





Purpose of the Presentation

 Briefing by the DSI on the programmes and interventions to support the District Development Model

Content Outline

- 1. Interpretation and Internalization of DDM by the DSI
- 2. DSI DDM Approach Principles;
- 3. Three Pronged Approach to the DDM;
- 4. DDM Process 1: Selection of the most responsive and high impact projects (list submitted to DCOG and project examples);
- 5. DDM Process 2: Innovation and technologies to support the delivery of basic services to 35 municipalities;
- 6. DDM Process 3: DDM as a platform for inclusive innovation and the implementation of the Decadal Plan
- 7. Conclusion;



District Development Model – as a platform for Inclusive Innovation?

- The District Development Model provides an ideal opportunity where national, provincial and local government can play a role to create conditions and a conducive environment for an entrepreneurial and innovative state through inclusive innovation,
- The DDM provides a space where innovation could drive economic development and innovation based district regeneration through inclusive policy framework and where the discourse, the state and the district development programmes are inclusive and innovation driven.
- The District Development Model provides a space for the implementation of the Decadal Plan to support economic construction and recovery though:
 - Creating an enabling environment for innovation for inclusive development;
 - Creating an enabling environment for using innovation to support existing sectors of the economy;
 - Creating an enabling environment for supporting new sources of growth;
 - Procurement of locally developed technologies;
 - Commercialisation of publicly funded IP

DSI's Understanding and Interpretation - District Development Model

- The model provides for an approach where national, provincial departments have to allocate budgets that are georeferenced in the District Municipalities;
- This will provide a baseline of the current investments in the District Municipalities;
- A "gap analysis" to understand the how "various government programmes" (national and provincial) respond to the "development challenges and material conditions" on the ground by juxtaposing these initiatives against the DDM "development profiles";
- The DDM should produce "One plan" by the whole of government to respond to the developmental needs in a particular geographic space;
- DDM is about national, provincial and local government planning together, implementing together

DSI's Understanding and Interpretation - District Development Development Model +

- Solve the Silos at a horizontal and vertical level;
- Narrow the distance between the people, government and the movement by strengthening the coordination role and capacities at the District and City levels as the penultimate sphere closer to the people after ward and local;
- Deliver Integrated Services whilst strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation and impact at district and local levels, as well as within the movement;
- Ensuring inclusive and gender mainstreamed budgets; Transformation for peoples lives;
- Maximising impact and aligning interdepartmental resources on similar or related projects and avoid duplication;
- Changing the face of our rural and urban landscapes by ensuring complementarity between urban and rural development, with a deliberate emphasis on Local Economic Development;
- Ensure sustainable development whilst accelerating initiatives to promote poverty eradication, employment and equality (district development profile).

District Development Model Principles and Objectives

Principles Underpinning the Model

- a. Existing Constitutional Framework Remains as is, whilst strengthening the regulatory framework for Cooperative Governance
- b. Reinforce Local Government and its Proximity to Communities
- c. Distinction Between Long-term and Medium-term StrategicPlanning/Implementation Mechanisms
- d. **Build on Lessons** from implementing previous similar and Existing Good Practices Current MTSF Alignment (DPME) and Operation Sukuma Sakhe (OSS) and other emerging best practice
- e. Focusing effort in a geographic location– spatial management of interventions
- f. Linkages, synergies, maximize impact across govt. programmes in a District.

 NB: What is the total impact of government interventions in a District Municipalities?

Main Objectives of the Model

- a. Managing rural/urban migration, as well as sustainable growth and development;
- b. Determining and/or supporting local economic drivers;
- c. Determining and managing spatial form, land release and land development;
- d. Determining infrastructure investment requirements and ensure long-term infrastructure adequacy to support integrated human settlements, economic activity and provision of basic services, community and social services through geographic crowding;
- e. Institutionalize long term planning whilst addressing 'burning' short term issues

The One Plan

- The One Plan is a long terms plan that will respond to burning issues, it will express
 the NDP at local spaces;
- It will demonstrate how in a geographic space is government making an impact;
- The One plan should demonstrate how is a **collective of government interventions** are making an **impact in a geographic location**;
- The plan should demonstrate how the government is responding to the material conditions on the ground and on people's lives;
- The One plan will inform reprioritization that all government departments must do;
- The One plan should inform departmental App's as well as municipal budgets;
- The One plan is a base for "all of government approach"

Pillars of the One Plan



- a) Managing urbanisation, growth and development;
- b) Determining and/or supporting local economic drivers;
- c) Determining and managing spatial form, land release and land development;
- d) Determining infrastructure investment requirements and ensure long-term infrastructure adequacy to support integrated human settlements, economic activity and provision of basic services, community and social services:
- e) Institutionalize long term planning whilst addressing 'burning' short term issues

District Profiles: Development Challenges

Ekurhuleni DM Profile:

- The population of the City of Ekurhuleni is 3 774 638, having grown from 3 698 772 in 2018, the growth rate has been declining from 2.8% in 2011 to the current 2.1%.
- The unemployment rate in Ekurhuleni is 31,8%. The unemployment rate in the city has always been far above the Gauteng and country average. Poverty remains stubbornly high in the CoE with over 34% of the population living in poverty.
- The City of Ekurhuleni has 4% of people without any education. In total, the number of people with primary and secondary education is 43%, while 41% of people in the City have matric. Only 4% of people in the City of Ekurhuleni have an undergraduate qualification.

Ugu DM Profile:

- The total population of the Ugu District municipal area is 754 954 with a growth rate of1.1% in 2019, up from 0.6% in 2009.
- Among those aged 20 years and older, a quarter (25%) have completed only primary school or lower. A third (33%) have completed some secondary school (without matric).
- Almost three-quarters (71.5%) of the households have access to piped water; 85.2% have access to electricity and 71% have access to sanitation. • Only 14.7% of the households are indigent households.
- The predominantly rural municipalities are plaqued with the highest poverty rates. The Umzumbe municipality has the highest poverty levels with Ray Nkonyeni municipality enduring the lowest at 19% and 11% respectively.

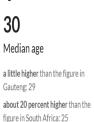
Zululand DM Profile:

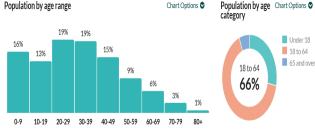
Population contributes to 22% of KZN population. Population growth is at 1.4% and 1.6% * about 868 031 population in 2019;51% of population younger than 18; In 2019, 722 000 (83%) people were living below the upper bound poverty line of R1227 per person per month poverty line.

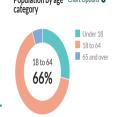
The biggest employer is the community services sector which employed 27% of the employed, the trade sector employed 20,5%, electricity sector employed 0,4% and mining sector employed 0.6%

Most of the learners in the rural areas of the district travel long distances to access educational facilities. Lack of educational facilities, but also shortages of teachers, limited career guidance, and/or poor quality of facilities;14.8% of the population had no access to electricity.

