

THE TRUE STATE OF THE KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE

By Hon MB Gwala IFP MPL

KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Legislature

Leader of Official Opposition

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INTRODUCTION

Even though both the National and KwaZulu–Natal government has placed emphasis on an outcome-based performance management system the states of the Nation and Province addresses do not provide an informative picture of the

indicators of quality of well-being (human development and quality of productive life) enjoyed by the citizens. Of particular concern is the fact that the level of demand of private and public goods and services is never spelt out. Only the supply side is given being part of government programmers and as a result the public is never enabled to know the gap between supply and demand of these goods and services. Further more no detail account is given on the performance of previous State of the Province Addresses. Performance trend is thus lost and the ruling party get away with murder.

Outcome based performance management system is (result) oriented. What has been the impact of delivered goods and services by the provincial government to the well being of the people of the province? It is not the size of school enrolment and years spent in school by pupils but the quality of learning achieved. It is not the number of police deployed and the arrests make that matter but the feeling of safety by the citizens.

Brief Focus on the 2012 State of The Province Address

To demonstrate the above comments we briefly focus on the 2012 State of the Province Address.

Economic Growth and Employment

Although the Premier drawing from the National Presidents focus mentions the triple challenge of poverty, unemployment and inequality, the Premier instead focused on economic growth and employment, selectively choosing the last quarter of 2011 the brags about reduction of unemployment in the province and the creation of jobs. The truth is however, like as reported in the Quarterly Labour Force Survey Quarter 4, 2012 by Stats S.A: The employed person during October – December 2011 period were 2562, 00 and in October – December 2012 the number was 2493 000 down by 1, 6% on a quarter to quarter basis, the unemployed rate was 19, 3% in the Oct –Dec 2011 and 22, 5% in the Oct – Dec 2012. Critically the size of discouraged workers increased from 547,000 in 589,000. The absorption rate declined from 37, 7 % = 36, 1 respectively. It is also important to not employment levels have been fluctuating from quarter to demonstrate the culprit is the temporary/casual workers engaging mostly in indecent jobs. It is important for the Premier to note this.

Building the Economy

The claim that envisaged infrastructure projects are to reverse the levels of the triple challenge of poverty, unemployment and inequality is disappointing if not ingenuous. Which projects are specifically directed to reduce poverty, unemployment and inequality? With respect to some infrastructure projects temporary jobs will be created. The types of infrastructure addressed by The

Premier are instructive; Health, Schools and Roads do not translate to directly solve the triple challenge except principally temporary jobs. Which of these projects will address the needs of the poor where and how? How will inequality be affected, perhaps between schools? Jobs creating projects address small – to – medium jobs in the depressed poor areas like access roads, transport, water harvesting and irrigation schemes, storage facilities, industrial parks and workshops for small and medium enterprises, skills development facilities, and institutional development at community levels.

Capacity augment action to implement the infrastructure projects is not mentioned. The reasons behind the slowdown in the building of new houses is not explained. Water backlog reduction is not explaining in terms of rural and urban areas, poor versus affluent communities and the deficits that are outstanding. The Eskom and Railway projects are old projects with the Provincial government having minimal influence and responsibilities. Tourism, special economic zones are long term have been talked about in the past and have no direct bearing to the alleviation of poverty in rural areas and in slums.

They are not geared to create decent jobs or the elimination of inequality. The direction of tourism business to rural communities is not part of the agenda.

The Agrarian Revolution Story is old and no longer exciting knowing the fact that this was stolen from the IFP as “Green Revolution” and produced enough food for

rural people for years but the ruling party dropped the project and developed what they called “One Home – One Garden” which is a fruitless exercise. Similarly entrepreneurship and enterprise development programmes have not resulted in any impact with respect to poverty reduction, economic development, social development, and reduction of inequalities. It was for this reason that the Premier offered no date or information on this. Cooperatives which established derived by some ulterior motives have been collapsing all over. Large sums of money are quietly being written off. The Ithala cases are legendary in this case what more can be said in this case. The Premier was very smart in being very sketchy with respect to these areas. The Premier is indeed wise.

