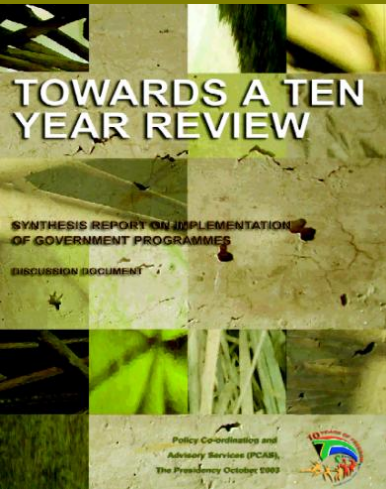




Integrated Development

**Department of the Premier
Provincial Planning Unit
02 September 2011**

Integrated Planning



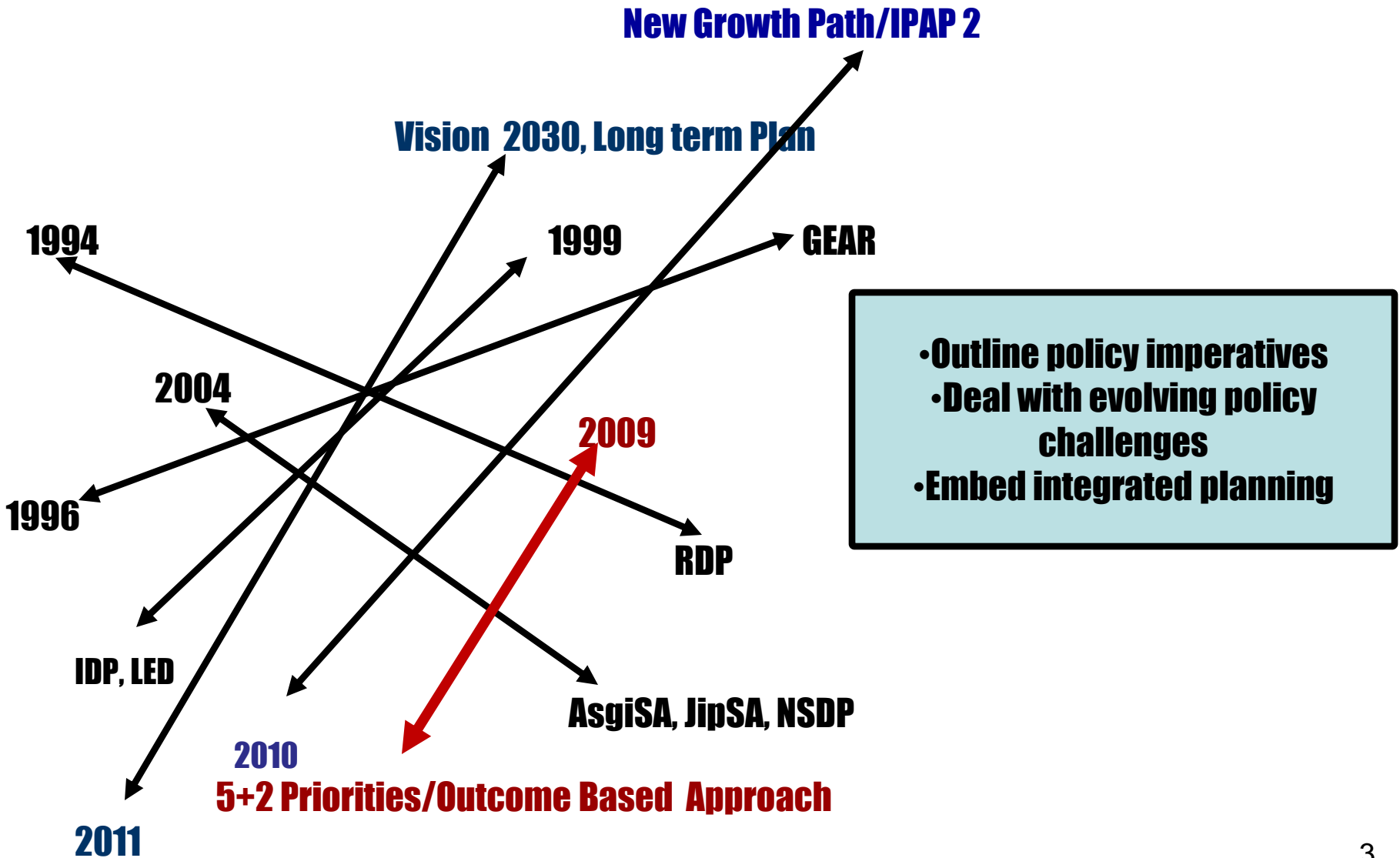
“Local government is not yet included in the planning process but the introduction of IDPs is expected to assist in such interaction.” This has necessitated *alignment* that entailed that all three spheres of government will (1) act in a focused and decisive way, (2) demonstrate the will to make tough trade-offs and choices, (3) implement consistent strategies, and (4) provide leadership, collaborate and build partnerships with each other, the private sector and civil society.