Age





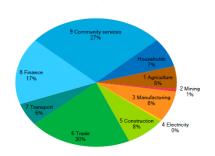


Source: Community Survey 2016

Source: Community Survey 2016

Population Profile		Socio-Economic Profile				
Total Population	754 954	Total Number of Households	175 146			
Young (0-14)	286 823	Average Household Size	4 (Persons/HH)			
Area in KM ²	4 908	Access to Piped Water	125 305			
		Access to riped water	(71.5%)			
Population Density	153.49	Access to Electricity	149 224			
r opulation belisity	155.45	Access to Liectricity	(85.2%)			
Population Growth	1.1%	Access to Sanitation	124 354			
Rate	1.170	Access to Sanitation	(71.0%)			
Sex Ration (Male/100	92	Indigent Households	25 750 (14.7%)			
Females)	32	maigent nouseholds	25 750 (14.776)			

Total Employment Composition Zululand, 2019



DSI DDM Approach Principles

Principles Guiding the DSI's Approach to the DDM

- DSI's approach to the DDM should <u>not be about listing projects</u> being implemented at a district;
- The DSI's approach to the DDM should be based on <u>a model that can package DSI's interventions for impact;</u>
- <u>DSI may also need to engage with DDM municipalities</u> on the proposed innovation and interventions and projects. The approach to select the final innovation projects for the districts should <u>be a bottom up approach</u>;
- <u>Data and information intelligence</u> is needed about projects that the DSI has successfully deployed before and where DSI can deploy again;
- Systems such as <u>data analytics</u>, <u>GIS</u> should also be used to derive intelligence on projects and mapping such projects against the development needs on the ground;
- The <u>DSI should not only focus on the 3 districts</u> where the Minister and the DM are deployed as political champions for the DDM, but <u>DSI should</u> support all 52 districts.

Principles Guiding the DSI's Approach to the DDM

- DDM innovation projects should also demonstrate regional focus and inter-linkages between rural and urban communities and development challenges;
- DSI should explore how the <u>DSI DDM projects could be institutionalized at the district level;</u>
- DSI should also explore <u>how it could leverage international innovation donor</u> funding to support the district development model;
- The <u>DSI's approach</u> to the DDM <u>should not be about offering individual interventions</u> and projects, but to achieve this through a <u>systems thinking approach</u>;
- DSI will have to do a <u>macro-analysis of current DSI</u> 's <u>projects in districts</u> and evaluate their impact;
- Modelling of impact of DSI initiatives on poverty, unemployment and income at a
 district level, through DSI's projects multiplication formula and packaging scenarios i.e.
 What total impact would a combination of Technology Stations, Community Wireless
 Networks such as Zenzeleni and Research Chairs Programme could make in a
 district?
- Identify projects whose value add that is a quantum higher!

DSI's 3 Pronged Approach to the DDM

DSI has a 3 Pronged Approach to the DDM

• <u>DDM Process 1</u>: Selection of Current, High Impact and Responsive Initiatives to the District Profiles (DSI and DSI Entities Database of DDM Projects officially submitted to DCOG):

Profiling of Current Projects (Contribution to DSI outcomes, White Paper, SDG's, Responsive to the Poverty, Unemployment and Exclusion etc),

DDM Projects Selection Criteria (Projects that are responsive to skills, employment, entrepreneurship, economic opportunities, basic service delivery, local economic development, local supplier chains, circular economy, women, youth, unemployed),

4 Impact Extents- (high, medium, moderate, low);

Impact Areas – (Life changing opportunities, Economic competitiveness and recovery, Access to Basic Services and Societal problems, challenges and decision support tools)

 DDM Process 2: SBS Innovations for Service Delivery (VVISDP)- (Bottom up approach where municipalities registered their service delivery challenges that require technology and innovation)

Municipal Applications Summary								
Total Applications	108							
Total Recommended	78							
Total Rejected	30							
Recommended for Project 1	27							
Recommended for Project 2	29							
Recommended for Project 3	8							
Recommended for Project 4	7							
Recommended for Project 5 7								
1 to oct il il or il i to oct o								

• <u>DDM Process 3</u>: DDM as a Platform for Inclusive Innovation and Implementation of the Decadal Plan Initiatives

Focus areas of the Decadal Plan that should be implemented in the DDM

Proposed Decadal Plan Initiatives (Using the packaging model for DDM interventions)

Institutional Arrangements for Implementing the Decadal Plan at a District Level

Inter-Premier /Mayor Committee on Innovation

DDM Innovation Compact

DDM Innovation Strategic Management Model

DDM Innovation Fund

DDM Innovation Action Plan

DDM Inclusive Innovation Programme

<u>DDM Process 1</u>: Selection of Current, High Impact and Responsive Initiatives to the District Challenges

DSI DDM Project Impact Extents

High Impact (1)

One Plan (OnP);

Medium Term Strategic Framework Priorities (MTSFp);

Policy Intents (Pi);

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG);

5 Year Strategic Outcome (StgOut);

Decadal Plan (DecP)

Medium Impact (2)

Policy Intents (Pi);

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG);

5 Year Strategic Outcome (StgOut);

Decadal Plan (DecP)

Moderate Impact (3)

One Plan (OnP);

Medium Term Strategic Framework Priorities (MTSFp);

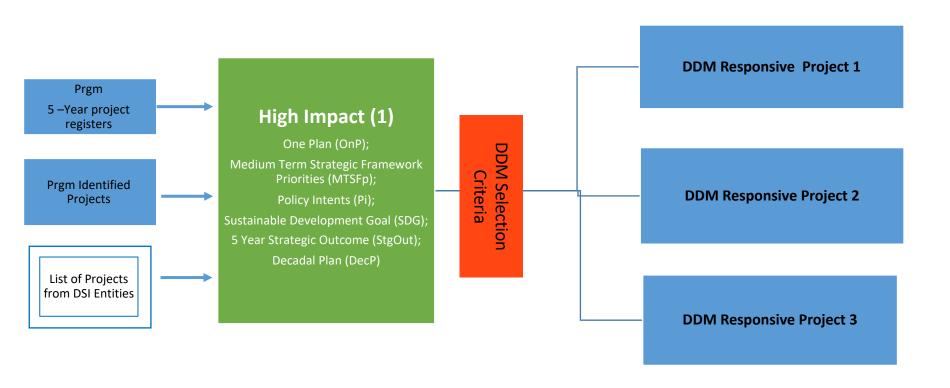
Low Impact (4)

One Plan (OnP); or

Medium Term Strategic Framework Priorities (MTSFp); or

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)

High Impact and Responsive Project - Selection Process



DDM Projects Selection Criteria

- Initiatives which catalyzes and advance economic inclusion of youth through support to youth-owned enterprises and innovations, develop skills for employability, entrepreneurship and enhance the engagement of youth as active citizens;
- Projects that are directly responsive to the challenges such as crime, drugs, health, drought, climate change, including risk and vulnerability profiles;
- Projects that respond or promotes the roll-out of innovative solutions to deliver basic services in municipalities such as water, sanitation, energy, education and connectivity;
- Projects that support local systems of production, circular economy and innovation for local economic development.
- Infrastructure
- Women, youth, disabled people and directly impacting on the community;
- Skills, training (excl. PhDs and Masters), educations and business development;
- Local industry and supplier vale chain
- Benefit to SMME's and Cooperatives

NB: Projects that has direct beneficiaries as youth, community members, the municipalities, SMME's, businesses and can address basic services and unemployment.

