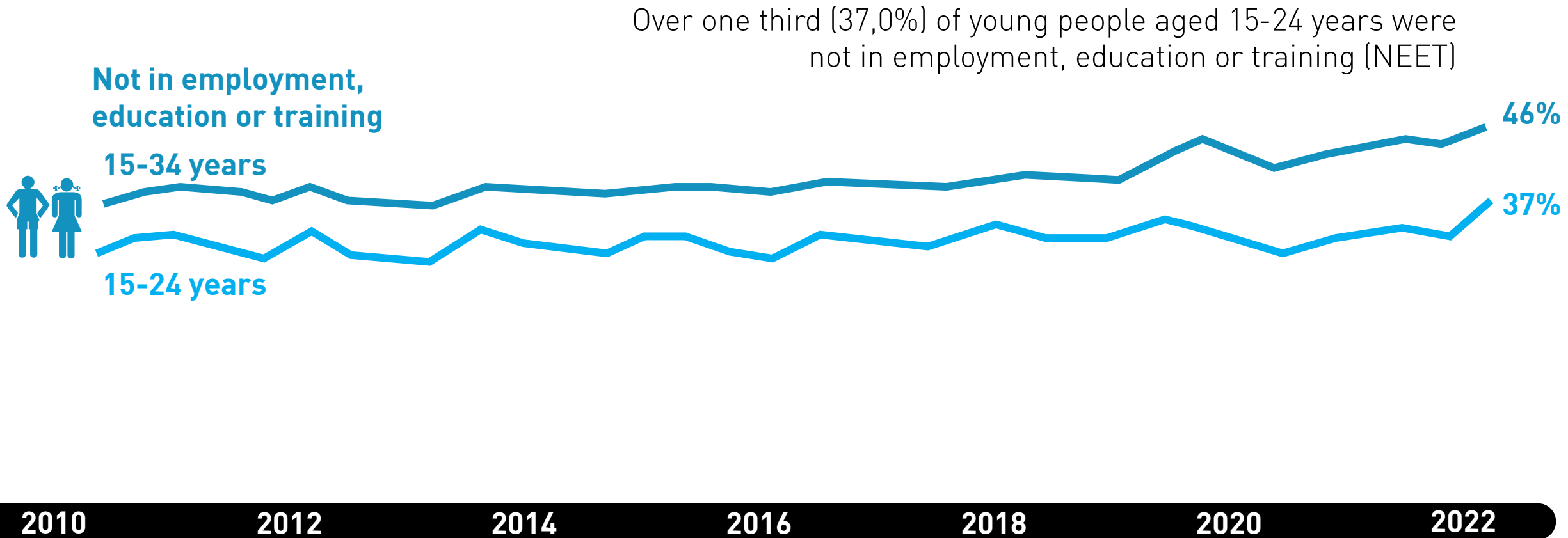


KZN has consistently been below the national unemployment rate for the past decade

22,9% households still do not have adequate access to food: **Grants have proven critical for alleviating food poverty** increasing access to **employment opportunities remains the most effective poverty alleviation strategy**



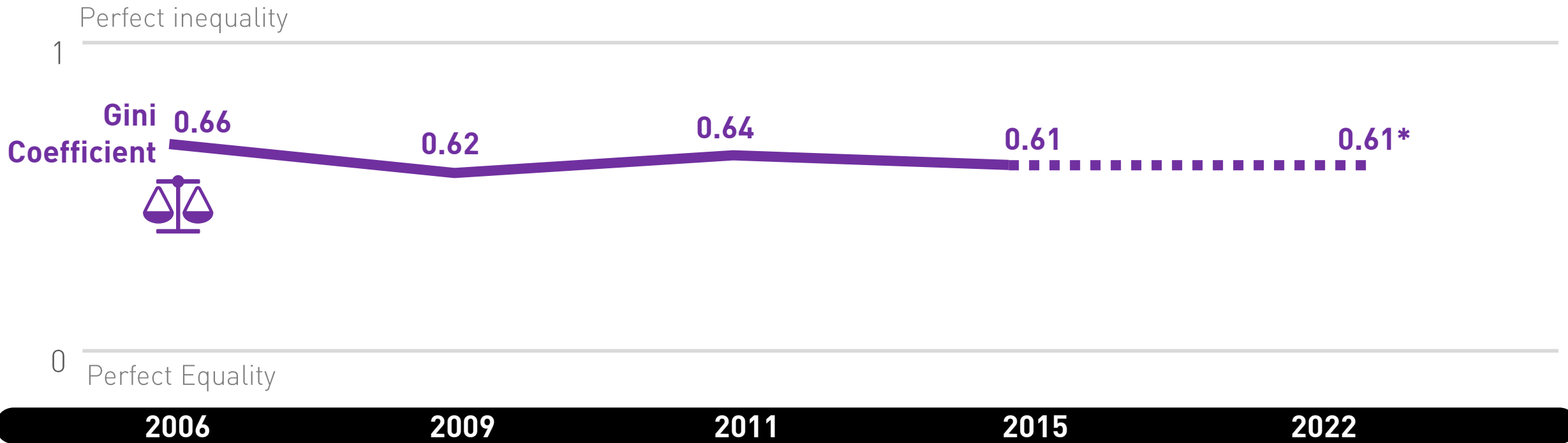
Youth in South Africa continue to be disadvantaged in the labour market with an unemployment rate higher than the national average



