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KWAZULU-NATAL
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Utilization of data for Integrated Development Planning

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EDGEWOOD CAMPUS



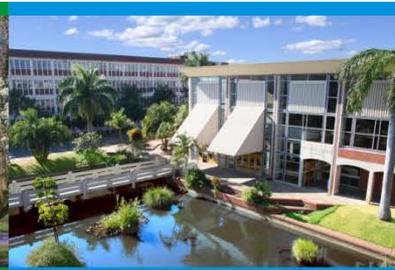
HOWARD COLLEGE CAMPUS



NELSON R MANDELA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE



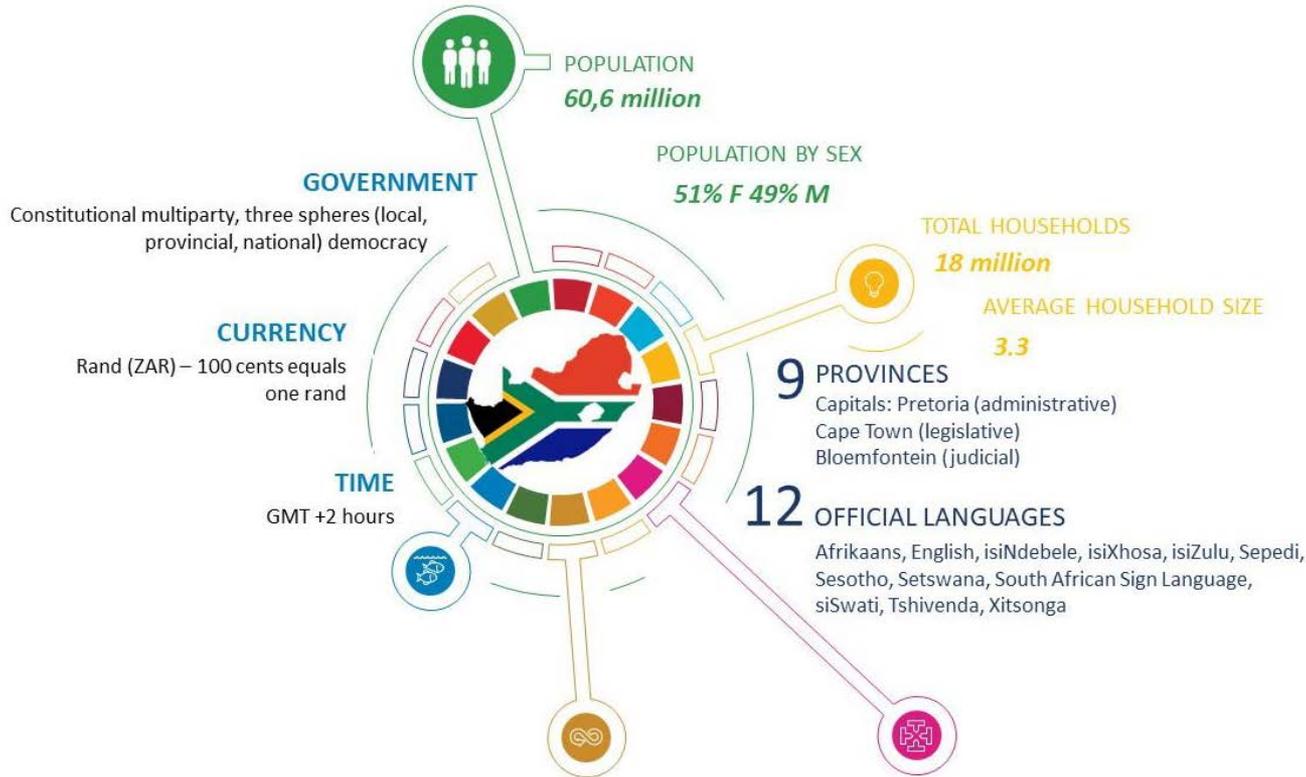
PIETERMARITZBURG CAMPUS



WESTVILLE CAMPUS

INSPIRING GREATNESS

South Africa: snapshot



TFR 2023 = 2.3

IMR = 24.306 deaths per 1000 live births

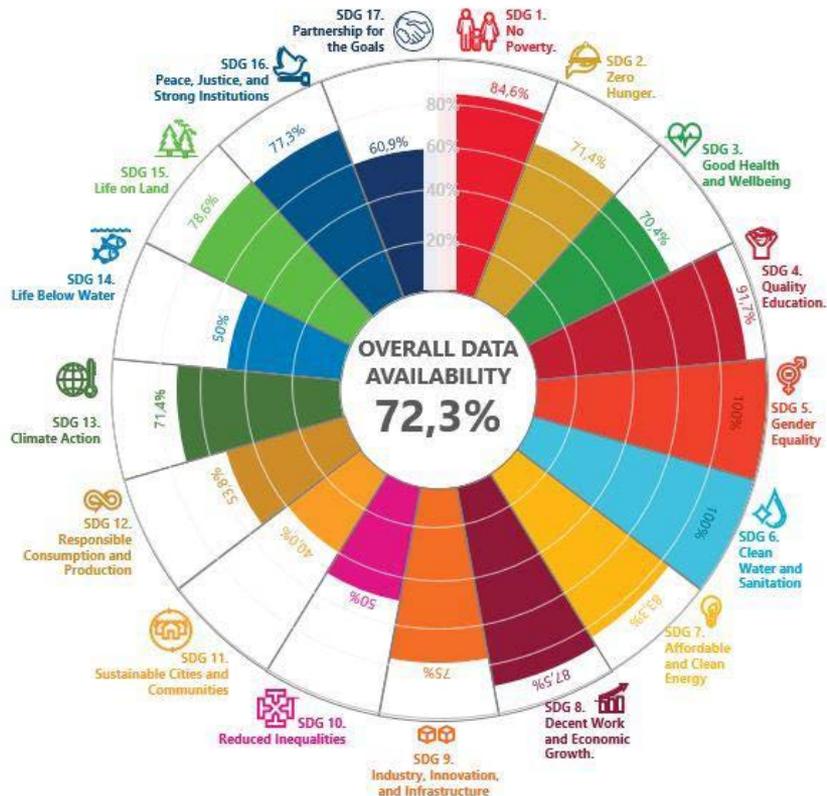
e^0F 2020 = 68

e^0M 2020 = 62

HIV+ pop 2022 = 13.9%

Data availability for SDGs

2023 report - SA



- 33% of the SDG targets did not have sufficient or new data for tracking progress
- In 2023, South Africa has domesticated 49 SDG indicators and further reported on 36 additional indicators
- South Africa was able to report on 72.3% (175 of 242) of the SDG indicators