DSI DDM: Impact Areas

Impact Area (1)

Life Changing Opportunities

-skills development;

-training, innovation leadership skills;

-entrepreneurship support;

-digital skills;

-incentives and support for tech start ups, innovation SMME's, cooperatives;

-support for unemployed youth, women

-youth innovation incentive schemes

Impact Area (2)

Economic Competitiveness and Recovery

-local systems of innovation and production;

-circular economy;

-innovation for local economic development;

 -innovation support for existing economic sectors such as mining, agriculture, tourism and manufacturing;

-support for new sources of growth;

Impact Area (3)

Access to Basic Services and Infrastructure

-basic service delivery such as water, energy, human settlements, education, waste management, health and sanitation;

-innovation infrastructure;

-community innovation, science support centres;

-community broadband connectivity;

Research infrastructure;

-support for new sources of growth;

-smart cities, smart settlements and neighbourhoods

Impact Area (4)

Societal Problems, Challenges and Decision Support

-youth in drugs;

-environmental pollution and degradation;

-climate change and drought;

-safer cities and communities;

-social development;

-decision support tools;

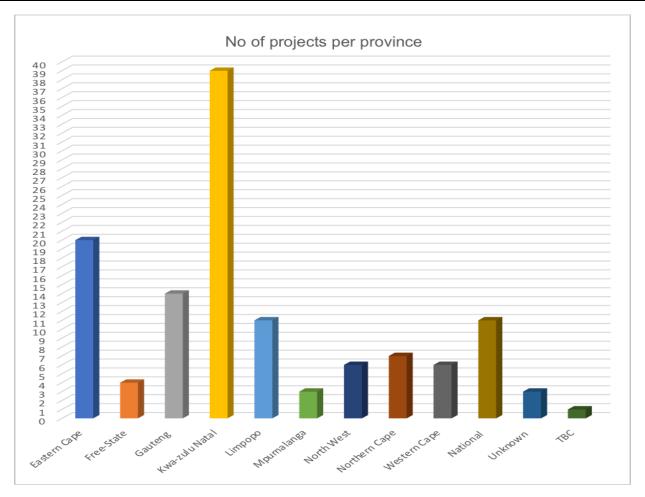
-policy research

Database of DDM Projects by Province and District Municipalities

 Please refer to the attached Annexure – List of DSI DDM Interventions in Provinces and municipalities

Analysis of the Current Portfolio of DSI DDM Projects by Province and District Municipalities

	NO OF PROJECTS PER PROVINCE											
Province	Eastern Cape	Free-State	Gauteng	Kwa-zulu Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	National	Unknown	ТВС
No of Projects	20	4	14	39	11	3	6	7	6	11	3	1



DDM Projects- Impact Extent Summary

				DI	DM PROJEC	TS - IMPACT E	XTENT					
High Impact	Eastern Cape	Free-State	Gauteng	Kwa-zulu Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	National	Unknown	твс
	15	4	8	22	7	2	4	7	6	8	1	
Medium Impact	Eastern Cape	Free-State	Gauteng	Kwa-zulu Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	National	Unknown	твс
			1	2							1	1
Moderate Impact	Eastern Cape	Free-State	Gauteng	Kwa-zulu Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	National	Unknown	твс
			4	9	1					1	1	
Low Impact	Eastern Cape	Free-State	Gauteng	Kwa-zulu Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	National	Unknown	твс
	5		1	6	3	1	2			2		

Summa	ary
High Impact	84
Medium Impact	5
Moderate Impact	16
Low Impact	20
	125

High Impact (1)

One Plan (OnP);

Medium Term Strategic Framework
Priorities (MTSFp);

Policy Intents (Pi);

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG);

5 Year Strategic Outcome (StgOut);

Decadal Plan (DecP)

Medium Impact (2)

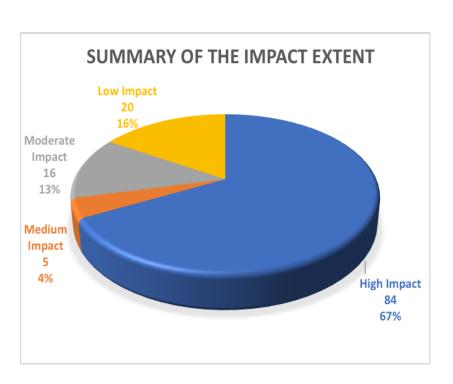
Policy Intents (Pi); Sustainable Development Goal (SDG); 5 Year Strategic Outcome (StgOut); Decadal Plan (DecP)

Moderate Impact (3)

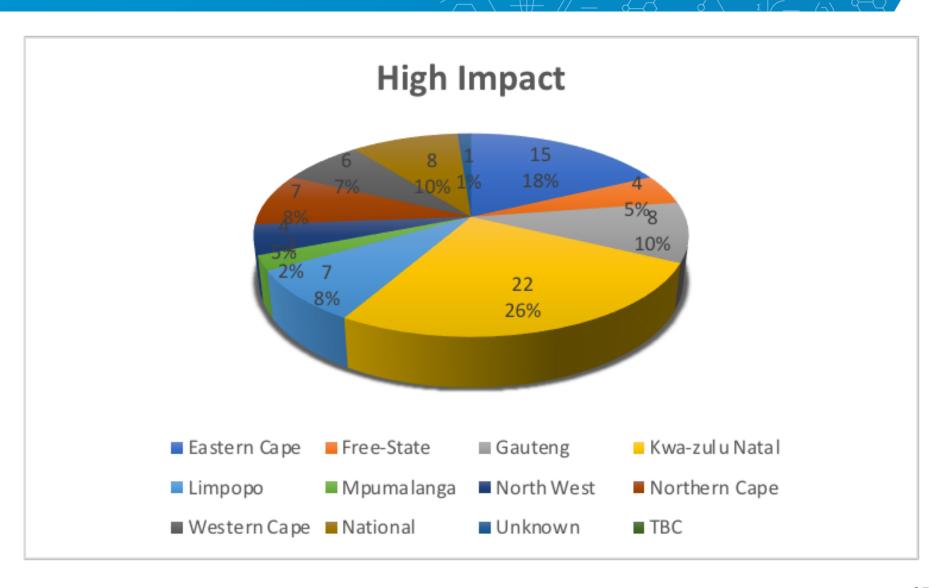
One Plan (OnP); Medium Term Strategic Framework Priorities (MTSFp);

Low Impact (4)

One Plan (OnP); or Medium Term Strategic Framework Priorities (MTSFp); or Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)



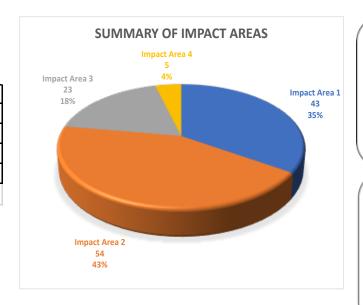
DDM Projects-Impact Extent by Province



DDM Projects- Impact Area Summary

	DDM PROJECTS ACCORDING TO IMPACT AREA											
Impact Area 1	Eastern Cape	Free-State	Gauteng	Kwa-zulu Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	National	Unknown	TBC
	9	4	3	11	3	1	2	3	4	3		
Impact Area 2	Eastern Cape	Free-State	Gauteng	Kwa-zulu Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	National	Unknown	TBC
	10		7	18	6	1	1	4	1	3	2	1
Impact Area 3	Eastern Cape	Free-State	Gauteng	Kwa-zulu Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	National	Unknown	TBC
	1		4	9	2	1	3			3		
Impact Area 4	Eastern Cape	Free-State	Gauteng	Kwa-zulu Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	National	Unknown	TBC
	1								1	2	1	

Cummani							
Summary							
Impact Area 1	43						
Impact Area 2	54						
Impact Area 3	23						
Impact Area 4	5						
	125						



Impact Area (1)

Life Changing Opportunities

-skills development;
 -training, innovation leadership skills;
 -entrepreneurship support;
 -digital skills;

 -incentives and support for tech start ups, innovation SMME's, cooperatives;

-support for unemployed youth, women -youth innovation incentive schemes

Impact Area (2)

Economic Competitiveness and Recovery

-local systems of innovation and production;
 -circular economy;

-innovation for local economic development;
 -innovation support for existing economic sectors such as mining, agriculture, tourism and manufacturing;
 -support for new sources of growth;