Although the graduate unemployment rate remains low, unemployment among the youth continues to be a burden, irrespective of educational attainment

Race remains a key factor in high levels of inequality due to the impact of access to quality education and the labour market – both perpetuated by a legacy of exclusion

Measuring inequality on a scale from 0 to 1, the Gini coefficient income distribution stands at 0.61 having reduced over time, however inequality remains the highest worldwide

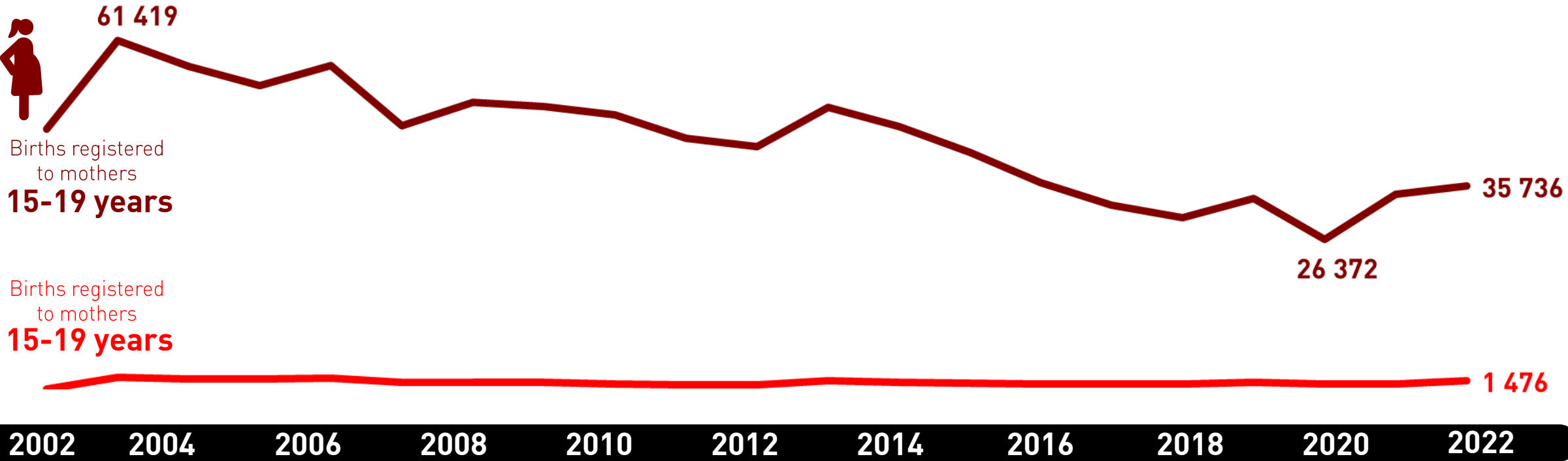


KwaZulu-Natal was the second most unequal province, greater than the national average

*Official data not available – estimates from S&P Global used

Teenage births in the province have halved over time from a high of 61,000 in 2003 halving to 26,000 in 2020

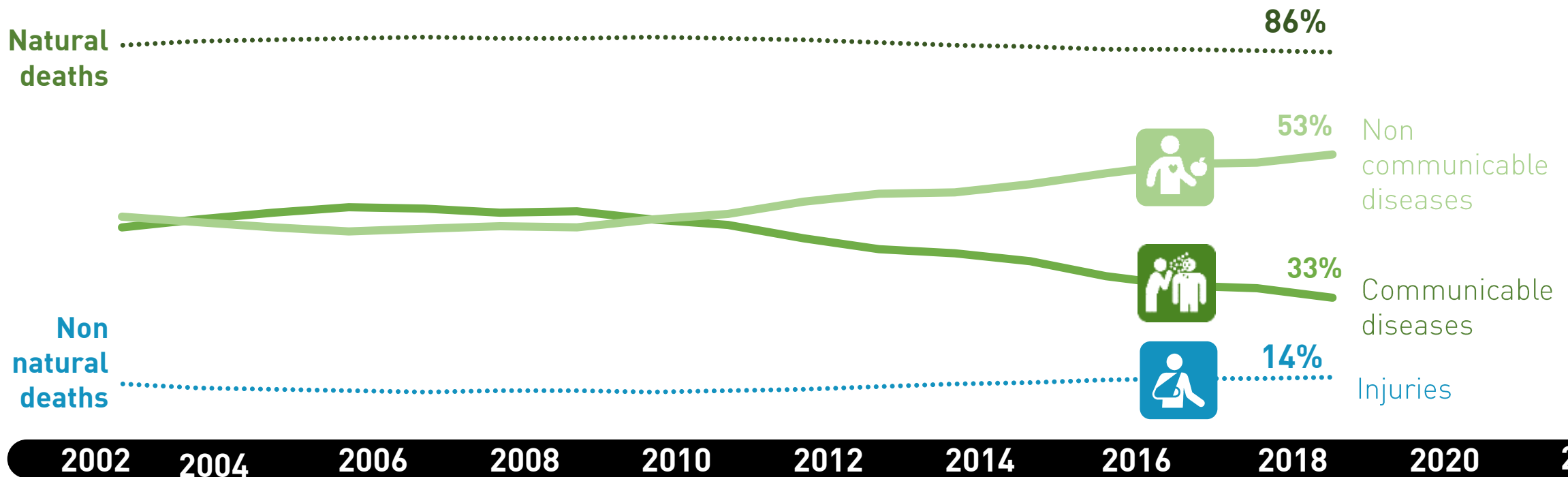
Adolescent births are above 20% of all registered births in the province and increases are noted since 2020. Almost 1,500 children aged between 10-14 gave birth in 2022