- Gaps still exists. This can be seen in both the non-availability of data to report on SDG indicators and the insufficient availability of disaggregated data

Performance on SDG indicators



- Positive trends have been observed in 33% of the targets
- 23% have seen no noticeable change in the data
- 11% of targets showing no progress

Unemployment levels

70.0
60.0
50.0
40.0
30.0
20.0
10.0
0.0

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Age (15 - 24)	45.6	48.3	51.2	50.3	51.7	51.4	51.3	50.1	53.3	53.4	53.4	57.0	59.3	65.2	61.5
Age (25 - 34)	25.8	28.1	29.3	29.9	29.6	29.1	30.1	30.2	31.7	33.1	33.4	35.4	36.7	42.9	40.9
Age (35 - 44)	16.0	16.6	17.7	18.1	18.2	18.6	19.1	19.5	21.1	22.0	21.5	22.7	24.4	28.9	28.5
Age (45 - 54)	10.3	11.2	12.6	12.6	12.8	12.8	13.4	14.1	14.8	15.9	15.8	16.9	17.6	21.4	21.0
Age (55 - 64)	6.7	6.2	7.6	6.2	7.0	7.7	7.7	8.7	9.0	9.5	9.6	9.9	11.1	12.4	12.9
Total	22.5	23.7	24.9	24.8	24.9	24.7	25.1	25.3	26.7	27.5	27.1	28.7	29.4	34.3	33.5

Female unemployment rate increased from 25.9% in 2008 to 35.6% in 2022.