Impact Area (3)

Access to Basic Services and Infrastructure

-basic service delivery such as water, energy, human settlements, education, waste management, health and sanitation:

-innovation infrastructure;

-community innovation, science support centres;

-community broadband connectivity;

Research infrastructure;

support for new sources of growth; smart cities, smart settlements and neighbourhoods

Impact Area (4)

Societal Problems, Challenges and Decision Support

-youth in drugs;

environmental pollution and degradation;

-climate change and drought;

-safer cities and communities;

social development;

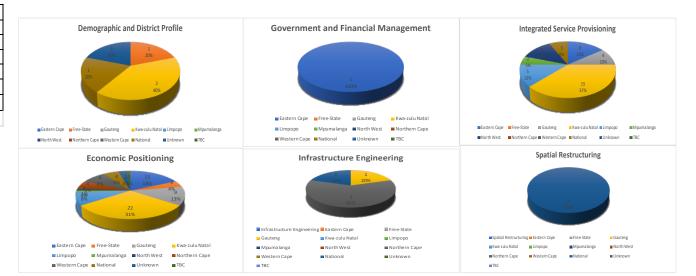
-decision support tools;

-policy research

DSI Selected DDM Projects- One Pillar Analysis

								_				
		•		One P	lan Pillar A	ddressed					·	
Demographic and District Profile	Eastern Cape	Free-State	Gauteng	Kwa-zulu Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	National	Unknown	ТВС
		1		2						1	1	
Government and Financial Management	Eastern Cape	Free-State	Gauteng	Kwa-zulu Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	National	Unknown	ТВС
	1											
Integrated Service Provisioning	Eastern Cape	Free-State	Gauteng	Kwa-zulu Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	National	Unknown	ТВС
	6		4	15	5	2	5			3		
Economic Positioning	Eastern Cape	Free-State	Gauteng	Kwa-zulu Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	National	Unknown	ТВС
	13	3	9	22	6	1	1	4	6	4	2	1
Spatial Restructuring	Eastern Cape	Free-State	Gauteng	Kwa-zulu Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	National	Unknown	ТВС
										2		
Infrastructure Engineering	Eastern Cape	Free-State	Gauteng	Kwa-zulu Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West_	Northern Cape	Western Cape	National	Unknown	ТВС
			1					3		1		

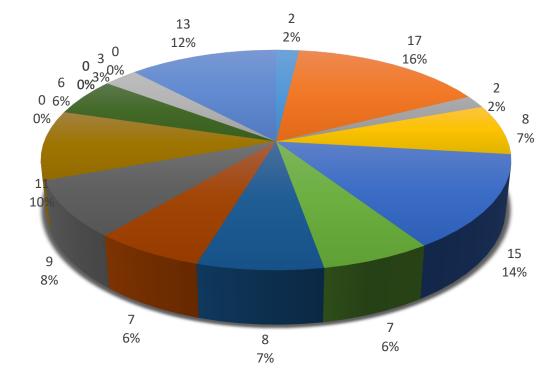
Summary	
Demographic and District Profile	5
Government and Financial Management	1
Integrated Service Provisioning	40
Economic Positioning	72
Spatial Restructuring	2
Infrastructure Engineering	5
	125



DSI DDM Interventions by SDGs

Summary	T
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	2
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote	17
sustainable agriculture	
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	2
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	8
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	15
Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	7
Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	8
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	7
Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	9
Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries	11
Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and	0
sustainable	Ů
Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	6
Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	0
Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	0
Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	3
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	0
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	13

SDG GOALS



DSI DDM Interventions by White Paper Policy Intents in Provinces

				White Paper F	Policy Intents							
	Eastern Cape	Free-State	Gauteng	Kwa-zulu Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	National	Unknown	TBC
Improve inclusion and build more linkages across the NSI			3	4				2		2	1	
Enhance policy coherence and programme coordination in the NSI										1		
Strengthen the governance of public NSI institutions										1		
Expand the NSI												
Upgrade the M&E and policy capacity of the NSI:	5			(6)	3							
Brand South Africa as an innovative country												
Adopt a broader conceptualisation of innovation beyond R&D	1										2	
Adopt a whole-of- society approach to innovation	3	3						4	4			
Use public procurement as a vehicle to further innovation			1	2								
Increase support for and collaboration with the business sector	2	1	2	3	1	1		2	2	1		
Support commercialisation of publicly funded intellectual property				1			4			1		
Ensuring that legislation on intellectual property rights from publicly financed research and development responds to the changing policy context		\vdash		3	16	7						
Increase the spatial footprint of innovation in South Africa												
Support innovation for social and grassroots innovation				2								
Exploit new sources of growth					1					1		
Innovation to revitalise existing sectors			1							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Strengthen government's role as an enabler for innovation	1			2	3	1	3			1		1
Expanding research outputs and transforming the research institutional landscape.			2	4								
Transform the profile of the researcher base.			-	7								
Improve the research system's output of human capabilities.										1		
Strengthen skills in the economy.	8		2	9						1		
Ensure an open, responsive and diverse knowledge system	U		-									
Support a science-literate and science-aware society			1			1						
Upgrade and expand research infrastructure			1		3	1						
Expand internationalisation and science diplomacy			1	2	<u> </u>							
Increase levels of funding				 								
Develop funding priorities						1						
Institutionalise a framework for guiding public STI investment												
Improve funding efficiencies												

Packaging Model for DSI DDM Interventions in each District

	Impact Area (1) Life Changing Opportunities	Impact Area (2) Economic Competitiveness and Recovery
	skills development; -training, innovation leadership skills; -entrepreneurship support; -digital skills; -incentives and support for tech start ups, innovation SMME's, cooperatives; -support for unemployed youth, women -youth innovation incentive schemes	local systems of innovation and productivity; -circular economy; -innovation for local economic development; -innovation support for existing economic sectors such as mining, agriculture, tourism and manufacturing; -support for new sources of growth;
DDM Projects List PROGRAMME 5 DDM Projects List PROGRAMME 3 DDM Projects List PROGRAMME 4 DDM Projects List PROGRAMME 5	Project 1 Project 2 Project 3 Project 4 Project 5 Project 6 Project 7 Project 8 Project 9 Project 10	Project 1 Project 2 Project 3 Project 4 Project 5 Project 6 Project 7 Project 8 Project 9 Project 10
PROGRAMME 5	Impact Area (3) Access to Basic Services and Infrstructure	Impact Area (4) Societal Problems, Challenges and Decision Support Tools
DDM Projects List	basic service deliver such as water, energy, human settlements, education, waste management, health and sanitation; -innovation infrastructure; -community innovation, science support centres; -community broadband connectivity; Research infrastructure; -support for new sources of growth; -smart cities, smart settlements and neighbourhoods	youth in drugs; -environmental pollution and degradation; -climate change and drought; -safer cities and communities; -social development; -decision support tools; -policy research
PROGRAMME 5 DDM Projects List PROGRAMME 3	Project 1 Project 2 Project 3 Project 4 Project 5	Project 1 Project 2 Project 3 Project 4 Project 5
DDM Projects List PROGRAMME 4 DDM Projects List PROGRAMME 5	Project 6 Project 7 Project 8 Project 9 Project 10	Project 6 Project 7 Project 8 Project 9 Project 10

Progress made with COGTA on DSi Current DDM Initiatives

Submissions to CoGTA

- List of DSI DDM Provincial Coordinators
- List of DSI DDM projects submitted with selection criteria, impact extent and impact areas DCOG and DDM Provincial Coordinators;
- > One on one engagements between Municipalities and sector departments has not happened!