The story of Rural Development is appalling. The little that is done is the form of invasive modernisation projects to the ignorant and backward rural people still lacking modern technology and values including the outdateness of their traditional institutions. It must be appreciated that Rural Development is about action or initiatives that are designed to enhance the quality of life and the overall well-being of the people living in areas described as rural areas. The typology (or distinguishing characteristics) of these should specifically spelt out in policy and planning documents. The logjam of disadvantages of these areas must known and be shared by all stakeholders. The principal actors are rural people, to with their knowledge, technology, values, culture, institutions which they use to enhance the quality and quantity of their livelihoods. Outsiders like government

department officials must assist in the enhancement of the quality of what the rural communities have and to increase on these.

It should be emphasised that issues on food security include food availability, food quality and access, food utilisation and food stability. These issues affect both rural and urban areas. Rural areas are not homogenous and are not synonymous with agriculture, Assessment for Rural Development should address the following areas that need various forms of intervention: the economy of the area, community development needs, environment (ecology), social development and availability of social services; cultural and value issues affecting development, infrastructural issues and services, political issues of development, demographic issues, institutional issues, historical issues. The Premier and his government seem to be highly limited in conceptualising good security and Rural Development. Furthermore rural development should not be dealt in isolation from urban development and small towns development. Both farm and often farm human livelihood activities should be considered to achieve optimum levels of diversification within and across.

The requirement for efficiency and effectiveness of the Education system has not been addressed by the Premier. Issues of access, quality equity, learning achievements, performance systems and levels for pupils, teachers and schools have not been the attention they serve. Issues of wastage as represented by high

drop-out rates of pupils, pupil pregnancies, etc have not been covered. The impact of infrastructural inadequacies should have been touched upon and the continued inequalities between public and private schools in the province.

To the Premier the Health seems to revolve around immunization, HIV and AIDS, TB and deaths out of Cholera. The identification of multi-faceted interventions by various sectors to improve the health statuses of the people of this province is missing. The role of individuals, households and communities in bringing the healthy status of the province are missing.

The role and achievements of youth Ambassadors and social workers in profiling individuals and families for levels of stress and in changing all – behaviour has received ill-behaviour has secured the Premier attention. The same applies to care of elders and disabled persons although no specific programmes and figures are given. Unfortunately later in the middle of the Report of the Quality of Social Services was prepared after the meeting of the KZN Forum and PC: Social Development in June 2012. This report highlighted crisis in the sector of frail care, elderly persons and disabled persons in the KZN Province. The crises ranged from lack of facilities, personnel, finance, together with poor communication between the NGO Sector and government departments.

Covering the area of fighting crime the Premier was very economical. He only briefly touched in passing on sexual offences, stock theft and human trafficking. As to be tended later on in this paper people in KZN do not feed adequate improvements in the level of crime in the province.

Fraud, corruption and maladministration have been identified as showing improvement. Is the province really getting rid of the pathology of fraud, corruption and maladministration? Or is the Provincial Government on an assured path of success in this area. What is the level of mobilisation of citizens to work with government in this area? Does the public have confidence on government when it comes to these issues? What is the confidence level?

Exactly how clean and good is governance in the KZN province. What are the indicators that are used to this effect? In the 2011/2012 Financial year 45 of the 61 municipalities in the province received unqualified audit, down from 47 in the provinces year. In the 2010/11 financial year 47 district municipalities incurred irregular spending to the tune of R2 billion.

The assessment of the 2012 State of the Province has been done to demonstrate the depth of the provincial government understandings of its work. It has been to demonstrate a lot remain untouched. The True State of the Nation cannot be

found in these statements. It is for this reason that the Inkatha Freedom Party has decided to give the people of this province a rare opportunity to know the True State of the Province. We set up to do in the next section this paper

The True state of the nation

The True State of The Province being given in this document highlights the true picture of the indicators or proxies to the quality of life being enjoyed by citizens and residents of the province of KwaZulu – Natal. The approach adopted has more focus on the declared priorities of the provincial government which are, of course, derived from those pronounced by the National government. The start focuses on Poverty, Unemployment and Inequality. From other areas are covered such as Economic performance, Rural Development, Crime and Security Living Conditions.