KwaZulu-Natal has the highest number of adolescent births in the country

The profile of the burden of disease shows that on average more citizens are dying of **non-communicable diseases**, increasing by almost 60% over 20 years

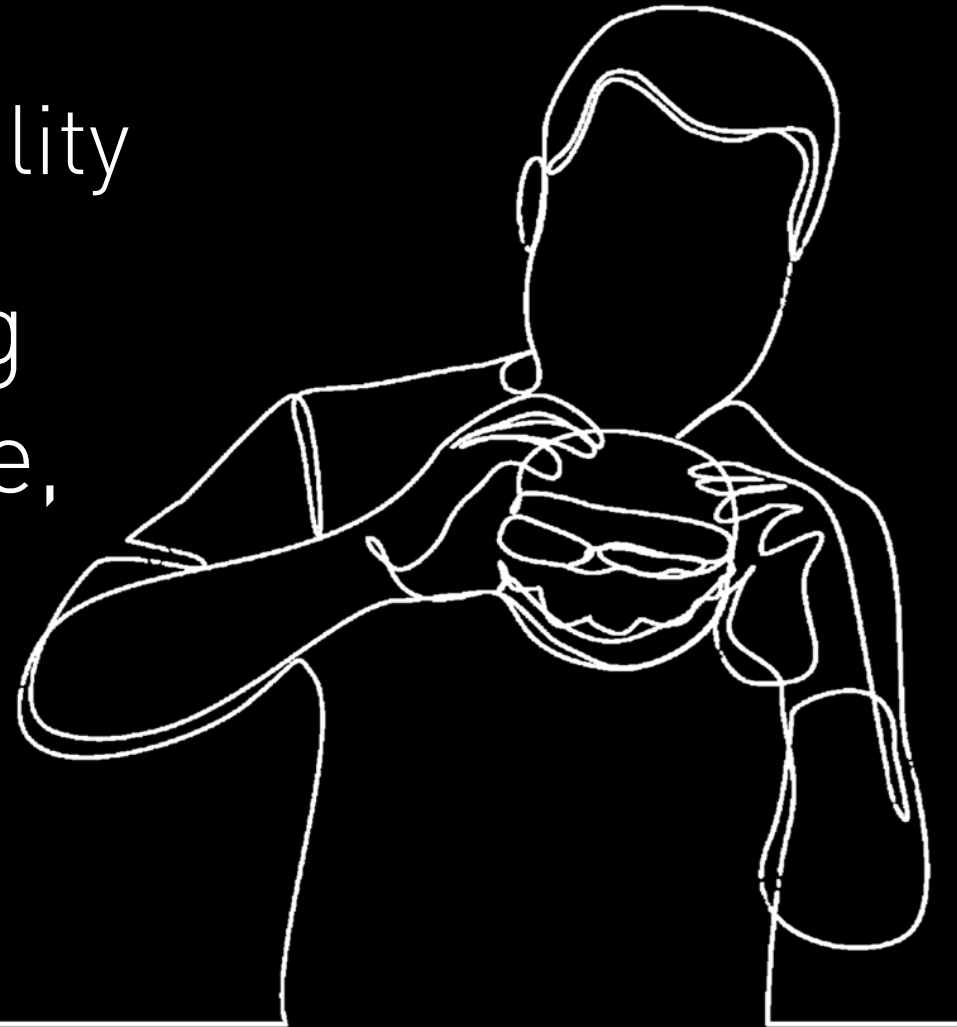
Non-communicable diseases – such as diabetes, hypertension and heart disease – are a growing concern due to lifestyle factors such as unhealthy diets, physical inactivity, tobacco use, and alcohol consumption.