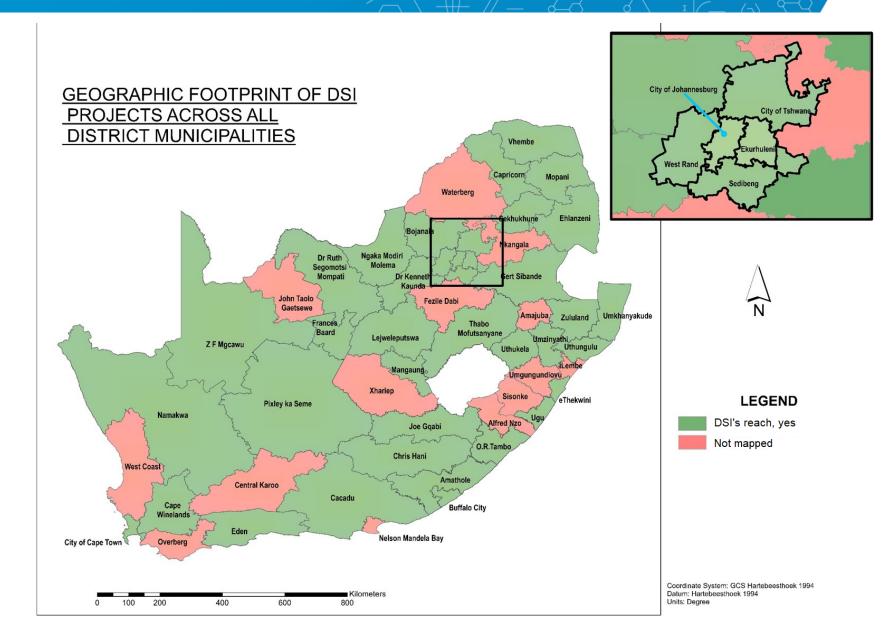
District & Metro Processes for developing One Plans

- > Set up Political and Technical committee
- > Draft the diagnostic reports
- ➤ Develop the 25 to 30 years vision strategy
- Draft the One Plan for each District or Metropolitan Municipality

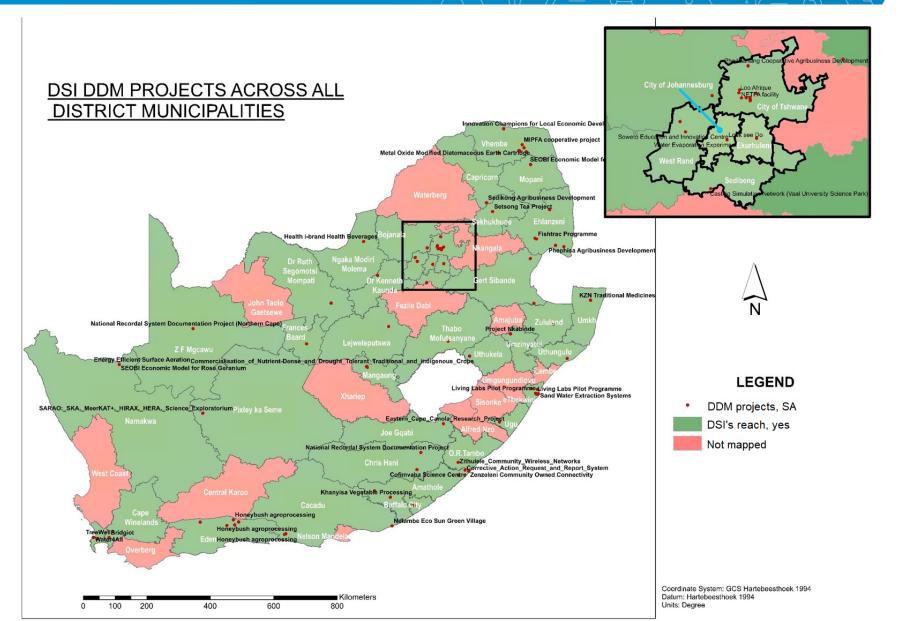
Maps of DSI Projects in Districts

- Maps presented below are indicative of the spatial footprint of DSI's interventions in provinces;
- Not all projects are reflected on the map due to the scale of the map;
- DSI has embarked on mapping all initiatives as part of the DDM journey, this is work is in progress;
- The maps below indicate a spatial footprint of DSI interventions across districts, but some projects have not be indicated at this scale.
- The DSI's DDM approach is likely to crowd in projects that are responsive to the district profiles and challenges and have been selected as high impact projects to support the districts.
- An accurate spatial footprint of DSI's initiatives and the number of interventions at each district will be presented through mapping DSI's initiatives at each district rather than at a national scale;
- Mapping of DSIs DDM interventions is an on-going process, running parallel to the DSI's process of packaging and selecting the most responsive projects to support the Districts.

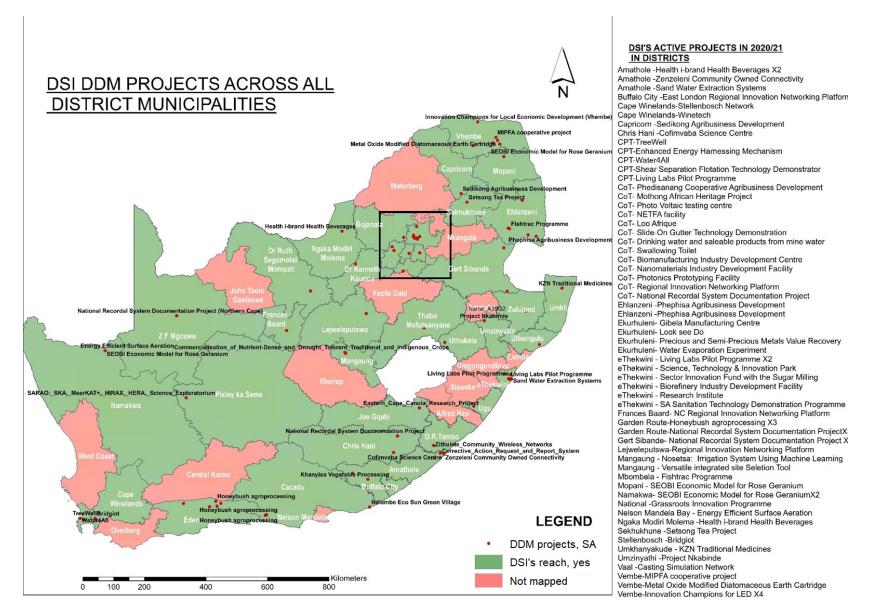
Geographic Footprint of DSI Projects Across District Municipalities



DSI's DDM Projects Across District Municipalities



DSI's High Impact and Most Response DDM Projects Cnt'd



DDM Process 1:

Examples of Current, High Impact and Responsive Initiatives to the District

Examples of High Impact and Responsive Projects

High Impact (1)

One Plan (OnP);

Medium Term Strategic Framework Priorities (MTSFp);

Policy Intents (Pi);

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG);

5 Year Strategic Outcome (StgOut);

Decadal Plan (DecP)

Responsive: DDM Selection Criteria

DSI Programme or Project Intervention	Objective
Innovation for Local Economic Development (Township innovation hubs, living labs, LED Innovation Champions);	Support for community actors and stakeholders acting together to develop Innovation LED (ILED, Living Labs) projects to support township and rural economic activities and boosting local systems of production.
Youth Innovation & Incentives Schemes (business development support, skills dev, youth innovation enterprises, SMME, green circular economy, ICT and mobile apps, Youth science journalism)	Create innovation entrepreneurship opportunities, skills development, access to tooling stations and support their business development across sectors i.e. drones, mobile apps, enviropreneurship etc
Grassroots Innovation	Support to youth innovators to produce market ready products from ideas that solve social challenges and problems.
Zenzeleni Community Wireless Network	Support cooperatives to provide internet connectivity to communities using a community ownership model
Innovations for the Delivery of Basic Service	Demonstration of technologies that can improve access to quality basic services (water, sanitation, energy, human settlements, waste management, connectivity and alternative building technologies).