The size of KwaZulu – Natal Province and its Demographics

The census of 2011 puts the size of the KwaZulu – Natal province at 10 267 300 which represent a 10% growth from 2007. The share of this population to that of the country has declined from 2007 at 21.2% to that of 19,8% in 2011. This province has lost its share to the Gauteng Province. KZN experienced a net out migration of 30 684 during the census period.

The sex ratio (number of males for every 100 females) is showing an upward direction. In 2001 it was 88, in 2007 it was 90 and in 2011 it stood at 91. This province is an intermediate aged population with the following median age: 21 in 2001, 22 in 2007 and 23 in 2011. Young population have their median below 20 and those between 20 and 29 are intermediately aged population 30 and above represent old population.

The fertility rate (the average number of children born live to a woman during her lifetime) was 3,21 during 2000 - 2006 and 2,81 during 2006 – 2011 period. This demonstrates a declining growth rate of the population.

There have been some changes in terms of provincial and municipal boundaries. KwaZulu – Natal has been affected by these changes; accordingly the KZN land area has increased from 92 361 square kilometres in 2011. The change is due to the shift of the national boundaries over the Indian Ocean in the North Eastern KZN to cater for the Isimangaliso Wetland Park and the exchange of Umzimkulu and Mtatielle. The number of people per square kilometre was 108,8 in 2011. This is the second highest to that of Gauteng Province which was 657, 1.

Poverty, Unemployment Inequalities and Economic Performance

The so-called triple challenges facing the country and KwaZulu Natal is important with respect to their contribution to the well-being of citizens. It is, however, important a place those properly in the problem tree in terms of causes and consequences; it is equally important to understand their relationship inter se as well as with economic structure and performance.

Unemployment is a major contributor to poverty and inequalities. Inequalities with respect to human capital and wealth (productive assets) influence the level of economic participation and poverty levels. The capacity of the economic growth to reduce poverty is influenced by the levels of inequalities (distribution of wealth and income). Informal, casual and low-skill wage employment perpetuates poverty even under condition of employment. Being a discouraged worker does not turn one to be employed. Expanded definition of unemployment is more important for public policy purposes and relates much better to levels and causes of poverty.

Poverty

It is important to agree on the measure of poverty to be used and the difference from seasonal (short-term) and long term (chronic) poverty. The poor households and/or individuals should be properly profiled: their main characteristics, such as geographical area, gender, possession of various assets, education levels, occupation, opportunities, access to various public goods and services, access to

social, cultural, economic and political rights (exclusion and discrimination) and age. The sources of data used here are 2012 South African Survey by The S.A. Institute of Race Relations (major source being SA Statistics, Global Insight and other Research Institutes). Where poverty income levels ranging from R 1 376 per month for one individual to R 4 930 for a household of eight members or more in 2011, the number and proportion of people living in relative poverty were as follows:

Total for KZN = 48,4 %

Africans	4 971 992 (55,5%)
Coloureds	27 246 (19,3%)
Indian	84 942 (10,1%)
Whites	3 502 (0,6%)

Table 1.

Using households earning less than R800 per month at the beginning of 2009 the poverty rates are selected district municipalities were as follows:

Sisonke	72,2%
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Umzimyathi	69, 7%
Umkhanyakude	67,0%

Table 2.

Uthukela (65,5%), Ugu (60,5%), Amajuba (59,5%). The lowest was UMgungundlovu at 47,2%. It must be emphasised that measurements like US\$1 or US\$2 per day are insulting and meaningless. They represent about R7 to R8 per day and R14 to R16 per day. It should also be noted that this represent money metrics measure of poverty (income or consumption). There are many other measures of poverty (asset, possession, housing, health access (ill-being), access to public goods and services, etc). It is therefore important for the Premier to spell out the Level of Poverty (and how measured) that prevails and the impact of specially directed goods to deal with such levels of poverty.

Inequality

Initial inequality is bad for economic growth in productive capital, including credit, and inequality with respect to human capital and power relations (with negative consequence in participation in critical decisions that affect individuals and community lives) the usual measure used is the Gini- Coefficient (0= total equality and 1 total inequality). In 2011 the position in the KwaZulu Natal Province was as follows:

The levels of inequality being experienced in KZN Province are demonstrated by the following selected data: in 1996 it was 0,60; 1999, 0,62; 2003, 0,64 in 2011 it was 0,64. It has remained stubbornly high. Such economic growth, to high economic growth levels and to social accord. It further reduces the power of economic growth to reduce poverty. This is for this reason that in spite of some economic growth that has been achieved, these growth levels have not significantly reduced poverty and because of its exclusionary nature it has not reduced inequality; these relationships should be firmly understood.