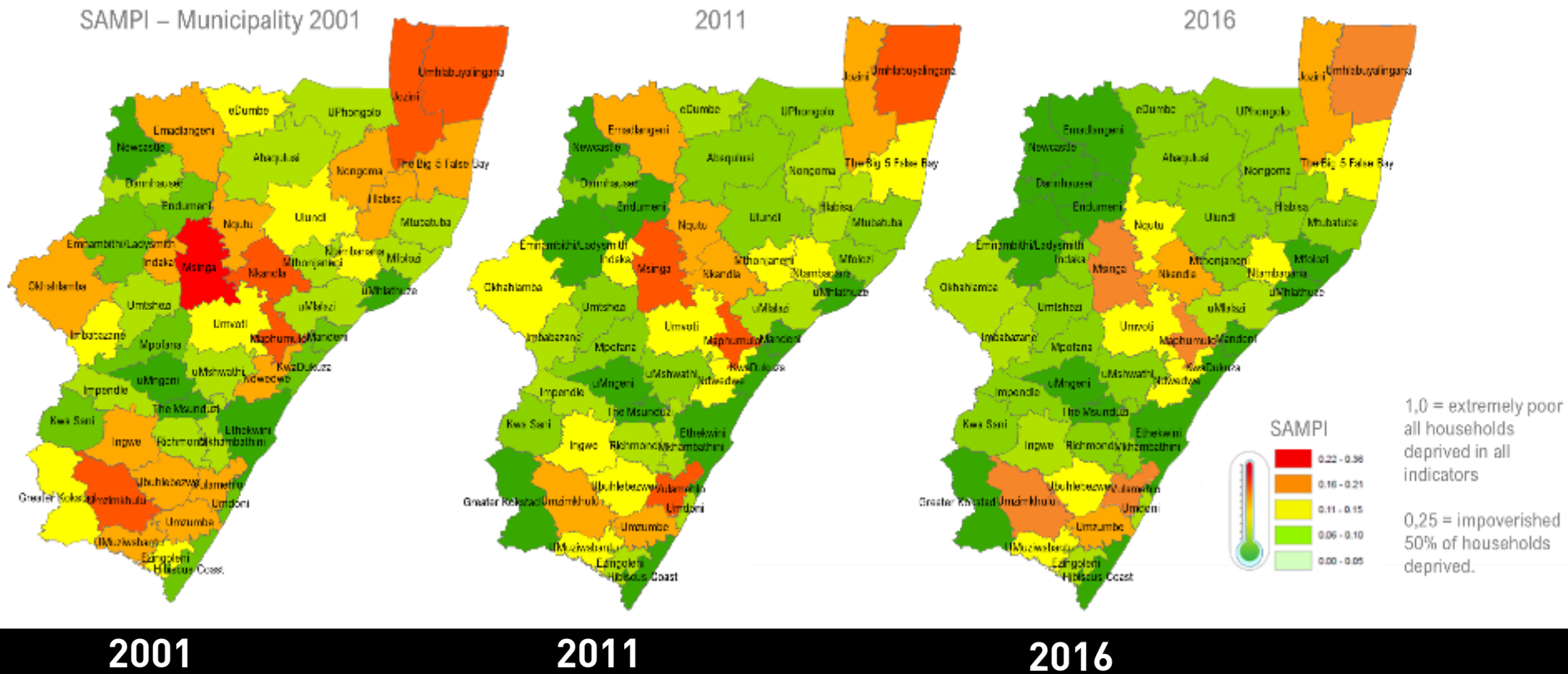
KwaZulu-Natal has the highest proportion of non-natural deaths in the country

Communicable diseases of HIV and AIDS and Tuberculosis were historically significant contributors to mortality

Diabetes is now the leading cause of death in the province, accounting for 7% of deaths, followed by **Tuberculosis**



Multidimensional poverty who vulnerability spatial patterns of poverty reflecting Apartheid rural legacy in areas populated mostly by woman and children



SAMPI is based on four factors: economic activity, living standards, health, and education

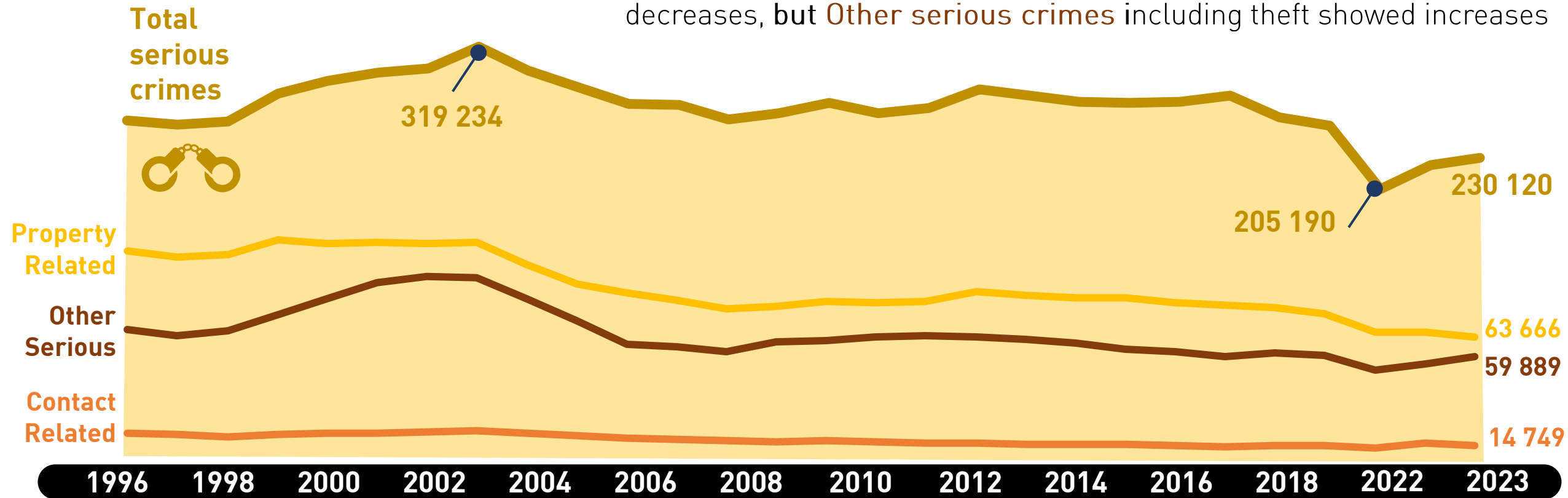
A direct link remains between our inherited spatial patterns and the stubborn persistence of poverty, inequality, and economic inefficiency



City forms have been slowly transformed through peripheral development of subsidized housing, the formation of informal settlements persists housing the marginalized