Examples of High Impact and Responsive Projects Cnt'd

High Impact (1)

One Plan (OnP);

Medium Term Strategic Framework Priorities (MTSFp); Policy Intents (Pi);

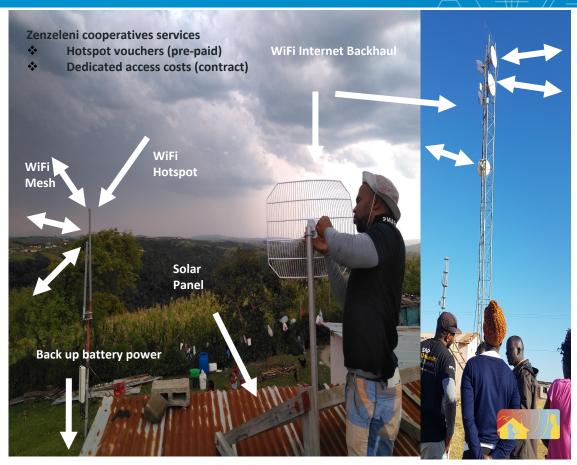
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG);

5 Year Strategic Outcome (StgOut);
Decadal Plan (DecP)

Responsive: DDM Selection Criteria

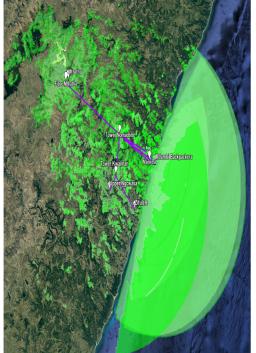
DSI Programme or Project Intervention	Objective
Youth In Science Journalism	To recruit unemployed graduates with science related degrees and provide them with skills and work experience in science journalism to write articles in their local languages on the science activities taking place in their Municipalities
Imvelisi Youth Enviro-preneurship Programme	To harness opportunities of the Green Economy by providing pre-incubation and ideation support to aspiring entrepreneurs to responds to the need to prepare water and biodiversity entrepreneurs for mainstream incubation and to partyicipate in the circular economy
Corrective Action Request and Reporting System (CARRS)	To provide an ICT systems to communities to report service delivery interruptions / incidents to the municipality and receive real time feedback on their phones regarding the reported incident
Municipal Innovation Maturity Index (MIMI)	To support municipalities measure innovation practices and develop innovation plans
Schools ICT Readiness Assessment Tool	To help schools assess and audit their levels of readiness (i.e. infrastructure, connectivity, energy) to receive and use technology for teaching and learning
Technology Acquisition and Deployment Fund (TADF)	
District Development Model Innovation Fund	To mobilize various public and private sector funding to support the DDM economic recovery by contributing investment directed towards a DDM Innovation Fund and fund impactful innovation programmes at District level.
	To assist the District Municipalities to develop strategies, plans and policies that will encourage and promote the use of technology and innovation.

Zenzeleni Community Wireless Network



South Africa's first Cooperative Owned Community Internet Service Provider (IPS) Telecommunications Network





Community Wireless Network Coverage

100,000 people 93% unemployed, 90% not completed school

Non/poor basic infrastructur e and services

Most people live on 1USD daily threshold, up to 25% of monthly income spent on Telecoms

Innovation Partnership for Rural Development – innovations for service delivery programme

Low Pour Flush Sanitation

Over 900 units rolled out in EC, KZN, MP and NC; improved access to sanitation, communities; app.17% of the budget spent in the beneficiary communities; provision of security and accommodation, community liaison, transport of materials, labour for the sites, construction of leach pits and installation of the structures, and health and hygiene education. On average, 60 people are employed at each demonstration site.





Point of Use Technology

Over 1000 units rolled out. Surveys undertaken at the two villages where the units were installed, as well as from municipal officials, have seen an overwhelmingly positive uptake of the technology by the users.





Small scale hydropower

Demonstrates rural electrification through an off grid hydropower system.

- ✓ Dept of Energy
- ✓ DST
- ✓ WRC
- ✓ Beneficiary Municipalities
- ✓ University Pretoria







Renewable Energy and Innovative Sanitation Technologies – in Schools

Hydrogen Fuel Cells in Schools

Solar energy – storage

Next Generation Non- Sewered Sanitation Technologies













Schools ICT e-Readiness Assessment Tool



Schools ICT e - Readiness Assessment Tool

- DSI developed the first version of a decision support tool (the *Schools ICT Maturity Assessment tool*) that could be used to assess the level of ICT readiness and maturity for schools across 5 readiness perspectives namely:
 - ICT Infrastructure
 - Connectivity
 - Curriculum and Digital Content
 - e-Administration
 - Teacher Development and Support

Technology for Rural Education —Tech4Red

 Aims to investigate how the application and deployment of new and existing technologies at schools in Cofimvaba, can be used to develop frameworks, models, tools and processes for systematic and sustainable implementation of ICT's on a wider scale in schools- could be replicated to support Zululand District

Infrastructure

- Tablets (Individual and Mobikits)
 - School Wifi Hotspots
 - Content Servers
 - Projectors
 - Satellite connectivity
 - ➤ Hydrogen Fuel Cells

Tools/ Models

- Total Cost of Ownership
- > ICT Teacher Professional Development
- Tablet Selection Tool



Grassroots Innovation Programme Beneficiary – Youth Innovation entrepreneurs

Moonshine

Founded by Memphis Kaotsane, Moonshine is a non-toxic reflective spray paint designed to make stray animals visible at night to assist motorists to avoid accidents or collision. The Grassroots Innovation Programme funding is supporting to further improve the formulation of the paint and the development of a proof of concept. Currently supplying the Road Accident Fund.



Hotspot Geyser Sock

Sandiswa Qayi's invention has already begun making a difference in her community. Sandiswa, from East London has devised a silicone sleeve the "Hot-Spot" which is fitted to a geyser's element to heat water in the tank more efficiently. To further her dedication to the community, Sandiswa has become an ambassador for the Grassroots Innovation programme, by conducting roadshows and visiting communities to encourage them to become rural innovators themselves.

Motorized bicycles

Nkosana Madi was born in Kwa Thema, Springs. The innovator's idea was born when he returned to his home a mere 18 kilometers from Springs – when his father asked him why invest money in a vehicle and save by travelling by bicycle. As an avid motorcyclist, Nkosana said once the bug has bitten, 'it's hard to get off those two-wheels'. "The concept is very simple, I sourced a motor from a local dealer, chopped and welded a bicycle at home and managed to create a mode of transport that works for me and can work for those in my community," Nkosana added. Nkosana's innovation could drastically speed up the time for those in rural communities to reach their destination, while at the same time creating jobs if bicycles could be mass produced. Nkosana now has a goal to mass produce these motorised bicycles in an environmentally friendly manner and enable mobility of multitudes through the Grassroots Innovation Programme.





Grassroots Innovation Programme - Specific Objectives



A series of workshops introducing the critical components of IP and the IPR Act. The first step towards developing an IP Strategy. Attendance at these sessions is compulsory. Topics include: IP Rights, Ownership of IP, IP and Funding, Transferring IP.