Unemployment

The changing structure of the KZN Economy. In South Africa as it is the case in the KZN Province the development (transformation) sequences of the economy experienced by the earlier industrialising countries has been aborted. The structural transformation of the economy from primary sector to higher high labour absorbing industries, and then to capital intensive industries and then to services sector has not been experienced. Similarly the transformation of labour skills from low-0 to semi-skilled and finally to high-skilled labour force have also been thwarted. The consequence of this has been the abundance of low-skilled labour force in the dealing lower- skilled – labour intensive sectors such as agriculture and mining. Not only are the labour intensive sectors not growth fast enough they are also shedding labour. The combination of this factor have led to the growth of the capital knowledge – intensive sector spiking salaries which accelerate growth in equalities between participate in these sectors and those in

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sluggish low – skill and low pay sectors that are even shedding this very unskilled labour. The upshot of these structural changes is the disconnecting of economic growth from growth in employment. That is the explanation of the discrepancies between economic growth and employment growth in the province.

In 2005 the unemployment rate stood at 24,0% (official definition) and 39,9% expanded definition which includes the unemployed discouraged workers. In 2011 it was 20,3 % official definition and 39, 1% expanded definition. In 2012 it was 19, 8 % and 38,5% respectively. For instance in 2012 the number of unemployed was 623 000 (official definition) by 1 577 000 (expanded definition) with respect to District Municipalities the following selected figures are instructive: Majuba (74, 4%), Zululand (50,3%), Umzinyathe (47,5%), Ugu (50,3%), UThungulu (42,7%), Sisonke (39,4%), etc.

Economic growth has been fluctuating. In 1996 it was 4, 4%, in 2000 (3, 6), 2003 (2, 7%) 2009 1st quarter – 6, 0%, 4th quarter 3, 7% 2010, 1st quarter 4, 1% and 4th quarter 3, 9%. Labour force participation (labour force as percentage of working age population) was 46, 5% in 2011 and 45, 8%. Labour absorption rate (employed as percentage of the working age population) was 37, 0% in 2011 and 36, 5% in 2012. All these figures demonstrate the incapacity of the economy to absorb person looking for work. It is important to have economic and human capital development policies that specifically address this phenomenon. There is

also a lot of short term/causal jobs that the economy is generating at low wage level which contributes to the increase in the poverty of they employed.

Life Expectancy at Birth

Life expectancy at birth was 47, 4 and 51, 6 for females between 2001 -2006; between 2006 and 2011 it was 48, 4 and 52, 8 respectively. This well-being measure is an important component of Human Development Index measuring longevity (life expectancy knowledge) (adult literacy 2/3 and mean schooling years and economic well-being (standard of living).

Standard of Health

A healthy population outcome is an end in itself as well as a contribution to economic productivity, reduction in the cost of medicine and related health services, contributes towards the reduction of the abnormal (unnatural) levels of death; its family stability, etc. health outcomes are contributed by many other sectors under this topic we are going to cover the following areas: mortality rates, maternal death rates, HIV and Aids; child headed Households, orphans, infant mortality, under five mortality, financed expenditure, malnutrition vaccines and immunisation.

Infant mortality (number of children under one year that die per 1000 live births in that year) was 56 in 1994, 55 in 2007 and 43 in 2011. Decline from 2008, 2009 and 2011 was only by 1. Through out these years KZN infant mortality rate has been higher than national average. For instance in 2011 the national figure was 34.

The under-five mortality has the same picture with respect to the national figures. In 1994 it was 77, 2007 82 and 2011 63. Corresponding national figures are 62, 62 and 49.

Experiences of server malnutrition rate for under – five children was 46, 6 in 2001, 74 in 2007 and 7, 1 in 2010. The corresponding national figures are 25, 0 5, 2 and 5, 0 respectively. Immunisation coverage for children under one year was 50, 1% in 2000, 97, 3% in 2005 and 2010 85, 2%. It is reported that there has been further improvements to date.