Serious crimes shows a decrease over time, 230 000 crimes were reported in 2022 increasing from a low observed in 2020-2021

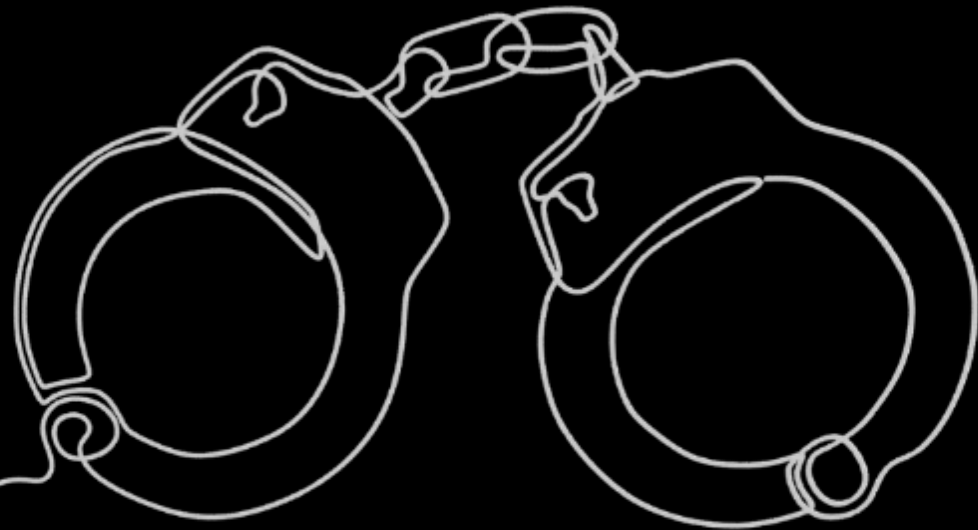
The categories of **Contact related crimes** and **Property related crimes** indicated decreases, but **Other serious crimes** including theft showed increases



KwaZulu-Natal had the highest rape and murder statistics in the country in 2023

Levels of violent crime remains high, with politically motivated killings on the rise; Gender Based Violence an ongoing challenge. **Murder has increased by 3% and KwaZulu-Natal has the second highest per capita murder rate in the country.**

Arguments, vigilantism and robberies are the top motive list for murder

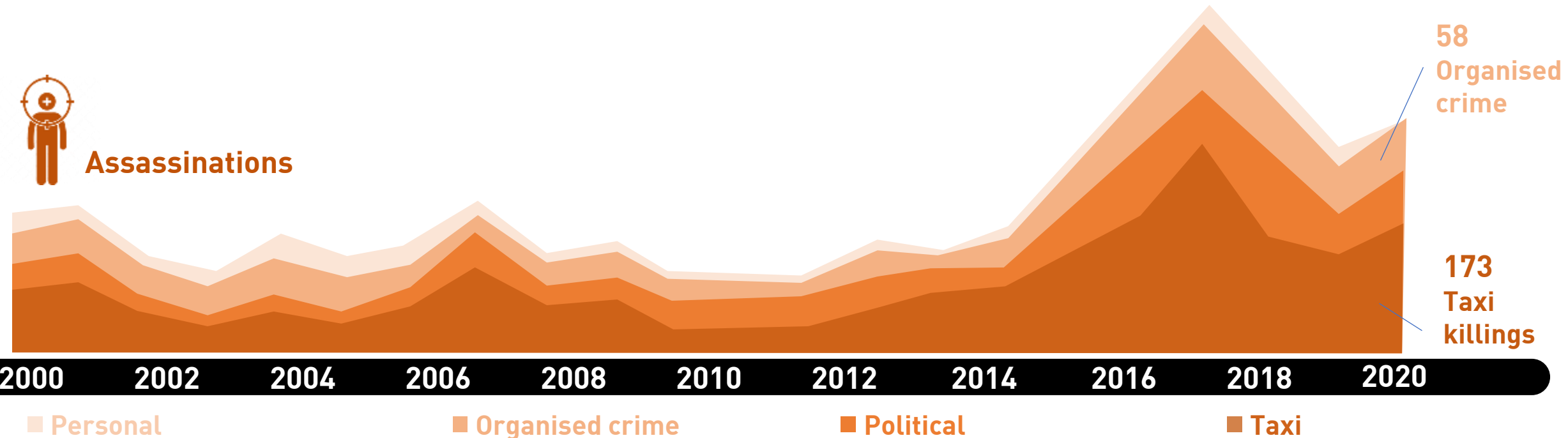


KwaZulu-Natal has a history of political violence, great strides were made to stabilize levels of violence dropped dramatically after the transition to democracy

Targeted violence has seen an increase: 46% of all assassinations recorded were related to the taxi industry, 22% of the hits were linked to organized crime, 21% were politically motivated and 11% were personal



Assassinations



KwaZulu-Natal has the highest frequency of politically linked assassinations

Service delivery protests continue to gain momentum
Triggered by **general dissatisfaction with delivery and failing infrastructure** communities resort to acts of violence
over on-going frustration

As aging infrastructure,
further damaged by floods
and acts of sabotage
continues to fail government
will face increasing levels of
discontent



