DDM Impact Simulator

Project Concept

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science & innovation

Department: Science and Innovation REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



<u>Project team</u>

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The problem

- SA invests R'billions every year in development initiatives
- The whole seems to remain less than the sum of the parts poverty, unemployment and inequality largely persists
- Investments are:
 - Uncoordinated from an interdependency point of view
 - Spatial and temporal mis-aligned
 - Wrong place, wrong time
 - Wrong place, right time
 - Right place, wrong time
 - Right place, right time!

Background and objective

- An element of the DDM is to capture the intervention commitments
 - investment through projects to stimulate growth and development
- Objective is to develop a geo-spatial platform to simulate the impact of existing and planned DDM projects on:
 - socio-economic circumstances;
 - economic growth and development including job creation (short and longer term) and skills development;
 - and basic service delivery like access to water, energy, sanitation, roads, education and health care.
- The DDM impact simulator will primarily use the DSI DDM interventions which are collected through various surveys in the DSI's DDM impact areas





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District development model

Follow the red for unique contribution



One plan pillars



- 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

The idea in a nutshell

Compare the current state of a DM to what it may be if all the DDM investments realise



Baseline information

Baseline profiling data needs

- housing provision and delivery
- access to basic services
- bulk service provision (water, electricity, ICT, and roads)
- basic education and skills development
- employment
- economic production (GDP)
- critical social infrastructure and services (health, education, social grants, etc.)
- (social progress e.g., crime statistics not easy to model)

Interventions to be captured and impact modelled

- skills development,
- employment creation,
- economic activity and/or opportunities
- access to basic services
- access to social infrastructure
- (societal impact still needs some further thinking)

Simulation process



DSI impact areas >> DDM modelling

• (1) life changing opportunities 🛀

- (2) economic competitiveness and recovery
- (3) access to basic services and infrastructure

• (4) societal problems, challenges and decision support

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 (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 (2) Economic Competitiveness and

-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 (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

skills developmentemployment creation

• economic activity and/or opportunities

access to basic services
access to social infrastructure

societal impact (still needs some further thinking)



Suggested study areas



Analysis resolution

• Profiles and modelling outputs: municipal level of detail plus consolidated DM view



Where will the model add value

- DM or LMs can potentially use the model in their planning and implementation processes
 - Capture interventions in a database (spatially)
 - Evaluate the impact of current interventions
 - Can also evaluate alternatives (test based on scenarios)
 - get more insight on trade-offs
 - feed into longer term plans and prioritisation

Limitations of the model

- Need to manage expectations
 - Output resolution, LM-level
 - Modelling focus on a selection of variables (indicators)
 - predominantly economic development focus
- Start with specific case study areas

Stakeholders

- CoGTA
- Selected Districts
- Relevant Local Municipalities
- Sector departments (National and Provincial)

Process and deliverables

- Stakeholder selection and engagements;
- Model and associated system specifications the system will not only be the model for running the simulation, but will also:
 - allow the capturing of data, including investment project data;
 - visualise the base line indicators as well as the simulation outputs;
 - o draw certain reports for distribution
- Base line indicator database;
- Life intervention database (interactive interface to keep up to date) of DDM current and planned projects and/or initiatives;
- Simulation model
 - DM socialization of the model (use it)
 - Output reports on planning implications for LMs and DMs
 - Continues use: intervention data capture and impact modelling



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