HIV deaths for selected years are as follows: 41, 385 (18, 4 % of total death) in 53, 337 (26, 5% of total deaths) in 2010 and 54,421 (24, 3% of total deaths) in 2012. HIV prevalent rate (in total population) has been 10, 3% in 2000, 14, 8% in 2010 and 15, 1% in 2012.

Child-headed households, mainly due to the death of parents has been: 15 000 (0,5%) in 2002, 24 000 (0, 6%) in 2007 and 25 000 (0, 6%) in 2010. The percentage figures represent the proportion of children in the province living in child – headed households.

In 2010 the number of children who were orphans was 274 560 and this represented 6, 4% of all children in the province living as orphans. Kwa Zulu natal has the highest proportions of children who are maternal and paternal orphans, this corresponds to the highest HIV prevalence rate.

The health system in KwaZulu Natal province has been having the following staffing positions: 1842 doctors and 9,195 nurses in 2000 and 3178 and 14531 respectively in 2012. In 2011 the people to doctor ratio was 3489 to 1 and that of nurses 809 to 1. In 2010 the doctor vacancy rate was 49% and that of nurses 26%. The province is endowed with 39 district hospitals, the regional hospitals, 1, tertiary hospitals, 1 central hospital and 21 specialised hospitals.

The services provided by the health system especially by hospitals have been receiving public condemnation. This ranges from ill-disciplined staff, to shortages of basic materials to attend to patients and unhygienic conditions. Some hospitals are simply overwhelming with patients sleeping along passages waiting to be

attended to by doctors. As a general rule those individuals with means avoid public hospitals in favour of the private ones. The capacity of the department to implement infrastructure projects has led to a situation whereby budgeted funds are returned to the National Treasury. The morale of the hospitals and clinics staff is reported to be low for various reasons.

Living Conditions

Land Ownership in the Kwa-Zulu is as follows: owned by state or its organs 3 868 801 (31%) hectares and by private lands 55 672 99 (59%). The commercial farmland is 3, 439,303 hectares and 1, 031 821 has been targeted for redistribution and by 2011/12 only 635, 502 (61, 6%) had been redistributed.

Of the 2,802, 00 households in the province in 2011 only 713, 000 are involved in agriculture. The reasons for involvement in agriculture are: as main source of income (3%); as extra source of income (7%); as the main source of food (1%), is the extra source of food (1%); as the extra source of food (84%); and as leisure activity (5%). This information is from the 2012S.A. Survey by S.A. Institute of Race Relations. The above figures do not show any effectiveness on the programmes of the provincial Department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs and Rural Development.

It has already given that in 2011 the number of households in KwaZulu – Natal was 280 200. Those living in informal dwellings constituted 7%, there without access to piped water 34%, using buckets or without toilets 5%, using paraffin or wood for cooking 23%, and without electricity 22%. Within selected municipalities with respect to informal dwellings: eThekweni (17%); Themba (11%); UMgungundlovu and Umkhanyakude (40%).

Those living in traditional dwellings in 2011: Sisonke (62%), Ugu (48%); Umkhanyakude (34%), Umzimyathi (51%); uThukela (45%); Zululand (49%) and Uthungulu (48%).

No access to piped water: Zulu and district (46%), Sisonke (51%); uThukela (35%); uMzinyathi 35%, uMkhanyakude (34%). Lowest figures are with respect to eThekweni, Amajuba, uMgungundlovu and uThungulu. No toilet facility/use of bucket system: Zululand (25%), uThungulu (25%), ILembe (12%), Sisonke and Ugu (9%). No access to electricity: Sisonke (51%), uMzinyathi (65%), uMkhanyakude (54%). The rest has figures below these. More rural areas are adversely affected.

Crime and Security

During the period 2009 – 2011, Stats SA in 2012 reported that the perception of crime levels in KwaZulu Natal was as follows: Increased (30%), no change (26%).

This means that 56% of respondents did not perceive improvement in personal safety and security.

This experience is backed up by the following crime statistics:

Sexual Offences: (rate per 100, 000 persons)

In 1994/95 7308 cases representing 90 per 100 000 persons; In 2011/2012 there were 12 288 case representing, 114 per 100 000 persons.