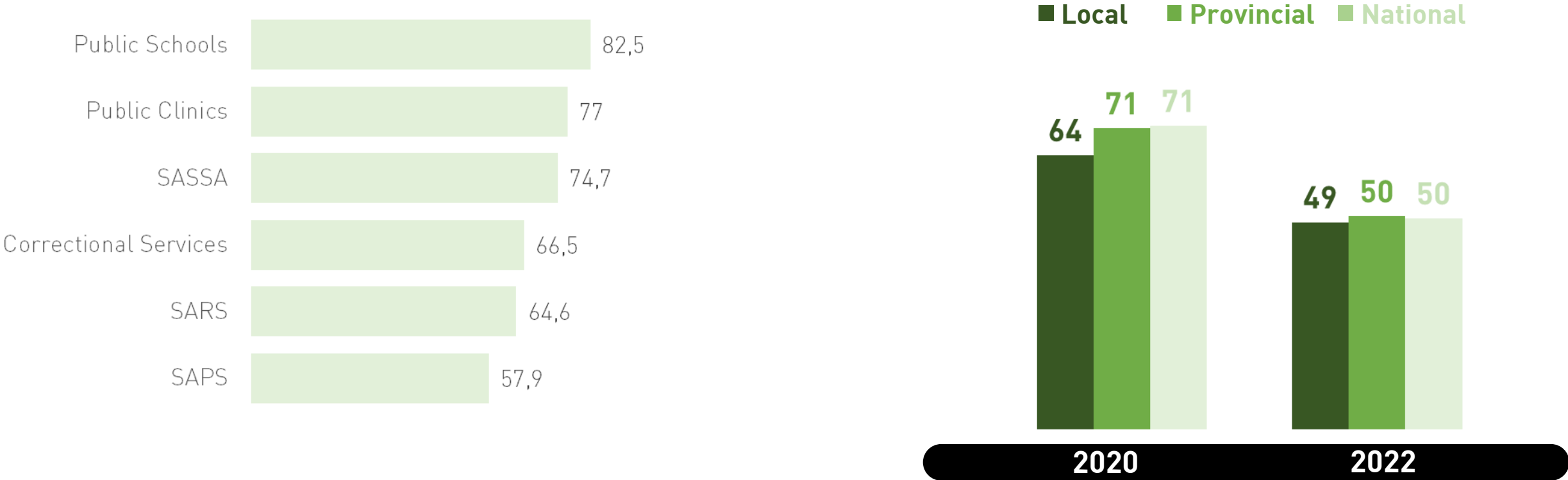
57% of households reported dysfunctional water supply service in 2022

Interruptions that
lasted more than 2 days at a
time have more than doubled
from 23% in 2010.



Levels of public trust in government have dropped from almost 70% trust in government, to less than 50% of persons trusting government in the province

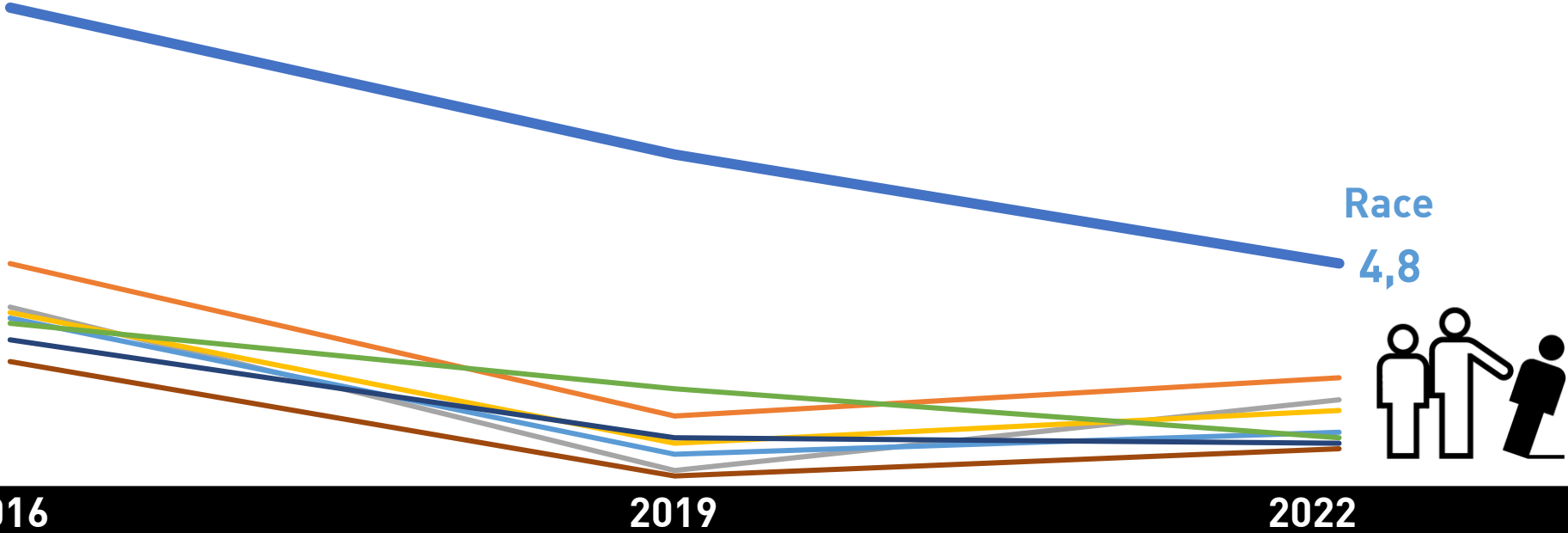
Levels of trust were highest for education services (83%) and lowest for SAPS (58%)