Male unemployment rate increased from 19.8% to 31.8% over the same period

The female youth NEET rate increased slightly from 34.7% in 2013 to 36.6% in 2022. The NEET rate for male youth increased somewhat from 29.3% in 2013 to 33.7% in 2022

40.0
35.0
30.0
25.0
20.0
15.0
10.0
5.0
0.0

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Males (15-24 years)	29.3	28.8	27.9	28.6	28.6	29.0	30.7	31.0	31.2	33.7
Females (15-24 years)	34.7	33.9	33.1	33.9	33.8	34.2	34.3	33.8	34.6	36.6

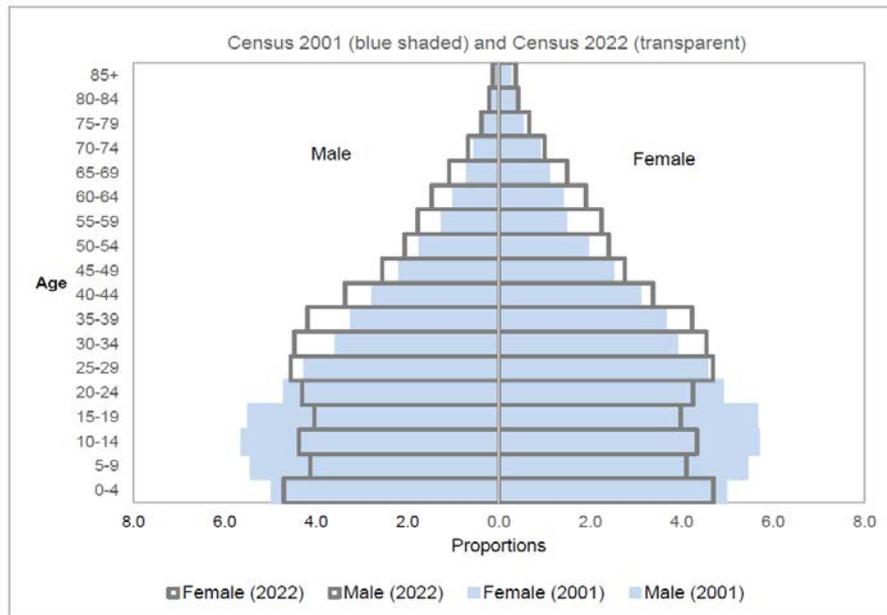
Data gaps and innovation

- Governments should support data ecosystem
- Income and expenditure survey
 - For estimating Multidimensional Poverty 2014
 - Could not secure budget for a subsequent survey until 2022
 - Need to lobby for financing of evidence-based planning
- Population census of 2022
 - Conducted mostly under covid-19
- Continuous population survey

KEY CENSUS 2022 INNOVATIONS

This was South Africa's first digital census with real time, computer aided data collection using hand held devices

- **Web and telephone mode options** for households who registered
- Online fieldworker verification system
- Localised Recruitment with Integrated Google Maps
- SOPs for managing COVID-19 in the field



The South African Research Infrastructure Roadmap (SARIR)

The **SARIR** is a long-term and high-level strategic and systemic intervention to provide research infrastructure across South Africa's public research system.

The ultimate aim is to enhance science in the country.

13 wide-ranging RIs are included in the first iteration of **SARIR**



Humans and society

- Health and Socio-demographic Surveillance
- Digital language resources



Earth and environment

- Marine and Antarctic Research Facility
- Biogeochemistry Platform
- Terrestrial & Freshwater Environmental Observation
- Shallow Marine & Coastal Research
- Natural Sciences Collection Facility