Robbery with aggravated Circumstances: In 1994/95 it was at 17 407 (215 per 100 000) and in 2011/2012 it stood at 18, 469 (171 per 100 000 persons).

Assault with intent

To inflict grievous bodily harm: Actual numbers was 24 027 (297 per 100 000 persons) in 1994/95 and 29 608 (274 per 100 000) in 2011/2012).

Burglary at Residential Premises: Actual figures for 1994/95 was 38 117 (471 per 100 000) and 41 120 (380 per 100 000) in 2011/2012. This was second position in the country.

Commercial Crime: The figures are 9946 (125) for 1994/95 and 13 681 (127) in 2011/12. Here both actual rate figures went up.

Drug-Related Crime: Actual figures stood at 8540 (105) in 1994/95 and 37 415 (315) in 2011/12. Domestic increase in both actual numbers and rates. This applies to sexual offences.

Education

The number schools in the province have grown by 4, 6% between 2000 and 5693 to 5957 in 2011. The teacher pupil rates in 2011 was 31 to 1, with 27 818 30 and thereafter 88, 710. Attendance of Independent Schools compared to Public Schools grew by 19, 8% between 2000 – 2011 and of Public Schools by 6, and 2%.

Attendance of Early Childhood Development Centres in 2011 (0-4 years old) was as follows: these attending 262, 000 and not attending 790, 000. The total is 1082 000 and the proportion attending is only 24, 2%.

Grade 3 children literacy levels were 35% in 2001, 38% in 2007 and 39% in 2011. Numeracy levels were 30%, 36% and 31% respectively. The literacy rate of Africans aged 20 years and above was 67, 1 % in 2011 and for all racial groups it was 71, 5%.

The selected education levels at municipality level of over 21 years old can be given as follows: No Schooling (Amajuba 7,8%, eThekwini 3,7%, ILembe 18,2%, Sisonke 12,3%, Zululand 20,0%, uThungulu 18,5%, UMzinyathi 30, 2%, uThukela 14,1%, Umkhanyakude 24,8%, Ugu 15,5%, uMgungundlovu 8,5%).

Some of the reasons advanced for non-attendance are: education is useless (4, 9%), family commitments (4, 2%), working at home (13, 6%), no money for fees (40, 6%).

In 2011 the pass rates for Africans (65,8%, Coloureds 87, 0%, Indians 93,8% and White 98,6%. With respect to mathematics in 2011, 61, 483 wrote and that that passed with more than 40% was 14, 235 which was 23, 2%. With Denaledi Schools 8953 wrote and those who passed with more than 40% was 2697 which was 30, 0 %. With respect to Physical Science those who sat were 45, 340 and those who passed with more than 40% were 13,965 which was 30, 8%. At the Denaledi

Schools 6643 sat the examinations and 2507 passed with over 40% and represented 37, 7%.

In 2011 teacher vacancies stood at 12 220 and temporary teachers in 2010 were 4617. Some aspects of school infrastructure in 2011 were as follows: those with no water supply (10,6%), with unreliable water supply 19,9%, no electricity supply 26,6%, with laboratories 12,1%, with stocked laboratories 12, 1%, with computer centres 1^%, stocked computer centres 5,4 %, with libraries 20,2%, with stocked libraries 6,1%.

Teenage at school is growing concern. This is demonstrated by the following selected figures for 2009. Grade 3 (16), Grade 5 (34), Grade 7 (279), Grade 9 (1,680), Grade 10 (2923), Grade 11 (3,749), Grade 12 (3291).

Conclusion

This paper has made a critical assessment of the 2012 Premier`s State of the Province Address. As a follow- up to that assessment and for the benefit of the public the True State of the Province well- being has been given. This is not exhaustive by any means: but it provides a good picture of the issues that confront this province. Those issues are receiving attention of the Inkatha

Freedom Party. Some of the comments made and the areas covered are indicators of this party's policy scope. The Inkatha Freedom Party is positioning itself to being the solution to the outstanding issues in this paper and others not mentioned. We are adequately poised for effective participation in the forthcoming elections in which we are going be victorious.