KwaZulu-Natal had the highest level of trust in national government in 2020 71,2% falling to 50% in 2022

Race-based discrimination remain the most prevalent form of discrimination reported but has proportion of people reporting racial discrimination has declined

Progress on racial integration has been difficult to achieve with lingering issues of institutional racism, social distrust and resentment



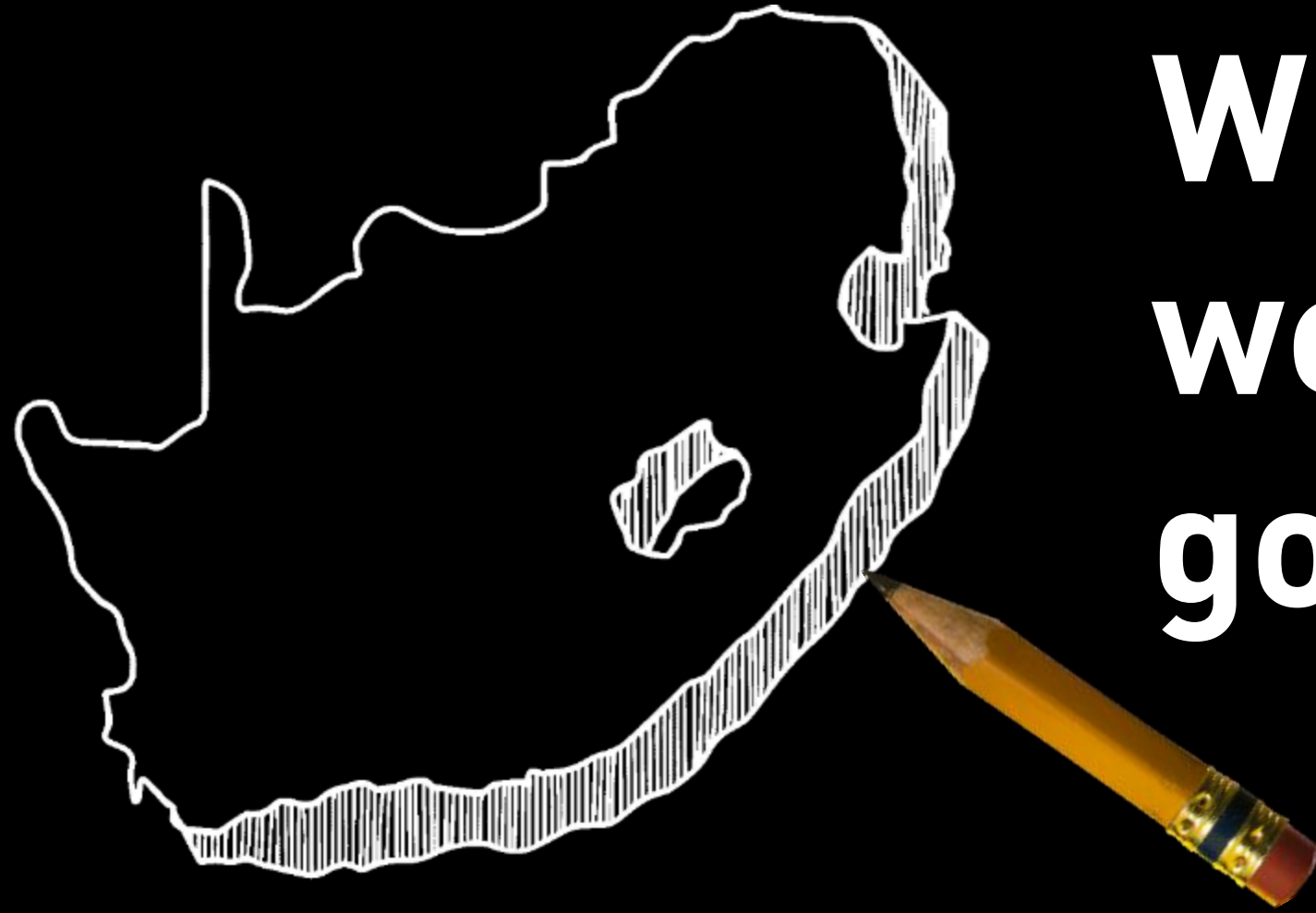
— Race — Poverty — Political affiliation — Language or dialect — Nationality — Sex — Ethnic group — Religion

Culturally, the Province has been enriched by the intermingling of diverse traditions and practices.

Communities have gradually embraced cultural exchanges, leading to a more interconnected society

but racial tensions and remnants of historical prejudices pose hurdles to achieving racial justice and harmony