Materials and manufacturing

- Materials Characterisation
- Nano-micro manufacturing



Health, biological and food security

- 'Omics' Research Platform
- Biobanks
- Nuclear medicine research facility

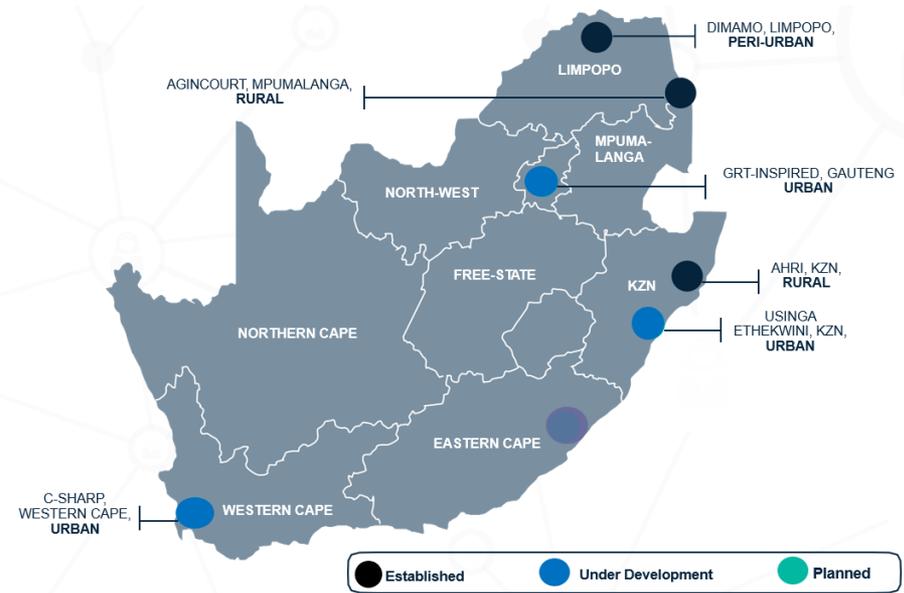


Energy

- Solar Research

Geographic Location of HDSS Nodes

- Founding nodes >81yrs experience
- Rural & urban impoverished, developmentally-constrained communities
- New nodes incorporate dynamic, bi-directional, migration flows linking rural with urban centres
- Nodal population ~100,000
- ~1% of national population



SAPRIN Harmonisation principles



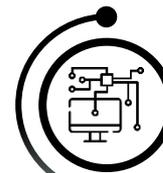
HDSS Platform

Longitudinal open population cohort in geographically defined area



Common ethical framework

reciprocity of protocol approval, written consent, full disclosure anonymized data will be shared



Linkage to Records

Based on same methodology and standard Memorandum of Agreements with govt services depts



Standard Core Protocol

Household surveillance; Verbal Autopsy; Individual health surveillance; Linkage to Service records



Standard question & coding

Standardised wording and coding for Core Data Elements



Community Engagement

Same strategic objectives with contextualized approaches and activities



Electronic Data Collection

Fully paperless



Common Database

Longitudinal relational database tracking 3 core entities; location, household & household members



Core Standard Procedures

All required standard operation procedures are predefined



45-week Data Collection

3 rounds 4 months interval; 1X CAPI, 2 X CATI



Electronic data QA/QC

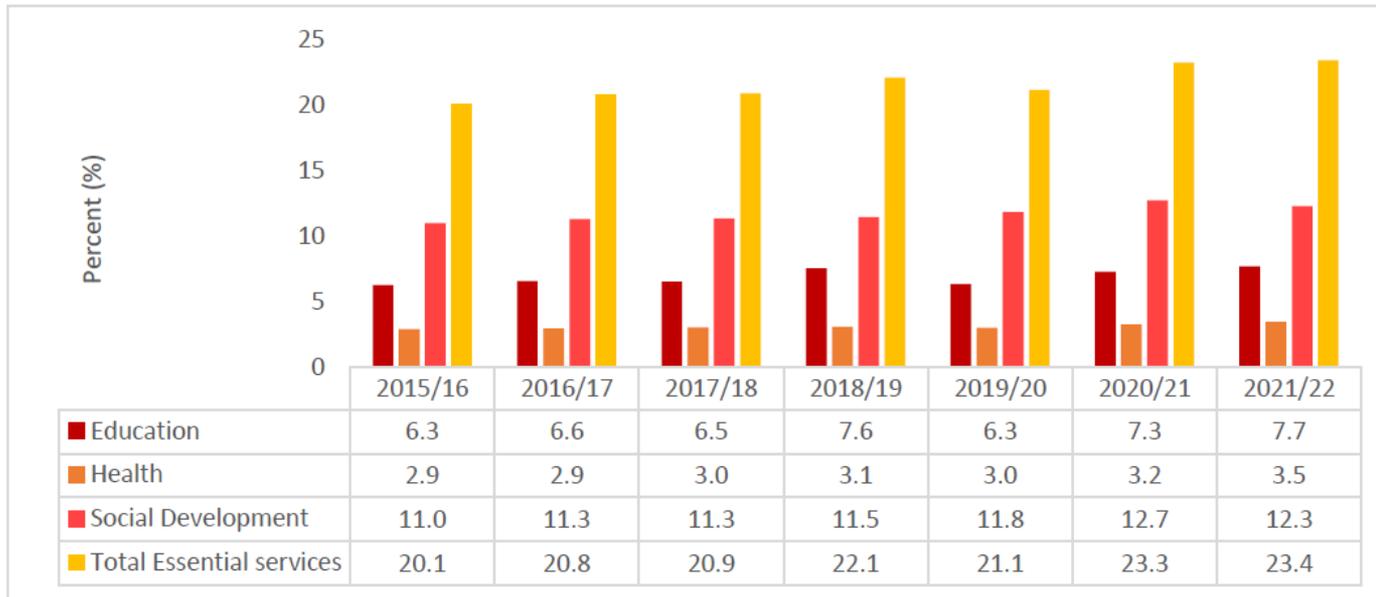
Data quality standard independent of human factor