**The January 2005
Harmonising and
Alignment Report
The Presidency**


“One of the major challenges that has frustrated government in its quest to (1) provide basic services to all its people, (2) progressively improve the quality of life and life chances of all South Africans and (3) eradicate the dualistic nature of the South African economy has been the effective integration, coordination and alignment of the actions of its three constituting spheres.”

- **Ensuring coordination of planning throughout government – by means of planning support structure**
- **Strengthen planning practices across government and spheres and ensure alignment and compliance**
- **Clarify the role of provincial and local spheres in economic development and provide capacity for these functions to be undertaken**

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No policies and activities, whether of national, provincial, local governments or state entities, find expression in mid-air, but rather in physical local spaces in municipalities. IDPs are plans for district/metro and local municipalities containing integrated economic and social programmes for given geographic spaces.

Districts and metropolitan areas should be positioned as the geographical units for building an understanding of the nature and distribution of potential and demographic patterns across the country.

Principle 1

Rapid, sustained and inclusive economic growth is a pre-requisite for the achievement of other policy objectives, amongst which poverty alleviation is key

Principle 2

Government spending on fixed investment should focus economic infrastructure development on localities of economic growth and/or economic potential in order to gear up private sector investment, stimulate sustainable economic activities and create long-term employment opportunities

Principle 4

- In order to overcome the spatial distortions of Apartheid: future settlement and economic development opportunities should be channelled mainly into activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent to or link the main growth centres**
- economic infrastructure investment should primarily support localities that are or will become growth nodes**

Principle 3

- localities with both high levels of poverty and economic potential require emphasis on fixed capital investment to exploit potential**
- localities with low economic potential, beyond basic services, require emphasis on social transfers, human resource development and labour market intelligence**

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- **The challenges reflected in the National Planning Commission Diagnostic report:**



- **These are some of the challenges that also beset our provincial and municipal landscape Emerging from the FSGDS research and engagements**

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Currently the Free State Provincial Government is in the process of reviewing the Free State Growth and Development Strategies. The FSGDS is based on a long-term view of the province's development trajectory. Among others, it is shaped by the electoral mandate, Mid-Term Strategic Framework, Outcome based priorities, **National Spatial Development Perspective**, New Growth Path and Integrated Development Plans.

- Free State Rural Development Strategy
- Free State Economic Development Strategy
- Free State Poverty Alleviation Strategy
- Free State Spatial Development Framework
- Free State Agriculture Development Strategy

The review and development of these strategies will be done within the provincial development trajectory bounds outlined in the FSGDS to ensure alignment and coherence based on a common development agenda

Integrated Provincial Planning Framework

Integrate existing planning strategies, plans, frameworks, approaches, practices, institutional arrangements, and operational mechanisms into a single Free State Provincial Planning Framework.

Failure to attain policy imperatives and can be attributed to not having data-driven and evidence-based strategies or activities

Undertake research to inform government planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation (*demography, poverty, energy, economic development, education*).



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We have developed the Provincial Research Agenda to shape decision-making and ground scientific vigour in FSPG and DMs

Six Research Priorities and Needs for Thabo Mofutsanyana	Three most important Research Priorities and Needs
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Economical development/ decent employment• Spatial planning/ economic infrastructure• Population dynamics/ skills development• Water availability and quality/ economic Infrastructure• Agricultural development/rural development• Infrastructure availability and age analysis/economic Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water availability, and quality/ economic Infrastructure to deal with the challenge of water shortage and quality in the district.• Infrastructure availability and age analysis within the district.• Spatial planning and land use to determine the available land and its alternative use.

Why District Planning is critical for Provincial Development

- **Integration, Coordination and Coherence**
- **Effective use of scarce resources**
 - **Institutional convergence**
 - **Fostering partnerships**
 - **Service delivery**
- **Enhance economic growth**

Thanks