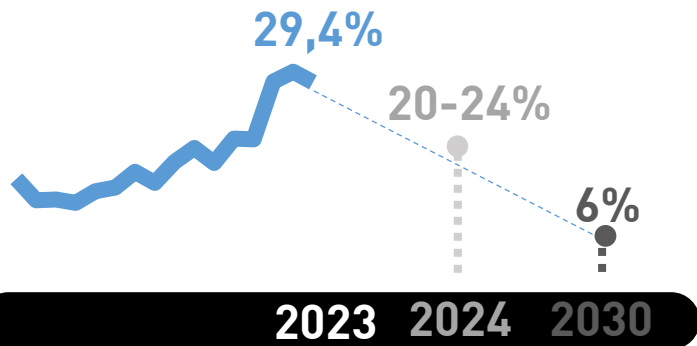




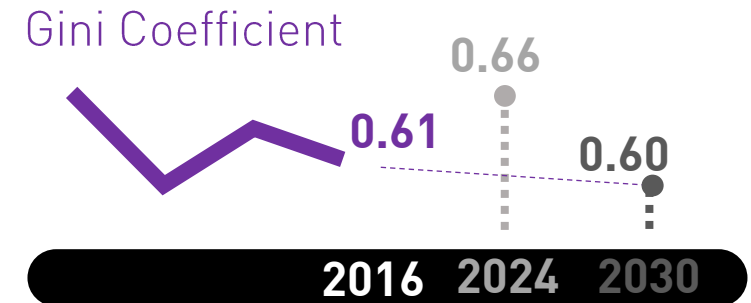
**Where do
we need to
go?**

Achievements against key development indicators shows the scale of work that remains to ensure a better life for all in South Africa

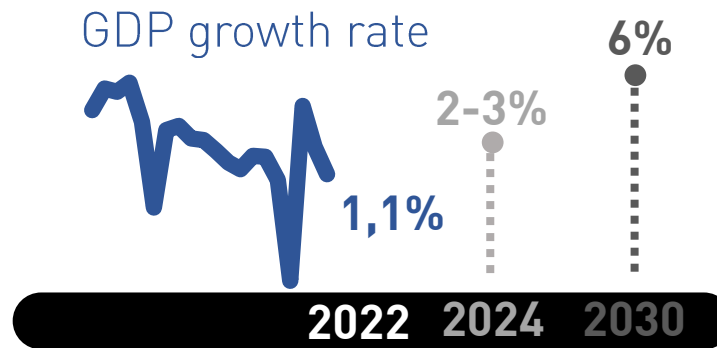
Unemployment



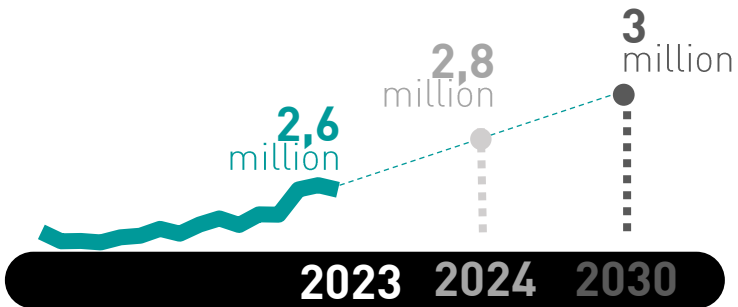
Inequality



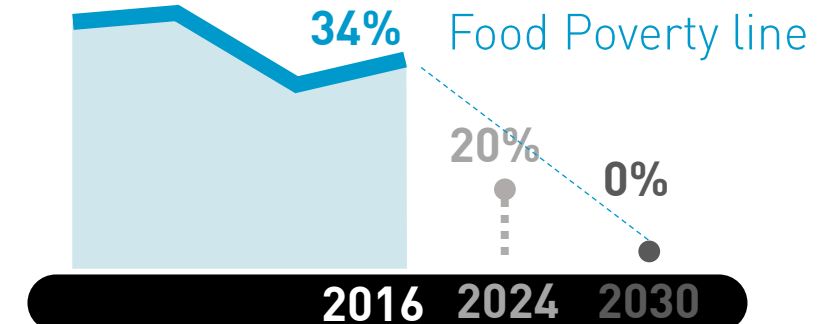
Growth



Employment



Poverty



The province acknowledges that government alone cannot address the enormous economic developmental challenges that we face.

To accelerate development, partnerships with the private sector to stimulate our economy are key



The challenges ...

1. The economy is currently in a low-growth trap. Real GDP per capita regressed.
2. Over one third (37,0%) of young people were not in employment, education or training, youth unemployment is a burden
3. Blockages on infrastructure project preparation, financing, authorisations, delivery, and maintenance
4. High-income inequality and a need for more effective economic empowerment and inclusion strategies.
5. Land ownership patterns remain a big concern.
6. Structural features that perpetuate poverty and inequality have not been sufficiently transformed.
7. Constrained fiscal position limits the KZN government's ability to pursue some of its policy priorities and service delivery.
8. Critical coverage gaps and many instances where citizens do not receive an acceptable standard of service.
9. Inadequate attention to digital transformation and modernisation
10. Corruption, service delivery failures, and challenges to the financial sustainability of local governments and municipalities remain vital drivers of declining citizens' trust in government and increased protests.
11. Social cohesion is threatened by disgruntlement over unmet expectations and perception of unfairness, unequal access to opportunity, erratic episodes of racism, poor health outcomes and standards, and violent social unrest.
12. Dysfunctionality of municipalities and political instability.
13. Rapid urbanisation and the increasing demand for housing and other services, and trend of land invasion.

Prioritisation of Programmes for 2024-2025

1. Jobs Plan
2. Industrialisation and infrastructure for an Inclusive Economy
3. Tackle cost of living
4. Invest in people and meet basic needs
5. Defend Democracy and Advance Freedom
6. Better Africa and World

All this underpinned planning, monitoring and accountability and an honest, dedicated and capable public servant



KWAZULU-NATAL

30

**YEAR
REVIEW**

1994-2024



THANK YOU

**GROWING
KWAZULU-NATAL
TOGETHER**