Best Practice Workshops

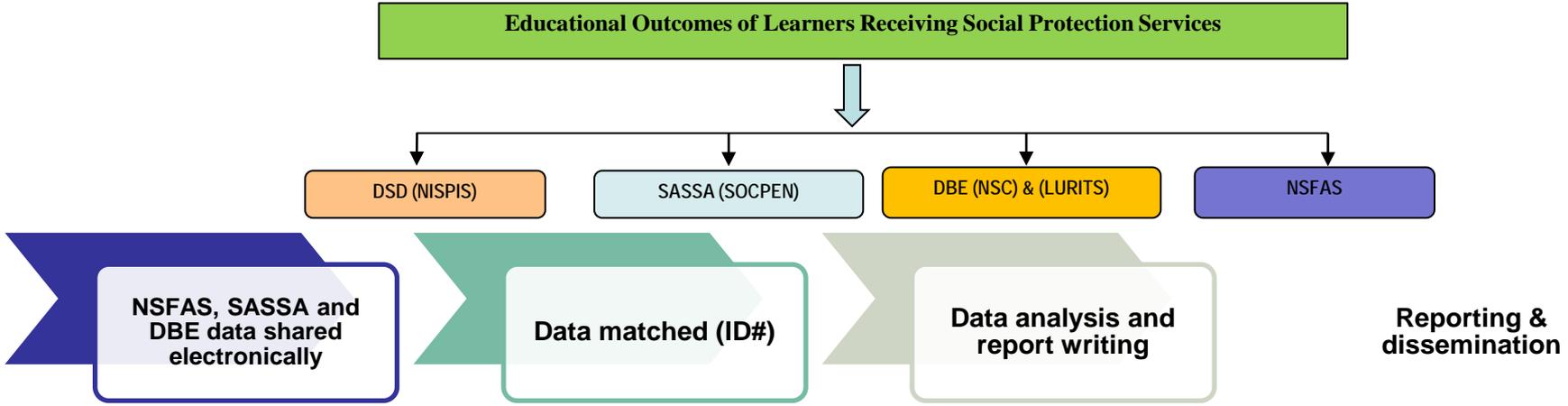
Communities of practice; foster collaborative innovation, mutual support, operational decisions

Integrating social service data



The proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) increased from 20.1% in 2015/16 to 22.1% in 2018/19 financial years. This was followed by a drop in 2019/20 to 21.1%, thereafter we observe a slight increase to 23.4% in 2021/22.

Integration of social services



Linking of data LURITS, NSC data with SOCPEN data to identify learners receiving/ received social grants at some point in their life and registered and wrote the 2022 Grade 12 examinations, using ID number. Then share the data with NSFAS

Integration of population dynamics in plans and programs

Applied Population Science Training and Research Program

From 2005+

- Developed by the Department of Social Development, UNFPA and the University of Kwazulu-Natal
- Target Government officials in all spheres
- Bridge the gap in the importance of population indicators during plans
- Trained over 200 official

Integration of the Demographic Dividend into Integrated Development Plans

From 2018

- Developed by UNFPA and Population Unit
- Focus on local government
- To respond to the poor mainstreaming of population issues in Municipal plans
- Improve collaboration with sector departments for effective planning
- Explore data available for planning and monitoring change

Integration of migration into Integrated Development Plans

From 2020

- Developed by the National Population Unit
- To respond to gaps in understanding the impact of migration in spatial planning to improve service delivery and prevent social cohesion
- To reach all District and Local Municipalities in South Africa
- Explore migrant rights and responsibility of the Municipality and Government

PPD opportunities

- Exchange between partner institutions to share best practices
 - Conducive environment for engagements
 - Research opportunities
 - Enhance capacity development programs
- Share information on integration of data