Positioning the solution & the innovator, creating market access through building reputation & engagement with potential customers, investors & funders. Activities include: development of effective technology profiles, product specifications, pitching and sales tools as well as media training and interviews.



2. Technical Product Development

R&D, product & process engineering, design, testing & development in terms of rapid prototyping, improvements or proof of concept manufacturing. The goal is progressing the technology and solution to precommercial phase.



5. Technology
Demonstration &
Training:
Tailored Skills
Development &
Learning

Innovators will have access to experiences to introduce them to technologies & their functional capabilities as is related to their respective project. May include exposure to formal accredited University Training activities. They may access specific components to support the transfer of a technology to their project.



Investment Readiness & Business Development

Supporting growth of the GIP projects, ensuring compliance, project and technology profiling and investment business case development. Facilitated introductions, referrals and application for follow on funding through various public-private partners and programmes.



6. Innovation
Support Stipend
and Services

Each innovator will receive a personal stipend to provide financial support to the innovator to execute innovation activities. Monitoring and evaluation of progress of the technology development will allow tracking of the growth objectives



7. Peer to peer community and networking: Market Exposure

In addition to the networking opportunities facilitated in TIA network, innovators have access to industry conferences and exhibitions, pitching competitions, media profiling exposure that enables participants to access customers, funders, collaborators to share information, collaborate and access follow-on funding..

DSI Innovation Incentive Schemes



Introduction

The Invelsi Enviropreneur Programme is an ideation entrepreneurship support programme that focuses on supporting South Africa to transition to a greener, more prosperous economy by nurturing early-stage entrepreneurs focusing on water and biodiversity opportunities. Invelisi is a partnership initiative between GreenMatter and the South African Young Water Professionals Network (YWP-ZA) which is a division of the Water Institute of Southern Africa (WISA) and International Water Association (IWA). This programme is supported by the DST, DEA, WRC and the Innovation Hub.

What the programme offers

The Imvelisi Programme is structured around 2 main offerings:

- Ideation Bootcamps: This provides specialised training and support to Enviropreneurs. Training is run by ideation training specialists and a highly specialised and selective selection
 process is run to recruit participants to this programme.
- 2. Mentor match-making: links the participants that perform the best on the Ideation Bootcamp to technical and/or business mentors.

How to apply for the programme

The Call for Proposals is issued twice in a calendar year and circulated through government and private networks in the environmental management sector.

Contact Details

Contact person: Janavi Da Silva Tel: 011 575 4268

Email: janavi@greenmatter.co.za Website: www.greenmatterza.com

Introduction

The Science, Technology and Youth Journalist Programme intends to promote interest in science and technology amongst the disadvantaged youth. The programme uses indigenous languages to cover science and technology stories for the community media in all the provinces in order to improve public awareness and engagement in science, technology and innovation. The South African Agency for Science and Technology Advancement (SAASTA) was appointed to develop, implement and manage the Science Technology Youth Journalist Programme within the Innovation Partnership for Rural Development Programme (IPRDP).

Objective

SAASTA aims to be the leading science advancement agency in the country by promoting and communicating the value and impact of science, technology, and innovation in a dynamic knowledge economy. It also intends to contribute significantly towards building a science, engineering, and technology (SET) human resource base.

How to apply

Visit SAASTA website in May or August annually to find out whether calls for positions are advertised, follow SAASTA on social media such as Facebook @NRFSAASTA and Twitter @NRF SAASTA, or look out for adverts in the national newspapers such as the Sowetan, City Press and Sunday World.

Contact Details

Contact person: Zamuxolo Matiwana Tel: 012 392 9319

Email: Zamuxolo@saasta.ac.za

Website: www.saasta.ac.za (under media room)



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DSI Innovation Incentive Schemes



Introduction

The ICT-enabled agriculture is a programme intended to exploit the benefits of the information and communication technologies to enable the timeous access of agricultural extension advisory information.

Objectives

- Promote the use of ICT's in agriculture to access the research information in the ARC by the Agricultural Extension Officers, Researchers and the Farmers
- Enable the guick access of market information by the farmers
- Promotes Agri-business development;

How to apply

Specific calls are published on the ARC website.

Contact Details

Contact person: Sandile Nqcamphalala Manager: Advisory services Telephone: 012 427 9822 Website: www.arc.agric.za



Introduction

mLab was founded in 2012 to support the development of South Africa's digital advantage by empowering the youth through digital skills development, innovation work and the development of new digital businesses. As a non-profit with stakeholders that include, the Department of Science and Technology and Public Private Partnerships the mLab places great importance on socio- economic development and impact.

Objectives

- To create labs which will inspire and connect a new generation of coders, innovators and startups.
- · To build a community that will transform the world through technology, design and data.

mLab offers 4 core programmes

CodeTribe Academy: is a full-time work based skills development programme for aspiring mobile application developers. It is a practical, blended learning programme, focusing on Mobile Solutions Development, SCRUM Agile and Cloud technologies which aims to drive South Africa's digital advantage within the mobile innovation sector and ensuring transformation and inclusion of youth within this important sector. Industry partners are invited to sponsor participants for a 6 month full time course and can engage with mLab on the benefits of donations and B-BBEE scorecard value. Sponsors will also have recruitment opportunities post training.

How to apply

Applications for all programmes are facilitated through an online application process and is promoted on mLab and partner digital & social platforms. Primary promotion channel for new calls: twitter: @mlabsa Applications channel: https://www.mlab.co.za/apply

Contact Details

Contact person: Sina Legong Tel: 012 844 0240 Website: www.mlab.co.za Twitter: @mlabsa

Municipal Innovation Maturity Index (MIMI)

MIMI is a **framework** that assesses the smart city maturity levels of municipalities.

It also assesses the individual capabilities of municipal officials to innovate for purposes of service delivery

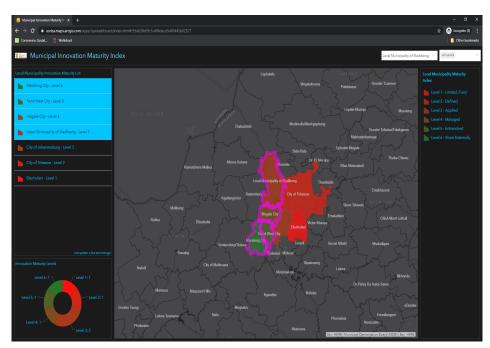
It applies a 5 level objective criteria for assessing the maturity of the innovation ecosystems of municipalities.

Municipal Innovation Maturity Levels



Level 1 Level 2 Limited, if any Defined		Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Level 6	
		Applied	Managed	Entrenched	Share learnings	
Limited, if any, awareness or evidence of innovation on the part of individual officials or the organisation.	Innovation is defined. Officials understand innovation principles and innovation strategies are in place, butthere is little, if any, evidence of innovation implementation.	Innovation is applied. There is evidence of implementation in certain departments of the municipality. Innovation is repeatable, but irregular.	Innovation is managed. Innovation occurs on an on-going basis and processes in relation to this are managed well in the municipality.	Innovation principles and practices are entrenched throughout the municipality. Innovation. Officials seek to optimise and evaluate solutions, and improve on these continuously for internal benefit.	Innovation is open and outward looking. New knowledge is applied creatively, based on evidence, in different contexts and shared with others outside of the organisation.	

Two of the **top ten poorest** local municipalities in South Africa are found in the O.R. Tambo District. These Municipalities are adopting innovation and technology to improve their operations



Summary of progress

- First pilot was for 6 district municipalities, with most municipalities at innovation maturity level 2;
- Current piloting of the digital version of the MIMI tool
- · covers 24 municipalities;
- Target is to reach 60% coverage of Municipalities by March 2021.;
- The MIMI assessment is helping municipalities
- develop their innovation plans and to invest on smart city projects.

DDM Process 2:

SBS Innovations for Service Delivery (VVISDP)-

(Bottom up approach where municipalities registered their service delivery challenges that require technology and innovation)

Innovation for Service Delivery Programme (ISDP) (Sector Budget Support EU and National Treasury)

Project Name	Scope
Project 1: Innovative Technology Solutions	Demonstration of appropriate innovative technology solutions for improving access and quality of basic services i.e. water resources management, waste management, green and renewable energy solutions, sanitation and connectivity
Project 2: Decision Support Tools	Introduction of new decision support tools to support the functioning and performance of municipalities and government departments or enhancement of existing decision-support interventions in the areas of energy, sanitation procurement, spatial planning, human settlements, service delivery, infrastructure, risk and disaster management, health, crime prevention
Project 3: Innovation Capacity and Innovation Measurements	Develop and strengthen innovation capacity for the delivery of basic services in municipalities:
Project 4: Integration of Innovation in Municipal Policy Environment	Integrate innovation in the delivery of basic services across municipalities through creating an enabling environment:
Project 5: e- Participation and Policy Modelling	Development, testing and piloting of a Public Policy Modelling Platform for local government to enable open collaboration in modelling public policies through e-Participation tools and mechanisms

Innovation for Service Delivery – Municipal Expression of Interest (Bottom up approach to Support the DDM)

Municipalities	Innovative Technology Solutions for Basic Service Delivery	Decision-support Tools	Innovation Capacity and Innovation Measurements	Integration of Innovation into the Municipal Policy Environment	E-Participation and Policy Modelling Platform For Municipalities	
West Rand Municipality	x					1
City of Mbombela	x					1
Mbhashe Local Municipality	x					1
Chris Hani Municipality	x					1
Colins Schabane Local Municipality			х		х	2
Nyandeni Local Municipality	x		х		х	3
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality	x	х			х	3
Waterberg District Municipality	x	х				2
Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	x					1
City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality	x		х			2
Emfuleni Local Municipality	x	х			х	3
Buffalo City Municipality	x					1
City of Johannesburg Municipality	x		х			2
Kokstad Municipality						0
Sekhukhune District Municipality						0
Zululand District Municipality						0
Ugu District Municipality						0
Emalahleni Local Municipality	x				х	2
Ekurhuleni Discrict Municipality	xxxx	х	Х	xx		8
Swellendam Local Municipality	x					1
Drakenstein Local Municipality	хххх			х		5
Waterberg Discrict Municipality		xx	х			3
Namakwa District Municipality		x				1
Umhlathuze Local Municipality	xx	х		х		4
Walter Sisulu Local Municipality	x				х	2
Nongoma Local Municipality	x	х				2
BUFFALO CITY METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY	х					1
Emfuleni Local Municipality	х					1
Rustenburg Local Municipality	xxxx	х				5
Amathole District Municipality	xxxx	хх	х			7
Dannhauser Local Municipality	x				х	2
Ethekwini Discrict Municipality	xx	хх	х	х	х	7
City of Cape Town	xxxxxxxx	х			xx	11
uMgungundlovu District Municipality	х	х	х	х		4
	48	16	9	6	10	89

Innovation for Service Delivery – Municipal Expression of Interest (Phase 1 and Phase 2)

Application Summary		Phase 1	Phase 2
Total Applications	108		
Total Recommended	78		
Total Rejected	30		
Recommended for Project 1	27	17	7
Recommended for Project 2	29	14	4
Recommended for Project 3	8		
Recommended for Project 4	7		
Recommended for Project 5	7		

DDM Process 3:

DDM as a Platform for Inclusive Innovation

Implementation of the Decadal Plan Initiatives

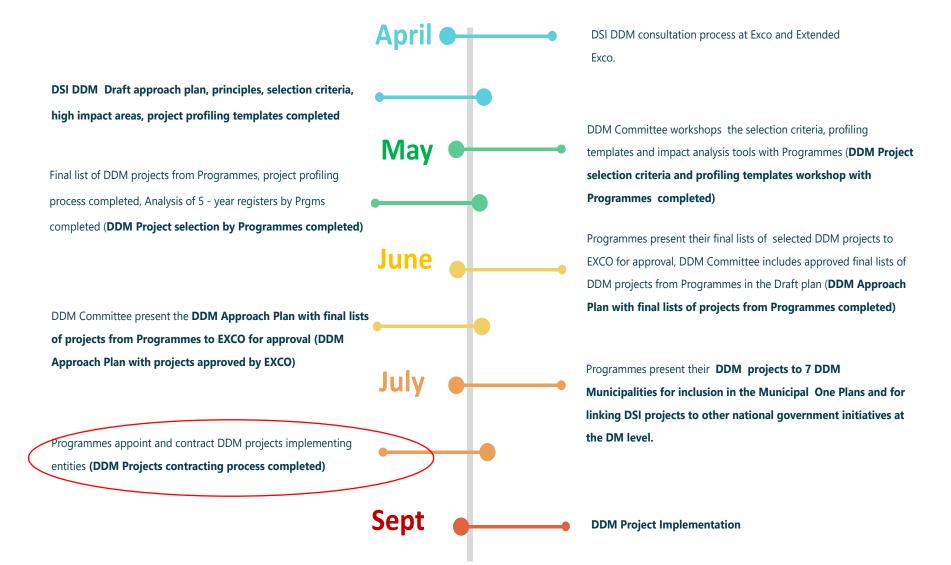
Decadal Plan as a Platform for Inclusive Innovation - Decadal Plan to be implemented in the DDM

- DDM Focus Areas for implementation in the DDM
- Institutional Arrangements for Implementing the Decadal Plan and Inclusive Innovations in the District

Proposed Institutional Arrangements for Implementing the Decadal Plan and Inclusive Innovation in the District:

- ➤ Inter-Premier /Mayor Committee on Innovation
- DDM Innovation Compact
- DDM Innovation Strategic Management Model
- > DDM Innovation Fund
- DDM Innovation Action Plan
- DDM Inclusive Innovation Programme

DSI DDM Planning Process



Conclusion

It will take time to get everyone on the same page, more iterations, more internal and external engagements needed.

DDM is a new **emerging practice**, **new approach** and doing things differently, **through partnerships** and provides a platform for DSI to drive innovation in local government,

A process to **link DSI high impact and responsive projects** with **municipal initiatives** and other national department's programmes should be initiated through COGTA;

DSI will introduce a chapter on the **App for 2022/21 FY** and the Annual Report to report on its approach to the DDM;

There is still miss alignment between departmental DDM planning processes and Municipal One Plan finalisation processes;

National Government Departments are simply providing a list of projects to the Municipalities!

DSI DDM current projects (high impact and most responsive) have been officially submitted to DCOG by the DSI;

Work to engage municipalities on the DSI high impact projects and inclusion of DSI projects in One Plans.

SBS – Innovation for Service Delivery initiative has been initiated as a bottom up approach and provides a golden opportunity for the Department to support service delivery in municipalities / DDM through innovation, but budget is not sufficient;

Conclusion

➤ The request for **implementation commitments** (projects) appears biased **towards infrastructure projects**

➤ The DSI should drive a process to engage DCOG on DSI's DDM approach at a DDG level and have bilateral engagements with municipalities to ensure inclusion of these projects in One Plans;